

**ROYAL STATUES IN EGYPT 300 BC-AD
220: CONTEXT AND FUNCTION**

**VOLUME II:
ILLUSTRATIONS AND ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE**

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ILLUSTRATIONS

(MAPS & FIGURES)

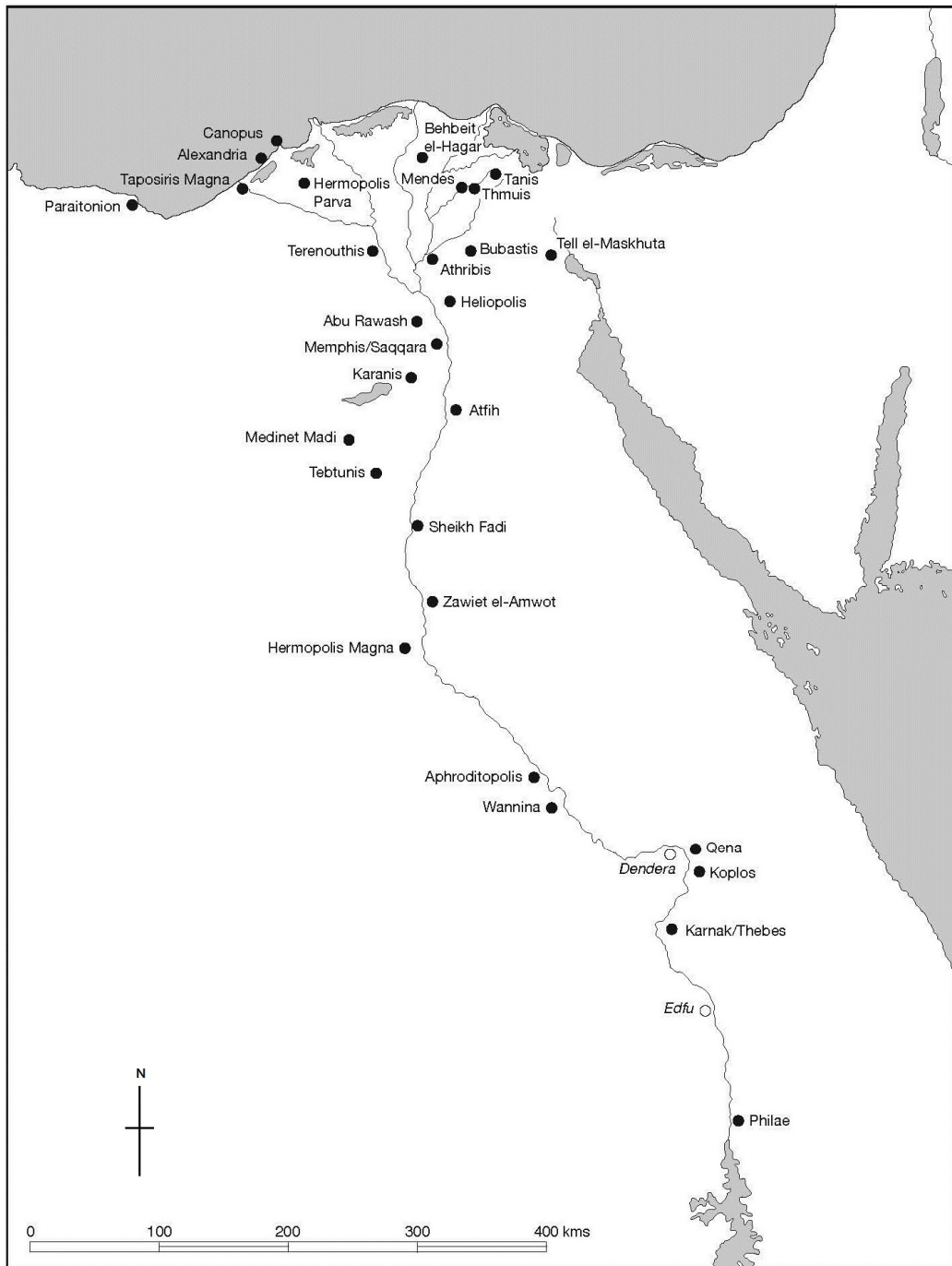
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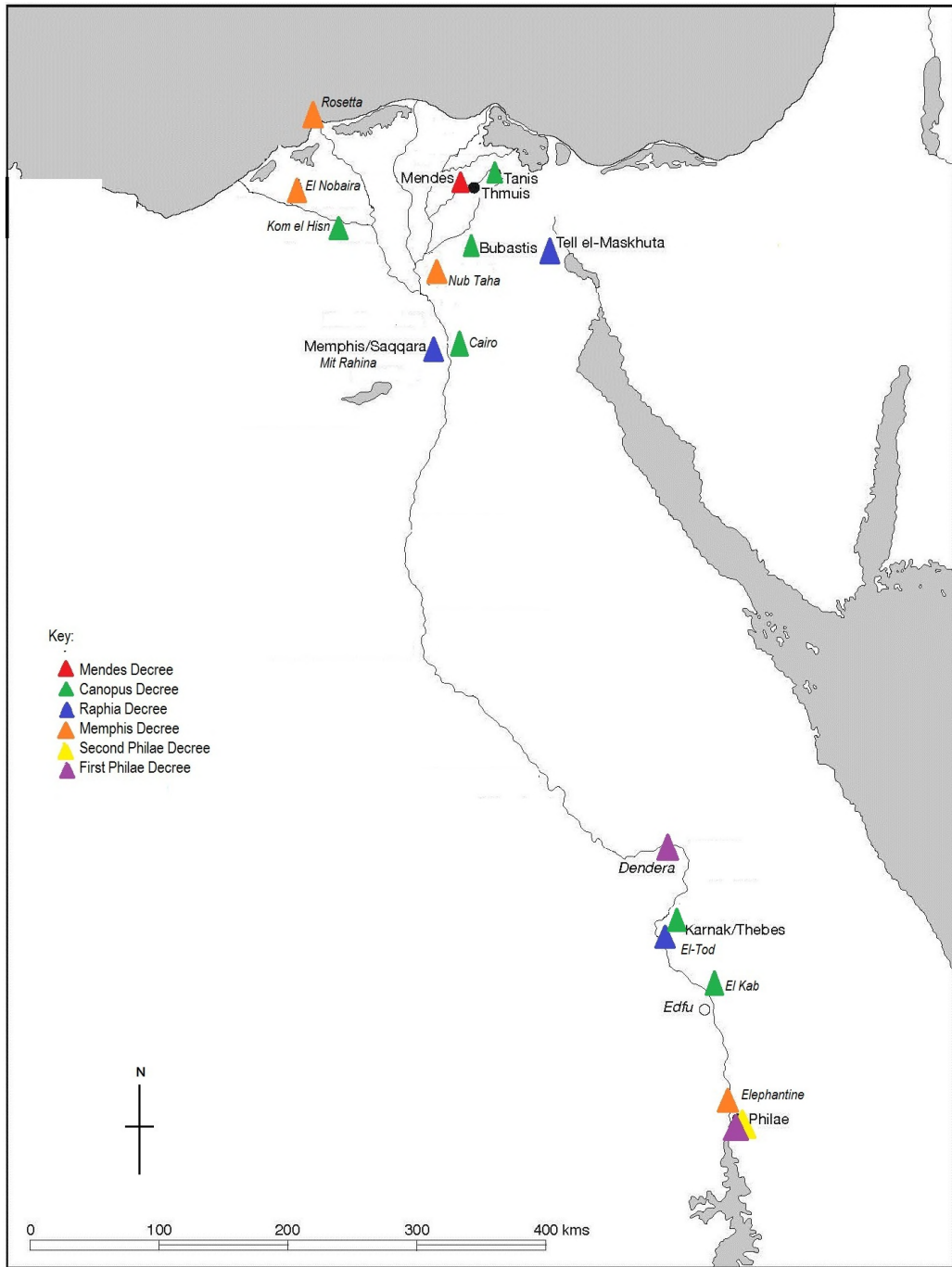
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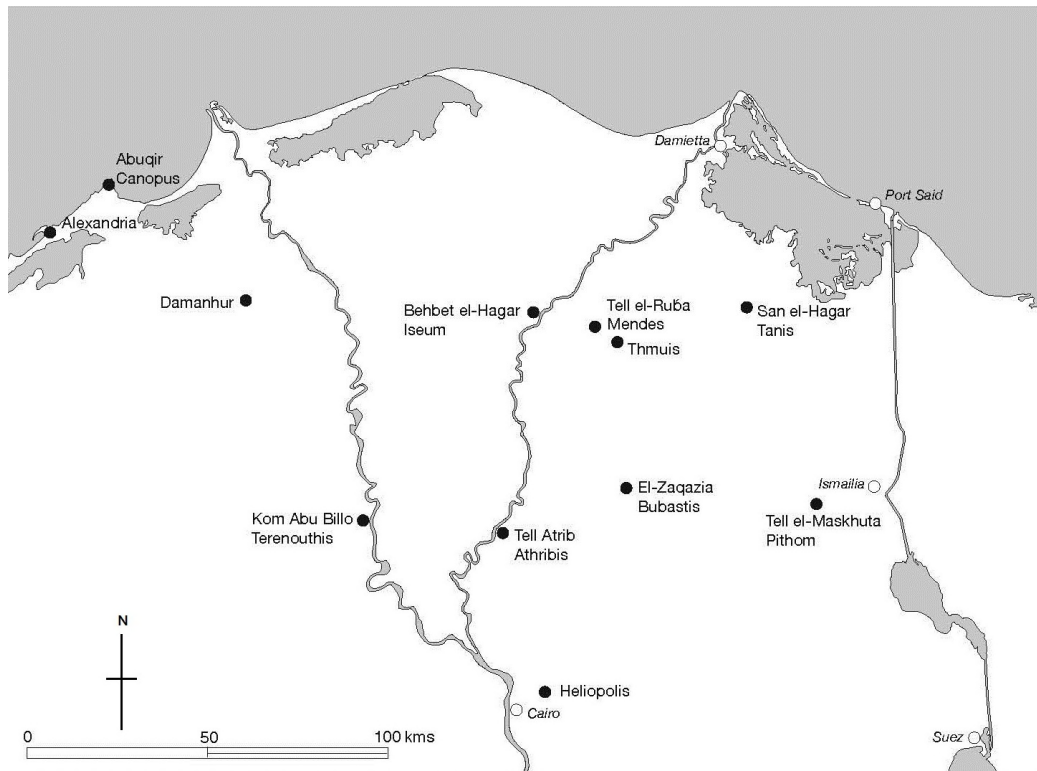
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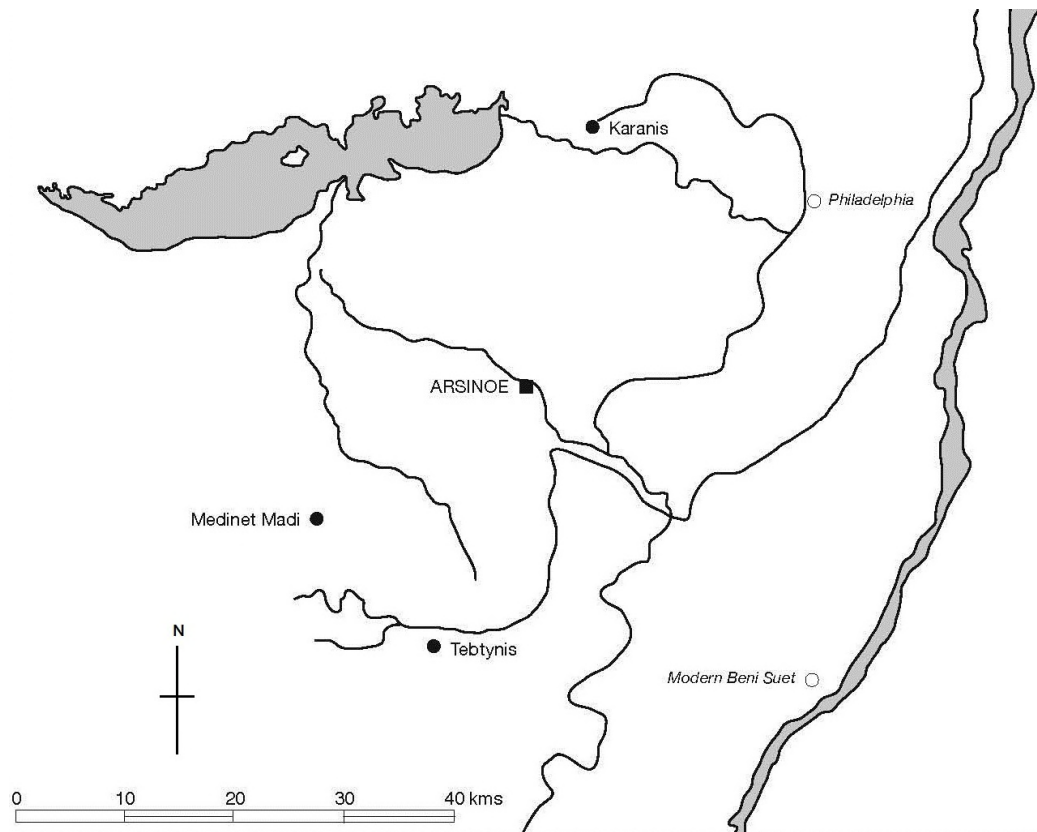
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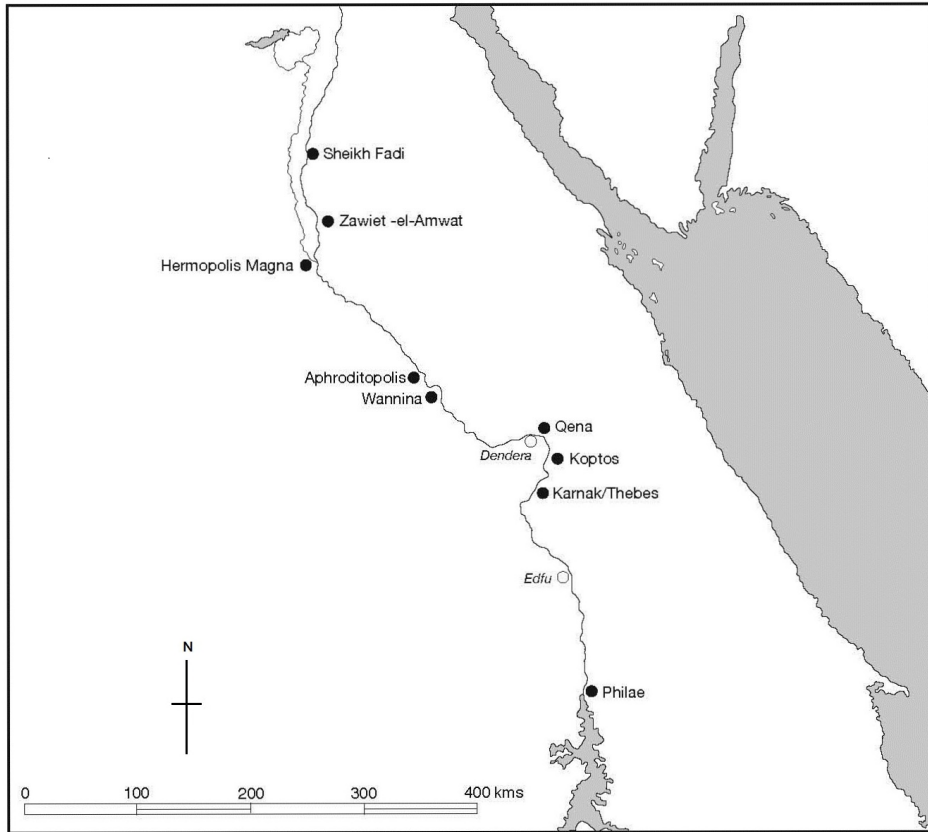
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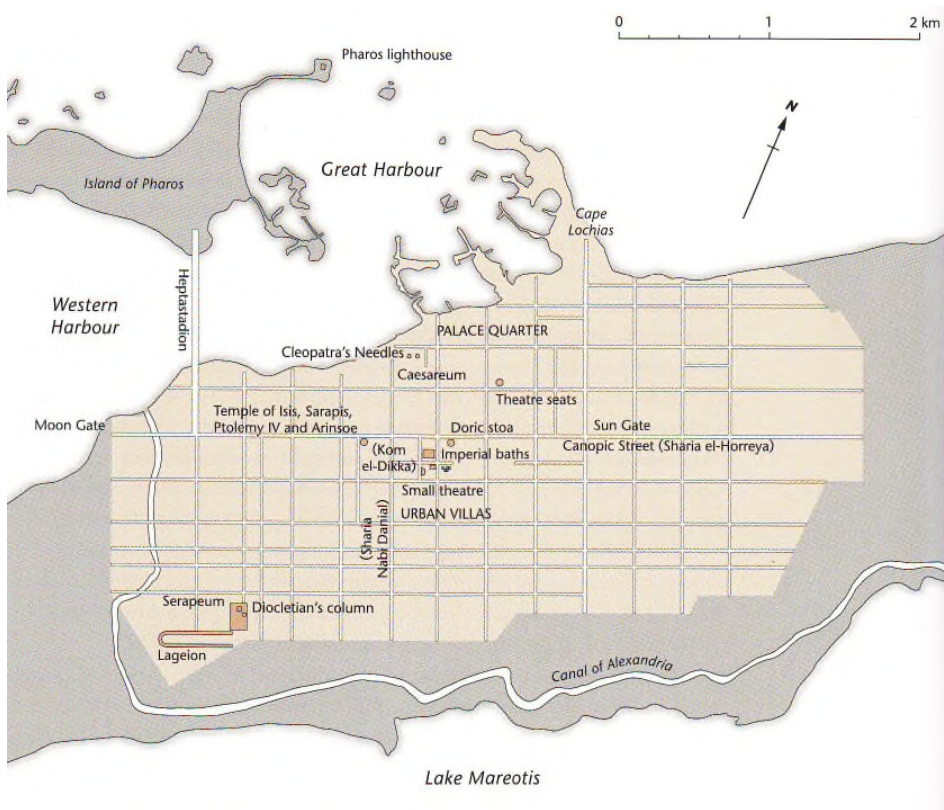
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FIGURES



Figure 1. The Mendes Decree (Meulenaere 1965, pl 1; © Brooklyn Museum)

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Figure 2. Upper Scene of Mendes Decree On left family sacrificing with Ptolemy II, Arsinoe II, and Ptolemy 'the son'. On right the gods being worshipped with the new Ram of Mendes, (Quaegebeur 1978, 250)

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Figure 3. Upper portion of Canopus Stele from Kom el-Hisn. Left side; Theoi Euergetai Thoth, Seshat, Theoi Philaelphoi, Theoi Sotores. Right Side; Goddess of Third nome of Lower (Quaegebeur 1978, 247)

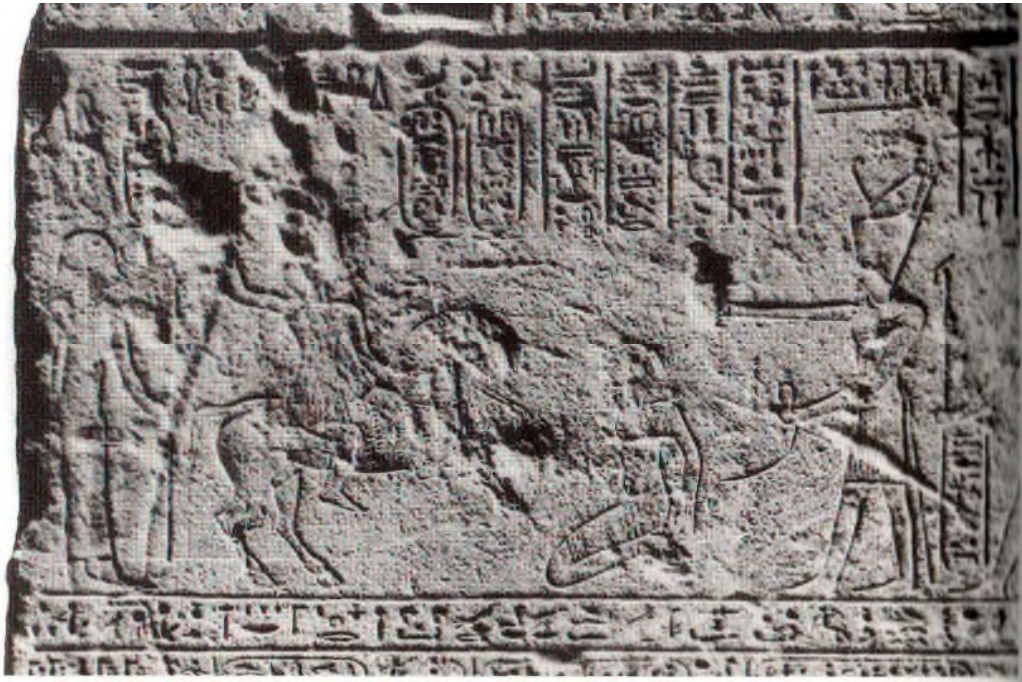


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Figure 5. a & b;The Raphia Decree; Mit Raphina Stele with detail of the relief; Ptolemy IV on horseback with spear and Arsinoe III behind. (Hölbl 2001, 163; © Egyptian Museum, Cairo)

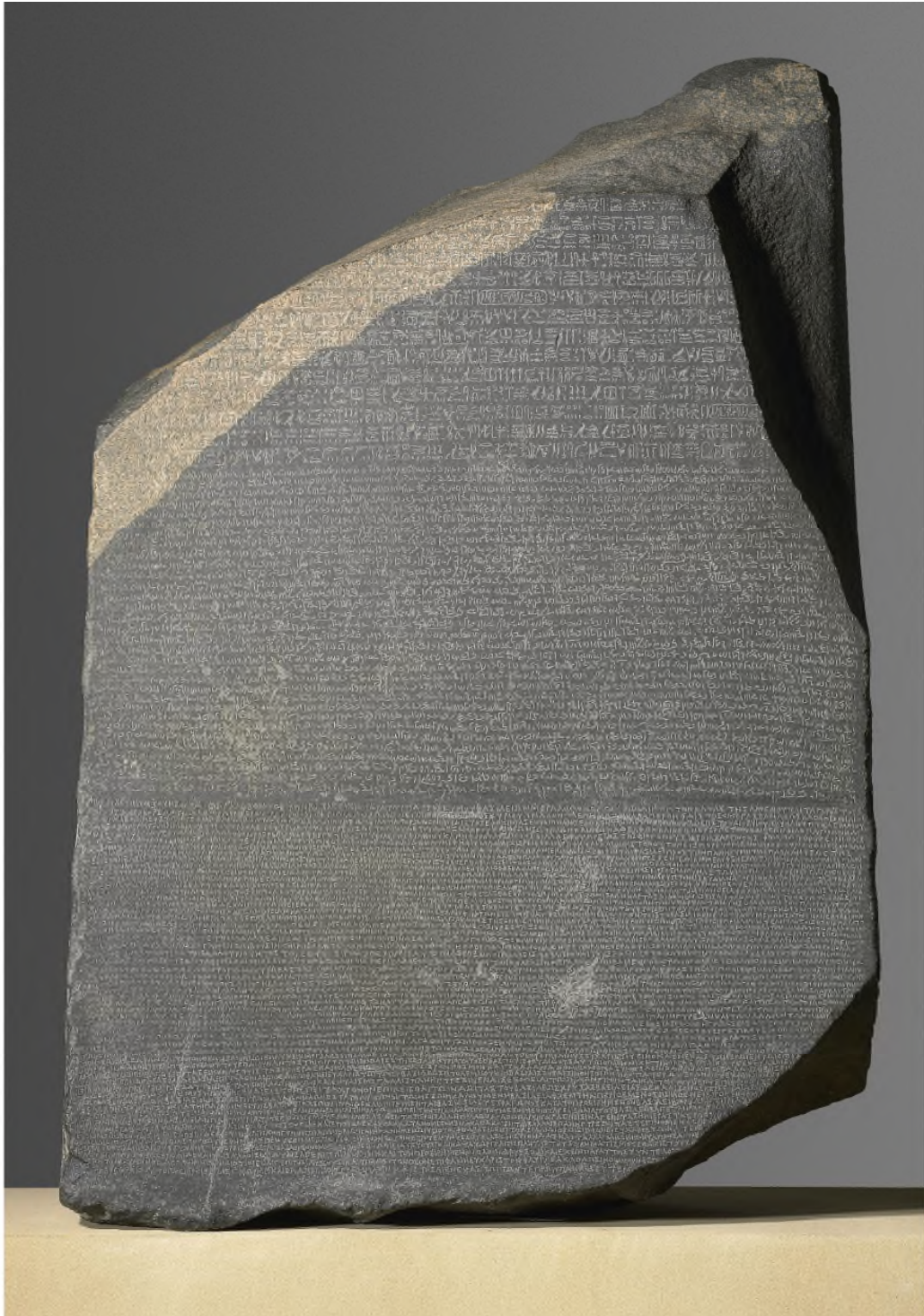


Figure 6. Rosetta Stone, British Museum (Digital Image, British Museum, AN00016456_004; © Trustees of the British Museum)



Figure 7. Philae Decrees on Birthhouse (© Author - digitally combined image)

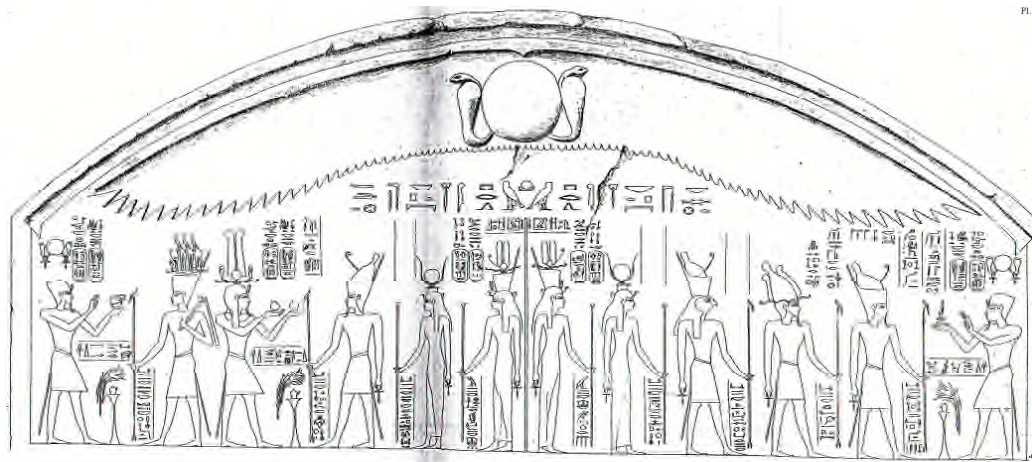


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Figure 9. Gallus stele (Hoffman et al 2009, p 19 fig.5)



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Figure 11. Plan of Temple of Horus at Edfu (Kurth 2004, inner cover)

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Figure 16b (above right). Head of a female (goddess) from Athribis (Myśliwiec & Herbich 1988, pl 37 - TA III3485; © Karol Myśliwiec)

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Figure 17. Aerial Photograph of the remains of the Imperial Chapel at Karnak (Lauffray 1971, fig 30)

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Figure 18. Plan of Imperial Chapel at Karnak; bases 1 & 2 are to Augustus, 3 to Titus, and 4, 5 & 6 to Claudius (Lauffray 1971, 122)



Figure 19. Temple of Augustus at Philae (© Author)



Figure 20. Temple of Serapis, Luxor (© Author)



Figure 21. Ram-headed sphinxes lining the dromos of Karnak (© Author)

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Figure 22. Excavation Photo of the 10th Pylon at Karnak with Alabaster Statues (Azim & Reveillac 2004, 4-7-3)

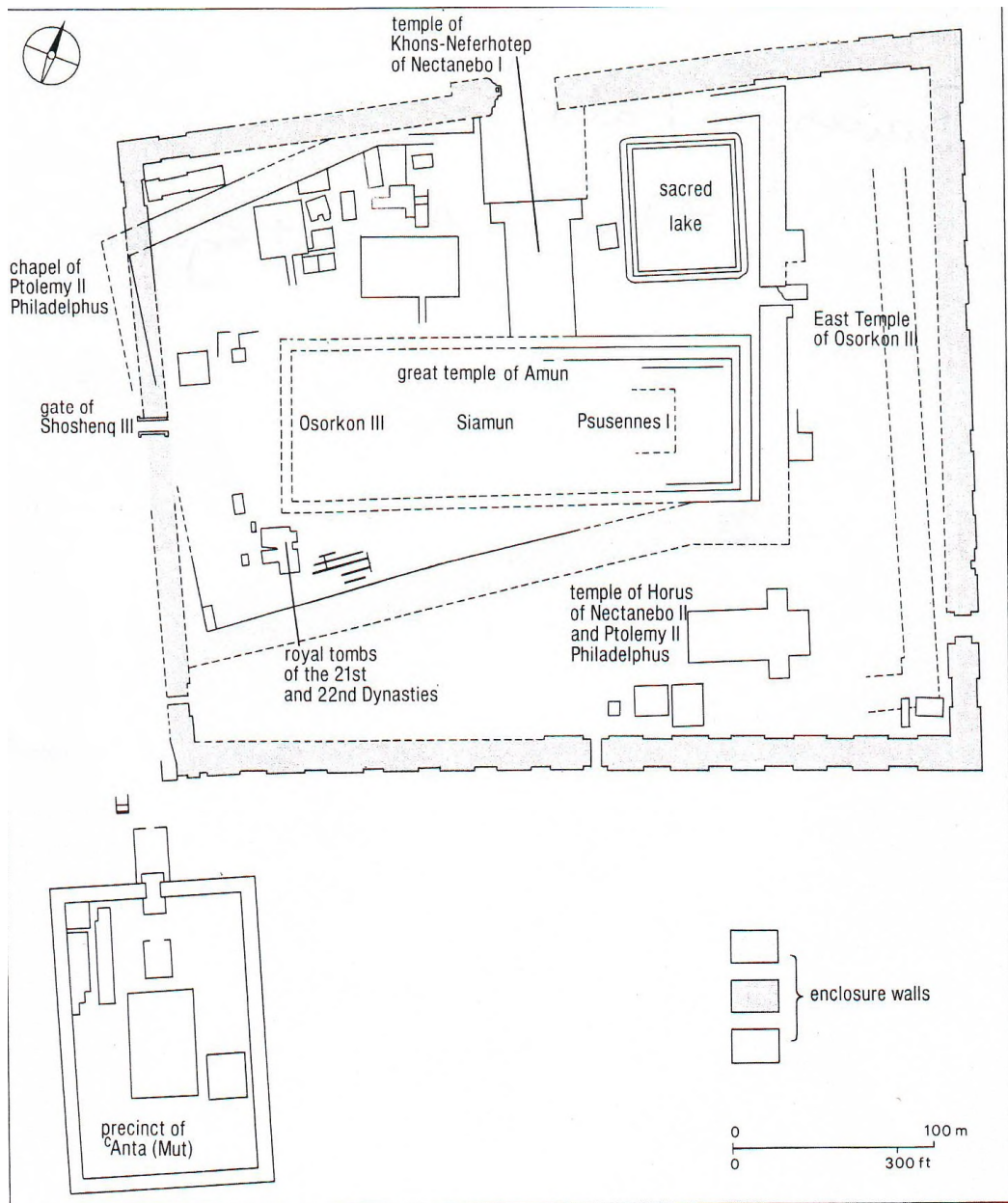


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(Photo: Author)**

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**Figure 25. Reconstruction of the interior of the Valley Temple of Khafre, Giza (Arnold
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Figure 26. House structures of Karanis (© Author)



Figure 27. Zeus wearing Atef Crown (Gazda 2004, no.47; © Kelsey Museum, Ann Arbor)

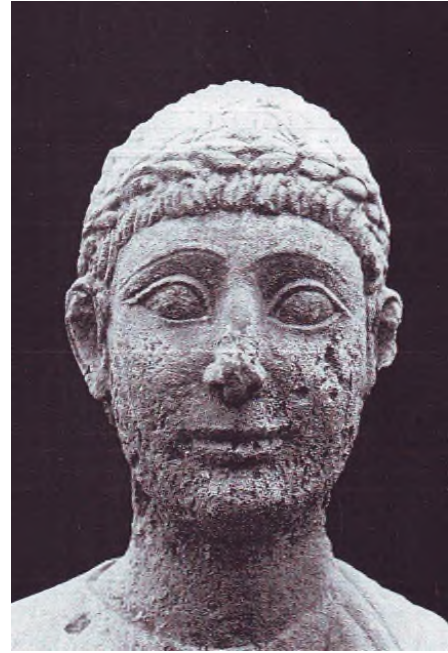


Figure 28. a & b Standing Male from Tebtunis (Rondot 2004, no.108 to 111, 277; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)



Figure 29. Standing statue feet in situ, from Tebtunis (Rondot 2004, no.106, 276; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)

