

The Statuettes and Amulets of Thonis-Heracleion

Volume 2: Catalogue

Sanda Sue Heinz

St. Cross College, University of Oxford
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Volume 2, Catalogue

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CATALOGUE INTRODUCTION

The catalogue presents the physical characteristics and object information for the statuettes and amulets of Thonis-Heracleion. These data were collected over four study seasons in the Maritime Museum in Alexandria, Egypt from 2009 to 2011. The order of the statuettes and amulets mirrors the typological layout in Chapter 2 (see Appendix 8), usually with the best examples of a type presented first. Each entry has seven categories of information, and eight or nine where bibliography and comparanda are applicable:

- Photograph
- Type Identification
- Measurements and Object Numbers
- Provenance
- Production and Manufacture
- Current State of Preservation
- Physical Description
- Bibliography
- Comparanda

The photographs provided are thumbnail views of the artefacts and are not to scale. Scaled photos and multiple viewpoints are included in the appended digital files. Sketches of most of the objects, excluding those currently on exhibition and a few others, are also provided in a supplemental digital file. All sketches are by the author. All photos in the catalogue are by the author except where noted otherwise. The base map was provided by Franck Goddio, and the distributions were mapped by the author. All photos in the catalogue, including my own and Christoph Gerigk's, as well as all maps, are ©Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation.

The object title gives the basic typological categorisation, which is then further defined in the first sentence of each object's description. The 'Basic Information and Measurements' section gives catalogue number(s), dimensions, weight, material, and permanent location. Some objects on exhibition were not available for handling. Entries for these are marked by an asterisk. These objects were photographed by Christoph Gerigk.[1] I was able to see these through the cases, but for some I was not able to examine the back carefully or read inscriptions in the dim lighting. The measurements

[1] With the exception of **40, 138,** and **209**. Philipe Rousseau photographed **40** and **209**, while Fernando Pereira photographed **138**.

for these objects were recorded by the excavation team; weights are not available. In addition to the exhibition objects, there are five objects that I was only able to describe from excavation photographs. These are marked by a double asterisk.

The 'Provenance' section of each entry presents information regarding the find location of the object. These data were gathered from a range of sources, including the *Topography* volume and other published works, as well as from Supreme Council of Antiquities reports, the excavation database, the excavation daybooks, and discussions with the excavators and team specialists. Information regarding the chronology of ceramics and coins was kindly provided by Catherine Grataloup and Andrew Meadows respectively. The 'Kition' coins date between 350-320 BC and are best known from Kition, but are actually more numerous at Thonis-Heracleion.[2] The Ptolemaic bronze coins are labelled by Meadows according to the Picard-Faucher classification system.[3] Table 1 below shows the chronology of the ten Picard-Faucher phases and how they relate to the reigns of Ptolemaic rulers. Coins that are unclassified were either too worn or have not yet been studied by Meadows.

Classification	Approximate Date
1	315/12-301 BC
2	305-261 BC
3	261-*c.*240 BC
4	*c.* 240-*c.* 220 BC
5	*c.* 220-197 BC
6	197-*c.* 150 BC
7	*c.* 150-(before) 115 BC
8	115/4 and 114/3 BC
9	113-37 BC, periodic
10	37-30 BC

Table 1. Picard-Faucher Ptolemaic bronze coin series and chronology.[4]

[2] Meadows in preparation.
[3] Picard and Faucher 2012.
[4] After Picard and Faucher 2012, 22-108.

Distribution maps of all of the statuettes and amulets and of particular types or subcategories are provided throughout the catalogue. As noted in the introduction in Volume 1, the position of each registered find on the site is geo-referenced.[5] Much of the information provided in the provenance section concerns the objects nearest to the statuette or amulet according to their positions on the site map. For each object, I describe all registered finds within a 2m radius or I provide the distance and a description of the closest object if it is beyond 2m, in order to give a sense of the makeup of the surrounding area. In some cases, objects such as construction blocks, limestone chips, ceramic sherds, and lead fragments were not registered but instead characterised the area or stratum. Where these objects are described in reports or in the daybooks, that information is provided.

Distances are calculated from the site map (not from excavation notes). To account for any standard GPS calculation error, I use descriptors such as 'near' or 'close' to describe objects that appear to be less than one metre from each other on the map, and 'within 2m' for those that are between one and two metres away. For larger distances, I round to the nearest metre or half metre. Where the finds are extremely dense, such as in the north-east corner of the main temple area, the surrounding finds are summarised and the excavation numbers are given only for some key finds.

In the latter part of the provenance section, the descriptor 'ZC' provides the chronological 'zone characterisation' (for instance, 5th-4th c. BC or 3rd-2nd c. BC), usually derived from the dates of ceramics or coins found in the wider area. Many of the categorisations are based on the ceramic zones published by Grataloup or from descriptions by Goddio in the Thonis-Heracleion *Topography* volume, but some are based additionally on unpublished site reports and conversations with Grataloup, Meadows, and the excavators.[6] The zone's chronology cannot be used automatically to date every statuette or amulet; caution is necessary. As noted in Chapter 1 ('Artefact Context'), figure **81**, which is probably a Saite statuette, was found in the upper levels a zone loosely characterised as Ptolemaic. These zone characterisations, however, do help to illustrate broad patterns.

If an area has not been extensively excavated (NEE) and the chronology of the wider zone is not well established, a chronological range is not offered. 'NEE' describes

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[5] Goddio 2007, 74.
[6] Goddio 2007, 69-130; Grataloup 2010.

much of the north-western part of the site. While the area has been surveyed and some zones have been excavated (G1), the landscape is covered by dense sand dunes that have so far discouraged excavation.[7] The descriptor 'DistN' provides the distance to the nearest statuette or amulet (not the nearest registered find); this distance is used primarily to help readers judge the scale of the maps provided.

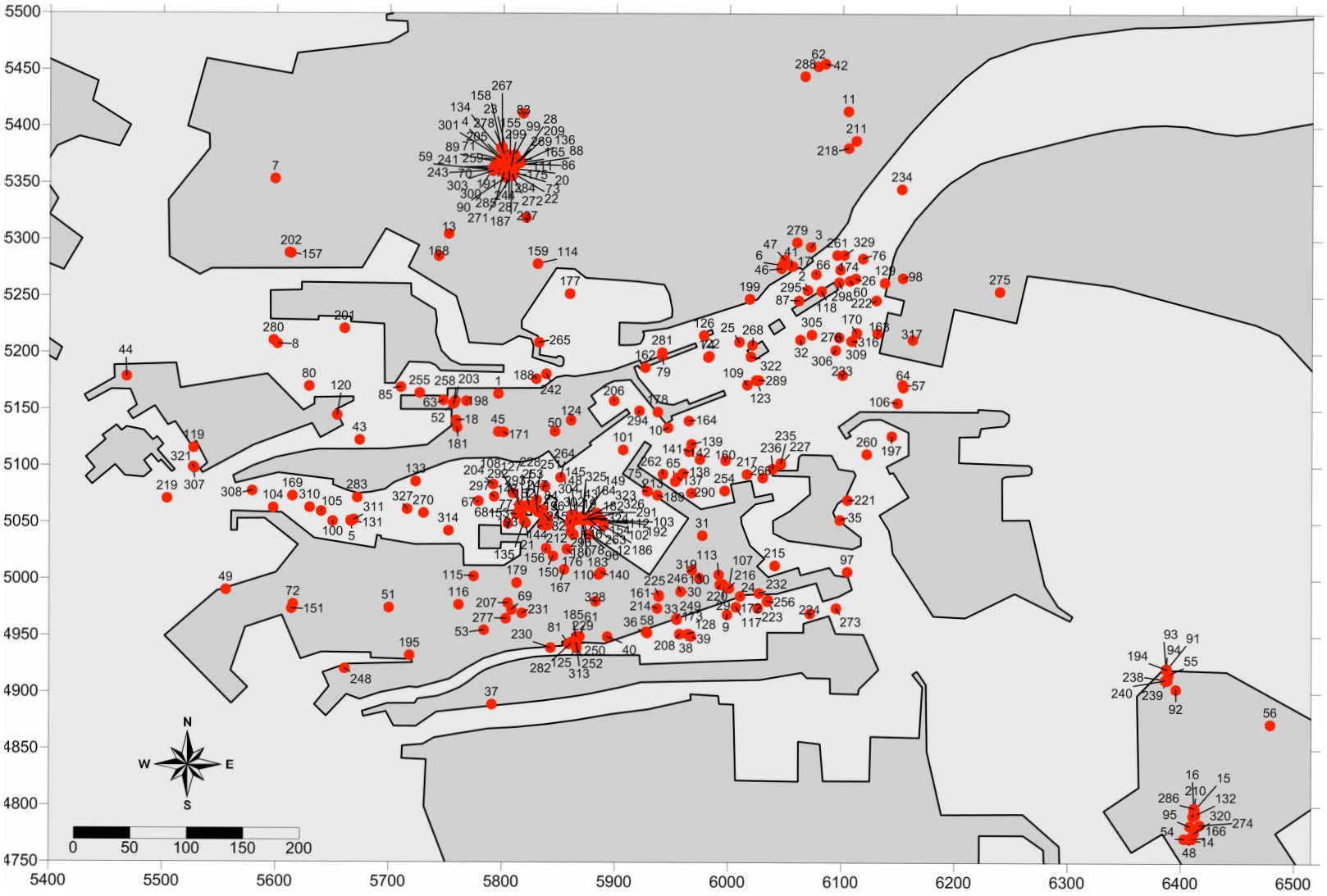
In view of the site's disturbed stratigraphy, proximity on the map does not always correlate with purposeful dedication or direct association between objects. The descriptions of surrounding objects are intended primarily to give a sense of the environment, not to imply that all of these objects are *in situ* and are related. Where the excavators have noted that objects were clearly associated upon discovery as a deposit, I have described such objects as 'associated.' In some cases, however, two objects are close horizontally on the map, but are divergent vertically; for instance figures **74** and **122** are within 2m of each other but one is in stratum 2 and the other is in stratum 3. Similarly, in and near M3, figure **63** is 2.5m from figure **125** but they belong to different strata. When depths are provided, the stratigraphic relationship between pieces is clearer, but many of the objects found during prospection do not have recorded depths or stratigraphy, and a large percentage of the statuettes and amulets were found in that way. Thus the description of nearby finds, while useful, should be treated with caution.

After the provenance section, I provide notes on the production of each figure and its current state of preservation. If a bronze figure is intact and heavy, I describe the object as solid cast, but in awareness that the figure could be hollow cast with an intact core. In principle, the weight is greater for a solid statuette because bronze will weigh more than core material, but in practice it is difficult to be certain whether a figure is solid or hollow.[8] X-rays can determine objectively if particular objects are hollow or solid cast. The main body of each catalogue entry provides a basic description of the object; more detailed analysis and background are in Chapter 2. Bibliography and comparanda are provided where applicable.

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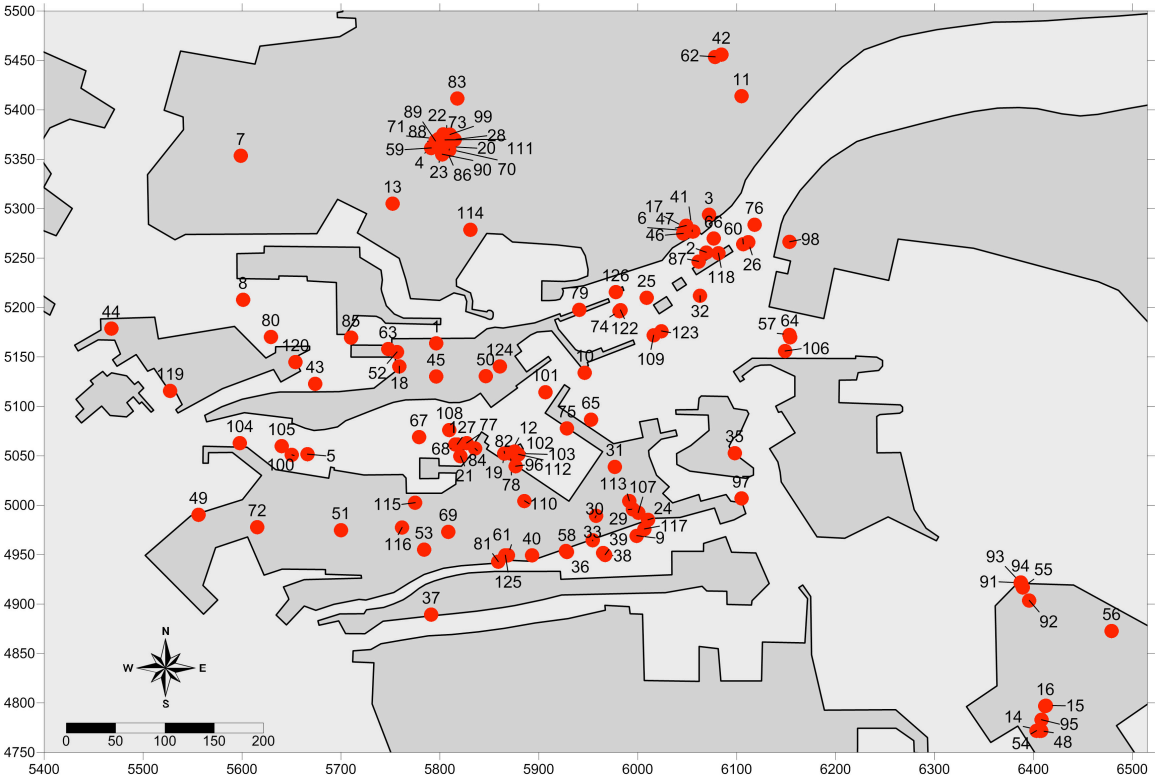
[7] Goddio 2010, 126.

[8] See Volume 1, Chapter 4, 'Hollow Bronzes, Core, and Casting Pins' for indentations that mark the location of casting pins (for hollow bronzes) on figures that are seemingly solid.

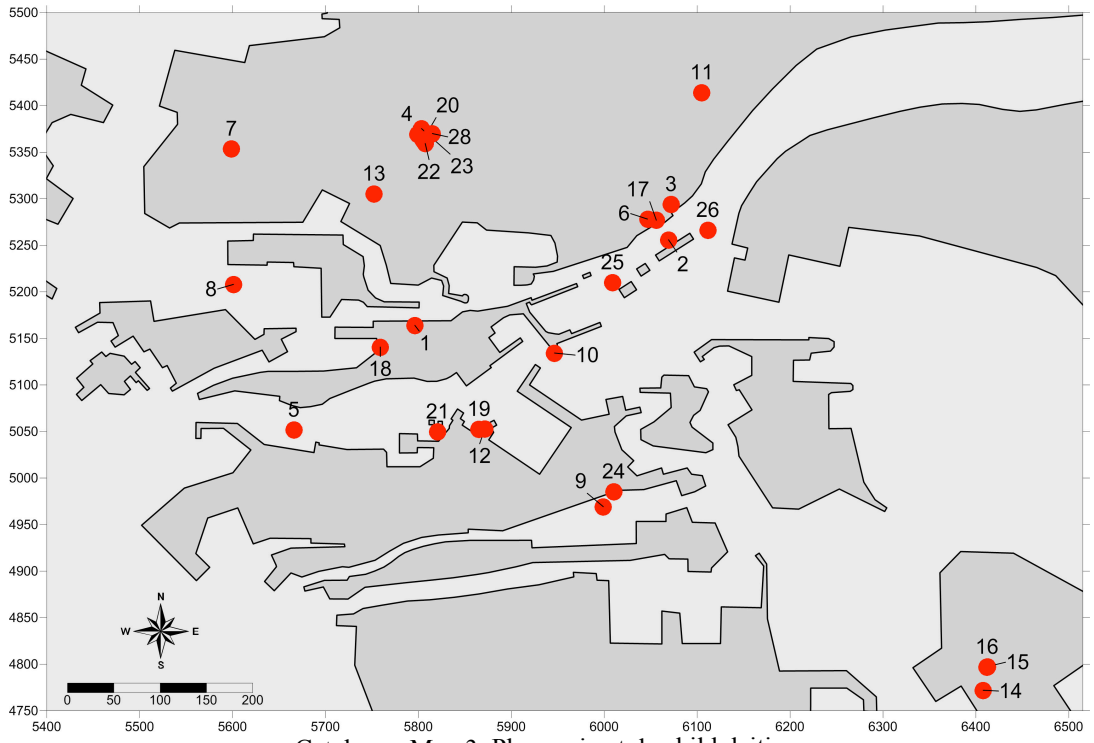


Catalogue Map 1. Thonis-Heracleion statuettes and amulets

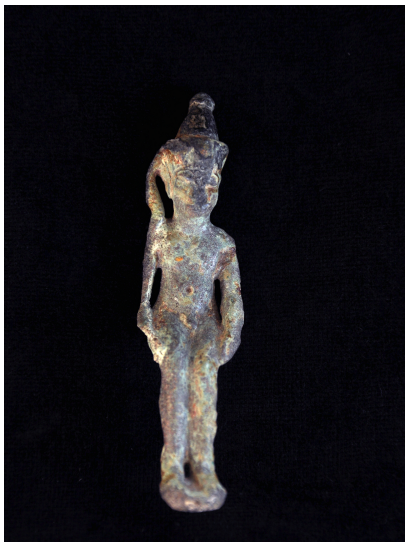
Part 1: Anthropomorphic



Catalogue Map 2. Anthropomorphic statuettes and amulets



Catalogue Map 3. Pharaonic-style child deities



1. Child Deity

H: 9.5 cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 3.9cm
Bronze; 76.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8132; SCA 1008

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 120, September 11, 2004. Figure 1 was on the central part of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, about 4m from its northern boundary. The closest artefact was a bronze fragment (H6891) 5.5m north-west, probably from the over life-size Amun crown (H6794). The area has a number of large-scale statuary fragments ranging from 5-40m in all directions. ZC: near E9, late 7th-5th c. BC. DistN: 29.5m north-east of **198** (cat).

Production: Solid cast bronze. Full figure preserved but the nose and part of the right hand are broken and missing. The sidelock and right arm are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a nude child deity, seated and wearing the double crown and sidelock. Faint crosshatching indicates that the sidelock was braided. The figure has large almond-shaped eyes and well-defined ears. The arms rest at the sides and the hands attach at the thighs. The navel and penis are articulated. The legs are bent at the knee and are joined except at the ankles. The feet rest side-by-side on a small plinth.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81, 292, no. 154; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 75, 318, no. 177 (photo from no. 174 - photos switched); Weitz 2012, 587, type 50, no. 253, pl. 13e (refers to Goddio and Fabre 2008, photo no. 174; actually SCA 1008).
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38188; Roeder 1956, §172b,eb-g,i,k-l, pl. 18e,l,o-s; Gubel and Oost 1995, 99, no. 67; Grenier 2002, nos 22-23, pl. iv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-64, 471, pl. xxix(b), lxiii(b); Meeks 2009, §2.2; Weitz 2012, type 50, nos 254-260, pls 13c-d,f.



2. Child Deity

H: 8.7 cm; W: 2.9cm; D: 2.4cm
Bronze; 78.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8874; SCA 1059

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 24, September 26, 2004. Figure 2 was 5.5m north of the long rectangular island in the East Passage. It was associated with **295** (base), part of a bronze censor (H8864), and part of a 5th-century Thasian-style amphora (H8904) with resin inside. Several other small accumulations of pottery were within 2-5m of this location to the south-west and north-east. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. See Goddio's comments regarding J6 in Meadows 2011, 98. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. The full figure is preserved but the penis and feet are broken and missing. Corroded, some bronze disease.

The figure represents a nude child deity, seated and wearing the double crown and sidelock. The sidelock is longer and curls outward on the shoulder. The navel is rounder and more deeply indented. The left arm is held at the side but the right hand is held up and toward the face. The right thumb and forefinger are pinched together.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81, 292, no. 155; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 75, 318, no. 176; Weitz 2012, 589, type 51, no. 261, pl. 14c.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38179; Petrie 1914, 34, no. 145k(?) (small, with suspension loop, silver, on ring), 145p (double crown?), pl. xxvi; Roeder 1937, §62-64, figs 41-44, pls 6g-h, 7a-b; Roeder 1956, §175b-g, pls 16g-i, 19l, 20d, 21a-b, 22c-d; Gubel and Oost 1995, 99-100, no. 66; Berman and Bohač 1999, 478, no. 372; Jørgensen 2009, 42, 46, 49, nos 13.4, 13.7; Grenier 2002, nos 24-28, pl. iv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-5, pl. xxiv(b); Meeks 2009, §2.2 (123); Weitz 2012, type 51, nos 262-275, 1759, pls 14a-b,d-g. Stone: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38191, pl. x.



3. Child Deity

H: 7.3cm; W: 2.7cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 24 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10228

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 26, May 23, 2007. Figure 3 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 7m from its southern edge. It was near three bronze coins (H10227) and a cylindrical bronze rod (H10219). All were 40cm below the surface. The closest artefact was a lone limestone construction block 11m west (H10675). ZC: near zones J5, J6, M5, U16; 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 12.5m south-east of **279** (sun disc).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, fragmented. The uraeus, suspension loop, left hand, and legs below the thighs are broken and missing. Other damage includes a chip in the sidelock, three deep scratches on the left shoulder, and a rough indentation on the left buttock. Green restoration glue was used in several areas including the top of the crown, the left side of the head, the left arm, and the back.

Same type as **2**. Coils of a large, bulky uraeus are visible on the crown; a hole at the base suggests that the uraeus' body was made separately. The sidelock is thicker with a broad curl. The right hand touches the mouth and the forearm is twisted and elongated. Remains of a suspension loop rest between

the shoulders. The belly is round and fleshy with a deep, wide navel. A horizontal incised line on the penis indicates its head, and the curve above and to the right may represent the testes in profile.



4. Child Deity

H: 5.9 cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 25.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8223

Provenance: Excavation, September 17, 2004. G1: -K, 14. Figure 4 was on the north-west side of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's significance and stratigraphy. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The sidelock, arms, and legs are broken and missing.

The figure represents a nude child deity, striding and wearing the double crown. A protrusion indicates the remains of a sidelock. A shallow indentation marks the pubic region.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38173-38178, 38180-38187, 38189-38190, pl. x; Roeder 1937, §65-68, figs 45-49, pl. 6e-f, 7c,e-g; Roeder 1956, §153b, 159, pls 15e, 16a-d; Steindorff 1946, nos 441-450 (447 with Anubis), pls lxxv-lxxvi; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 46-47, no. 28; Grenier 2002, nos 29-31, pl. iv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-213, 476, pl. lxv(b); Meeks 2009, §2.1; Jørgensen 2009, 42, 44-45, nos 13.2-13.3 (hand to mouth); Weitz 2012, type 52-54, nos 276-309, 1748, pls 15a-j, 16a-b, 77d.



5. Child Deity

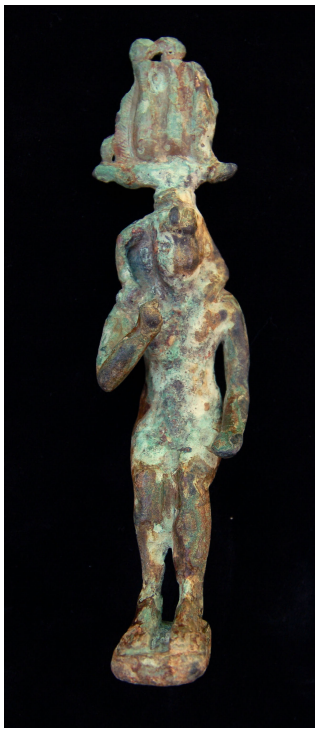
H: 3.9cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 2.4cm
Bronze; 44.0grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6147; SCA 1145

Provenance: Prospection, buoy K, September 25, 2003. Fragment 5 was in the western end of the Grand Canal, nearly equidistant from the canal's southern and northern boundaries, among limestone blocks and three anchor stocks. It was also near **131** (Bes), the neck of an alabaster vase (H6145), and a silver Macedonian coin (H8243), although the coin was found in 2004. Figure 5 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over an area 100m wide (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context'). Figures 5 and 131 fell towards the eastern end of this object scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, porous at the break, some bronze disease, not intact. Only the head is extant. The uraeus' head and part of the sidelock are also broken and missing.

The fragment represents the head of a child deity wearing the double crown. The red crown preserves the front spiral, which sits above the uraeus' body. An incised line defines the crown's bottom edge. Diagonal striations decorate the braided sidelock. The deity has large eyes, a straight nose, and prominent ears.

Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §153c, pl. 15d; Gubel and Oost 1995, 127, no. 135; Weitz 2012, no. 1538.



6. Child Deity

H: 16.8cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 2.8cm
Bronze; 270 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10242; 1268

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 15, May 24, 2007. Figure 6 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 7m from its southern edge. The figure was under 50cm of sediment and it rested on a silt layer under limestone rocks. It was 3m north-east of **46** (Osiris) and 3m north-west of a black granite construction block (H6526). ZC: near zones J5, J6, M5, U16; 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. Check all distances again.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, bronze disease, but mostly intact. A small hole on the forehead may have supported uraeus coils (not extant) that were made separately. The crown's left side (sun disc, feather, a part of the horn, uraeus), the right feather's tip, and the right uraeus' head are broken and missing. The nemes *is chipped on the back. The surface is porous on the middle sun disc, below the central uraeus, and on the chin. Both legs are reduced by corrosion.*

The figure represents a nude child deity, seated and wearing the *hemhem* crown. Sun discs surmount three columnar *hem* elements. Near the top, each *hem* has four horizontal lines representing binding. The *hem* elements and feathers rest on spiral ram horns. A uraeus sits on the right horn. Striations decorate the feather, the *hem* elements, and the back of the right horn. The crown rests on a modius. Below the crown, the figure wears a *nemes* with a worn uraeus at the front. Striations decorate the *nemes* and its queue. The sidelock projects forward from the *nemes* and ends in a large curl that faces outward. The *nemes*' edge is defined from the brow. Indentations mark the figure's eyes and both ears are well-defined. The right arm is held towards the face with the fingers and thumb held together. The left arm rests alongside the body. The left hand hovers, palm down, above the leg. The pectorals are subtly defined and the belly is round, but not bulging, with a shallow indentation for the navel. The genitals are discernible but are not detailed. The legs are joined together until mid-calf. The feet rest side-by-side on a square plinth.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906 no. 38202, 38206-38208, pl. xi; Roeder 1937, §76-78, pl. 8a-b, 9e-f; Roeder 1956, §175l-v, pls 19o, 20e-i,k, 21c-d, 22a-b, 76b; Steindorff 1946, no. 426, pl. lxxiv; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 50, no. 31; Page Gasser 2001, 81-84, no. 21, pl. 21 (but smaller, with a pendant loop); Grenier 2002, nos 34-36, 38-40, pl. iv; Meeks 2009, §6; Weitz 2012, type 58, nos 315-327, pls 16g-h, 17a-b.



7. Child Deity

H: 8.45cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; 35.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H12210

Provenance: Prospection, May 16, 2010. Figure 7 was on the western end of the northern landmass, 63m from its western boundary, close to zone H5.

It was 20cm below the surface. Artefacts are thinly scattered; the closest cluster was 10.5m south and included two lead miniature vessels (H8007, H8008) and several bronze coins (H8053, H8010, H8066). Coin H8053 is Roman. The excavators noted that zone H5 appears to have suffered more severe subsidence effects than the main temple area. ZC: NEE. DistN: 66.5m north of **157** (falcon) and **202** (bull).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. The suspension loop and feet are broken and missing. The sun discs and feather tips are broken or corroded. The chin is chipped.

The figure represents a nude child deity, seated and wearing the *hemhem* crown. Many details are not discernible, including striations or flanking uraei. The *nemes* is wider on the right than the left, which suggests the presence of a sidelock on the right. Traces of a suspension loop are visible on the back of the head. Both arms rest at the sides. The navel is visible and a small ridge marks the belly, defining it from the pubic area. The legs are joined for their preserved length.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906 no. 38201 (large), 38209 *bis*, pl. xi; Petrie 1914, 34, no. 145j, pl. xxvi (very similar, silver); Roeder 1956, §172d-ea,h, pl. 18k; Gubel and Oost 1995, 100-101, nos 68-69. No. 68 has a suspension loop, like **7**, but the description does not say clearly if the figure is seated and does not clarify the arm position. Number 69, however, is described as being the same type, and that figure is shown seated with the arms at the sides. Grenier 2002, nos 32-33, pl. iv (suspension loop on no. 32); Weitz 2012, type 59, nos 338-331, pls 17c-e. A figure of similar size and with a suspension loop, but with the hand held to the mouth: Page Gasser 2001, 81-84, no. 21, pl. 21. Faience: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38214, pl. xi (no suspension loop, seated on a lion throne).



8. Child Deity

H: 8.4cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 3.0cm
Bronze; 104 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8018

Provenance: Prospection, September 7, 2004. Figure 8 was in a wide channel between two smaller landmasses below the western end of the northern landmass. It was 20m from the landmass to the north and 28.5m from the landmass to the south, and it was situated on a clay layer under 10cm of sand. The closest artefact was **280** (sun disc) 4.5m north-west. Recorded artefacts are thinly scattered but several anchors and anchor stocks in the channel attest to a marine environment. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, crumbly, pebbled surface but mostly intact. An orange substance on the torso may be restoration glue. The crown above the modius and all of the platform edges, except the right edge, are broken and missing. The arms are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a nude child deity, squatting on a platform and wearing a *nemes* headdress. A modius sits atop the *nemes* and probably supported a *hemhem* crown. The right hand reaches towards the face; the left arm bends at the elbow with the forearm held outward. The legs are bent at the knees and the genitals are defined. The thighs are short and thin in proportion to the body. The platform is circular with a carinated side.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38210, 38219-38221 *bis*, pl. xi; Roeder 1937, §79-80, pl. 9c-d; Roeder 1956, §166a-b, 577a, 612c,e, pl. 61e-f; Steindorff 1946, no. 453, pl. lxxiii; Meeks 2009, §7.5; Weitz 2012, types 56-57, nos 311-314, pls 16d-f.



9. Child Deity

H: 11.9cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 4.5cm
Bronze; 152.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11715

Provenance: Prospection, April 28, 2010. Figure 9 was in the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, 10.5m south of the port's northern boundary. It was 30cm below the surface, under an eroded limestone construction slab together with four bronze Ptolemaic coins (H11717). ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 10.5m south-west of **117** (seated female).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Slightly corroded but well-preserved and intact. A rectangular depression on the left arm above the elbow is probably a casting patch. A deeper indentation on the left buttock may be casting-related or may be the attachment point for a throne. Marine incrustations cover the left hand and thigh.

The figure represents a nude child deity, seated and wearing the blue crown. A small bulge sits at the forehead (the uraeus) and another is on the right side of the blue crown (possibly traces of a sidelock). The eyes and mouth are marked by indentations. The nose and the ears are well-defined. The right hand reaches toward the face and the forefinger and thumb are pinched together. The left arm rests at the figure's side and the hand is palm down. The pectorals are developed and the belly is softly rounded. The navel is defined and a large, deep crease distinguishes the belly from the pubic region. The penis is delineated from the scrotum. On the back, a small, triangular indentation above the buttocks defines the cheeks. The legs are joined to mid-calf and are bent at the knee. The feet rest side-by-side on a thin, small, trapezoidal plinth. Striations on the feet, four on the right and two on the left, indicate toes.

Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §175a; Gubel and Oost 1995, 101-102, no. 72. With the hands at the sides: Roeder 1956, §172a, 172m, pl. 19a; Weitz 2012, type 46, no. 248, pl. 12f. Separately attached blue crown and sidelock: Schoske and Wildung 1992, 52, no. 32.



10. Child Deity

H: 8.1cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 1.5cm
Bronze; 51grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4275; SCA 415

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 53, May 17, 2002. Figure 10 was in the Central Port, about 3.5m from a pier at the eastern end of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. It was within 2m of a grindstone (H4276) and a bronze ladle handle (H6738), although the latter was discovered in 2003. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 16.5m south-east of **178** (uraeus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, porous, some bronze disease, not intact. The sidelock and the legs below the thighs are broken and missing. The left forearm is reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a nude child deity, striding and wearing the red crown. A protrusion on right side of the head marks the sidelock, a portion of which is preserved on the chest. The left arm rests at the side. The right hand reaches upward and touches the end of the sidelock. A small protrusion below the waist may indicate the genitals. The legs

are separately articulated with the left leg advanced.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38171-38172, pl. x; Roeder 1956, §158a,d, pl. 15o, 75c; Gubel and Oost 1995, 102, no. 74; Jørgensen 2009, 42, 48, no. 13.6; Meeks 2009, §4; Weitz 2012, type 69, nos 361-362, pl. 19d. This type in groups with Neith and another striding child deity with the double crown: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 39378, pl. lxiii; Steindorff 1946, no. 551, pl. lxxxvii; Roeder 1956, §669k-n, 680d-e, fig. 775, pl. 68a-b; Gubel and Oost 1995, 125, no. 123; Weitz 2012, type G32, no. 1247, pl. 61b.



11. Child Deity

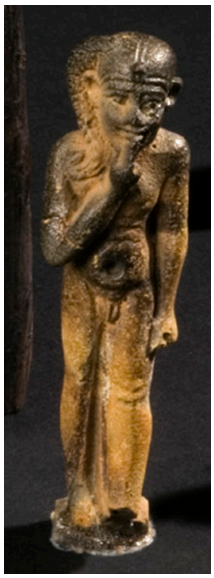
H: 6.5cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 1.8cm
Lead; 67.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9554

Provenance: Prospection, April 20, 2006. Figure 11 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 54m north-west of the edge bordering the North Canal. The closest artefact was a lead object (H9553) 4m away, but all other artefacts were 25-40m away. ZC: NEE. DistN: 27m north-west of **211** (ichneumon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, scratched, but mostly intact. The sidelock, which was made separately, is not extant.

The figure represents a standing child deity wearing a crown. Much like **28** it has flat, plain sides and a block-like appearance. The crown is thin, broad, and rectangular, perhaps a summarily-formed double feather crown. A deep circular socket on the right side of the head is where a sidelock probably attached. The right arm rests against the chest and the right hand attaches to the mouth. The left arm rests against the side, and is differentiated from the torso by relative depth. The left pectoral protrudes from the otherwise flat body. A rounded hump protrudes from the upper back. The buttocks and legs are undifferentiated. Nudity is indeterminate. The feet, or possibly a platform, form a rectangular block; the block protrude beyond the legs at the front and back.

Comparanda: Child deity wearing Amun crown: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38166-38170, pl. x (all seated); Roeder 1956, §172c (seated, hands at sides), §175h-i,k, pl. 20c (seated); Gubel and Oost 1995, 101, no. 70 (seated); Grenier 2002, nos 53-54, pl. vi (seated); Weitz 2012, type 64, nos 352-354, pls 18f-g.



12. Child Deity**

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 7.9cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.8cm
Faience; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3146; SCA 562

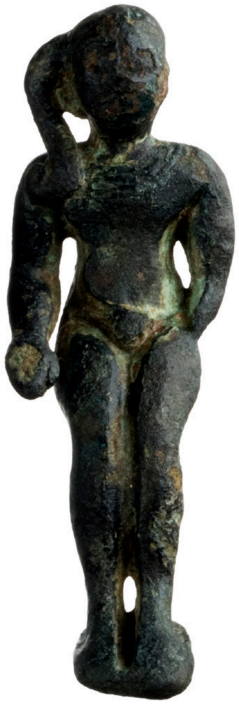
Provenance: Excavation, April 27, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. The figure was on the central landmass in the north-eastern corner of the limestone construction bordering the Grand Canal. The excavators noted that it was associated with several other amulets: **78** (Shu), **182-184** (uraei), **323** (*wadjet* eye), **324** (double jug), **326** (plaque), **325** (papyrus column), H3098 (fragments of a uraeus) and H3148 (part of a tortoise shell). It was also near **180** (bronze uraeus), **149** (falcon), a large amount of coins, other metal objects, and grape pits. This area had several small blocks, and grey sand above a clay layer; the associated amulets and the grape pits were in the clay layer. See **304** (naos) for how it relates to this deposit. See Volume 1, 'Individual

Deposits' for a full analysis and description of this deposit. ZC: 350-early 3rd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Moulded faience. The surface is now light golden brown but it was probably a greenish glaze originally. Porous, mostly intact, rich in detail. The front of the plinth and feet is broken and missing. The right elbow broke but was reattached.

The figure represents a nude child deity in the striding pose, wearing a skull cap. A uraeus sits at the cap's front and the tail extends back in a straight line. The skull cap's edge is incised and the hairline beneath follows its contours. The large, thick sidelock is tucked behind the ear. It is elaborately braided except for the the curl which has several curving strands. The curl's tip kinks outward. The figure's eyes are deep-set and almond-shaped, and the nose is slightly curved with a pointed tip. The mouth is wide and the ears are large with the outer rims defined from the inner ears. The chest is narrow and the pectorals are fleshy with the left nipple represented. The right arm crosses the chest and the right index finger touches the lips. The left arm rests against the side and the left hand holds a cylindrical object. Below the chest, the figure has at least two folds of fat and a large, protruding, rounded belly with a deep, wide navel. In the genital area, the penis is delineated from the scrotum. The two legs are joined but the left leg is advanced. The lines of the knees are defined. A wide back pillar with a rounded top edge extends from the head to the feet. A hole for suspension extends through the back pillar just above the elbows. The figure stands on a small square plinth.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 132; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 344, no. 369.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38141, 38144, 38151, pl. ix; Steindorff 1946, no. 440, pl. lxxiv; Andrews 1994, 16, figs 10a,b. Bronze (no back pillars): Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38128, 38135, pl. ix; Roeder 1956, §156a-d,f-h, pls 15f-g, 16l; Steindorff 1946, nos 432-435, pls lxxv-lxxvi; Gubel and Oost 1995, 102, no. 73; Grenier 2002, nos 48-49, pl. v; Hill 2007, 122, 210, no. 49, fig. 56 (on a base comprising two captives); Jørgensen 2009, 42-43, no. 13.1; Meeks 2009, §1.1.1.; Weitz 2012, type 44, nos 233-246, 1746, pls 12c-e, 77c. Ivory (no back pillar): Steindorff 1946, no. 437, pl. lxxiv. Limestone: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38127, pl. ix. Head fragment: Schoske and Wildung 1992, 54-55, no. 33.



13. Child Deity*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 9.2cm; W: 2.7cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8000; SCA 995

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 56, September 4, 2004. Figure 13 was on the western side of the northern landmass, 70m south-west of G1 and 30m north-east of the stele of Ptolemy VIII. It was near one registered artefact — a fragment of an imported amphora (H8083). The figure was partially stuck in a clay layer and was under several ceramic sherds. Artefacts were thinly-spread and included fragmented ceramics and construction blocks. ZC: sherds collected to establish the chronology of nearby zone H17 were mostly Roman. DistN: 21.5m north-east of **168** (bird foot).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. The corrosion is worst on the eyes, nose, right hand, and left calf.

The figure represents a nude child deity, seated and wearing a uraeus. A thick sidelock ends in a large sinuous curl, facing outward. A few striations decorate the sidelock. The right ear is large and projects far from the head, while the left ear is smaller and flatter. The figure has wide shoulders and wears a broad collar with at least four strands. The right arm is bent at the elbow and extends outward. The hand hovers above the right thigh, palm down, and the thumb is delineated. The left arm curves outward but

attaches at the hip; it is oddly proportioned with no discernible hand. The genitals are marked by a prominent bump. On the back, a small, triangular indentation above the buttocks defines the cheeks. The legs are joined until mid-calf and are bent at the knee. The feet rest side-by-side on a small plinth with rounded edges.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81, 293, no. 164; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 75, 318, no. 175; Weitz 2012, 573, type 42, no. 201.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38129-38130, 38132; Petrie 1914, 34, no. 145f-g, pl. xxvi (silver, small, with suspension loops); Roeder 1937, §74-75, pl. 8c,e; Roeder 1956, §168-170, pl. 18b-h, 75h; Steindorff 1946, nos 420-424, pls lxxiii-lxxiv; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 124-125, no. 85; Grenier 2002, nos 41-42, pl. v; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-452; Meeks 2009, §1.1.2; Weitz 2012, type 42, nos 202-213, pl. 11c-e; Silver: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38136 (with suspension loop).