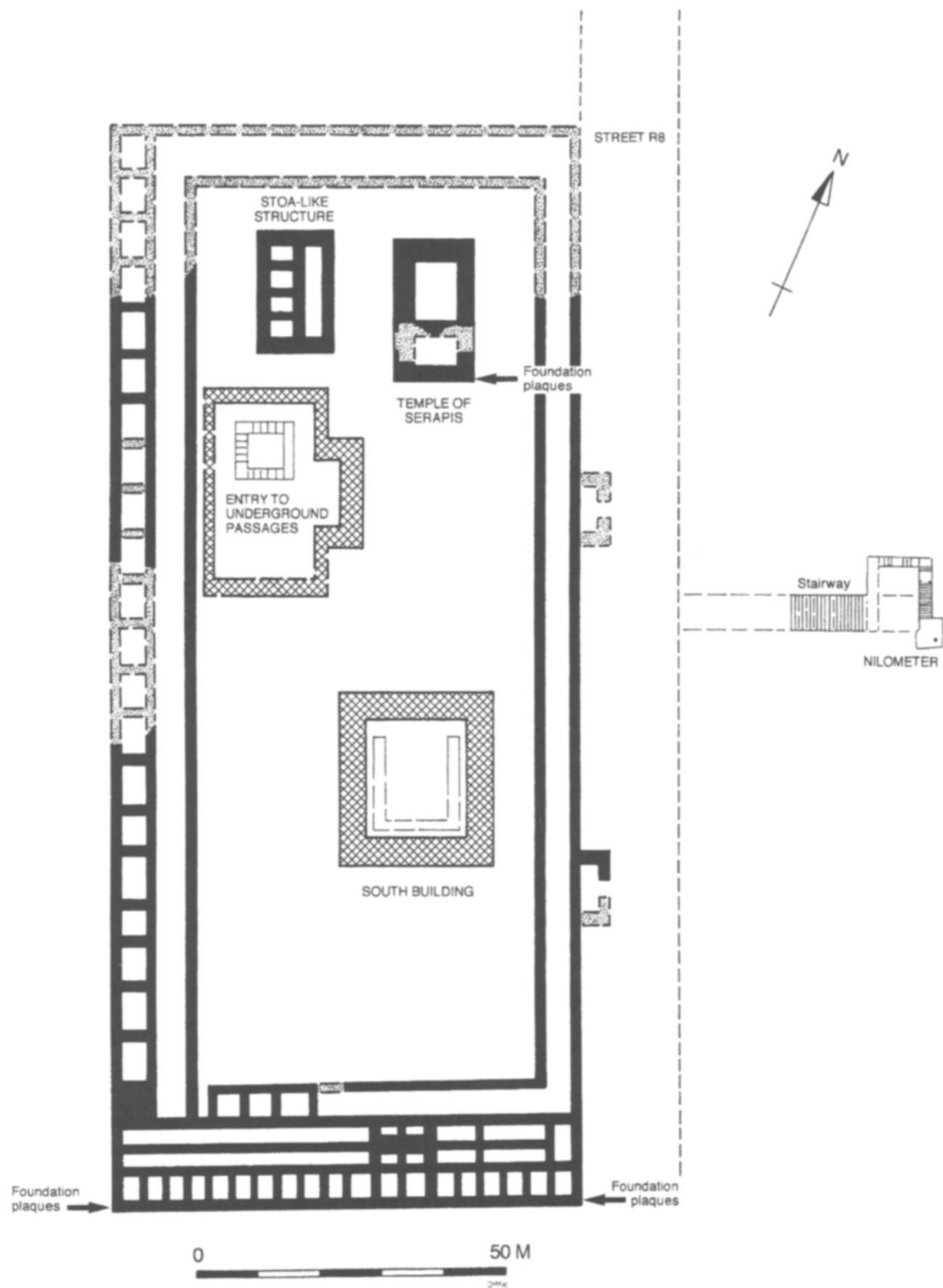


Figure 30. Plan of the Serapeum, Ptolemaic period (McKenzie, Gibson, & Reyes 2004, 82; © Judith McKenzie)

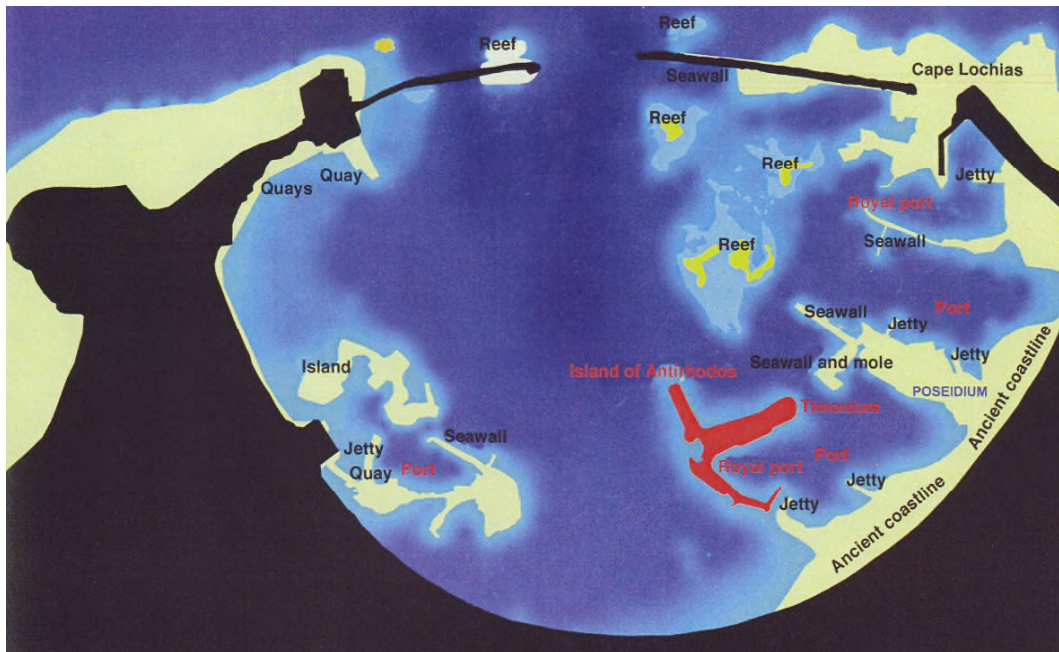


Figure 31. Ancient & Modern Coastline of Alexandria with relevant areas labelled (Goddio & Bernand 2004, 89; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)

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Figure 32. Two coins of Commemorative Arches from c. AD 81-138 (Handler 1971, 70, 1.22 & 23; © Graeco-Roman Museum)

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INTRODUCTION

This catalogue consists of 103 entries composed of 157 statuary items, including statues, statue heads, plinths and inscribed bases, that are identifiably royal, dating between 300 BC and AD 220 (Ptolemy I to Caracalla) and have an archaeological context, identified as a secure find spot or a recoverable provenance within Egypt. The catalogue is arranged geographically, divided by region (Lower Egypt, Fayoum, Upper Egypt, Alexandria) and arranged by site (north to south) and then arranged by date (fourth century BC to third century AD). The city of Alexandria is placed separately at the end due to the amount of material it contains.

Each entry is numbered and has a unique title. The information for each entry includes the museum number, its fabric and dimensions, a bibliography, a description of the item's context, and a description of the item. Each site has a separate site number and is accompanied by a brief description and site plan (where available). The find spots of the statuary items (where available) are identified on the plans; the red triangles give the approximate location and the red arrows the exact location. The sites of Canopus (site 2, cat no. 2-16) and Hermopolis Magna (site 21, cat no. 49-52) have plans with the find spots of the material already in place. The entries labelled with an asterix (*) have been personally inspected.

Some abbreviations have been used in the bibliographies:

ASAE - *Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Égypte*

Cleopatra's Egypt - Fazzini, R, A, & Bianchi, R, S. (eds). 1988, *Cleopatra's Egypt: Age of the Ptolemies* (The Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn)

ESPL - Bothmer, B. 1960, *Egyptian Sculpture of the Late Period* (Brooklyn)

EST - Goddio, F. 2006 & 2008, *Egypt's Sunken Treasures*

JdI - *Jahrbuch des Deutsche Archäologischen Instituts*

PM I-VII - Porter, B, & Moss, R, L, B. 1927-1981, *Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Statues, Reliefs and Paintings* (Oxford).

(All abbreviations used throughout the thesis are listed at pp 201-202).

LOWER EGYPT

Paraitonion

Site 1: Paraitonion, modern Marsa Matruh, is located 290 km west of Alexandria. During the Hellenistic period it stood at the edge of Egypt, on the border between the Marmarica and Cyrenaica. Excavations in the early 20th century by Bates, and between 1985-89 by White, demonstrated a Bronze Age presence and episodes of trading. Little has been uncovered of the Hellenistic and Roman city, supposedly founded by Alexander the Great, as it is submerged. The city served as a major port throughout the period.

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Site 1. Plan of Hypogeum tomb (Adriani, 1935-9, 159)

1. Bearded head of a king (Ptolemy IX or X) from Paraitonion, first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 24.660. Marble. Height 38 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. Nose is missing. Cheeks, left eyebrow, and hair are all chipped.

Adriani 1940, 159-161 (Hadrian); Krug 1978, 238-42 (Ptolemy IX); Smith 1988, no. 60, 97, 124 (Late Ptolemy).

From Marsa Matrouh, ancient Paraitonion. Found in 1936 to the south-east of the city at Hakfet Abd el Razak Kraim. The head comes from a hypogeum tomb containing Roman material but dated to the Hellenistic period. Adriani described the tomb as having a staircase leading to a central chamber with three rooms surrounding it containing loculi. The exact find-spot of the head is not recorded.

A head with Greek-style hair, sideburns and a light beard. Grooves are present on top for attaching headgear, possibly a diadem. Identified as Ptolemy IX or X based on comparative studies using clay seals from the temple at Edfu.

Canopus

Site 2: The site of the town of Canopus is located on the eastern promontory of Aboukir Bay, at the head of the Canopic branch of the Nile. Greek literary sources identify the site as existing from the sixth century BC. Canopus is currently underwater and difficult to excavate. Much of the evidence is unclear. In the 1920s and 30s, Breccia identified a number of Ptolemaic and Roman structures, including a Serapeum, baths and a series of mosaics and basins, and recovered a number of artefacts. More recent work has been undertaken by Franck Goddio focused on East Canopus. Two sites were identified, labelled T to the east and TW to the west (see below).

Site T consisted of an expanse of ruins, approximately 150 metres long, and contained three separate areas. First, an east-west running dump of material from which came red granite shafts, masonry blocks, and some fragments of statuary, this is labelled 1 in the map below. To the south of this dump stood a circular structure of limestone blocks sitting on a wooden platform dated by C14 to AD 280+40, labelled 2 in the map below. 35 metres west of this structure was a man-made rectilinear trench, filled with a layer of geological sand, beneath which was a dump of statue pieces, labelled 3 in the map below.

The second site, TW, consisted of a range of structures dating from the pre-Ptolemaic to the Byzantine period. The most significant monument was TW4 consisting of a 101 metres limestone wall characteristic of a Pharaonic temple. 34 metres from the southern corner was a platform of flagstones, identified as the main entrance. The pottery fragments date this structure from fourth century BC to the fourth century AD.

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Site 2. Plan of the identified and excavated areas of underwater Canopus (Goddio, 2007, fig 2.8, 33; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)

***2. Diorite head of a queen (Berenike II?), from Canopus, third century BC**

Alexandria, Great Library SCA204. Diorite. Height 13.7 cm, Width 11.4 cm. Preserved in one piece to the neck. The right side of the head and the nose is broken from a fall from a pedestal. The inlaid eyes are missing and the surface is slightly weathered.

EST 2006, no.17, 160-1, 407; Goddio 2007, 33-50, fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.17, 94, 294; Libonati 2010.

Excavated by Franck Goddio's underwater team in Aboukir Bay at the site of ancient Canopus. The head was discovered in the area designated site T. This area contained a large concentration of limestone blocks, red granite column shafts, and a number of other architectural features, as well as Pharaonic, Ptolemaic, and Roman statuary. A dump of statuary was also found further to the south.

An under life-size head of a queen. The head is tilted with eyes looking upwards. The hair is finely engraved, parted in the centre, and drawn back over the ears. The queen wears a flat diadem. There are no traces of a back pillar. Portrait features, especially the hairstyle, dates this to the third century BC. The

head is most likely as Berenike II due to its similar physiognomy with other portraits and the distinctive hairstyle, as seen in catalogue numbers **49** and **75**.

***3. Statue of headless queen, from Canopus, third century BC**

Alexandria, Great Library SCA208. Granodiorite. Height 150 cm, Width 55 cm. Preserved in one piece from the bottom of the neck to the top of the ankles. The right arm is broken at the wrist, and the left arm at the elbow.

EST 2006, no.18, 172-5, 407; Goddio 2007, 33-50, fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.18, 124-129, 294; Libonati 2010.

Excavated by Goddio's underwater team in Aboukir Bay, the site of ancient Canopus. The statue was discovered in the rectilinear trench containing a high level of statuary, but no evidence of architectural features. Goddio suggested the area was a statuary dump for a workshop, but there is no evidence for this. More likely, it was the site for the disposal of sculpture at a later date.

This is a traditional standing statue with the left leg forward. The statue wears a tight-fitting, transparent dress with a shawl tied in an 'Isis knot' above the left breast. There is no back pillar. The style of the dress dates this statue to third century BC.

4. Head of a Ptolemaic queen (Berenike II?), from Canopus, third-second century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 22199. Marble. Height 25 cm. Preserved in one piece from neck to top of head. Extremely weathered, nose and lips broken.

Breccia 1932, no.5, 263; Kyrieleis 1975, K2, 99 (Berenike II?); Wildung & Grimm 1978, no.94.

According to Breccia the head was discovered in the Temple of Isis at Canopus, Aboukir Bay. **5** was identified as coming from the same space.

A round, extremely weathered head. The head has flowing hair drawn back over the ears and there are traces of a diadem. General stylistic features identify it as belonging to the third-second century BC. The hairstyle and round facial

features suggest it is Berenike II, and the head looks similar to other heads of the queen including **2**, **28D**, **49**, and **75**.

5. Base dedicated to Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC, from Canopus (No Image)

Currently in Alexandria? Granite. Height 31 cm, Width 98 cm. Preserved in one piece.

Breccia 1932, 17; Bernard 1970, no.8, 237-238; Stanwick 2002, A19, 21, 38, 39, 101 (all authors Arsinoe III).

From the site of ancient Canopus. The base was discovered by Breccia during excavations between Aboukir Bay and Fort Teufik. It was found in the ruins of a structure Breccia identified as a temple of Isis. The base had been reused in the last step of a staircase that led to an underground chapel of Christian date. This appears to be the same area where **4** was found, and the form of the inscription is similar to **8**.

A Greek inscribed statue base for Arsinoe III. The statue style is indeterminate. There are four lines of Greek on the front of the base. The third line is unreadable.

Βασίλισσαν Ἀρσινόην Ἰθεάν
Φιλοπάτορα Θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν
.....
... ὁ τοῦ Νείλου ἱερεὺς

'Queen Arsinoe, father-loving goddess, daughter of the benefactor gods
.....priest of the Nile.'*

6. Head of a king (Ptolemy IV), from Canopus, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 3364. Red Granite. Height 150 cm, Head Height 58 cm, Face Height 38.2 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of crown to top of the neck. The nose is

* Stanwick 2002, 101 translates as: "(Statue of) Queen Arsinoe, father-loving goddess, daughter of the benefactor gods (set up by).....priest of the Nile".

broken, and lips and chin damaged. The inlaid eyes are missing, and the bottom of the *nemes* is a modern restoration.

Breccia 1926, no.13, 60 (Ptolemy IV); Kyrieleis 1975, D2, 46 (Ptolemy IV); Smith 1988, no.80, 87, 97 (Ptolemaic); Empereur et al 1998b, no.155, 208-212 (Ptolemy IV); Grimm 1998, 100, fig. 99 (Ptolemy IV); Stanwick 2002, D13, 76-77 (Ptolemy IX).

From Canopus, the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. The find spot is not recorded. It was a gift to the museum from A. Ruffer.

A colossal head wearing the double crown, banded *nemes*, and *ureaus*. The head has Greek-style forehead hair, sideburns, and facial features. The back pillar ends in a triangle mid-way up the red crown. Attributed to Ptolemy IV due to comparisons with coin profiles and other images. Stanwick suggests that stylistically the image belongs to a later period and is associated with images of Ptolemy IX.

7. Head of Ptolemy VI - 221-205 BC, from Canopus

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 3357. Granite. Height 61cm, Head Height 52 cm, Face Height 31 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to the neck. Nose, lips, chin, and *nemes* wings were hacked off when the head was cut from the body. Inlaid eyes are missing.

Breccia 1926, no.12, 59 (Ptolemy V, Nero, or Tiberius); *ESLP* 1960, 132; Kyrieleis 1975, F2, 60; Smith 1988, no.72, 87, 93-4; Empereur et al 1998b, no.160, 215; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.19, 53-4; Stanwick 2002, B7, 57 (All authors except Breccia: Ptolemy VI).

From Canopus, found in the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded.

A colossal head wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*, with a hole on top for an additional attribute from a statue. The head has Greek-style forehead hair and facial features. The back pillar comes to eye level. Attributed to Ptolemy VI due to similar portrait features as those of the 'Aegina Ptolemy', **101**, notably the hairstyle.

8. Statue base for Cleopatra III - 161-101 BC, from Canopus

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 20953. Red Granite. Height 27.6 cm, Width 81.9 cm. Preserved in one piece. Corner damaged.

Breccia 1926, no.7, 53; Bernand 1970, no.10, 239; Stanwick 2002, D1, 38-9 (all authors: Cleopatra III).

The base was found by Breccia in the 1920s along the Maamurah beach. It was embedded in a square area decorated with mosaics, alongside a number of other granite blocks. The form of the inscription is similar to 5.

A rectangular base for a Greek-style statue. The base has three round cavities on top: one in the left back corner, one in the front right corner, and one in the front left of the centre. There are two lines of a Greek inscription on the front. The inscription describes the person responsible for setting up the base as 'Dionysos, the exegetes', this is a rare word used to refer to what might be termed a translator.

Βασίλισσαν Κλεοπάτραν Θεὰν Εὐε[ργηέτιν]
Διονύσιος ὁ ἐξηγη[τής]

'Queen Cleopatra, bene[factor] goddess, Dionysios, the exēgē[tēs].'[†]

9. Colossal head of a late Ptolemy (Ptolemy VIII?), from Canopus (head on column in image)

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 18505. Light brown Quartzite. Height c.41 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to just below the nose. Hacked from the statue for reuse. Nose, *nemes*, wings and lower part of face broken off.

Breccia 1926, no.8, 58-59; Vogliano 1937, 58, pl. 146; Stanwick 2002, C14, 72 (latter two authors: Ptolemy VIII).

From Canopus, the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded. It was presented as a gift to the museum from Omar Toussoun.

[†] Stanwick 2002, 117 translates as: "(Statue of) Queen Cleopatra, benefactor goddess, (set up by) Dionysos, the exegetos".

A colossal head wearing a banded *nemes* and *ureaus*. The head may have come from a sphinx and is similar to **10**. Attributed to Ptolemy VIII due to distinctive portrait features observed on coins and other portraits, including a puffy face and protruding lips that are similar to a number of other statues (including **10**).

10. Head of late Ptolemaic king (Ptolemy VIII?), from Canopus

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 362. Yellow Quartzite. Height 57.5 cm, Head Height 40 cm, Face Height 24 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. Nose and right cheek have been smashed. The left *nemes* wing has been restored.

Breccia 1926, no.7, 58; Vogliano 1937, 58, pl. 146 (Ptolemy VIII); Kyrieleis 1975, H4, 71 (Late Ptolemy?); Smith 1988, 87 n.3 (Ptolemy); *Cleopatra's Egypt* 1989, 147 (incorrectly notes that the *nemes* tabs are not present); Josephson 1997, 20 n.148 (Late Ptolemy); Stanwick 2002, C13, 72-3 (Ptolemy VIII).

From Canopus, in the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. The exact findspot is not recorded.

An over life-size head wearing a banded *nemes* and *ureaus*. Most likely to have come from a sphinx due to the angle of the pigtail at the back. Identified as a Late Ptolemy but closely associated with Ptolemy VIII due to distinctive portrait features, including a puffy face and protruding lips (similar to **9**).

11. Weathered head of a queen, from Canopus, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 28107. Dark Stone. Height 24.2 cm, Head Height 16.5 cm, Face Height 13.5 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of a tendon on the head to the neck. The nose is broken and the head is generally chipped and battered.

Breccia 1932, 17-18 (second-first century BC); Kyrieleis 1975, M9, 119 (first century BC); Stanwick 2002, D6, 75 (Cleopatra III).

From Canopus, in the Aboukir Bay and Fort Teufik area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded.

A near life-size head wearing a plain diadem with a single tier of corkscrew curls. There are the remains of a tendon or small *modius* on top of the head, and

there are fat folds at the neck. There is no back pillar. Stylistically dated to the second to first century BC due to the hairstyle and fat folds. Stanwick suggests these features are similar to the forms used to represent a younger Cleopatra III.

12. Head of a queen wearing modius, from Canopus, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 18370. Granite. Height 16cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the modius to the neck where it is broken diagonally. Repaired with a modern base.

Breccia 1926, no.16, 60-61 (Berenike II); Kyrieleis 1975, M2, 118 (second-first century BC); Svenson 1995, no.115, 88, 232 (Cleopatra II or Arsinoe II); Walker & Higgs 2001, no.165, 166 (first century BC – Arsinoe II); Stanwick 2002, D7, 76 (Cleopatra III).

From Canopus, the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded. It was a gift to the museum from Omar Toussoun.

An under life-size head with a triple layer of corkscrew curls wearing a plain diadem, two *ureai*, and a *modius* with a shallow hole on top. There are fat folds on the right side of the neck. No back pillar remains. Stylistic features, such as the hairstyle and fat folds, date this to second to first century BC.

13. Head of Ptolemaic king, from Canopus, second century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 28103. Limestone. Height 20.1 cm, Face Height 10.1 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. *Nemes* wings cut from the statue. Nose, mouth, and chin hacked off.

Breccia 1932, no.10, 17-18 (second-first century BC); Needler 1949, 131 n.2 (Late Ptolemaic); Stanwick 2002, B22, 70.

From Canopus, the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded.

An under life-size head wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*. Most likely from a sphinx. Stanwick identifies the stylistic features, including the eyes and the lips, as belonging to the second century BC.

14. Head of a late Ptolemaic king, from Canopus, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 23844. Granite. Height 25.4 cm, Head Height 21.2 cm, Face Height 13.4 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to the neck, with part of the right shoulder at the back. The nose, left *nemes* wing, and left side of the back of the head are broken.

Breccia 1932, 17-18 (second-first century BC); Needler 1949, 131 n.2, 132 n.3; Müller 1969, 61 (Roman sphinx); Stanwick 2002, D24, 78 (second-first century BC).

From Canopus, the Aboukir Bay area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded. It entered the museum collection in 1927.

A life-sized head wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*. Most likely from a sphinx given the position of the right shoulder. Stylistically dated to the second to first century BC based on the fuller face.

15. Head of a late Ptolemaic king (Ptolemy XV?), from Canopus, first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 28163. Granite. Height 17.5 cm, Head Height 14.7 cm, Face Height 8.9 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. Nose, lips, and chin damaged, and upper left side of head broken off.

Breccia 1932, 17-18 (second-first century BC); Kyrieleis 1975, H20, 75 (Ptolemaic); Stanwick 2002, E19, 81 (Ptolemy XV).

From Canopus, around the Aboukir Bay and Fort Teufik area according to Breccia. No find spot is recorded.

An under life-size head wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus* with Greek-style forehead hair. No back pillar remains. Dated to second to first century BC due to the facial features. Stanwick suggests an identity of Ptolemy XV based on hairstyle.

***16. A collection of Ptolemaic era Sphinx heads, from Canopus, third-first century BC**

Red Granite & Diorite. Various Measurements: Max: Height 54 cm, Width 33 cm. Min: Height 27.5 cm, Width 18 cm. Preserved from neck to top of head with varying degrees of weathering.

EST 2006; Goddio 2007; *EST* 2008; Libonati 2010.

This is a group of seven sphinx heads uncovered by Goddio's team during excavations of the Canopus region of Aboukir Bay. The group was spread throughout the area of the site designated T, which held a concentration of limestone blocks, red granite columns shafts, as well as Pharaonic, Ptolemaic, and Roman statuary. A number of sphinx bodies of the same material were found in the area but are not included in this catalogue.

The seven heads are identified as belonging to sphinxes due to the angle of the heads and necks, and that one still has part of the shoulder. The heads all wear a *nemes* and are dated to the Ptolemaic period based on the roundness of the faces and the other material from the excavation. The heads are too eroded to provide a clear date

A. Sphinx head

Alexandria, National Museum SCA174. Red Granite. Height 31 cm, Width 27 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. The left *nemes* wing and nose are broken, and it has suffered general erosion.

EST 2006, no.10, 151, 406; Goddio 2007, 33-50, fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.10, 293; Libonati 2010.

The head of a sphinx wearing a *nemes* and *ureaus*.

B. Sphinx head

Alexandria, National Museum SCA172. Red Granite. Height 27.5 cm, Width 18.5 cm. Preserved in one piece, from top of head to neck. The nose is broken, and it has suffered from general erosion.

EST 2006, no.11, 150, 406; Goddio 2007, 33-50, fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.11, 112, 293; Libonati 2010.

The head of a sphinx wearing a *nemes* and *ureaus*.

C. Sphinx head

Alexandria, National Museum SCA176. Red Granite. Height 26.5 cm, Width 31 cm. Preserved in one piece, from top of head to neck. Suffered from general erosion.

EST 2006, no.12, 152, 406; Goddio 2007, 33-50, fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.12, 112, 293; Libonati 2010.

The head of a sphinx wearing a *nemes* and *ureaus*. This is one of the best preserved examples.

D. Sphinx head

Alexandria, National Museum SCA177. Red Granite. Height 30 cm, Width 22 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. The *nemes* wings are damaged and the nose is broken. The head has suffered from general erosion.

EST 2006, no.13, 150, 407; Goddio 2007, 33-50, fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.13, 112, 293; Libonati 2010.

The head of a sphinx wearing a *nemes* and *ureaus*.

E. Sphinx head

Alexandria, National Museum SCA175. Red Granite. Height 28 cm, Width 21 cm. Preserved in one piece, from top of head to neck. The left wing of the *nemes* is missing, and the whole head is badly eroded.

EST 2006, no.14, 151, 407; Goddio 2007, 33-50 fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.14, 113, 293; Libonati 2010.

Head of a sphinx wearing a *nemes* and *ureaus*.

F. Sphinx head

Alexandria, National Museum SCA173. Red Granite. Height 27.5 cm, Width 26 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. The nose is broken and the head has suffered from general erosion.

EST 2006, no.15, 153, 407; Goddio 2007, 33-50 fig. 2.26; *EST* 2008, no.15, 294; Libonati 2010.

The head of a sphinx wearing a *nemes* and *ureaus*.

G. Sphinx head

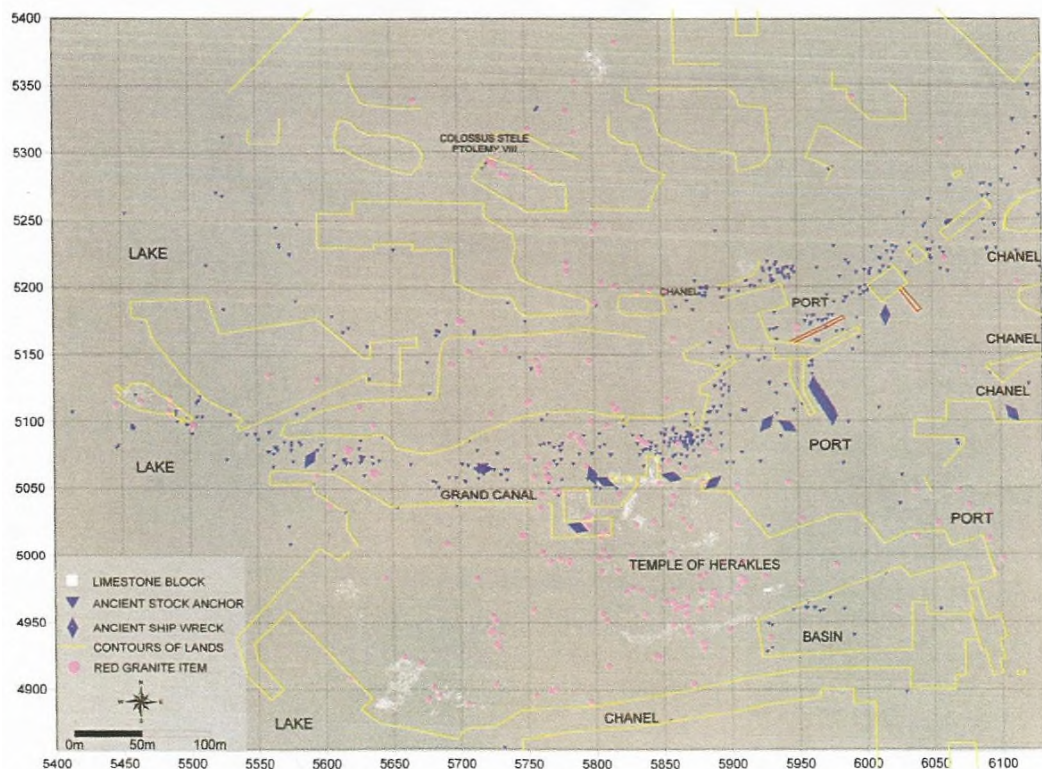
Alexandria, Maritime Museum SCA202. Diorite. Height 54 cm, Width 33 cm. Preserved in one piece, broken diagonally from the left *nemes* wing across the head then below the right *nemes* lappet. The nose is broken and the *nemes* wings chipped.

EST 2006, no.16, 148, 407; Goddio 2007, 3-50; *EST* 2008, no.16, 111, 294; Libonati 2010.

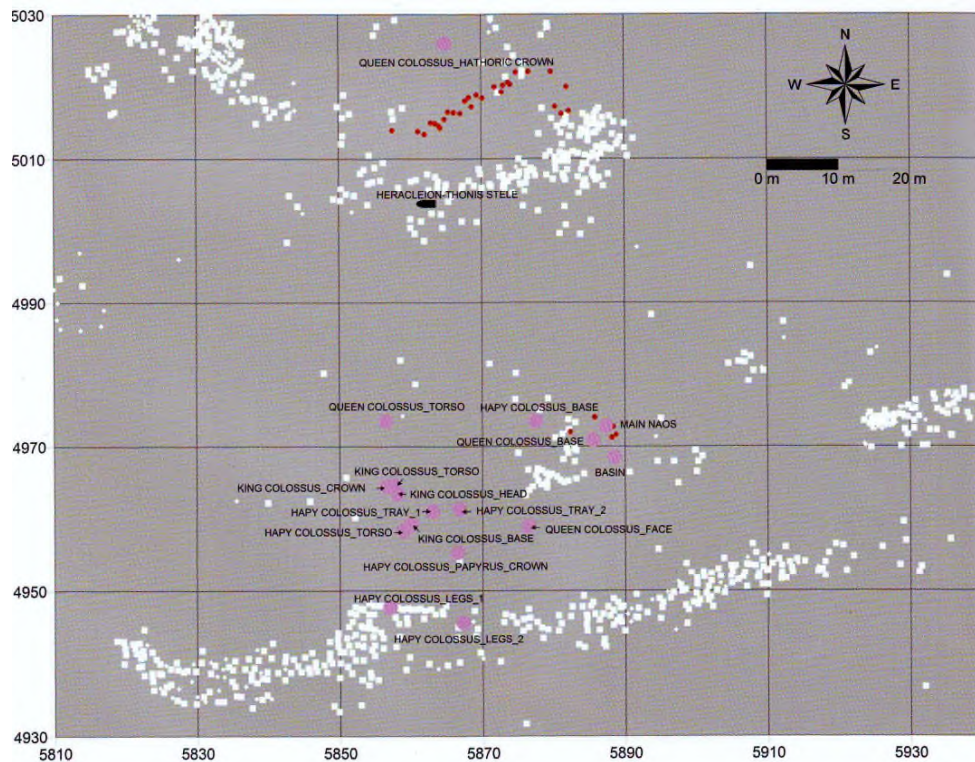
Head of a sphinx wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*. The right shoulder shows decorative muscle modelling similar to other sphinxes found in the area.

Herakleion-Thonis

Site 3: The site of Herakleion-Thonis is located approximately 3.3 km east of Canopus. The site is referred to in Greek texts, but has only recently been discovered by Goddio. The excavations and survey show a town criss-crossed by canals, bordered by ports and lakes, and surrounded by imposing monuments and esplanades. The principal area of the site was labelled H1 and provided limestone wall remains characteristic of a temple temenos and inner structure. A naos from the site identified this structure as the temple of Amun-Gereb. The second site of significance is the northern region comprised of the area labelled H5 and H8. From the area between these sites the colossal stele of Ptolemy VIII was discovered. Evidence points to continuous occupation of the site from the seventh century BC to the eighth century AD. Finds spread along the seabed, including granite and limestone blocks, jewellery, and shipwrecks.



Site 3.1. Plan of Herakleion-Thonis based on recent survey and excavations; all granite objects recovered are identified by pink dots (Goddio 2007, fig 3.37, 90; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)



Site 3.2. Area of temple of Amun Gereb with the locations of the fragments of the colossi labelled. (Goddio 2007, fig 3.107, 128; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)

17. Colossal Ptolemaic king, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Maritime Museum SCA279. Red Granite. Height 500 cm, Width 150 cm. Preserved in five pieces; top of crown, head with crown, from neck to knees, from knees to base, and the base. The nose is broken from a fall, but the statue is otherwise complete.

EST 2006, no.106, 164-169; Goddio 2007, 88-92, 126 (Ptolemaic); *EST* 2008, no.105, 116-117; Libonati 2010.

Found by Goddio's underwater team in Aboukir Bay at the site of Herakleion-Thonis. The statue was discovered at site H1, identified by Goddio as the temple of Amun-Gereb. The statue was located between the two walls thought to be the temenos and that of the temple proper (site. 3.2). The statue was not found whole. Fragments of the statue were spread over a wide area, but were still close together. The statue was found with two others, the colossi of the goddess Hapi and a Queen (18).

A colossal statue wearing the double-crown, *ureaus*, and pleated *shendyt*. The statue stands in a traditional pose with the left leg forward and arms by his sides

holding enigmatic objects. There is a back pillar. Dated to the Ptolemaic period due to stylistic features included the rounded face and the rendering of the fabric folds.

18. Colossal Ptolemaic queen, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Maritime Museum SCA280. Red Granite. Height 490 cm, Width 120 cm. Preserved in three pieces; the crown, from the top of the head to the knees, and from the knees to the base. The right arm is completely missing, and the upper left calf and nose is broken.

EST 2006, 164-169, no.107; Goddio 2007, 88-92, 126 (Ptolemaic); *EST* 2008, 116-119, no.106; Libonati 2010.

Found by Goddio's underwater team in Aboukir Bay, at the site of Herakleion-Thonis. It was discovered at site H1, identified by Goddio as the temple of Amun-Gereb. The statue was located between two walls, the temenos wall and that of the temple proper (site 3.2). The statue fragments were separate from each other; two were found in the same area and the other two pieces were found with the other colossi, whose fragments were similarly distributed. The other colossi consisted of the goddess Hapi, and the colossal king (17).

Colossal queen wearing a Hathoric crown, tripartite wig, and tight-fitting pleated dress. The statue stands with the left leg forward and arms by the sides, with the palm flat against the leg. The back pillar is present. The statue is identified as Ptolemaic due to stylistic features including the rendering of the dress.

***19. Standing queen, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC**

Alexandria, National Museum SCA283. Black Granite. Height 220 cm. Preserved in four pieces from head to neck, neck to the top of the forearms, stomach to knees, and the feet with base. The lower forearms are missing as are the lower legs, the surface is scratched and the nose is broken.

Goddio 2007, 118; *EST* 2008, no.112, 274-275; Libonati 2010.

Found by Goddio underwater in Aboukir Bay at the site of Herakleion-Thonis. The statue was discovered to the north of the temple, in an area labelled H8, on a promontory overlooking the Grand Canal. A number of reshaped red granite blocks, limestone blocks, and sphinx fragments were also found there.

An over life-size statue with corkscrew curls, wearing a *ureaus* and a close-fitting draping dress with a shawl tied in a so-called 'Isis knot' at the breast. The statue stands with the left leg forward and arms by her sides. In the left hand she holds an ankh. The back pillar reaches the top of her head. Dated to Ptolemaic period due to stylistic features, particularly the rendering of the dress and the presence of other Ptolemaic material in the area.

20. Sphinx A, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Maritime Museum SCA461. Pink Granite. Height 139 cm, Width 36 cm, Length 68 cm. Preserved in two pieces, the head is broken from the body at the neck. The entire statue is severely eroded.

Goddio 2007, 126; *EST* 2008, no.104; Libonati 2010.

Discovered during the excavations of Herakleion-Thonis by Goddio. The exact find spot is not given, but there were fragments of sphinxes and statuary throughout the site, with concentrations at the temple of Amun-Gereb (site H1) and towards the north around site H8, both locations of other Ptolemaic statuary.

A heavily weathered sphinx on a plinth with its tail curling over its right haunch. No facial features remain, but the shape of the head suggests it wore a *nemes*. The bulge on the forehead of the sphinx suggests the presence of a *ureaus*. Attributed to the Ptolemaic Period due to rendering of the tail and body, and the presence of other Ptolemaic material in the area.

21. Sphinx B, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC

Alexandria, Maritime Museum SCA625. Pink Granite. Height Body 40.5 cm, Width 124 cm, Length 42.5 cm. Preserved in two pieces, the head is broken from the body at the neck. The entire statue is severely eroded.

Goddio 2007, 126; *EST* 2008, no.105; Libonati 2010.

Discovered during the excavations of Herakleion-Thonis by Goddio. The exact find spot is not given, but there were fragments of sphinxes and statuary throughout the site, with concentrations on the temple of Amun-Gereb (site H1) and towards the north around site H8, both locations of other Ptolemaic statuary.

A heavily weathered sphinx on a plinth. The shape of the head suggests it wore a *nemes*. No other features can be identified. Attributed to the Ptolemaic period due to the basic style and the presence of other Ptolemaic material in the area.

Banub/Beheit el-Hagar

Site 4: Beheit el-Hagar is located on the Damietta branch of the Nile to the north of the site of Sebennytos (Samannud). It is home to one of the most important temples to Isis in Egypt. The granite temple was built under the 30th Dynasty and completed by the Ptolemies. Cartouches and reliefs identify Nectanebo I and II, and Ptolemies I, II, and III. The reliefs are considered some of the finest examples of the period. The site itself is now comprised of ruins, with blocks occupying a 80 metre by 50 metre area. A block from this temple has been identified in the Iseum in the Campus Martius in Rome.

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Site 4. Plan of the Temple of Beheit el-Hagar (Favard-Meeks, 1991, pl 1)

22. Statue base for Ptolemy III - 246-221 BC, from Banub

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE41439. Black Granite. Height 10 cm, Width 29 cm. Preserved in one piece with minimal remains of feet and back pillar.

Chaban 1910, no.4, 30 (a Ptolemy); Gallo 1990, 226-228; Favard-Meeks 1991, 8 n.53; Stanwick 2002, A17, 39, 45, 56 (all authors except Chaban: Ptolemy III).

According to the *Journal d'Entrée* this base was found in Banub. The base most likely originates from the nearby temple of Isis at Behbeit el-Hagar (above) as the inscription specifically mentions "Isis mistress of Hebit" and "Osiris Andjty of Hebit".

A statue base with hieroglyphic inscription. The feet remains are posed in a traditional stance with the left leg forward. There is one line of hieroglyphs on the front and two sides. There is also an inscription of two columns of hieroglyphs on top of the base that include Ptolemy III's Birth and Throne names.

Tanis

Site 5: Tanis, modern San el-Hagar, is located on the north-east side of the Delta. The site has been excavated periodically over the last 150 years, by Mariette (1860-4), Petrie (1883-6), Montet (1929-51), and most recently by a French team. Its principal feature is the Temple of Amun constructed by Psuennes I. The temple itself is not preserved, only the outline of the structure has been identified. The royal necropolis for the 21st and 22nd Dynasties is located in the south-western part of the original enclosure. Under the 30th Dynasty a new enclosure wall was built and the eastern gate was begun. Both of these were completed by the Ptolemies. During the Ptolemaic period focus moved away from the main temple. Along the dromos are the remains of a chapel identified as shrine to Ptolemaic ruler cult. Close by, a new temple to Mut and Khonsu was built under Ptolemy IV, and to the south are the remains of another temple dedicated to Horus Mesen. On the southern Tell is another temple to Amun Opet. The evidence suggests that the temple of Amun Opet was abandoned at the end of the 30th Dynasty, but was in use again by the time of Ptolemy IV. Surrounding these temples were domestic houses from which come a variety of finds including coin hoards and furniture.

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Site 5. Plan of the sanctuary of Amun at Tanis (Zivie-Coche 2005, plan 1)

23. Seated king, from Tanis, fourth-third century BC

Zagazig, Orabi Museum 282. Limestone. Height 49 cm. Preserved in one piece. Both forearms are broken, as are parts of the *nemes*, chin, nose, right leg, and back pillar.

Mysliwiec 1973, 61 n.2, 73-78 (Ptolemaic?); Stanwick 2002, A28, 23, 67 (fourth-third century BC); Zivie-Coche 2005, 69 (Ptolemaic).

Found in a trial pit by Prof F. Agoub and Dr. A. El-Khouly in 1961 made in connection with the construction of a new road. The pit was located near the western edge of Southern Tell, where the Temple of Amun Opet is located (see plan for approximate location). The seated king was found with another statue (24).

An under life-size king seated on a square throne with a low back wearing a *nemes*, *ureaus*, and *shendyt*. The statue has its hands flat on its lap. Dated from the late fourth to third century BC due to the sculptural style which is closely associated with the 30th Dynasty. This is the only example of a seated Ptolemaic king in large scale sculpture.

24. Head and upper torso of an early king, from Tanis, fourth-third century BC

Zagazig Orabi Museum 1411. Brown Quartzite. Height 52.5 cm, Head Height 20.8 cm, Face Height 13.2 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head through to most of ribcage.

Mysliwiec 1973, 61 n.2, 62-73 (Ptolemaic?); Hill 2000, 667-668 (Ptolemy II or III); Stanwick 2002, A35, 23, 68 (fourth-third century BC); Zivie-Coche 2005, 69 (Late Period).

Found in a trial pit by Prof F. Agoub and Dr. A. El-Khouly in 1961 made in connection with the construction of a new road. The pit was located near the western edge of Southern Tell, where the Temple of Amun Opet is located (see plan for approximate location). The torso was found with another statue (23).

An under life-size fragment wearing a banded *nemes*, *ureaus*, and false beard. From the angle of the left elbow (just visible) it is possible to see that the statue's arm was extended, most likely pro-offering. The statue could be reconstructed as kneeling. The back pillar continues to the *nemes*. Dated to the

late fourth to third century BC due to the sculptural style which is closely associated with the 30th Dynasty.

25. Statuette of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Tanis

London, British Museum EA1190. Limestone. Height 55 cm, Head Height 8.7 cm, Face Height 5.4 cm, Base: Height 2.4 cm, Width 12 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of the head through to attached base. Broken from left wrist along bottom of *shendyt* but repaired. The statue has deteriorated since discovery.

Petrie 1885, 31; Favard-Meeks 1998, 110; Stanwick 2002, A9, 55-56 ; Zivie-Coche 2005, 31-32 (all authors Ptolemy II).

Excavated by Flinders Petrie at Tanis. The statuette was found in front of a chapel or shrine on the north side of the temple's western dromos (see plan for approximate location). The statue was discovered with a number of other artefacts, including a relief of Ptolemy II holding a thunderbolt and facing Arsinoe II (BM 1056). The chapel itself was a brick built structure. Inside was a niche flanked by sphinxes containing a gilded stele of Ptolemy IV and Arsinoe III (BM 1054). Petrie concluded this was a chapel to Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II and the royal cult.

An under life-size standing statue wearing double crown, banded *nemes*, *ureaus*, false beard, and *shendyt*. The statue stands in a striding pose with arms by its sides holding enigmatic objects. The back pillar reaches the top of the double crown. Attributed to Ptolemy II due to the identification of the chapel as a shrine to Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II.

26. Head of Caracalla - AD 198-217, from Tanis

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 3233. Grey Granite. Height 29.8 cm. Preserved in one piece from above forehead to below neck. The very top of the head and the attribute is lost and the nose is broken.

Mariette 1887, 16 (Maximian); Wildung & Grimm 1978, no.172; Jucker 1981, 721-22; Kiss 1984, 81; Bernand 1998, 166-7; Stanwick 2002, G10, n.32, 139 (all authors except Mariette: Caracalla).

Excavated by Mariette in the Temple of Amun at Tanis. The head is recorded in a list of finds but the exact find spot is not given (see plan for approximate location).

A life-size head with hair, beard, and pronounced forehead lines. There is a hole on top for an additional attribute. The back pillar runs up to the top of the head, and distorts it. Identified as Caracalla from the similarity of facial features with other statues (**27**, **32**, **47**, & **60**), particularly the presence of a beard and furrowed brow.

Mendes

Site 6: Mendes (Tell el-Rub'a) is located on the Damietta branch of the Nile. The site dates to the 4th Dynasty and was the capital of the 16th nome during the dynastic period. The site is home to the temple to Banebdjedet, the Mendes Ram. The ruins of the temple were removed in the 19th century. The only substantial remains are the naos of Amasis, incomplete enclosure walls, and a cemetery of sacred Rams. The site continued into the Ptolemaic period, and was home to the 'Mendes Decree', but lost its importance to the nearby town of Thmuis.

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Site 6. Photograph of the Shrine of King Amasis (*Mendes II* 1976, pl 5; © Brooklyn Museum)

***27. Standing Caracalla as Pharaoh - AD 198-217, from Mendes**

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities CG702. Quartzite. Height 142 cm, Head Height 29 cm, Face Height 18 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head through to thighs.

Naville 1903, 16-18 (Apries re-cut for Caracalla); Borchardt 1930, pl. 130; De Meulenaere and MacKay 1976, no.82, 201; Kiss 1984, figs 205-6; Bernand 1998, 167; Stanwick 2002, G11, 139, 89 (all authors: Caracalla).

Excavated by Naville at Tell el-Rub'a, ancient Mendes, in the enclosure of the temple of Banebdjedet. The statue was found in a trench opened in front of the monolithic shrine of King Amasis in the south of the sanctuary (above).

An over life-size statue wearing a plain *nemes* and *shendyt* with Roman-style forehead hair and beard. There is a hole on top for an additional attribute. The

back pillar curves to the top of the *nemes*. The statue is unfinished. Identified as Caracalla from the similarity of facial features with other statues (**27, 32, 48, & 60**), particularly the presence of a beard and furrowed brow.

Thmuis

Site 7: The site of Thmuis (Tell Timai) is located approximately 700 metres to the south of Mendes. The site gained importance during the Ptolemaic and Roman period, replacing Mendes as the nome capital. It contains extensive mud brick structures, and excavations in 1892/3 and 1906 produced carbonized rolls of papyrus dating to the second-third century AD. Most were destroyed due to handling. Little is known of Thmuis in general and the site has been spoiled by the *sabbakhin*.

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Site 7. Plan of structures found at Thmuis (Edgar 1909, 1)

***28. Group of marble heads, from Thmuis, third-second century BC**

Marble, Various Measurements.

Edgar 1909, 1-13; Lembke, *JDI 115*, 113-146.

The group was found in Tell Timai, ancient Thmuis, in 1908 by a group of workmen, and then excavated by Edgar. The heads were found with a group of 45 marble pieces including hands and legs, in a building of baked mud brick with a central row of three columns (A - above). Most of the heads were found in a heap in the south-west corner of the structure, but three heads were located along the north wall with a hydra and several small altars (see plan for approximate location). Other remains in the area included a Roman mud brick wall to the north and a small room to the east with a column nearby.

A group of ten under life-size marble heads for statuettes, five are identified as representing Ptolemies; Ptolemy III, Berenike II, Ptolemy IV, Arsinoe III, and Arsinoe II. The other five represent a Greek-style Isis, Dionysos, Alexander the

Great, and two Aphrodites. Due to the inclusion of the royal couples, the group is dated to the third-second centuries BC (for a number of similar heads from Egypt of both royals and divinities see Laube 2012). The presence of marble heads and limbs suggests that these statues were pieced, and that the torsos were made of another material that did not survive, most likely wood.

A. Head of Ptolemy III - 246-221 BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE39520. Marble. Height 20.5 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to below neck. The top and back of the head are broken, possibly due to the statue being pieced.

Edgar 1909, No.2 (Dionysos); Grimm 1978, 70, No.91 (Ptolemy III as Dionysos); Lembke *JDI 115*, No.2, fig. 5-7 (Ptolemy III); Walker & Higgs 2001, No.10, 48 (Ptolemy III).

The head is turned slightly to the right, with a round, fleshy face and wavy hair partly covering his ears. There are two bulls horns and a low lying diadem. Identified as Ptolemy III from similarity to other portraits, including coins, as well as the presence of a statue identified as Berenike II in the group (**28D**). There is some suggestion it is Ptolemy III as Dionysos or another Dionysos.

B. Head of Ptolemy IV - 221-205 BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE3922. Marble. Height 17.5 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to below neck. The back of head and neck is broken, possibly due to the statue being pieced.

Edgar 1909, No.3 (Young god); Grimm 1998, 70 (Ptolemy III); Lembke *JDI 115*, No.3, fig. 8-10 (Ptolemy IV).

The head is turned to the left, with short styled hair and a groove for a diadem. Identified as Ptolemy IV due to similarity of hairstyle and portrait features with other portraits, such as the Serapeum Ptolemy (**77**) as well as a head identified as Arsinoe III (**28C**).

C. Head of Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE39516. Marble. Height 16 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to the bottom of the neck. Top and back broken, possibly due to the statue being pieced.

Edgar 1909, No.8 (A Ptolemaic Queen); Grimm 1998, 70 (Arsinoe III); Lembke *JDI 115*, No.8, fig. 26-27 (Arsinoe III).

The head is turned slightly to the right, with a plump face, shallow eyes, and hair drawn back on each side partially over the ears. A groove on the right side of the head could indicate a diadem. Identified as Arsinoe III due to hairstyle and similarity of portrait features with other images including the Serapeum Queen (76) and a head from Bubastis (31).

D. Head of Berenike II - 246-221 BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE39525. Marble. Height 13.5 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to below chin. The back of the head and right side are broken, possibly due to the statue being pieced. The nose and chin are chipped.

Edgar 1909, No.9; Lembke *JDI 115*, No.9, fig 28-30 (Berenike II).

A female head with hair pulled in strands over the ears. There is also a faint groove on the left side indicating the presence of a diadem. Identified as Berenike II due to hairstyle and similarity of portrait features with other images, including 2, 4, and 49. Note that in Walker and Higgs no.11, a different head from the group is identified as Berenike II. The corkscrew curls and lean face suggest this head is actually a representation of Isis.

E. Head of Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE39519. Marble. Height 15.5 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to below neck. Back of the head has been sliced off, possibly due to the statue being pieced. The nose is broken.

Edgar 1909, No.10; Lembke *JDI 115*, No.10, fig 31-33.

A female head with hair waved to either side over forehead. The head has pronounced cheekbones and a chin dimple. Identified as Arsinoe II due to the similarity of portrait features with other images, including coin portraits.

Pithom

Site 8: Located to the east of the Nile Delta, the site of Tell el-Maskhuta was excavated by Naville in 1883. He uncovered the remains of a fortress, a temple, and Roman housing. The fortress was restored and supplied with a new temple by Ptolemy II. Naville identified the site as that of Pithom, from the Book of Exodus, and the capital of the 8th nome of Lower Egypt.

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Site 8. Plan of Pithom (Naville 1903, pl 2; © Egyptian Exploration Society)

29. Statue base for Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Tell el-Maskhuta (No Image. Only copy of Hieroglyphic text by Naville)

Formerly in Boulaq Museum, Current location unknown – Cairo? Material and measurements unknown.

Naville 1903; Quaegebeur 1998, no.2, 86; Stanwick 2002, A13, 39, 56 (all authors: Arsinoe II).

Found by Naville during his excavations at Tell el-Maskhuta, identified as ancient Pithom. The exact find spot is not recorded, but in his report Naville states that the excavations explored the south-eastern angle of the sacred enclosure, which was then extended northwards, as well as an area close to the canal. It is therefore likely that the base came from the temple enclosure.

Fragmentary statue base. The hieroglyphic inscription, recorded by Naville, contains Arsinoe II's Birth and Throne names.

Bubastis

Site 9: The site of Bubastis is to the south of the modern town of Zaqaziq. It was home to the lioness goddess Bastet and was the capital of the 18th nome. Herodotus describes the site as situated on an island, between two water channels, and excavations have revealed this to be accurate. The main temple to Bastet was excavated by Naville in 1887 and 1889, but little could be identified beyond its basic divisions. The site also includes *ka* temples to Teti and Pepy I, *sed* chapels to Amenemhet III and Amenophis III, a temple to Amun by Osorkon II, a temple to Mihos by Osorkon III, and a temple dating to the Roman period. The site also contains extensive cemeteries of mummified cats, dating through to the late Roman period, and fiscal papyrus documents dating to AD 205-232.

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Site 9. Plan of Bubastis (El-Sawi 1979, fig 4)

30. Statue of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Bubastis

Rome, Villa Albani 558. Dark Stone. Height 280 cm without base. Broken into numerous pieces, especially along legs and across chest, but repaired and heavily restored. Now in one piece.

ESLP, 1960, 62; Helbig, 1972, 336-337; Rouillet, 1972, cat no.177, 108; Curto, 1985, no.7, 36-42; Mysliwiec, 1988, 86; Bol, 1994, no.547, 465-466; Stanwick, 2002, A11 (all authors: Ptolemy II).

Found in Rome. The exact find spot is unknown. The statue is most likely from Bubastis as the Hieroglyphic inscription mentions the city.

An over life-size statue wearing a *nemes* and pleated *shendyt*. Stands in a traditional pose with arms at the sides holding enigmatic objects. The back pillar reaches to the shoulder. There are three columns of hieroglyphs on the back pillar which include Ptolemy II's Birth and Throne names.

31. Head of Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC, from Bubastis

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities 35334. Marble. Height 30 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to mid-point of chest, possibly due to the statue being pieced. The edges and cheek damaged, back of hair is missing.

Adriani 1947, 51-60; Kyrieleis 1975, L2, 104-106; Wildung & Grimm 1978, no.95; Grimm 1998, 100 Abb100; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.13, 50 (all authors: Arsinoe III).

Excavated in Bubastis in 1902. There were no formal excavations at the site between Naville in 1899 and Habachi in 1940. This head was either discovered through accident or in connection with the construction of the nearby railway. No find spot is recorded.

Head and shoulders of a female statue, preserved in a V down the chest. The statue has a full oval face with a small down-turned mouth and a fleshy neck. The hair is pulled back in strand over her ears and the statue wears a diadem. The head was most likely part of a pieced statue, meaning its torso was of another material, most likely wood. Identified as Arsinoe III due to portrait features and hairstyle which are similar to other representations such as **28C** and the Serapeum Queen (**76**).

Terenouthis

Site 10: The ancient site of Terenouthis is located on the mound of Kom Abu Billo in the west of the Nile Delta. It consists of a temple to Hathor, blocks of which show the temple to have been constructed under Ptolemy I and II. The site also includes an extensive necropolis dating from the Old Kingdom to Late Antiquity. The temple was excavated by Griffith in 1887-8. The foundations were dug out and no plan was made (Griffith, 1890). Little is currently known about the site. Later excavations of the necropolis uncovered a number of grave stelae from the first-third centuries AD.

32. Head & torso of Caracalla as Pharaoh - AD 198-217, from the Nile Bank opposite Terenouthis

Giza Antiquities Storeroom. Red Granite. Height 85 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head through most of torso. Attribute on top broken off and generally abraded.

Hawass 1997; Stanwick 2002, G13, 89 (all authors: Caracalla).

Found by a fisherman in the Rosetta branch of the Nile opposite Terenouthis. Hawass suggests it originated from Kom Abou Bellou, the necropolis of the town.

An over life-size statue wearing a banded *nemes* and *ureaus* with Roman-style forehead hair and beard. Back pillar narrows as it reaches the head and contains a fragmentary single column of hieroglyphs. Facial features identify it as Caracalla, especially the furrowed brow. It is similar in style to statues **26**, **27**, **47**, and **60**.

Athribis (Banha)

Site 11: Located on the Damietta branch of the Nile, Athribis, modern Benha, was the capital of the 10th nome. The site was first recorded by Jomrad in 1799, and has since been excavated by Rowe, Michalowski, and a Polish team between 1985-95. The site can be traced to the 4th Dynasty, though the earliest temple foundation deposits date to the reign of King Amasis. Excavations show a shift in emphasis away from the Pharaonic temple during the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. From the Ptolemaic period there are a number of other structures at the site, including a villa with a shrine. The two cross-roads, first drawn by Jomrad, are the *cardo* and *decumanus*, and were lined with colonnades belonging to the second century AD. A classical temple, a tetrastylon, and a bath complex have also been identified at the site alongside a number of classical architectural features.

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Site 11. Plan of Athribis (Dabrowski 1962, pl 2)

33. Head of Ptolemy IX or X, from Athribis, second-first century BC

Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum 17. Marble. Height 23.3 cm. Preserved on one piece from top of head to bottom of neck. Badly weathered and chipped.

Pagenstecher 1923, no.69 (priest?); Watzinger 1927, no.5 (Ptolemy X Alexander); Parlasca *JDI* 82 (Ptolemy IX-X); Kyrieleis 1975, H8, 72 (Ptolemy IX-X); Walker & Higgs 2001, no.28, 61; Laube 2012, no.50, 140-142 (first century BC).

From Benha/Athribis. No find spot recorded.

The head is turned slightly to the left, with Greek-style hair and beard. The head wears a broad flat diadem and has deep eyes and a pronounced forehead line. Sculptural style places it in the second to first century BC. The presence of a light beard and facial features similar to those identified on Edfu seals identify this statue as Ptolemy IX or X.

34. Colossal head of Hadrian - AD 117-138, from Athribis

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 20335. Marble. Height 90 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to bottom of neck. Broken diagonally across bottom of neck. Cut square at top and back of head. Nose broken from a fall.

Englebach *ASAE* 24, 18; Dabrowski *ASAE* 57, no.29; Vermeule 1968, no.20, 392; Comstock & Vermeule 1978, no.56, 226; *Romans & Barbarians* no.28, 21-3; Kiss 1984, 58 (all authors: Hadrian).

Found at Athribis in 1919. The head was discovered in the north-west section of the site, located close to a number of structures and a collection of other finds including a triad of Ramesses II and the so-called Treasure of Athribis (see plan for approximate location). Two other large scale heads are also said to be from Athribis, a colossal Augustus (Alexandria Library) and a head of Hadrian (Boston 1975.292).

Colossal head with stylised curled hair and beard, wearing an intense expression. Portrait features, including the beard and hairstyle, identify the head as Hadrian.

Heliopolis

Site 12: Heliopolis, located north-west of modern el-Matariya, was one of the most important sites for the ideology and economy of Egypt, and home to one of the principal sanctuaries to Re. Little remains of the site, only monuments exist dating from the 3rd Dynasty to the Ptolemaic period. Much of the material from the site has been removed, both in ancient and modern times.

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35. Ptolemaic facial fragment, from Heliopolis, fourth-third century BC

New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art 12.187.31. Greywacke. Height 17 cm, Face Height 13.3 cm. Preserved in one piece from forehead to below chin. The left eye is missing and the nose is broken.

Petrie et al 1915, 1-7 (26th Dynasty); *PM IV* 1934, 60; *ESLP* 1960, 59 (Apries); Josephson 1995, 5-15 (Royal; mid-third century BC); Josephson 1997, 44-45 (Ptolemy II?); Stanwick, 2002 A37, 68 (Late fourth-early third century BC).

Found by Petrie at Heliopolis between 1910-11. The fragment was excavated in the field south-east of the Obelisk of Sesostris I, along with two other statue fragments from the Middle Kingdom (see plan for approximate location).

A life-size facial fragment of high/royal quality but with no royal attributes. Stylistically belongs to fourth to third century BC due to similarity of style with 30th Dynasty types.

36. Standing statue of Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, found in the Gardens of Sallust, probably from Heliopolis

Rome, Vatican Museum 22682. Red Granite. Height 270 cm, Base: Height 19.7 cm, Width 42.4 cm, Depth 11.5 cm. Preserved from top of head through to base. Broken at the waist and feet but repaired.

Roulet 1971, no.180, 48, 109-10; Arnold 1999, 342 n.72; Stanwick 2002, A4, 55-56, 66-67; Hartswick 2004, 130-136; Walker & Higgs 2001, 150.

Discovered around 1710 by Francesco Bianchini in the gardens of Verospi on the Pincio, part of the Gardens of Sallust, in Rome. The statue was found with other examples of Egyptian sculpture, including a Ptolemy II (**37**) with which it forms a pair, a colossal granite 19th Dynasty Queen, and another Late Period female, either the second sister of Ptolemy II (Philoteria) or a Roman copy of this statue (Roulet, 1971, no.181). Another fragmentary male statue is recorded as coming from the area, but is lost. This statue most likely originated from Heliopolis as the inscription refers to the god Atum, whose home was Heliopolis. A range of material from Heliopolis was transported during the

Imperial period. Arnold argues against this suggestion, claiming that Heliopolis was not in use during the Ptolemaic period and so a statue there would have been pointless.

An over life-size standing queen wearing a tight-fitting sheath dress, a striated, tripartite wig, and double ureai. Stands in a traditional pose with left arm across the chest clutching *menat*. There is a square tenon on top of the head for an additional attribute. The back pillar reaches the top of the head. A single column of Hieroglyphs on the back pillar and one line of text on top of the base both contain Arsinoe II's Birth name and epithet.

37. Standing statue of Ptolemy II - 285-245 BC, found in the Gardens of Sallust, probably from Heliopolis

Rome, Vatican Museum 22681. Red Granite. Height 266 cm, Base: Height 24.2 cm, Width 42.5 cm, Depth 96.4 cm. Preserved from top of head through to base. Broken diagonally from left knee to back pillar but repaired.

Roullet 1971, no.153, 102; Arnold 1999, 342 no/72; Stanwick 2002, A3, 55-56, 66-67; Hartswick 2004, 130-136.

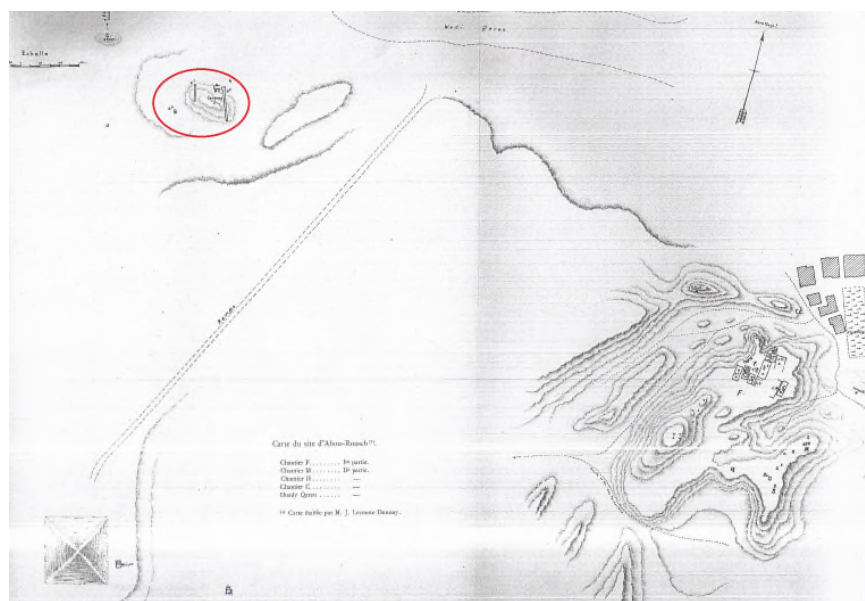
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An over life-size standing king wearing a banded *nemes*, *ureaus*, and *shendyt*. Stands in a traditional pose with arms at the sides holding enigmatic objects. A slightly depressed area on top of the head indicates an additional attribute. Back

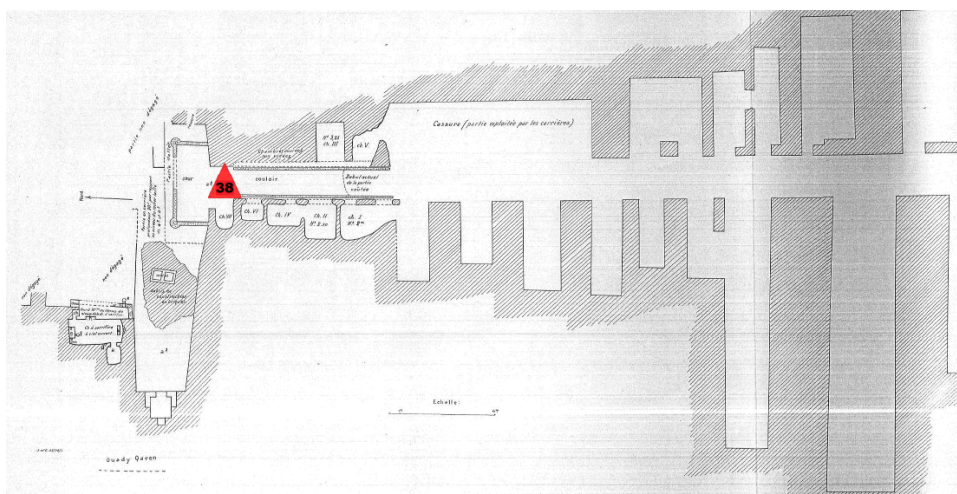
pillar reaches to the shoulders. A single column of Hieroglyphics on the back pillar and text on the belt both contain Ptolemy II's Throne and Birth names.

Abu Rawash

Site 13: Abu Rawash is part of the collection of necropoleis that make up the sites of Memphis and Saqqara. Located to the north of this group, Abu Rawash served as the necropolis for an important administrative centre early in Egypt's history. Its primary feature is the pyramid complex of Ra'djedef. To the north of the pyramids are a series of later structures, including a crocodile tomb (circled in red, site. 13.1).



Site 13.1. Plan of the site of Abu Rawash (Bisson de la Roque, 1924, pl 1; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Photo: M. Lecomte Dunouy)



Site 13.2. Plan of the northern crocodile tomb of Abu Rawash. Triangle identifies the approximate find spot of no.41 (Bisson de la Roque 1924, pl 31; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale)

38. Head of early Ptolemaic queen (Arsinoe II?), from Abu Rawash, fourth-third century BC

New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art 38.10. Limestone. Height 11.8 cm, Head Height 8.4 cm, Face Height 4.7 cm. Preserved from top of head to neck. Nose and *ureai* damaged.

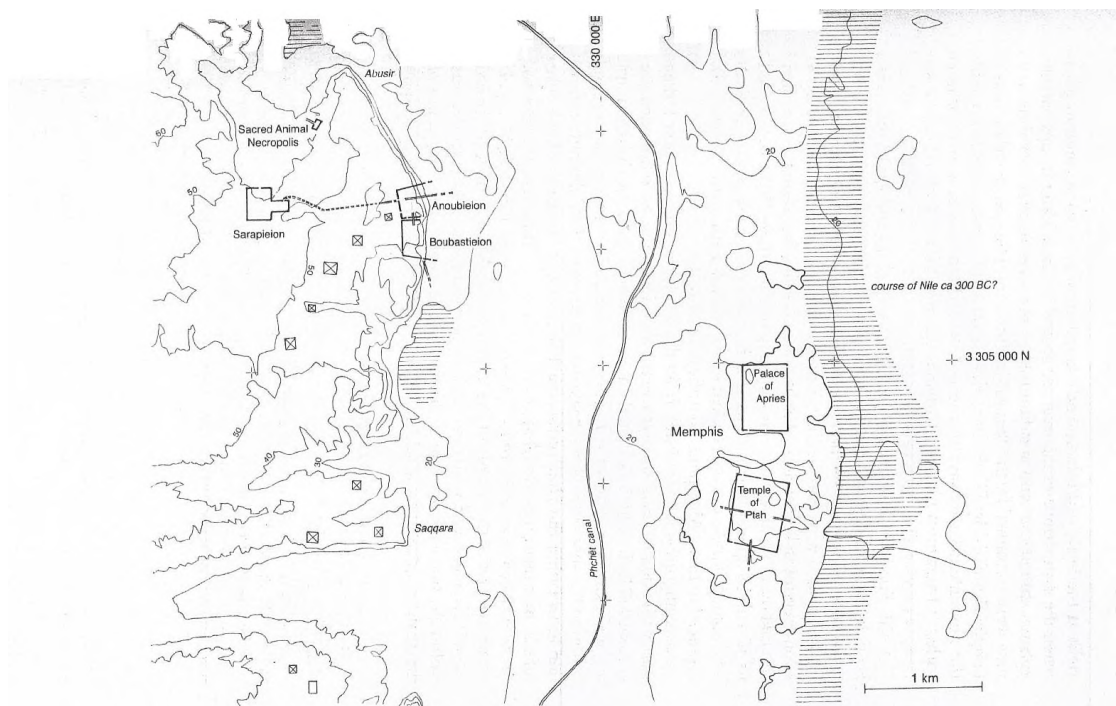
Bisson de la Roque 1923, 65-66; *ESLP* 1960, no.98 (Arsinoe II); *Cleopatra's Egypt* 1989, 66 (30th Dynasty?); Goyon & Gabolde 1991, 26-27 (30th Dynasty?); Quaegebeur 1998, no.80, 104 (30th Dynasty or Arsinoe II); Walker & Higgs 2001, no.6, 44 (Arsinoe II); Stanwick 2002, A44, 67 (third century BC).