14. Child Deity

H: 7.6cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 2.7cm
Bronze; 65 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9964

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 24, May 15, 2007. Figure 14 was on the south-eastern landmass. It was near an unidentified bronze object (H9952) and a lead ingot (H9923), and the figure was one of four statuettes found over a 7m area. The others were **166** (ibis) to the east, **48** (Osiris) to the west, and **54** (Osiris) further west; all were 35cm below the surface near limestone blocks. These figures were 5.5-10.5m south-west of **320** (miniature offering plate), depending on the position of each, and between 12.5 and 18.5m from the landmass' western boundary. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The top of the uraeus and part of the head are broken and missing. The plinth edges are chipped and uneven.

Same type as **13**. The top of the head is flat. Both arms are held tight against the body and attach to the thighs. The thumbs are represented and both hands are palm down. The figure wears an amulet in the shape of an inverted teardrop with two lines that cross its centre. The cord is visible on the chest but not on the neck.



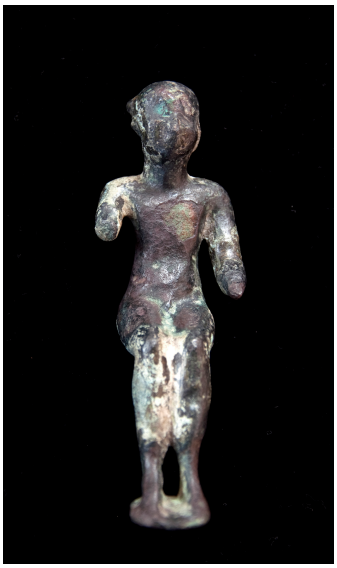
15. Child Deity

H: 10.5cm; W: 2.7cm; D: 3.1cm
Bronze; 80 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9919

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 55, May 15, 2007. Figure 15 was on the south-eastern landmass, 34m from its western boundary. It was close to **16** (child deity) and near a fragment of ivory and lead inlay (H9928) to the south-west. Figure 15 was 35cm below the surface, between limestone blocks under dry clay. Figure 16 also rested between limestone blocks under dry clay. Figures 15 and 16 were also 2m south of **286** (crown) and 4m north-west of **132** (animal-headed deity). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. A square indentation, possibly a casting patch, cuts into the right buttock. The head is deformed on the left. The sidelock, the left arm, and the lower legs are broken and missing. The legs are restored with a pale green material and the original feet are attached to the restored legs.

Same type as **13**. A protrusion marks the position of the sidelock and the right ear is articulated below. The left shoulder slopes downward at a sharper angle than the right. The arms rest at the figure's sides; the right hand attaches to the hip and remnants of the left hand are attached to the left thigh. The navel and pubic region are shallowly defined but the genitals are not visible. The buttocks are rounded with a shallow crease between them. The feet are connected with no discernible plinth.



16. Child Deity

H: 13.3cm; W: 4.4cm; D: 4.3cm
Bronze; 267 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9918

Provenance: See **15** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It has some bronze disease on the face and white corrosion product on the right arm and legs. The sidelock and parts of the right and left arms are broken and missing. Two minor gouges are on the head above the neck. Both legs are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a seated nude child deity. No crown is discernible. The remains of a sidelock are on the right. The tip of the nose, depressions for the eyes, and the curve of the left ear are visible. The right arm extends outward, probably toward the face, and the left arm hovers above the left thigh. The belly is slightly rounded and a faint indentation marks the navel. A small protrusion represents the genitals. The buttocks have curved cheeks with a wide crease. The cheeks are somewhat flat, perhaps because the figure sat on a throne. The legs are joined until mid-calf and are bent at the knee. The feet rest side-by-side on a small, thin, square plinth.

Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 34, no. 145c-d, pl. xxvi (small); Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38133-38134, pl. ix; Roeder 1937, §70-72, pl. 7d, 8d,f-g; Roeder 1956, §173, pls 18m-n, 19b-c,e-i,k,m-n, 20a-b, fig. 169; Steindorff 1946, nos 427-429, pls lxxiii; Grenier 2002, nos 43-47, pl. v; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-106; Weitz 2012, type 43, nos 214-232, pl. 11f-h, 12a-b.



17. Child Deity

H: 8.1cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 56 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10243

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 15, May 24, 2007. Figure 16 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 2.5m from its southern edge. It was near several other artefacts including **41** (Osiris), four bronze objects (H10245) including a ring and a coin, seven bronze coins (H10247, H10249, H10251), and a lead weight (H10252). All were 40cm below the surface except for coin H10251, for which no depth was recorded, and coin H10247, which was 45cm below the surface. Figure 41 is recorded as resting on a silt layer. Figure 16 was 8m south-east of both **6** (child deity) and **47** (Osiris). ZC: near zones J5, J6, M5, U16; 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, mostly intact. Some bronze disease is on the left buttock. The suspension loop is broken and missing.

Same type as **16**. The sidelock is thin and the curl is angular. The right ear is large in

proportion to the face. The left ear is not discernible. The remains of a large suspension loop are on the upper back. The right hand reaches towards the face and the left hand, palm down, attaches to the left hip. The belly is rounder and fleshier with a deep, circular navel similar to figure **12**.



18. Child Deity

H: 6.2cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; 15 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8540

Provenance: Excavation, September 22, 2004. E9: G, -23. Figure 18 was on the central part of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, 3m east of the landmass' boundary line and just below the rectangular, west-facing mole. It was near a pink granite block (H8836). The wider zone is characterised by a number of large-scale statuary fragments, construction blocks, and paving stones, particularly to the north and north-west, immediately before the rectangular peninsula or pier. ZC: late 7th-5th c. BC. DistN: 6.5m north of **181** (uraeus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Heavily corroded, not intact. Large sections of turquoise corrosion product are on the back. The upper left side of the head, the suspension loop, and the right forearm are broken and missing. The left elbow is reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **16**. A thick sidelock joins to the shoulder. Traces of a large suspension loop are on the back of the head and neck. A circular indentation on the chin indicates that the right hand touched the mouth. The left arm rests at the figure's side and the left hand attaches to the hip. The torso is narrow with a wide, shallow navel. The genitals are not clearly discernible. The legs are joined in their entirety and the feet rest on a thin plinth.



19. Child Deity

H: 3.2cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 1.4cm
Lead or lead alloy; 12.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3061; SCA 423

Provenance: Excavation, April 25, 2002. H4: 5, -CL. Figure 19 was on the border between the Grand Canal and north-eastern corner of the main temple area on the central landmass. It was in the clay layer in a tight cluster with **82** (pharaoh), **148** (falcon), a bronze coin of Ptolemy I dating between 323-310 BC (H3063), and a lead token or disc (H3065) with a sandstone offering plate (H3635) also nearby. The cluster was 5.5m west of the faience deposit (see **12**), and was among a dense accumulation of artefacts extending in all directions, including coins, pottery, limestone construction blocks, anchors, and other finds. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead or lead alloy. Corroded, mostly intact. A small seam between the hand and chin may be where the parts were joined on a wax model. The sidelock and part of the right forearm are broken and missing. The left hand is damaged and bends away from the hip.

Same type as **16** but smaller. This figure probably attached to an Isis statuette. The eyes, the tip of the nose, and the left ear are visible. A bulge on the head indicates the remains of the sidelock. The right hand touches the mouth. The left arm rests at the figure's side and the left hand attaches to the hip. The genitals are not clearly discernible. The legs bend sharply at the knees and join together at the thighs and feet.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81, 292, no. 151; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 75, 323, no. 209; Weitz 2012, 576, type 43, no. 214.
Comparanda: For Isis statuettes with figures of this size, see **61-67**.



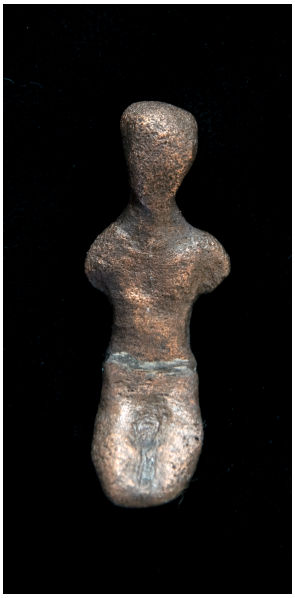
20. Child Deity

H: 4.7cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 68 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6805; SCA 1155

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 66, October 11, 2003. Figure 20 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Intact.

Same type as **16**. The sides and back are remarkably thick and flat. The limbs are not articulated separately and the result is a minimalistic, block-like figure, perhaps unfinished. The head is square. A rectangular protrusion on the right is probably a sidelock. The right arm is held against the chest with the hand just below the chin. The left arm reaches diagonally across the body and rests on the lap. The lap is deeply indented. Nudity is indeterminate; the buttocks are not defined. The legs are bent at the knees and are joined together, as are the feet. The legs and feet are relatively undifferentiated.



21. Child Deity

H: 4.1cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 9.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2290; HI. 046

Provenance: Excavation, May 29, 2001. H1: -CX, 120. Figure 21 was in the Grand Canal, about 6.5m above its southern edge, between the central landmass and the two free-standing platforms to the west of the main limestone temple area. It was on the southern edge of a large and fairly dense accumulation of 45-50 recorded artefacts extending over an area 7m wide. This accumulation included constructions blocks, bronze coins, gold jewellery, fragments of bronze, a few bronze vessels, and a limestone anchor. Figure **135** (falcon-headed deity) was 2m north-west of figure 21, and was part of the same accumulation. The whole zone below the free-standing platforms has a dense concentration of coinage, most of which dates to the Macedonian and early Ptolemaic Periods (Ptolemaic1-Ptolemaic2-3). ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The sidelock, most of the arms, and the lower legs are broken and missing. The figure broke in half at the waist; the two halves were reattached using a dark sealant.

The figure represents a seated nude child deity. This figure probably attached to an Isis statuette. A bulge on the head indicates the position of the sidelock. The arm positions are not identifiable. The pubic region is slightly indented. The legs are attached; a

groove between the legs extends up to the buttocks, which confirms that the figure does not wear a kilt and is nude.

Comparanda: See the comparanda for **13** and **16**. Well preserved example of a figure with no crown and separately cast (missing) arms: Hill 2007, 46, 204, no. 15, fig. 25.



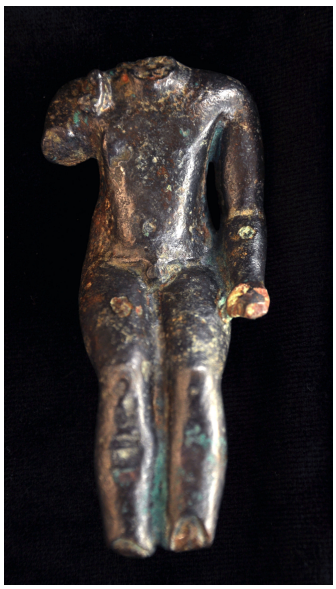
22. Child Deity

H: 5.6cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.8cm
Bronze; 23.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6855

Provenance: Excavation, October 13, 2003. G1: -C, 4. Figure 22 was on the south-eastern part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. Some bronze disease is on the back of the legs. The sidelock, most of the crown, the arms, and the lower legs are broken and missing.

The figure represents a seated nude child deity. It wore an unidentified crown. A bulge on the head indicates the sidelock; a fragment is still attached to the shoulder. The arm positions are not identifiable. The pectorals are defined and the belly is slightly rounded. A shallow indentation marks the navel and the pubic region is delineated.



23. Child Deity

H: 9.7cm; W: 4.8cm; D: 4.7cm
Bronze; 337.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8239; SCA 1022

Provenance: Excavation, September 16, 2004. G1: -G, 20. Figure 23 was on the northern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Somewhat corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. Five indentations on the right shin are damage, perhaps from rough cleaned, or are casting flaws, possibly from trapped air bubbles that burst during or after casting. The head, most of the sidelock, the majority of the right arm, and the feet are broken and missing. Several chips mar the surface of the figure's chest and limbs.

The figure represents a seated nude child deity. Part of the sidelock is attached to the right shoulder; the curl faces outward. Four diagonal striations indicate that the sidelock was braided, and shallow spirals define the curl. The figure wears a broad collar that comprises three bands, and there may be traces of a short streamer on the neck. A few striations decorate the broad collar. The figure held the right arm out, probably toward or at the mouth. The left arm rests at the side and joins to the thigh. The body is heavy and stocky, with a thick torso, fleshy, puckered pectorals, and a round belly. The

navel is indicated and a bulbous protrusion marks the genitals. A deep triangular indentation just above the buttocks makes them appear thicker and fleshy. The buttocks' surface is rough in places, perhaps because the figure attached to a throne. The legs rest side-by-side and are bent at the knees. They are joined until just above the breakage point.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81, 292, no. 156; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 75, 318, no. 174 (photo from no. 177 — photos switched); Weitz 2012, 914, no. 1537 (refers to Goddio and Fabre 2008, photo no. 177; actually SCA 1022).



24. Child Deity

H: 10.6cm; W: 4.2cm; D: 4.9cm
Bronze; 277.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11721

Provenance: Prospection, April 28, 2010. Figure 24 was on the eastern end of the central landmass on the boundary between the landmass and the small fortified port below. It was 30cm below the surface in a tight cluster with three bronze objects: an unidentified object (H11719), a coin (H11720), and possibly a key (H11718). ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 10m north-east of **117** (seated female).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The surface is pocked by small to medium holes, especially on the chest, back, and torso. The head is broken and missing. Marine concretions adhere to the body, particularly the arms, torso, and neck.

The figure represents a seated nude child deity. The arms rest at the sides and are anchored firmly to the torso; the hands are held palm-down. The torso is narrow, the belly is rounded, the navel is indicated, and the outlines of the genitals are visible. The buttocks are small and rounded. The legs rest side-by-side and bend at the knees; they are joined for their entire length, as are the feet.



25. Child Deity

H: 6.5cm; W: 1.7cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 19.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9053

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 73, September 30, 2004. Figure 25 was 9.5m north-west of the westernmost square island in the East Passage. It was near a bronze vessel (H9039), a bronze coin (H9028), and associated ceramic sherds of imported vessels, mainly Greek, that date to the 5th and early 4th centuries (H9047, H9081, H9086-H9089). Surrounding artefacts included several anchors between 3-4m from figure 25, mostly to the west. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 12m north-west of **268** (feather).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small amounts of bronze disease, not intact. The majority of the head, most of the arms, and the front of the feet are broken and missing. A large circular area encompassing the buttocks above the tenon has broken or corroded away.

Same type as **24**. The arms rest at the sides and the hands attach to the thighs. The torso is narrow with a shallow navel. A slight bulbous protrusion defines the genitals. A circular bump beneath the buttocks may be the remains of a tenon. The legs rest side-by-side, bent at the knees, and are joined for their entire length.



26. Child Deity

H: 6.9cm; W: 4.0cm; D: 2.9cm
Bronze or silver; 186 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9014

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 14, September 28, 2004. Figure 26 was 17.5m east of the long rectangular island in the East Passage. The closest artefacts were bronze coins (H9703, H9708) and a bronze cubic coin die (H9712) 3m to the south. Coin H9703_2 is Ptolemaic3. The coin die has impressions on three sides that relate to 4th-century Athenian coinage, c. 350-330 BC. The artefacts were in a stratum 10-15cm thick, under a 40cm layer of coarse sand and above a layer of thick, hard clay. This specific context is pictured in Maps 3-4 in Meadows 2011. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. See Goddio's comments in Meadows 2011, 98; see page 101 for Meadows' proposed date for the coin die. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 5m east of **60** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast, bronze or silver. Corroded, rough, granular, not intact. The torso appears solid, although the dense black material on the head may be core material. The left side of the head, half of the sidelock, the left arm, and the lower body are broken and missing. Large swathes of the chest and back are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a child deity. A crown is not identifiable. Traces of the sidelock are on the neck and right shoulder. The right hand reaches toward the face. The left arm's position is not identifiable. A small bulge may represent the genitals.



27. Child Deity

H: 3.1cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 12.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11214 (listed in the Maritime Museum as H11212, and its photo is in the excavation database under H11212)

Provenance: Prospection, October 31, 2008. Figure 27 is registered with two other objects (**315** and an unidentified piece of lead). The buoy marking the find location was lost; coordinates are not available.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Corroded, not intact. The head, right arm, and lower legs are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents a striding nude child deity. The left arm rests at the side. Two concave areas on the upper back may indicate the attachment points of a suspension loop that has broken from the figure. A small protrusion marks the genitals. The buttocks are rounded. The legs are articulated separately past mid-thigh; the left leg is advanced.

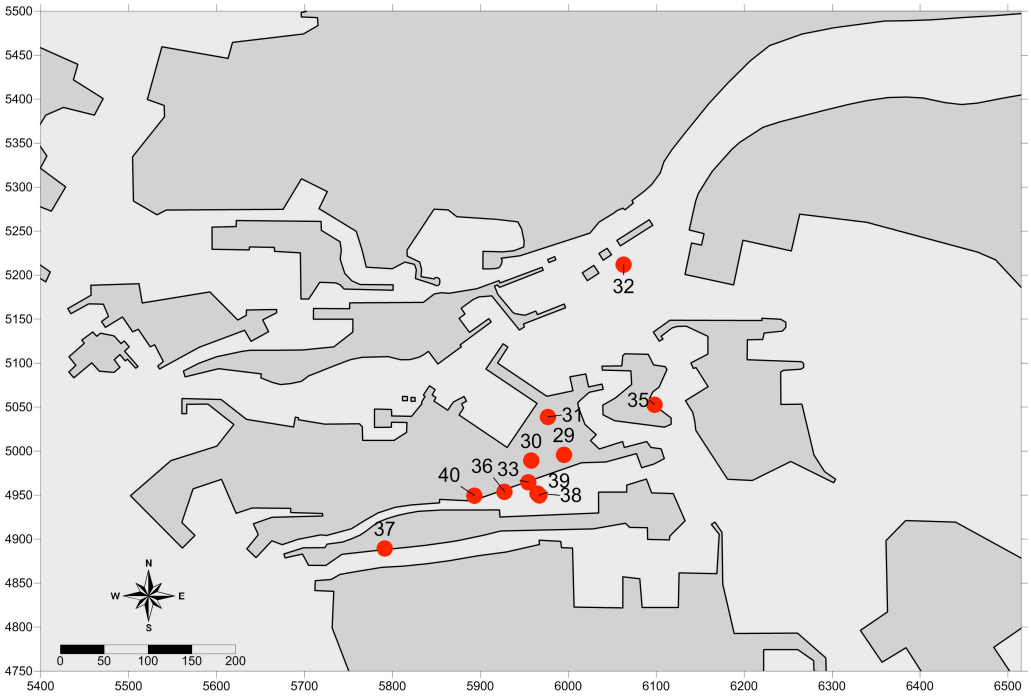


28. Child Deity
H: 8.8cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 46 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10817

Provenance: Prospection, June 8, 2007. Figure 28 was 20cm below the surface on the north-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation, the majority of which was excavated in 2004. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The figure broke diagonally through the chest. Everything above that diagonal is missing, as is the majority of the tenon below the left foot.

Same type as **27**. The position of the right shoulder suggests that the right arm was held away from the body. The left arm rests at the side. The belly is oblong and rotund with a shallow circular navel. A slight protrusion marks the genitals. The buttocks are rounded, but the right cheek appears reduced or less developed than the left. The legs are articulated separately past the knees, with the left leg advanced. The tenon under the right foot is long and narrow with a square cross-section.



Catalogue Map 4. Ptolemaic-style child deities



29. Child Deity

H: 4.5cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 1.7cm
Lead; 29.48 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9725

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 19, May 2, 2006. Figure 29 was near the middle of the central landmass' eastern end, about 15m above the small fortified port. It was found at the same time as a bronze bar or handle (H9723), a group of five bronze coins (H9724), and a group of six bronze coins (H9727). Coin H9724_1 is Ptolemaic2 and coin H9724_4 is Ptolemaic6-7. Figure 29 and the coins rested on a clay layer under 10cm of sand and were surrounded by limestone construction blocks. These artefacts were spread over 3m, overlapping with and adjacent to the location of the cluster containing **220** (elephant), which was excavated three years previous. Figure 29, specifically, was about 2.5m from 219. ZC: Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Mostly intact. Sections of the plinth are broken and are not extant. The back edge was broken and reattached, but is only loosely connected. A large break on the right side cuts up to the waist. A wide crack runs between the belly and right leg and extends above the phallus.

The figure represents a nude seated child deity, with a large phallus, holding a pot. The child is a chubby toddler or infant with a large head and short limbs in proportion to the body. The sidelock ends in a curl that faces outward; some striations decorate the sidelock. The right arm curves across the chest and the hand joins to the mouth. The left arm clutches an ovoid pot that is visible at the front and back. The pot has a small circular indentation at the front. Thick folds of fat rest between the left arm and neck and between the right arm and leg. The belly has a prominent teardrop shape with a large hole representing the navel. The figure sits with its thighs splayed and feet touching. The large phallus has a flat, rounded head and rests between the legs. The buttocks are flat, but the curvature is delineated by the large triangular crease between them. The figure sits on a short plinth with an open bottom

edge; the bottom edge is complete at the back but jagged and damaged at the front.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 231, fig. 2.
Comparanda: Lead: possibly Adriani 1952, 32, no. 8b(2); Heinz 2011, 214-215; Faience: Petrie 1914, 34, no. 145n(?), pl. xxvi. Terracotta: Breccia 1934, pl. xxvi, 116-117; Dunand 1990, nos 107 (nude with pot but with bulla), 248 (nude, seated, large phallus, but no pot), 309 (seated, long phallus); Malaise 1991 with bibliography (general type, child deity with pot); Fischer 1994, 580 (close but amulet on chest, mantle over left shoulder, small penis), 581 (head); Török 1995, nos 51, 53 (nude, seated, holding large jar and small pot, phallus), 68-69 (best parallels, but no phallus mentioned), 70 (close but amulet on chest and columnar base), 194 (upper body, sidelock only but amulet on chest) 195 (head, sidelock only); Gubel and Oost 1995, 168, no. 274; Syzmańska 2005, nos 53, 57 (head, sidelock); Bailey 2008, no. 3062 (nude, seated, pot, long phallus, but no head), 3236 (sidelock, nude, seated, phallic, but holds amphora and wineskin), 3237-3239 (same but no wineskin, very similar to Török 1995, no. 51), 3240 (best parallel: sidelock, nude, seated, phallic, pot on right side); Gutch 72 (ii.b), 85-97; Villing *et al*. 2013, TF.408 with bibliography. Many figures like these in terracotta wear the lotus buds. See the comparanda for **36**. An example of a seated child deity with a pot in a terracotta shrine: Perdrizet 1921, pl. xxxi.



30. Child Deity

H: 4.4cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 1.8cm
Lead; 39.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8811; SCA 1052

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 92, September 25, 2004. Figure 30 was on the eastern end of the central landmass, 21m north of the small fortified port. It was part of a deposit with **246** (owl), a lead miniature kylix (H8810), and a shallow lead bowl (H8812). The objects were together on a hard clay layer under 20cm of sediment. The deposit was 2m north-east of a fragment of black granite statuary (H12027) and 2.5-4m east of multiple small groups of bronze coins (H9738, H9743, H9746) and a lead token (H9773). Coin H9743 is Roman. ZC: Ptolemaic.

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Crushed but intact. See **31-33** for potential mould siblings. The figure has a hole on the back of the head. A vertical crack runs up from the bottom edge at the back.*

Same type as **29**. The right arm is bent at a sharper angle. A circular depression marks the navel rather than a hole. The phallus has a pointed tip.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 175-176, 296, no. 216; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 339, no. 324.



31. Child Deity

H: 4.0cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 2.3cm
Lead; 41.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6945

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 43, October 16, 2003. Figure 31 was on the north-eastern end of the central landmass, 20.5m south of the start of the large mole that projects into the Grand Canal. Artefacts are somewhat less dense in this area than to the south. The closest was a large limestone vessel (H1347) 8.5m to the east. ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 32m north-east of **319** (throne).

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Slightly crushed but intact. See **30, 32-33** for potential mould siblings. A crack starts at the plinth's edge and extends between the belly and right leg.*

Same type as **29** and nearly identical to **30**, including the phallus with the pointed tip. On

this figure, the pot also has an indentation on the back. The buttocks and the plinth are also more clearly defined.



32. Child Deity

H: 4.8cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead; 40.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9440

Provenance: Prospection, October 9, 2004. The buoy marking this figure's position was lost; the position is approximated. It was in the transitional area between the Central Port and East Passage, about 20m south-west of the long rectangular island in the East Passage. ZC: East Passage, 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: about 10m west of **305** (bark).

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Crushed, not intact. See **30-31, 33** for potential mould siblings. Two substantial breaks are visible below the left arm and below the left leg. Some of the lead curled in on itself and some may have broken away. Marine concretions are attached to the interior.*

Same type as **29**, and nearly identical to **30**, including the phallus with the pointed tip.



33. Child Deity

H: 4.9cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 41.38 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9481

Provenance: Prospection, October 8, 2004. Figure 33 was on the eastern end of the central landmass on its southern boundary, along the edge of the small fortified port. It was close to a bronze bull hoof (H9457) that would have supported a bronze vessel. A short distance above the hoof were **249** (bird), **173** (bird leg), and a group of twenty-two bronze coins (H9456). Figure 249 and the coins were at buoy 180, between two blocks and under 20cm of sediment. Other objects within 2-3m of this zone included a bone (H6182), a bronze coin (H9472), a few anchors, and some amphora sherds. Nearby excavation zone E3 was dominated by 3rd-2nd c. ceramics. ZC: Ptolemaic.

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Crushed but intact. See **30-32** for potential mould siblings. There is a hole at the base of the neck on the right side and a few marine incrustations adhere to the surface.*

Same type as **29**, and nearly identical to **30**, including the phallus with the pointed tip.



34. Child Deity

H: 4.5cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 2.4cm
Lead; 56 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10808

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 48, June 6, 2007. The figure rested 30cm below the surface on a clay layer. The coordinates for this figure are not available.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Intact. A gash cuts through the top of the sidelock, the right buttock is chipped, and there is

a hole in the plinth edge that cuts off part of the feet.

The figure represents a nude seated child deity holding a pot. Its appearance is similar to the type represented by **29**, but figure 34 has no discernible phallus. The roll of fat between the neck and left arm is also more pronounced. The navel is a diamond-shaped depression. A deep groove defines the body from the plinth.

Comparanda: No discernible phallus: Terracotta: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 56 (but wearing garland and arm bands), 58; Török 1995, nos 68-69. For stone and faience examples, without a pot: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38155-38157, pl. ix; Petrie 1914, 34, no. 145e (steatite), 145u-v (faience), pl. xxvi (all seated, pot not discernible in photos). Bronze: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38158, pl. ix. See comparanda for **29** for similar phallic types, and Malaise 1991 for an analysis of the type as a whole.



35. Child Deity

H: 2.9cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 2.0cm
Lead; 38.24 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10177

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 48, May 22, 2007. Figure 35 was on the eastern boundary line of the small, amorphous landmass immediately east of the central landmass. It was near a lead miniature amphora (H10179) and bronze coins (H10182, H10188). All were 20cm below the surface and rested on a clay layer, except for H10182, for which no depth is provided. The closest artefact to this group was a fragment of a bronze basin 3.5m south-east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 19m south-west of **221** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Somewhat damaged but intact. The weight and small holes confirm that the figure is not solid. Numerous scratches show that it has been cleaned vigorously with abrasive materials. The pot is slightly chipped at the front. Two vertical gashes from neck to leg distort the figure. Another gash is on the left leg where the foot curls upward.

Same type as **34**. The figure has a sidelock that appears to extend from the head down to the right leg. The feet point upwards and form a single, smooth curve. A phallus is not identifiable. The buttocks are rounded with a shallow crease. There is no discernible plinth. The underside is closed, unlike other examples related to this type.



36. Child Deity

H: 3.9cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 3.0cm
Lead; 35.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6302; SCA 925

Provenance: Excavation, September 28, 2003. E3: B, 11. Figure 36 was on the northern edge of the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass. It was near construction blocks and two groups of coins; the first group had thirty-eight bronze coins (H6366) and the second had three (H6305-H6306, H6308). Coin H6308 is Ptolemaic2, coin H6306 is Ptolemaic2-3, and coin H6305 is Ptolemaic9. The cluster of material containing **58** (Osiris) was within 2m to the south-east. To the west of figure 36 (and 58), there was a fairly dense scatter of late Ptolemaic ceramic material about 6x4m wide. Most sherds dated to the late late 3rd-2nd c. BC and were produced locally. ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Intact. A thin flange of lead connecting the neck and left shoulder may be seepage from a mould. There are two holes on the right upper thigh and under the right elbow. The bottom edges are bent.

The figure represents a nude seated child deity holding a pot. Its overall appearance is similar to the type represented by **34**, except it has two lotus buds on its forehead in addition to the short sidelock. The eyes and nose are represented by small, rounded protrusions. The pot's opening is wide and deep, and the bottom is smaller than on other examples. The belly is plump and prominent, almost diamond-shaped. No phallus is discernible. A wide groove runs down the spine and between the buttocks.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81-82, 292, no. 153; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 76, 339, no. 325.
Comparanda: With lotus buds: Breccia 1934, pl. xxxiv, 160; Bayer-Niemeier 1988, 32, 33, 39 (best parallels, but with large phallus), 36, 37 (very close but large phallus and double crown with lotus buds), 47 (very close but with large bread loaf on right and large phallus), 28, 112, 193 (head only, lotus buds, sidelock); Tran Tam Tinh *et al.* 1988a, nos 12-13, 60-67; 1988b, 242-244; Dunand 1990, nos 117 (nude, seated, sidelock, lotus buds, pot, but with double crown) 124 (nude, seated, sidelock, lotus buds, but holding a pot and plate), no. 277 (lotus buds, sidelock, pot), no. 298 (lotus buds, sidelock), no. 303 (lotus buds but sidelock on left); Fischer 1994, nos 576 (best parallel), 630-631, 633-635 (head, lotus buds, sidelock); Török 1995, no. 96 (head, lotus buds, sidelock); Syzmańska 2005, nos 60, 63 (head, lotus buds, sidelock); Bailey 2008, nos 2058-3060 (nude, seated, lotus buds, sidelock, pot, long phallus (3060 broken) but with double crown), 3061 (best parallel), 3062 (same as previous but no head).



37. Child Deity

H: 5.2cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 21.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6171; SCA 917

Provenance: Excavation, September 25, 2003. E2: A, 22. Figure 37 was on the western end of the narrow landmass south of the central landmass, on the edge of the canal, in sandy sediment. It was near a bronze coin (H6170), two small bronze rings (H6172, H6178), a bronze pin (H6173), and two lead tokens (H6176-H6177). The closest artefacts beyond this loose cluster of material were two bronze coins (H6174-H6175) 3m north. Coins H6170 and H6174 are Byzantine. ZC: NEE, few ceramics found. DistN: 72m south-west of **230** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead, bivalve mould. Partially crushed but mostly intact. Prominent mould lines are on the sides of the head. A small hole is between the hand and neck and several cracks branch across the body. The plinth edges are jagged and broken.

The figure represents a nude seated child deity with two lotus buds on its forehead. Its overall appearance is similar to the type represented by **34**, but it has no sidelock, the body's pose differs, the pot is not identifiable. It has a long nose, eyes marked by two deep indentations, and rounded cheeks. Individual fingers are defined on the right hand; the three middle fingers are held upright at the mouth. The figure sits flat on its buttocks. The right leg is bent at the knee with the foot flat on the ground. The right knee supports the right elbow. The left leg folds under the body. The left foot rests near the inner right thigh. A deep groove extends down the spine.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 81-82, 292, no. 152; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 76, 339, no. 326.
Comparanda: Terracotta: See comparanda for **36** (with sidelock).



38. Child Deity

H: 6.0cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 2.1cm
Lead; 31 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9642

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 32, April 23, 2006. Figure 38 was in the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, 15.5m south of the port's northern boundary. It was near **128** (Bes), two decorated lead objects (H9639, H9645), and four bronze coins (H9636, H9638). Coin H9638 is Ptolemaic5. Figure 128 was 35cm below the surface. The closest artefact to this cluster was **39** (child deity) 3m south-east. ZC: Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead. Not intact. Part of the right forearm and much of the lower body and back on the left are broken and are not extant. A hole under the chin is probably where the right hand attached. The right knee has two semicircular dents. The throne's bottom edge is bent and curves upwards.

The figure represents a nude child deity with a large phallus seated on a throne and wearing a conical crown, probably the double crown. A vertical protrusion on the head's right side is probably a sidelock. The right arm reached toward the face and the hand attached at the chin. The left arm rests at the side. The pectorals are round and fleshy; the right pectoral is shallower because the forearm covered the upper part. The belly is fleshy with a shallow indentation for the navel. The long phallus rests between the legs. The legs are joined and bend at the knees. The throne has a wide supporting back, curved arms, and a platform base that projects beyond the sides. The feet are indistinguishable from the base.

Comparanda: Terracottas: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 71 (almost exact — nude, throne, hand to mouth, double crown, but no large phallus), no. 83 (on elaborated throne), 74, 80 (same type but no throne and small penis); Dunand 1990, no. 220 (hand raised, double crown, lotus buds, large phallus), no. 221 (hand raised, large phallus), no. 223-224 (hand to mouth, double feather crown, lotus buds), no. 225 (hand raised, lotus buds, large phallus); Fischer 1994, nos 560-561 (hand raised, poss. double crown, large phallus), 562 (hand raised, lotus buds), 564 (hand raised, double crown and nemes, large phallus), 565 (large throne, hand raised, large phallus, crown with feathers, sun disc, horns); Török 1995, no. 57 (best parallel, but small penis); Syzmańska 2005, nos 66-74, of which 66, 70-72, and 74 have the Amun crown flanked by lotus buds; Bailey 2008, no. 3037 (hand raised, large phallus), 3038 (large phallus). On the type, Fischer 1994, 79.



39. Child Deity

H: 3.9cm; W: 2.7cm; D: 1.5cm
Lead; 20.77 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9641

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 32, April 23, 2006. Figure 39 was in the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, 18m south of the port's northern boundary. It was approximately 3m south-east of **38** (child deity) and the objects that surrounded it (see 38). ZC: Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead. Crumbly surface, whitish corrosion product, not intact. It is broken at the neck and only the head is extant.

The fragment represents the head of a child deity wearing the double crown and lotus buds. The double crown is small and the white crown is almost enveloped by the red crown. The lotus buds frame the crown. Beneath the lotus buds, the figure wears a thick, plain, semi-circular wreath. Beneath the wreath are five locks of hair. The hair segment furthest right extends further from the face and may be a sidelock considering its location. The eyes are marked by small indentations and there is a slight protrusion for the nose. The cheeks are rounded.

Comparanda: Terracottas (double crown, lotus buds, wreath): Perdrizet 1921, pl. xxiii-xxiv, xxxv; Breccia 1934, pls xxvi, 115, 118-119, xxxiv, 159, 161; Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 43, 45-46, 61, 96-98, 133, 174, 180, 187, 188; Dunand 1990, nos 121, 139, 153, 233, 79, 280, 283; Fischer 1994, nos 583-584, 603-604, 656; Syzmańska 2005, nos 82, 102, 109-110; Bailey 2008, nos 3048, 3049.



40. Child Deity**

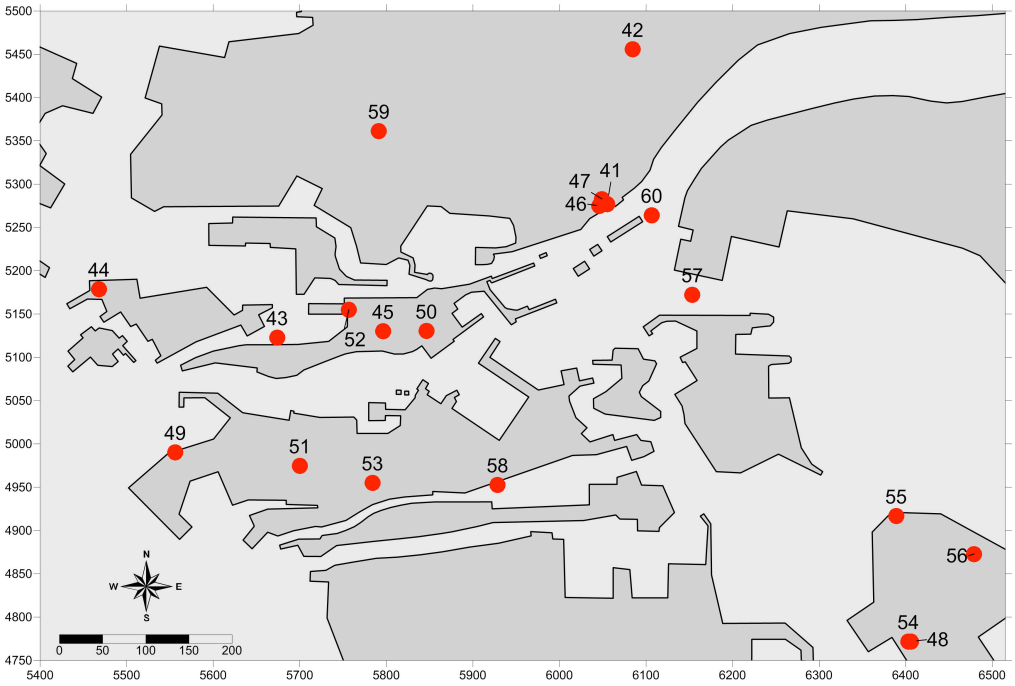
Photo by Philippe Rousseau
H: 12.0cm; W: 11.8cm; D: 7.6cm
Terracotta; NA
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11706

Provenance: Excavation, April 28, 2010. M3: 46, F. Figure 40 was on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary line in the M3 excavation zone. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). Figure 40 was found during an extension of the M3 excavation, near a dense accumulation of locally-produced Ptolemaic ceramic sherds from an amphora, bowls, a fish plate, and cups. It was in the surface layer under 10cm of sand and between construction blocks related to the temple's southern wall. Most of the sherds were in a dense clay layer with inclusions of limestone fragments and shell, between 80-90cm below the surface. ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m. DistN: about 25m east of **61** (Isis) and several other statuettes in zone M3.

Production/Condition: Moulded, fired Nile silt. Not intact. Only the head, which is broken across the neck, and two other fragments are extant. Some marine incrustations adhere to the wreath.

The fragment represents the head of an infant child deity wearing a large and elaborate semi-circular wreath and two small lotus buds. A thin ribbon stretches horizontally across the top and the wreath is studded by three bulbous objects, one on either side of the ears and another on the upper right, below the band. A fourth may be covered by the marine incrustations on the left. Two small, conical lotus buds stand in front of the wreath. Below the wreath, the hair is pulled back from the forehead and is defined by multiple vertical strands. The eyelids are finely articulated and are distinguished from the rounded eyes. The ears are large with the outer lobe and rim defined from the inner ear. The nose is straight with wide nostrils. Deep lines extend outward at an angle from the nose, defining the mouth and round, chubby cheeks. The mouth is small with thick lips. The chin is small and pointed with a heavy jowl beneath.

Comparanda: Perdrizet 1921, pl. xxxv (wreath and lotus buds); Dunand 1990, no. 116 (wreath and lotus buds); Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 38, 40 (wreath with lotus buds); Török 1995, nos 65-66, 92 (wreath and lotus buds); Syzmańska 2005, nos 1 (elaborate wreath, child Dionysus), 98-100 (child deity, wreath with ribbons), 64, 105-106, 113, 115 (child deity, wreath and lotus buds, 106 best), 127 (cult attendant but with elaborated headdress — wreath and lotus buds).



Catalogue Map 5. Osiris



41. Osiris

H: 30.5cm; W: 7.6cm; D: 6.0cm
Bronze; 2,012 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10240

Provenance: See **17** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Possibly hollow cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact and preserves detail. The figure appears solid but a small rectangular recess below the left wrist may reflect the position of a core support (see chapter 5). A casting patch is on the back left shoulder. The flail design may be cold-worked. Some small features are broken and are not extant: the left feather's top and bottom edges; the uraeus' head and upper body; the tip of the figure's nose; the top of the crook; the flail's decorated layer along the bottom; and half of the plinth's back left side.