Excavated by Bisson de la Roque at Abu Rawash in 1922-23. The head was found in a rock cut structure identified as a Crocodile tomb in the north of the site. The head was found in a late period fill in the cleared rooms and corridor near the entrance (see plan for approximate location). Other finds included stone blocks inscribed for Nectanebo and bronze crocodiles. A torso found at the time was associated with the head, but is now missing.

An under life-size head of a queen wearing a striated, tripartite wig and double *ureai*. A tenon on top of the head indicates an additional attribute. No back pillar survives. Stylistically dates to fourth to third century BC due to similarity to 30th Dynasty types. Its resemblance to images such as the Vatican Arsinoe (37) suggest it represents Arsinoe II.

Memphis

Site 14: The site of Memphis was one of the most important religious and administrative centres throughout Egyptian history. During the Ptolemaic period, it is identified as being the first resting place of Alexander and a second residence for the Ptolemies. The most extensive remains of the site are found at Mit Rahina, including structures of the temple of Ptah (only the western section has been systematically excavated) and the palace of Apries. A large amount of sculpture and blocks come from the site.



Site 14. Plan of the site of Memphis (Thompson 1988, fig 2, 9; © Dorothy J. Thompson)

39. Fragment of standing statue (Ptolemy XII?), from Memphis, first century BC

Berlin, Aegyptisches Museum 8810. Black Granite. Height 59 cm, Width 25.8 cm, Depth 36.2 cm. Preserved in one piece from upper thighs through to ankles.

Ausführliches Verzeichnis der aegyptischen Altertümen und Gipsabgüsse 1899, 234; Bothmer 1959, 107 n.6 (Ptolemy XII); Bianchi 1976, 71-76 (Ptolemy IV); *Cleopatra's Egypt* 67; Stanwick 2002, F1, 22 (Ptolemy XII?).

Purchased in Giza in 1886. The fragment most likely originated from the temple of Ptah at Memphis due to its inscription which uses the Memphite form of Ptah “Ptah-south-of-his-wall”.

A life-size statue in traditional standing pose wearing a draped costume. Three columns of Hieroglyphs on the back pillar include the Birth name of a Ptolemaic king and reference to Ptah at Memphis. The style of the drapery is Ptolemaic, and the inscription suggests it is Ptolemy XII.

Saqqara

Site 15: The necropolis of Memphis, Saqqara is located on the eastern side of the Nile from the town. It is home to a number of pyramids, tombs, burials (both human and animal), and temples dating from the 1st Dynasties through to the Roman period. The primary structures of the site are the Anoubieion, the Boubastieion, and the Serapeum. The latter sanctuary dates from the reigns of Nectanebo I and II, and was also endowed by the Ptolemies as Serapis (Osiris-Apis) became their principal deity. The temple was in traditional Egyptian style with a dromos decorated with Greek-style Dionysiac sculpture.



Site 15. Plan of Saqqara (Hastings 1997, pl 24; © Egyptian Exploration Society)

***40. Bust of late king, from Saqqara, Ptolemaic**

Birmingham, Museums and Art Gallery B.67'71. Plaster. Height 23.6 cm. Preserved in one piece. Nose, lips, and cheek damaged.

Emery 1970, 10 (late period); Hastings 1997, 60, no.232 (Ptolemaic); Stanwick 2002, E9, 22 (Ptolemy XII).

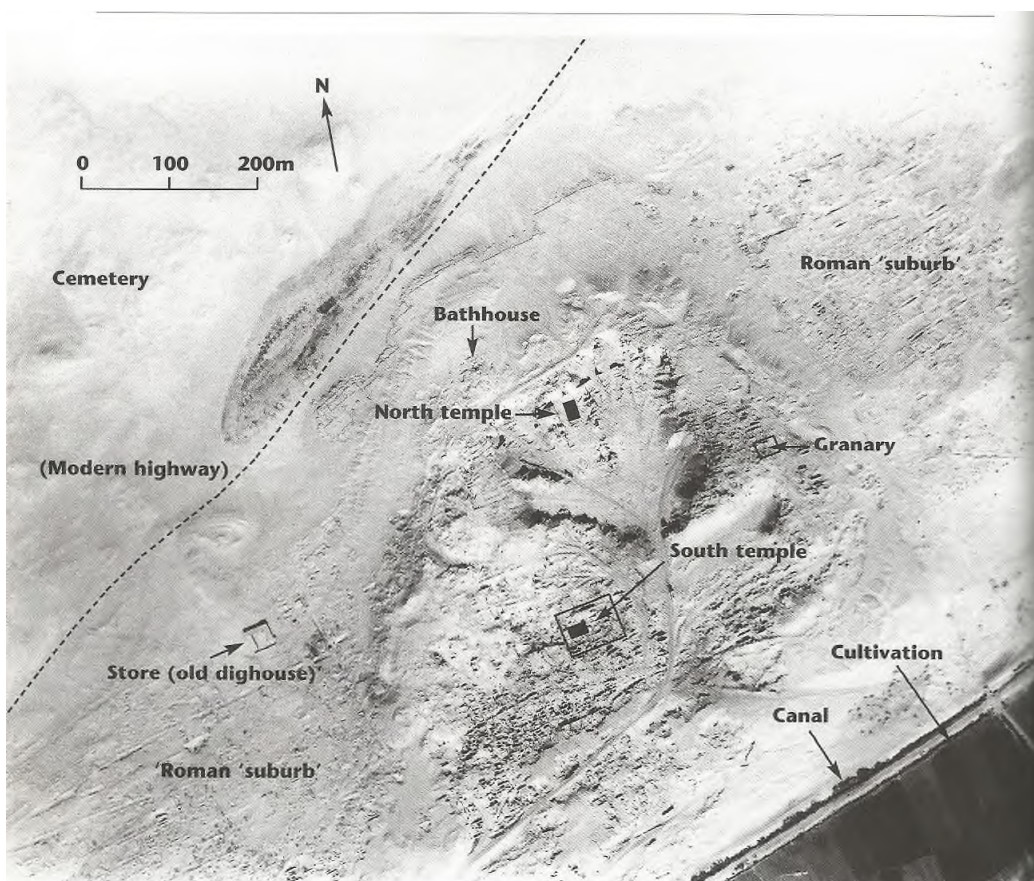
Found by Emery at Saqqara. The bust was discovered with a cache of other plaster objects in a clean sand deposit to the east of the enclosure wall of the 3rd Dynasty Mastaba tomb 3518 (see plan for approximate location). Other plaster items included a Greek-style female torso and Egyptian-style falcons, as well as four large red ware jars and a fragment of an amulet.

An under life-size bust of a king wearing a double crown and *ureaus*. The bust is squared at the shoulders, and the details are not fully worked. The base is marked with irregular incisions and smoothing marks. The eyes are outlined in black, and there is a faint red vertical line running down the crown. The bust is most likely a sculptor's model. Its sculptural style, and association with other Greek style material, identifies this as belonging to the Ptolemaic period.

THE FAYOUM

Karanis

Site 16: Karanis is the site of a Ptolemaic and Roman village on the edge of the Fayoum, approximately 75 km from Cairo. It was excavated by the University of Michigan between 1925-1935, which established 5 discrete layers of occupation from the third century BC to the fifth century AD. The primary features of the site include the southern temple to the crocodile gods Petesouchos and Pnepheros dedicated under Nero and the northern temple to an unknown deity erected in the early Imperial period. The most significant aspects of the site are the multi-storey mudbrick houses that act as the primary source for understanding domestic architecture. A range of other material was also uncovered including papyri documents, furniture, and small scale sculpture.



Site 16. Aerial view of Karanis (Bagnall & Rathbone 2004, fig. 5.2.1, 136; © Kelsey Museum, Ann Arbor)

41. Head of Ptolemaic king (Ptomey IV?), from Karanis, second-first century BC

Ann Arbor, Kelsey Museum of Archaeology 8513. Limestone. Height 8.2 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to below neck. Entire surface worn, especially the hair and left side. Part of left ear, cheek, and nose broken from a fall.

Gazda 1978, no.37, 43 (Ptolemaic; parallels bust of Ptolemy VI).

Discovered in 1924 during the University of Michigan excavations of the village site of Karanis. The head was found in House 84 room H (not shown in plan). It came from level C within the house, which dates broadly the first to third centuries AD. The head was placed in a shallow rectangular niche within the house wall.

An under-life size head, tilted to the left with deeply recessed bulging eyes. The face and neck are round and fleshy. The hair is short and curly with sideburns. There is a double-banded diadem set high on the head with a dowel for an additional attribute. The rounded face and diadem identify this as a Ptolemy. Gazda compares it to images of Ptolemy VI.

Medinet Madi

Site 17: Medinet Madi is a temple site located in the southern part of the Fayoum. It originated in the Middle Kingdom, when the temple was first erected to the goddess Renenutet and the god Sobek. During the Ptolemaic period the site came to be known by the Greek name Narmouthis, and experienced a long period of investment. The dromos was monumentalised and the contra temple added. Inscriptions date these works to the early first century BC. The Roman period continued this trend by adding kiosks and *deipneteria* (dining rooms). The site was excavated by Achille Vogliano between 1935-9, who discovered an archive of Greek and Demotic ostraka. Since 1966 excavations and research have continued under the guidance of the University of Pisa.

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Site 17. Plan of Medinet Madi (Bagnall & Rathbone, 2004, fig 5.4.1, 144)

42. C.28 Sphinxes, from Medinet Madi, second century BC

Medinet Madi. Limestone. Various measurements. c.28 Sphinxes, mostly intact, many abraded.

Vogliano 1936, 17; Vogliano 1937, 538-540 (Ptolemy VIII); Voligano 1942, 18-19 (Ptolemy VIII); Kyrieleis 1975, H16, H17, M3, 17, 118-119, 177, 184 (Ptolemy IX & Cleopatra III); Bernand 1981, 62-66 (late Ptolemaic); Stanwick 2002, C3, 23-24, 59-60 (second century BC).

Discovered by Vogliano during excavations of the temple of Renenutet at Medinet Madi in 1934-5. The sphinxes were excavated *in situ* lining both sides of the processional way of the temple (see plan).

A number of sphinxes, approximately 28, representing kings with Greek-style forehead hair. Accompanied by other types, including female headed ones. Some of the bases have Demotic inscriptions to Renenutet or Sobek. None use royal names. Dated stylistically to the second century BC. There are also a number of inscriptions from the area that date to the reign of Ptolemy VIII and is comparable to heads **9** and **10**.

43. Head of Ptolemy VIII - 170-163 & 145-116 BC, from Medinet Madi

Milan, Museo Archaeologico E.0.9.40012. Limestone. Height 50 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to the neck. This surface is abraded with nose and *nemes* wing damaged.

Vogliano 1937, 57-58 (Ptolemaic); Vogliano 1942, pl. 19 (Ptolemy VIII); Smith 1988, no.82, 87, 97 (second-first century BC); Stanwick 2002, C4, 58 (Ptolemy VIII).

Discovered by Vogliano during excavations of the temple of Renenutet at Medinet Madi in 1934-5. Excavated from a pile of debris, with a number of other late period objects, in the area facing the entrance to the pharaonic temple (see plan for approximate location) (Vogliano, 1937, pl.7-8).

An over life-size sphinx wearing a banded *nemes*, *ureaus*, with Greek-style forehead hair. Due to stylistic and facial features, including hairstyle, the head is

identified as Ptolemy VIII. The area also produced a number of inscriptions dating to rule of Ptolemy VIII.

44. Diademed head (athlete?), from Medinet Madi, second century BC

Milan, Museo Archaeologico E.0.9.4075. Limestone. Height 21 cm, Head Height 16.3 cm, Face Height 11.6 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to the neck. Nose broken due to fall.

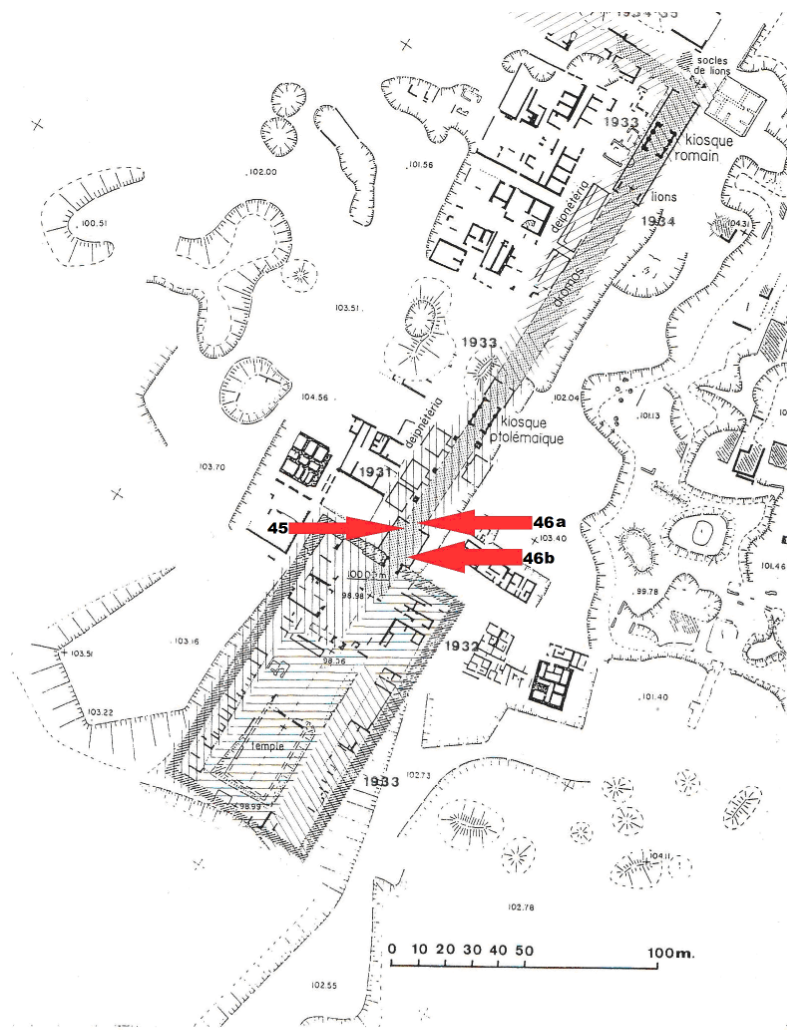
Vogliano 1936, 3 (mentioned as a fragment of a statue); Vogliano 1937, no.7 (king or athlete); Vogliano 1942, pl 20 (Ptolemaic prince); Smith 1988, residue catalogue no.13, 181 (Ptolemaic?): Stanwick 2002, D19, 78 (Ptolemy X).

Discovered by Vogliano during excavations of the temple of Renenutet at Medinet Madi in 1934-6. Excavated from a pile of debris in the entrance to the pharaonic temple (see plan for approximate location) (Vogliano, 1937, pl.7-8).

An under life-size head wearing a diadem tied at the back with two streamers down the neck. Wavy Greek-style hair covers the head, which has distinctive large almond-shaped eyes. Stylistic features suggests it is Ptolemaic. Similarity to a number of striding male statue heads suggests this might not be a royal representation (for comparable material see Bianchi 1978, 95-102).

Tebtunis

Site 18: Tebtunis is a temple site in the southern part of the Fayoum, approximately 15 km from Medinet Madi. The site was in place by the fourth century BC, and the temple to Soknebtunis was a new construction under Ptolemy I. The temple follows the traditional layout of a Ptolemaic temple, except for the additions of a vestibule, a feature of the Fayoum. The dromos was monumentalised during the first century BC by later Ptolemies and Augustus, who repaved the road, and added kiosks and *deipneria* (dining rooms). The temple is surrounded by several identifiable structures, including a peristyle court, a bath house, and a tower house. The site was excavated in the 1930s by Anti and Bagnani, and the focus of each year is reflected in the plan. Work continues on the site led by a Franco-Italian team and on Anti's extensive archive at the University of Padua.



Site 18. Plan of Tebtunis (Rondot, 2004, fig 1; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)

45. Standing late Ptolemy, from Tebtunis, second-first century BC

Turin, Museum of Turin S.18176. Limestone, Height 164 cm, Base Width 31 cm, Depth 55.5 cm. Preserved in three pieces: from top of double crown to neck, from neck to knees, and from knees to base. The face is completely destroyed and the crown and *nemes* are both badly chipped and eroded. The left arm and knee are both missing.

CdE VII, 1932, 86; Rondot, 1997, 114 (Ptolemaic); Rondot, 2004, 136 (Ptolemaic).

Discovered by Anti during excavations of the temple of Soknebtunis in 1931. Excavated in the vestibule of the temple (see plan). The location of the statue *in situ* is difficult to determine, but archive photographs place it within the vestibule at the south-east and south-west corners. The statue was found along with a number of other statues including another Ptolemy and a striding draped male.

A standing king in a striding pose with the arms holding objects by the sides. The statue wears a *shendyt* with a belt, a striated *nemes*, and the double crown. There are traces of a collar around the neck indicating another garment and possibly a *ureaus* on front of the head. There are faint traces of hair indicating it was a statue with Greek-style features. Traces of red paint have been identified between the right arm and torso, and Rondot suggests the entire statue was painted in imitation of red granite. Sculptural style, presence of Greek-style forehead hair, and the Ptolemaic origin and decoration of Tebtunis dates this statue to the Ptolemaic period.

46. Striding Ptolemy XII & associated statue base - 15th April, 55 BC, from Tebtunis

A. Striding Ptolemy XII

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 22979. Limestone. Height 211.4 cm, Head Height 30 cm, Face Height 19 cm, Base: Height 24 cm, Width 54 cm, Depth 78 cm. Preserved in once piece from top of head through to base. Broken at the neck, waist, and knees but repaired. Chest, arms, base, and back pillar are all damaged.

ESLP 1960, 171; Parlasca 1978, 26; Bastianini & Gallazzi 1989; Stanwick 1992, 138-139; Stanwick 2002, E3, 23, 60, 79 (all authors: Ptolemy XII).

Discovered by Anti during the excavations of the temple of Soknebtunis in 1931. Found *in situ* at the end of the sphinx-lined dromos of the temple (see plan). From early on it was associated with the inscribed base found nearby in front of the temple (see below).

An over life-size standing statue wearing a banded *nemes*, *ureaus*, and pleated *shendyt*, with arms at the sides holding enigmatic objects. There is a rectangular hole on top of the head for an additional attribute. The back pillar ended at chest level. Identified as Ptolemy XII due to portrait features and association with statue base **46B** (below).

B. Base inscribed for Ptolemy XII

Base now lost. Limestone. Approximate dimensions: Height 45 cm, Width 90 cm, Depth 45 cm.

Bastianini & Gallazzi 1989; Stanwick 2002, E3, 23, 60, 79, 123.

Discovered by Anti during the excavations of the temple of Soknebtunis in 1931. Found in the entrance vestibule of the temple. The base was found with a number of other inscriptions of Ptolemy XII. Anti associated the base with a royal statue found nearby, an idea supported by Bastianni & Gallazzi in their publication.

A square statue base with a Greek inscription on the front. Five lines of Greek reads

Βασιλέα μέγαν Πτο-
λεμαῖον θεὸν Νέ-
ον Διόνυσον Φιλο-
πάτορα καὶ Φιλά-
δελφον. (ἔτους) κς φαρμο[ῦθι] ιβ

'King Ptolemy, great Theos Neos Dionysos, Philopator and Philadelphus, (set up) year 16, 12(th day) Pharmouthis.'[‡]

[‡] Stanwick 2002, 123 translates as: "(Statue of) King Ptolemy, great Theos Neos Dionysos, Philopator and Philadelphus, (set up) year 6, 12(th day) Pharmouthis".

UPPER EGYPT

Sheikh Fadl

Site 19: A large town located on the west bank of the Nile opposite Beni Mazar. There are no remains from this site. Wilkinson identified two temples nearby, one to the west of Maragha with the name of Ptolemy X on it, and, to the south of Maragha, a group of limestone blocks with a Ptolemy or Caesar offering to Khem and Isis.

***47. Statue of Caracalla as Pharaoh - AD 198-217, from Sheikh Fadl**

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities CG703 (= JE31621). Granite. Height 275 cm. Preserved in one piece through to ankles. Face weathered.

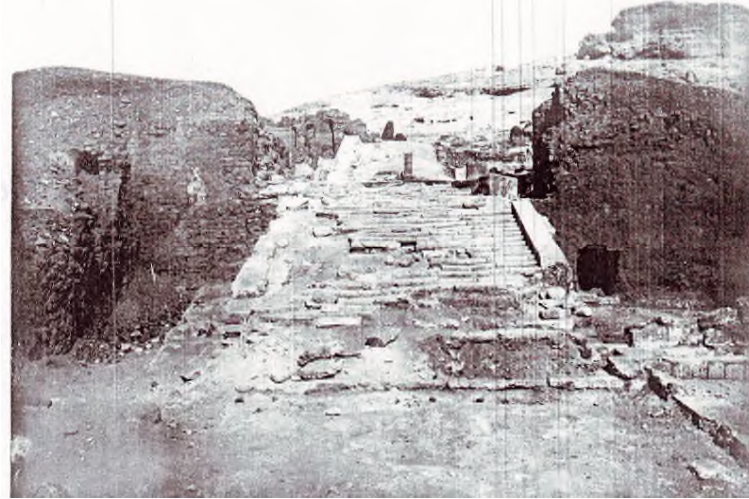
Borchardt 1930, 44-45 (Roman); *PM IV* 1934, 126 (Roman); McCann 1968, no.3, 128 (Septimius Severus); Kiss 1984, 74-75 (Septimius Severus); Fittschen and Zanker 1985, no.38, 107 (Caracalla); Arnold 1999, 209 (concerning Sheikh Fadl – Ptolemaic and Roman); Hölbl 2000, 34 (Antoninus Pius or Septimius Severus); Stanwick 2002, G12, n.32 (second or early third century AD).

From Sheikh Fadl. The statue was found in the village of Nazlet Sala near Beni Masar. The exact find spot is not recorded, and there are few remains in the area. Wilkinson recorded two small temples at Sheikh Fadl of Ptolemaic or Roman date, which were destroyed in 1854.

A colossal statue wearing a double crown, *nemes*, *ureaus*, and plain *shendyt*, with Roman-style hair, moustache and beard. Stands with arms by the sides. The back pillar reaches two-thirds up the *nemes*. Facial features identify as Caracalla, and it is similar to statues **26**, **27**, **32**, and **60**.

Zawiet el Amwat

Site 20: The capital of the 16th nome of Upper Egypt, Zawiet el-Amwat is best known for the remains of the 3rd Dynasty step pyramid. It was also home to a temple to Horus/Apollo whose dromos was recorded by Weil and Jouguet. Little now remains.



Site 20. Photograph of the dromos of the temple of Horus-Apollo at Zawiet el-Amwat (Weil & Jouguet, 1934, pl 1.1; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale)

48. Sphinx, from Zawiet el-Amwat, third century BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE53104. Limestone. Height 58.8 cm, Base: Height 10.5 cm, Width 34.3 cm, Depth 104.7 cm. Preserved in one piece. Severely abraded. *Ureaus*, *nemes*, chin, cheek, and nose are damaged.

Weil & Jouguet 1934, 99 (Ptolemaic); Rogge 1999, 15; Stanwick 2002, A41, 68, 105 (third century BC).

Excavated *in situ* by Weil & Jouguet on the dromos leading to the sacred enclosure at Zawiet el Amwat.

An under life-size Egyptian sphinx wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*. The tail curls around the right haunch. Stylistic features, such as the puffy face, and the lettering of the inscription, dates this to the third century BC. Has one line of Greek on the front of the base that reads:

Πρῶτος Ἀπόλλωνι

'Protos to Apollo.'[§]

[§] Stanwick 2002, 105 translates as: "(Set up by) Protos to Apollo".

Hermopolis Magna

Site 21: Hermopolis Magna, modern El-Ashmunein, is located approximately 100 km south of Oxyrhynchus. From the dynastic period it was an important religious centre, home to a major temple to the god Thoth. During the Late Period, the Temple of Thoth was rebuilt, a project completed during the reign of Ptolemy I. The primary evidence for the Ptolemaic town centres on the surviving foundations, blocks, and inscription from the temple to the *Theoi Adelphoi* and *Theoi Euergetai*, set up by the local cavalry. The majority of the evidence comes from the Roman period. Excavations and papyri have identified a *cardo* and *decumanus*, tetrastylae, colonnades, a procession house (Komasterion), and a series of shops and temples.

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Site 21. Plan of Hermopolis Magna (Bagnall & Rathbone, 2004, fig 6.3.1, 163)

49. Head of Berenike II - 246-221 BC, from Hermopolis Magna

Mariemont Museum B.264. Marble. Height 33 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to the base of the neck. The head is generally damaged and worn, with several pieces of the hair missing.

Rubensohn 1902, 47; *Antiquités Égyptiennes, Grecques et Romaines Appartenant à P. Philip et à divers Amateurs* 1905, no.477, 74 (Venus); Rubensohn 1906, 134; Faider-Feytmans 1952, no.33, 78-9 (third century BC); Tefnin 1969, 89-100 (Berenike II); Kyrieleis 1975, K5, 99-100 (Berenike II); *Antiquités Égyptiennes au Musée Royal de Mariemont* 2009, 24 n.55 (Berenike II).

The head was purchased by the Mariemont Museum from the collection of Philip displayed in Paris in 1905. Through careful reconstruction, Tefnin argued that this head was the one identified by Rubensohn in 1902 found in Hermopolis Magna the previous year. Tefnin quotes Rubensohn writing that “*on trouve, dans le catalogue de vente de la collection Philip, Paris, 1905, no.477, une tres bonne réproduction d’une des têtes traitées par moi dans l’Anz. 1902*” (Rubensohn, 1906, 134, n.1). Tefnin reasons that it is the same head, and therefore it is associated with Hermopolis Magna. Photographs and descriptions demonstrate this to be an accurate association.

A Greek-style female head with a full, rounded face positioned looking to the left. The hair has been added separately in stucco, and is pulled back over the ears. The face retains traces of polychromy. The pupils are defined, the hair is coloured, and the eyebrows can be seen. Possibly the head was part of a pieced statue, with the torso made of another material, probably wood. Portrait features and hairstyle identify the head as Berenike II, it is similar to **2**, **4**, and **28D**.

50. Fragmentary head of Pharaonic style Emperor, from Hermopolis Magna, second century AD

Hermopolis Magna. Granite. Measurements not known; Bailey "colossal". Preserved in one piece from below nose to mid-way across chest. Top of the head is missing, part of right side of chest and arm gone. Generally eroded.

Bailey 1991, 57, pl. 110c (Hadrian); Stanwick 2002, G8, 24 (second century AD?).

According to Bailey, this fragment stood outside the Ashmunein Antiquities Department storeroom for an unknown period of time. Most likely from the site but find spot and circumstances of discovery are not known.

A fragmentary head and shoulders of an imperial pharaonic statue. The fragment has the remains of *nemes* wings and a beard. Identified as Hadrian by Bailey due to beard and proximity of Antinoopolis but no cartouche remains. The presence of the beard suggests a second century AD Emperor. Existence of a back pillar or inscription is unknown.

51. Head of Antoninus Pius - AD 138-161, from Hermopolis Magna

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities 41650. Marble. Height 38 cm. Preserved in one piece from the top of the head to the base of the neck. The hair is worn and the nose is chipped.

Boulos 1922, 115; Graindor 1937, no.13, 53; Grimm & Johannes 1975, no.22, 20, pl. 37; Kiss 1984, 61 (all authors: Antoninus Pius).

Discovered during the removal of seabkh at Ashmunein. Its exact find spot is not recorded, but it was found together with a Hermes in black granite (Cairo 41649).

An over-life-size head of a male with a slightly bulbous forehead. The head has stylised curly hair and a beard leading to identification as Antoninus Pius.

52. Dedicatory inscription to Marcus Aurelius and Commodus & remains of the Great Tetrastylon at Hermopolis Magna, AD 176-179

Inscription: Missing - approximately 400 x 250 cm. Partial Corinthian Capital: Limestone ? 180 cm lower side, 192 cm upper side, Height 110 cm. Partial Column Drum: Limestone ? Height 194 cm, Width 191 cm.

Jombard 1809, ch XIV, 6; Letronne 1842, no.46, 437-441; Schmitz 1921, 46-66; Spencer & Bailey 1984, 45-46; Spencer & Bailey 1986, 236; Bailey 1990, 128-133; Bailey 1991, 29-31; Bernand 1999, no.12, 80-2.

The inscription was first identified by Jomard in 1809. It consisted of a large limestone block with names of the Antonine emperors, located approximately 400 metres from the great temple to Thoth, around the centre of the city. The block was described in further detail by Letronne in 1842, who identified it as being the pedestal for a column holding a statue. The inscription disappeared around 1843, though the text is recorded. In 1921, Schmitz suggested this inscription formed the base of part of a tetrastylon on the crossing between Antioe Street and The Dromos of Hermes in the centre of the town (see plan).

Following excavations at Hermopolis Magna by the British Museum, directed by Bailey and Spencer, further artefacts were uncovered lying outside the west portico of the colonnade of the Basilica Church. These finds included a large partial Corinthian capital and part of a column drum. Bailey associates the capital and column with the inscription, due to the proximity of the find and the dates ascribed to the capital (second century AD) based upon comparison with other architectural features, principally the Komasterion. The three features combined provide one column of the Great Tetrastylon of Hermopolis Magna. The structure most likely held statues of the individuals it honoured. Bailey notes that “*the statues placed on the Hermopolis tetrastylon must have been colossal*”.

The lower half of the Corinthian capital and the column drum are both of limestone. Both the capital and the drum have lewis holes on their upper surfaces, approximately 19-20 cm long widening to a dovetail of 24-26 cm. The capital has acanthus leaves in the same style as those on the Komasterion building.

Sketches by Letronne show the inscription to be on a two-stepped rectangular base with 9 lines on one side. The name of Commodus had been erased and the end of the inscription is worn away. The base was dedicated by the Prefect of Egypt T. Pactueius Magnus which provides a date between AD 176-179.

Ἀγαθῆι Τύχηι
Ἵπὲρ αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων
[Μάρ]κου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου [κα]ὶ
[Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου] Σεβασ[τῶν]
[Ἄρμε]νιακῶν, Μηδικῶν, Παρθικῶν, [Γερ]-
[μαν]ικῶν, Σαρ[μα]τικῶν μεγίστων [α]ἰ[ῶ] -
[νί]οῦ διαμονῆ[ς] καὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος
[αὐτῶν οἴκου ἐπὶ Τ. Πα]κτουμείου Μάγνου
[ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου], ἐπιστρατηγοῦντο[ς]

'Good Fortune. For the eternal preservation of the Imperators Kaiser [Mar]cus Aurelius Antoninus [an]d [Lucius Aurelius Commodus] Augus[ti], Victors over the [Arme]nians, the Medes, the Parthians, the [German]s, Victors over the Sarmatians, the Great, for all their house, under T. Pactumeius Magnus, Prefect of Egypt, Epistrategos... (AD 176-179)'

Aphroditopolis

Site 22: The site of Aphroditopolis (Aphrodito), modern Kom Ishgaw, lies 45 miles to the north of the town Sohag. The site has not been thoroughly excavated, though it was partially explored by Petrie who uncovered Ptolemaic and Roman tombs in 1915. Its primary finds are papyrus, many found accidentally. These point to a developed town in the later Coptic and Byzantine period. Aphroditopolis was an important site for early Christianity in Egypt.

53. Standing statue with chlamys, from Aphroditopolis, first century BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE42891. Limestone. Height 201 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to statue base. The face has been heavily damaged and eroded, both arms are missing from above the elbow, and restorations have been made to both legs using plaster.

Edgar 1913, 50-52 (Hellenistic King); Kyrieleis 1975, H3, 70-71 (Ptolemy X/Mark Antony); Krug 1976, 9-24 (Ptolemy XI); Maehler 1983, 8-10 (Ptolemy IX); Smith 1988, no.61, 30, 84, 97, 124 (Ptolemaic king second-first century BC).

The statue was discovered accidentally through local digging in 1911 in the village of Atif, ancient Aphroditopolis. The exact find spot is not recorded, but the ruins of the ancient town lie underneath the modern village.

A complete standing male nude statue. The head is a portrait head, turned slightly to the right. The statue has one arm by its side and the other raised, a chlamys decorated with a gorgon is draped over it. The statue most likely once held a sceptre or spear. The statue stands on a base with the right leg bent, and is supported at the left by a tree stump. Portrait features of the head are similar to the head from Paraitonion (1) and identify it as Ptolemy IX.

54. Head of Vespasian - AD 69-79, from Aphroditopolis

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities 672414. Marble. Height 32 cm. Preserved in one piece. The top of the head has been cut off diagonally across the forehead, and has been broken at the neck. Surface, particularly the back, is extremely weathered and the nose is broken.

Grimm & Johannes 1975, no.21, 8, 20, pl. 36; Kiss 1984, 51 (all authors: Vespasian).

Found around 1924 during local digging in the village of Atif, ancient Aphroditopolis. Find spot not recorded.

An over-life-size male head with a round face that looks straight ahead. What remains of the hair appears stylised and thin. There are the remains of a furrowed brow and jowl lines. Identified as Vespasian due to portrait features.

Athribis (Wannina)

Site 23: Located 10 km southwest of the site of Akhmin, Athribis is home to the sanctuary of Triphis. This complex has been poorly explored. There was a 26th Dynasty temple, set against the rock face, which was either replaced or embellished by Ptolemy IX, including the erection of two pylons at the site. Another later temple was erected by either Ptolemy XII or XV. Blocks from the site also point to the presence of a chapel to Alexander the Great.

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Site 23. Plan of Temple of Triphis (Arnold, 1999, pl 5, 10; © Oxford University Press)

***55. Face of king, from Athribis, second-first century BC**

Manchester, Manchester Museum 4816. Limestone. Height 24.1 cm. Preserved front of head, from top of *nemes* to below the chin, including the whole face to the ears. It has been damaged further since discovery, with the right eye and frontlet missing.