The figure represents Osiris, standing, cloaked, wearing the Osiris crown, and holding the crook and flail with the right fist above the left in an asymmetrical position. The crown's feathers have tightly-grouped, evenly-spaced decorative striations. The rachis, or stem, is partially preserved on both feathers. Ram horns are not identifiable. The uraeus sits at the crown's base; its coils are preserved to either side of the damaged body. The crown's edge extends straight across the forehead and above the left ear. The face is oblong with strongly modelled brows, large eyes, and a small chin. Above the mouth, the philtrum is sharply modelled. The top lip is thin while the lower is twice as full. The ears are set far back on the head. A narrow beard attaches to the chest by a strut. The majority of the beard is braided, incised with alternating sets of three and four diagonal lines. The unbraided tip curves out and upwards. The sides are flat and undecorated.

The cloak envelops the body except for the head, neck, wrists, and hands. A stiff collar projects outward from the back of the neck. The chest is recessed where the attributes are

represented. The fists are clenched, each with a thumb that curves behind the attributes' staffs. The right fist rests above the left; the right holds the flail and the left holds the crook. A single incised line bisects the flail's shaft. The flail has a complex design: a long, narrow trapezoidal section fills one-third of the space, followed by five horizontal bands of nearly equal width, and a checkerboard section below. The crook has no visible markings. The crook's shaft extends in a straight line below the left fist until just above the knees. Three incised lines on the right hand mark individual fingers. On the lower body, the curved buttocks are defined beneath the cloak. The legs curve in slightly at the knees and flare out for the thighs and calves. The feet rest on a small, trapezoidal plinth. The plinth is hollow on the underside with long, thin sides. A thick rectangular tenon extends outward from the back edge of the plinth.

Comparanda: Standing, asymmetrical hand position, specifically those without horns on the crown: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38246, 38249, 38258, 38261, 38261, 38263, 38269, 38289, 38297, 38405 (the last is of wood), pls xvi-xvii, xxi; Roeder 1937, §92, pl. 11h,i; Roeder 1956, §184-185, figs 192-194, pls 22e-h, 23a-c, 76c-d, 77b, as well as an overview of the 'lower Egyptian' type (§223); Steindorff 1946, nos 362-365, 371, pls lxvi-lxvii; Gubel and Oost 1995, 95, nos 45, 48; Berman and Bohač 1999, 432, no. 328; Grenier 2002, nos 122, 132-133, 140, 142, 145, 151, 153, 161, 174, pls xiii-xiv; Weitz 2012, type 82, nos 428-448, pl. 23a-h. Stiff collar: **42, 44, 47, 57;** Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38241, 38244, 38251-38252, 38256, 38258, 38263, 38266-38268, 38271, 38277-38278, 38281, 38284, 38288, 38300, pls xv-xvii; Weitz 2012, nos 436, 442, 448, 495, 500, pls 23c-d.



42. Osiris*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 21.0cm; W: 4.3cm; D: 2.2cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9068; SCA 1081

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 14, September 30, 2004. Figure 42 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 97m north-west of the edge that borders the North Canal. Figure 42 was under 40cm of sediment and near limestone blocks. It was also near a bronze coin (H9509) and it was 4.5m from a cluster of lead weights (H9194, H9429), bronze coins (H9401-H9402), and one silver Athenian coin (H9197). ZC: NEE. DistN: 6.5m north-east of **62** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact and preserves detail. The feathers' edges and the nose are chipped. The top of the flail is reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **41**. Diagonal striations decorate both crown feathers. The outline of the uraeus' body is preserved. The uraeus' tail extends up the crown in a straight line. The crown's bottom edge is visible on the forehead and behind the right ear. The face is oblong with strong brows and large, well-defined eyes. The nose is narrow and the mouth is small, almost pursed. The ears are slightly pointed with defined outer rims, and they are set far back on the head. The narrow beard is fully attached to the chest. The cloak

has a high, stiff, projecting edge along the shoulders, like **41**. The figure wears a broad collar with close-set vertical striations on the top band. The chest is recessed deeper and more sharply than on **41**. The fists are clenched, each with a thumb that curves behind the attributes' staffs. Incised lines on both hands mark individual fingers. The right fist rests above the left fist; the right holds the flail and the left holds the crook. The flail hangs beyond the right elbow. The crook's shaft extends below the left hand at a diagonal and ends at the right corner of the recessed area. The buttocks and legs are curved naturalistically. The feet rest on a trapezoidal plinth, from which a thick rectangular tenon extends outward. An incised hieroglyphic inscription is preserved on all sides of the plinth (see Appendix 11).

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 79, 293, no. 163; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 67, 319, no. 181; Weitz 2012, 634, type 82, no. 430, pl. 23g.



43. Osiris

H: 9.3cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 2.1cm
Bronze; 52.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11055

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 26, October 29, 2008. Figure 43 was in a wide channel on the western end of the site, 8m north of the long landmass above the Grand Canal. It was near three lead objects (H11054) and within 2m of another (H11053). A lot of lead fragments also occupied the zone. Figure 43 was on the surface; group H11054 was 20cm below. Finds are sparse. An anchor (H3280) 5m south-east reflects the marine environment. ZC: NEE. DistN: 29.5m south-east of **120** (Dionysus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Pale green corrosion but mostly intact. Corroded material, with bronze disease, fills the bottom suspension loop. The suspension loop is broken and half is missing. The feathers' edges, the crook's curve, and the plinth edges are chipped.

Same type as **41**. Striations decorate the feathers. A rounded protrusion represents the uraeus. The beard is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The shafts of the crook and flail are marked by several short, evenly-spaced, horizontal lines. The flail may also have two widely-spaced horizontal lines at the top. The tail end of the crook or flail extends below the left fist and hangs straight down to the knees. The figure has a narrow back pillar that extends from the shoulders to the feet. The bottom half of a suspension loop is preserved at the shoulders. The legs are relatively undefined. The feet rest on a square plinth, from which a short tenon extends outward. A second suspension loop attaches to the right foot, as on **48** and **55**.

Comparanda: For other standing figures with the asymmetrical hand position, see the comparanda for **41**. Other Osiris figures with two pendant loops, one on the back and one at the side of the base: **48** (symmetrical), **55** (symmetrical); Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38311 (symmetrical, decorated back pillar), 38349 (back pillar), pl. xviii; Roeder 1956, §219 c2, pls 24a-c,e-f; Grenier 2002, (all symmetrical, all with a back pillar, list on p. 94, plus no. 170) nos 141, 163, 165, 170, 180, 182-183, 185, 187, 189, pls xvi-xvii. No. 163 has an offering bearer attached at the front; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-52, 271, 277, 442, pl. xxviii(a), liii(b); Weitz 2012, nos 415, 420, 423, 426, 471, 1665, 1710, 1704-1705, pl. 22b,e as well as some where only a side loop is mentioned — nos 427, 458, 476, 1659, pl. 24g. Probably also Petrie 1914, 36, no. 157a, pl. xxviii (symmetrical) and Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-217, although only the side loop at the foot is visible/described. As 'amulets': Andrews 1994, 47-48. Three loops: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38336 (symmetrical, decorated back pillar), pl. xix; Grenier 2002, no. 175 (symmetrical, back pillar).



44. Osiris

H: 9.4cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 2.1cm
Bronze; 73.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6617; SCA 952

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 67, October 7, 2003. Figure 44 was on the western end of the site, on a medium-sized landmass beyond the Grand Canal. The sediment consisted of 4-5cm of sand and then clay. It was near an animal tooth (H6686), but in general, finds were sparse. The closest artefact to these two objects was a limestone construction slab (H10058) 22.5m south-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 87m north-west of **119** (standing female).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, slightly porous, but mostly intact. A portion of the left ear, the nose, the chin's right side, part of the beard, and the plinth's right front corner are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **41**. Evenly-spaced horizontal striations decorate the crown's feathers. The uraeus is a worn, oblong protrusion. The figure's eyes are deeply incised, perhaps for gilding. The ears are set behind the crown. The beard is broad and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak is stiff at the shoulders and projects slightly outward, although not as far or broad as the cloak on **41**. The right fist holds the crook and the left holds the flail like **49**, **50**, **51**, and **52**. The top of the crook is straight rather than curved. Two short hanging ends, which are decorated with two horizontal lines, extend below the fists. The buttocks are slightly rounded and the legs are relatively undefined. The feet rest on a solid square plinth from which a short tenon extends outward.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132, 294, no. 182; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 319, no. 186; Weitz 2012, 633-634, type 82, no. 428.
Comparanda: For standing Osiris figures with the asymmetrical hand position and no ram horns on the crown, see the comparanda for **41**. Other Osiris figures that hold the crook on the right and the flail on the left: Daressy 1905-1906, (all symmetrical) nos 38272, 38290, 38310-38311, 38320, 38336, 38357 (triple Osiris), pls xvii-xix; Roeder 1937, §94, pl. 11f-g (symmetrical) and chart §345i; Roeder 1956, §182 (not designated), 189-190, 199 (symmetrical), 227-230 (overview of the positions), pls 23h, 24e-f, 77e; Gubel and Oost 1995, 93-94, nos 38, 41 (symmetrical); Grenier 2002, nos 123, 127-128, 136-138, 147, 156-157, 164, 167-171, 175-176, 181-183, 189, 191, 194-195, 198, 201 (all symmetrical), 143 (crossed), pls (as listed on p. 93, B.2); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-52, 269, 276-277, 539, pls xxviii(a), lii(a), liii(b), lxix(d) (symmetrical); Weitz 2012, adapted from her table 3 (all symmetrical unless noted otherwise): nos 400 (crossed), 415, 417, 420, 423-424, 426-427 (not designated), 457, 459, 463, 465-466, 470-471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481-483, 484-485 (not designated), 1230, 1684-1685 (not designated), Boston, MFA 12.1360 (crossed), pls 22a-b,e,i, 24g,i, 59f. No. 405 (Antwerpen 70.1.92) is listed on table 3 as asymmetrical but in the catalogue entry as symmetrical; it appears symmetrical (Gubel and Oost 1995, 93, no. 38). Figures without assigned Weitz catalogue numbers: Berkeley, MAUC, 5-171-172 (both crossed), Cairo CG 38231, 38248, 38275, 38286, 38309, 38422, (all crossed), New York BM 08.480.32 (crossed).



45. Osiris

H: 9.0cm; W: 2.7cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 49.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8091; SCA 1004

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 18, September 10, 2004. Figure 45 was at the centre of the landmass

north of the Grand Canal, 22.5m above its southern boundary. The closest recorded artefact was **171** (bird foot) 4.5m east. Finds were relatively sparse. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The right feather's edges and the crook are chipped. The crown has diagonal scratches to the right of the uraeus.

Same type as **41**. Three striations decorate the bottom of the left crown feather. A small protrusion marks the uraeus. The crown's bottom edge is visible on the forehead. The eyes are almond-shaped and have incised cosmetic lines. Small protrusions below the crown feathers mark the ears. The nose is straight and gently flared and the mouth is marked by a thin horizontal line. The beard is narrow and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The chest and a triangular section below the wrists are recessed, emphasising the attributes. The tail end of the crook extends below the left hand at a diagonal. The legs form a single plank that ends in a narrow, pointed tip.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006,132, 294, no. 179; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 320, no. 187; Weitz 2012, 634, type 82, no. 429, pl. 23h.



46. Osiris

H: 24.0cm; W: 7.2cm; D: 3.8cm
Bronze; 946 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10241

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 53, May 24, 2007. Figure 46 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 6m from its southern edge. It was near a lead vessel (H10222) and was about 3m south-west of **6** (child deity). Figure 46 was 50cm below the surface and the lead vessel was 30cm below. Figure 46 rested on a black silt layer under limestone rocks. ZC: near zones J5, J6, M5, U16; 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded and cracked, especially the lower body, but mostly intact. Gilding is preserved on the eyes, the broad collar, and the left elbow. The broad collar may be cold-worked. The bottom left tip of the crown (2.1cm x 1.4cm) was broken but has been reattached. Most of the right horn is broken and missing. The uraeus, the beard, and the attributes were made separately and are not extant. Part of the head, parts of the feet, and the tenon are chipped. A thin crack runs down the front of the tenon.

The figure represents Osiris standing, cloaked, wearing the Osiris crown, and holding attributes with the fists positioned directly opposite each other in a symmetrical position. The stems of both feathers are articulated on the crown. The left feather's strand striations are horizontal, tightly-grouped, and evenly-spaced; the right feather's striations are less visible. Curving ram horns attach at the crown's base. A small indented circle indicates the uraeus' position. The uraeus' tail curves seven times and then extends in a straight line to the crown's bulbous top. The crown's bottom edge is visible on the forehead and along the base of the head. The figure has a round face with a small, pointed chin. The eyes are large and gilded, the nose is straight, and the mouth is small and worn. The ears are positioned just below the crown; the flanges and rims are clearly delineated. A socket under the chin served for the attachment of a beard that was made separately.

The cloak envelops the body and rests flat against the shoulders. The remains of an elaborate broad collar are visible on the right side of the chest. The collar has four decorated, adjoining bands that become successively larger. The first three are decorated primarily with straight lines while the fourth appears to have a series of triangles. A few markings for the collar are also on the back upper left shoulder. To the right and below this area, there are three incised horizontal lines that represent part of a counterweight. On the chest, each fist has a hole where separately-made attributes were

inserted. The thumbs rest on top of the fists, and the right thumb partially blocks the hole for the right attribute. The left fist has three incised lines representing fingers. The shoulders and buttocks are well-defined. A columnar indentation represents the spine. The outline of the thighs, knees, and calves are apparent. The feet rest side-by-side and a large tenon projects below the heels.

Comparanda: Standing, symmetrical arm position, but only those with ram horns on the crown: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38279, 38290, 38310-38312, 38314, 38320, 38328-38329, pls xviii-xix; Roeder 1956, §197-198, pl. 77d as well as an overview of the 'middle Egyptian' type (§224); Steindorff 1946, nos 372, 373 (but hanging uraei, squat proportions), 376, 377 (attachments for hanging uraei), pls lxvi-lxvii; Andrews 1994, 19, fig. 12d; Gubel and Oost 1995, 95, no. 47; Page Gasser 2001, 55-57, no. 11, pl. 13; Grenier 2002, nos, 121, 123(?), 127-128, 137, 141, 144, 147, 149-150, 154, 156-157, 163, 168-169, 175, 179, 181, 191-193, 195, 201, pls xv-xviii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-175, 269 (hanging uraei), 278, pl. xliii(a), lii (a); Weitz 2012, type 85, nos 456-487, pl. 24f-j. For similar figures, but without the ram horns, see the comparanda for **48**.



47. Osiris

H: 32.2cm; W: 8.5cm; D: 5.0cm
Bronze; 2,056 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10215/10216

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 33, May 23, 2007. Figure 47 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 11m from its southern edge. A small excavation, M5, was undertaken in 2010 and several objects from this excavation, spread over 3m, were just south of the figure's location. These artefacts included bronze and silver coins (H11998, H12001, H12009, H12011, H12013), a bronze object (H11999), a fragment of gold jewellery (H12000), part of a granite statue (H12002), a lead slingshot (H12008), and three lead weights (H12012). Coin H12009 was 4th-century Athenian. The M5 material was in a zone with five successive layers: (1) 20-30cm of homogenous sand, (2) 15-20cm of blocks and eroded limestone chips, (3) 10cm of homogenous grey sand, (4) 15cm of clay and compact grey sand, and (5) hard clay. Figure 47, meanwhile, was 40cm below the surface and rested on a silt layer under limestone rocks; this layer probably corresponds with layer 3 of M5. ZC: near zones J5, J6, M5, U16; 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 5m north-east of **6** (child deity) and 8m north-west of **41** (Osiris) and **17** (child deity).

*Production/Condition: Possibly hollow cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The figure appears solid but two small indented squares on the back of the left knee may reflect the position of core supports, as on **41**. The collar and counterweight may be cold-worked. The head and body were separate when the pieces were discovered (the head was H10216) but the two parts were subsequently reattached. The crown's bottom right tip is broken and missing. Green restoration glue is on the head, neck, chest, and left shoulder.*

Same type as **46**. The feather stems are delineated on both sides. Diagonal striations decorate the feathers and left ram horn. The uraeus' head is defined and the body is distinguished from the hood. A faint undulating line appears to extend up the crown and may represent the tail. The crown's bottom edge is visible on the forehead and neck. The face is ovoid with full cheeks and a small chin. The facial features are worn but evident. The ears are far back on the head and protrude slightly. The long, narrow beard is fully attached to chest.

The cloak has a high, stiff, projecting edge along the shoulders, like **41**. This figure wears a broad collar with three bands, most visible on the left side of the chest. The remnants of a counterbalance are on the upper back; the incised decoration shows three vertical bands. Each band is divided into rectangular blocks, each with three to five incised diagonal lines. The chest is

recessed around the hands and attributes. The right fist has three incised lines that delineate the fingers. The thumbs are on top of the fists. The right fist holds the flail and the left fist holds the crook. Four incised horizontal lines appear just below the flail shaft's midpoint. The ends of the crook and flail extend below the fists and terminate at the same point. The body is well defined beneath the cloak, including curved buttocks and legs with rounded thighs and calves. The feet rest on a small, trapezoidal plinth with thin, projecting sides from which a thick tenon extends outward.



48. Osiris

H: 7.9cm; W: 2.3cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 30.03 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9955

Provenance: Prospection, May 17, 2007. See **14** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, alternately smooth and pitted, small patches of bronze disease but mostly intact. The feather strands may be cold-worked on the left. The top of the left feather and part of the tenon are broken and are not extant. The right feather and and right shoulder are chipped.

Same type as **46**. The feathers' horizontal striations are evenly and widely spaced. No ram horns are discernible. The uraeus is large and the thick tail curves up the crown. The crown's bottom edge is visible at the back of the head. The figure's eyes are deep depressions. The ears are small and are set far back on the head. The beard is a short, conical protrusion, and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The clenched fists touch at the knuckles. A small striation partially divides each fist, perhaps to represent thumbs. The right fist holds the flail and the left fist holds the crook. Four incised lines at equal intervals decorate the crook's shaft. The tail ends of the crook and flail do not extend below the fists. The chest is broad and the right side protrudes further than the left side to accommodate the flail. A suspension loop is between the shoulder blades. The lower body is thin and columnar. The feet rest on a thin, square plinth from which a tenon extends outward. A second suspension loop is attached to the right foot, as on **43** and **55**.

Comparanda: Osiris types with the symmetrical hand position, and no ram horns on the crowns: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 28272, 38336, 38357 (triple Osiris), pls xvii, xix; Petrie 1914, 36, no. 157a-c, pl. xxviii; Roeder 1937, §91, 94, pl. 11f-g, 14a-b; Roeder 1956, §186-188, pls 24a-c, as well as an overview of the 'middle Egyptian' type (§224); Gubel and Oost 1995, 93-94, nos 38-41, 43; Grenier 2002, nos, 152, 155, 159, 162, 164-167, 170-173, 176-178, 180, 182-185, 187-190, 194, 196-198 (198=triple Osiris), 200, pls xvi-xvii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-539, pl. lxix(d); Weitz 2012, type 81, nos 401-427, pl. 22b-i. See **46** for the same type but with ram horns. See comparanda for **43** for other standing Osiris figures with two suspension loops, one on the back and one on the right foot.



49. Osiris

H: 8.1cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 1.6cm
Bronze; 63.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8164; SCA 1013

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 22, September 13, 2004. Figure 49 was on the western end of the

central landmass on its northern boundary. It was situated in a layer of black silt, between two construction blocks with a lot of lead fragments nearby. Major finds were sparse nearby, but the figure was 50m north-west of a large accumulation of building stones uncovered in excavation H9. ZC: NEE but near H9 (Byzantine). DistN: 60m north-west of **151** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The majority of both feathers and the uraeus are broken and are not extant. Many parts of the body are chipped, especially the shoulders, legs, and feet. Part of the back pillar near the top is shallow; the area either marks the position of a suspension loop (not extant) or it was reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **46**. Ram horns are not identifiable. The face is oblong with ears set far back on the head. The beard is narrow and pointed at the tip; it is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The right fist holds the crook and the left holds the flail like **44** and **50**-**52**. The left thumb is above the left fist. The figure has a long, narrow back pillar. The legs are relatively undefined. The feet rest side-by-side.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132, 294, no. 185; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 319, no. 185; Weitz 2012, 627, type 81, no. 402, pl. 22g.



50. Osiris
H: 10.3cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 2.1cm
Bronze; 57.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6925; SCA 982

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 57, October 15, 2003. Figure 50 was on the eastern half of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, 18m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was near a lead weight (H6927), another lead object (H6926), and a large bronze ring (H6859). Finds were relatively sparse; the closest artefact to those described above was a whetstone (H4231) 10m north-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 17m south-west of **124** (offering bearer).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The crown feathers are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **46**. Part of the left feather sits at the crown's base. Ram horns are not identifiable. The uraeus is a rounded protrusion and the left ear is worn but distinguishable. The beard is long and broad, and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The chest is recessed around the fists. The right fist holds the crook and the left fist holds the flail like **44**, **49**, **51**, and **52**. The left side of the chest protrudes further to accommodate the flail. The short ends of the crook and flail extend below each fist. The buttocks curve outward slightly. The feet rest side-by-side; a small protrusion on the underside may be a worn and damaged tenon.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132, 294, no. 184; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 319, no. 184; Weitz 2012, 624, type 77, no. 392, pl. 21d.



51. Osiris*
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 9.1cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; Weight not available

Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2700; SCA 411

Provenance: Excavation, May 29, 2001. H1: A, 0. Sieve zone 110/115, -DD/-DH. Figure 51 was on the western side of the central landmass, roughly equidistant from the northern and southern boundary lines. Finds were relatively scarce and consisted primarily of construction elements. Figure 51 was next to a fragment of a stone sphinx (H1199); the next closest artefact was a pink granite construction block (H2378) 13.5m north-east. ZC: NEE; main temple zone, 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 46m north-west of **195**(cat).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Alternately smooth and pitted. Shiny, probably from cleaning. Mostly intact. The crown feathers are broken and are not extant, and the crown corroded to a narrow point.

Same type as **46**. Traces of the feathers are visible but ram horns are not identifiable. The uraeus is a small rounded protrusion. The figure has a triangular face with a pointed chin. Shallow indentations mark the eyes. The beard is narrow, long, and is attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The right fist holds the crook and the left fist holds the flail like **44**, **49**, **50**, and **52**. The short ends of the crook and flail extend below each fist at a sharp angle. The lower body is thin and straight. The feet rest side-by-side and a short tenon extends outward from the underside.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132, 294, no. 180; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 319, no. 182; Weitz 2012, 624, type 77, no. 391, pl. 21a.



52. Osiris

H: 6.0cm; W: 1.7cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; 12.5 grams

Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8520; SCA 1031

Provenance: Excavation, September 20, 2004. E9: E, -8. Figure 52 was on the landmass north of the Grand Canal, 5m from the large, rectangular, west-facing mole. It was next to **258** (animal). This particular area, and the wider zone, is characterised by a number of large-scale statuary fragments, construction blocks, and paving stones. ZC: late 7th-5th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small amount of bronze disease, mostly intact. The feathers' edges, the front of the feet, and the front of the plinth are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **46**. The uraeus is a small protrusion. The face is oblong with a defined chin. The ears sit just behind the crown's feathers. The beard is short, narrow, and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The right fist holds the crook and the left fist holds the flail like **44** and **49**-**51**. The left elbow extends down further than the right elbow. A double strap suspension loop rests between the shoulders. The buttocks protrude slightly but the legs are relatively undefined. The feet rest on a thin, square plinth from which a short tenon extends outward.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132, 294, no. 186; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 320, no. 188; Weitz 2012, 627, type 81, no. 403.



53. Osiris

H: 6.5cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 1.6cm
Bronze; 16.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6791; SCA 966

Provenance: Excavation, October 10, 2003. E7: A, 4. Figure 53 was on the central landmass, west of the main temple area and 24m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was next to ten bronze coins (H6804), and was 2m south of a piece of worked bone (H6750). Coin H6804_2 is Ptolemaic2. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 23.5m south-west of **277** (horn).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The crown's top and sides, as well as the plinth's edges, are broken and are not extant. The tenon is reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **46**. Some striations decorate the crown feathers. The uraeus is an oblong protrusion. The figure's face is oblong with shallow indentations for the eyes and a slight protrusion for the nose. The ears sit behind the crown feathers. The beard is narrow and is fully attached to the chest. The shoulders are high, but the cloak rests flat. The figure's thumbs rest on top of the fists, gripping the attributes and touching in the middle. The chest is recessed. The left fist holds the crook and the right fist holds the flail. The right side of the chest protrudes further than the left to accommodate the flail. The ends of the crook and flail hang below the fists. The crook's hanging end is almost twice as long as the flail's hanging end. The figure has a narrow back pillar. Two suspension loops flank the top of the back pillar, their holes filled with corrosion product. The buttocks protrude slightly but the legs are relatively undefined. The feet rest on a thin, square plinth from which a short tenon extends outward.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132, 294, no. 183; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 319, no. 183; Weitz 2012, 627, type 81, no. 401.



54. Osiris

H: 8.3cm; W: 2.3cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 24.12 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9957

Provenance: See **14** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. Sections of the crown and the uraeus' face are broken and are not extant. The left arm and lower body are reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **46**. Ram horns support the crown feathers. The horn is best preserved on the right; it has a deeper curve than usual and lacks the normal spiral curvature. The uraeus has a large, oblong body. On the figure's face, small indentations mark the eyes and mouth, while the nose protrudes slightly. The ears sit below the crown's horns. The beard is long and is in the shape of an inverted triangle; it is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The left fist holds the crook and the right fist holds the flail. The crook's shaft has several horizontal striations at evenly-spaced intervals. The ends of the crook and flail hang below the fists to mid-thigh. The lower body is corroded and narrows to a point below the knees.

Comparanda: For Osiris figures with the symmetrical hand position wearing a crown with horns, see the comparanda for **46**. Similar horns to this figure's are on Grenier 2002, no. 144, pl. xvii.



55. Osiris

H: 7.5cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 20.64 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9936

Provenance: Prospection, May 14, 2007. Figure 55 was on the northern part of the south-eastern landmass, 5m from its northern boundary line. The closest artefacts to this object were those near and including **91, 93-94** (males) and **194** (canine ear) 5m north-west and those near and including **238-240** (lions) 5m south-west. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. The crown feathers are broken along the edges, the uraeus is not extant, and the suspension loops are broken, although traces remain. The crook and flail are reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **46**. A small circular indentation may mark the position of a uraeus that was made separately. The beard is short and narrow and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak rests flat against the shoulders. The left fist holds the crook and the right fist holds the flail. The tail ends of the crook and flail do not extend below the fists. The remains of a large suspension loop are situated between the shoulders. The feet rest on a thin, square plinth. The front right corner protrudes outward, possibly because it originally supported a suspension loop, as on figures **43** and **48**.



56. Osiris

H: 7.4cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 21 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9937

Provenance: Prospection, May 14, 2007. Figure 56 was on the eastern half of the southeastern landmass, 21.5m from its north-east boundary. It rested under 20cm of sediment on a black sandy layer and it was 3m west of two thin, curved bronze bars (H9963). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 90m south-east of **92** (male head).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The top of the crown and the right feather's bottom edge are broken and are not extant. A scratch or fracture runs down the right side from the wrist to mid-calf.

Same type as **46**. A trapezoidal shape rests at the top of the crown, probably a support for a sun disc. The uraeus is an oblong protrusion. The figure has a worn but discernible nose and large ears that sit behind the crown. The beard is short and broad, and is fully attached to the chest. The head, the crown, and the beard are large in proportion to the body. The cloak lies flat against the shoulders. The left fist holds the crook and the right fist holds the flail. The ends of the crook and flail hang below the fists. The tail end of the crook is shorter and curves left. The lower body is thin and straight. The feet rest side-by-side. A short tenon extends outward under the feet.

Comparanda: For Osiris standing, with the symmetrical hand position and a crown without ram horns, see the comparanda for **46**. Osiris wearing the *atef* with a sun disc: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38253 (asymmetrical), 38262 (crossed), 38263 (asymmetrical), 38265 (crossed), 38274, 38286 (crossed), 38289 (asymmetrical), 38313, 38316, 38319 (crossed), 38325, 38327, 38331, 38333, 38335 (crossed), 38337 (symmetrical), 38338, 38351, 38356 (two

figures), pls xvi-xviii; Roeder 1936, §98-101, pl. 11k-l, 12h; Roeder 1956, §204-212, figs 221-225, pls 26c-d,h-i,k, 28c-d,f, 78a; Steindorff 1946, no. 374 (head fragment), 375 (arms crossed), pls lxvi-lxvii; Gubel and Oost 1995, 95, nos 49-51, three Osiris figures, two with asymmetrical positions and one in a symmetrical position; Grenier 2002, nos 127, 155, 163, 177, 179, 196, 199-200, 203-204, pls xvi-xvii (all symmetrical except for 199, 203-204, which are fragmented and/or worn beyond discernment); Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 182-185, no. 3.10 (symmetrical); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-114-115, 218, 272, 450, 463, 473; Jørgensen 2009, 34-35, no. 9 (symmetrical); Weitz 2012, nos 407, 456, pl. 22d (both symmetrical), nos 1622-1624, 1660, 1663.



57. Osiris

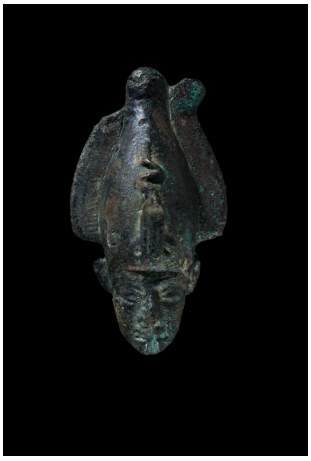
H: 8.6cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.9cm
Bronze; 31.55 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10102

Provenance: Prospection, May 18, 2007. Figure 57 was in a canal east of the Central Port, roughly equidistant from the boundaries of two eastern landmasses. The closest artefacts were figure **64** (Isis) and its neighbouring finds 2.5m south. ZC: near excavation zone J1, mid 5th- early 4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but intact. The edges of the feet are chipped.

The figure represents Osiris, cloaked, wearing the white crown, and holding the crook and flail with the fists directly opposite each other in a symmetrical position. A gash at the front of the crown may mark the position of the uraeus. Small curves represent the ears. The beard is thin and columnar and is fully attached to the chest. The cloak's collar is stiff and extends outward, although not as dramatically as on **41** and **47**. The left fist holds the crook and the right fist holds the flail. The attribute ends hang below the fists, terminating at the waist. A long vertical section of the back from the neck to the feet is slightly raised, but this raised section is interrupted by the outward curve of the buttocks. The lower body narrows at the knees slightly and then flares outward again. The feet rest side-by-side. A short, worn tenon extends outward under the feet.

Comparanda: Osiris, white crown, symmetrical hand position: Grenier 2002, nos 135-137, pl. xvi; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-273, pl. liii(a); Weitz 2012, type 77, nos 393-394, pls 21b-c (**50** and **51** were included in this type but were mis-assigned). For other Osiris bronzes with the white crown, but with different hand positions (and sometimes different attributes), see the comparanda for **59**.



58. Osiris*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 5.5cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 2.0cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6303; SCA 926

Provenance: Excavation, September 28, 2003. E3: C, 10. Figure 58 was on the northern edge of the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass. It was near a gold earring (H6304), one bronze coin (H6307), and a lead token (H6365). Coin H6307 was Ptolemaic6. Figure **36** (child deity) and the coins near it were within 2m to the north-west. To the west of figure 58 (and 36), there was a fairly dense scatter of late Ptolemaic ceramic material about 6x4m wide. Most of the sherds dated to the late late 3rd-2nd c.

BC and were produced locally. ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Slightly corroded, porous on the back, not intact. It is broken at the neck; only the head is extant. The right feather's tip is also broken and missing. Parts of the crown and mouth are chipped.

The fragment represents Osiris wearing the *atef* crown. The head is large and would have been part of a figure similar in size to **41**, **46**, and **47**. Thin, fine, horizontal striations decorate the right feather and part of the left feather. The uraeus has a long body, defined from the hood, with a coil to either side. The tail curves twice and then extends up the crown in a straight line. The crown's bottom edge extends straight across the forehead. The face is narrow with a pointed chin. The eyes are large and are executed in comparatively high relief. The nose is straight with a slightly pointed tip, and the mouth is delineated by a strong, clear line. The ears, large and protruding, are positioned below the crown and the flanges and rims are clearly delineated.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 132-133, 294, no. 181; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 148, 321, no. 194; Weitz 2012, 922, type 80-82, no. 1576.
Comparanda: For Osiris wearing the *atef* crown without horns, see the comparanda for figures **41** and **48**. Similar fragmented heads: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38285; Roeder 1956, §183b-c, pl. 21f,k; Gubel and Oost 1995, no. 52 (does not say whether the crown has horns or not); Berman and Bohač 1999, 433-434, nos 330; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-177, pl. xliii(a); Jørgensen 2009, 40-41- no. 12 (but with ram horns); Weitz 2012, no. 1639b.



59. Osiris

H: 5.0cm; W: 1.3cm; D: 1.5cm
Bronze; 41.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6831; SCA 1146

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 87, October 13, 2003. Figure 59 was found near the western edge of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is broken at the neck; only the head is extant. The top of the crown, the majority of the uraeus, half of the nose, and part of the beard are broken and are not extant. The right ear is reduced by corrosion.

The fragment probably represents Osiris wearing the white crown. The uraeus' outline is preserved, and the tail extends up the crown in a straight line. The bottom edge of the crown extends across the forehead. The eyes are deeply cut, perhaps for gilding. The flange and rim of the left ear are clearly delineated and an indentation marks the inner ear. A similar indentation survives for the right ear. The upper half of the beard is preserved.

Comparanda: Schoske and Wildung 1992, 126, no. 86. For examples of Osiris wearing the white crown with the symmetrical hand position, see **57**. Other positions: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38247 (asymmetrical), 38291 (crossed), 38295 (crossed), 38299, 38303 (crossed), 38322 (asymmetrical), 38324, 38327 *ter*, pl. xiv; Roeder 1956, §181, fig. 189; Steindorff 1946, nos 368 (arms crossed), 369 (asymmetrical), pl. lxvi-lxvii; Berman and Bohač 1999, 431-432, nos 326 (crossed); Grenier 2002, no. 139; Weitz 2012, type 78-79, nos 395-398, 1670, pls 21e-h. As Min: Steindorff 1946, no. 533, pl. lxxxiv. Pharaohs wearing the white crown: Roeder 1956, §352e-f, 355c,e,g, fig. 372, pl. 44a,d-f; Hill 2004, nos 13 (TIP-11 pl. 20), 54, 56, 57, 62 (K-8, pl. 37), 99 (TIP-17, pl. 26), 127 (LPPt-6, pl. 54), 159, 172-174, 176-177, 199, 221, 223, 232, 263, 300; 2007, 54, 205, no. 22, figs 28-29; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-258, 284, pl. xlix.



60. Probably Osiris

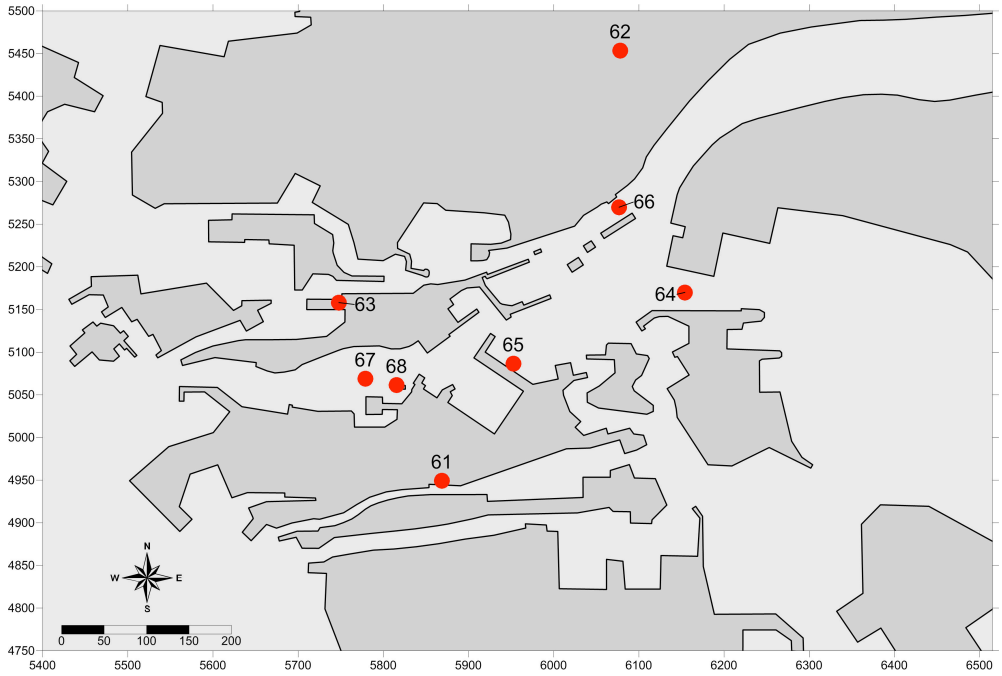
H: 19.0cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 2.9cm
Bronze; 433 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9404

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 18, October 5, 2004. Figure 60 was 12m east of the long rectangular island in the East Passage and was 30cm below the surface. The closest artefact was a bronze chest handle (H9190) 2m south. The wider area had a large number of metal finds and anchors. The artefacts were in a stratum 10-15cm thick, under a 40cm layer of coarse sand and above a layer of thick, hard clay. This specific context is pictured in Maps 3-4 in Meadows 2011. The prospection zone, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. See Goddio's comments in Meadows 2011, 98. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 5m west of **26** (child deity).

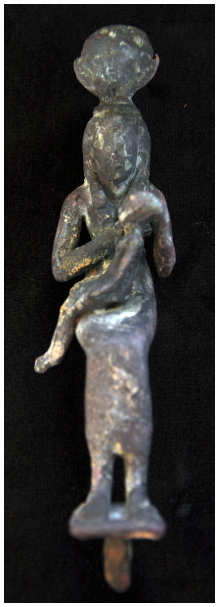
Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, slightly porous, not intact. The figure is broken at the waist and only the lower body is preserved.

The fragment represents the lower body of a cloaked figure, probably Osiris. The lower body narrows at the knees and flares out again at the calves. The feet rest side-by-side. A long tenon extends outward beneath the feet.

Comparanda: The most common standing Osiris types are noted above, under the comparanda for **41, 46**, and **48**, but for these and further standing types, see, for example, Weitz 2012, types 77-82, 85-86, nos 391-448, 456-508, pls 21-23, 24f-j, 25.



Catalogue Map 6. Isis



61. Isis

H: 15.5cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 5.0cm
Bronze; 240.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11348

Provenance: Prospection U61, buoy 42, May 2, 2009. Figure 61 was found on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary, during prospection around the M3 excavation zone. The prospection uncovered a number of bronze nails, Ptolemaic ceramics, coins, and figures 61 and **81** (pharaoh). Figure 61 was under 20cm of a shell-filled sand and rested on a silty sand layer. A lot of lead fragments occupied the zone. The figure was 2m north-east of a cluster of locally produced Ptolemaic ceramics and 2.5m east of **125** (theatre mask), all of which were in zone M3, some at deeper levels. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). ZC: near zone M3, 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m.

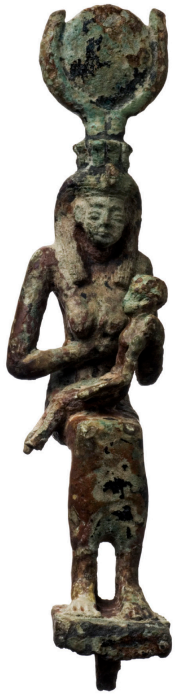
Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The tip of the left horn, Isis' outer left toes, sections of the plinth, and the tenon's underside are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents Isis, seated, wearing the Hathor crown, and holding a child deity. The crown's cow horns cradle the sun disc. At the join between the two horns, two small holes are visible, one at the front and one at the back at the same level, perhaps for a separate attachment. The horns rest on a plain circular modius. The figure wears a tripartite wig that frames the oblong face. Shallow indents mark the eyes, a slight protrusion indicates the nose, and a small line represents the mouth. Both ears are preserved, the left being larger and more prominent. The breasts are full. The right arm crosses the chest and the right hand holds the left nipple, while the left hand supports the child deity's head. The fingers are well defined. The figure wears a long, form-fitting dress that ends just above

the ankles. The legs below are articulated separately. The feet rest on a thin, square, solid plinth. The toes are defined on both feet. A tenon extends outward from the plinth's underside.

The child deity sits on Isis' lap perpendicular to her body. The child has a thick curling sidelock; the curl faces outward. A pointed protrusion marks the nose. The arms rest at the figure's sides. The hands join to the thighs and the right hand appears to be palm down. The child is nude. The figure has a shallow navel and a rounded belly. A small amorphous protrusion marks the genitals. The legs are joined until mid-calf where they are articulated separately. The feet are then joined by a thin strip of metal. The lower legs and and feet hang free over Isis' right thigh.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39312-39318, 39321-39324, 39326, 39328-39333, pls lxi-lxii. Har-pa-khered has a different arm position on 39324, where his left arm grasps Isis' right arm. Petrie 1914, 35, no. 148h-j (silver), 148k (bronze), 148m (bronze), pl. xxvi, xlvi (all small, with suspension loops); Roeder 1937, §140-148, pls 20e-h, 21, 22a-d; Roeder 1956, §303, 305-310, figs 301, 304-316, pls 34b-e,i,k-l, 35, 36a-f,i,k-m, 80b; Steindorff 1946, nos 388-392, 393 (two uraei flank the vulture), 394, 399-400 (both silver, suspension loop at back), pls lxix-lxx; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 122-123, no. 83; Gubel and Oost 1995, 96-97, nos 55-58; Berman and Bohač 1999, 430, 479-480, nos 324, 374-375; Berman and Bohač 1999, 430, no. 324; Page Gasser 2001, 61-69, nos 15-17, pls 15-19; Grenier 2002, nos 74-98, pls ix, x (on no. 98 Har-pa-khered wears the double crown); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-16, 108-110, 179 (the latter has a strut on the arm), 215, 265-268, 295, 454, 464, 515, pl. xxv(d). xliii (b), l(b); Hill 2007, 149-151, 211, no. 57; Jørgensen 2009, 176-179, nos 59.1-59.2; Weitz 2012, type G12, nos 1162-1204, 1745, 1751, pls 56, 77b, including **62** and **63**. Lead: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 30334. Wood: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39335-39336, pl. lxii. In these publications, where the wigs are described or are visible, I have excluded examples of the seated, suckling Isis type that wear the full, echeloned wig. All Thonis-Heracleion examples wear the tripartite wig.



62. Isis*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 18.0cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 1.8cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9188; SCA 1093

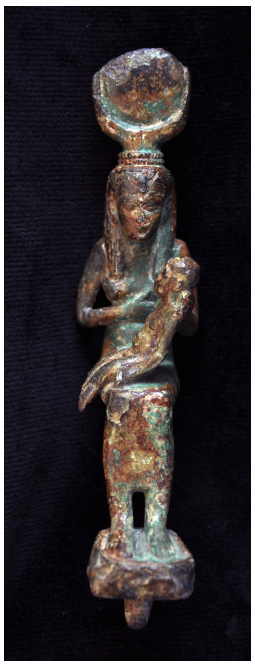
Provenance: Prospection, buoy 34, October 4, 2004. Figure 62 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 100m north-west of the edge that borders the North Canal. The closest recorded artefact was a bronze coin (H9542), 4.5m north-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 6.5m south-west of **42** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact with some detail. Isis' feet, with the attached base, were broken at the ankles, but were reattached. The child deity's left foot is broken and missing. The plinth edges are jagged and reduced, as is the tenon.

Same type as **61**. The crown is supported by eight small uraei set in a circle, and at least one uraeus retains fine striations on its body. In addition to these uraei, a prominent uraeus rests below the crown. Thin, even, vertical striations decorate the tripartite wig. Isis' face is small in comparison with the body and crown. The brow ridges are defined and the eyes are executed in high relief. The nose is thin and long, while the mouth is small with well-defined lips. The ears are large and rest in front of the tripartite wig with the inner ear defined from the outer lobe.

The child deity has a uraeus on his forehead. The sidelock is thinner than on **61**. Small indentations mark the eyes and the nose is indicated by a rounded protrusion. The belly bulges slightly.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 79, 293, no. 162; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 74, 318, no. 178; Weitz 2012, 823, type G12, no. 1163.
Comparanda: For general Isis and child deity groups, see the comparanda for **61**. Examples of this type, but only where Isis has a crown support made of uraei: figure **63**; Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39312-39318, 39321-39324, 39326, pls lxi-lxii. Har-pa-khered has a different arm position on 39324, where his left arm grasps Isis' right arm. Roeder 1937, §144, 146-148, 464c, pls 20g-h, 21, 22a-d; Roeder 1956, §305i, 306d,u, 307b,c, 308c, 309b-c, 310, fig. 312, pls 35a-c, 36a,d-f,i,k-m; Steindorff 1946, nos 388-392, 393 (but two uraei flank the vulture), 394, 399-400 (both silver, suspension loop at back), pls lxix-lxx; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 122-123, no. 83; Page Gasser 2001, 61-69, nos 15-17, pls 15-19; Grenier 2002, nos 74, 77-81, 86, 88, 92, pls ix-x; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-265, 454, 464, pl. l(b); Gubel and Oost 1995, 97, nos 56-57; Berman and Bohač 1999, 430, 479-480, nos 324, 374-375; Hill 2007, 149-151, 211, no. 57; Jørgensen 2009, 176-179, nos 59.1-59.2; Weitz 2012, nos 1164-1167, 1171-1179, 1183-1188, 1191, 1195-1197, 1745, pls 56b-f, 77b. Uraeus crown: Roeder 1956, §296c (uraei alone), 296k (uraei and Hathor crown), pl. 32q, figures 290-291; Grenier 2002, no. 372; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-475, pl. lxiii(e); Weitz 2012, nos 1332-1334, pl. 68b (with Hathor crown), nos 1383-1387, pl. 69b.



63. Isis

H: 12.3cm; W: 2.7cm; D: 4.9cm
Bronze; 135.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6842; SCA 972

Provenance: Excavation, buoy 66, October 13, 2003. E9. Figure 63 was on the central part of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, at the start of the west-facing rectangular mole. The closest registered artefacts were three building slabs that were found in 2004, 2-3m east (H8495-H8497). The figure rested on fine grey sand with several ceramic sherds nearby. This particular area, and the wider zone, is characterised by a number of large-scale statuary fragments, construction blocks, and paving stones. ZC: late 7th-5th c. BC. DistN: 9.5m north-west of **52** (Osiris) and **258** (animal).

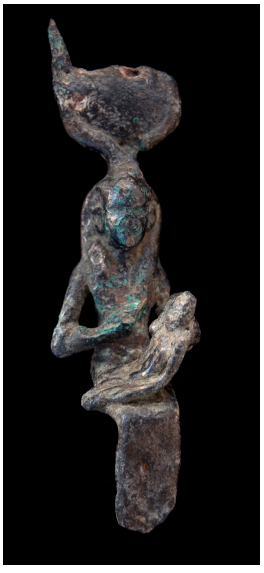
Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Slightly corroded but intact. The tripartite wig and vulture headdress design may be cold-worked. The sun disc's right side, sections of Isis' mouth, nose, and right breast, and the child deity's nose are damaged. The child deity's feet and a part of the left hand are broken and are not extant, as is part of the tenon.

Same type as **61**. The crown rests on a circular support that consists of two identical halves, each decorated with a row of small squares, probably a schematic design representing uraei, like the more detail uraei on **62**. A protrusion on the forehead may represent a vulture's head. The tripartite wig retains complex decoration, possibly representing a vulture headdress. Fine vertical striations decorate the wig. On the forehead, four bands are visible, two of which may represent the wig's edge and the natural hairline. On the back, a semi-circular inscribed line and an inscribed trapezoidal shape below may be the vulture's tail feathers. Isis' face is worn on the right, but on the left, the brow, the eye, and the cheekbone are well modelled. The ears are large with well-defined lobes and they rest in front of the wig. A sideburn is visible on the left side. The breasts are full and large. The fingers are represented on both hands; the thumbs are articulated separately. The right thumb cups the inner part of the left breast while the rest of the hand cups the underside. The left thumb rests on the child's shoulder, and the rest of the hand supporting his neck. The toes are defined on both of Isis' feet.

The child deity has a uraeus on his forehead. Shallow indentations mark the eyes. The chin is pointed and the ears are small. The figure

has heavy, fleshy pectorals with a prominent belly and a small navel.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 79, 292, no. 148; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 74, 319, no. 179; Weitz 2012, 822-823, type G12, no. 1162, pl. 56g.
Comparanda: For general Isis and child deity groups, see the comparanda for **61**. Examples of this type, but only where Isis wears a similar vulture headdress: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39312-39318, 39321-39324, 39326, 39328, 39330, pls lxi-lxii. On 39315 and 39324 two uraei flank the vulture. Roeder 1937, §144, 146-147, 470, pls pls 20g-h, 21, 22c-d; Roeder 1956, §305g (1), 305i(1,5,15,18), 306o-p,t, 307, 309-310, fig. 312, pls 35a-e, 36d-f,i,k-m; Steindorff 1946, nos 388-392, 393 (for 393 two uraei flank the vulture), 394, 399-400 (both silver, suspension loop at back), pls lxix-lxx; Page Gasser 2001, 61-68, nos 15-16, pls 15-18; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 122-123, no. 83; Grenier 2002, nos 74, 77-81, pls ix-x; Hill 2007, 149-151, 211, no. 57; Gubel and Oost 1995, 96-97, nos 55-57; Jørgensen 2009, 176-178, no. 59.1; Weitz 2012, type G12, nos 1164-1166, 1170-1177, 1179, 1182, 1188, 1195-1196, pl. 56b,d-e. A separately crafted vulture headdress with incised detail: Berman and Bohač 1999, 495-496, no. 392, fig. 44, colour pl. 44; Jørgensen 2009, 238-239, no. 83. See also Roeder 1956, §296f, pl. 34a for a detailed example with spaces for inlay. For a similarly schematic treatment of the uraei on the headdress, see Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39323, 39325, pl. lxii.



64. Isis

H: 17.2cm; W: 4.4cm; D: 3.9cm
Bronze; 251 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10145

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 24, May 19, 2007. Figure 64 was in a canal east of the Central Port, roughly equidistant from the boundary lines of two eastern landmasses. The figure rested 40cm below the surface in a silt layer; the silt layer was under a layer of sand and limestone stones 30cm thick. It was near a decorated bronze clasp (H10173), a fragment of a bronze oil lamp (H10144), and was within 2m of two bronze coins (H10129). Coin H10129_1 is Ptolemaic3. Figure 64, the oil lamp fragment, and coins were 40cm below the surface. ZC: near excavation zone J1, mid 5th- early 4th c. BC. DistN: 2.5m south of **57** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. Isis and the child deity were modelled separately. A large square outline on Isis' lap marks the position where the child was attached, either in wax before casting or by casting-on post-production. A vertical raised line runs from the tenon on Isis' buttocks to mid-calf; its placement would be odd for a mould line but its appearance is similar. Traces of gilding survive on the tripartite wig, Isis' chest, and on the child deity. The left horn, part of the sun disc, and Isis' nose and feet are broken and are not extant. Chips of varying sizes mar the sun disc's surface and Isis' face and body. Isis' upper arms are reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **61**. The Hathor crown rests directly on the head. The figure has an oval face with a wide forehead. Indentations for the eyes are almond-shaped and are very deep-set; the eyes were probably gilded. The bridge of the nose is visible. The ears are large and prominent, framed by the tripartite wig. Isis' buttocks curve outward and there is a short, triangular, thin tenon beneath them.

The child deity is thin and simply modelled. The sidelock is large and extends far from the head. Two round, shallow indentations mark the eyes, a triangular wedge marks the nose, and a single curving line represents the mouth. A line across the forehead suggests that the child wears a skullcap. A large circular indentation marks the navel but the genitals are difficult to distinguish.



65. Isis

H: 9.8cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 2.8cm
Bronze; 96.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6901; SCA 978

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 83, October 15, 2003. Figure 65 was in the western end of the Central Port, 7m from the large mole that juts into the Grand Canal. It was under 20cm of sand and some ceramic sherds, and it was near an unidentified piece of bronze (H6912). A large number of shipwrecks were north-east of this figure. ZC: NEE. DistN: 4m south-west of **137** (lion-headed goddess).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small amounts of bronze disease, some orange corrosion product, not intact. Like **64**, the child deity was separately modelled; a raised ridge marks the outline of the attaching segment on Isis' lap. Isis' crown was separately cast and inserted into the modius. For Isis' breasts, the artisan cut deep horizontal lines across the ends of the wig, resulting in two square, projecting breasts just below and in line with the wig. On Isis, the separately-made crown, part of the left hand, and the feet are broken and are not extant. The shoulders are reduced by corrosion. Small chips mar the face, right hip, and left leg, and small holes are on the upper right arm. The child's head and left arm are broken and are not extant.*

Same type as **61**. Isis wears a circular modius with a wide, deep hole at the top for insertion of the horns and sun disc. The figure's face is long and oval, with broad, rounded ears displayed in front of the tripartite wig. The wig is thick at the front and ends in a curve at the back. The fingers are demarcated on the right hand. A small bump under the buttocks may indicate where the figure joined to a throne.

Part of the child's sidelock remains attached to Isis's supporting left hand. The right arm rests against the his side. The navel is visible, and a ridge above the pubic area indicates the curve of the belly. A small protrusion marks the genitals.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 79, 292, no. 149; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 74, 319, no. 180; Weitz 2012, 907, no. 1500.



66. Isis

H: 8.1cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 2.5cm
Bronze; 48.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11233

Provenance: Prospection U16, April 25, 2004. Figure 66 was between the northern landmass and the long rectangular island in the East Passage. It was less than 2m north of a small cluster of artefacts: a fragment of a bronze bar (H11238), a lead weight (H11239), a bronze ring (H11244), two unidentified bronze objects (H11245), and a fragment of a locally-produced Late Pharaonic terracotta bowl (H11435). All were 30cm below the surface except for the bowl, which was 20cm below. Figure 66 rested on a layer of light grey sand. Large numbers of Late Pharaonic pottery were also found to the south and 3m north-west in excavation J6. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. See Goddio's comments regarding J6 in Meadows 2011, 98. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 16m north of **118** (female head).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. On Isis, the right horn, the arms, the ankles, and the feet are broken and are not extant. On the child deity, the head, the

sidelock, part of the upper chest, and the feet are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **61**. The Hathor crown rests on a thin modius. A slight protrusion on the forehead represents the uraeus. The face is oblong and small indentations mark the eyes. The curve of each breast is slight but distinguishable. The right hand is preserved where it attaches to the left breast.

The child deity's sidelock, which is now indistinguishable, causes the right shoulder to bulge outward slightly. A small protrusion marks the genitals.



67. Isis

H: 8.0cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 2.3cm
Bronze; 19.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8247

Provenance: Prospection, September 16, 2004. Figure 67 was in the Grand Canal, 21m north of the large square platform, or mole, that connects to the main temple area on the central landmass. It was situated under a construction block, but was also near a bronze coin (H8248) and a bronze mirror (H8186). The closest artefacts to these objects belonged to a cluster 3.5-6m north-west that included some limestone (H2404), a limestone anchor (H2419), several wooden stakes and construction elements (H2973-H2975, H3345, H8841), a bronze nail (H6491), and two bronze coins (H6492). Coins 6492_1 and 6492_2 are Ptolemaic2-3. ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 14.5m south-west of **297** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bright orange corrosion product and bronze disease, not intact. Part of the horns, the entire sun disc, and Isis' arms are broken and are not extant. Isis' ankles are broken and missing. The lower legs are corroded to pointed shafts. The child deity is broken across the middle at a diagonal from the right side to the left hip; the upper half of the body is missing.

Same type as **61**. The crown's horns rest on a thin, tall, rectangular support. The face is long and oblong. The tripartite wig is visible but has little definition. The breasts curve outward slightly. The right hand is preserved where it grasps the left breast. The body is extremely thin. A circular indentation on the torso may represent the navel.

Enough remains of the child's arms to show that they rested at the figure's sides, like previous examples.



68. Isis

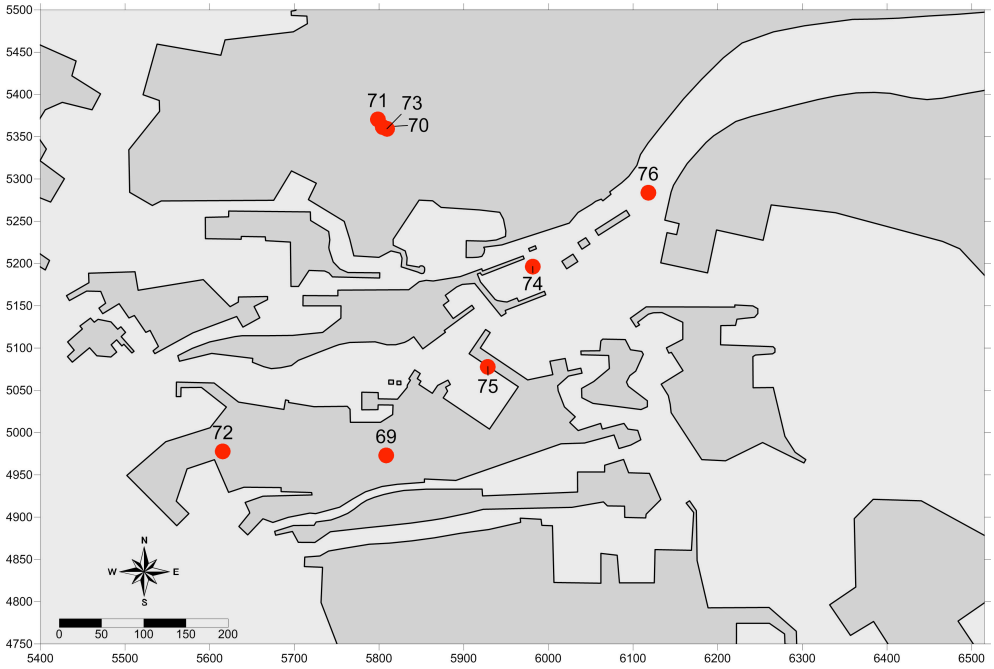
H: 6.6cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 2.0cm
Faience; 19.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2794; SCA 522

Provenance: Excavation, May 31, 2001. H1: -DJ, 115. Figure 68 was on the north-eastern part of the larger of the two square, free-standing platforms in the Grand Canal, above the central landmass in a layer of clay mixed with gravel. The platforms were much disrupted, but still preserved up to nine courses of limestone blocks in some parts. The western platform had a dense accumulation of artefacts that primarily consisted of limestone construction blocks but also some coins, jewellery (H2705-H2707), and metal vessels (H2702; H3004 -H3005). Other statuettes and amulets included **127** (feet), **147** (falcon), and **153** (falcon). The identifiable coins were Kition coins (H2728-H2729, H2732, H2745_3-4, H1917_5), Ptolemaic1-2 (H2769), Ptolemaic2 (H2710, H2713_1, 4, 6-7, 16, 19-20), and Ptolemaic2-3 (H2737). ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 2m west of 127 (feet); figures 147 and 153 were on the platform's southern end and were 3m apart.

Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Not intact. The glaze is slightly crackled and the surface is porous. The figure broke and only the head, chest, and part of the left arm are preserved. The preserved portion was also fragmented but the pieces were rejoined. Small holes, chips, and breaks are on the crown, uraeus, face, wig, and right breast. Some of the holes may date to the original firing.

The figure represents Isis wearing the hieroglyphic emblem of a throne. The uraeus is a small protrusion at the base. The figure wears a striated tripartite wig. The face is narrow, with a strong brow and almond-shaped eyes with the eyelids and cosmetic lines defined. The bridge of the nose is thin and delicate. The ears are large with detailed flanges and lobes, and are prominently placed in front of the wig. Short sideburns are visible. The figure wears a collar divided into three stacked registers, each with a string with four rectangular shapes (beads). The breasts are large and full. The nipple is defined on the left breast and is puckered. The right hand is preserved where it attaches to the left breast. The fingers are clearly defined. The left arm's position is not identifiable. The suckling pose indicates that the figure originally formed a composition with a child deity, either seated or standing. On the back, a back pillar with a flat upper edge extends from the top of the throne emblem down to the break.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 171-173, 292, no. 147; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 151, 344, no. 370.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39352-39356, 39359-39360, pls lxii; Petrie 1914, 35, no. 148c,f-g, pl. xxvi; Steindorff 1946, nos 406-407, pl. lxxi; Bastis *et al*. 1987, 74-75, no. 27; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 187-189, nos 133-135; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 100, no. 68; Andrews 1994, 22, fig. 18b; Gubel and Oost 1995, 182, nos 322-323; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-453, 509, 516, 531, pl. xliv(d)



Catalogue Map 7. Nefertem



69. Nefertem

H: 8.5cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 2.8cm
Bronze; 47.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11776

Provenance: Prospection, April 30, 2010. Figure 69 was on the central landmass, in alignment with the west wall of the main temple area and 35.5m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was near a lead miniature vessel (H11763), a lead vessel (H11764), and a lead weight (H11765). Two other lead objects (H11761-H11762) were 2.5m south. All, including figure 69, were 20cm below the surface. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 7m south-east of **207** (double rams).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Somewhat corroded but mostly intact. Part of the suspension loop is broken and missing and some damage mars the left shoulder, the left foot, and the plinth's front end.

The figure represents Nefertem, striding and wearing the lotus crown. Nefertem's lotus crown comprises three main features: two feathers at the top, the lotus below, and two *menats* flanking the lotus. On this figure, the two feathers form a single vertical cone. A large suspension loop attaches to the crown's base. Below the crown, the figure wears the tripartite wig which preserves some striations. The wig is worn but all edges are visible. The face is oblong and faint outlines for the eyes are visible including a cosmetic line on the right eye. The ears are small and rounded. The divine beard is attached to the chest. The arms rest at the figure's sides. The chest is wide and the torso is narrow with a small indentation for the navel. The figure wears a short kilt; it appears to curve upward on the left leg, which indicates that it is probably the *shendyt* kilt. The waistline extends all the way around the body and traces of striations, which represent the cloth's folds, are visible on the front. Below the kilt, the legs are articulated separately and the left leg is advanced. The toes are well defined. The feet stand on a flat, narrow, oblong plinth.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 217.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38081 (bronze), 38082-38084 (silver), 38085-38086, 38091-38095 *bis*, 38100 (faience), pl. vii; Petrie 1914, 38, no. 175a-c,e, pl. xxx, xlvi (multiple materials); Roeder 1937, §10-12, 15-18, pl. 2c-f; Roeder 1956, §21a-h,l, pls 2g-i,k-l, 3a,e,g-i; Steindorff 1946, nos 514-517, pl. lxxxiii (514 is bronze, 515-517 are silver, all have loops); Adriani 1952, 31, §5 (bronze); Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 257-259, nos 228-229; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 130-131, no. 90 (silver); Andrews 1994, 18-19, fig. 12c (multiple materials); Gubel and Oost 1995, 110-111, 187, no. 101, 367; Grenier 2002, nos 105-112 (112 is silver), pls xi-xii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-521, 524, pl. lxvi(b); Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 229, 236, nos 3.41, 3.50 (faience); Gorzalczany and Singer 2006 (lead); Hill 2007, 143-146, 210, no. 51 (large, silver); Jørgensen 2009, 66, 69, no. 18.4 (bronze); Heinz 2011, 217 (lead); Weitz 2012, type 27, nos 147, 150, 151a, 154 (bronze).



70. Nefertem

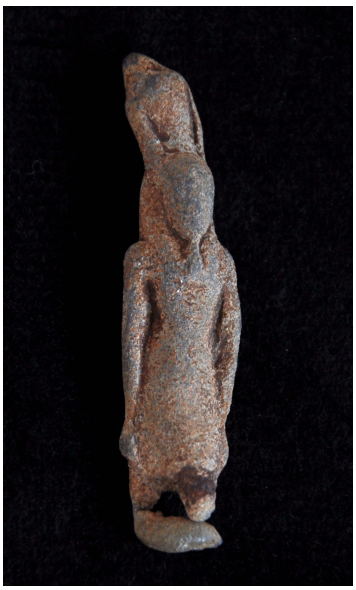
H: 9.3cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 31.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6864; SCA 974

Provenance: Excavation, October 14, 2003. G1: -F, 6. Figure was near the centre of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Mostly intact. The lower left arm is broken and missing. The suspension loop's lower half is reduced and the outer edge is chipped. Small, deep holes are around the suspension loop and on the chest. The figure is twisted at the knees.

Same type as **69**, but in lead. A shallow groove defines the two feathers. The top of the feathers is circular and flat. The face is tear-drop shaped. A large suspension loop attaches at the crown's base. The left hand attaches to the hip. A ridged line extends diagonally across the front of the kilt, which suggests it is the *shendyt* kilt.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 296, no. 209; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 191, 339, no. 323; Heinz 2011, 217.
Comparanda: For the type, see the comparanda for **69** above. For lead specifically, **71-74** below and Gorzalczany and Singer 2006; Heinz 2011, 217.



71. Nefertem

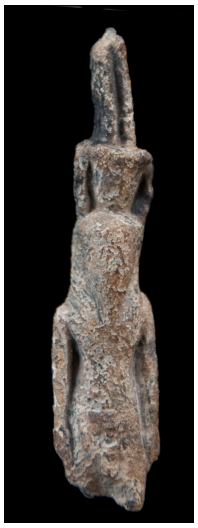
H: 4.3cm; W: 1.0cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 11.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8224

Provenance: Excavation, September 15, 2004. G1: -L, 15. Figure 71 was in the northern part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Not intact. The top of the crown feathers and the left leg are broken and are not extant. The lower right leg was broken and has been reattached, but at an angle perpendicular to the thigh. The crown is bent and leans to the right.

Same type as **69**. The face is oblong and the beard is clearly defined from the chest and tripartite wig. There is no evidence of a suspension loop. The kilt is defined but lacks detail. Despite the distortion, the left leg can be seen to be advanced.

Comparanda: For other lead examples, see the comparanda for **70** above.



72. Nefertem

H: 5.5cm; W: 1.3cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 22.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4512; SCA 426

Provenance: Excavation, May 19, 2002. H9: E, 5. Figure 72 was on the western end of the central landmass where its end curves outward into the Western Lake to form a large peninsula. It was among the remains of a structure; the majority of the finds were limestone construction blocks and coins. The coins encompass a range of dates, including the Ptolemaic and Byzantine periods. The stratigraphy in this area consisted of three layers: 20cm of sand, 20cm of hard sand, and then clay. The amulet was in the clay layer. ZC: Ptolemaic; Byzantine. DistN: 4m north-east of **151** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Not intact. The lower body below the kilt is broken and missing.

Same type as **69**, but in lead. There is a deep groove between the feathers, front and back. The face is oblong. The beard is short and pointed, like an inverted triangle. A large suspension loop attaches at the crown's base. The hanging front fold of the *shendyt* kilt is visible just above the break along the thighs. The waistband extends all the way around the body. The kilt's bottom edge curves in a shallow arc at the back. Enough remains of the left thigh to show that it was advanced.

Comparanda: For other lead examples, see the comparanda for **70** above.



73. Nefertem

H: 6.8cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 1.1cm
Lead; 18 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6854; SCA 1154

Provenance: Excavation, October 13, 2003. G1: A, 4. Figure 73 was on the south-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Corroded but mostly intact. Both legs appear stunted and slightly bent.

Same type as **69**, but in lead. The feathers are represented as a single, long, thin cone that is almost double the size of the rest of the crown. The face is oblong and the beard is short. A large suspension loop sits at the

crown's base. The kilt is discernible but lacks detail.

Comparanda: For other lead examples, see the comparanda for **70** above.



74. Nefertem

H: 3.9cm; W: 0.7cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 6.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11056

Provenance: Excavation, October 28, 2008. K7: -H, 2. Figure 74 was in the North Port, near the East Passage, 13.5m south-east of the northern part of the harbour installation (see Fabre and Goddio 2012, 85-88 for full context). The area had five distinct strata: (1) a 5cm sandy layer; (2) a 30cm layer filled with limestone rocks, sand, coral, faunal and floral residue, lead fragments, and potsherds; (3) an interface layer; (4) a 30cm layer of grey sand; (5) and a 60cm layer of thick, hard clay. Figure 74 was 30cm below the surface, in stratum 2. Strata 2 and 3 were rich in archaeological material: figure **122** (Cypriot head), 5th and 4th-century ceramic (including imports), anchors, and several metal objects, including a 4th-century Athenian tetradrachm. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: within 2m of 122 (Cypriot head).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Intact. A small chip is on the back of the lotus. The right arm is smaller and reduced compared to the left arm.

Same type as **69**, but in lead. The feathers form a single, triangular cone that curves forward. The face is oblong. The beard is short and rectangular. A large suspension loop sits at the crown's base. The kilt is discernible but lacks detail. The legs are defined, with the left leg advanced, but they are not articulated separately.

Comparanda: For general Nefertem types, see the comparanda for **69**. A very close parallel for this specific figure: Petrie 1914, 29, no. 131c, pl. xvii (bronze). Petrie's figure was on a knotted cord together with a *wadjet* eye and cowrie shells. This artefact may give an idea of how the Thonis-Heracleion figure was originally used and displayed.

Comparanda: For other lead examples, see the comparanda for **70** above.



75. Nefertem

H: 3.9cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 13.61grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10769

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 17, June 4, 2007. Figure 75 was on the eastern boundary line of the large mole that divides the Grand Canal and Central Port. It was near **213** (lizard), six Ptolemaic bronze coins (H10765), and a circular bronze pendant (H10766). Figures 75 and 213 were 25cm below the surface, whereas the pendant had a depth of 20cm and no depth was provided for the coins. Coins H10765_4 and H10765_5 are Ptolemaic2, coin H10765_1 is Ptolemaic6-7, and coin H10765_2 is Ptolemaic10. The closest artefacts to this cluster were two stone offering plates (H4198, H4295) 6m north-west. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. Most of the suspension loop and the body below the pectorals, including the arms, are broken and are not extant. A vertical gash runs down the crown's front and its sides are reduced by corrosion.

The figure may represent Nefertem. The crown, which is bulbous at the top, is probably the lotus crown but the menats and feathers are not extant. The face is oblong with shallow eyes. The tripartite wig is clearly defined and the figure wears a short, narrow, rectangular beard. The remains of a thick suspension loop attach at the crown's base. Three faint, incised vertical lines below the suspension loop may represent a streamer. A rectangular area on the back, between the shoulders, is shallower than the surrounding surface; its regular shape and size suggest that it was an intentional feature, but its function is undetermined.



76. Nefertem?

H: 8.8cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 24 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10278

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 40, May 29, 2007. Figure 76 was at the entrance of the North Canal, about 30m south of its northern boundary and 33m east of the rectangular island in the East Passage. The closest artefact was a cylindrical lead object (H10283), probably a fishing weight, 2m south-east. Both objects were under 20cm of sand. Several lead and bronze vessels were also in the vicinity, loosely scattered between 5-12m south-west. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. In this particular area, the density of artefacts decreased the further the object was from the rectangular island. See Goddio's comments regarding J6 in Meadows 2011, 98. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 6m south-east of **329** (mould).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. Both arms, the right leg, and most of the plinth are broken and are not extant. A large part of the left leg was reconstructed with dark green restoration glue in order to reattach the lower leg, foot, and plinth fragment.

Like **75,** the figure may represent Nefertem. The crown is bulbous at the top, probably because the menats and feathers are not extant. The face is oblong. The tripartite wig terminates on the back in a faint, straight line. The beard is thin and narrow. The hands are attached to the hips, which shows that the arms rested at the figure's sides. The kilt is discernible but lacks detail. Enough remains of both legs to see that they were articulated separately and the left leg was advanced, as it has been restored. The left foot stands on the fragment of a thin plinth.



Catalogue Map 8. Miscellaneous Deities



77. Amun

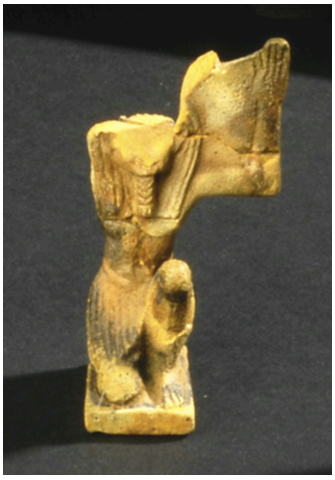
H: 3.1cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 2.3cm
Bronze; 51.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8206; SCA 1019

Provenance: Prospection, September 15, 2004. Figure 77 was in the Grand Canal near the north-eastern corner of the smaller free-standing square platform west of the main temple zone. The platforms were much disrupted, but still preserved up to nine courses of limestone blocks in some parts. The figure was 2m east of a large lead lid (H8231) and 2.5m south-east of an alabaster jar (H8208), a fragment of a 4th-century Attic skyphos (H8210), and a bronze handle (H8211). ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 4.5m south-east of **293** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small amounts of bronze disease, not intact. The figure is broken across the neck; only the crown and head are extant. The chin is chipped.

The figure probably represents Amun wearing the double feather crown. A rectangular projection at the back of the crown may have supported a vertical element (the double feathers). A shallow section on the crown's front may mark the position of a uraeus. The figure has large almond-shaped eyes, a narrow nose, and small mouth. The ears are well preserved, each with a delicately curved helix. The face is rounded with a soft chin. Damage on the chin may indicate where a beard attached.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 84-85, 295, no. 199; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 78, 320, no. 192; Weitz 2012, 894, no. 1444.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38003-38014, pl. i; Roeder 1937, §30-31, figs 28-29, pl. 4a; Roeder 1956, §54-57, pls 6d-e, 7a-e, 8a-c, 71a-c; Steindorff 1946, nos 472, 476-484, pls lxxvii-lxxix; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 140, no. 98; Gubel and Oost 1995, 104-105, nos 82-83; Berman and Bohač 1999, 426-428, nos 320-321; Page Gasser 2001, 101-104, no. 25, pls 25-27; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 254-260; Grenier 2002, nos 1-12, pls i-ii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-260, 308, pl. xlvii(d), liv(c); Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 176-177, no. 3.06; Hill 2007, 84-89, 205, no. 19, (gold); Jørgensen 2009, 18-25, nos 1-4; Weitz 2012, types 23-24, nos 122-139, 1755 (pl. 76a) pls 7e-j, 76a.



78. Shu**
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: NA; W: 3.1cm; D: 1.3cm
Faience; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3097; SCA 553

Provenance: April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Not intact. The surface is now light golden brown but it was probably a greenish glaze originally. The upper part of the head, the face, the right arm, and the sun disc are broken and missing. The left arm and back of the head were broken but have been reattached.

The figure represents Shu, kneeling, with his arms raised. The figure wears a curved tripartite wig and a braided beard. The left arm is raised, at a 90 degree angle to the body; the arms would have supported a sun disc. Flat faience fills the empty space between the arm and the position of the sun disc. The hand and fingers are detailed. The torso is narrow with a shallow navel. The figure wears a pleated kilt with a thin waistband. He kneels on a thin rectangular plinth, with the left knee raised. The toes are articulated.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38108-38122, pl. viii; Steindorff 1946, nos 534-538, pl. lxxxv; Bastis *et al*. 1987, 96, no. 40; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 274-275, nos 250-251; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 138, no. 96; Andrews 1994, 17, 19, fig. 11c; Gubel and Oost 1995, 188, no. 386; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-527; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 229, no. 3.40.



79. Neith
H: 3.0cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 2.1cm
Bronze; 37.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11632

Provenance: Prospection, April 22, 2010. Figure 79 was near the middle of the upper jetty of the North Port, near the East Passage. Figure 79 was 20cm under the surface, and was about 2m south of a loose cluster of objects that included **281** (solar disc). It was 2.5m from 281, specifically (see 281). Excavations in 2011 in sector M8 suggest that this area supported another sanctuary, based on finds of limestone construction elements, statuettes, imported fineware, and limestone animal sarcophagi. ZC: late 7th-early 5th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is broken at the neck; only the head and part of the crown are extant. The back projection and front spiral of the red crown are broken and are not extant.

The head represents a figure wearing the red crown, probably Neith. A narrow rectangular projection starts at the centre of the flat-topped crown and then rises as it extends backwards. The face is gently rounded with a small chin. The curves of the ears are also preserved.

Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38949-38958, 38962, 38967, pl. xlviii; Roeder 1937, §120-123, pl. 16a-f; Roeder 1956, §262-267, pls 30o-p, 31a-i,k, 32a-b, 79b-c; Steindorff 1946, nos 540-552, pls lxxxvi-lxxxvii; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 149-150, no. 103; Gubel and Oost 1995, 112-113, nos 106-109; Berman and Bohač 1999, 478, no. 371; Page Gasser 2001, 15-20, no. 1, colour pl. 1, pls 1-2; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 315-320; Grenier 2002, no. 115, pl. xii; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 190-191, no. 3.14; Hill 2007, 108-109, 124, 208, 212, nos 37, 60, fig. 58; Jørgensen 2009, 136-140, nos 45.1-45.3; Weitz 2012, types 135-136, nos 626-643, 1767, pls 35b-i, 76e.



80. Maat*

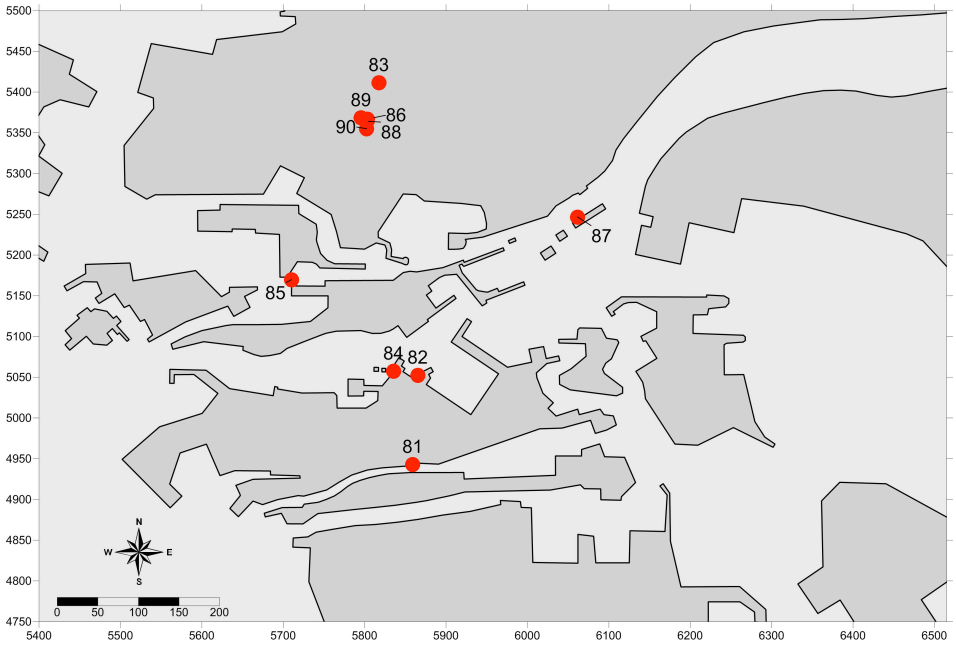
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 8.5cm; W: 1.9cm; D: 2.5cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8090; SCA 1003

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 29, September 10, 2004. Figure 80 was in a wide channel, or port, between two smaller landmasses on the western end of the site, below the large northern landmass. Figure 80 was 10m above the northern boundary line of the small landmass to the south. Finds were relatively sparse, although figure 80 was among a loose concentration of metal material over an area 2.5m wide. Small fragments of lead were abundant. Nearby registered artefacts included two fragments of a lead anchor stock (H8816-H8817), two metal ingots (H8085), a bronze pestle (H8095), a lead fishing weight (H8097), and a lead sling bullet (H8107). ZC: NEE. DistN: 35.5m north-west of **120** (Dionysus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. Maat's feather is broken and missing. Part of the base's decorative frieze is erased on the front right side. The projections below the base, perhaps tenons, are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents Maat, squatting with her knees bent. A pointed projection at the top of the head shows where the feather attached. A slight ridge extends down the back of the head; its function is unknown. The face is rounded. A slight indentation for the left eye and the curves of the ears are visible. The tripartite wig is discernible, but not well-defined. The arms and breasts are not articulated. The figure sits on a thick, solid, tall base. Just below the top edge, a decorative frieze extends around all sides. In the frieze are short, tightly-grouped vertical lines. The base narrows slightly at the front and has four large projections below the corners that may have functioned to insert this figure into a larger standard or base as part of a composite assembly.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 154, 295, no. 197; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 169, 320, no. 190; Weitz 2012, 700, type 138, no. 649, pl. 65e. Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38906, 38910, 38910 *bis*, pl. xlv; Roeder 1956, §258a-f, pls 30h-i,k, 82b-c; Steindorff 1946, no. 553, pl. lxxxv; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 118-119, no. 82; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 185-186; Weitz 2012, type 138, nos 650-653, pl. 36c. Other materials: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38907 (gold and lapis lazuli), 38908-38909 (lapis lazuli), pl. xlv; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 116-118, no. 81 (lapis lazuli). Not a standard?: Kessler 2008, 156.