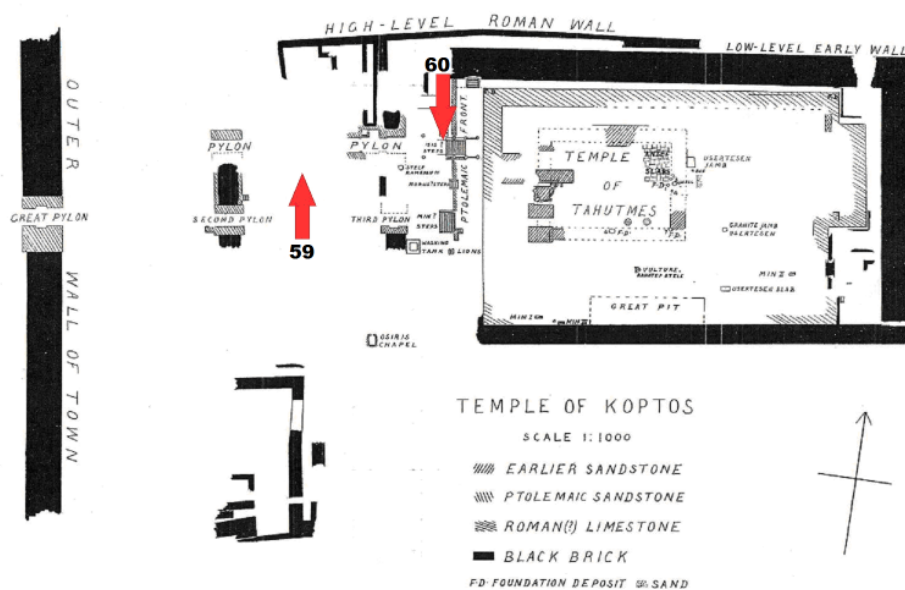
Petrie 1908; Petrie 1909, 14 (Ptolemy IX); Parlasca 1967, 179, n.38; Mysliwiec 1973, 43 (Ptolemy IX); Arnold 1999, plan 5, 206 (Triphis Temple); Stanwick 2002, D21, 59 (late second-early first century BC).

Excavated by Petrie in Athribis at the Triphis temple attributed to Ptolemy IX. The exact find spot not recorded.

The front half of a life-sized head, wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*. Style and provenance provide a date of the second to first century BC and comparisons with clay sealings from Edfu suggest it represents Ptolemy IX.

Koptos

Site 24: The town of Koptos is located approximately 40 km north of Luxor. The site provides material from the earliest part of Egypt's history to the modern day, and held a special place as an administrative, religious, and economic centre. Excavations by Petrie in 1893 and Weill Reinach in 1910-11 identified the temple of Min and Isis to the north of the site, made up of three double pylons and stairs. To the south stood a temple to Geb and one to Cleopatra and Augustus (not shown on plan). Reliefs from the site show investment throughout the Ptolemaic and Imperial period.



Site 24. Plan of Koptos (Petrie, 1892, pl 1)

56. Fragmentary statue of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Koptos

Strasbourg, Université Marc Bloch, Collection de L'Institut d'Égyptologie 1585. Dark Stone. Height 34.9 cm, Face Height 8.7 cm. Preserved from top of face through to pectorals. *Ureaus*, *nemes* wings, and nose are missing due to a fall.

ESLP, 121-122; *Cleopatra's Egypt*, 1988, 82, 98; Josephson, 1997, 41, 44-45; Gabolde and Galliano, 2000, 76; Stanwick, 2002, A5, 55-56 (all authors: Ptolemy II).

Purchased in Giza in 1905. The fragment is most likely from Koptos based on the phrase "words spoken by Osiris of Koptos" written on the back pillar.

An under life-size statue wearing a plain *nemes*. The back pillar has a triangular top and two columns of Hieroglyphs that mention Ptolemy II's Horus names, Two Ladies names, and Golden Horus names. The inscription refers to Koptos.

57. Torso of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Koptos

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities CG686. Green Schist. Height 43.2 cm. Torso preserved from collarbone to the waist, arms missing.

Borchardt 1930, 29-30; Michalowski 1935, 76-77; Stanwick 2002, A12, 56 (all authors: Ptolemy II).

According to Borchardt, the torso was purchased from Datari in Cairo. The original context is most likely Koptos, as Min, the principal god of the site, is mentioned in the inscription. The form of the king's throne names in the inscriptions also parallels other examples from Koptos.

An under life-size torso wearing a plain *nemes* and *shendyt* belt. The back pillar is preserved and has two columns of Hieroglyphs with a portion of Ptolemy II's Horus names. There is also a Hieroglyphic inscription on the belt containing Ptolemy II's Throne name.

58. Fragmentary standing statue of Ptolemy III - 246-222 BC, from Koptos

Manchester, Manchester Museum 1752. Limestone. Height 35 cm. Preserved in one piece from waist through to most of the right thigh and half of the left thigh. Arms are mostly missing.

Petrie 1896, 22, pl 26.3A; Stanwick 2002, A16, 59 (all authors: Ptolemy III).

Discovered during the excavations of the site by Petrie in 1893-4. The statue is from the temple of Min and Isis. The exact find spot is not recorded.

A standing statue wearing a plain *shendyt*. There is a fragmentary back pillar with one column of hieroglyphs containing Ptolemy III's Birth names and Throne names.

***59. Queen's headdress (Cleopatra VII?), from Koptos, third century BC**

London, Petrie Museum of Egyptological Archaeology UCL14521. Limestone. Height 51.3 cm, Width 21.5 cm, Depth 18.7 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of feathers to break beneath the ureai. Superficial damage and base of horn and *ureai* are broken.

Petrie 1896, 21-22 (Arsinoe II); Quaegebeur 1998, no.79, 103 (uncertain); Gabolde and Galliano 2000, 77 (Ptolemaic); Walker and Higgs 2001, 171 (Cleopatra VII); Stanwick 2002, F3, 24, 25, 35, 37, 39 (Ptolemaic).

Discovered during the excavations of the site by Petrie in 1893-4. The headdress was found between the second and third pylon of Isis of the temple of Min (see plan for approximate location).

A headdress from a statue consisting of Hathor horns framing a sun-disk, with three *uraei* surmounted by two feathers. The back pillar reaches the feathers and has two columns of Hieroglyphics that use traditional titles for a Ptolemaic Queen. The sculptural style is Ptolemaic, and the headdress possibly belongs to a statue of Cleopatra VII who wore a similar type.

60. Head of Caracalla - AD 198-217, from Koptos

Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Art and Archaeology E976. Granite. Height 51 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to neck. Nose damaged.

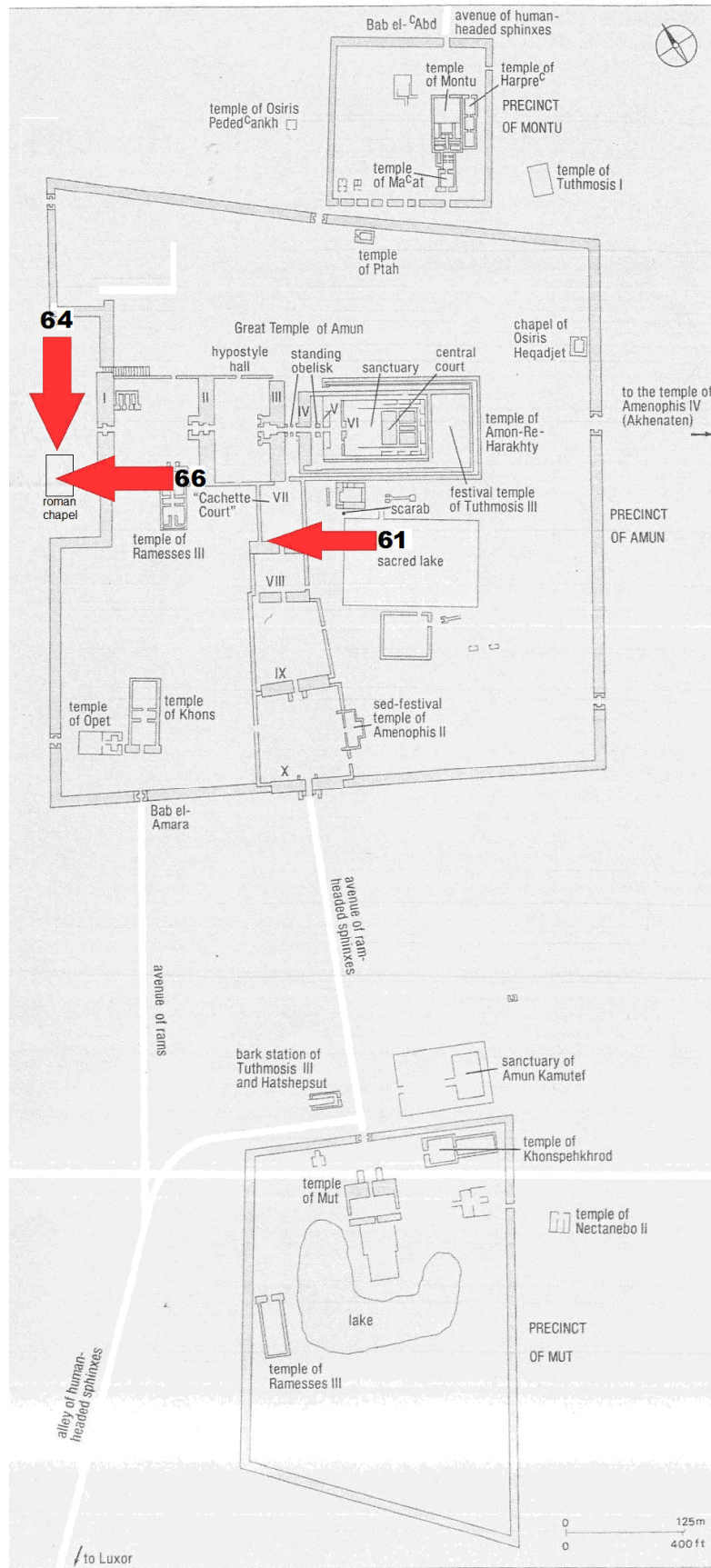
Petrie 1896, 23; Graindor 1937, 145-146, no.80; *Cleopatra's Egypt* 1988, no.140, 254; Stanwick 2002, G14, n.32 (all authors: Caracalla).

Discovered during excavations of the site by Petrie 1893-4. The head was found on the steps of the Temple of Min and Isis. Petrie suggested that the statue had been erected at the entrance to the temple (see plan for approximate location).

A colossal head wearing a plain diadem with a *ureaus*. The head has Roman-style hair and a light beard. The iris and pupils are scored. The back pillar reached as far as the top of the head. Facial features identify it as Caracalla and it is similar to statues **26, 27, 32, and 47**.

Karnak

Site 25: The temple of Karnak was, and remains, one of the most important and impressive in Egypt. From the time Thebes became the capital city, temples were built, enlarged and restored, an activity that continued for 2000 years. The site itself is made up of three temple complexes, each enclosed by their own temenos. The precinct of Montu is to the north, the complex of Amun in the centre, and the precinct of Mut is to the south. The sanctuary of Amun is a trapezoidal enclosure orientated on two axes. From the Nile, an avenue of ram-headed sphinxes leads to the main entrance. Following on from this are the first six courts leading into the temple. Running on a north-south axis are courts seven to ten, from the end of which runs the sacred way connecting the precinct of Amun with that of Mut. In the south-west corner of the complex stands the Temple of Khonsu, associated in the Ptolemaic period with Herakles, and in front of this is the Gate of Euergetes, built by Ptolemy III, from which a dromos of sphinxes leads to the temple at Luxor. Though fully constructed and functioning during the later period, the Ptolemies and Emperors made their own contributions, including the temple of Opet and the Roman chapel in front of the first pylon. A range of material comes from Karnak, but most significant is the Karnak Cachette, a cache of sculpture and figurines from the 7th court dating from the dynastic period to the early Ptolemaic.



Site 25. Plan of the Temple complexes at Karnak, including the Temple of Amun, Temple of Mut, and Temple of Montu (Baines & Malek, 1980, 91; © John Baines & Jaromir Malek)

61. Standing Ptolemaic king (Ptolemy III?), from Karnak, fourth-third century BC

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE36708; now in National Museum, Port Said. Dark Stone. Height 100 cm, Head Height 17 cm, Face Height 11 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head through most of thighs. The face was deliberately mutilated in antiquity with the nose and mouth smashed, but has since been restored.

Stanwick 2002, A36, 25, 86; IFAO Karnak Cachette Database CK71 (all fourth-third century BC).

Part of the discovery made by Legrain in 1904 in the north-west section of the courtyard in front of the 7th pylon at Karnak. Excavations revealed over 7000 stone statues, from various periods, of royals and priests, as well as 17000 bronze pieces and numerous other artefacts (see plan). The corpus of finds is only partially known as Legrain's diaries, which record the finds with K numbers, have never been recovered. According to the Cairo Museum Journal d'Entrée, this statue was K.84. In the IFAO Karnak Cachette Database it is recorded as CK71.

An under-life size striding statue wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*, and a pleated *shendyt*. There is a hole on top of the head for an additional attribute. The arms by the sides hold enigmatic objects. The back pillar has a triangular top that ends at the back of the head. Stylistically dated to fourth-third century BC and discovered with material from that date.

62. Statue base for Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Karnak

Chicago, Oriental Institute Museum 10518. Black Basalt. Height 11 cm, Width 33.7 cm, Depth 56 cm. Preserved in one piece with remains of the statue feet.

Fraser 1960, no.2, 133-134; *Cleopatra's Egypt* 1988, 47; Quaegebeur 1989b, 47; Quaegebeur 1998, no.3, 75, 86; Stanwick 2002, A14, 25 (all authors: Arsinoe II).

Purchased by James Henry Breasted from Yusuf Hassan in Luxor, 23rd January 1920. The exact find spot is unknown, but the base definitely came from the area as the inscription mentions Thebes. The base most likely came from the

Temple of Karnak, as the inscription also refers to the gods Amun-Re, Mut, and Khons, the three gods of the site.

A rectangular base for a life-size or smaller statue in a striding pose. The front is slightly convex. There are four columns of a Hieroglyphic inscription on top that mention Ptolemy II's Throne and Birth names, and Arsinoe's Birth names. There is one line of Greek inscription on the front.

Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου

'Of Arsinoe Philadelphos.'

63. Torso of Ptolemy VI - 180-145 BC, from Karnak

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities JE41218. Limestone. Height 122 cm. Preserved in one piece from right shoulder to mid-thigh.

Stanwick 2002, B11, 24-25, 28, 39, 57; Thiers 2002, 392-394 (all authors: Ptolemy VI).

From Karnak according to the Cairo Museum Journal d'Entrée. The exact find spot unknown.

An over life-size torso wearing a plain *shendyt*, with traces of a broad collar around the neck. Positioned in a traditional striding pose. The back pillar is preserved, and has a Hieroglyphic inscription with the cartouche of Ptolemy VI.

64. Fragments of standing queen (Cleopatra III?), from Karnak, second century BC

Karnak 77 (Caracol R177). Limestone. Height 88 cm. Preserved from waist to thighs. The statue has been identified as belonging to a second fragment which is preserved from the head to the waist with the face missing (Cheikh Labib 94CL1421).

Lauffray 1971, 71 (Cleopatra II); Bianchi 1980, 11 (usurped statue; Cleopatra II); Quaegebeur 1989a, 103 (Cleopatra); Stanwick 2002, B14, 60 (Cleopatra II); Thiers 2002, 389-392.

Excavated by Lauffray et al in 1969. The statue fragment was found in a pit near the Roman chapel, south of the first pylon of the temple of Amun (see plan for approximate location).

An over life-size statue in a traditional striding pose. Wears a close-fitting pleated garment with a fringe border, and two ribbon-like sashes running down the thighs. The back pillar has a single column of Hieroglyphs. The inscription contains names and titles which are associated with a number of Ptolemaic Queens, especially Cleopatra II.

Second Fragment: Cheikh Labib 94CL2421: The fragment wears a tripartite wig, diadem and a broad collar, and has been associated with the Karnak fragment due to the similarity of the inscriptions both in epigraphy and content. No provenance. No image.

***65. Augustus as Pharaoh - 30 BC - AD 14, from Karnak**

Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities CG701. Granite. Height 280 cm, Head Height 39 cm, Face Height 26 cm. Preserved in one piece. Broken through left shin and right knee but repaired. The ankles, feet, and base are restorations.

Borchardt 1930, 44 (Ptolemy or later); Michalowski 1935, 75-76 (early Roman); *PM II* 1972, 283 (Alexander IV); Grimm & Johannes 1975, no.13, 3, 18-9, pl14-5 (second-first century BC); Kyrieleis 1975, E1, 571 (Ptolemy V); Strocka 1980, 177-180 (Augustus – Actium type); Kiss 1984, 42-43 (Tiberius); Fittschen and Zanker 1985, 2 n.7 (Augustus – Actium type); Smith 1988, 92 n.35 (Augustus); Hölbl, 2000, 12 (Augustus); Stanwick 2002, G2, 61, 88-89 (Augustus).

Traditionally acknowledged as originating from Karnak. No find-spot is recorded.

An over life-size statue standing in the traditional pose wearing a plain *nemes*, *ureaus*, and *shendyt*, with Roman-style forehead hair and facial features. The statue is missing an additional attribute from the top of the head, which the back pillar would have reached. Actium type hairstyle identifies this as a statue of Augustus, not a Ptolemy.

66. Six inscribed bases for different Emperors, from Karnak, first century AD (No Image: see fig. 20)

Unknown Material: Various measurements. Each preserved in one piece with weathering.

Chevrier *ASAE* 39, 1939-40; Jouguet *ASAE* 39, 1939, 603-605; Lauffray 1971, 118-121 & 141-142; Pfeiffer 2010, 142-143.

Excavated by Chevrier in 1939 and further by Lauffray in 1968-70, this is a group of six statue bases with inscriptions. The bases stood in the small Imperial Chapel located outside the first pylon on the dromos of Karnak. Fourteen bases have been identified lining the cella walls, but only six have inscriptions identifying their occupants. The chapel itself was a prostyle-tetrastyle temple with Corinthian capitals.

The inscriptions are all written in Greek in red paint on the front of the bases, which were painted white. A number of bases retain the remains of feet, or outlines for the placing of statues

A) First base to Augustus as Zeus Eleutherios, on south side of cella

Approx. Length. 60 cm Width. 60 cm. Lines: 4.

Jouguet 1939, no.1, 603-4.

Καίσαρα Αὐτοκράτ[ο]ρα
θε[οῦ υἱὸν Δία Ἐλευθέ-]
ριο[ν] Σεβαστὸν

'(...set up) Imperat[o]r Kaiser, [son of a god] Augustus Eleutherios Zeus.'

B) Second base to Augustus as Zeus Eleutherios, on north side of cella

Approx. Length 60 cm Width. 60 cm. Lines: 4.

Jouguet 1939, no.2, 604.

Καίσαρα Αὐτοκράτορα
θεοῦ υἱὸν Δία Ἐλευ-
θέριον Σεβαστὸν

'(...set up) Emperor Kaiser, son of a god, Augustus Eleutherios Zeus.'

C) Base to Titus, on south side of cella

Approx. Length 80 cm Width 80 cm. Lines: 2.

Jouguet 1939, no.3, 605.

Θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ
υἰὸν θεὸν Τίτον

'Theos Titus, son of Theos Vespasianus'

D) First base to Claudius, on southern corner of cella

Approx. Length 110 cm Width 50 cm. Lines: 3.

Lauffray 1971, no.4, 142.

Καίς[αρος]
Αὐτο[κράτορος]
ἐπὶ [Λουκίου]

'(image/statue?) of Auto[krator] Kais[ar] in (the office of) [Lucius].'

E) Second base to Claudius, Centre against west cella wall

Approx. Length 120 cm Width 70 cm. Lines: 3.

Lauffray 1971, no.5, 142.

This base is one of four to have remains the feet of statues

Τιβέ[ρ]ιον Κλαύδιον Καίσαρα
Σεβαστον [Γερ]μανικον
αὐτοκράτορα

'Tibe[r]ius Claudius Kaisar Augustus [Ger]manicus Imperator.'

F) Third base to Claudius, northern corner of cella

Approx. Length 110 cm Width 50 cm. Lines: 4.

Lauffray 1971, no.6, 142.

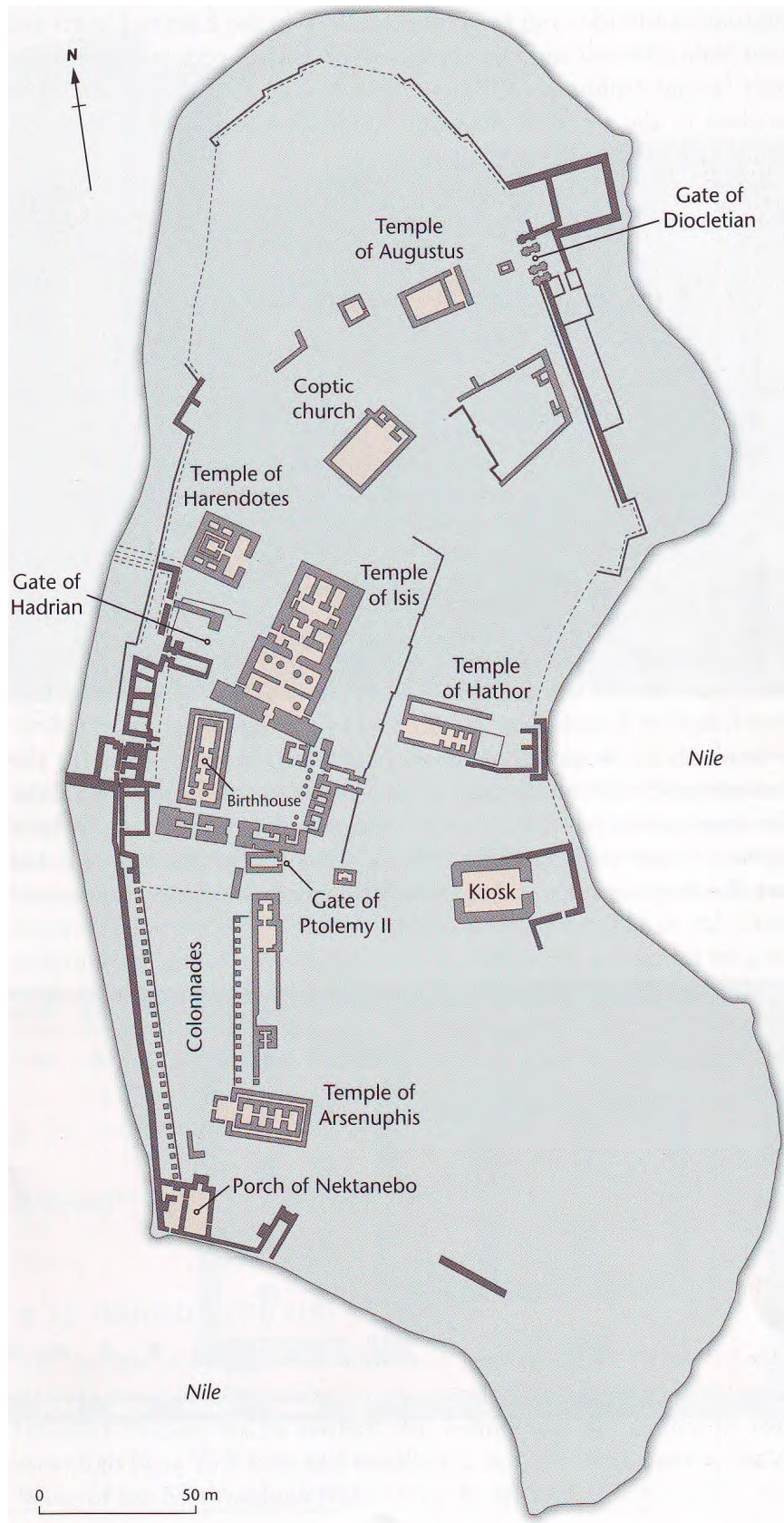
One of four bases to hold the remains of feet.

[...]Τιβέριου Κλαύδ[ιου]
Καίσαρος Σεβάστου [...]
αὐτοκράτορος μεχει[ρ]
ἐπι Λου[κι]ου...

'...Tiberius Claud[ius] Kaisar Augustus [...] Imperator set up in the office of
Lu[ci]us.'

Philae

Site 26: Philae is the island sanctuary of Isis located near Aswan. Throughout the 19th century the sanctuary was submerged by annual floods, and was completely submerged with the construction of the High Dam. The structures were all rescued in 1980, and erected on the nearby island of Agilkia on their original alignment. The material on the site dates from the fourth century BC, but Philae is primarily a Ptolemaic creation. It was under Ptolemy II that the main temple building to Isis was constructed, and then continued with additions by later kings. The island was also an important cult centre for the Nubians, who erected a temple to Arsenuphis. There are constructions by the southern rival pharaohs to the Ptolemies, Hurgonaphor and Channophris. Construction continued into the Imperial period. Other constructions on the island include a temple to Hathor, a Kiosk, two classically inspired colonnades, a temple to Augustus, and two gates of Hadrian and Diocletian. The Temple of Isis was one of the last temples to be closed by Justinian around AD 535.



Site 26. Plan of the Island of Philae (Bagnall and Rathbone, 2004, fig 8.10.2, 245; © Griffith Institute, Oxford)

67. Statue base for Ptolemy VI - 180-146 BC, from Philae

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 2. Black Granite. Height 12.8 cm, Width 28.1 cm, Depth 40.4 cm. Preserved in one piece with remains of the left foot and right toes. Back broken off.

Maspero *Revue Archaeologique*, 1883, 176; Bernand 1969, no.10, 113-115 (before Ptolemy VI's marriage to Cleopatra II); Bernand 1982, 30 (before Ptolemy VI's marriage to Cleopatra II); Stanwick 2002, B12, 26 (Ptolemy VI).

Purchased by Maspero in Aswan on March 10th 1883. The base was being used as the back of a bench for a boutique. The base most likely originated from Philae because the inscription mentions the two chief deities of the temple (Isis and Horus). It is also similar to another base associated with the island **68**.

Front part of a rectangular base for an approximately life-size statue. There are two lines of a Greek inscription on the front. The third line is blank. The inscription is recessed lower than the surface level of the base, suggesting was re-carved. A base for a statue of Ptolemy VI.

Βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον, θεὸν
Φιλομήτορα, Ἴσις καὶ Ὡρος

'To King Ptolemy, mother-loving god, (in honour of) Isis and Horus.'^{**}

***68. Statue base for Ptolemy VI, Cleopatra II, and Son - 180-146 BC, from Philae**

Philae, Isis Temple. Granite. Height 55 cm, Width 120 cm, Depth 68 cm; statue supports holes, left to right, 60 x 30 cm, 40 x 20 cm, 50 x 28 cm. Preserved in one piece.

Sayce 1895; Weigall 1907, 56; Bernand 1969, no.12, 121-126; Bernand 1982, 30; Stanwick, 2002 B13, 36, 47 (all authors: Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II).

Discovered by Sayce and Lord Amherst of Hackney in 1895 at the north end of the island of el-Hesa where it was used as an altar support in a Coptic Sanctuary. A number of other Ptolemaic artefacts were recovered from the island, including

^{**} Stanwick 2002,108 translates as: "(Statue of) King Ptolemy, mother-loving god, (set up by) Isis and Horus".

a naos of Ptolemy IX and some Greek and Demotic texts. Sayce suggested that the base belonged to a temple on el-Hesa, but subsequent investigation found no traces of such a structure. The base is most likely from the temple of Isis on Philae to the north. The inscription on the base mentions the chief deities of the island (Isis and Horus). It is similar to another base associated with the island, **67**.

In the late 19th century the base was moved to Philae, and stands in front of a small entrance to the west of the hypostyle hall.

A rectangular base with three rectangular holes for approximately life-size statues. Given the difference in the size of the holes, Bernand suggests they held (from left to right) Ptolemy VI, the child, and Cleopatra II. There are three lines of Greek and two of Demotic on the front. Because of its depth, it appears that the third line of the Greek inscription is a later addition. Statue group for Ptolemy VI, Cleopatra II, and their son, (Ptolemy Eupator?)

Βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Βασίλισσαν Κλεοπάτραν
θεοὺς Φιλομήτορας, καὶ Πτολεμαῖον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῶν
Ἴσις καὶ Ὡρος

'King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra, mother-loving gods, and Ptolemy their son,
(in honour of) Isis and Horus.'^{††}

^{††} Stanwick 2002, 108-109 translates as: "(Statue of) King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra, mother-loving gods, and Ptolemy their son, (set up by) Isis and Horus".

Meroe

Site 27: Located approximately 200 km north of Khartoum, Meroe is in the Sudan. It was the capital city for the Meroitic Kingdom during the Ptolemaic and Imperial periods, but dates to at least the beginning of the 25th Dynasty. The site includes a number of pyramids, an extensive city, and necropoleis. Between 1909-14 Garstang excavated part of the city, focusing on the royal enclosure where he uncovered a range of buildings including chapels. The site has been periodically excavated throughout the 20th century.

The image originally presented here cannot be made freely available via ORA because of copyright. The image can be found in the publication listed below.

Site 27. Plan of the north and central parts of the royal enclosure at Meroe (Torok, 1997, fig 2)

***69. Head of Augustus - 30 -25/24 BC, from Meroe**

London, British Museum AN20318. Bronze. Height 46.2 cm. Preserved in one piece from bottom of neck to top of head.

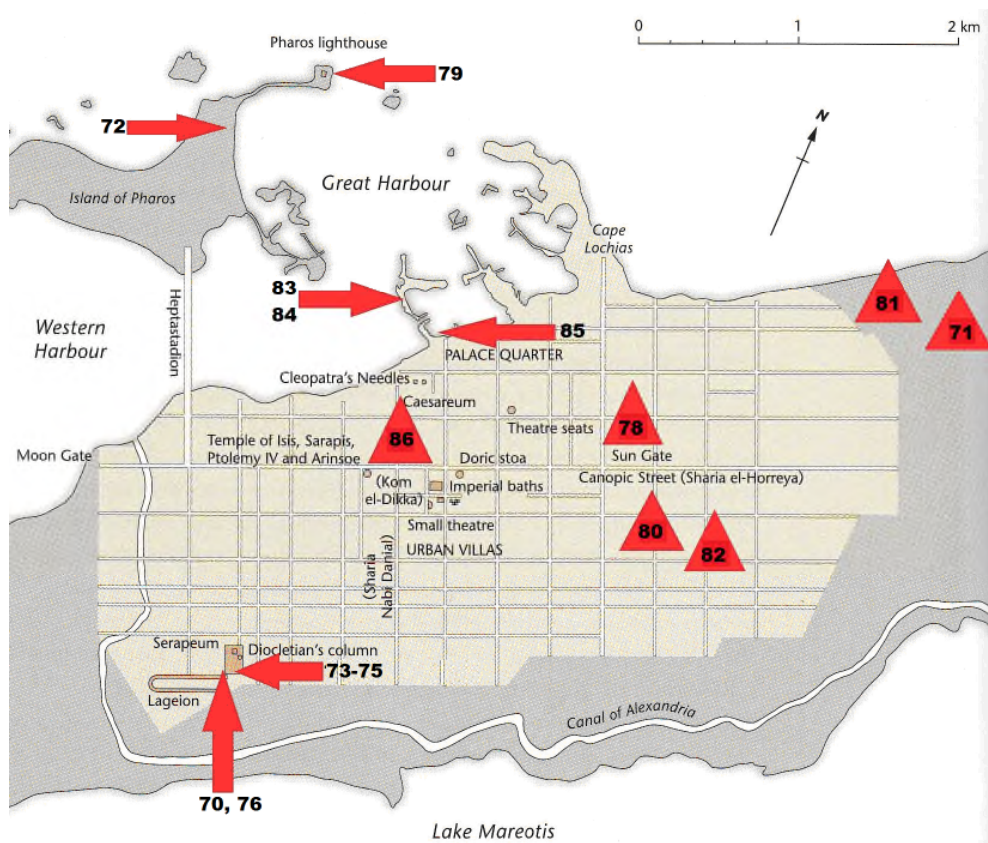
Bosanquet 1912; Haynes 1983, 177-181; Boschung 1993, no.122, 160-161; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.323, 272-273; Torok 1997 (all authors: Augustus).

Discovered in 1911 by Bosanquet during excavations of the city of Meroe. The head was found in a layer of clean sand beneath the threshold to a chapel, identified from the friezes inside as a 'victory' chapel (see plan for approximate location). The head most likely originated in Upper Egypt, though exactly how it came to be in Meroe is debated.

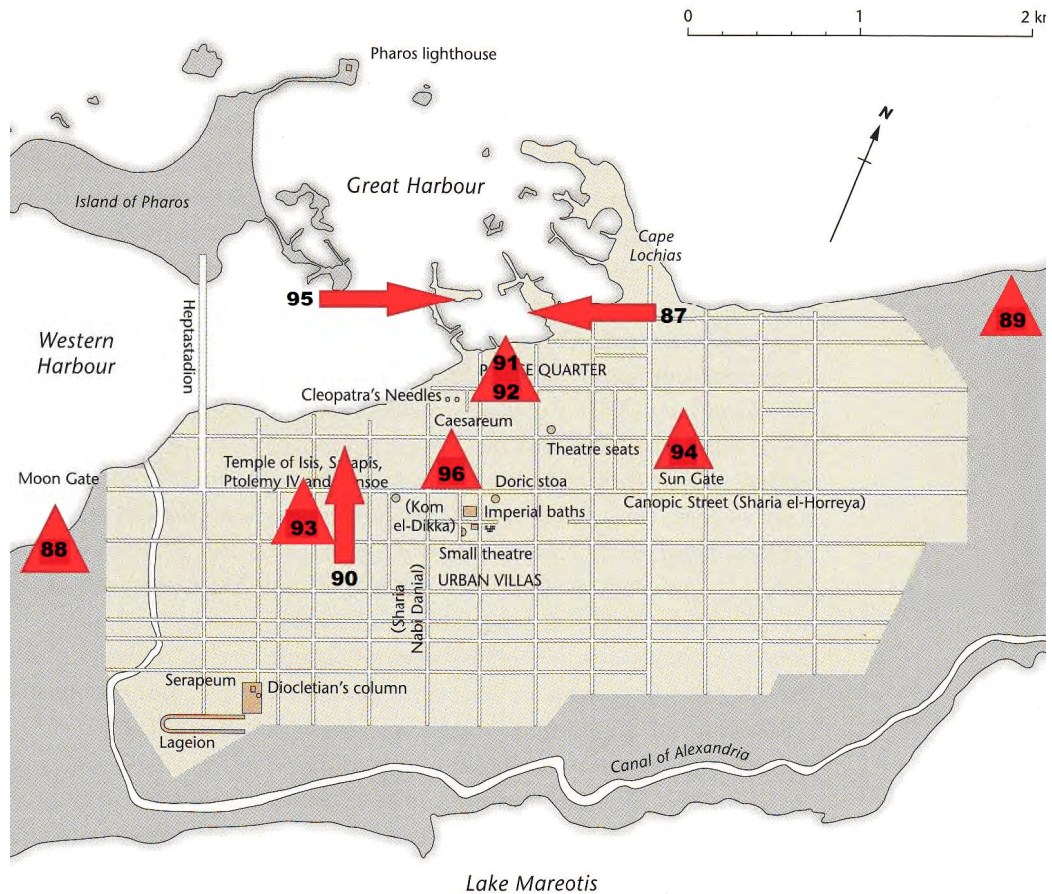
An over life-size head of Augustus, positioned looking to the right with the hair styled in the typical manner of Augustus. The head has inlaid eyes with tear ducts of coral pupils of glass, irises of calcite, and whites with plaster. The tear ducts are inlaid with coral. The eyebrows are also plastically rendered. Identified as an early Prima-Porta type head due to the hairstyle.

Alexandria

Site 28: Alexandria is located on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, 15 km west of Canopus. Traditionally, its foundation is dated to 331 BC by Alexander the Great. The city was the capital of Egypt throughout the Ptolemaic and Imperial periods. Areas of the city have been excavated throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, producing a road plan of the city and a number of sites, including the Serapeum and Lageion, the late Roman site of Kom el-Dikka, the Heptastadion, numerous necropoleis, and many stand-alone finds (some of the major sites are labelled on the map below). Recent excavation by Goddio has also allowed a fuller understanding of the ancient coastline and structures that occupied the area around Cape Lochias and the Great Harbour. Literary sources have also provided a picture of Alexandria, and refer to a large Gymnasium, Caesareum, the Pharos Lighthouse, and a variety of temples.



Site 28.1: A map of the street layout of Alexandria in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. Labelled with the find spots of the Ptolemaic material (Bagnall and Rathbone, 2004, fig 2.1.1, 52; © Judith McKenzie)



Site 28.2: A map of the street layout of Alexandria in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. Labeled with the find spots of the Roman material (Bagnall and Rathbone, 2004, fig 2.1.1, 52; © Judith McKenzie)

***70. Serapeum Sphinxes (West & East), from Alexandria, early fourth-late third century BC**

Alexandria, The Serapeum. Pink Granite. East Sphinx: Height 2.20 m, Base Height 32.5 cm. West Sphinx: Height 2.22 m, Base Height 33 cm. Both preserved in one piece with broken noses, and damaged *nemes*, *ureaus*, and front feet.

Breccia 1907, 72-74; Rowe 1957, 493, 508 (Pharaonic); *ESLP* 1960, 147, 148 (Ptolemy VI); Tkaczow 1993, no.11, 188-189 (Ptolemaic); Stanwick 2002, A33, 16-17, 68; Savvopoulos 2011, no.1, 107, 295 (late fourth-early third century BC).

Excavated by Breccia in 1906 in Abu Mandur St which runs along the south side of the Serapeum. The sphinxes were found lying on the same side, parallel to each other, but with the East Sphinx 1 metre deeper. They were found with a

number of artefacts including a second century BC Greek inscription and the marble heads of the Serapeum Queen (77) and Serapis.

Both Sphinxes are sculpted in a similar style. The West Sphinx wears a plain *nemes* and its tail curls around the left haunch. The East Sphinx wears a banded *nemes* and its tail curls around the right haunch. They represent two different kings. The sphinxes are dated stylistically to the late fourth/early third century BC.

71. Colossal head of king, from Alexandria, fourth-third century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 23048 and 23049 = G.534. Red granite. Height 90 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Nose & *nemes* wings broken from fall.

Breccia 1932, 20 (New Kingdom); Tkaczow 1993, no.152, 242 (19th Dynasty); El-Fattah & Gallo 1998, 13 n.18 (Ptolemaic); Stanwick 2002, A34, 68 (Ptolemaic).

Found in the Eastern suburb of Abu Nawatir in 1910 during the digging of the foundations of the residence of the British Ambassador. The Museum Journal d'Entree states the head was found in Moustapha Pasha. Further exploration of the surrounding area uncovered part of a necropolis and a number of objects from the second century AD.

A colossal head wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*. Remains of pigtail suggest it came from a sphinx. The distinctive facial features, and close association with 30th Dynasty types, identifies this as belonging to the fourth to third century BC.

72. Statue base of Triad of Ptolemy II, Arsinoe II, and Amun, from Alexandria, third century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 11261. Black Granite. Height 79 cm, Base Height 34.4 cm. Preserved in one piece. Broken diagonally from left to right.

Botti 1902, 95; *ESPL* 1960, xxxvi, 122; Sauneron 1960, 83-109 (argues for Canopus as context); Tkaczow 1993, no.2, 183-184 (third century BC); Quaegebeur 1998, no.1, 75, 85 (270-264 BC);

Stanwick 2002, A10, 18 (Ptolemy II); Savvopoulos 2011, no.3, 108, 298 (Ptolemy II); Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2012, no.28, 98-99 (Ptolemy II, Amun, & Arsinoe II).

According to the Graeco-Roman Museum Journal d'Entree, the base originated in the Anfouchy District at Chader el-Nattikh on the Pharos island. This has been identified by Sauneron as Chader el Battikh, now El Saied Mohammed Koraiem St just above the Abbas Muris Mosque (Sauneron, 1960, 104-5). Sauneron also argues that the triad originated from Canopus.

The lower portion and base of an over-life size triad. Three pairs of feet remain, each equal distance from the edge. The left figure is preserved to mid-calf wearing an ankle-length pleated garment. A multicolumn Hieroglyphic inscription on the back and sides of the seat contain Ptolemy II's name. The group is identified as representing Ptolemy II on the right, Arsinoe II on the left, and Amun in the centre.

***73. Statue base dedicated to Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Alexandria**

Alexandria, The Serapeum. Granite (?). Height c.28 cm, Width c.87 cm, Depth unknown. Preserved in one piece. Much abrasion and cracking.

OGIS 32; Rowe 1957, 510; Bernand 1982, 32; Tkaczow 1993, no.37, 200 (third century BC); Bernand 2001, no.10, 38-40; Stanwick 2002, A15, 38, 39; Savvopoulos 2011, no.4, 108, 295 (all authors: Arsinoe II).

Statue base visible in the substructure of Diocletian's Column in the Serapeum. The base was most likely reused during its construction.

A rectangular base. Style of statue is indeterminate. Two lines of Greek inscription on the front.

Ἀρσινόην Φιλάδελφον
Θέστωρ Σατύρου Ἀλεξανδρεύς

74. Statue base of female (Arsinoe II?), from Alexandria, third century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 14941. Granite. Height 110 cm. Preserved in one piece from knees through to base of statue. Surface worn.

Botti 1897, 110 & 125; Botti 1900, 182 (Arsinoe II); Breccia 1914 186; Tkaczow 1993, no.7 (Ptolemaic); Savvopoulos 2011, no.5, 108-9, 295 (Arsinoe II); Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2012, no.32, 108-109 (third century BC).

The Graeco-Roman museum register identifies this base as coming from Rhakotis. Botti, who discovered the base in 1896, specifies the Serapeum (which he mistakenly identifies as the Iseum) as the exact location. The find spot is not recorded.

The bottom part of an Egyptian style statue with base. The statue is cut off at the knees and stands with the left leg forward in the traditional pose. The feet of the statue form one piece with the undecorated base. The statue is identified as female from the long thin robe, which has been compared to that of the triad of Ptolemy II, Arsinoe II, and Amun (72). Identified as Ptolemaic due to similarity to the triad and the statue of Arsinoe II in the Vatican (36).

75. Head of queen (Berenike II?), from Alexandria, third century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 3466. Marble. Height 34 cm. Head preserved in one piece from top of hair to base of neck. Has been broken diagonally across the head from left to right, but only on the face. General weathering.

Breccia 1907, (Berenike II); Breccia 1914, 100 (Berenike II); Tkaczow 1993, no.8, 187 (third-second century BC).

Found during excavations of the Serapeum by Breccia in 1905-6. Two locations are given for its find spot; first by Breccia in 1907, who identifies it as coming

^{††} Bernand 2001, no.10, 38 translates as: "(Statue of) Arsinoe Philadelphos (set up by) Thestoe son of Satyros, the Alexandrian".

from the area around Diocletian's Column; second in 1914, in the north-eastern part of the complex at the bottom of a set of stairs.

A life-size head with idealised features. The hair is loose and wavy and drawn around the ears to the base of the neck. The eyes are incised and may have traces of polychromy. The head is dated stylistically to the third to second century BC. It is identified by Breccia as Berenike II due to the hairstyle and the links of that Queen with the sanctuary.

***76. Serapeum queen, Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC, from Alexandria**

Alexandria, National Museum 3908. Marble. Height 46 cm, Head Height 28 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to part of the bust, worked for insertion into a statue. The nose is broken. The right eyebrow and upper lip are chipped. Top and back of head are rough.

Breccia 1907, 72; Breccia, 1914, 100; Lawrence *JEA* 11, 185; Kyrieleis 1980, 383-387 (Ptolemy IV & Arsinoe III); Smith 1988, no.52, 89, 92 (third or second century); Tkaczow 1993, 188, no.10 (Ptolemaic); Empereur et al 1998b, 157; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.54, 75 (Berenike II?); Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2012, no.22, 78-79 (Berenike II?).

Excavated by Breccia in 1905-6 in Abu Mandur St which runs along the south of the Serapeum. The head was found in the same trench as the Serapeum Sphinxes (70) and a head of Serapis. Through stylistic and technical features the head is identified as forming a group with the head of Serapis and that of a male king (77). Kyrieleis suggests the group was positioned King-God-Queen so that both the monarchs were both turned toward Serapis.

The head of a female portrait statue. The head is tilted, with the eyes looking upwards, and wears a diadem. The hair is pulled back from the face, softly modelled in waves. There are traces of red-brown polychromy on the hair. Through style and portrait features, especially comparisons with other heads including 28C, the head is dated to third-second centuries BC and identified as Arsinoe III.

77. Serapeum king, Ptolemy IV - 221-205 BC, no provenance

Paris, Louvre MA3168. Marble. Height 45 cm, Head Height 30 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Chin and nose have been removed.

Kyrieleis 1980, 383-387 (Ptolemy IV); Smith 1988, no.51, 92; Empereur et al 1998, 156; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.53, 75 (Ptolemy III?).

No provenance. The head has been associated stylistically by Kyrieleis and Smith with the Serapeum Queen and the Head of Serapis, both discovered by Breccia at the Alexandrian Serapeum in 1905-6. The head of the king forms part of a royal and divine group, as illustrated by Kyrieleis.

The head of a king. The head is tilted, with the eyes looking upwards to the left, and wears a diadem. The hair is modelled. The head is dated stylistically, from portrait features, and association with the Serapeum Queen, to the third to second century BC. It most likely represents Ptolemy IV due to the relationship of that king with the Serapeum.

78. Base dedicated to Ptolemy V & his parents - 204-181 BC, from Alexandria

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 54. Red Granite. Height 42 cm, Width 75 cm, Depth 108 cm. Preserved in one piece. Top left-hand corner destroyed. Has undergone much weathering and abrasion.

Botti, 1902, 94-95; Tkaczow 1993, no.42, 203; Bernand 2001, no.26, 71-73; Stanwick 2002, B4, 36; Savvopoulos 2011, no.7, 109 (all authors: Ptolemy V).

Found in 1902 in the structure of the Arab walls near the Rosetta gate on the North side of Horeya Street.

A rectangular base dedicated to Ptolemy V and his parents. Botti identified the base as belonging to an Egyptian triad group. There is no evidence of a hieroglyphic inscription and the style is indeterminate. Dated to the second century BC and dedicated to Ptolemy V, Ptolemy IV, & Arsinoe III. Contains seven lines of a Greek inscription on the shorter side.

[Βασιλέα Π]τολεμαῖον Θεὸν Ἐπιφανῆ καὶ Εὐχάριστο[ν]
[καὶ τοῦ]ς τούτου γονεῖς βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον καὶ
[βασίλ]ισσαν Ἀρσινόην, θεοὺς Φιλοπάτορας
...ώτης Ὠρου καὶ Τεαρόως ἀδελφὸς λαάρχαι
καὶ ἡγεμόνες τῶν περὶ αὐ(λ)ὴν ἐπιλέκτων
μαχίμων, εὐεργεσίας ἕνεκεν τῆς εἰς αὐτοὺς
καὶ τοὺς οἰκείους

'[King Pt]olemy god manifest and of good grace [and his] parents King Ptolemy and [Queen] Arsinoe, father-loving gods (set up by)...ōtes, son of Hōros, and his brother Tearoōs, laarchi and commanders of the select indigenous soldiers of the court, for their benefactions to them and their relatives'

***79. Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC**

Granite: Various Measurements: Max: Height 455 cm. Min: 70 cm. Preserved in a number of fragments, which can be identified as five/six statues. All have severe weathering.

Empereur 1995, 756-757; 1996, 967-968; 1998a, 76-77; Stanwick 2002, C21, 73-74; McKenzie 2007, 44; Savopoulos 2011, no.12-19, 111-114, 299.

This is a group of five, more likely six, colossal statues and their bases. The group was found *in situ* east of the Qait Bey Fort, the eastern point of the Pharos Island. The statues were found alongside more than 3000 architectural fragments, including examples of dynastic statuary. Fragments of the statues remain underwater and represent three royal Ptolemaic couples. In his report, Empereur suggests these statues stood at the foot of the lighthouse to be seen by those entering Alexandria, though there is no evidence for this. The group is dated stylistically to the second century BC due to the best preserved male head identified as Ptolemy VIII and the presence of Greek-style forehead hair on two of the statue heads.

A. Standing queen

Alexandria, Maritime Museum. Granite. Head/Torso Height 288 cm, Hips/Legs Height 368 cm, Hathor Headdress Height 190 cm.

Tkaczow 1993, no.1, 183; Empereur 1998a, 76-77; Walker & Higgs 2001, 24b, 58; Stanwick 2002, C27, 73-74; Savvopoulos 2011, no.12, 111.

Found in 1961 on the sea bed around the Eastern point of the Qait Bey Fort.

A colossal statue of a Queen broken into three pieces, head & torso (image), hips & legs, and a Hathor headdress (found in 1995-6 excavations). The statue wears a headdress, with corkscrew curls, a diadem, and *ureaus*. She wears a draped costume with an 'Isis knot' between the breasts. The eyes were inlaid but are now missing. The hands hold unknown objects.

B. Head of king

Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka 1321. Granite. Height 80 cm.

Empereur 1995, 756-757; 1996, 967-968; 1998a, 76-77; Stanwick 2002, C23, 73-74; Savvopoulos, 2011, no.18, 114.

Found in 1995-6 in the harbour east of the Qait Bey Fort.

A colossal head broken at the neck. The head is extremely weathered and few features remain. The head wears a *nemes* and has holes for an additional crown. It may also have had Greek-style forehead hair. The statue had inlaid eyes that are now missing.

C. Standing king

Outside the Alexandria Library (Kom el-Dikka 1001, 1999, & 3200), Alexandria. Granite. Height 455 cm (without head or crown).

Empereur 1995, 756-757; 1996, 967-968; 1998a, 76-77; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.24a, 58; Stanwick 2002, C22, 73-74; Savvopoulos 2011, 17, 113.

Found in 1995-6 in the harbour east of the Qait Bey Fort.

A colossal king broken into four pieces: the double crown, head, left upper arm, and torso from the neck to the thighs. The front of the head is weathered. The

statue stands in a traditional pose with the arms by the sides and the left leg forward. The statue wears the double crown, *nemes*, and *shendyt*, and has Greek-style forehead hair.

D. Torso of queen

Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka 1005. Granite. Height 125 cm.

Empereur 1996, 967-968; 1998a, 77, 80-81; Stanwick 2002, C25, 73-74; Savvopoulos 2011, no.16, 112.

Found in 1995-6 in the harbour east of the Qait Bey Fort.

A colossal torso including shoulders through to abdomen. The torso is extremely weathered and wears a pleated garment with an 'Isis knot' between the breasts.

E. Weathered head of king

Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka 1314. Granite. Height 70 cm.

Empereur 1996, 967-968; 1998a, 76-77; Stanwick 2002, C24, 73-74; Savvopoulos 2011, no.19.

Found in 1995-6 in the harbour east of the Qait Bey Fort.

A colossal head with almost no facial markings. The head wears a *nemes*.

F. Hips/Thighs fragment

Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka 1583. Granite. Height 110 cm.

Empereur 1995, 756-757; 1996, 967-968; 1998a, 76-77; Stanwick 2002, C26, 73-74; Savvopoulos 2011, no.15, 112.

Found in 1995-6 in the harbour east of the Qait Bey Fort.

A colossal fragment of abdomen and upper thigh with remains of a broken back pillar. The figure is draped and it is difficult to determine the sex.

80. Dyad, from Alexandria, second-first century BC

A) King: Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 11275. Granite. Height 130 cm, Face Height 61 cm. Preserved in numerous fragments. Most of crown and *ureaus* broken. Nose smashed. Right *nemes* wings partially restored. Left leg preserved. Generally abraded.

B) Queen: Mariemont Museum B.505. Granite. Height 300 cm, Head Height 90 cm. Preserved in one piece from partial Hathor headdress through to half of left upper arm. Nose broken. Generally abraded.

Wilkinson 1843, 169; *PM IV*, 3; Van de Walle 1952, 29-31; Smith 1988, no.81, 87, 97; Tkaczow 1993, no.29, 196-197; Walker & Higgs 2001, 153; Stanwick 2002, E1 & E2, 18, 60 (Ptolemy XII); Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2012, no.29, 100-103 (divine couple).

Discovered in pieces by Harris in 1840. The dyad was found in the Hadra area near the Rosetta Gate in the ruins of a large, but poorly documented, Ptolemaic building. Wilkinson describes his and Pococke's view of the structure:

"saw here a few columns, 3 feet in diameter, there shattered sphinxes of yellow marble, a female statue of red granite 12 feet high with a fragment of a colossal male figure. Nearby there were remains of what was evidently a portico and a little to the south, a great number of granite columns which, if judged by their position, belonged to a round temple. For the most part, the columns were fluted, had a 3 feet diameter and were, of course, Ptolemaic and Roman in date. Other remains were also visible and the rock at the edge of the water were cut in such a way to indicate a great building of some kind." (Wilkinson, 1843, 169)

A colossal Standing Dyad with the king on the right and the queen on the left, clasping hands (fragment survives).

A) The king wears a *hm-hm* crown, *nemes*, and *ureaus*. The statue has Greek-style forehead hair. Dated stylistically to the second to first century BC.

B) The queen wears a tripartite wig, *ureaus modius*, and vulture cap. The statue is purely pharaonic.

81. Fragmentary statue of Ptolemy IX/X, from Alexandria, first century BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum P.12072. Granite. Height 65 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to below chest. The ears, nose, & lips are damaged. The right arm is broken at biceps and the left at the shoulder.

Smith 1988, 96 n.65 (Ptolemy IX-X); Kiss 1995, 59 (Roman); Grimm 1998, 124 (Ptolemy X?); Walker & Higgs 2001, no.27, 60-1 (Ptolemy IX-X); Stanwick 2002, D20, 78 (Ptolemy X); Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2012, no.46, 144-147 (later Ptolemy).

According to the Journal d-Entrée, the statue was found in the Sidi-Biche area, an eastern suburb of Alexandria. Walker & Higgs state that the statue was excavated from the Miami area of the city, found during the digging of foundations for a house on the intersection of Eskander Ibrahim Street and Hefney Nasef Street. The statue was found with several Hellenistic period 'common wares'.

A life-size king with Greek-style forehead hair, a plain *nemes*, and a *ureaus*. The back pillar reaches the armpits. Attributed to Ptolemy IX or X due to facial features compared with clay seals from Edfu.

82. Fragment of Statue base of a Cleopatra (Cleopatra VII?), from Alexandria, second-first century BC (No Image)

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 44. Marble. Height 10 cm, Width 13 cm. Preserved in one piece?

Botti 1902, 95-6 (Cleopatra IV); Breccia 1911, no.43 (Cleopatra II); Tkaczow 1993, no.47 A, 205 (second-first century BC); Bernand 2001, no.39, 111-112 (second-first century BC; Cleopatra III or IV?).

Found during the excavations of Botti between 1900-1902 at Hatt en-Nar, part of the Hadra Necropolis.

The fragment of a marble base. The base has four lines of a Greek inscription identifying the queen as a Cleopatra. It is dated to the second to first century BC and there is debate as to which Cleopatra it is (Cleopatra II to Cleopatra VII).

[Βασίλισσαν Κλεο]πάτραν
[τὴν ἐμ Βασιλέως] Πτολεμαίου
[καὶ Βασιλίσσης Κλ]εοπάτρας
[θεῶν...] Νουμήνιος

'[Queen Cleo]patra, [daughter of King] Ptolemy [and Queen Cl]eopatra,
[gods...] (dedicated by) Noumenios'

83. Late Ptolemaic Sphinx, from Alexandria, first century BC

Alexandria, Maritime Museum SCA451. Diorite. Height 75 cm, Length 140 cm. Preserved in one piece. Weathered.

Kiss 1998, 172; Goddio & Bernard 2004, 96; *EST* 2006, no.461; Savvopoulos 2011, no.20, 115, 299.

Found *in situ* by Goddio et al on the south-west slope of the Antirhodos island along with another sphinx (**84**). The area had a large concentration of red granite columns and limestone paving. A statue of an Isis priest was also recovered from the area.

A badly corroded Sphinx and base with the left foot broken. The sphinx wears a *ureaus* and *nemes*, and has a plait running along the back. The tail lies along the base to the right. Dated from the sculptural style, especially the tail, and the surrounding late period material as belonging to the second to first century BC.

84. Ptolemaic Sphinx (Ptolemy XII?), from Alexandria, first century BC

Alexandria, Roman Theatre SAC457. Granite. Height 70 cm, Length 150 cm. Preserved in one piece. The front of the legs and base broken off. Weathered.

Kiss 1998, 173; Goddio & Bernard 2004, 96; *EST*, 2006, cat no.462; Savvopoulos 2011, no.21, 115, 299.

Found *in situ* by Goddio et al on the south-west slope of the Antirhodos island along with a second sphinx (**83**). The area had a large concentration of red

granite columns and limestone paving. A statue of Hermes and a priest was also recovered from the area.

A near complete sphinx with only the front of the paws and base missing. The sphinx wears a *nemes* and *ureaus*, with a plait running along its back. It is finely modelled with its tail curling around the left haunch. Dated from the sculptural style, especially the tail, and the surrounding late period material as belonging to the second to first century BC. Identified by excavators as possibly being Ptolemy XII.

85. Colossal late Ptolemaic head (Caesarion?), from Alexandria, first century BC

Alexandria, Roman Theatre SCA88. Granite. Height 80 cm, Width 60 cm, Depth 50 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Nose and *ureaus* broken. Weathered.

Kiss 1998, 175-177; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.172, 174; Goddio & Bernand 2004, 118; *EST* 2006, cat no.463; Savvopoulos 2011, no.23, 116, 299.

Excavated from the submerged coastline facing the Antirhodos island by Goddio et al. It was found with a number of other artefacts including a badly damaged sphinx.

The head of a colossal statue. The head wears a *nemes* and *ureaus*, and has Greek-style forehead hair and facial features. Dated stylistically to the first century BC. Identified by Kiss and Goddio as Ptolemy XV Caesarion due to hairstyle and fleshiness of the face.

86. Statue base to M. Antonius, from Alexandria, 28th December 34 BC

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum No.10. Granite. Height 28.5 cm, Length 75 cm, Depth 68.5 cm. Preserved in one piece. General erosion.

Wescher 1866, 199-201; Botti 1900, no.10, 254; Breccia 1911, no.42; Tkaczow 1993, no.43, 203; Bernand 2001, no.36, 102-5; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.213, 232; Savvopolous 2011, no.26, 117 (all authors: Marc Anthony)

Found by Wescher in the area of the Caesareum in 1866, later clarified as next to the Ramleh tram station, east of the Obelisks. This entire area has produced a number of Imperial architectural fragments and remains of structures, though there is little evidence to securely identify any of them as a specific structure. (Tkaczow, 1993, site no. 49-51)

A rectangular undecorated granite base with five lines of Greek inscription on the front and a foot holes on the upper surface. Identified as representing Marc Antony.

Ἀντώνιον μέγαν
ἀμίμητον ἀφροδισίοις
Παράσιτος τὸν ἑαυτοῦ θεὸν[ε]
καὶ εὐεργέτην ἰδ τοῦ κ(αὶ) δ
Χοιάχ κθ

'Antony the Great, lover without peer, Parasitos (set this up) to his own god and benefactor, 29th day of Choiach, year 19^{§§}

***87. Head of Roman woman (Antonia Minor?), from Alexandria, first century BC - first century AD**

Alexandria, Alexandria Library SCA86. Marble. Height 35 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Severely weathered.

Kiss 1998, 186-7; Goddio and Bernand 2004, 135; *EST* 2006, cat no.465 (all authors: Antonia Minor).

Found by Goddio et al on the Peninsula, in the area identified as the Poseidoneion and Timonium.

The head of a woman with a distinctive hairstyle parted in the middle and drawn round the sides over the ears to the base of the skull. Dated stylistically to first

§§ Bernand 2001, no.36, 102-105 translates as: "(Statue of) Antony the Great, inimitable in love, (set up by) Parasitos to his god and benefactor, in the 19th year 4th month 29th Choiach".

century BC/first century AD. The distinctive hairstyle suggests the head represents Antonia Minor.

88. Statue pedestal to Trajan - AD 98-117, from Alexandria (No Image)

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 15. Marble. Height 69 cm. Preserved in one piece.

Botti 1900, no.15, 4; Breccia 1911, no.63, 47; Tkaczow 1993, no.233, 272-3; Kayser 1994, no.8, 35-6 (all authors: Trajan).

Found in the entrance to the villa of Nubar Pasha in 1892 on Moharrem Bay near the Mahmudieh Canal. It was discovered with a number of Corinthian capitals and granite columns.

Cube base for a statue dedicated to Trajan. There are five lines of Greek on the front side.

Αὐτοκράτο[ρα Καίσαρα]
θεοῦ Νέρου[α υἱὸν]
Νέρουαν Τρ[αιανὸν]
Σεβαστὸν Γέ[ρμανικὸν]
Δακικὸν...

'To the Imperat[or Kaiser], son of the [divine Nerva], Nerva Tr[ajan] Augustus,
Victor of the Ge[rmans], Victor of the Dacians...'

89. Statue base for Antoninus Pius, from Alexandria, dedicated AD 157 (No Image)

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 25771. Marble. Height 88 cm, Depth 30 cm. Preserved in one piece.

Tkaczow 1993, Site no. 143, 174-5, no.235, 273.

Found at Moustapha Pasha in unknown circumstances in 1939. It was found in Camp Anglias, the British Barracks, which were located inside the *castrum*. This structure was variously described from the 16th-19th centuries, but was destroyed in 1871. A plan by Pococke shows it to be a typical late Roman

castrum, and finds from the site suggest it dated to the second and third centuries AD, with later rebuilding.

A large base or pedestal for a statue of an emperor. It is inscribed on three sides and traces of feet remain on top. The base records the erection of a statue of Antoninus Pius by the veterans of Legio III Traiana Fortis. Dedicated AD 157 to Antoninus Pius. The inscription is not published.

90. Cuirassed statue of Marcus Aurelius - AD 161-180, from Alexandria

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 3250. Marble. Height 214 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of statue. Weathered (broken at ankle?).

Botti 1900, no.3, 484-5; Breccia 1914, 81-2; Graindor 1937, no.16, 56; Vermuele 1959, no.263, 65; Niemeyer 1968, no.60, 98-99; Kiss 1984, 65, fig. 147-9; Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2012, no.5, 38-40 (all authors: Marcus Aurelius).

Found in the foundations of the Zizinia Theatre in Alexandria in the 1880s. In the surrounding area were discovered the foundations and columns of a massive peristyle building, fragments of statues and bases, and a Hellenistic base re-used for a statue of the Emperor Valentinian. There are a number of Imperial architectural fragments and structures identifiable in this region, including the so-called Temple of Isis Plousia and a late Roman basilica (Tkaczow, 1993, site no.49-51, 103-4). The area has been identified as being close to, or part of, the Forum of Augustus and the Caesareum.

The statue portrays a colossal emperor in military dress. The figure stands with the weight on the right leg and the left at an angle. Though standing straight, the head is turned to the right. The statue is dressed in an ornate cuirass, with griffins and a gorgon on the front, and the tabs at the bottom are decorated with figures. The cloak is draped over the right arm. The head has tight curls and a beard. Acting as a support on the left is a cornucopia. The space below the *cingulum* on the cuirass has been altered with the addition of a christogram. Identified as Marcus Aurelius from the distinctive hairstyle and facial features.

91. Togate statue of Marcus Aurelius - AD 161-180, from Alexandria

London, British Museum 1906. Marble. Height 140 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base. Weathered.

Saint-Genis 1818, 45; Botti 1898, no.32, 128; Kiss 1984, 66; Tkaczow 1993, no.185, 254 (all authors: Marcus Aurelius).

Discovered in 1801 by the French around the Caesareum and Cape Lochias, near some ruins between the Obelisks and Silsileh. The statue was found with statue **92** of Septimius Severus.

An over life-size marble statue of the emperor with tight curls and beard, wearing a toga. Identified through portrait features as Marcus Aurelius.

92. Cuirassed statue of Septimius Severus - AD 194-211, from Alexandria

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 3608. Marble. Height 190 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base. General wear.

Saint-Genis 1818, 45; Botti 1898, 128, no.34; Kiss 1984, 72; Tkaczow 1993, no.186, 254 (all authors: Septimius Severus).

Discovered in 1801 by the French around the Caesareum and Cape Lochias, near some ruins between the Obelisks and Silsileh. The statue was found with statue **91** of Marcus Aurelius.

An over life-size marble portrait in military dress. Identified through portrait features as Septimius Severus.

93. Pedestal for a statue to Julia Domna, from Alexandria, dedicated c.AD 210 (No Image)

Missing? Marble.

Wilkinson 1843, 167; Tkaczow 1993, no.216, 265 (all authors: Julia Domna).

Discovered in the Gheneneh district of the city in 1841-2 in the gardens of the Latin Convent. The area includes a group of ruins including baths and a house, tentatively dated to the later Roman period. (Tkaczow, 1993, site no.19-21) Tkaczow states that this pedestal cannot be identified in the Graeco-Roman Museum, there is another similar base but the inscription is different. There is no translation of the text.

A white marble pedestal with 7 lines of inscription in Greek dedicated to Julia Domna around AD 210, reading:

ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΔΟΜΝΑΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ
ΜΗΤΕΡΑΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝΚΑΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΠΕΔΩΝ
ΑΠΟΔΙΑΘΗΚΗΣ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝΟΣΤΟΥΚΑΙΑΡΠΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΝΟΥ
ΤΟΥΚΑΙΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΚΑΙΑΡΕΙΑΣ
ΤΗΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΠΙΑΔΟΣ
ΤΟΥΣ. ΙΗ.ΦΑΡΜΟΥΘΙ.ΚΘ.

'(Statue of) Julia Domna Augusta, mother of Augustus and the camps from the will of Herakleion, also called Harpokratianos and Alexandros, and Areira, also called Sarapias, in the 18th year, 29th Pharmouthis.'

94. Statue base to Commodus - AD 180-192, from Alexandria (No Image)

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 17516. Marble. Height 36 cm, Width 53 cm. Preserved in one piece. Incomplete.

Breccia 1905, 125; Breccia 1911, no.77, 56; Tkaczow 1993, no.225, 269; Keysar 1994, no.10 (all authors: Commodus).

Found re-used in Arab fortifications around the Rosetta Gate. Breccia states the base was found "left of the gate" with a range of other material including the statue of a gymnasiarch.

The middle part of a statue base with three lines of a Greek inscription erecting a statue of Commodus by the city of Alexandria (similar to those found on the Antirhodos island - **95**). There is evidence in the second line for the erasing of a previous inscription.

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ
Μ. Αὐρήλιος Κόμμοδ[ος]
... τῆ π[όλει]

'Imperator Kaisar M(arcus) Aurelius Commod[us]... by the c[ity]'

95. A group of inscribed columnar statue bases to Commodus & Caracalla - AD 180-192 & AD 198-217, from Alexandria

Alexandria, Roman Theatre. Red Granite. Various Dimensions: Max: Column Height 160 cm, Width 105 cm. Panel Height 107 cm. Min: Column Height 85 cm, Width 105 cm. Panel Height 100 cm. All preserved in one piece. Broken pieces of column.

Bernand 1998, 143-167; Goddio 2004, 91-2; *EST*, 2008 62-4, no.473-6.

During underwater excavations by Goddio et al in the Harbour of Alexandria, 8 column fragments with Greek inscriptions were discovered on a central paved esplanade of the site identified as the Antirhodos Island. Seven of these are identified as inscriptions dedicated to an emperor, with statues placed atop the columns. One has only a single word remaining and so is not included here (Bernand, 1998, no.2, 148: the word is "Lykopolis"). A number of other sculptures also came from the island, including two sphinxes **83 & 84**.

A. Inscription to Commodus, 1st-2nd January AD 198-190

No.1 C116. Column: Height 137 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Width 107 cm. Lines 2.

[Μ. Αὐρήλιον Κόμμοδον Ἀντωνῖνον Σεβαστὸν] ἐτ' Κίντῳ Τινηίῳ
Δημητρίῳ ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου... Τῦβι ς'

'[M(arcus) Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus] und Quintus Tinaeus
Demetrius, prefect of Egypt...the 6th Tybi.'

B. Inscription to Caracalla, 25th March AD 211-217?

No.2 C308, SCA535. Column: Height 160 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Height 110 cm, Width 56 cm. Lines 9-10.

Τὸν γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης καὶ
τῆς ὅλης οἰκουμένης δεσπότην,
κοσμοκράτορα καὶ φιλοσάραπιν
ἀεὶ ζῶντα
Μ. Αὐρ. Σεουήρον Ἀντωνεῖνον
Σεβαστόν.
...
φαμεῶθ κθ

'(In honour of) the master of Earth, Sea, and all the inhabited world,
sovereign of the universe, adorer of Serapis, living eternally, M(arcus)
Aur(elius) Severus Antoninus Augustus...the 25th Phamenoth.'