Catalogue Map 9. Pharaohs, Priest, Unidentified Deities



81. Pharaoh

H: 21.0cm; W: 5.5cm; D: 5.8cm
Bronze; 1,033 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11347

Provenance: Prospection U61, May 2, 2009. Figure 81 was found on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary, during prospection around the M3 excavation zone. The prospection uncovered a number of bronze nails, Ptolemaic ceramics, coins, and figures 81 and **61** (Isis). Figure 81 was next to a limestone block and was in a compact sandy silt layer under 30cm of shell-filled sand. The figure was face-down with the lower leg sticking out above the silt layer. It was near two bronze coins and two unidentified lead objects in this layer. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). ZC: near zone M3, 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Excellent preservation, mostly intact. The circles on the crown may have been sharpened and refined with cold-working but they seem to have been part of the original wax design, as were the kilt striations and belt inscription. Attributes were made separately and are not extant. The feet are broken and are not extant. A few small holes are on the right leg, and a slightly larger one is on the waistband to the right of the inscription.

The figure represents a pharaoh in the striding pose wearing the blue crown. The blue crown is decorated with hundreds of tightly-grouped circles set in rows, each with a small dot in the middle. The crown is ridged along the top at the back and down each side with short tabs in front of the ears. A uraeus sits at the front of the crown. The coils to either side are well-defined and the tail goes up the crown in a thick sinuous line.

The crown's bottom edge is a raised line, below which is the hairline. A long streamer attaches at the crown's base. Below the attachment point, the streamer curves outward with free space between the streamer and the neck and then reattaches at the top of the shoulders; past that point, the streamer is anchored to the back and extends all the way to the kilt waistband. The face is distinctive; it is narrow with high cheekbones and a small, rounded chin. The eyes are almond-shaped and the eyelids are defined. The irises are slightly rounded and are distinct from the tear ducts. The nose is long and broad with deep nostrils. The mouth is small but has plump lips. All parts of the ears are well articulated including the lobe, the helix, and the antihelix.

The chest is broad with fleshy pectorals and small, rounded nipples. The figure holds its right hand outward and up, bent at the elbow, while the left arm rests at the side. The fists are clenched, with the thumbs resting on top. Each fist has a circular hole that extends through its length where each hand originally held an attribute. The fingers are well defined including fingernails. The torso is narrow and the belly is flat with a small navel. The figure wears the *shendyt* kilt with a thick waistband. The waistband's upper edge has a slight concave curve, emphasising the stomach above. The waistband is inscribed with characters shown in Appendix 11. Thin, even, vertical striations decorate the *shendyt*, with horizontal striations on the overfold. The legs are separately articulated, even under the *shendyt*, with the left leg advanced in the striding pose.

Comparanda: Pharaohs wearing the blue crown (varied hand positions), kneeling unless otherwise noted: Roeder 1956, §353a,g (striding), §355a, 356e, pl. 44h; Hill 2004, nos 6 (striding), 16 (TIP-15, pl. 25), 30 (LPPt-13, Amasis), 32 (LPPt-20, pl. 65, Achoris), 91 (LPPt-29, pl. 74), 100, 101 (head), 116 (long streamer), 138 (bust), 151 (seated), 153 (LPPt-32, long streamer but ends mid-shoulders, striding), 160 (raised streamer a neck), 162, 171, 183, 193 (LPPt-23, pl. 68), 195, 201 (LPPt-35, pl. 79), 212 (LPPt-8, pl. 56), 217-218, 222, 225, 230, 239, 253, 262, 268 (LPPt-33, pl. 77, striding, raised streamer but not long), 273. See also Bothmer 1960, 88-89, no. 71, pl. 67 — same as Hill's no. 32 but with more description. Large bronze bust of a bearded pharaoh wearing a blue crown: Roeder 1937, §161-166, figs 96-100, pls 22e, 23-26; Roeder 1956, §350a; Hill 2007, 140-142, 210, no. 48.



82. Pharaoh

H: 2.9cm; W: 0.6cm; D: 1.1cm
Lead alloy; 3.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3064; SCA 420

Provenance: See **19** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast. Corroded but intact. Two chips are on the crown's right side and the plinth's back left corner.

The figure represents a pharaoh striding and wearing the red crown. A small line on the forehead marks the crown's bottom edge. The face is long and narrow, and shallow indentations mark the eyes. A short beard protrudes from the chin. The figure wears a tripartite wig that terminates at the shoulder blades. The arms rest at the figure's sides with the hands fisted and the thumbs on top. The figure wears a short kilt; on the back, the buttocks curve outward slightly. The legs are separately articulated below the kilt, with the left leg advanced in the striding pose. The feet rest flat on a thin plinth.

Comparanda: Pharaohs wearing the red crown: Roeder 1956, §350d, 335b,d, pl. 44b-c; Hill 2004, nos 55 (kneeling), 103 (LPPt-36, pl. 80, kneeling) 184, 278, 298 (LPPt-7, pl. 55, kneeling).



83. Pharaoh

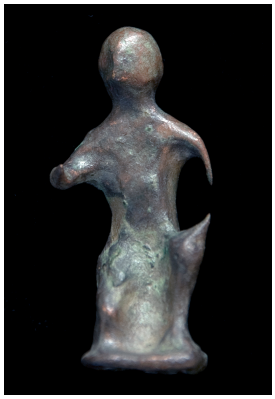
H: 6.1cm; W: 3.6cm; D: 2.6cm
Bronze; 161 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6836

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 57, October 13, 2003. Figure 83 was on the northern landmass among the blocks of a limestone structure about 35m north of sector G1. Other nearby artefacts, other than construction blocks, included a bronze coin (H6862), the cheek guard of a bronze Phrygian helmet (H6837), and a lead fishing weight (H6863). The sediment in this area consisted of 20cm of sand, 5-10cm of silty sand with pockets of beach rock, and then clay. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Somewhat corroded, lightly pitted, some bronze disease in the hollow, not intact. The depression on the back indicates that the head was hollow or held a core; the bronze shell is very thick. Only the front of the head is extant. Either the back of the head is broken, or the face served as a separately-cast element of a composite figure. Between the chin and neck a repair is visible, particularly on the left side. The face is chipped on the right brow line and the tip of the nose is broken and missing.

The figure represents a human face, possibly a pharaoh. The face is oblong with a round, fleshy chin. The eyes are close together, the bridge of the nose is sharp, and the lips are thick and plump but small in relation to the rest of the face. From the side, the face slopes sharply in relation to the neck which may suggest that the figure was originally in a striding/kneeling pose with the face lifted upwards. On the back, there is a large, thumbprint-sized depression at the middle of the head. Above the depression, there is a narrow ridge with shallow depressions to either side.

Comparanda: Bothmer *et al.* 2004, 106-107, 117 note 13; Davies and Smith 2006, 98, BCO-55, pl. xlviiic.



84. Cult Servant

H: 3.9cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 1.8cm
Bronze; 18 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3677; SCA 417

Provenance: Prospection, May 4, 2002. H4: -25, -CG. Figure 84 was in the north-western corner of the main temple area on the central landmass. Few other artefacts were found among the construction blocks in this corner. The closest were some bronze coins (H4123-H4128) and a lead weight (H4122) that were along the outer edge of the temple wall, 3m west of 84, but whether these objects were on land or in the canal is unclear. Coins H4127-H4128 date to the Macedonian Period. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 4m south of **152** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. Some bronze disease is in the socket. The left elbow is broken, leaving a gap between the upper and lower arm. Both arms are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a kneeling man, probably a cult servant. The head is round and possibly bald. The right arm is held straight out in the act of offering. The left arm rests at the side and the left hand attaches at the knee. The presence or absence of clothing is not identifiable. The figure kneels with the right leg folded underneath the body. The left leg bends at the knee with the left foot flat on the ground. The curves of the buttocks are distinguished from the legs. Below the buttocks is a small round socket. The figure rests on a thin, square plinth with a slightly concave underside.

Comparanda: Priest: Roeder 1956, §388a-b,d-e, fig. 394, pls 46d, 81e,g; Mendoza 2008, no. 36,

pl. 49. Possibly a child or child deity: Roeder 1956, §164a, fig. 152 (kneeling pose, nude), and maybe, as Roeder suggests (1956, §164b) similar to the right-hand secondary figure on Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38723, pl. xl; Steindorff 1946, no. 455 (similar leg position described, lapis lazuli).



85. Unidentified Deity

H: 8.8cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 3.5cm
Bronze; 43 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8088

Provenance: Prospection, September 11, 2004. Figure 85 was at the western entrance of a small canal above the west-facing rectangular mole on the landmass north of the Grand Canal. The closest recorded artefact was a limestone anchor (H6774) 3.5m south-east. The small waterway contained assorted artefacts including construction blocks, amphora fragments, lead weights, lead vessels, and anchors. ZC: NEE. DistN: 17.5m north-west of **255** (hedgehog).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, but mostly intact. Both arms are extensively broken and corroded, to the extent that the forearms are not extant. The feet and plinth were broken but were rejoined with dark green restoration glue. The chest is scratched and the plinth's edges are chipped.

The figure represents a seated deity. The narrow face is worn but preserves large ears. The figure wears a tripartite wig and a long, narrow, rectangular beard. The arm positions are not identifiable. The chest is bare and the torso is narrow compared to the wide shoulders. The figure wears a kilt and a thin line represents the waistband. A faint rectangular shape on the lap may be the *shendyt* fold or irregular corrosion. The legs are defined from each other but are joined for their entire length. The feet rest side-by-side on a square plinth with a tenon on the underside. The plinth's underside also has a thick triangular section at the front that may have acted as a counterweight.

Comparanda: Face, bearded deity: Steindorff 1946, no. 485, pl. lxxvii.



86. Unidentified Deity

H: 7.7cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 2.2cm
Lead or bronze; 75.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6806

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 9, October 11, 2003. Figure 86 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. Like **136** (Bastet) and **284** (double feather crown), it was on a silty layer between several construction blocks from the G1 structure. It was heavily concreted when it was found. The G1 accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast, lead or bronze. Rough, grainy, pebbly, unusual corrosion. Not intact. The headdress, the right foot, and the majority of the left leg are broken and are not extant. A large crack runs through the back of the head on the left side.

The figure represents a deity in the striding pose. It has a large projection at the back of the head, perhaps part of a crown or suspension loop. A small lump on the forehead probably marks the position of a uraeus. The division between the crown and forehead is discernible. The face is broad and the eyes are marked by shallow indentations.

The figure wears a short beard and a tripartite wig. The arms rest at the figure's sides. The shoulders are broad and the waist is narrow. The wide waistband of the kilt is visible. Below the kilt, the legs are separately articulated with the left leg advanced.

Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 38, no. 175d, pl. xxx (faience, identified as Nefertem); Steindorff 1946, no. 518, pl. lxxxiii (ivory, identified as Nefertem), no. 485, pl. lxxvii (bronze face, bearded deity); Roeder 1956, §21i,k, pl. 3b,k (bronze, identified as Nefertem); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-121, 200, pls xxxiv(c), xlv(c) (faience, identifies as Nefertem); Jørgensen 2009, 56-57, no. 15.1-15.2 (identifies as possibly Jah).



87. Unidentified Deity

H: 3.8cm; W: 0.7cm; D: 1.4cm
Lead; 10.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9052

Provenance: Excavation, October 1, 2004. J5: J, 1. Figure 87 was 2m north of the rectangular island in the East Passage. It was part of an accumulation of material 4.5m wide that included primarily anchors and fragments of Late Pharaonic pottery, much of it imported 4th-century ware. Excavation zone J5 comprised two primary upper strata, namely a 30cm superficial sandy layer followed by a layer of fine black sand varying in thickness between 10-25cm. The excavation uncovered a number of bronze ritual instruments and 5th/mid 4th-century imported fineware. ZC: 5th-mid 4th c. BC. DistN: 12m south-west of the accumulation related to **2** (child deity) and **295** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead or lead alloy. Corroded but mostly intact. The left leg is peculiarly thick in comparison to the right; perhaps some lead escaped the mould during casting. The crown is partially broken and is rounded from corrosion or wear.

Same type as **86**. The figure wears a crown but the type is not identifiable. A small suspension loop attaches at the back of the head. The arms rest at the figure's sides. The legs below the kilt are separately articulated with the left leg advanced. The feet stand flat on a thin, rectangular plinth.



88. Unidentified Deity

H: 4.3cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 13.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8167

Provenance: Excavation, September 13, 2004. G1: -G, 9. Figure 88 was near the centre of the G1 accumulation, among limestone blocks and resting on a clay layer. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Not intact. The chest and torso are heavily damaged, as if melted. It is possible that the mould broke during casting or trapped air bubbles trapped exploded, making this figure a casting waster. The head, the left arm, the left leg below the upper thigh, and the right foot are not extant. The right leg has a gash across the thigh and bends inward.

Same type as **86**. The arms rest at the sides; the left hand remains attached to the left thigh. A shallow indentation on the belly marks the navel. Enough of the legs remain below the kilt to show that they are separately articulated with the left leg advanced.



89. Unidentified Deity
H: 6.7cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 1.8cm
Bronze; 58.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6827

Provenance: Prospection, October 13, 2003. Figure 89 was found on the north-western part of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. Part of the tripartite wig on the left, the entire left shoulder, the lower left arm, and the legs below the upper thighs are broken and are not extant. A section of the left upper arm was restored with a pale green putty. Rust from the twist tie of the excavation tag is on the inner left arm. A long crack extends through the left buttock and the lower back.

Same type as **86**. The figure does not appear to wear a crown. The face is oblong. Shallow outlines of the right eye and right cheek are discernible. The right arm rests against the figure's side. A small circular indentation on the front of the right hand and another on the back suggests that the figure held an attribute (not extant) that was made separately in two pieces. The left arm reaches forward slightly but the lower arm was attached to the body; traces of the arm are visible at the waist.



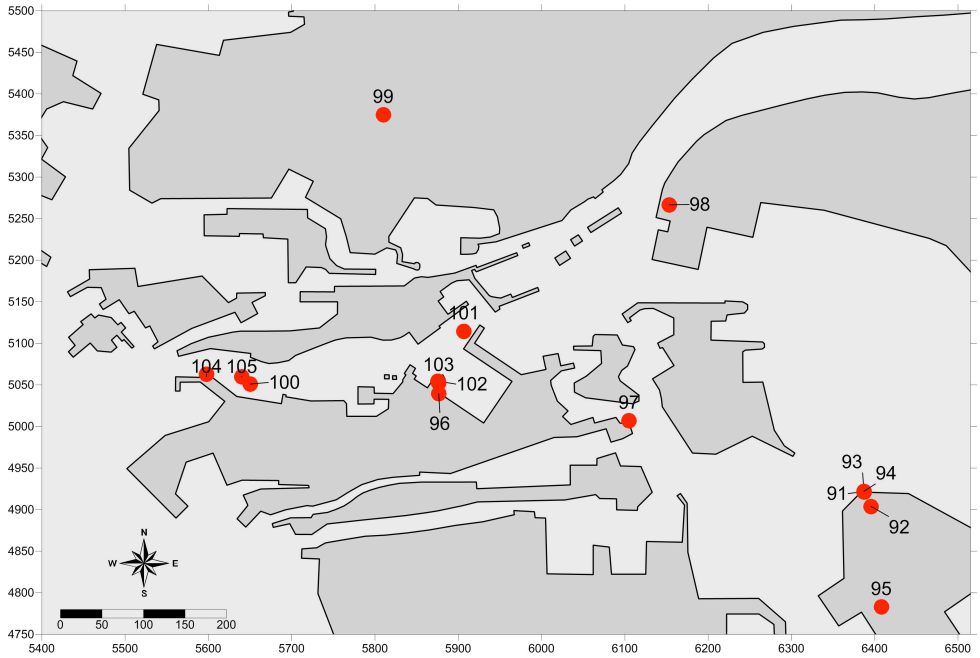
90. Unidentified Deity
H: 3.9cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 0.8cm
Bronze; 6.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8115

Provenance: Excavation, September 14, 2004. G1: -H, 0. Figure 90 was on the southern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The arms and the legs are broken and are not extant. A circular indentation on the stomach is probably the result of corrosion; it seems too large to represent the navel.

Same type as **86**. The figure does not appear to wear a crown. The body is very thin and narrow. The arms rested at the figure's sides; traces of the attachment are visible at the hips. Enough of the legs remain below the kilt to show that they were separately articulated with the left leg advanced.

Unidentified Figures and Fragments



Catalogue Map 10. Unidentified Figures and Fragments



91. Unidentified Male

H: 9.3cm; W: 4.9cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 38.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9969

Provenance: Prospection, May 14, 2007. Figure 91 was on the northern boundary line of the south-eastern landmass. It was part of a cluster of artefacts that included **93-94** (males), **194** (ear), an unidentified lead object (H9959), and a semi-circular silver object (H9986). The closest artefacts to this cluster were **55** (Osiris) 5m south-east and those near and including **238-240** (lions) 9m south. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid bronze, probably cast in an open mould. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The top of the headdress, the bottom of the left headdress element, the left arm, part of the waist, and the legs are broken and are not extant. The headdress broke down the middle but the parts were reattached with restoration glue, which is visible on the back. Much of the chest is reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a standing person with an elaborate headdress or hairstyle. The headdress is large relative to the body. It has two long, projecting elements on either side of the head. On the back, the headdress is flat whereas the head and body are slightly concave. The face is oblong with shallow indentations for the eyes and a small dark peak for the nose. The right arm stretches away from the body. The left arm's position is not identifiable. A large circular indentation on the torso may be the navel, although it is high on the torso. A large protrusion sits below the waist on the right side, but the nature of this feature is undetermined. A small, amorphous protrusion above the break may represent a penis.



92. Unidentified Male
H: 6.5cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 15.29grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9948

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 8, May 14, 2007. Figure 92 was on the northern part of the south-eastern landmass, 16.5m from its northern boundary. The closest artefact was a fragment of a Late Pharaonic ceramic basin (H9945) 3m north-east. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 12m south-east of the cluster containing **238-240** (lions).

Production/Condition: Solid bronze, probably cast in an open mould. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The top of the headdress, the right headdress element, and the body are broken; only the head and part of the headdress are extant.

Same type as **91**. The headdress' left side is preserved to its full length. The facial features are marked by two round indentations for the eyes, a small bump for the nose, and a short, straight, horizontal line for the mouth.



93. Unidentified Male
H: 6.3cm; W: 2.3cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 17.30 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9967

Provenance: See **91** (unidentified male).

Production/Condition: Solid bronze, probably cast in an open mould. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The headdress' left side, the bottom tip of the right, and the figure's body are broken; only the head and part of the headdress are extant.

Same type as **91**. The top of the headdress comes to its highest point on the far right and then slants down towards the middle.



94. Unidentified Male
H: 5.5cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 0.7cm
Bronze; 17 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9981

Provenance: See **91** (male).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The head and the majority of the body are broken and are not extant; only parts of the torso and headdress are preserved.

Same type as **91**. On this figure, the right headdress element attaches to the right arm.



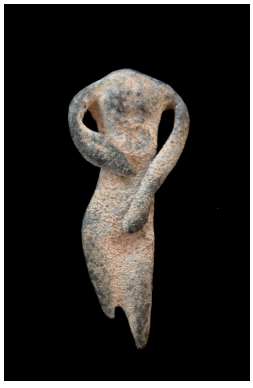
95. Unidentified Male

H: 6.7cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 74.32 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9976

Provenance: Prospection, May 15, 2007. Figure 95 was on the south-eastern landmass, 23m from the landmass' western boundary. The closest artefacts were amulet **320** (miniature offering plate) and a lead weight (H9983) 9m south-east. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid lead cast in an open mould. Thin flanges along the right side of the face show where the lead spread beyond the mould. The figure appears to be intact, but its state of preservation makes this difficult to determine. Small scratches cover the surface like brush strokes probably from vigorous cleaning.

The figure represents a standing person. It has a rounded face with a tall headdress or crown that is flat on top. A raised amorphous protrusion is where the mouth should be, but the significance of this feature is undetermined. The arms rest on the chest, facing each other but not touching. The bottom has two prominent curves, probably the legs. The back is flat with no detail.



96. Unidentified Figure

H: 2.4cm; W: 1.1cm; D: 0.3cm
Lead; 2.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3686; SCA 517

Provenance: Excavation, May 5, 2002. H4: 16, -CY. Figure 96 was in the main temple area on the central landmass, in front of the north-eastern corner. It was near **146** (falcon), a piece of gold jewellery (H3687), and a lead ring (H3688). Chipped fragments of black granite were in the area. Also nearby, within 2.5m to the west and north-east, were several construction blocks, a gold earring (H10197), a gold pendant (H3759), a lead bar (H3758), and the foot of a late 4th-century Greek kantharos (H3740). ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid lead. The long, curving arms look as if they were roughly rolled and stuck on the body. Not intact. The head and lower legs are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents a standing person wearing a garment. The figure is very thin and flat. The gender is difficult to determine. The top of the chest has two small, rounded protrusions, like breasts, but they could also be developed pectorals. The thick right arm curves and attaches to the torso, while the left arm attaches closer to the hip. The left side of the body is straight, while the right side has a pronounced curve along the hip. The garment could be a kilt or dress; the legs' state of preservation inhibits a secure identification.



97. Head

H: 3.6cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 3.1cm
Bronze; 42.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8545

Provenance: Prospection, September 25, 2004. Fragment 97 was in a narrow canal, 3.5m from the eastern end of the central landmass. The closest artefact was a fragment of a bronze ladle

(H8264) 9.5m east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 33.5m north-east of **273** (horn).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The figure is broken at the neck; only the head is extant. A deep hole is on the back left side.

The figure is very distorted but it probably represents a human head. It has a prominent brow with deeply indented eyes and a small, peaked nose. The back projects outward, which suggests that the figure had a gathered hairstyle or a headdress. The chin and jawline are defined from the slim neck, especially on the left side.



98. Eye Socket Inlay

H: 3.9cm; W: 7.5cm; D: 0.7cm
Bronze; 14.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9530

Provenance: Prospection, April 15, 2006. Attachment 98 was on the eastern landmass, 11.5m from its western boundary, next to the North Canal. It was near a part of a bronze mirror (H9531) but otherwise finds are sparse. The closest artefacts to the inlay and mirror were several lead objects 12m south. ZC: NEE, although small sondages on this landmass uncovered mostly 5th/4th-century amphora sherds. DistN: 16.5m north-east of **129** (Bes).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact.

The object is inlay used to outline the inset eye of a statue, probably the left eye.

Comparanda: Roeder 1937, §328-330, figs 187-189, pl. 41e; see §328b, pl. 44n for a mould for similar inlays; Gubel and Oost 1995, 157, nos 231-232; Berman and Bohač 1999, 191, no. 139; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-68-69, 238 (eyes and eyelashes), pl. xxviii(e).



99. Arm and Lower Body

Arm: H: 5.6cm; W: 1.0cm; D: 0.8cm
Body: H: 5.9cm; W: 2.6cm; D: 1.9cm
Bronze; arm: 14.87 grams; body: 105 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10823

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 22, June 8, 2007. The fragments were found on the north-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation, 10cm below the surface, several years after the initial excavation of G1. The accumulation, as uncovered in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small pockets of bronze disease, lightly pitted, not intact. The objects are fragments, probably from a single figure. The legs are broken at the top of the thighs and straight across the bottom, just below where they separate from each other. The arm is broken below the shoulder. The attribute is not extant.

The fragments represent the right arm and legs of an anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. The arm is straight, with no bend at the elbow. The hand is clenched in a fist with the thumb defined on the left side, which indicates that this was the figure's right arm. Two round, deep indentations are on the fist's left and right sides for the attachment of an attribute (not extant) made separately in two parts. The legs are enveloped in a garment, until they separate near the bottom of the fragment. The figure is probably female and wears a long dress that ends at the ankles. A slight protrusion on the back may be the bottom curve of the buttocks.



100. Lower Body

H: 6.6cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; 85 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8260

Provenance: Prospection, September 21, 2004. Fragment 100 was in the western end of the Grand Canal, 17m above the canal's southern boundary, near a lead vessel (H8842). The closest artefact to these two objects was a black granite weight (H6407) 5m south-east. Fragment 100 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets loosely scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area; it fell towards the western end of this object scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 13.5m south-west of **105** (arm).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Worn, shiny, lightly pitted, not intact. A white substance smudges the surface of the dress near the left foot. Only the lower body is extant.

The fragment represents the lower body of a striding female wearing a close-fitting dress. The left leg is advanced. The dress ends just above the ankles and two feet extend below the bottom edge.



101. Left Arm

L: 9.2cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 70 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H1417; HI. 49

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 314, May 14, 2001. Attachment 101 was at the east end of the Grand Canal, 11m from the tip of the large mole that divides the Grand Canal and the Central Port. The closest artefact was a limestone anchor (H2529) 7.5m south-east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 37.5m south-west of **294** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded and porous but intact. The arm was separately cast and joined mechanically to the primary figure. The arm is intact, but the figure is not extant.

The attachment represents a left arm. It has a square raised tenon at the shoulder, with a deep groove beneath the tenon's bottom edge. The arm is bent at the elbow. The hand bends upward at the wrist and is palm down. The fingers are held together and are undifferentiated except in length.

Comparanda: Separately-cast arms: Weitz 2012, nos 1292-1294, pl. 66a.



102. Right Arm

H: 13.2cm; W: 3.1cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 189 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3446

Provenance: Excavation, April 28, 2002. H4: 15, -CJ. Fragment 102 was in the north-eastern corner of the main temple area on the central landmass, about 3m north-east of the accumulation containing figure **12** (child deity) and its associated artefacts, and 3m north-west of the accumulation near figures **103** (arm), **112** (phallus), and **263** (*hemhem*). Figure 101 was near a twisted gold wire (H3444), a fragment of a locally-produced 3rd-century terracotta jug (H3449), an animal jawbone (H3445), and a quartzite grindstone (H3463) in a zone with several construction blocks. The objects described above were the closest but the whole area had a high density of artefacts, including coins, pottery, metal objects, limestone construction blocks, and other finds. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The arm was cast with a hollow cast body. The bronze shell of the body is thin and finely made. Only the arm and sections of the chest and torso are preserved. The thin bronze of the torso is fragmented with jagged edges. The attribute is not extant.

The fragment represents a right arm. The arm is bent at the elbow and the hand is fisted. A deep square socket is on the fist's left side for the attachment of an attribute that was made separately. Fragments of the thin bronze shell that formed part of the body are attached to the arm. The arm probably belonged to a seated figure; the arm bends but fragments of the body are attached to the arm for its full length, even at the wrist.



103. Left Arm

H: 10.1cm; W: 4.9cm; D: 1.6cm
Bronze; 129 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3172

Provenance: Excavation, April 27, 2002. H4: 16, -CL. Fragment 103 was on the edge of the north-eastern corner of the temple area on the central landmass, in a sandy layer 10-20cm thick, near **263** (*hemhem*) and **112** (phallus). Figure 103 was slightly west of a highly dense accumulation of artefacts. Crown 263 was on the accumulation's the south-western edge and figure 112 rested just below the accumulation; both were also in the upper sandy layer, not the clay layer below. The accumulation comprised over seventy-five bronze coins, two grey stone offering plates (H3531-H3532), several bronze and lead objects (H3073, H3079, H3440-H3443, H3484), and a fragment of a locally-produced Late Pharaonic cup (H3078). The coins included one of Evagoras II of Salamis, at least three from Kition, one from the Macedonian Period, two from the Roman Period, and one from the Byzantine Period. The vast majority, however, are Ptolemaic2 or Ptolemaic2-3. Another excavation in this area (M2) in 2009 shows that the archaeological layers decline sharply towards the south-east, indicating that the temple wall and adjoining canal may have been affected by a landslide. The objects described above were those closest to figure 103 but the whole area had a high density of artefacts. It is possible that this accumulation relates to the one 6m west containing figure **12** and its associated objects (see Volume 1, page). ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Lightly pitted, some bronze disease, not intact. The arm was cast together with a hollow cast body. The figure was either repaired in antiquity or was attached by casting on; the join has a lumpy appearance with three perforations at the seam. The torso remains are fragmented and jagged. Marine concretions adhere to the body fragment.

The fragment represents a left arm, bent at the elbow. Either the hand was unfinished or the stub of the arm is corroded. Fragments of the thin bronze shell of the torso are still attached. The body fragment is curved and extends away from the arm.



104. Right Hand

H: 7.4cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 2.4cm
Bronze; 98 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8133

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 20, September 12, 2004. Fragment 104 was on the far western end of the Grand Canal, 3.5m above the canal's southern boundary. The closest artefacts were two bronze ladles (H4631, H6411) 3.5m north. Fragment 104 was under 20cm of silty sand mixed with limestone. Ladle H6411 was between limestone construction blocks and near some amphora sherds. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 20m south-west of **169** (bird foot).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, porous in areas, not intact. Shiny, grainy, black core material fills the forearm. The upper forearm is thicker on the bottom than the top from variable rates of shrinkage or from a difference in thickness on the original wax model. The fingers are broken across the front at a downward diagonal from right to left. The thumb is reduced by corrosion and narrows to a sharp point.

The fragment represents a right hand and forearm. The figure held the hand palm down. The palm is concave with a deep depression. The thumb is articulated separately from the rest of the fingers.



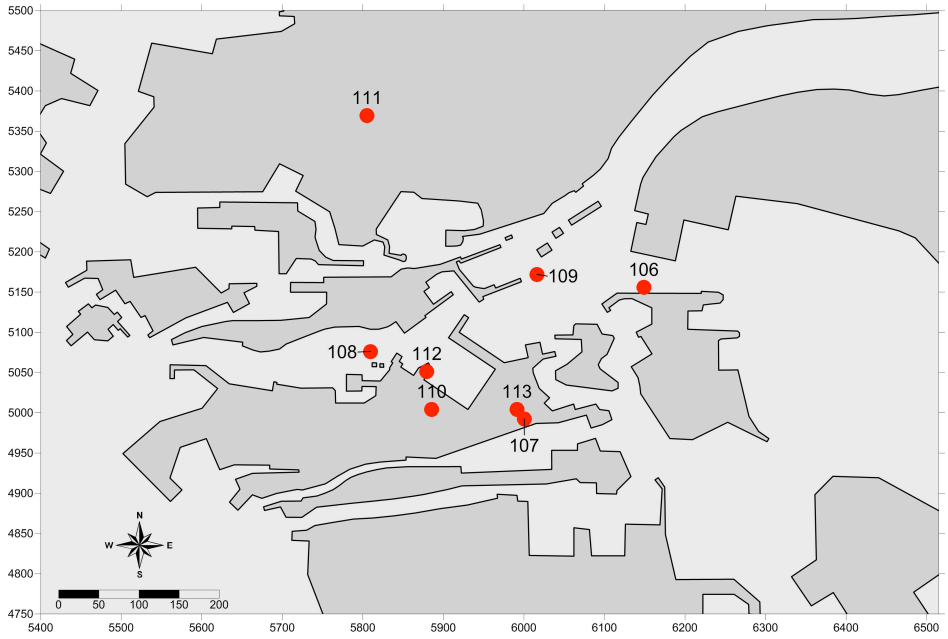
105. Arm

H: 6.9cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 95 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6703

Provenance: Prospection, October 9, 2003. Fragment 105 was on the western end of the Grand Canal, nearly equidistant from the canal's northern and southern boundaries, near an unidentified lead object (H6704) and a lead weight (H6722). Many finds were scattered to the west and north-east of 105, between 2-6m away, primarily metal vessels, weights, various lead objects, and constructions blocks. Fragment 105 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets loosely scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area; it fell towards the western end of this scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 10m south-east of **310** (bark).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead, possibly from an open mould, although the back is not completely flat; flanges of lead around the sides may represent overflow from a mould. Corroded, not intact. The object is broken at the top and near the fist or paw. Some marine concretions adhere to the top of the arm.

The fragment may be an arm. It is straight and tubular and ends in a rounded fist or paw. The bottom is flat except at the fist where a section cuts upward at a slight angle.



Catalogue Map 11. Vulvate and Phallic Figures



106. 'Baubo'

H: 2.9cm; W: 3.1cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead with metal inlay; 15.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8534; SCA 1033

Provenance: Excavation, September 23, 2004. J1: -D, -2. Figure 106 was in a canal east of the Central Port, 6.5m above the canal's southern boundary. It was on the outer western edge of a loose spread of artefacts occupying a space approximately 3x5m. The artefacts included intact and fragmented bronze ladles (H8531-H8533, H8536), a lead vessel (H8945), and ceramic vessels characterised as an intact unguentarium (H8562), a fragment of a 6th/5th-century Phoenician mortar or basin (H8563), and a plate fragment (H8564). The unguentarium and plate were both imported and were probably from the 4th century. ZC: mid 5th- early 4th c. BC. DistN: 15m south-west of **64** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Intact. Parts are inlayed with a different metal, perhaps copper or tin. The inlay on the left side of the belly is not extant.

The figure represents a nude woman seated with her knees raised and legs spread. The hair is elaborate, rising high above the forehead and ending in multiple trailing strands on the chest and back. The arms are braced on the legs. The right arm grasps the back of the right calf while the left arm grasps the back of the left thigh. The breasts are rounded and protuberant and the navel is deep and well defined. The legs are spread and the genital area is exposed. The feet are small and upraised. The buttocks form a wide, curving arc, large in relation to the figure's limbs and torso. Metal inlay outlines the underside of the breasts, runs along a curved line between the belly and pubic area, and defines the cleft of the vagina.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 311, no. 442; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 192, 339, no. 327; Heinz 2011, 216.
Comparanda: Lead: Heinz 2011, 216. Terracottas: Perdrizet 1921, pl. lxxxiv (short hair); Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 269 (but with large wreath and right hand at vulva); Dunand 1990, no. 561 (nude, long hair, but right hand at vulva), no. 568 (nude, long hair, hands on knees, but necklace and chain, and flat-topped crown); Fischer 1994, nos 831 (shorter hair, hand at vulva), 832 (long hair but small wreath and hand at vulva); Török 1995, nos 185 (large wreath but hands on knees?), 186-189 (similar but small wreath and hand at

vulva); Burn and Higgins 2001, no. 2777 (shorter hair, right hand at vulva); Syzmańska 2005, no. 49 (right hand at vulva); Bailey 2008, nos 3131-3133 (but hands raised and elaborate headdress), 3134, 3136-3138 (with wreaths and right hand at vulva), 3135 (shorter hair, armband, and hand at vulva); Teeter 2010, no. 77, pl. 28 (close parallel); Gutch 1898/1899, 72(i.g); Villing *et al.* 2013, TF.710 with bibliography. For the general type: Török 1995, 132-133, no. 90; Bailey 2008, 46-47.



107. 'Baubo'

H: 4.3cm; W: 4.2cm; D: 1.5cm
Lead; 39.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11789

Provenance: Prospection, May 1, 2010. Figure 107 was near the middle of the central landmass' eastern end, about 10m north of the small fortified port. It was associated with **216** (elephant), a lead miniature vessel (H11791), and four Ptolemaic bronze coins (H11790). These objects were on a layer of grey sand, under 25cm of black sand mixed with limestone rocks. The closest finds to this cluster were two unidentified objects in lead (H11792-H11793) and a bronze coin (H11794) 4m north. ZC: Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead. Crushed and distorted, but mostly intact. A large hole is on the back right side. The bottom edges are jagged and uneven; feet, if they were part of the composition, are not preserved. Sediment fills the hollow interior. Marine concretions adhere to the back right corner.

Same type as **106**. The hair is thick and long, extending high above the forehead and outward on the shoulders. The hands rest on the knees. The breasts are rounded and protuberant. The belly is small but rounded with a shallow indentation for the navel. The back is undecorated. The genital area is exposed but is not detailed.



108. Female Head

H: 4.9cm; W: 4.0cm; D: 2.5cm
Terracotta; 43 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H697; SCA 524

Provenance: Excavation, May 12, 2001. H2: -C, -1. Figure 108 was in the Grand Canal, 14m above the free-standing square platforms west of the main temple area, in a layer of hard, thick clay. The figure was in the southern part of a dense accumulation of over 150 artefacts in an area approximately 12x12m wide. The majority of artefacts were fragments of late fifth and fourth century pottery, imported and local, and bronze coins, mostly Macedonian, Ptolemaic2, and Ptolemaic 2-3 but also some Kition coins (H675-H677, H1412_6) and one silver and one bronze Athenian coin (H2792 and H2793, respectively). The finds were not homogenous, however; in the accumulation were also some later sherds dating to the third and second centuries, and two later coins dating to Ptolemaic6-7 (H2789_1) and the Roman Period (H2789_29). ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 12m north-west of **292** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid, moulded, fired Nile silt. Rough, not intact. The fabric is reddish-orange on the outside with a grey interior and sparse, medium-sized inclusions. The figure is broken at the neck; only the head and headdress are extant. The nose and mouth are damaged.

The fragment represents a female head. A thick band of hair surrounds the face and flares out slightly at the shoulders giving the figure a triangular appearance. A rounded flat cap, crown, or wreath rests on the hair. The hair frames a long oval face with large, protruding eyes, an effect heightened by the deep sockets below the eyes. The nose is broad, the mouth is wide, and the chin is narrow. The back is flat and undecorated. The head belonged to a nude plaque figure similar to **109**, and comparanda (below) show that she held a tambourine.

Comparanda: For a mould sibling, see Villing *et al.* 2013, TF.350. Close parallels: Török 1995, nos 208-209. Ross Thomas in Villing *et al.* 2013, cites 'similar figure plaques found at Naukratis in the British Museum (Bailey 2008, nos 3108 to 3110; Higgins 1954, 404; GR 1888,0601.113, GR1886,0401.1543, GR 1886,0401.1458), Cambridge (NA576, NA577, NA578, NA579, NA581, NA582, NA583, especially NA584), and by recent excavations at Naukratis by the Supreme Council of Archaeology, (SCA), (unpublished). Similar figures without the tambourine: Waraksa 2009, type 2: 25-30; Teeter 2010, nos 1-12, pls 1-5. For earlier (Middle and New Kingdom) nude female plaque figures, see Pinch 1993, 198-234, pls 46-51.



109. Nude Female

H: 9.0cm; W: 4.5cm; D: 3.9cm
Terracotta; 99.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11248

Provenance: Excavation, April 25, 2009. L1: 14, -A. Figure 109 was on the western end of an accumulation of finds that spanned an area about 25m wide. Most were Late Pharaonic ceramics but finds also included figures **123** (male head) and **289** (beard), a silver coin (H11638), a small lead vessel (H11288), a limestone basin (H11262), a terracotta weight (H11247), and two anchors (H11183-H11184). Figure 109 was 9m south-west of 122. Figures 123 and 289 were on the eastern end of the accumulation, and were about 2m apart; they were 30cm below the surface, whereas most of the ceramics ranged between 40-60cm below the surface. The finds were above wreck 17, but Alexandre Belov reports that the wreck had no cargo and the finds are probably unrelated to the wreck (Belov). The wreck was covered in about 70-80cm of sediment: 30cm of light sand, 20-30cm of fine grey sand, and 10-15 of ballast stones. Wreck 17: oak and acacia, carbon date: 586-543 BC +/- 46.