C. Inscription to Caracalla, AD 211-217?

No.4 C309, SCA534? Column: Height 85 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Height 100 cm, Width 95 cm. Lines 5.

Τὸν γῆς (καὶ) θαλάσσης
δεσπότην, κοσμοκράτορα,
τὸν φιλοσάραπιν, ἀεὶ ζῶντα
Μ. Αὐρ. Σεουήρον Ἀντωνεῖνον
θεὸν Σεβαστόν

'(In honour of) the master of Earth and Sea, sovereign of the universe, adorer
of Serapis, eternally living, M(arcus) Aur(elius) Severus Antoninus, god
Augustus.'

D. Inscription for Caracalla, AD 211-217? (No Image)

No.5 C118, SCA536? Column: Height 100 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Height 100 cm, Width 95 cm. Lines 5. This has the same inscription, measurements, and disposition as that above.

Τὸν γῆς (καὶ) θαλάσσης
δεσπότην, κοσμοκράτορα,
τὸν φιλοσάραπιν, ἀεὶ ζῶντα
Μ. Αὐρ. Σεουῆρον Ἀντωνεῖνον
θεὸν Σεβαστόν

'(In honour of) the master of Earth and Sea, sovereign of the universe, adorer of Serapis, eternally living, M(arcus) Aur(elius) Severus Antoninus, god Augustus.'

E. Inscription for Caracalla, AD 211-217?

No.6 C310, SCA537. Column: Height 155 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Height 95 cm. Lines 7. Five lines have been hammered flat.

Τὸν γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης
δεσπότην καὶ φιλοσάραπιν
ἀεὶ ζῶντα, Μάρκον Αὐρήλιον
Σεουῆρον Ἀντωνεῖνον Εὐσεβ(ήν) Σεβασ(τόν)
Ἀντωνεινιοὶ...
□[ω]μαῖοι καὶ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς
ἔθηκαν ... εὐνοίας ἔν[εκεν]

'(In honour of) the master of Earth and Sea, adorer of Serapis, eternally living, Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, Pious Augustus, the Antoninians...R[omans and Alexandrians, have dedicated (the statue) because of his devotion.'

F. Inscription for Caracalla, AD 211-217?

No.7 C1174, SCA534. Column: Height 135 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Height 113 cm. Lines 7. Part of line 4 has been hammered flat.

Τὸν γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης δεσπότην]
τὸν φιλοσάραπιν ἀεὶ ζῶντα
Μ. Αὐρ. Σεουήρον Ἀντωνεῖνον
Εὐσεβ(ῆν) Σεβαστ(όν)
κατοικούντω[ν...]
Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς
ἔτοθς. [Αὐτοκράτορς Καίσαρος]
Μ. Αὐρ[ηλίου Ἀντωνίνου]

'(In honour of) the master of Earth and Sea, adorer of Serapis, eternally living, M(arcus) Aur(elius) Severus Antoninus, Pious Augustus, among the residents of...Romans and Alexandrians in the year (?) of the [Emperor Caesar] M(arcus) Aur[elius Antoninus].'

G. Inscription for Caracalla, AD 211-217?

No.8 C347. Column: Height 120 cm, Diameter 105 cm. Panel: Height 90 cm. Lines 1. Column shaft is broken in the upper register leaving only one line remaining.

Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς
ἔτοθς κ' Μ. Α[ὐρ. Σεουήρου Ἀντενίνου]

'...the Romans and Alexandrians, in the year 20 [AD 213] of M(arcus) A[ur(elius) Severus Antoninus].'

96. Inscribed slab for Caracalla - AD 198-217, from Alexandria (No Image)

Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Museum 204. Marble. Height 47 cm, Width 40 cm. Preserved in one piece. Incomplete.

Botti 1900, 578, no.441; Breccia 1911, no.84, 59; Tkaczow 1993, no.229, 271 (all authors: Caracalla).

Found re-used in a Late Antique structure near the Ramleh Tram station, from the area of Caesareum. This site was located near the Tower of Romans (the

castrum) and showed a large structure (possibly Ptolemaic) and a Late Roman or Byzantine Street.

A marble slab with a dedication to an emperor in five lines of latin on one side.

*[Imp(eratori) Caesari] M(arco) Aur(elio) S[evero Antonino] Aug(usto) Felici
Parti[co Maximo] Britannico Maxim[o]...Max[imo]*

'To Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Serverus Antoninus Augustus Felix
Parthicusm Maximus Britannicus, Maximus...Maximus'

Outside Egypt

Rome

97. Queen, from Rome, second century BC?

Rome, Musei Capitolini No.1154. Marble; Height, 39.5 cm.

Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Missing attribute on top of head. Nose broken.

Rouillet 1972, no.182, 36, 110; Walker and Higgs 2001, no.194, 217.

Discovered in 1887 in a wall near SS. Pietro e Marcellino. The head was found with a number of other fragments representing Egyptian gods. Identified as coming from the area of the Iseum in Regio III.

A life-size head of a queen wearing a wig and vulture cap. Sculpturally reminiscent of Ptolemaic queens. Identified by Ashton as Cleopatra VII based on the hairstyle.

98. Head of Ptolemy VI - 180-145 BC, from Rome - in a private collection

Private Collection, Frankfurt. Dark Stone. Height 25.5 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Right side of face, nose, back of head, and left nemes wings broken.

Lembke 1994, no.46, 242 (Domitian); Stanwick 2002, B8, 57.

From the Iseum of the Campus Martius in Rome. The head was found behind the Church of S. Maria sopra Minerva and purchased in Autumn 1970.

A life-size head of a king wearing a plain *nemes* and *ureaus*, with Greek-style forehead hair. No back pillar remains. Physiognomy conforms to the forms identified in other statues of Ptolemy VI, seen in **101**.

99. Head of Ptolemaic Pharaoh, from Rome, third-first century BC

Rome, Museo Barracco 32. Granite. Height: 16 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to bottom of neck. Heavily abraded. Top of left side of nemes and left ear broken.

Bissing 1914, 103-4; Rouillet 1972, no.159, 104.

Ptolemaic head found in the Tiber

An under life-size head wearing *nemes* and *ureaus*. The head had Greek-style facial features and inlaid eyes.

100. Standing Ptolemaic king, from Rome, second century BC

Rome, Museo Nazionale 60921. Dark Stone. Height, 132.7 cm (with base), Head Height, 18 cm, Base Height 8 cm, Width, 23.2 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base due to repairs. Broken at neck, waist, knees, ankles, and left foot. Nose and right half of the face is missing.

Nicole and Darier 1909, 14, 17-18, 45-48; *PM IV* 1951, 413-4; *ESPL* 1960, 142; Rouillet 1972, no.158, 40, 104; *Cleopatra's Egypt* 1988, 251; Stanwick 2002, B16, 46, 69-70 (all authors: Ptolemaic).

Discovered *in situ* by Nicole and Darier during excavations of the temple of the Syrian Triad on the Janiculum in 1909. The statue was discovered in pieces in the central apse of the temple.

An under life-size statue standing in the traditional pose, with arms by the sides and hands clenched to hold objects of a different material. The statue wears a plain *nemes*, *ureaus*, and *shendyt*, and the square back pillar reaches the armpit. The moulding on top of the base is inconsistent with Egyptian style and is likely a latter addition.

Greece

101. Head of Ptolemy VI - 180-145 BC, from the sea near Aegina

Athens, National Archaeological Museum ANE108. Granite. Height, 62.5 cm, Head Height 30 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of crown to top of neck. Nose and lips are gone, right *nemes* broken. Weathered.

Six 1887; *ESPL* 1960, 132; Kyrieleis 1975, F1, 59-62; Smith 1988, no.71, 87, 93; Smith 1996, 205-6; Stanwick 2002, B6, 27 (all authors: Ptolemy VI).

Discovered in the sea near Aegina, Greece.

An over life-size head wearing a double crown, *nemes*, *ureaus* and Greek-style forehead hair. The back pillar reaches the top of double crown, with three columns of Hieroglyphs containing Ptolemy VI's Horus name.

Ukraine

102. Head of Ptolemaic queen, from Panticapeion, second century BC (No Image)

St Petersburg, Hermitage 3099. Dark Stone. Height 12.5 cm. Preserved in one piece. *Ureaus*, nose, and upper lip abraded.

Turaev 1911, 27; *PM VII* 1951, 400; *ESPL* 1960, 135; Stanwick 2002, B30, 70 (all authors: Ptolemaic).

A chance find in Panticapeion, modern-day Kerch, in the Ukraine. Formally part of the Novikoff collection.

An under life-size head, wearing a tripartite echeloned wig, plain diadem, and *ureaus*. No remaining back pillar.

Cyrene

***103. Head of Ptolemy Apion - 150-96 BC, from Cyrene**

London, British Museum BM1383. Marble. Height 33 cm. Preserved in one piece from top of head to base of neck. Nose broken and back of head is missing.

Walker & Burnett 1981, no.130; Smith 1988, no.64, 97, 124.

The head was found in the temple of Apollo in Cyrene, inserted into a pedestal with a dedicatory inscription honouring C. Cornelius Lentullus Marcellinus. A similar marble portrait of a diademed king was also recovered from the area (Walker & Higgs 2001, no.23, 57).

A life-size head, with strong features and the presence of an Adams apple. The head has close curled hair covering the tops of the ears and wears a diadem. Identified from portrait features and location as Ptolemy Apion, ruler of Cyrene 150-96 BC.

CATALOGUE IMAGES

LOWER EGYPT

Paraitonion

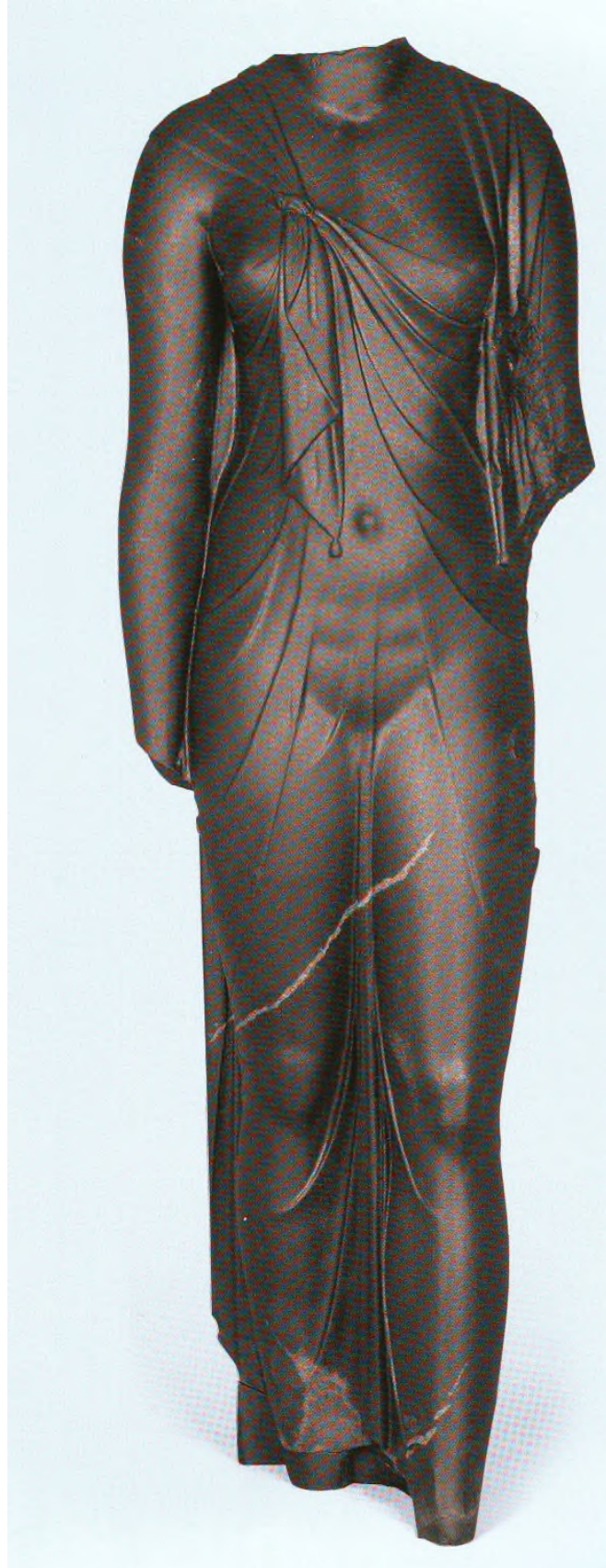
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- 1:** Bearded head of king (Ptolemy IX or X) from Paraitonion, first century BC
(Alexandria Museum 24.660; Krug 1979, fig 29)

Canopus



2: Diorite head of queen (Berenike II?), from Canopus, third century BC.
(Alexandria Library SCA204; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.17, 161; © Franck
Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



3: Statue of headless queen, from Canopus, third century BC (Alexandria Library SCA208; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.18, 173; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

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- 4:** Head of Ptolemaic queen (Berenike II?), from Canopus, third-second century BC (Alexandria Museum 22199; Kyrieleis 1975, K2, pl 84-85)



- 6:** Head of king (Ptolemy IV), from Canopus, first-second century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 3364; Stanwick 2002, D13, 195; © DAI Cairo)

The image originally presented here cannot be made freely available via ORA because of copyright. The image can be found in the publication listed below.

7: Head of Ptolemy VI - 221-205 BC, from Canopus (Graeco-Roman Museum 3357; Stanwick 2002, B7, 171)

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8: Statue base for Cleopatra III - 161-101 BC, from Canopus (Graeco-Roman Museum 20953; Bernand 1970, pl 4.2)

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9: Colossal head of Ptolemy VIII - 170-163 & 145-116 BC, from Canopus - placed on Column to right of picture (Graeco-Roman Museum 18505; Breccia 1926, pl 21.2)



10: Head of late Ptolemaic king (Ptolemy VIII?), from Canopus (Graeco-Roman Museum 362; Stanwick 2002, C13, 185; © Centre d'Études Alexandrines)

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11: Weathered head of queen, from Canopus, second-first century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 28107; Stanwick 2002, D6, 192: © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)



12: Head of queen wearing modius, from Canopus, second-first century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 18370; Stanwick 2002, D7, 193: © DAI Cairo)



13: Head of Ptolemaic king, from Canopus, second century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 28103; Stanwick 2002, B22, 175; © Centre d'Études Alexandrines)



14: Head of late Ptolemaic king, from Canopus, second-first century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 23844; Stanwick 2002, D24, 201; © Centre d'Études Alexandrines)

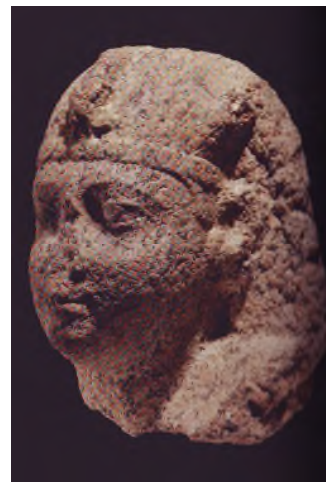


15: Head of late Ptolemaic king (Ptolemy XV?), from Canopus, first century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 28163; Stanwick 2002, E19, 209; © Centre d'Études Alexandrines)



16. A: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA174; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.10, 174; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

16. B: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA172; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.11, 176; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



16. C: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA176; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.12, 176; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

16. D: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA177; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.13, 177; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



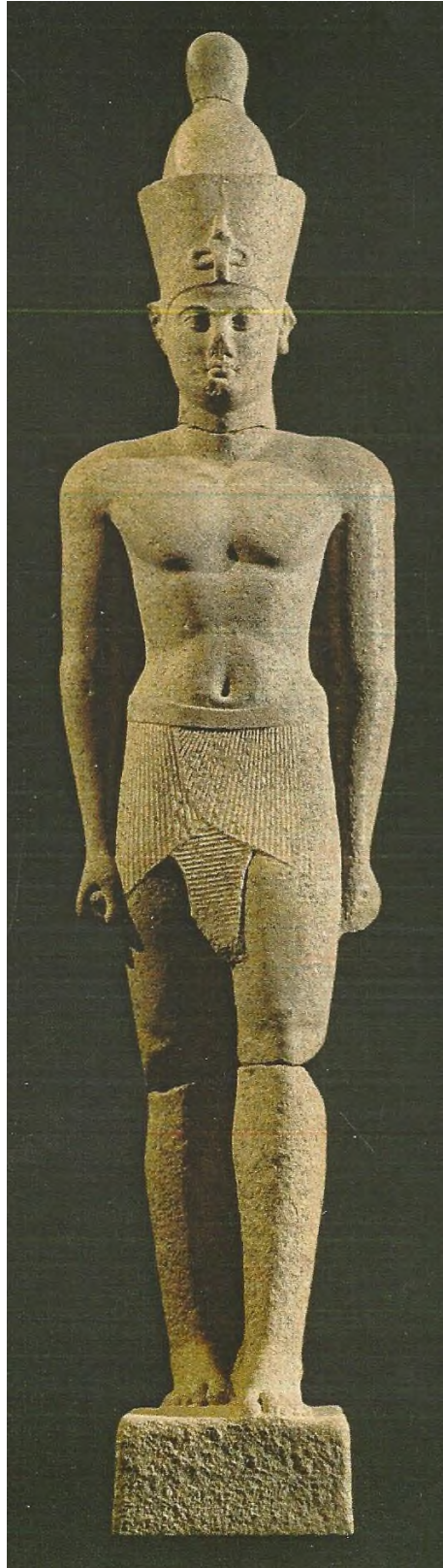
16. E: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA175; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.14, 175; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

16. F: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA173; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.15, 173; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



16. G: Sphinx head, from Canopus, third-first century BC) (Alexandria National Museum SCA202; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.16, 202; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

Herakleion-Thonis



17: Colossal Ptolemaic king, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC
(Maritime Museum SCA279; Goddio, *EST* 2008, no.105, 117; © Franck
Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



18: Colossal Ptolemaic queen, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC (Maritime Museum SCA280; Goddio, EST, 2006, no.106, 117; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



19: Standing Queen (Cleopatra III?), from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC (Alexandria National Museum SCA283; Goddio, *EST* 2008, no.110, 123; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



20: Sphinx A, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC (Maritime Museum SCA461; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.104, 146; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



21: Sphinx B, from Herakleion-Thonis, second-first century BC (Maritime Museum SCA625; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.105, 146; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

Banub/Beheit el-Hagar

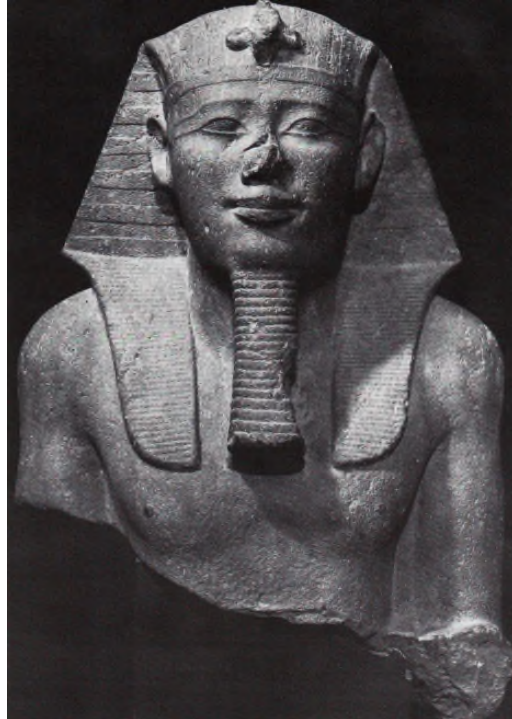
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22: Statue base for Ptolemy III - 246-221 BC, from Banub (Cairo JE41439; Stanwick 2002, A17, 160; © Egyptian Museum, Cairo)

Tanis

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23: Seated king, from Tanis, fourth-third century BC (Orabi Museum 282; Stanwick 2002, A28, 163)



24: Torso of early king, from Tanis, fourth-third century BC (Orabi Museum 1411; Myśliwiec 1973, pl II; © Karol Myśliwiec)



25: Statuette of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Tanis (British Museum EA1190; Stanwick 2002, A9, 159; © Egyptian Exploration Society)

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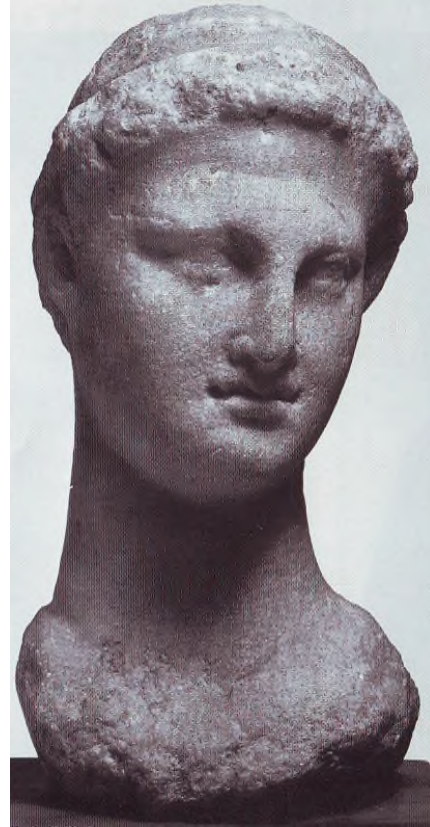
- 26.** Head of Caracalla - AD 198-217, from Tanis (Graeco-Roman Museum 3233; Bernand 1998, 166; © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)

Mendes

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- 27.** Standing Caracalla as Pharaoh - AD 198-217 (Cairo CG702; Borchardt 1930, pl 130, 702; © Egyptian Museum, Cairo)

Thmuis



28. A: Head of Ptolemy III - 246-221 BC, from Thmuis (Cairo JE39502; Lembke 2002, no.2, 119; © DAI Cairo)

28. B: Head of Ptolemy IV - 221-205 BC, from Thmuis (Cairo JE3922; Lembke 2000, no.3, 120; © DAI Cairo)



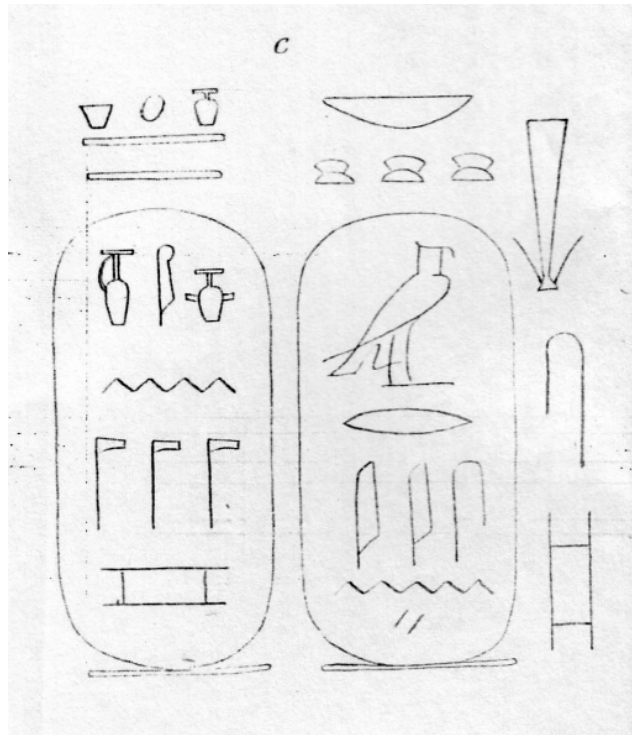
28. C: Head of Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC, from Thmuis (Cairo JE39516; Lembke 2000, no.8, 130; DAI Cairo)

28. D: Head of Berenike II - 246-221 BC, from Thmuis (Cairo JE39525; Lembke 2000, no.9, 131; © DAI Cairo)



28. E: Head of Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Thmuis (Cairo JE39519; Lembke 2000, no.10, 132; © DAI Cairo)

Pithom



29: Statue Base for Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Tell-Maskhuta (Neville 1903, pl 7.c; © Egyptian Exploration Society)

Bubastis

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30: Statue of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Bubastis (Villa Albani 558; Bol 1994, 276)



31: Head of Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC, from Bubastis (Cairo 35334; Kyrieleis 1975, L2, pl 91; © DAI Cairo (D. Johannes))

Terenouthis

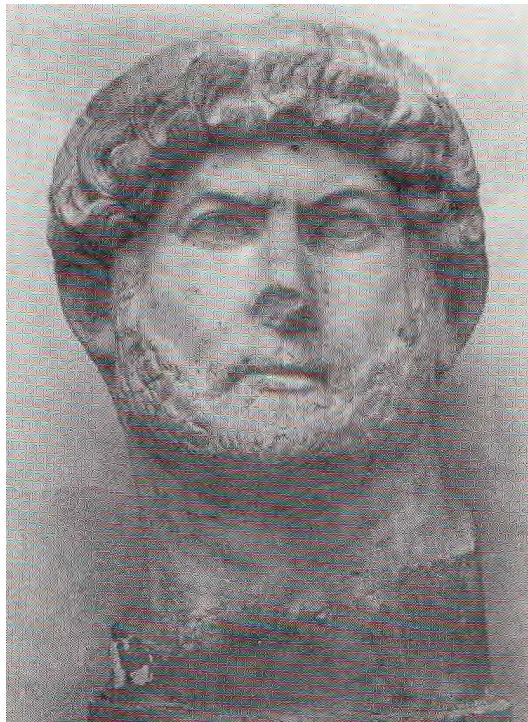
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32: Head & torso of Caracalla as Pharaoh - AD 198-217, from the Nile Bank opposite Terenouthis (Giza Storeroom; Hawass 1997, pl 1 fig. 1)

Athribis (Banha)

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- 33:** Head of Ptolemy IX or X, from Athribis, second-first century BC (Stuttgart WLA 17; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.28, 61)



- 34:** Colossal head of Hadrian - AD 117-138, from Athribis (Graeco-Roman Museum 20335; Kiss 1984, fig 116-7; © DAI Cairo (D. Johannes))

Heliopolis

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35: Ptolemaic facial fragment, from Heliopolis, fourth-third century BC
(Metropolitan Museum of Art 12.187.31; Josephson 1995, 6)



36: Standing statue for Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, found in the Gardens of Sallust, from Heliopolis (© Photo Vatican Museums; Vatican Museum 22682; Stanwick 2002, A4, 158)



37: Standing statue for Ptolemy II - 285-245 BC, found in the Gardens of Sallust, from Heliopolis (© Photo Vatican Museums; Vatican Museum 22681; Stanwick 2002, A3, 157)

Abu Rawash

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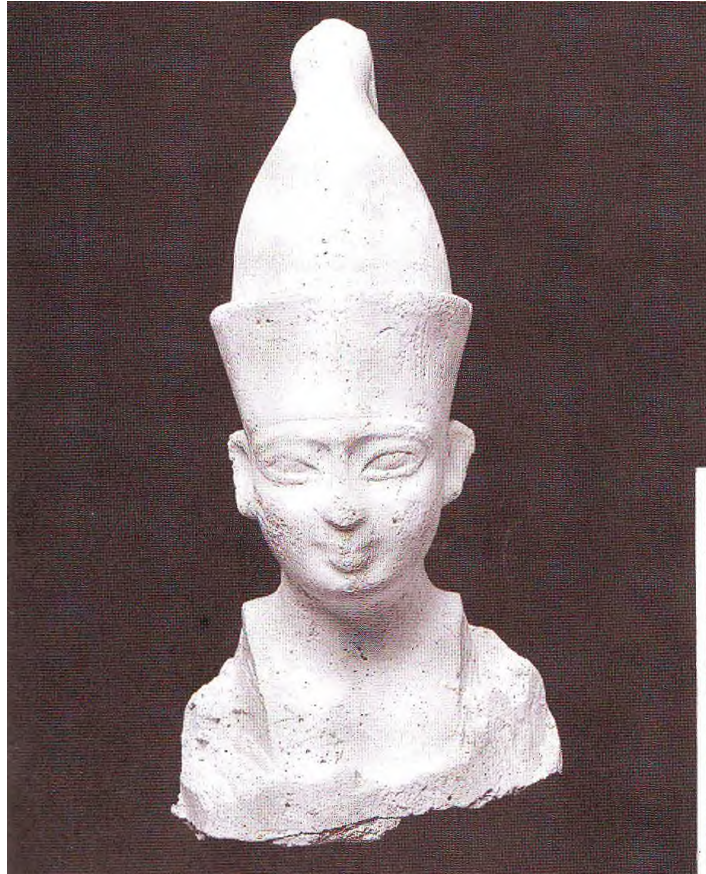
38: Head of early Ptolemaic queen (Arsinoe II?), from Abu Rawash, fourth-third century BC (Metropolitan Museum of Art 38.10; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.6, 44)

Memphis



39: Fragment of standing statue (Ptolemy XII?), from Memphis, first century BC (Aegyptisches Museum 8810; Stanwick 2002, F1, 211; © Aegyptisches Museum)

Saqqara



40: Bust of late king, from Saqqara, first century BC (Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery B.67'71; Stanwick 2002, E9, 205; © Birmingham Museums Trust)

THE FAYOUM

Karanis

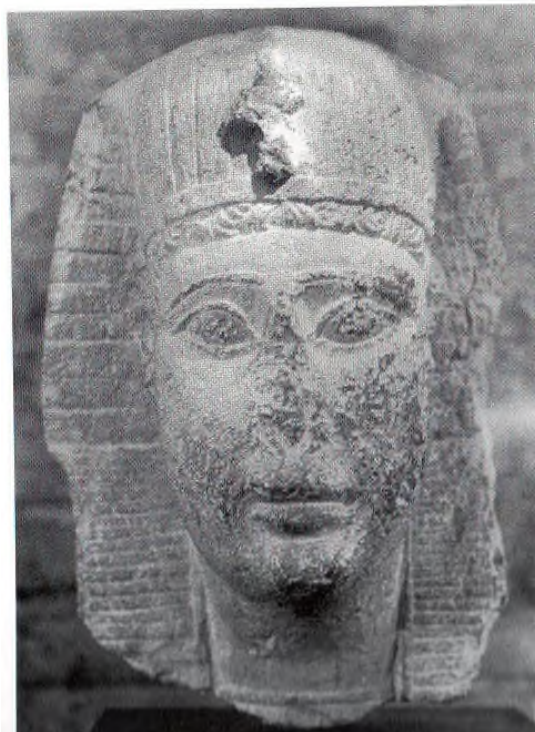


41: Head of Ptolemaic king, from Karanis, second-first century BC (Kelsey Museum of Archaeology 8513; Gazda 1978, no.37; © Kelsey Museum, Ann Arbor)

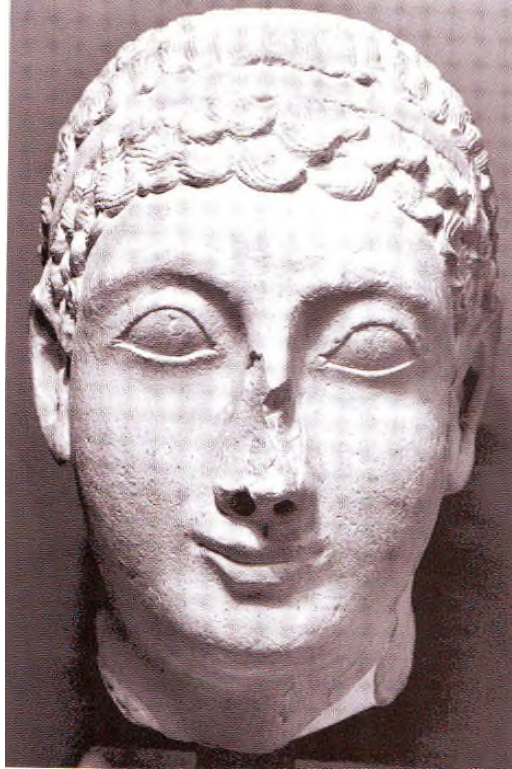
Medinet Madi

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42: One example of a number of Sphinxes (c.28), from Medinet Madi, second century BC (Medinet Madi; Kyrieleis 1975, H16, pl 67)



43: Head of Ptolemy VIII - 170-163 & 145-116 BC, from Medinet Madi (Milan Museo Archaeologico E.0.9.40012; Stanwick 2002, C4, 180; © Paul Stanwick)



44: Diademed head (royal?), from Medinet Madi, second century BC (Milan Museo Archaeologico E.09.4075; Stanwick 2002, D19, 199; © Paul Stanwick)

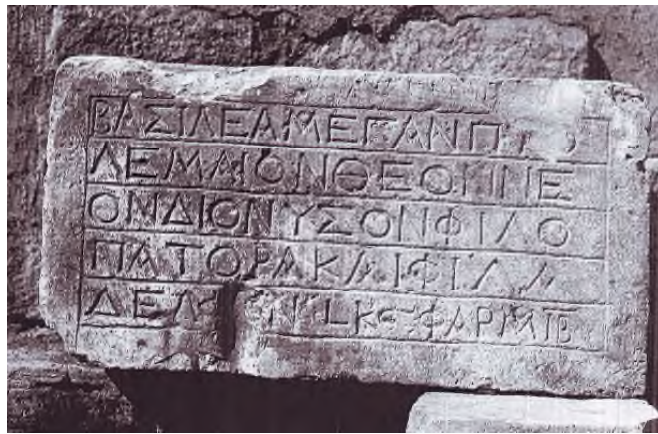
Tebtunis



45: Standing late Ptolemy, from Tebtunis, second-first century BC (Museum of Turin S.18176; Rondot 2004, no. 100, 274; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)

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46A: Striding Ptolemy XII - 15th April 55 BC, from Tebtunis (Graeco-Roman Museum 22979; Stanwick 2002, E3, 203, 275; © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)



46B: Base inscribed for Ptolemy XII - 15th April 55 BC (Missing; Rondot 2004, no.107, 276; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)

UPPER EGYPT

Sheikh Fadl

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47: Statue of Caracalla as Pharaoh - AD 198-217, from Sheikh Fadl (Cairo JE31621; Borchardt 1930, pl 130, 703; © Egyptian Museum, Cairo)

Zawiet el Amwat

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48: Sphinx, from *Zawiet al Amwat*, third century BC (Cairo JE53104; Stanwick 2002, A41, 167)