Production/Condition: Solid, moulded, fired Nile silt. Worn, slightly pocked, scratched, not intact. The fabric is a buff orange with medium-sized inclusions. White calcareous material covers a large proportion of the surface. The figure is not intact. It is broken at the waist and the upper body is missing.

The fragment represents the lower body of a nude standing female, of the same type of figure as **108**. The figure is modelled in relief on a plaque. The vulva is clearly defined and the figure has rounded hips. The hands are not visible at the hips, which suggests this figure, like **108**, held a tambourine. The legs are close together and the feet are positioned side-by-side on a projecting plinth that joins seamlessly to the vertical plaque. The back is broad, flat, and undecorated.



110. Phallic Cult Servant*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 14.0cm; W: 5.0cm; D: NA
Limestone; NA
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H5570; SCA 383

Provenance: Excavation, May 28, 2002. H1: -BE, 185. Figure 110 was on the eastern side of the temple area on the central landmass south of the the centre-north wall. It was near two intact terracotta locally-produced vessels, a jug (H5598) and a 2nd-century bowl (H5599), to the south-east and a lead ring (H5550) and five lead tokens

(H5551) to the south-west. Figure 110 was also 2m east of a loose accumulation of materials that included a few blocks, fragments of pottery, bronze coins, and some other metal artefacts. Most of that material was discovered in 2007 and was 20-40cm below the surface. Many of the pottery fragments date to the 3rd century BC and the datable coins are Ptolemaic2 (H5540, H10762_1-3). The area south of the centre-north wall is at a lower level than the area north of the wall and the stratigraphy is different. The stratigraphy to the south includes a compact sediment layer 10-25cm thick followed by a sandy layer filled with eroded limestone fragments (for this context, see Goddio 2007, 83, 88). ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 2.5m south-west of **140** (falcon).

Production/Condition: The surface is light brown. Carved limestone. Slightly weathered but preserves detail. Not intact. The legs below the upper thighs and the majority of the phallus are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents a cult servant carrying a child on his shoulder. The child sits with the left leg hanging down the supporting figure's left shoulder. The child is bald. The eyes and nose are large in comparison to the mouth, and the ears are articulated. The child's left arm crosses the body towards the right side. The left hand is partially hidden behind the cult servant's head. The child's right hand grasps his enlarged phallus, which protrudes above the cult servant's head. The phallus is detailed to the extent that the head and meatus are defined. Incised lines on the right hand mark the child's fingers. The child's wide, rounded buttocks are just above the cult servant's shoulders.

The supporting adult has a bald, egg-shaped head. The eyes, in relief, are large and almond-shaped, angled upwards at the sides. The nose is long and triangular, the mouth is small with thick lips, and the ears are well formed, sticking out from the head slightly. The left arm is held close to the body. The left hand grasps the child's left leg firmly. Incised lines mark the fingers. Below the left elbow and adjacent to the belly is an oblong object, the identity of which is undetermined. The adult's right arm is bent slightly at the elbow; the right hand rests against the belly. The adult's pectorals are fleshy, with a roll of fat between them and the belly. The belly is rotund and heavy with a deep, round navel. The belly is so disproportionately large that the figure appears pregnant, but the figure is male. The stump of a large, rounded phallus is visible beneath the belly. The figure's back is spare of detail but the buttocks are large and prominent especially from the side view. The thighs are widely spaced and extend forward at such an angle that makes it difficult to determine whether this figure was sitting or standing.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 311, no. 441; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 191, 308, no. 111.
Comparanda: Perdrizet 1921, pl. xxiv (child deity with pot on shoulder of shaven cult servant, broken below waist, see Bayer-Niemeier parallels); Breccia 1930, pl. L, 5(good parallel; Adriani 1952, 29, type 2, especially pl. xxv, figs 4, 6 (sitting but similar modelling) and the bulging stomachs of pls xiii (figs 1-2), xv (figs 1-6), although different type of figure; Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 210-211 (later derivation, but priest has sidelock and is clothed below the waist without the large phallus). Fischer 1994, nos 1-4, esp. 2 and 4, pl. 1; Gubel and Oost 1995, 168, no. 276 (sidelock, carrying water jar instead of a child, but very similar), 189, no. 390 (standing phallic man); Bailey 2008, nos 3203-3204 (egg-shaped head, sidelock, standing, phallus over shoulder, no child deity, holding dish), 3205 (sidelock, standing, large phallus, holding pot not child deity); Török 1995, nos 48-50 (different type but similar 'egg-heads'). For other types of phallic figures: Quibell 1907, 12-14, 28-29; Derchain 1981; Martin 1987; Jeffreys and Smith 1988, 33-35, 41, 63; Mysliwiec 1997; Fischer 1994, 30-35; Villing *et al.* 2013, TF.418 with bibliography. 'Egg-heads': Bianchi 1982.



111. Phallus

H: 2.4cm; W: 5.3cm; D: 2.0cm
Lead; 97.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8226; SCA 1020

Provenance: Excavation, September 15, 2004. G1: -E, 14. Amulet 111 was on the northern part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's

significance and stratigraphy. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Intact. The testicles were modelled separately and were attached either before casting, in wax, or after casting. Creased join lines between the testicles and phallus are visible and were not smoothed.

The object represents a phallus. The phallus is circumcised and a ridge demarcates the head. A circular indentation at the tip of the penis is surrounded by four lines in a star pattern; these elements represent the meatus and the puckered skin around it. Testicles are articulated separately and attach to the underside. The back end of the phallus is flat except for a small wedge-shaped indentation at the centre.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 311, no. 440; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 340, no. 335; Heinz 2011, 216.
Comparanda: Various materials: Petrie 1914, 11, no. 16e; Adriani 1952, pl. i; pl. xxv (fig. 5); Müller-Winkler 1987, 49, cat. nos 247-260, 190-195, pl. xiv; Pinch 1993, 233-245, pls 52a,b-53; Andrews 1994, 71. Terracotta: Fischer 1994, nos 528-530; (fragment or votive phalli) Bailey 2008, nos 3255-3260 (broken, no testes); Teeter 2010, nos 125-127, pl. 46 (broken, no testes).



112. Phallus

H: 2.8cm; W: 5.9cm; D: 2.4cm
Limestone; 49.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3170; SCA 528

Provenance: Excavation, April 27, 2002. H4: 19, -CM. See **103** (arm).

Production/Condition: Carved limestone. Not intact. Small cracks mar the surface near the tip and across the top. It is broken diagonally at the back; only the front is extant.

The fragment represents part of a phallus. A carved, circular groove defines the head.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 311, no. 439; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 311, no. 130; Heinz 2011, 216.



113. Phallus

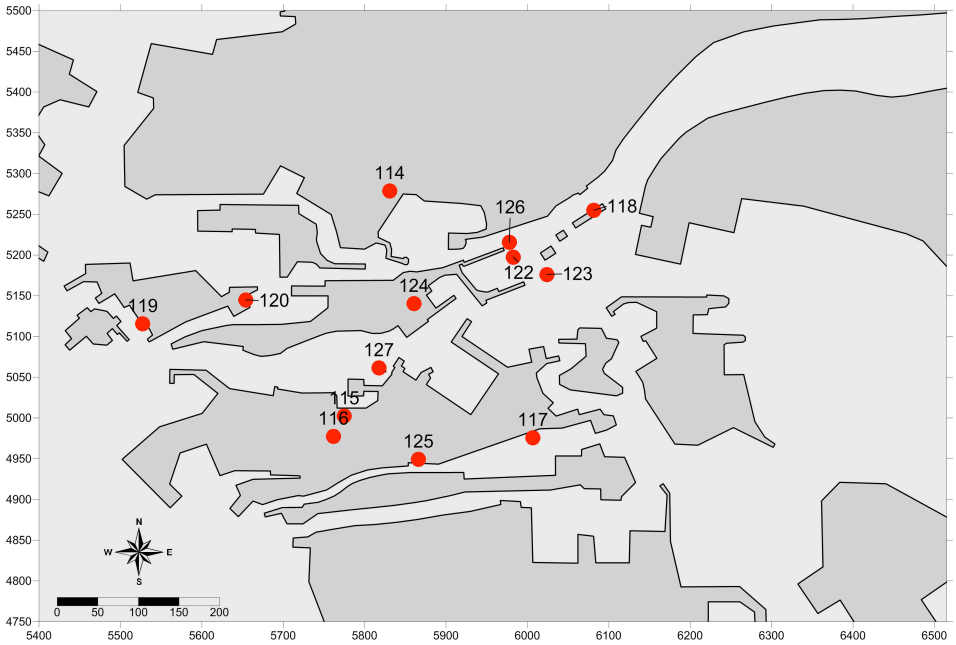
H: 2.0cm; W: 5.6cm; D: 1.8cm
Lead; 71 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6098

Provenance: Prospection, September 24, 2003. Figure 113 was at the centre of the eastern end of the central landmass near the following artefacts: three bronze coins (H6096, H6102, H6097), an unidentified lead object (H6093), a lead weight (H6094), two lead discs (H6095, H6101), the rim of a lead vessel (H6100), and a bronze hinge (H6099). Coins H6096-H6097 are Ptolemaic4; coin H6102 is Roman. All were found among some limestone construction blocks in a sandy zone. The closest artefacts beyond those adjacent to 113 were those near figure **220** (elephant) 8.5m south. ZC: Ptolemaic.

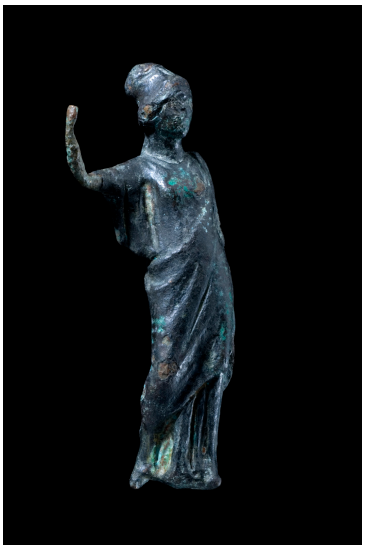
Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Rough surface but intact. It has a few small holes near the back and the back end is slightly bent and misshapen.

The object may represent a phallus. Under this interpretation, the head is slightly raised in comparison to the shaft and a small gash at the front is the meatus. The back end drops down and the split section represents the two testicles.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 216.



Catalogue Map 12. Greek-style Anthropomorphic Statuettes



114. Athena*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 9.2cm; W: 4.2cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8001; SCA 996

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 21, September 4, 2004. Figure 114 was on the northern landmass, 70m south of G1 and 15.5m north-west of the landmass' southern boundary. It was next to **159** (falcon); both were under 20cm of white sand, 10cm of sand with limestone fragments, and then fine black sand. Otherwise, artefacts in the area were thinly spread; the closest was a bronze Ptolemaic coin (H10118) 7m north-east. Construction blocks and fragments of large-scale statuary were scattered loosely over a large area 20-55m south and south-west of 114. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, but mostly intact. The left forearm and attribute were cast separately; neither are extant. The right arm is reduced by corrosion and the right hand is broken where the attribute would have attached.

The figure represents Athena in her warrior guise, standing with her right arm upraised. The figure's hair is gathered beneath a Corinthian helmet and extends in a tail down the back. The right arm is held up and away from the body, bent at the elbow; it would have held an attribute, probably a spear. The left arm is held tight against the body but ends at the elbow. The figure wears a chiton and himation. The chiton's sleeve is large and hangs to the waist. The breasts are small but clearly defined beneath the chiton. The himation starts at the left shoulder and drapes across the body with several folds and creases along the right leg. The himation ends below the knees and the chiton extends down to the feet with multiple vertical folds. The drapery folds are also visible at the back. The body has a strong chiastic composition; the left hip juts outward and the left leg is straight with the foot flat on the ground. The right leg is bent at the knee and the right foot trails behind, with only the toes touching the baseline.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 204, 310, no. 420; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 226, 320, no. 189.
Comparanda: Boucher 1976, 138-139. Holding owl: Mertens 1985, 40-41, no. 24. Velletri: Harrison 1977, 150-155, 164-178; Ridgway 1981, 176-177, with bibliography on 190. Louvre, Paris copy: Nocca 1997.



115. Athena Medallion

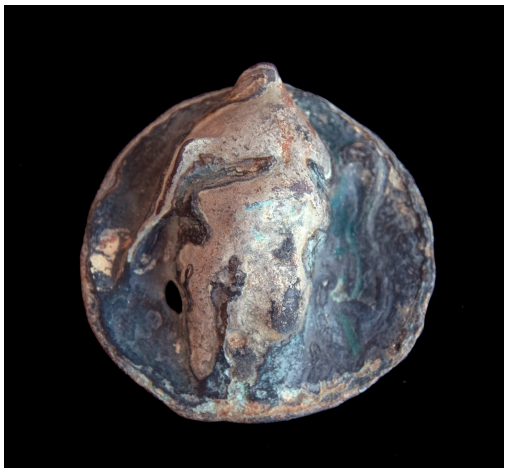
H: 6.2cm; W: 6.0cm; D: 2.6cm
Bronze; 158.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H12071

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 73, May 10, 2010. Figure 115 was on the central landmass, west of the main temple area and 9m below the landmass' northern boundary. The closest artefacts were 2.5m east: a small bronze lid (H12070), the base of a bronze bowl (H12073), and two Ptolemaic bronze coins (H12069). The coins were 20cm below the surface and the bronze bowl fragment was 30cm. ZC: NEE. DistN: 28.5m north-east of **116** (Athena).

Production/Condition: The object is solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, but intact. The hair and left crest may have been sharpened and cold-worked. Three small holes are on the chin and the top edge is chipped in sections. Some silt clogs crevices on the front and marine concretions fill the back.

The object is a medallion with a bust of Athena in high relief, facing right and wearing a triple-crested Corinthian helmet. The top crest stands upright and is fully modelled, the left feather is in high relief, and the right feather is in shallow relief. All have narrow, closely-spaced striations that follow the curvature of the crests. The side crests hang down but the ends curve away from the face, as if they are flowing backwards; the rippling movement is especially pronounced on the right feather. The face is oblong, with deep-set eyes and a straight nose with a narrow bridge and well-defined nostrils. The details of the mouth are somewhat obscured but it appears to be narrow and thin-lipped. The chin is rounded and shallow. The neck has a broad fold across the middle. A few corkscrew curls frame the face. A section of the right shoulder is visible above the medallion edge. The medallion is circular with a thin raised rim. The back is undecorated and has a thick outer rim with four evenly-spaced trapezoidal notches, and a deep, concave, and circular centre.

Comparanda: Plaques and medallions: Barr-Sharrar 1987, 123-124, H3 (gold, triple-crested Attic helmet), H6 (gold, Attic helmet), and 139, H18 (gilded silver, triple-crested helmet, Attic or Corinthian, with spear and shield). Decorative busts: Barr-Sharrar 1987, 80, C184, C184bis (bronze, triple-crested Attic helmet), C185, C187 (bronze, Corinthian), C188 (bronze, crested Attic helmet). Villing 1997, 280, 282, 333-335, 1/31, 1/32, 2/9, A8-17, pls 5, 17, 102-105 (Attic and Corinthian). Downey 2003, 38-81, nos 1-38 (medallions) — Athena: 64-65, no. 19, fig. 18, dr. 7.



116. Athena Medallion

Dia: 5.3cm; D: 2.4cm
Bronze; 85.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H12066

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 35, May 9, 2010. Figure 116 was on the central landmass, west of the main temple structure and 34m below the landmass' northern boundary. It was near bronze Ptolemaic coins (H12067) and an unidentified bronze object (H12068). Figure 116 and the bronze coins were 20cm below the surface. The closest artefact to these objects was an unidentified concave bronze object (H12087)

4.5m south. ZC: NEE. DistN: 28.5m south-west of **115** (Athena).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Heavily corroded, although mostly intact. A medium-size hole is to the right of the jawline, and a smaller hole is on the medallion's rim on the bottom left. The outer rim on the front is broken and missing, which is why the diameter is smaller than **114.** A large marine concretion is on the back of the object in the centre.*

Same as **115** except the bust is mirrored and faces left instead of right.



117. Seated Female

H: 10.2cm; W: 4.5cm; D: 3.8cm
Terracotta; 90 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H696; SCA 525

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 31, May 10, 2001. Figure 117 was in the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, 7m south of the port's northern boundary. The closest artefact was a fragment of black granite statuary 4m north (H1358). ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 10m south-west of **24** (child deity).

Hollow, moulded, fired Nile silt. Not intact. The fabric is reddish-orange with sparse medium-sized inclusions. The holes at the bottom and the back were made to release gases during firing. The head is broken and missing. The front legs and feet were broken but were reattached with restoration glue, and a horizontal crack on the back has been repaired. Other cracks are on the chest and back. The drapery is chipped in several locations.

The figure represents an enthroned female, probably a goddess. The left arm rests on the arm of the throne. The right hand rests on the lap, holding a small object, probably a phiale. The figure wears a chiton and himation. Stylised horizontal ridges down the length of the right arm represent the chiton's long sleeve with its luxurious folds. The chiton ends at the ankles. A himation drapes across the chest from the left shoulder to right side of the waist, covering the left breast. The right breast, as a result, appears more prominent. The himation drapes across the left arm and falls down the left side. The feet rest side-by-side on a plinth or footstool that projects forward from the chair. The throne is low with short, curved arms. It has no discernible back support or decoration.

Comparanda: Higgins 1967, fifth and fourth centuries: 60, pl. 23D-F (Crete), 63, pl. 24B-C (Rhodes), 71-72, pl. 29, 74, fig. 24, pl. 30C, 31E (Attica), 78, 80, pl. 34B (Boeotia), 82, pl. 35B, 36G (Corinth), 85, fig. 25 (Thasos), 87, pl. 37A, C (Sicily), 88, pl. 38A (Locri), 90, pl. 39D, 40B (Tarentum), 92, pl. 40E (Paestum); Török 1995, no. 2. For the type holding a phiale: Uhlenbrock 1992, 22, fig. 12a-b; 2010, 93-100.



118. Female Head

H: 3.5cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 3.2cm
Terracotta; 21.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10786

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 73, June 5, 2007. Figure 118 was on the northern edge of the rectangular island in the East Passage. It was part of a votive group that included miniature stone and ceramic vessels, as well as two miniature stone headrests (H10782-H10785, H10787-H10791, H10793). One bowl (H10788) contained grape pits. All of the objects were placed in a terracotta basin (H10798) that was surrounded and covered by limestone rocks. The miniature vessels reflect 5th and 4th century imported and local forms. The wider zone included anchors, some metal vessels, and small, dense accumulations of ceramic. ZC: late 5th-mid 4th c.

BC. DistN: 11m south-east of **2** (child deity) and **295** (base).

Production/Condition: Hollow, moulded, fired clay. Not intact. It has a fine fabric with small inclusions and a pale tan colour. The figure is broken at the neck; only the head and headdress are extant. The fabric is porous at the top of the break. The break's edges are uneven with irregular thickness, as if clay was pressed into the mould quickly and unevenly. The head was painted. White calcareous material populates the creases around the crown and face, probably whitewash. Two small red dots on the wreath's left side are paint.[9] *Small black dots and smudges spread across the surface, but the black is not part of a polychromatic scheme. Photos from 2007 show that the whitewash was more extensive, covering all of the hair and more of the crown, face, and forehead. More red paint was also on the wreath's front and just above the wreath on the right in the photos.*

The fragment represents the head of a goddess wearing a wreath and *polos* crown. The wreath rests below the polos on the front. The polos extends all the way down to the break on the back. The wreath curves across the forehead and is comprised of three overlaid rows of multiple, close-set, spherical shapes. Beneath the wreath, a band of hair frames the forehead and face. Diagonal striations indicate that the hair is wavy and curled. The face is round with a triangular brow and straight brow ridges with inset eyes. The nose is broad and flat with a long tip. The mouth is small with thick lips that are slightly parted. Deep grooves to either side of the mouth and curved lines that extend from the nose to chin define the cheeks from the mouth. The chin is small and rounded with a soft, fleshy neck below.

Comparanda: Perhaps she wears a *kalathos* rather than a *polos*: Fischer 1994, no. 907. The face is very similar to two Macedonian boys catalogued by Fischer (1994, nos 219-220). She dates them stylistically as late Hellenistic and 1st c. AD, respectively, but in light of the context of figure **118**, they, and figures like them, should be re-dated to the late fourth century. Kybele with the *polos*, although with no exact parallel for the wreath: Thompson 1963, 57, 77-84, esp. nos 16-18, 21, 28, 33-38, 40-41, 44. See also the *phiale* bearers described in the comparanda for **117** (seated female), which wear similar crowns.



119. Standing Female

H: 3.4cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 17.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H12169

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 59, May 14, 2010. Figure 119 was in a canal on the western end of the site, 4m from the western boundary of a medium-sized landmass beyond the Grand Canal. It was next to a curved lead bar (H12172) and a lead hook (H12173). The lead hook was 25cm below the surface; no depth is provided for H12172 or 119. The closest artefact to these objects was an unidentified lead object (H6611) 10.5m west. The closest structure is situated on the small landmass to the west, about 30m away, in zone H6. ZC: NEE. DistN: 17m north of **320** (offering table) and **307** (bark).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from an open mould. Worn but intact. Small marine concretions adhere to the right leg and the back.

The figure represents a young girl, in high relief, standing against a flat back support, like a plaque. The figure has a melon hairstyle and an oblong face. The right arm rests at the hip, with the elbow bent; the left arm is positioned just below the breast. The right hand holds her himation and the left holds an undetermined object. The girl wears a peplos with a long overfold. Striations on the overfold represent drapery folds. Drapery sweeps back on the left leg. It is either part of the peplos, or a separate himation that is ill-defined on the rest of the figure. The back is flat and undecorated with the general contours of the body outlined.

Comparanda: Terracotta: Thompson 1934, 67-68, no. 90, pl. xxxiii (stance and hairstyle); Thompson 1963, 38-39, 133-134, nos 240-249 (hairstyle); Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 8, 10, 12 (hairstyle); Uhlenbrock 1990, 109, no. 2 (stance,

[9] Personal communication, conservator Olivier Berger

not wrapped himation) and 151, no. 38 (hairstyle); Dunand 1990, 704-706 (hairstyle); Fischer 1994, nos 49 (stance), 94-118 (hairstyle); Török 1995, nos 214-215 (hairstyle); Burn and Higgins 2001, nos 2005, 2035, 2042, 2504, 2705-2709 (stance), 2034 (girl with bird), 2085 (stance but not the mask), 2103-2106, 2108, 2110, 2563-2564, 2647, 2765-2766, 2912 (hairstyle); Tezgör 2007, 39-40, cat. no. 1, pl. 13a); 55-56, cat. nos 27-29, pl. 19c, d, e-f; 80, cat. no. 69, pl. 31c; 144, cat. 176, pl. 57f; 165-166, cat. no. 215, pl. 66c; 192, cat. nos 255-256, pl. 77d, e; Bailey 2008, nos 3524-3526. Bailey 2008, no. 2034 shows a girl in a similar stance holding a bird, possibly a duck, which may explain what she is holding.



120. Dionysus

H: 4.3cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 72.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8168

Provenance: Prospection, September 15, 2004. Figure 120 was on the eastern boundary of a medium-size landmass above the western end of the Grand Canal and near the Western Lake. Finds were relatively sparse in this area, although figure 120 was south of a concentration of lead weights. It was 2.5m south of a square lead weight with a leaping dolphin moulded on its surface (H8173), 2.5m south-west of two lead weights (H8174), and 4m south-east of a zone containing several hemispherical and conical lead objects (H8177-H8179, H8181), possibly weights, as well as a bronze weight with lead inside (H8176). ZC: NEE. DistN: 29.5m north-west of **43** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead appliqué from an open mould. Worn but intact. A thin flange of lead, overflow from the open mould, surrounds the face and is particularly visible around the beard. Small chips are on the hair and along the left side.

The appliqué represents Dionysus' head. Dionysus is represented here as an older man. The hair is a thick, semi-circular roll that covers the head to ear level. The brow is narrow but protuberant. Deep, large indentations mark the eyes. The nose and mouth are visible; a thick moustache and beard cover the lower half of the face. The back is flat and undecorated, except for a vertical mark at the middle.

Comparanda: Williams 1976, 52, no. 4 (Dionysus) and 51-52, no. 3 (satyr mask). See also Jenkins 1994 for metal Dionysus masks.



121. Herakles

H: 6.5cm; W: 2.9cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 33 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8098

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 45, September 10, 2004. Figure 121 was far to the west of the main site. ZC: NEE. DistN: about 350m west of **44** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact. The bottom edge is pinched and bent. The matrix on the interior is porous and does not fill the entire space.

The figure represents a striding male, possibly a Greek hero or Herakles. The head is oblong with a large forehead. From the back and side, the head slopes upwards unnaturally; the figure may be wearing a crown or wreath. The figure is nude except for a garment draped across the shoulders that extends to the ground at the back, possibly a chlamys or a lion skin. The chest, torso, and leg muscles are well defined. Most of the back is flat but the shoulders bulge outward, more than the pectorals, and the

middle of the back is indented. The hands cover the genital area. Not enough detail survives to determine if the hands hold an attribute. The right leg is advanced and the left leg is bent at the knee, trailing behind.

Comparanda: Lead: Boussac and Seif el-Din 2009, 223, 247, nos 5-6, figs 4a-b, 5a-b; Bronze: *cf.* Edgar 1904, no. 27637, pl. i. Terracotta; *cf.* Breccia 1934, 36-37, nos 180, 186, pl. xliv, 217, 219; Thompson 1963, 72-73, no. 2.



122. Male Head

H: 12.9cm; W: 8.5cm; D: 8.0cm
Limestone; 660 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11031

Provenance: Excavation, October 29, 2008. K7: -G, 3. Figure 122 was in the North Port, near the East Passage, 14m south-east of the northern part of the harbour installation (see Fabre and Goddio 2012, 85-88 for full context). The excavation zone had five distinct strata: (1) a 5cm sandy layer; (2) a 30cm layer filled with limestone rocks, sand, coral, faunal and floral residue, lead fragments, and potsherds; (3) an interface layer; (4) a 30cm layer of grey sand; (5) and a 60cm layer of thick, hard clay. The strata, however, vary in depth across the zone; figure 122 was 20cm below the surface, but was in stratum 3. Strata 2 and 3 were rich in archaeological material: figure **74** (Nefertem), 5th/4th-century ceramic (including imports), anchors, and several metal objects, including a 4th-century Athenian tetradrachm. Stratum 3, in particular, had a number of ceramics dating to the end of the Persian Period and the beginning of the native dynasties, including imported fineware and amphorae as well as locally-produced fineware. ZC: late 5th-mid 4th c. BC. DistN: within 2m of 74 (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Carved limestone. Not intact. Marine concretions cover large sections (at least three quarters of the back of the head), but detail is well preserved. The figure is broken horizontally across the neck; only the head is extant. The top protrusion on the cap is broken and missing. Long cracks extend along the hair and jawline. Small chips are on the cap's right side, left eyebrow, and chin.

The fragment represents a male head wearing a stiff, pointed cap. Three cone-shaped protrusions extend in a row down the cap's front. A fourth would have stood below the pointed tip, but it is not extant. The function of these protrusions is unknown (see Volume 1, page). The cap's ear flaps are tied on the forehead in a broad bow with a knot at the centre. To either side of the bow, the flaps are grooved and folded, like fabric when it is pulled and tied. The back of the cap is undecorated and falls in a single straight flap, covering the neck and most of the ears. On the front, a single crescent-shaped row of snail-shell curls sits below the cap. The bow partially covers the hair on the left. Below the hairline, the figure has broad, gently curving brows.
The eyes are large and almond-shaped; they are executed in high relief, but they are also deep-set beneath the brow. The bridge of the nose is broad and the tip is triangular with large pointed nostrils to either side. Curved lines run from the base of the nose to the corners of the mouth, framing the mouth and defining the cheeks. The philtrum is tear-drop shaped and deeply indented. The mouth is broad, with a double-curved top lip and a broadly curved bottom lip with a deep groove between the two. The sides of the mouth dip downward. The cap covers the ears but on both sides, small raised sections just below the cap presumably represent the ear lobes. The face is smooth and clean-shaven with a softly-rounded cleft chin.

Bibliography: Fabre and Goddio 2012.
Comparanda: From Golgoi: Hermary *et al.* 1989, 219-235, nos 444-474, including those with bumps down the cap (226, 228, 231, nos 457, 461, 467), with the best equivalent being 230, no. 465. None have ear flaps tied in a bow, but a similar figure has the tied flaps (261, no. 530). Hermary calls it a Herakles knot on no. 530, but it is not a Herakles knot on **122**. See also Karageorghis 2000, 122, no. 188; Lembke 2004, 164, nos 116-117, pl. 14d-e. For the 'temple boy'

type with this cap: Beer 1994, 21-22, no. 36, pl. 84d; secondarily, 61-62, no. 205, pl. 130c-d.



123. Male Head

H: 2.9cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 2.9cm
Sandstone; 22.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11493

Provenance: Excavation, May 7, 2009. L1: 23, B. Wreck 17. See **109** (nude female).

Production/Condition: Carved sandstone. Worn but discernible features. The figure is truncated at the neck, but it appears to be intact.

The object represents a male head. The overall appearance is blockish and square. The face is carved in relief and protrudes from the stone. The hair and ears are set further back on the head in shallower relief. Close-cropped hair extends over the forehead, behind the ears, and then cuts in a straight line across the back of the neck. The face is trapezoidal. The forehead is wide, but narrow vertically. The eyes are slightly inset, but they are carved in relief which gives them the bulging appearance similar to **122**; these eyes, however, are larger in relation to the face, and they are more loaf-shaped than almond-shaped. The nose starts high on the forehead and is long and straight, with little indication of the nostrils. The mouth is narrow and thin-lipped, with a square jawline below. The ears are large and rounded and both have a deep grooved channel for the ear canal. The right ear shows the differentiation between the curved helix and the angular boomerang-shaped antihelix. The back is flat, with only a narrow line demarcating the hair from the neck. The neck is thick and wide, about double the width of the face. The underside is fairly flat and the figure can rest upright on its neck unaided.



124. Offering bearer

H: 7.2cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 49 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3043; SCA 518

Provenance: Excavation, April 22, 2002. H4: 0, Z. Figure 124 was on the eastern half of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, 25m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was near the position of some bronze slag (H6851) and two large bronze nails (H6852), which were found in 2003. This zone has a relatively low density of artefacts. The closest artefact to those described above was a bronze offering bowl (H5934) 9.5m north-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 17m north-east of **50** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from an open mould. Worn but intact. The feet were broken but have been reattached. A small, deep gouge is on the back of the head. Some marine concretions adhere to the back.

The figure represents a standing person, possibly an offering bearer. It has a long oblong head and a plain body with little indication of drapery. The figure is probably male, possibly a priest, because there is no sign of hair or headdress. The left forearm stretches across the body to the right side. The hand holds a flat object with rounded edges and a concave centre, perhaps an offering bowl. The right hand is not clearly represented but it probably supports the object from below. The back is flat and the edges are sharply defined. The legs form one single plank that narrows as it approaches the ankles. A globular shape below the ankles represents the feet.

Comparanda: Priest(?): Mendoza 2008, nos 68, 72-73, pls 138-140. A purely Greek-style, large-

scale marble female offering type, which may indicate the type (although this one is male): the Antium Girl - Smith 1991, 97, fig. 110.



125. Theatre Mask

H: 11.4cm; W: 10.0cm; D: 2.7cm
Terracotta; 145 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11783

Provenance: Excavation, May 1, 2010. M3: 19, F. Figure 125 was on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary and in the M3 excavation. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). In this part of M3, the stratigraphy consisted of a shell-filled sandy layer with sherds and limestone debris 30cm thick followed by a layer of thick, hard clay. Figure 125 was 70cm below the surface, in the clay layer. It was in the same general area and at the same level as **250** (rooster) and **252** (boar), which were 70-80cm below the surface. These figures were associated with an animal bone (H11778) and Ptolemaic ceramic (H11779-H11780). ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m. DistN: Figure 125 was 2.5m from **61** (Isis), but 61 was in a shallower surface layer.

Production/Condition: Solid, moulded, fired Nile silt. Not intact. The fabric is reddish-orange on the outside with a grey interior and sparse, medium-sized inclusions. The artisan pressed the clay into a one-sided, open mould. The holes for the pupil and suspension are clean and sharp, and were cut before firing. The mask is broken in half; only the left side, excluding the lower part of the mouth, is extant.

The object represents a tragic theatre mask, with the characteristic open mouth. The character is male, with thick, short hair that starts as a widow's peak on the forehead and becomes thicker as it extends towards the left ear. The eye is large with a drilled hole for the pupil. The eye has a pronounced lid and a heavy bag beneath with two small lines, crow's feet, extending out from the corner. The nose is triangular and short, and it rests above a wide, open mouth. A curving, uniform line outlines the lips, thereby giving the mouth a thick-lipped appearance. The cheeks are rounded and the jawline is soft. The bottom curve of the left ear is visible and an indentation above it represents the inner ear. Above the ear is a drilled hole for suspension. The back is undecorated.

Comparanda: Fischer 1994, nos 327-328, 330 (not the same type, but drilled eyes, open mouth, similar hair); Burn and Higgins 2001, no. 2246; Bailey 2008, no. 3567; Villing *et al.* 2013, TF.776 with bibliography.



126. Head

H: 3.4cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 12.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11298

Provenance: Prospection, April 30, 2009. Figure 126 was on the small rectangular island, in the Northern Port to the east of the landmass above the Grand Canal. It was close to two bronze coins (H11297) and three lead objects (H11299), and near another small group of objects including a lead fishing weight (H11289), a limestone weight (H11304), and a concreted bronze object (H11303). H11299 was 45cm below the surface, and H11289, H11303, and H11304 were 50cm below. Other finds in the area are sparse and are mostly anchors, anchor stocks, and construction blocks between 10-12m away in all directions. ZC: NEE. DistN: 19m north of **122** (male head) and **74** (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze, probably from an open mould. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The figure is fragmented; only the cap, head, and shoulders are extant. The right ear is broken and missing.

The fragment represents a male bust. The figure wears a tall pointed cap that kinks forward at the top. It has an oblong face and a small rounded ear on the left. The neck is thick. The back is flat with no decoration.

Comparanda: Comic actor?: Breccia 1934, pls lxxxv, 442, xcviii, xcix, 557-562; Török 1995, nos 227, 243-244; Burn and Higgins 2001, nos 2380-2381; Bailey 2008, no. 3554. Male celebrant?: Perdrizet 1921, pl. cxviii; Bailey 2008, nos 3180-3182. Soldier?: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 508, 511; Syzmańska 2005, nos 174, 209, 211; Bailey 2008, nos 3548-3549. Children?: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 525, 527-528, 545. One of the Dioskouri?: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 530. For the cap as a *pilos*: Daremberg and Saglio 1962, 479-481.



127. Feet

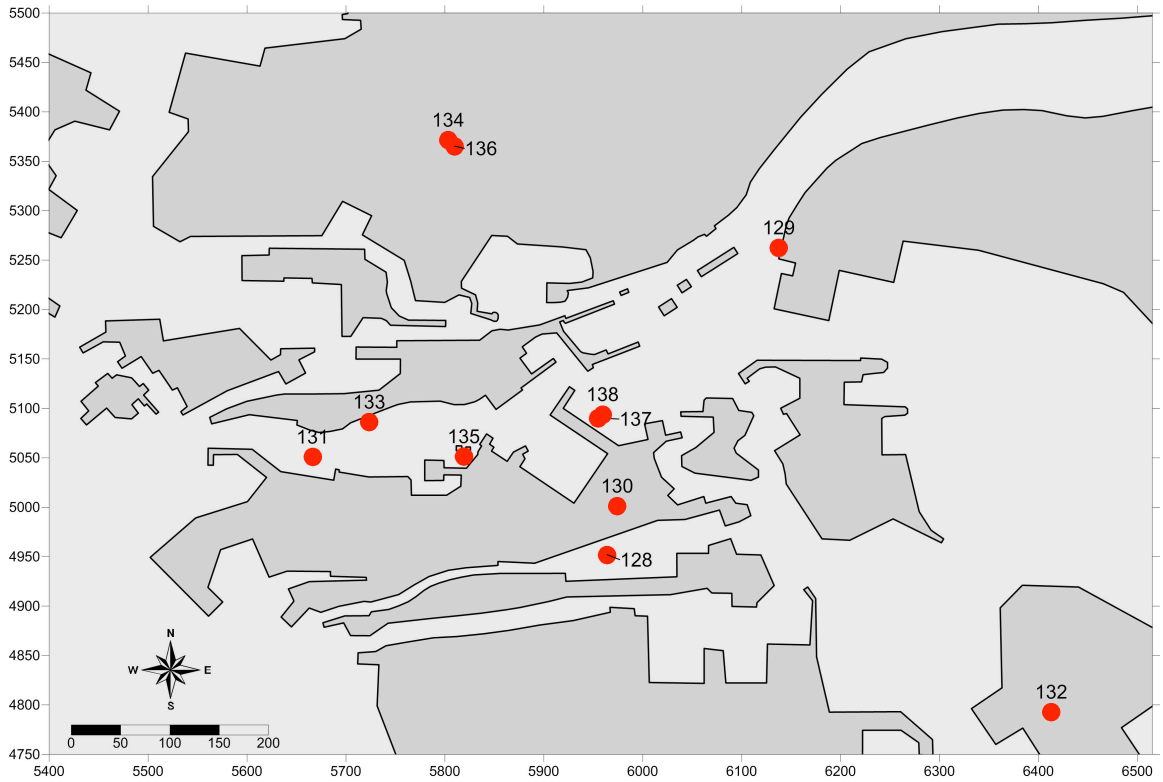
H: 1.5cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 3.6cm
Terracotta; 21.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2795

Provenance: Prospection, May 30, 2001. H1: -DJ, 117. See **68** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Solid, fired clay. Not intact. The fabric is light tan with small, fine, dark inclusions. The plinth was hand formed; the sides are uneven and several thumbprints are pressed into the underside. The figure broke at the ankles; only the plinth and feet are extant. Small white spots (a fungus) outline and cover the feet.

The fragment is a square plinth with two feet. The feet are joined at the ankles, but the right foot faces forward while the left trails behind and is angled outward. The feet probably belong to a Greek or Ptolemaic-style figure based on the non-frontal stance. The figure may be wearing shoes or slippers; toes are not indicated and the left foot has a pointed tip. The sides and underside of the plinth are undecorated.

Part 2: Hybrid Deities



Catalogue Map 13. Hybrid Deities



128. Bes

H: 7.5cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead; 47.66 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9646

Provenance: Prospection, April 23, 2006. See **38** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Hollow lead cast in a bivalve mould. Lightly pitted back but mostly intact. Mould lines run from the top of the crown to the plinth on both sides. Five holes are visible between the pectorals, arms, belly, and tail where some of the thin connecting lead is not extant. The suspension loop is broken but traces remain.

The figure represents Bes, wearing a tall, plain headdress and standing with his hands on his knees. The headdress has one protrusion on each side, either vegetal elements or small feathers. The headdress is open at the top, flared, with a thick rim and base. The figure has arching eyebrows with a small, triangular, snub nose, large bulbous eyes, and two small, rounded ears. Raised diagonal lines indicate the leonine mane. The pectorals are round lumps set above a large donut belly with a small hole for the navel. A protrusion below the belly represents the penis, below which is a fan-like leonine tail. The back is undecorated except for the remains of a suspension loop on the headdress. The figure stands on a thin rectangular plinth that is closed at the bottom. The open top and closed base indicate that this object may have functioned as a container.[10]

Comparanda: Small Bes flasks: Perdrizet 1921, pl. xxxix; Roeder 1956, §588b, pl. 59i,k; Andrews 1994, 95, fig. 96e; Bailey 2008, nos 3102-3104. As cosmetic containers: D'Abbadie 1972, nos 160-173; Berman and Bohač 1999, 441-443, no. 342, fig. 35, colour pl. 66. For stance and headdress, see comparanda for **128** (Bes). Not a container, but hollow, metal, with suspension loop: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38715 (gold).