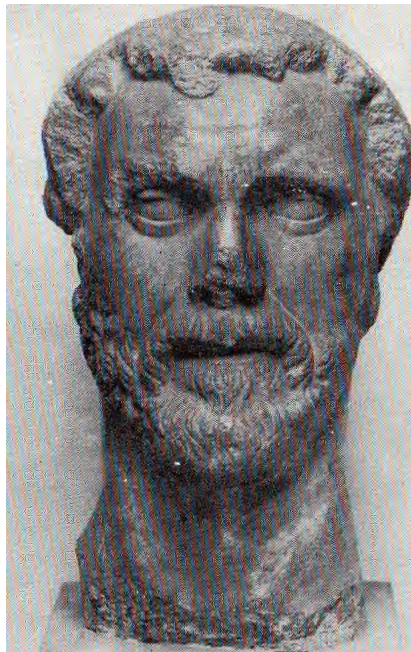
Hermopolis Magna

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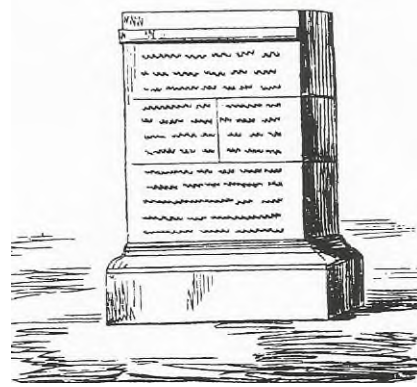
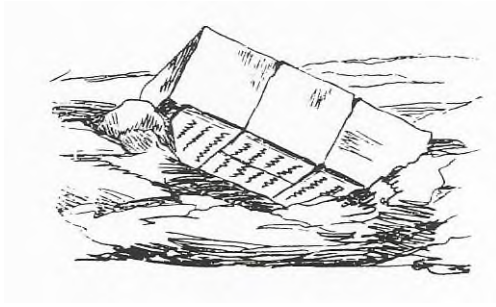
49: Head of Berenike II - 246-221 BC, from Hermopolis Magna (Mariemont Museum B.264; Kyrieleis 1975, K5, pl 87)

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50: Head of Pharaonic style Emperor, from Hermopolis Magna, second century AD (Hermopolis Magna?; Bailey *HM IV* 1991, pl 110c)



51: Head of Antoninus Pius - AD 138-161, from Hermopolis Magna (Cairo 41650; Kiss 1984, fig 61; © DAI Cairo (D. Johannes))

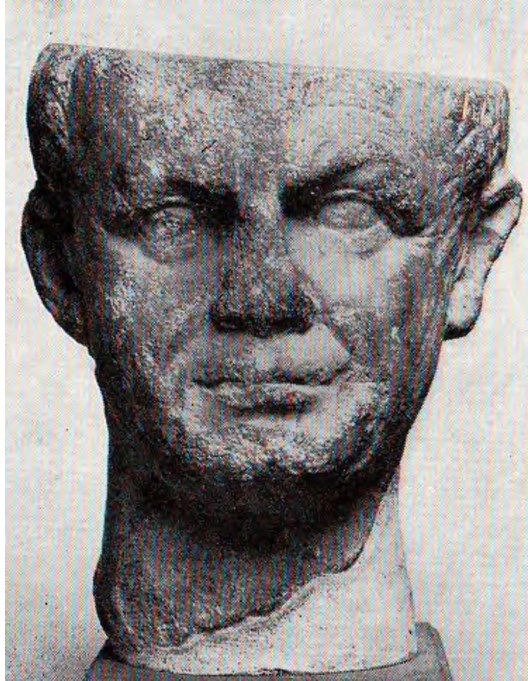


52: Illustration of Dedicatory Inscription to Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, remains of the Great Tetrastylon at Hermopolis Magna, AD 176-179 (Missing; Bernand 1999, no.12, pl 18; © Croquis Nestor l'Hôte)

Aphroditopolis

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53: Standing statue with chlamys, from Aphroditopolis, first century BC (Cairo JE42891; Smith 1988, pl 41; © Egyptian Museum, Cairo)



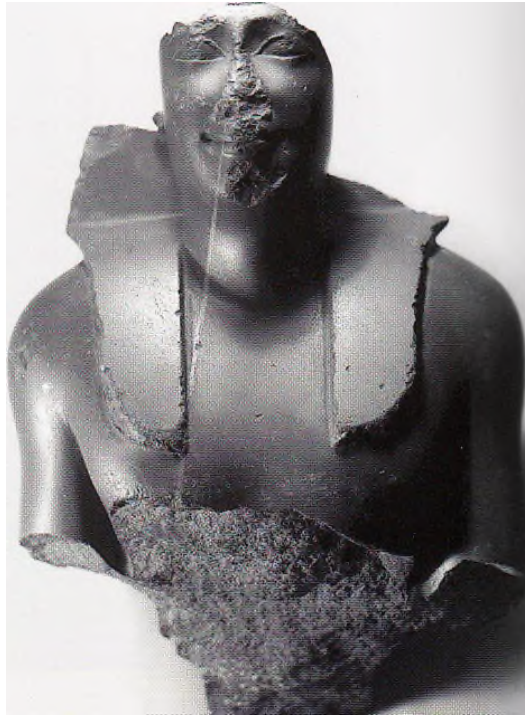
54: Head of Vespasian - AD 69-79, from Aphroditopolis (Cairo JE67414; Kiss 1984, fig 94-5; DAI Cairo (D. Johannes))

Athribis (Wannina)

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55: Face of king, from Athribis, second-first century BC (Manchester Museum 4816; Stanwick 2002, A21, 161)

Koptos



56: Fragmentary statue of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Koptos (Strasbourg 1585; Stanwick 2002, A5, 158; © Institut d'égyptologie de l'Université de Strasbourg)

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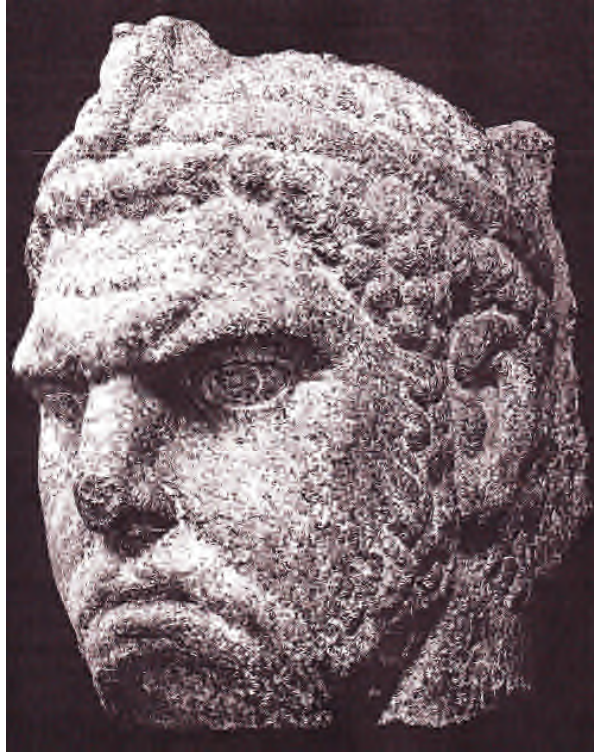
57: Torso of Ptolemy II - 285-246 BC, from Koptos (Cairo CG686; Stanwick 2002, A12, 160)

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58: Illustration of inscription from fragmentary standing statue of Ptolemy III - 246-222 BC, from Koptos (Manchester Museum 1752; Petrie 1896, pl 23.3A)



59: Queen's headress (Arsinoe II?), from Koptos, third century BC (UCL14521; Stanwick 2002, F3, 211; © Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, University College London - 14521)



60: Head of Caracalla - AD 198-217, from Koptos (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Art and Archaeology E976; *Cleopatra's Egypt* 1988, no.140; © Courtesy of Penn Museum no.E976)

Karnak

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61: Standing Ptolemaic king, from Karnak, fourth-third century BC (Cairo JE36708; Stanwick 2002, A36, 166; © National Museum of Port Said)

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62: Statue base for Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Karnak (Chicago Oriental Institute Museum 10518, Stanwick 2002, A14, 160)

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63: Torso of Ptolemy VI - 180-145 BC, from Karnak, (Cairo JE41218; *Theirs* 2002, fig 2)

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64: Fragment of standing queen (Cleopatra III?), from Karnak, second century BC (Karnak 77; Lauffray 1971, 71)



65: Augustus as Pharaoh - 30 BC - AD 14, from Karnak (Cairo CG701; Stanwick 2002, G2, 213; © Paul Stanwick)

Philae

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67: Statue base for Ptolemy VI - 180-146 BC, from Philae (Graeco-Roman Museum 2; Bernand 1969, no.10, pl 33)

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68: Statue base for Ptolemy VI, Cleopatra II, and Son -180-146 BC, from Philae (Philae; Bernand 1969, no.12, pl 33)

Meroe



69: Head of Augustus - 30 BC - AD 14, from Meroe (British Museum 1911.0901; Digital Image from British Museum, AN00020318_001; © Trustees of the British Museum)

ALEXANDRIA

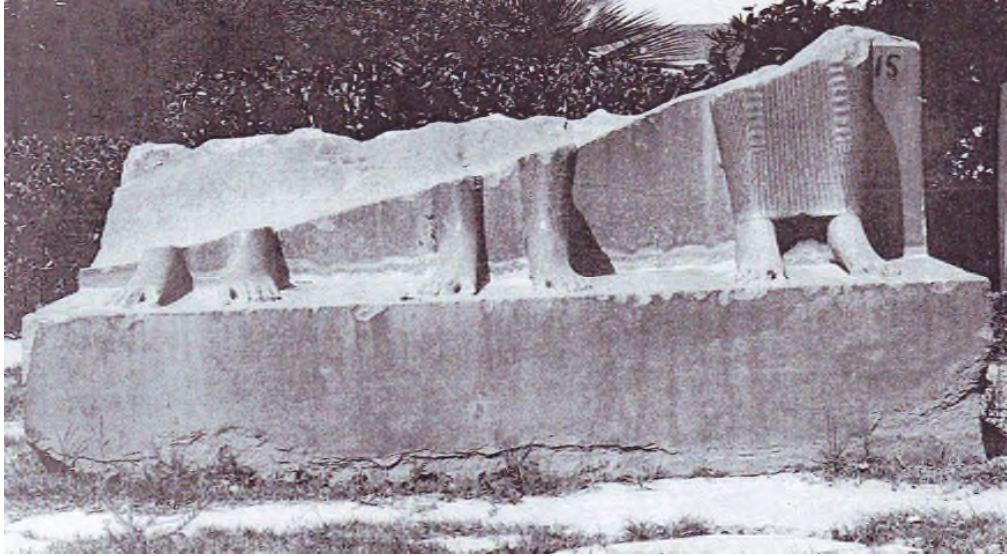


70 A: West Serapeum Sphinx, from Alexandria, early fourth-late third century BC (Serapeum, Alexandria; © Author)

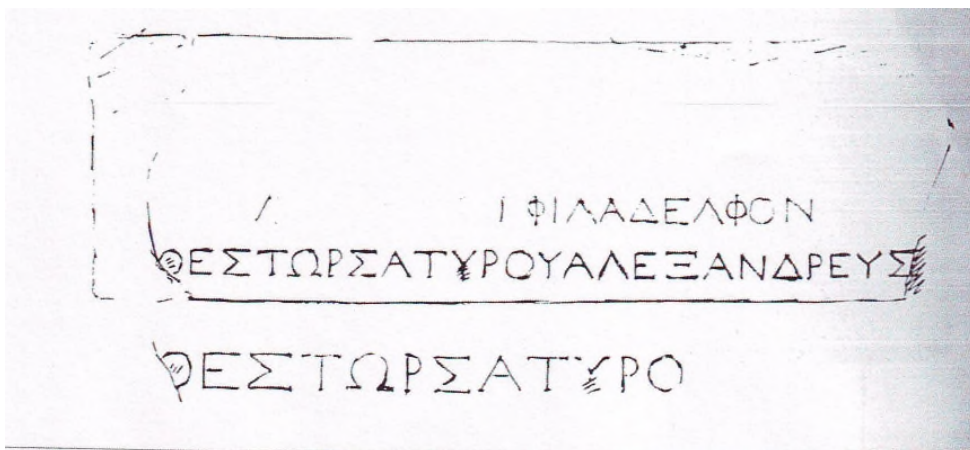
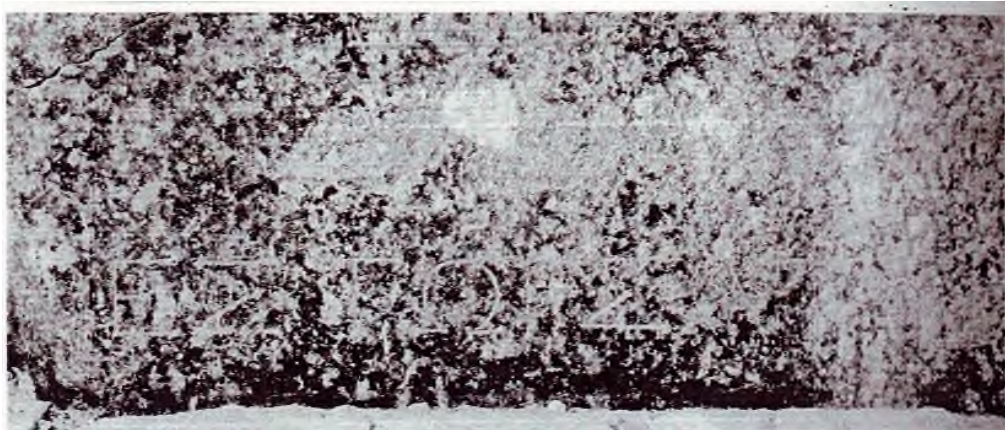
70 B: East Serapeum Sphinx, from Alexandria, early fourth-late third century BC (Serapeum, Alexandria; © Author)

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71: Colossal head of king, from Alexandria, fourth-third century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 23048; Tkaczow 1993, no.152; © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)



72: Statue base of Triad Statue of Ptolemy II, Arsinoe II, and Amun, from Alexandria, third century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 11261; Stanwick 2002, A10, 159; © Paul Stanwick)



73: Statue base dedicated to Arsinoe II - c.279-270 BC, from Alexandria (Serapeum, Alexandria; Bernand 2001, no.10, pl 4; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)

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74: Statue base of female (Arsinoe II?), from Alexandria, third century BC
(Graeco-Roman Museum 14941; Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2013, no.32)

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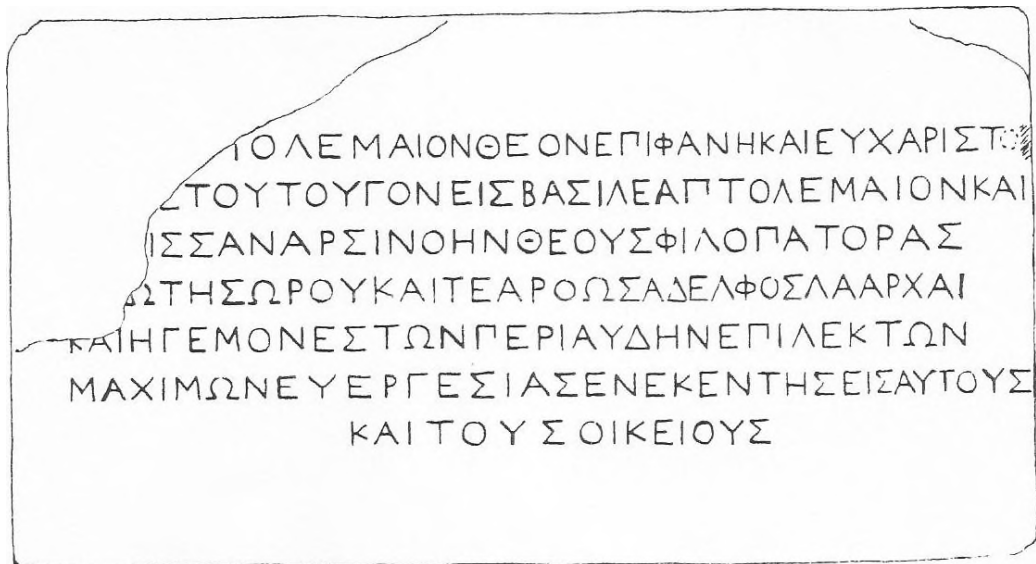
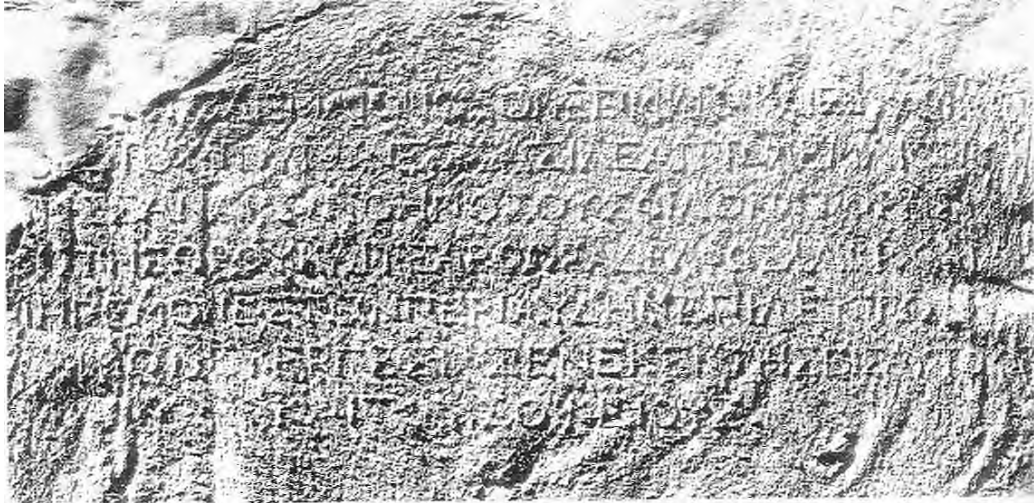
75: Head of queen (Berenike II?), from Alexandria, third century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 3466; Tkaczow 1993, no.8)

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76: Serapeum queen, Arsinoe III - 221-204 BC, from Alexandria (Alexandria Museum 3908; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.54, 61; © National Museum of Alexandria)

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77: Serapeum King, Ptolemy IV - 221-205 BC (Louvre MA3168; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.53, 74)



78: Base & illustration of base dedicated to Ptolemy V & his parents - 204-181 BC, from Alexandria (Graeco-Roman Museum 54; Bernard 2001, no.26, pl 11; © Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental)



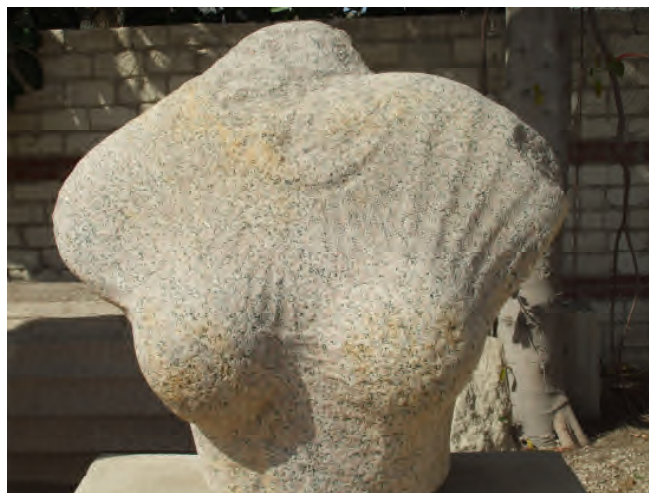
79A: Standing queen from Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Maritime Museum; Stanwick 2002, C27, 190; © Centre d'Études Alexandrines)



79B: Head of king from Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Kom el Dikka 1312; © Author)



79C: Standing king from Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Outside Alexandria Library Kom el Dikka 1001, 1999, 3200; © Author)



79D: Torso of queen from Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Kom el Dikka 1005; © Author)



79E: Weathered head of king from Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Kom el Dikka 1314; © Author)



79F: Hips/Thighs fragment from Pharos colossi group, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Kom el Dikka 1583; © Author)



80A: Dyad king, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum 11275; Stanwick 2002, E1, 202; © DAI Cairo)

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80B: Dyad queen, from Alexandria, second-first century BC (Mariemont Museum B.505; Stanwick 2002, E2, 202)

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81: Fragmentary statue of Ptolemy IX/X, from Alexandria, first century BC (Graeco-Roman Museum P.12072; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.27, 60; © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)



83: Late Ptolemaic Sphinx, from Alexandria, first century BC (Maritime Museum SCA451; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.461, 147; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



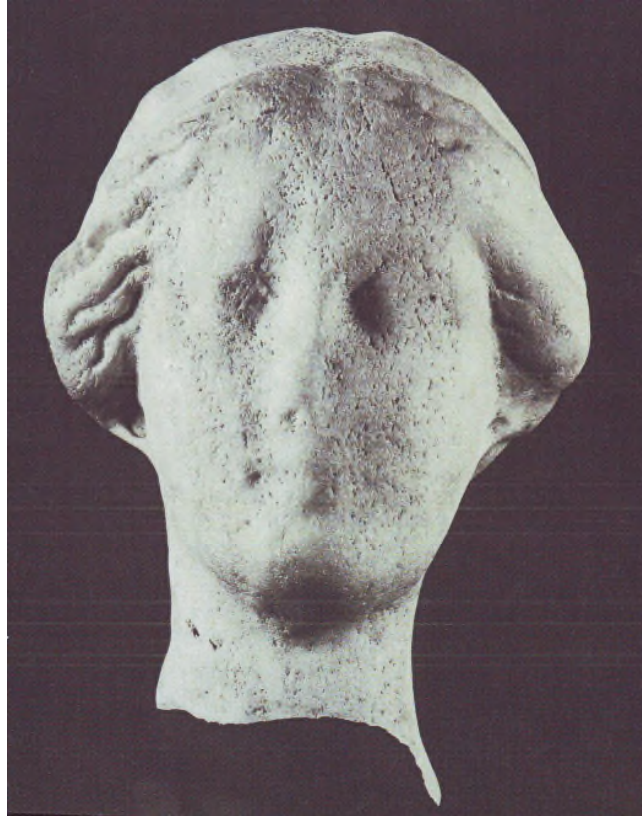
84: Late Ptolemaic Sphinx (Ptolemy XII?), from Alexandria, first century BC (Roman Theatre SCA 457; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.462, 52; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



85: Colossal late Ptolemaic head (Caesarion?), from Alexandria, first century BC (Roman Theatre SCA 88; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.463, 55; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

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86: Statue Base dedicated to M. Antoninus, from Alexandria, 28th December 34 BC (Graeco-Roman Museum no.10; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.213, 232; © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)



87: Head of Roman woman (Antonia Minor?), from Alexandria, first century AD (Alexandria Library SCA 86; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.465, 383; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)

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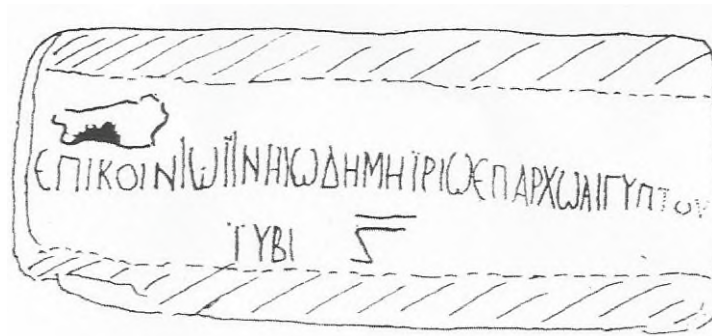
90: Cuirassed statue of Marcus Aurelius - AD 161-180, from Alexandria (Graeco-Roman Museum 3250; Savvopoulos & Bianchi 2013, no.5)



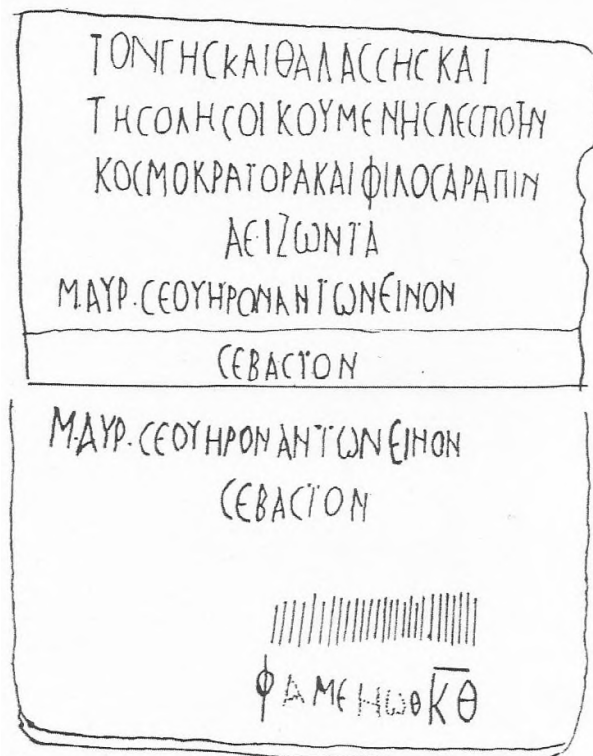
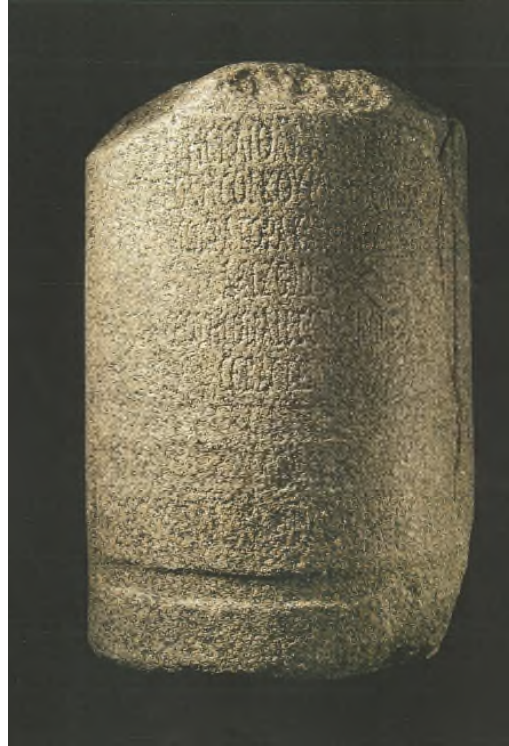
91: Togate Statue of Marcus Aurelius - AD 161-180, from Alexandria (British Museum 1906; Digital Image from British Museum, BM AN00391234_001; © Trustees of the British Museum)

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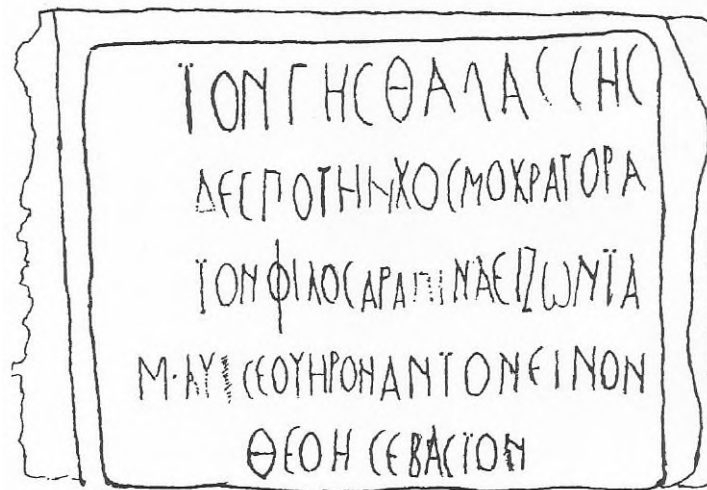
92: Cuirassed statue of Septimius Severus - AD 194-211, from Alexandria (Graeco-Roman Museum 3608; Tkaczow 1993, no.186; © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria)



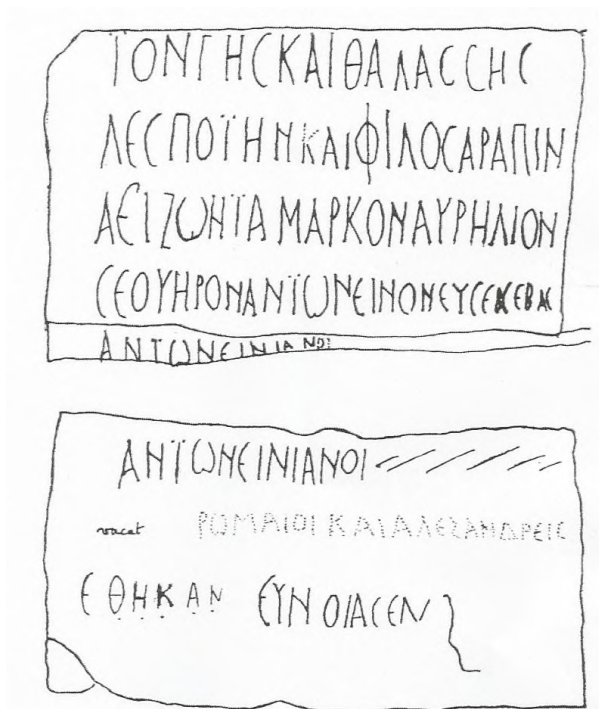
95A: Inscription to Commodus, from Alexandria, 1st-2nd January AD 198-190 (Roman Theatre; Bernard 1998, C116, 147; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)



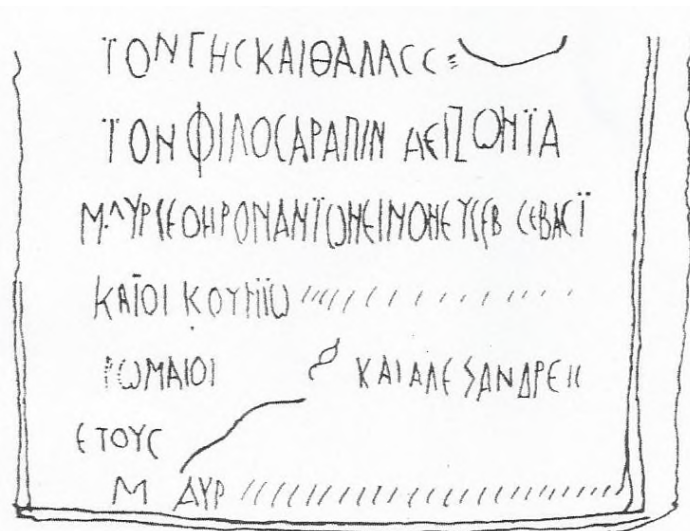
- 95B:** 1) Inscription to Caracalla, from Alexandria, 25th March AD 211-217 (Roman Theatre; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.473, 62; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)
- 2) Illustration of Inscription to Caracalla (Bernand 1998, C308, 148; Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)



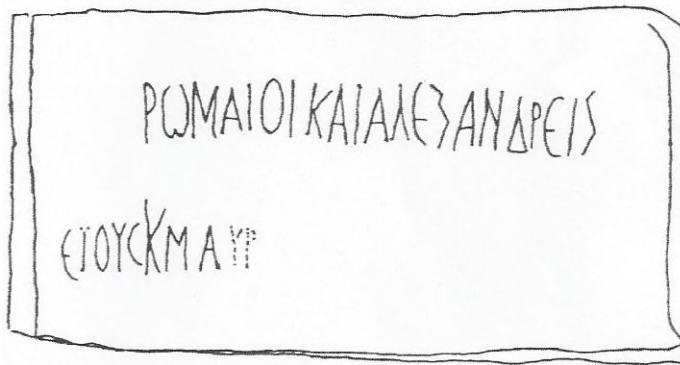
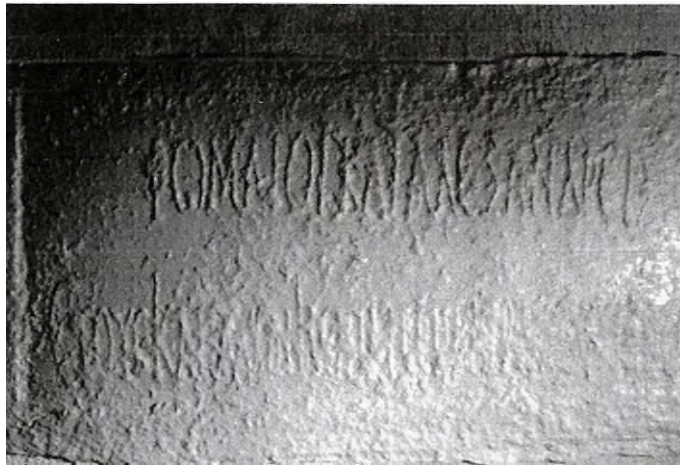
- 95C:** 1) Inscription to Caracalla - AD 211-217?, from Alexandria(Roman Theatre; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.474, 63; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)
- 2) Illustration of Inscription to Caracalla (Bernand 1998, C309, 148; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)



95E: 1) Inscription to Caracalla - AD 211-217?, from Alexandria (Roman Theatre; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.476, 65; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)
 2) Illustration of Inscription to Caracalla (Bernand 1998, C310, 150; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)



95F: 1) Inscription for Caracalla - AD 211-217?, from Alexandria (Roman Theatre; Goddio *EST* 2006, no.475, 64; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation, Photo: Christoph Gerigk)
 2) Illustration of Inscription for Caracalla (Bernand 1998, C1174, 151; © Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation)



95G: Inscription & illustration of inscription for Caracalla - AD 211-217?,
from Alexandria (Roman Theatre; Bernand 1998, C347, 151; © Franck
Goddio/Hilti Foundation)

OUTSIDE EGYPT

Rome

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97: Queen, from Rome, second century BC? (Musei Capitolini 1154; Walker & Higgs 2001, no.194, 216)

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98: Head of Ptolemy VI - 180-145 BC, from Rome (Private Collection; Stanwick 2002, B8, 171)

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99: Head of Ptolemaic Pharaoh, from Rome, third-first century BC (Museo Barracco no.32; Rouillet 1972, no. 159, fig 184)

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100 Standing Ptolemaic king, from Rome, second century BC (Museo Nazionale 60921; Stanwick 2002, B16, 173)

Greece



101 Head of Ptolemy VI - 180-145 BC, from the sea near Aegina (National Archaeological Museum, Athens ANE108; Stanwick 2002, B6, 170: © Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports /Archaeological Receipts Fund)

Cyrene

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103 Head of Ptolemy Apion - 150-96 BC, from Cyrene (British Museum BM1383; Smith 1988, no.64, pl 43.2)