129. Bes

H: 8.5cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 1.9cm
Copper alloy?; 133.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9193

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 83, October 05, 2004. Figure 129 was at the entrance of the North Canal alongside the eastern landmass, resting on a black silty layer 40cm below the surface. The closest artefact was a bronze cylinder (H9196) 2m north-east. The density of artefacts increased to the west near the rectangular island in the East Passage, and decreased to the east. ZC: NEE to the east, although small sondages on this landmass uncovered mostly 5th/4th-century amphora sherds; to the west, 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 16.5m south-west of **98** (eye inlay).

Production/Condition: Solid cast. Heavily corroded but mostly intact. The surface has a grainy texture and a grey-tan colour with many small, round, white inclusions. Patches of bright green and turquoise cover the surface; perhaps the figure contains at least some copper. The tenon is reduced by corrosion and the crown does not extend to its original height.

[10] Perhaps for perfume, David Fabre, personal communication.

The figure represents Bes wearing a narrow headdress and standing with his hands at his waist. Faint striations on the headdress may represent feathers. The broad face has small, protruding ears, shallow eye indentations, and a wide mane. The arms are slightly bent at the elbows. The hands rest at the thick-set waist. A small, squarish protrusion below the belly represents the penis. Deep grooves demarcate the pubic area from the thighs. The buttocks are large with a leonine tail dangling from the top. The knees bend outward and the tufted, or split, tail hangs between them, with open space between the knees and tail. The feet, which are joined to the tail, are side-by-side with a tenon below.

Comparanda: Bronze: Roeder 1956, §136, fig. 124, pls 14n,o, 74e (standing, hands on knees); Gubel and Oost 1995, 105-106, no. 105; Weitz 2012, type 36, nos 189-190, pl. 10c; Terracottas: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 438-440; Dunand 1990, nos 41-48; Fischer 1994, nos 546-550; Török 1995, nos 12-13; Bailey 2008, nos 3085-3090. Stone, faience, and wood: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38707, 38717, 38734, 38736, 38736 *bis*, 38738-38738 *bis*, 38740-38745, 38748-38751, 38754, 38756, 38759, 38762, 38764, 38768, pls xxxix, xli; Petrie 1914, 40-41, no. 188a-h,j-z, pls xxxiii-xxxiv; Steindorff 1946, nos 618, 621-624, pl. xciv; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 219-222, nos 177-182; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 108, no. 75; Andrews 1994, 39-40, fig. 37d; Gubel and Oost 1995, 187-188, nos 373, 375; Berman and Bohač 1999, nos 370, 425-426, 477, 521, fig. 38, colour pl. 67; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 230, no. 3.42.



130. Bes
H: 5.7cm; W: 2.6cm; D: 0.6cm
Lead; 21.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11714

Provenance: Prospection, April 22, 2010. Figure 130 was near the centre of the eastern end of the central landmass. It was in a tight cluster with a fragment of gold jewellery (H11708), a small lead Bes vase (H11714), an unidentified piece of bronze (H11731), and 23 bronze coins (H11733). All were 20cm below the surface. Aside from these objects, the closest artefacts were some limestone blocks (H6017) 5.5m south-east. ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 9.5m south-east of **319** (throne).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead. Worn and crushed but mostly intact. The figure's edges are enclosed, but holes at the right shoulder indicate that the figure is hollow. If the figure had a headdress, it broke and it is missing. A large crack extends across the belly. Marine incrustations adhere to the face, shoulders, and plinth.

The figure represents Bes, standing with his hands on his knees. It is a thin, flat figure and only the main features are visible. The face is rhomboid, the bottom being wider to accommodate the mane. The arms are flush against the body. The arms and pectorals are muscular and frame the belly below. A shallow indentation marks the navel and a small protrusion below the belly probably represents the penis. The figure stands on a trapezoidal plinth. The back of the figure is plain except for the plinth's top edge.

Comparanda: For similar flat modelling, but in terracotta, see Török 1995, no. 13. For the general type, see the comparanda for **129**.



131. Bes
H: 8.3cm; W: 4.5cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead; 236.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6146

Provenance: See **5** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead, probably from an open mould. Worn with scratches and seams all over, not intact. The right arm and lower body are broken and are not extant.

The figure may represent Bes, standing with his left hand at the hip. The head is in relief against a flat, trapezoidal background. Bes wears a short columnar headdress. The figure's head is round with shallow eye indentations to either side of a muzzle. A long pointed ear is on the left side of the head. The right arm's position is not identifiable. The left arm rests at the side. The left hand, or paw, is disproportionately large; it may hold an attribute. The chest is broad and the belly is round and donut-shaped with a large, indented navel. The back is flat.

Comparanda: For Bes with his hands on his knees, see the comparanda for **128**. This figure in particular is flat-backed, perhaps related to Bes figures on votive plaques and stelae, such as those made of terracotta and stone in Teeter 2010, nos 224-225, 230, 236, 240, 242, 245-246, 250-252, 254-256, 265, 272, pls 94-95, 98, 102, 106, 108, 111-112, 114-115, 117-118, 125, 131.



132. Falcon-Headed Deity

H: 8.3cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 30.20 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9932

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 55, May 15, 2007. Figure 132 was on the south-eastern landmass, 32m from the landmass' western boundary. It was 35cm below the surface, between limestone blocks and under dry clay. The closest artefacts were two silver ingots found directly next to each other (H9974, H9975), less than 2m south-west. Also in the area, within 3m, were a lead cup (H9980), figure **210** (ichneumon), and two lead weights (H9971, H9973). Figure 132 was 2.5m north-east of 210 and 4m south-east of **16** (child deity). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small amount of bronze disease, not intact. The arms and suspension loop are broken and are not extant, except for traces. The right leg is reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a male animal-headed deity in the striding pose, probably a falcon-headed deity. It wears a tall crown, probably the double crown, which is a common attribute of falcon-headed deities. Remnants of a suspension loop are at the crown's base. The figure wears a tripartite wig and resembles a falcon or lion-headed deity with a protruding beak or muzzle. The arms were at the figure's sides; the hands are attached to the hips. The figure wears a kilt, below which the legs are separately articulated with the left leg advanced. The feet are on an ovoid plinth with a tenon below.

Comparanda: Striding, falcon-headed deities with the double crown: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38599, 38618-38620, pl. xxxiv (but all with different arm positions); Roeder 1956, §117, figs 105-112, pl. 14a; Gubel and Oost 1995, 99, no. 65 (no crown); Weitz 2012, type 46, no. 248, pl. 12f (left arm outstretched). Examples in other materials (striding, double crown) including several with the arms at the sides: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38603-38615 (faience), 38616 (wood), 38617 (lapis lazuli), pl. xxxiv; Petrie 1914, 39, no. 180h, pl. xxxi (faience); See **256** (hippopotamus) for the Horus hunting hippopotamus motif, which uses similar figures to this one.



133. Falcon-Headed Deity

H: 6.4cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 39.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8262

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 8, September 17, 2004. Figure 133 was in the central part of the Grand Canal, 5m below the canal's northern boundary. It was near a lead vessel (H8850) and an amphora fragment (H8847). The closest artefacts to these three objects were a bronze ladle handle (H8235) and the handle of a bronze jug (H8236) 7.5m north-east. The figure was under 40cm of sediment, on a layer fine sand. DistN: 25.5m north-east of **327** (sun disc and lotus). ZC: late 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. The arms are broken, or at least summarily designed. If the figure had feet originally, they are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents a seated falcon-headed deity wearing the double crown. On the face, shallow indentations mark the eyes and a pointed protrusion represents the beak. The arms are outstretched. The figure sits with its back straight and its legs together with the legs angled forward slightly. The figure could be kilted, but the groove between the legs extends higher on the back than the front, and thus the figure is probably nude.

Comparanda: Michaïlidis 1968, 78, pl. XII, A. Different position, but see also **134**.



134. Falcon-Headed Deity

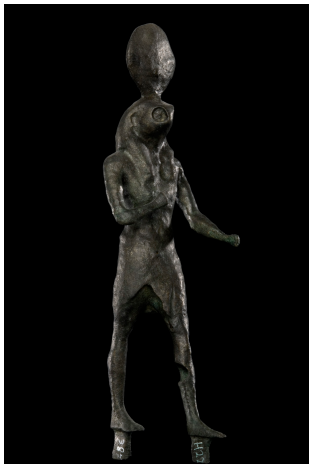
H: 5.2cm; W: 3.0cm; D: 1.4cm
Lead; 58.43 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8187

Provenance: Excavation, September 14, 2004. G1: -G, 16. Figure 134 was on the northern part of the G1 accumulation. Numerous small fragments of lead were found when this particular part of G1 was sifted. The accumulation as a whole comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's significance and stratigraphy. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. The figure is damaged at the waist; the lower body is not extant. It is probably a casting waster. The crown is deformed and a deep gash extends up the torso. The damage looks like molten lead that cooled in an unshaped way, rather than breakage. The lead between the left arm and torso may be mould seepage that was not removed because the figure was damaged already.

The fragment represents the upper body of a falcon-headed deity wearing a tall narrow crown, probably the double crown. The rounded beak protrudes noticeably. The arms reach forward as if offering something. The right arm is articulated separately; the left arm is anchored to the torso by a connecting bridge of lead. The chest is broad and the torso is narrow. The back is undecorated.

Comparanda: See **133**. Neither have the typical tripartite wig, and both appear to be nude, although the body position may be different.



135. Falcon-Headed Deity*

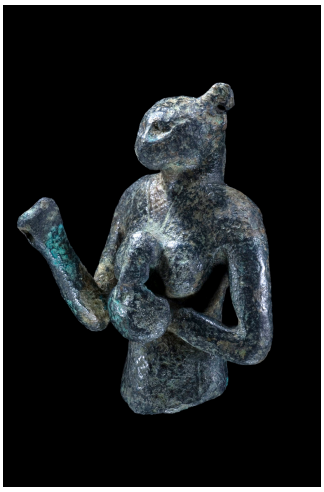
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 21.5cm; W: 6.5cm; D: NA
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2267; SCA 387

Provenance: Excavation, May 28, 2001. H1: -CZ, 119. See **21** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, uneven surface but mostly intact. In the eye sockets, thin raised lines radiate outward from a central point. These raised, roughened lines probably helped to anchor inlay (not extant). The eye socket and the lines may have been sharpened through cold-working. Attributes were made separately and are not extant. A large chunk of metal is missing from the left calf and a smaller chunk from the left thigh; pocked bubbles are visible in some areas; a small puckered hole is on the back of the tripartite wig; another small hole is on the kilt waistband; and the fists, the front of the kilt, and left foot are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a striding falcon-headed deity wearing a large sun disc. The uraeus is a small protrusion at the disc's base. The figure wears a tripartite wig. The head is rounded with a strong brow and a pointed beak. The eyes are impressed into the surface of the face. They are circular except for angular tear ducts. A small, unidentifiable protrusion rests on the chest; it does not attach at the chin like a beard. The right arm is reaches away from the body, and is bent at the elbow; the fist is positioned in front of the chest. The left arm is bent at the elbow and extends forward with the fist clenched. The figure probably held attributes but the fists do not have holes for attachment. The chest is broad and the torso is narrow. The figure wears a *shendyt* kilt, with the waistband depicted. The buttocks are curved. The legs are articulated separately, even under the kilt, and the left leg is advanced. The feet rest flat and each foot has a thin rectangular tenon with a rounded bottom edge.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 79, 81, 291, no. 131; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 72-73, 318, no. 173; Weitz 2012, 662, type 97, no. 528.
Comparanda: Falcon-headed, sun disc, striding: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38623 (sun disc missing, right hand at side), pl. xxxv; Roeder 1937, §35-36, pl. 4c-d; Roeder 1956, §114a-c, pl. 13k; Jørgensen 2009, 86-87, no. 26 (right hand held forward, identified by Jørgensen as Re-Horakhte), 88-89, no. 27 (similar arm position where the right hand held an *ankh* sign, but the crown is lost). Other materials: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38624-38631 (faience), 38632 (acacia), 38633 (glass), 38634 (lapis lazuli), pl. xxxv; Petrie 1914, 39, no. 181c, pl. xxxi (faience).



136. Cat-Headed Goddess*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 7.1cm; W: 3.9cm; D: 1.6cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6808; SCA 968

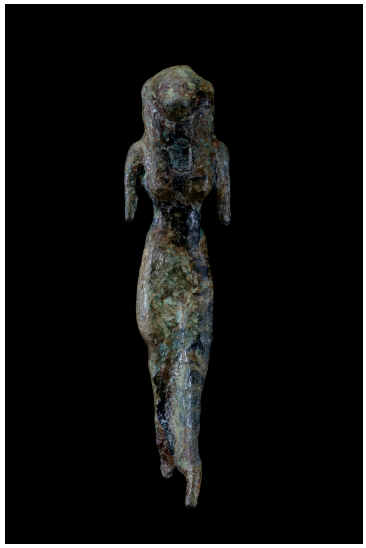
Provenance: Prospection, buoy 66, October 11, 2003. Figure 136 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. It was under 20cm of sand, on a silty layer between several construction blocks from the G1 structure, like **86** (deity) and **284** (double feather crown). The G1 accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The eyes were probably inlaid or gilded. The pendant strings may be cold-worked. One attribute and at least one earring were cast separately and were mechanically attached; these are not extant. The figure broke horizontally across the torso; only the upper body is extant. Additionally, the right ear, a small section of the left ear, and a portion of the back of the head are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents a cat-headed goddess, which was probably in a striding pose. The head is sleek and narrow with a small, rounded muzzle and a defined jawline. The eyes are deep-set and slanted. The left ear is upright, with rounded edges and a pointed tip. The outer lobe is pierced for an earring. The right arm reaches outward and bends up at the elbow. The fist is clenched with a hole through the middle for an attribute that was made separately, probably a sceptre. The left arm is also bent at the elbow, but the hand rests against the chest and supports an aegis. It is strung as a pendant on a necklace and the strings are incised on the figure's chest. The figure's breasts are large and full, and the aegis' crown rests between them. The figure wears a tight-fitting, patterned dress. Some incised patterning is detectable: a vertical band starts at the front right shoulder and continues down the torso; crosshatching is inside the band on the torso; and a similar band is on the left side, but only the outer line is preserved. The area between the necklace strings appears to be stippled.[11]

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 168-169, 295, no. 191; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 185, 317, no. 170; Weitz 2012, 678, type 121, no. 573.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38989-38997, pl. l; Roeder 1937, §149-154, pl. 19a-h; Roeder 1956, §329-330, figs 325-333, pls 39b-d,f-i,l, 40a-e; Steindorff 1946, nos 595-599, pl. xci; Bastis *et al*. 1987, 85-86, no. 33; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 13-15, no. 4; Gubel and Oost 1995, 109-110, nos 98-100; Page Gasser 2001, 21-24, no. 2, pl. 3 (smaller pendant figure); Grenier 2002, no. 17, pl. iii; Jørgensen 2009, 156-159, nos 52.1-52.4; Weitz 2012, type 121, nos 574-595, pl. 32. Separately-made aegises (to illustrate the small versions): Petrie 1914, 42, no. 195a-h,j-n, pls xxxv, xlv (bronze and faience examples); Roeder 1956, §633, 636-638, figs 713-719, pls 63o-p, 64b-d,h, 65b, 89d; Bastis *et al*. 1987, 42, no. 13; Gubel and Oost 1995, 147-148, 171-172, nos 196-198, 284; Page Gasser 2001, 109-112, no. 27, pl. 28; Grenier 2002, nos 384-389, pls l-li; Ivanov 2003, 2009; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-214; Hill 2007, 43, figs 21-22 (very elaborate, inlaid example), 137-139, 209, no. 46; Jørgensen 2009, 290-293, nos 100.1-100.2; Weitz 2012, nos 1257-1280a, pl. 63, 64a,b.

[11] Possibly more detail; low-light viewing conditions.



137. Lion-Headed Goddess*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 16.7cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 1.7cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8570; SCA 1041

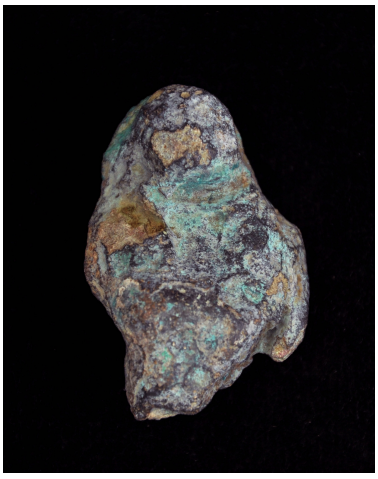
Provenance: Prospection, buoy 45, September 24, 2004. Figure 137 was in the western end of the Central Port, 11m from the large mole that juts into the Grand Canal. It was on a clay layer under 20cm of sediment with numerous small lead fragments. The closest registered artefacts were **65** (Isis) and an unidentified piece of bronze (H6912) 4m south-west. A large number of shipwrecks were north-east of figure 137. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The lower arms and the feet are broken and are not extant. The right leg and the right ankle are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a striding lion-headed goddess. The goddess wears a tripartite wig, which frames a round face with a long, protruding muzzle. Shallow indentations mark the eyes. The upper arms hang along the sides; the forearm positions are not identifiable. The figure wears an *usekh* collar defined by horizontal striations. The figure wears a tight-fitting dress that ends just

above the ankles. The breasts are full and the nipples are visible. The torso is narrow in relation to the breasts and hips. Beneath the dress, the legs are articulated separately with left leg advanced.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 169, 295, no. 192; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 187, 317, no. 172; Weitz 2012, 919, no. 1565.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39038, 39051 (both crowned with a large uraeus), 39098-39093, 39096-39107 (sun disc) 39108 (sun disc, silver), pl. li, liii; Roeder 1937, §157-158, pl. 19i; Roeder 1956, §334a-c-337a-c,g-i,k-l, 339, 347, 349a-b,f, figs 337, 365, pls 40g-i, 42d,f-g, 43h, 81a-b (esp. §334b, pl. 81b — no crown), but includes also those with the sun disc, large uraeus alone, and cow horns with feathers; Steindorff 1946, nos 500-501 (standing, with sun disc), 503 (striding, with sun disc), 600 (standing, large uraeus, silver), pls lxxxi, xcii; Bastis *et al*. 1987, 49-51, no. 17 (standing, sun disc); Schoske and Wildung 1992, 60-61, nos 39-40 (striding, sun disc); Gubel and Oost 1995, 109-110, no. 97; Grenier 2002, nos 213-214, 226-227 (all with sun disc, no. 226 standing), pl. xxiii-xxiv; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 186-188, no. 3.12 (sun disc); Jørgensen 2009, 148-151, nos 49.1-49.3 (striding, lion-headed, but all with sun discs and uraei, different hand positions); Weitz 2012, type 122, no. 596, pl. 33a (standing), type 145, nos 682-693, pl. 38a-d (striding, sun disc). Limestone: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 39009 (standing), pl. l.



138. Lion-Headed Deity

H: 4.1cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 2.0cm
Bronze; 56.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6903

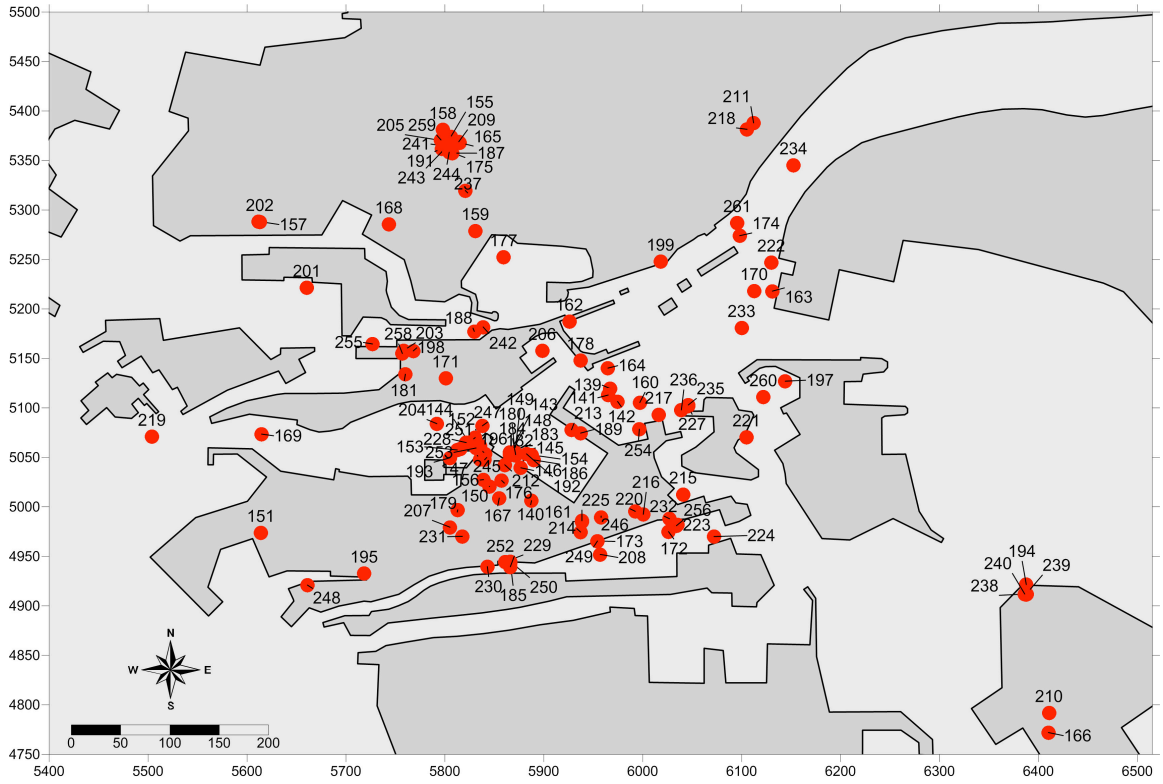
Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 56, October 15, 2003. Figure 138 was in the western end of the Central Port, 17m from the large mole that juts into the Grand Canal. The closest artefact was a bronze handle (H6906) 2m south-west. A large number of shipwrecks were north-east of figure 138. ZC: NEE. DistN: 6m north-east of **137** (lion-headed goddess).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The lower body and the arms, except for the left shoulder, are broken and are not extant. Small chips are on the right shoulder, the face, and the forehead. The chest's left side is heavily reduced by corrosion.

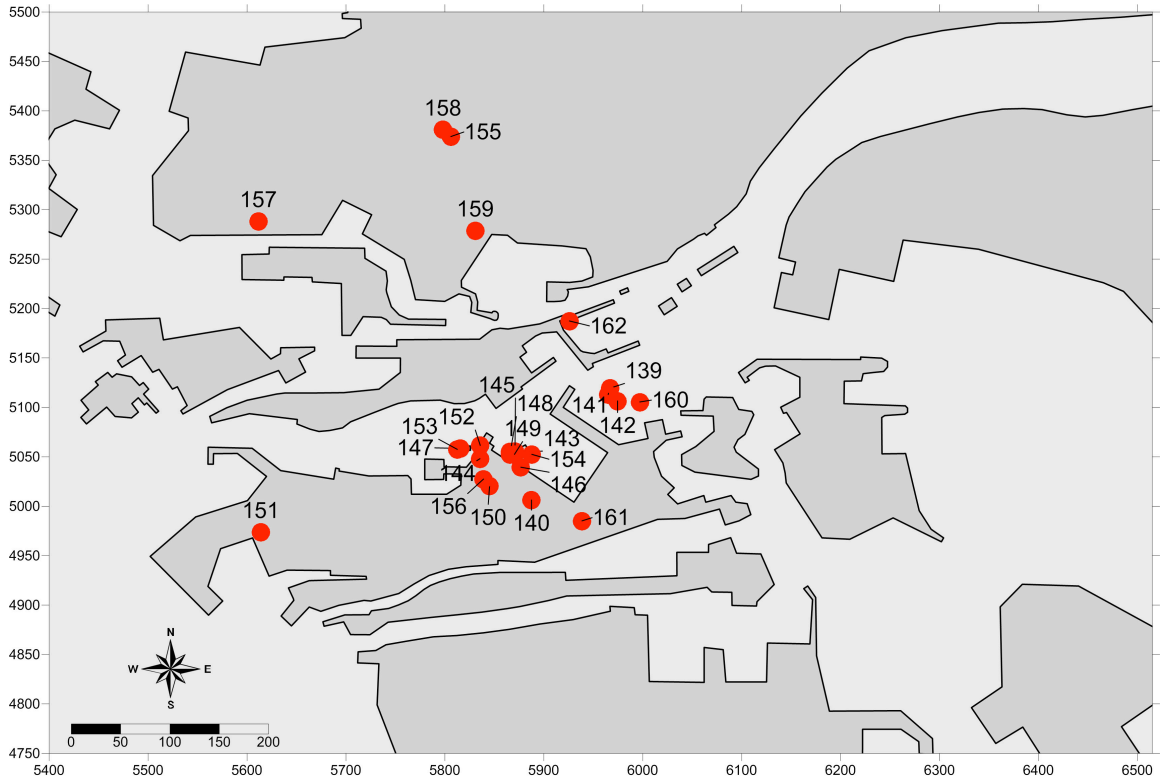
The fragment represents the upper half of an animal-headed deity. The protruding visage is suggestive of a lion. Traces of a tripartite wig are on the chest and back. The chest is corroded, but the figure may have had breasts.

Comparanda: See **137** (lion-headed goddess) for striding and standing examples. Seated types: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 39078-39086 (sun disc), 39127-39128 (Hathor crown with double feathers), pl. lii-liii; Roeder 1937, §155-156, pl. 20c-d; Roeder 1956, §334e, 341-346, 349c,e,g, figs 342-364, pls 41a-e, 42a-b,e,h-i,k, 43a-d,f-g; Steindorff 1946, nos 511-513 (the first two with sun discs, the latter with a uraeus only), 601 (headdress missing), pls lxxxii, xcii; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 62-64, 129-130, nos 41, 89 (both with sun disc); Gubel and Oost 1995, 108-109, no. 95; Page Gasser 2001, 34-39, no. 5, pl. 6; Grenier 2002, nos 208 (sun disc), 209 (large uraeus), 210-212, pls xx-xxiii; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 204, no. 3.21 (sun disc); Jørgensen 2009, 152-153, no. 50 (with sun disc).

Part 3: Zoomorphic



Catalogue Map 14. Zoomorphic Statuettes and Amulets



Catalogue Map 15. Falcon Statuettes and Amulets



139. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.2cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 4.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10734

Provenance: Excavation, June 2, 2007. H3. Figure 139 was in the western end of the Central Port amidst a large accumulation of shipwrecks (see page), 28m from the large mole at the eastern end of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. It was near a fragment of gold jewellery (H10733). Both objects were 30cm below the surface and were associated with Wreck 6 (H10633). These objects were also near the position of five pieces of gold (H1451), and they were 2m east of eight bronze coins (H1421) and 2m north-west of ten further bronze coins (H1450); all of these were discovered in 2001. Coin H1421 is Ptolemaic2-3, while H1450_1 and H1450_5 are Ptolemaic2. The stratigraphic relationship of the latter objects to Wreck 6 (and to 139) is undetermined. Wreck 6: acacia, carbon date: 465 BC +/- 45. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 7m north-east of **141** (falcon).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but intact. A mould line runs down the face and also down the back below the suspension loop. The falcon is a mould sibling of **139** and **140** (Series One). A diagonal gash mars the left side of the face. There is also a small indentation on the neck's left side, but it is not a chip or gouge as on **139** and **140**. A small chunk of metal is missing from the plinth's front edge.*

The figure represents a falcon wearing the double crown and standing on a thin rectangular plinth, with a suspension loop attached at the neck. The crown is rectangular and its components are difficult to distinguish. The figure has a rounded face with a small, pointed beak. The wings are at about the same level. The tail sweeps back and touches the baseline. The legs are a single undefined feature. The figure has a narrow thigh that is clearly distinguished from the wings and the legs.

Comparanda: Lead: Heinz 2011, 216-217, fig. 4. Other materials: Reisner 1907, nos 12516-12527, pl. xxv; Petrie 1914, 48-49, no. 245ac-ad (glass, gold), 245al (silver on resin), pls xli, xlv (see also 245w-z, 245aa, 245af for uncrowned examples); Steindorff 1946, 676 (faience), 676 (gold and silver, pendant loop on left wing), pl. c; Adriani 1952, pl xxiii (figs 3, 5), xxvi (fig. 6), all uncrowned; Roeder 1956, §533b (Wien 4236); Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 290-291, nos 273-274; Andrews 1994, 27-28, fig. 25d; Gubel and Oost 1995, 189, nos 395-396; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 231, no. 3.45 (faience); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-125, pl. xxxv(a) (faience, similar but no crown); Weitz 2012, type T18, no. 805, pl. 43f (bronze, very similar but no crown).



140. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.4cm; W: 1.7cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 4.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H5578

Provenance: Excavation, May 26, 2002. H1: -BG, 187. Figure 140 was on the eastern side of the main temple area on the central landmass, south of the centre-north wall. It was found at the same time as a group of eighty lead tokens (H5576), and it was also near several bronze coins (H5579), lead weights (H5577, H5580), a lead ring (H5581), and a limestone construction block (H1134). Coin H5579_1 is Ptolemaic2 and Coin H5579_3 is Ptolemaic2-3. The area south of the centre-north wall is at a lower level than the area north of the wall and the stratigraphy is different. The stratigraphy to the south includes a compact sediment layer 10-25cm thick followed by a sandy layer filled with eroded limestone fragments (for this context, see Goddio 2007, 83, 88). ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 2.5m north-east of **110** (cult servant).

*Production/Condition: The figure is solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but intact. A sharp mould line runs down the face and the back. The figure is a mould sibling of **138** and **140** (Series One). There is a large chip, or gouge, on the right wing. Small gashes are on the bottom of the left wing and on the plinth's left edge.*

Exact same type as **139**. The crown elements are more distinct on this example.



141. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.3cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 4.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10718

Provenance: Excavation, June 1, 2007. H3. Figure 141 was in the western end of the Central Port amidst a large accumulation of shipwrecks (see page), 31m from the large mole at the eastern end of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. It was between wrecks 4 (H10631) and 6 (H10633), and was near the following artefacts: a gold coin of Pixodarus, the Persian satrap of Caria, dating to 340-335 BC (H10717), a lead weight (H10719), and a lead token (H10720). All were 20cm below the surface. Wreck 4: acacia, carbon date: 300 BC +/- 45. Wreck 6: acacia, carbon date: 465 BC +/- 45. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 7m south-west of **139** (falcon).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. Traces of a mould line are above, between, and below the suspension loop as well as on a small section of the chest. The falcon is a mould sibling of **139** and **140** (Series One). Some areas are damaged: there is a chip, or gouge, on the right wing; the suspension loop is broken and missing; the plinth's right side is chipped; and the plinth is bent.*

Exact same type as **139**. The crown elements are more distinct. Two protuberances on the neck mark the position of the suspension loop.



142. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.1cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 3.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H1465; SCA 419

Provenance: Excavation, May 22, 2001. H3: Z, 0. Zone Z/ZB,0/-1. Figure 142 was in the western end of the Central Port amidst a large accumulation of shipwrecks (see page), 36m from the eastern end of the central landmass. It was next to a bronze coin (H1463) and was within 2m of a bronze handle (H1461) and thirteen bronze coins (H1462). Coin H1463 is Ptolemaic7. Coins H1462_4 and H1462_5 are Ptolemaic2, and coin H1462_1 is Ptolemaic4. These artefacts were close to Wrecks 2 (H10629) and 3 (H10630), which were uncovered six years later, but their stratigraphic relationship to the ships is undetermined. Wreck 2: acacia, carbon date: 440 BC +/- 45. Wreck 3: acacia, carbon date: 335 BC +/- 45. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 11.5m south-east of **141** (falcon).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but intact. Sections of a mould line are on the tail and chest. The falcon is related to falcons **143-145** (Series Two). The plinth has a small fracture.*

Same type as **139**. The crown is tall but the two components are difficult to distinguish. The face is small and gently curved. The wings are full and thick. The right wing is modelled slightly higher than the left. The broad thigh is clearly distinguished from the wings above and the legs below.



143. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.1cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 0.6cm
Lead; 2.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3545

Provenance: Excavation, May 1, 2002. H4: 5, -CI. Figure 143 was in the Grand Canal, but close to the north-eastern corner of the main temple area on the central landmass. It was in a tight cluster with bronze coins (H3600-H3612), eight square lead weights (H3550), and a gold wire (H3552). Coins H3605 and H3608 are Kition coins, coin H3600 is from Miletus, coin H3603 is Ptolemaic2, and coin H3606 is Ptolemaic2-3. In general, the north-eastern corner and the part of the canal immediately adjacent were heavily populated by a variety of artefacts including fragments of ceramic and metal vessels, construction blocks, coins, and, in some instances, statuettes and amulets. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 2.5m north of **19** (child deity), **82** (pharaoh), and **148** (falcon).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. The falcon is related to falcons **142, 144-145** (Series Two). There is a chip, or gouge, on the top of the left wing. Additionally, the suspension loop is broken and missing, and the plinth is slightly bent.*

Same type as **139**. The crown is preserved to a slightly greater height than **142**. The left wing is slightly higher than the right unlike **142**. Two protuberances on the neck and back mark the position of the suspension loop.



144. Falcon Pendant

H: 1.6cm; W: 0.8cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 2.31 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H1493; HI. 120

Provenance: Excavation, May 23, 2001. H1: -CW, 135. Figure 144 was in the main temple area on the central landmass, just below the structure's northern wall. It was near a wide range of artefacts. The closest were a bronze Ptolemaic1-2 coin (H1494) and a limestone construction block (H1260). Also close to this location, but excavated in 2003, were a bronze coin (H5996), a small lead vessel (H5977), a lead lid (H5994), and another lead object (H5997). Others artefacts within 2m included more bronze coins (H1500, H2206, H2228) and parts of metal vessels (H5976, H5995, H5998). Coin H1500 is Macedonian and coin H2206 is Ptolemaic1-2. The bronze vessel (H5976) and the lead vessel (H5977) were under 20cm of clay with some amphora sherds nearby. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 4.5m west of **245** (lion).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. The falcon is related to falcons **142-143, 145** (Series Two). Damage includes the following: the legs, the tip of the tail, and the plinth are broken and are not extant; a deep chip, or gouge, is on the left wing; the face is deeply indented; part of the right wing shaled off; the suspension loop is crushed; and the tail is bent and slopes downward sharply.*

Same type as **139**. The crown is shorter and the beak more defined than on figures **142** and **143**. The right wing is slightly higher than the left, as on **142**, but to a lesser degree.



145. Falcon Pendant

H: 1.5cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 2.40 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3470

Provenance: Excavation, April 29, 2002. H4: 10, -CI. Figure 145 was in the north-eastern corner of the main temple area on the central landmass. It rested on a clay layer and it was near a limestone offering plate (H3465), a locally-produced, intact Ptolemaic oil lamp (H3466), and the stamped handle of a late 4th-century East Greek amphora (H3469). Also nearby was a ceramic vessel (H1394) that was found in 2001. The north-eastern corner was heavily populated by fragments of ceramic and metal vessels, construction blocks, coins, statuettes, and amulets. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 3m north of **12** (child deity) and its associated finds.

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Corroded and delicate, not intact. It probably relates to falcons **142-144** (Series Two) according to the proportions and design of its body. The crown, head, and suspension loop are broken and are not extant. There is a chip, or gouge, on the left wing with what appears to be a grain of sand wedged inside of it. The plinth is bent. During my initial examination in 2009, the plinth was separate from the body. It was later reattached by the conservator.*

Same type as **39**. The right wing is modelled slightly higher than the left, as on **142** and **144**.



146. Falcon Pendant

H: 1.05cm; W: 0.9cm; D: 0.55cm
Lead; 1.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3689

Provenance: See **96** (person).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. A faint mould line runs down the back, and possibly on the chest. The figure has a tentative association with **142-145** (Series Two). The crown, most of the tail, the legs, and the plinth are broken and are not extant. There is a deep hole on the right wing.*

Same type as **39**. The head is flatter, the beak is slightly more pronounced, and the thigh is more triangular than on figures **142-145**. The figure, however, is the same size as the Series Two figures (accounting for its missing limbs) and has the same thick body with the wings clearly defined from the thigh. The right wing is slightly higher than the left.



147. Falcon Pendant

Body: H: 1.3cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 0.6cm
Head: H: 0.8cm; W: 0.8cm; D: 0.3cm
Lead; 1.43 grams (body); 0.34 grams (head)
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2703; HI. 118

Provenance: Excavation, May 29, 2001. H1: -DG, 115. Sieve zone 110/115, -DD/-DH. See **68** (Isis).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. It has a tentative association with **142-145** (Series Two). It broke at the neck but the constituent parts (the head and body) were preserved and join cleanly. Traces of yellowish glue on the head and neck remained from an earlier failed repair. The piece was repaired again by the conservator in 2011. A large, shallow indentation is on the left wing. The figure's lower body is crushed, and the plinth slants upward to the left at a sharp angle.*

Same type as **139**. The figure is the same general appearance as the Series Two falcon pendants but with some few key differences: the crown is shorter and slanted, the wings are not as broad, the figure has no thigh (the thin leg joins directly to the breast), and the plinth is shorter. The right wing is slightly higher than the left.



148. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.3cm; W: 1.1cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 4.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3062; SCA 424

Provenance: See **19** (child deity).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. A faint mould line is on the neck. The figure is related to **149** (Series Three), and may be a mould sibling. There is a deep chip, or gouge, on the left wing, and the plinth's front edge is crushed, which pushes the front legs closer to the tail.*

Same type as **139**. The crown is tall and the two components are distinguishable. The beak is slightly curved and juts out from the flat plane of the face. The wings are thick and broad. The right wing is slightly higher than the left. The thigh is narrow, especially compared to Series Two falcon pendants. The suspension loop and base are also thicker than on other figures.



149. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.2cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 4.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3080; SCA 561

Provenance: Excavation, April 25, 2002. H4: 10, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Corroded, crumbly surface but mostly intact. The figure relates to falcon **147** (Series Three) and may be a mould sibling. The beak is chipped. The left wing is flattened slightly but, unlike **147**, it does not have a hole.*

Same type as **39**. The figure matches **148** with minor differences: the beak juts straight out rather than curving, and the right wing is substantially higher than the left wing.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 166, 168, 291, no. 140; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 183, 338, no. 319; Heinz 2011, 232, fig. 4.



150. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.4cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 4.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H12132

Provenance: Excavation, May 13, 2010. M6: -1, -D. Figure 150 was in the northern part of the main temple area on the central landmass, 28.5m from the landmass' boundary line. It was near a limestone wall and several bronze coins (H12094, H12097, H12131); coin H12131 is Ptolemaic. Coinage was particularly dense in the wider zone around figure 150 and included Ptolemaic and Kition coins. The M6 excavation explored the area around the temple wall and revealed five distinct layers: (1) limestone rubble, (2) grey sand, (3) papyrus, (4) 5-25cm grey sand with limestone chips and ceramic sherds, (5) and clay. Most of the coinage is from layers 2 and 4. The excavators suggest that layer 4 was a construction, or fill, layer. The area's chronology is not homogenous as there is some Byzantine coinage as well. ZC: disturbed; 4th century-Ptolemaic, but also some Byzantine. DistN: 9m south-east of **156** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. Mould lines are on the chest, above the suspension loop, and lengthwise down the plinth. There is a deep hole on the left wing and a small chip off the right wing.

Same type as **39**. The crown is tall with distinct components. The face is rounded with a small pointed beak. Shallow depressions mark the eyes. The wings are full but flattened on the sides. The right wing is higher than the left wing. The thigh is short and narrow.



151. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.4cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 5.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4587

Provenance: Excavation, May 19, 2002. H9: I, 9. Figure 151 was on the western end of the central landmass, at the point where the end of the landmass curves outward into the Western Lake to form a large peninsula. It was among the remains of a structure and it rested on a clay layer; the majority of the finds were limestone construction blocks and coins. The coins encompass a range of dates, including the Ptolemaic and Byzantine periods. ZC: Ptolemaic; Byzantine. DistN: 4m south-west of **72** (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Mostly intact. A sharp mould line runs down the back and chest. The suspension loop is broken and missing, and the plinth is slightly bent.

Same type as **39**. The crown is tall and the components are starkly differentiated. The beak is very pronounced and curves sharply downward, like a hook. Remnants of the suspension loop are on the neck and back. The wings are full and broad. The right wing is modelled slightly higher than the left. The figure has almost no thigh and the leg joins directly to the breast. The tail feathers fan out at the back.



152. Falcon Pendant

H: 1.6cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 0.6cm
Lead; 1.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2776 (listed in Maritime Museum as H1461); HI.116

Provenance: Excavation, June 1, 2001. H1: -DJ, 135. Figure 152 was on the outer edge of the north-western corner of the main temple area on the central landmass, near a lead cross (H2784). The closest artefacts to these two objects were the wall's construction blocks 2.5m south and the artefacts along the outer edge of the accumulation containing figure **253** (pig) 3m south-west. The area also contained limestone fragments and ceramic sherds. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. The crown and beak are reduced and there is a small, deep hole on the right wing. The suspension loop is fractured but extant and the platform is slightly bent with the tail slanting left.

Same type as **138**. The double crown's components are not distinguished. The crown is shorter and more triangular, and the falcon itself is smaller. The right wing is slightly higher than the left. The thigh is wide at the top but narrows quickly.



153. Falcon Pendant

H: 1.8cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 1.1cm
Lead; 2.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2767; SCA 418

Provenance: Excavation, May 29, 2001. H1: -DF, 112. Sieve zone 110/115, -DA/-DH. See **68** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but intact. A mould line is below the suspension loop. Three scratches are on the left wing, probably from cleaning.

Same type as **139**. The crown is short and triangular but the two elements are discernible. A small rounded beak protrudes from the flat plane of the face. The wings are broad and full. The left wing is slightly higher than the right. The suspension loop has a wide circular aperture. The thigh is broad at the top but tapers quickly to a narrow point where it joins the legs.



154. Falcon Pendant

H: 1.9cm; W: 1.3cm; D: 0.5cm
Lead; 2.70 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3546

Provenance: Excavation, May 1, 2002. H4: 27, -CL. Figure 154 was in the Grand Canal, near the north-eastern corner of the main temple area. It was near a lead token (H5518), a stamped amphora handle (H4578), and an obsidian bead (H3549). Other artefacts within 2.5m included gold jewellery (H3526, H3732), lead objects (H3105; H3675), part of a 3rd-century, locally-produced lopades (H5590), and many bronze coins. Coin H3733 is from Kition, coins H3669, H3672, H4176 are Ptolemaic2, coins H3656 and H3668 are Ptolemaic2-3, and coins H3659 and H4174 are Byzantine. Excavation M2 in 2009 revealed that the archaeological layers in this area decline sharply south-east; the temple wall and adjoining canal may have been affected by a landslide. Figure 154 was also not far from Wreck 14 (H10639), which was identified in 2007. Its stratigraphic relationship with the wreck is undetermined. Wreck 14: acacia, carbon dated: 280 BC +/- 45. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 5.5m east of **192** (Wepwawet).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Corroded and crumbly but mostly intact. The upper half of the suspension loop and part of the crown are broken and are not extant. The tail was also broken but has been repaired. There is a gash on the underside of the suspension loop and a small chip out of the plinth. The legs are bent.

Same type as **139**. The crown's components are indistinguishable. A small indentation on the neck marks the upper portion of the suspension loop. The wings are even. The front thigh is distinguishable but narrows quickly.



155. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.1cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 0.6cm
Lead; 3.51 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10822

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 71, June 8, 2007. Figure 155 was 15cm below the surface on the north-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation, the majority of which was excavated in 2004. The figure was situated on a clay and silt layer and it was near small amounts of lead fragments and a few ceramic sherds. The accumulation as a whole comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn and cracked but mostly intact. Much of the crown and part of the front leg are broken and are not extant. The plinth and suspension loop broke but were reattached.

Same type as **139**. A crown is distinguishable but damaged. The face is rounded. The suspension loop is thick. The wings are full, rounded, and they rest at an even level. The figure has a broad thigh and thick front legs.



156. Falcon Pendant

H: 2.0cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.6cm
Lead; 3.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H12212

Provenance: Excavation, May 16, 2010. M6: -7, E. Figure 156 was in the northern part of the main temple area on the central landmass, 22m east of the large square platform that connects to the central landmass. It was within 2m of several bronze coins (H12188, H12191, H12196, H12213) and an unidentified lead object (H12204). Coin H12191 is a Kition coin and coin H12188 is Ptolemaic. To the west, figure 156 was about 3m from the structure's wall. The M6 excavation explored the area around the temple wall and revealed five distinct layers: (1) limestone rubble, (2) grey sand, (3) papyrus, (4) 5-25cm grey sand with limestone chips and ceramic sherds, (5) and clay. Most of the coinage is from layers 2 and 4. The excavators suggest that layer 4 was a construction, or fill, layer. The area's chronology is not homogenous as there is some Byzantine coinage as well. ZC: disturbed; 4th century-Ptolemaic, but also some Byzantine. DistN: 9m north-west of **150** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead from a bivalve mould. Intact. A strong mould line is on the crown, chest, and back. There is a deep hole in the left wing.

Same type as **139**. The figure is similar to the Series Three falcons, particularly **148**. The figure is slightly smaller and has a flatter double crown that slants sharply back; its components are not delineated. The beak protrudes and curves downward, like **148**. The wings are full and broad. The thigh is visible but is not well defined from the legs.



157. Falcon*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 6.9cm; W: 4.2cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8009; SCA 997

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 3, September 6, 2004. Figure 157 was on the western end of the northern landmass, 13m above its southern boundary. It rested on a silt layer under 10cm of sand. Figure 157 was near **202** (bull), lead weights (H8014, H8016), and seven limestone blocks aligned in a row (H8586). In general, however, finds were relatively sparse. Beyond the aforementioned objects, the closest artefact was an unidentified piece of bronze (H8067) 13m north-west. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Slightly corroded but intact and well preserved.

The figure represents a falcon wearing the double crown and standing on a thin plinth; it is the same type as **139**, but of a different material and executed as stationary, not pendant, figure. The ridge of the red crown is well defined against the inset white crown. The face is small and rounded with a slight protrusion indicating a short beak. Shallow indentations mark the eyes. The wings are full and rounded. The tail sweeps back and touches the baseline. The thighs are broad. The legs are joined but each leg is well defined, unlike figures **139-156**. The tail has three vertical striations that mark the tail feathers. The plinth is oblong with a rectangular tenon on the underside.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170-171, 290, no. 117; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 151, 321, no. 197; Weitz 2012, 740, type T19, no. 810, pl. 44c.
Comparanda: Falcons with double crown (several are larger scale than those in this catalogue): Steindorff 1946, nos 655-662, pls xcix-ci; Roeder

1937, §268-269, pl. 36c-g; Roeder 1956, §533-534, figs 587-592, pls 56f, 85b; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 42, no. 22; Gubel and Oost 1995, 136, nos 165-166; Berman and Bohač 1999, no. 334 (no crown); Grenier 2002, nos 315 (hollow sarcophagus), 314-317 (on sarcophagi), 318-322 (latter two on papyrus standards), pls xxxviii-xli; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-95, 144 (very elaborate, hollow, missing crown), 145-151 (with double crown), 310, 321, 423, 426, 489, pls xxxi(a), xxxvi(a-b), xxxvii-xxxviii, xxxix (a-b), lvi(c), lvii(c), lix(a), lxvii; Jørgensen 2009, 230-232, nos 80.1-80.3; Thum 2012, X09 (four on one sarcophagus, similar size, double crown); Weitz 2012, type T19, nos 810-832, pl. 44d-i, (on sarcophagi) type T23, nos 839-871, pl. 45. Smaller scale, similar figures, but without a central tenon (like **158-159** and possibly **161**), as an offering from a composite deity or priest: Jørgensen 2009, 74-75, 278-279, nos 21, 95. Similar figures (but smaller, closer to **158** and **159**) are also on top of the *naoi* of sacred barks: Roeder §586, 625, figs 698-700, pls 60a-b, 89c.



158. Falcon

H: 4.4cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 1.7cm
Bronze; 36.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8023

Provenance: Prospection, September 7, 2004. Figure 158 was on the northern edge of the G1 accumulation. It rested on a clay layer under 20cm of sediment. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's significance and stratigraphy. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The legs, tail, and plinth are broken and are not extant. The crown is chipped on the top left side.

Same as **157**. A groove demarcates the red and white crowns. A small protrusion at the crown's base is probably a uraeus. The face is rounded. The thighs are preserved at the front. The legs would have rested side-by-side and they were separately articulated.



159. Falcon

H: 3.7cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 19.30 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8002

Provenance: See **114** (Athena).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, somewhat crumbly, large patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. The top of the crown is broken and missing. The right wing and tail are chipped.

Same as **157**. The separation between the white and red crown is visible. The figure has a triangular face. Small incised half-circles on the body mark individual feathers. The thighs are broad and join directly to the feet. The thighs are defined from each other but are not separately articulated. The plinth is triangular, wide at the feet and narrow at the tail.



160. Falcon

H: 2.6cm; W: 1.1cm; D: 0.5cm
Bronze; 2.47grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10238

Provenance: Excavation, May 25, 2007. H3. Figure 160 was in the western end of the Central Port at the south-eastern edge of a large accumulation of shipwrecks, 22m from the eastern end of the central landmass. It was near over twenty bronze coins divided into three lots (H10234-H10236), five lead tokens (H10237), and three fragments of gold jewellery (H10239). Coin H10235_3 is Ptolemaic3, coin H10235_7 is Ptolemaic5, and H10235_5 is Ptolemaic6. These objects were very close to Wreck 31 (H10679) but their stratigraphic relationship to this wreck is undetermined. The artefacts clearly associated with the shipwreck zone are a fragment of a North Aegean 4th-century amphora (H10263) and thirty-six sherds from a locally produced 5th-century cup (H10264); these were 2-2.5m from figure 160. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 23m east of **142** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact.

Same as **157**. The figure is small like figures **139-156** but it does not have a suspension loop, but rather a tenon like **157** and similar figures. The body is compact with no free space between features. The face is slightly rounded. The wings are relatively undefined. The area between the legs and the plinth is indented, which defines the wings, tail, and legs from each other. The tenon projects from the plinth's underside.

Comparanda: The figure is comparable to all of the double crown falcons described above (**139-159**) in terms of general typology, but I have found no direct parallels for a figure of this type, of this small size, with a tenon. The only stationary figure of comparable type and size comes from the top of a miniature standard, but even this example is 6.2cm high, including the falcon and standard fragment (Jørgensen 2009, 234, no. 81).



161. Falcon

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 1.8cm
Bronze; 22.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11452

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 54, May 6, 2009. Figure 161 was on the eastern end of the central landmass, 23m north of its southern boundary, above the small fortified port. It was part of a cluster of artefacts including a lead weight (H11450), an unidentified piece of lead (H11451), a bronze bar (H11453), an unidentified piece of bronze (H11455), and a fragment of gold jewellery (H 11471). A short distance to the north was **225** (elephant), which was next to a lead miniature vessel (H11448). All were 40cm below the surface, except for H11471, which was 30cm, and H11451, for which no depth was provided. The closest artefacts to these objects were some loosely scattered bronze and lead objects 3m north. ZC: Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Solid cast. Heavily corroded but mostly intact. Corrosion has substantially reduced the head.

The figure represents a falcon standing on a platform. A crown is not identifiable, although it may have worn the double crown like the other falcons. The wings sweep back and the tail touches the baseline. The area between the legs and the platform is indented, but not open. The plinth is oblong.



162. Bird on a Lotus, Standard

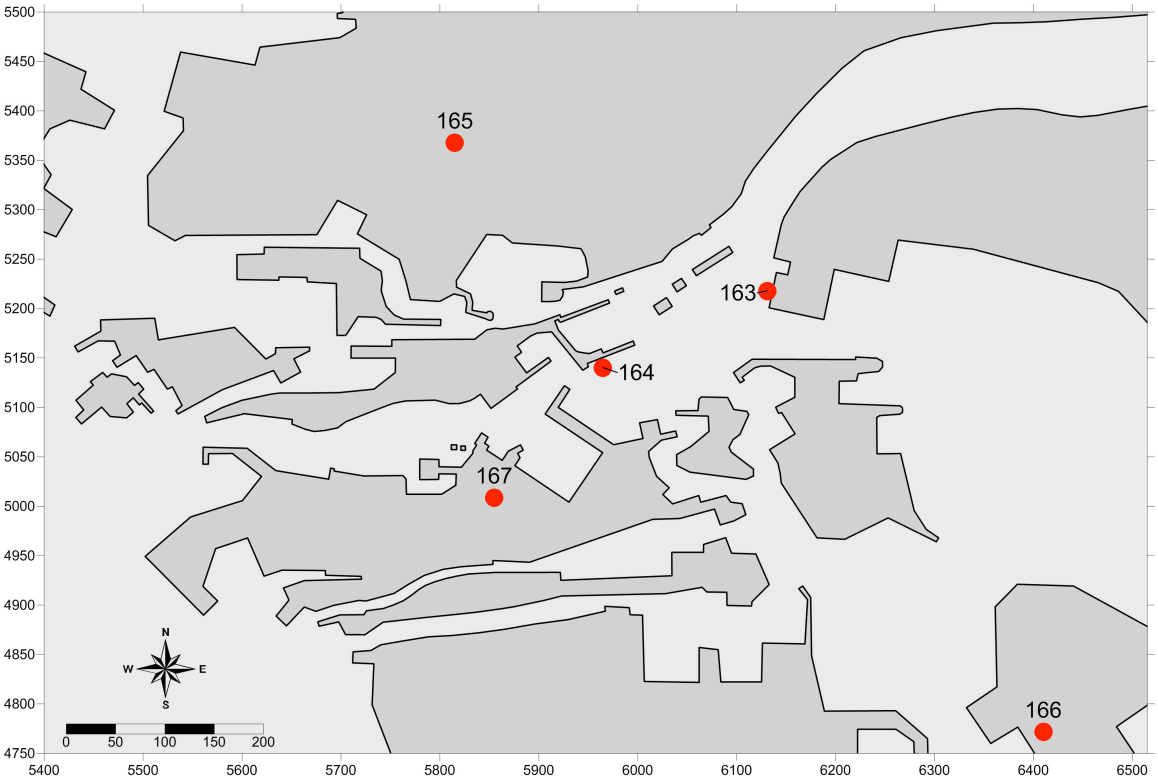
H: 15.5cm; W: 6.9cm; D: 5.1cm
Bronze; 429 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11321

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 20, April 30, 2009. Figure 162 was at the start of the upper jetty of the North Port, near the East Passage. It was found on limestone blocks on the surface. Nearby were two unidentified bronze objects (H11323), which were 25cm below the surface. The closest artefact to these objects was a lead sail ring (H11319) 2.5m north, which was 30cm below the surface. Excavations in 2011 in sector M8 suggest that this area supported another sanctuary, based on finds of limestone construction elements, statuettes, imported fineware, and limestone animal sarcophagi (see Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context'). ZC: late 7th-early 5th c. BC. DistN: 18.5m south-west of **79** (Neith).

Production/Condition: Hollow/solid cast bronze. Corroded, very delicate, some bronze disease, not intact. The plinth, support, lotus, and standard are hollow cast; the feet are solid cast. A hole between the plinth and its support at the back left shows that the plinth support is hollow. The lotus' exterior, left of the base, is cracked and shows that the lotus is also hollow. The bird is broken and missing, except for the feet. Part of the raised petal design is not extant on the back. The hieroglyphs are worn and corroded to illegibility.

The object represents a lotus standard surmounted by a plinth and a bird, probably a falcon. The bird's feet rest side-by-side and fill the majority of the base. Each foot has three long toes at the front and one shorter toe at the back. A few diagonal striations on the feet suggest scaling, and the toenails are defined. The feet rest on a rectangular plinth. A thin projecting piece of bronze connects the front of the base to the lip of the lotus blossom. A wide rectangular mount supports the base on its back end and rests on the curved convex part of the flower. The lotus is funnel-shaped with designs raised in relief on the exterior that represent overlapping petals. The interior of the flower has a short rim and then a convex centre. The lotus rests on a cylindrical support. The support is slightly wider at the bottom than at the top and has a flared bottom rim.

Comparanda: Lotus as a support: Roeder 1956, §577, especially §577f which describes a hybrid falcon; Lotuses only: Hill 2007, 154, 212, no. 65, fig. 62; Jørgensen 2009, 300, no. 104 (not 3-dimensional, but has similar spaces for inlay).



Catalogue Map 16. Ibis Statuettes and Fragments



163. Ibis

H: 9.5cm; W: 8.7cm; D: 3.3cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9125; SCA 1087

Provenance: Prospection, October 1, 2004. Figure 163 was in the northern part of the Central Port, 4.5m west of the eastern landmass. It was near a bronze coin (H9124), and it was 2m south-east of a cylindrical lead vessel (H9130). Figure 163 was under small limestone blocks below 40cm of sediment. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 18.5m east of **170** (bird foot).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, pitted, not intact. The head and lower left leg are broken and are not extant. The right foot is reduced by corrosion. The tenon is chipped and misshapen.

The figure represents a striding ibis. The left leg is advanced, while the right leg trails behind. The foot has four toes, three long at the front and one shorter at the back. A tenon projects from the underside of the right foot.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170-171, 295, no. 198; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 189, 317, no. 171; Weitz 2012, 756, type T25, no. 877.
Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §540a-c,e-h,l, fig. 595, pl. 57b-c,g, 58b; Grenier 2002, nos 329-332, pls xlii-xliii; Jørgensen 2009, 240-241, no. 84.1; Weitz 2012, type T25, nos 876-879, pl. 46c-d (including **164**), (on sarcophagus) type T25a, nos 880, pl. 46e.



164. Ibis Standard

H: 13.7cm; W: 7.9cm; D: 2.5cm
Bronze; 299 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8557; SCA 1037

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 5, September 23, 2004. Figure 164 was in the western end of the Central Port, 9m from the edge of a mole at the eastern end of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. The figure was under 40cm of sediment, between several rocks. Finds were relatively sparse, although several anchors discovered in 2002 were between 3 and 5.5m to the north and west (H4262-H4265). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 19m north-east of **10** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Hollow/solid cast bronze. Corroded, bronze disease on the underside, not intact. The top of the standard is solid cast and the cylindrical support is hollow cast. The object was assembled from multiple pieces, probably in wax prior to casting (see Volume 1, Chapter 4, 'Bronze Casting'). Two small bumps on the underside of the plinth, one on each end, may be filed-down sprues. The ibis is broken and missing except for the back leg and the front foot. The back toe of the back foot is chipped and a piece of metal may be missing from the plinth's back edge, which is not enclosed like the front.

The object represents a striding ibis on a standard. The feet are placed one in front of the other. Each foot has three long toes at the front and one shorter toe at the back. Scaling is represented by multiple, horizontal, close-set striations on the toes and the toenails are also clearly defined. The ibis stands on an oblong plinth that is enveloped by a rectangular frame. The plinth rests on a hollow cylindrical support. The support is slightly wider at the bottom than at the top and has a flared bottom rim.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 154-155, 290, no. 118; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 168, 322, no. 200; Robinson 2008, 226-227, no. 191; Weitz 2012, 756, type T25, no. 876, pl. 46d.



165. Base with Ibis Feet

H: 2.9cm; W: 7.5cm; D: 3.1cm
Bronze; 54.23 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10815

Provenance: Prospection, June 8, 2007. Figure 165 was 20cm below the surface on the north-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation, the majority of which was excavated in 2004. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small patches of bronze disease, not intact. The ibis is broken and missing except for the feet.

Same type as **163**, but the feet are placed one in front of the other on an oblong plinth. Each foot has three long toes at the front and one shorter toe at the back. The toes are slim but bulbous at the tips, and they are webbed. The plinth's underside has a curved rim and two tenons, one under each foot.



166. Base with Ibis Feet

H: 1.1cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 2.0cm
Bronze; 12.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9968

Provenance: See **14** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, bronze disease on the underside, not intact. The ibis is broken and missing except for the feet. The plinth's front edges are jagged and uneven.

The object represents the feet of a seated ibis on a thin, rectangular plinth. The feet rest side-by-side. Each foot has three long toes at the front but no toe at the back, unlike examples of striding ibises.

Comparanda: Seated ibis: Steindorff 1946, no. 692, pl. ciii; Roeder 1937, §270, 272, pl. 37d; Roeder 1956, §541, fig. 596, pl. 57a,e,f,h,k,o, 58a; Berman and Bohač 1999, 436, no. 335; Grenier 2002, nos 325-327, pl. xlii; Jørgensen 2009, 240, 242-244, nos 84.2-84.4; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-466-467, pl. lxiii(a); Weitz 2012, type T24, nos 872-873, pl. 46a, (with suspension loop) type T24, nos 874-875, pl. 46b. Together with baboons: Schoske and Wildung 1992, 112-114, no. 79 (gold). Composite figures: Roeder 1956, §543, figs 598-599, pl. 57n; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 114-116, no. 80 (alabaster and gold); Gubel and Oost 1995, 135-136, no. 164; Grenier 2002, no. 333, pl. xliv (wood and bronze); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-427, pl. lvii(c) Feet specifically: Roeder 1956, §545, fig. 602.



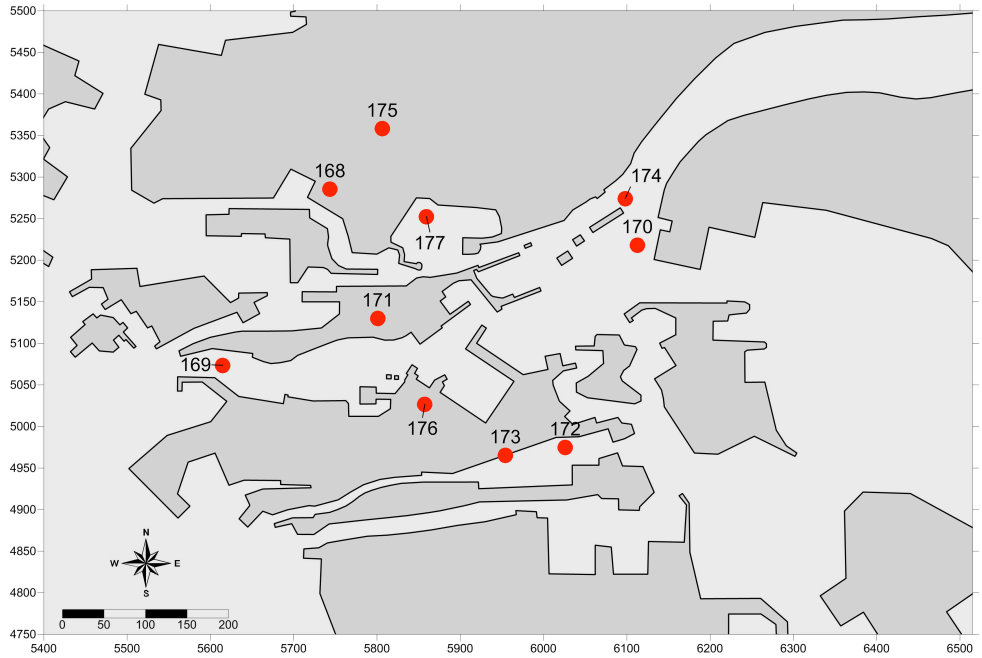
167. Ibis Foot

H: 1.5cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 6.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9431

Provenance: Prospection, October 7, 2004. Attachment 167 was near the centre of the main temple area on the central landmass. It was next to a limestone construction block (H913) and it was within 2m of a bronze coin (H9428), the handle of a terracotta jug (H9427), and a gold ring (H9438). It was also 2-3m from at least seven other construction blocks. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 15m south-east of **150** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, worn, shiny, but seemingly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment.

The attachment may represent the foot of a seated ibis, but it has only two toes as opposed to three, unlike **166**. The foot is socketed at the back. The toes do not rest flat but instead form a shallow arc. The toes are joined near the base of the foot by a deep groove, perhaps intended to prevent breakage or to suggest webbing. A tenon projects downward from the underside of the foot.



Catalogue Map 17. Falcon, Ibis, or Vulture Attachments



168. Falcon or Ibis Foot

H: 7.0cm; W: 5.75cm; D: 2.3cm
Bronze; 38.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11293

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 17, April 28, 2004. Attachment 168 was on the northern landmass, 90m south-west of the G1 accumulation, approximately 17m south-east of the stela of Ptolemy VIII, and 22m north-east of the landmass' southern boundary. It was near a bronze Ptolemaic coin (H11294) and a lead weight (H11295); all were 15cm below the surface and were found between several construction blocks. The closest recorded artefact to these few was another lead weight (H6860) 4m north-east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 21.5m south-west of **13** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The majority of the middle and left front toes are broken and are not extant. A few incised marks, possibly scratches, are on the foot's underside, between the middle toe and the tenon.

The attachment represents the lower leg and foot of a falcon or ibis. A tenon projects upward from the top of the leg. The leg itself is decorated down its length with fine, close-set, horizontal striations that represent scaling. The foot is also scaled with diagonal striations. It has three long toes at the front and one shorter toe at the back. The curved toenails are visible on the right and back toes. Another tenon projects downward from the underside of the foot.

Comparanda: 'Falcon feet': Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-54, 468; Weitz 2012, nos 1394-1401, 1411-1413. Similar, but clearly an ibis leg with the knee joint shown: Grenier 2002, no. 336, pl. xliv. 'Ibis' feet: Roeder 1956, §540i, pl. 57d. Ibis with similar, attached feet: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 04.2.462. Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-144 (very elaborate, hollow), pl. xxxvi(a-b) is a falcon that has separately attached feet very similar to these, where the join between them and the body is clear.



169. Falcon or Ibis Foot

H: 7.7cm; W: 7.7cm; D: 2.1cm
Bronze; 105.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8116

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 5, September 11, 2004. Attachment 169 was on the far western end of the Grand Canal and was roughly equidistant from the canal's boundary lines. It was 2-3.5m north of a loose spread of artefacts, most of which were found in 2003. These artefacts included a bronze ladle (H6391), a small lead vessel (H6396), a lead weight (H6388), and two limestone anchors (H3275, H6417). The ladle was between limestone construction blocks and near amphora sherds. Attachment 169 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area (Appendix 7); it fell towards the western end of this object scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 18m north-west of **310** (bark).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The left toe is broken and missing. Two small holes are above the right toe.

Same types as **168**. The top of the leg slants at a sharper angle, downward from front to back. Scaling is not discernible. The toenails, oblong and slightly curved, are well defined from the toes.



170. Falcon or Ibis Foot

H: 10.2cm; W: 6.8cm; D: 2.4cm
Bronze; 92.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9116

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 65, October 1, 2004. Attachment 170 was in the northern part of the Central Port, 23m west of the eastern landmass. It was under 25cm of sediment with several bricks nearby. The closest registered artefact was a bronze ladle handle (H9045) 7m south-west. Attachment 170 was 8m north-east of **309** (bark) and **316** (throne), which were on the north-eastern edge a loose scatter of material that spread over a 25m area; most of the finds were various metal vessels. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, lightly pitted, small pockets of bronze disease, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. A small raised square at the top of the lower tenon may be a casting patch. All toes are extant, but the left and right toes are reduced by corrosion, as is the top tenon.

Same type as **168**. Scaling and toenails are not discernible.



171. Falcon or Ibis Foot

H: 6.7cm; W: 6.3cm; D: 1.8cm
Bronze; 39.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8093

Provenance: Prospection, September 11, 2004. Attachment 171 was near the centre of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, 22.5m above the landmass' southern boundary. The closest artefact was **45** (Osiris) 4.5m west. This central zone has a relatively low density of artefacts. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The left and right toes are broken and are not extant, and the tenons are reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **168**. The concave spaces between the toes give the foot a webbed appearance, more appropriate perhaps to an ibis than a falcon. Scaling and toenails are not discernible.



172. Falcon or Ibis Foot

H: 7.2cm; W: 4.3cm; D: 5.2cm
Bronze; 70 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9643

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 81, April 23, 2006. Attachment 172 was in the eastern end of the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, 11m south of the port's northern boundary. It was 20cm below the surface and the closest artefacts were within 2m: two lead bars (H9648, H9647) and one bronze coin (H9635). ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 10m south-west of **256** (hippopotamus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The majority of the middle, right, and back toes, as well as the bottom tenon, are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **168**. The top of the leg slants at a sharper angle, like **169**. Scaling is not discernible. The middle toe preserves a thick, curving toenail. Thin, shallow vertical grooves run on either side of the back toe, defining it from the rest of the foot.



173. Bird Leg?

H: 6.4cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 44.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9475

Provenance: Prospection, October 9, 2004. See **33** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, worn, shiny, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The toes are greatly reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **168**. The attachment may represent a bird leg. A worn tenon projects from the top. The leg is long and thin but unlike **168-172**, it has four knobby joints. The foot appears to have three toes, but no back toe. Scaling is not discernible. The bottom of the foot is concave.

Bibliography: Robinson 2008, 254, no. 251.



174. Falcon or Ibis Foot?

H: 5.7cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; 25.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9026

Provenance: Prospection, September 29, 2004. Attachment 174 was 12m north-east of the rectangular island in the East Passage. It was near a lead vessel (H7029), and was 3.5m east of two limestone anchors (H3320, H7028). The artefacts were in a stratum 10-15cm thick, under a 40cm layer of coarse sand and above a layer of thick, hard clay. This specific context is shown in Maps 3-4 in Meadows 2011, although attachment 174 is not pictured. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. See Goddio's comments in Meadows 2011, 98; see page 101 for Meadows' proposed date for the coin die. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 11m north of **298** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The lower half of the leg, including the foot, is broken and missing.

Same type as **168**. The attachment may represent the top of a falcon or ibis leg. A tenon projects upward and the top slants sharply downward from front to back, like **169** and **172**.



175. Ibis Foot

H: 5.0cm; W: 1.1cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6888

Provenance: Excavation, October 14, 2003. G1: -D, 3. Attachment 175 was in the south-eastern part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Shiny (worn), but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The toes and the bottom tenon are reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **168**, probably an ibis. Scaling is not discernible. The concave spaces between the toes give the foot a webbed appearance.



176. Falcon or Vulture Leg Grasping *Shen*-Sign

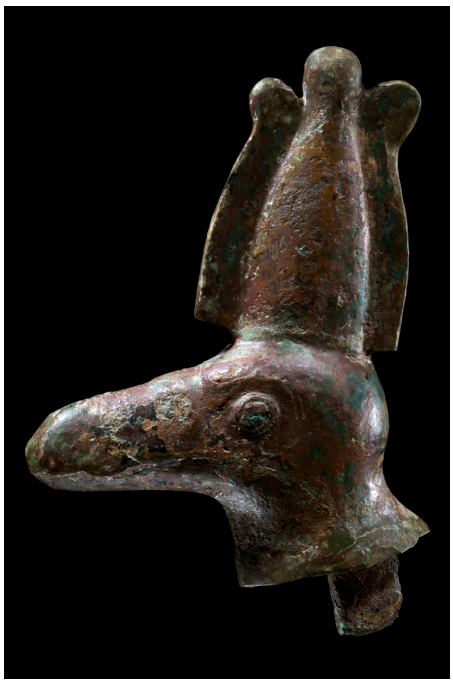
H: 7.7cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 0.6cm
Bronze; 17.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9189

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 85, October 4, 2004. Attachment 176 was in the northern part of the main temple area on the central landmass. The closest artefact was a fragment of an amphoriskos (H6337), possibly late 5th-century, 2m north. Numerous construction blocks and slabs were loosely scattered north and west of these objects. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 13.5m north-east of **150** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze, inlaid with other materials. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The inlay is not extant and the edges are worn and chipped.

The attachment represents a bird leg grasping a *shen*-sign with its claws. The foot is in profile; only two toes are represented. A tenon protrudes from the top. The tenon has a small, semi-circular gap near the top. The amulet has raised edges and it would have held inlay. The back is flat and undecorated.

Comparanda: *Shen* amulet: Petrie 1914, 22, no. 81, pl. vi; Andrews 1994, 76-77, fig. 77a.



177. Head of Nekhbet*

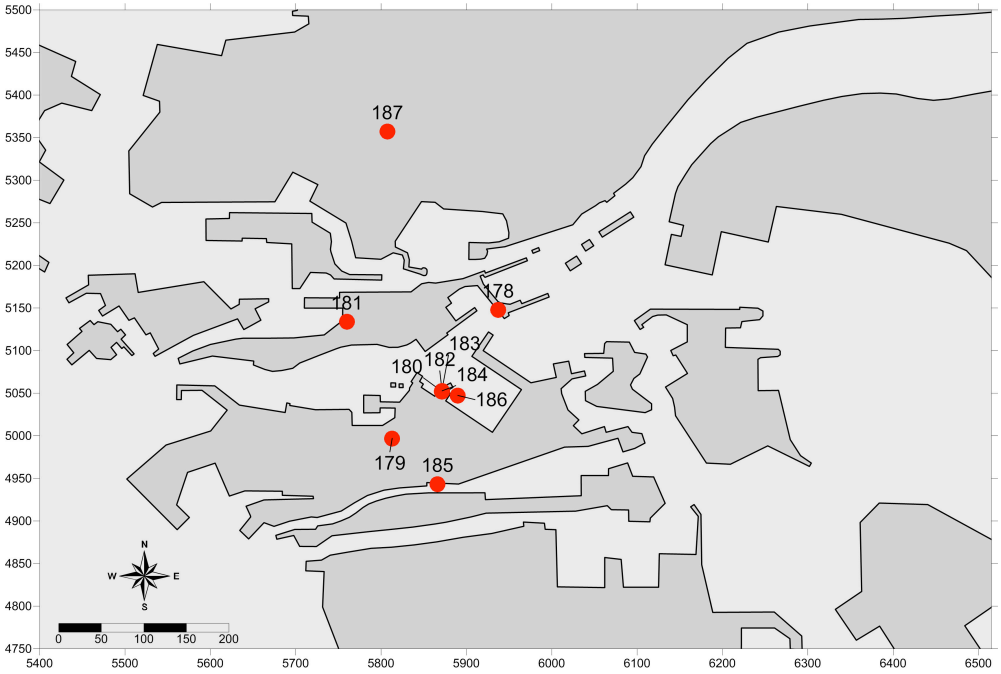
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 17.0cm; W: 10.0cm; D: 3.0cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H5949; SCA 895

Provenance: Prospection, buoy U, September 19, 2003. Attachment 177 was in a small port on the central axis of the northern landmass, 21.5m south of the northern landmass' southern boundary. It rested on a clay layer under 20-30cm of sand, and it was surrounded by some limestone blocks and ceramic sherds. The closest artefact was a large fragment of pink granite (H10973) 10.5m east. Artefacts in the area are thinly spread. Construction blocks and fragments of large-scale statuary were scattered loosely over a large area 20-60m west and south-west, and a cluster of imported 6th-century pottery, spread over an area approximately 6m wide, was 33m south-east of 177. ZC: NEE DistN: 39m south-east of **114** (Athena) and **159** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The crown and the eye on the right are heavily damaged.

The attachment represents the head of the vulture goddess Nekhbet wearing the *atef* crown. The crown is very thin, almost flat, and is represented in profile. The vulture's eyes are rounded and protrude from the surface. The left is the best preserved. An inscribed circle defines the eye from the lid. Above the eye, incised curving lines define the brow. A thick tenon projects outward from the neck. The neck's underside around the tenon is deeply indented, particularly on the right.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170, 173, 295, no. 193; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 186, 321, no. 193; Weitz 2012, 738, type T16, no. 801, pl. 43a.
Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §548d, pl. 58c; Grenier 2002, nos 276 (vulture head flanked by uraei), 277 (vulture head), pl. il; Weitz 2012, no. 1321, pl. 67e.



Catalogue Map 18. Uraei Amulets and Attachments



178. Uraeus

H: 19.1cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 3.7cm
Lead; 567 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H7053; SCA 990

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 79, October 18, 2003. Figure 178 was on the western edge of a pier at the eastern end of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, and it rested on a silt layer. No other objects were in its immediate vicinity. The closest recorded artefact was a lead vessel (H11830) 4.5m north-west, which was 40cm below the surface. ZC: NEE. DistN: 19m north-west of **10** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Deep seams are on the sides of the tenon at the top but their function is unclear; they may have developed where the uraeus support (not extant) cut into the soft lead.

The attachment represents a large uraeus wearing a sun disc. The uraeus has a blunt face and a long, thin body. The hood's left side slopes at a sharp angle while the right side curves gently. The front is flat and undecorated. A narrow ridge extends down the back. The short, truncated tail curves under the body. A tenon projects downward from the tail.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 291, no. 141; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 149, 339, no. 322.
Comparanda: For other Thonis-Heracleion uraei (much smaller) with the sun disc, see **181, 263, 265-267**; Smaller bronze examples: Roeder 1956, §520a, 527a, fig. 569 (no. 4296 for §520a); Gubel and Oost 1995, 127, no. 134; Jørgensen 2009, 248, 251, no. 86.3; Weitz 2012, no. 1366. See the comparanda for **179** for further uraei attachments, but without crowns or missing crowns.



179. Uraeus

H: 3.9cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 2.2cm
Bronze; 22.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11385

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 6, May 3, 2009. Figure 179 was on the central landmass in alignment with the west wall of the main temple area and 18m below the landmass' northern boundary. It was near a bronze censer with bovid feet (H11383) and a limestone construction block (H2929) that was found in 2002. The censer was 15cm below the surface. These objects were 5.5m north of the edge of an accumulation of construction blocks, probably related to the west wall of the temple structures. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 19m north-east of **207** (double rams).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The lower body is broken and missing.

The figure represents the upper body of a uraeus. The head projects forward and tilts upward slightly. The front of the uraeus is decorated. An incised vertical band extends down the central axis, representing the body of the snake. Evenly-spaced horizontal striations divide this band into rectangular segmented scales. To either side of the body, incised crosshatching decorates the cobra's hood. Breaks on the underside and at the back show where the tail curved under the body.

Comparanda: Steindorff 1946, nos 699-700, pl. civ; Roeder 1937, §254, pl. 35f; Roeder 1956, §520a, 525-526, figs 569-570, 575-576, pl. 55i,n,q (nos 663, 4271, Wien 620 for §520a); Page Gasser 2001, 135-136, no. 34, pl. 35; Grenier 2002, nos 370-371; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-204, pl. xlvii(a); Jørgensen 2009, 248, 250, no. 86.2 (but had a crown that is not extant); Weitz 2012, type T12a, no. 740, pl. 42b (although probably from a standard, not a crown), nos 1365, 1367, 1374, 1728.



180. Uraeus

H: 5.9cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 24 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3100; SCA 519

Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment, and it probably held inlay. The body's edges are jagged and inlay is not extant.

Same type as **179**. The head juts forward. It has arched brow ridges with indentations for the eyes and a blunt mouth. A raised ridge runs down the central axis, representing the body. Diagonal ridges join at the central axis creating two chevron designs that divide the hood into three segments. A break in the central axis near the top suggests that the figure had one further segment, but the top chevron is not extant, perhaps because it was inlaid with a different material. The tail curves under the body but it is truncated. A double socket on the top of the tail served as a point of attachment.



181. Uraei Pair

H: 5.7cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 29.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8100; SCA 1006

Provenance: Prospection, September 10, 2004. Figure 181 was on the landmass north of the Grand Canal below its rectangular, west-facing peninsula or pier, 4.5m east of the landmass' boundary line. It was between 2-3.5m from three objects to the west and north: a pink granite grindstone (H8838) and two fragments from a limestone column (H3211-H3212). The wider zone is characterised by a number of large-scale statuary fragments, construction blocks, and paving stones, particularly to the north and north-west, immediately before the rectangular peninsula or pier. ZC: near E9, late 7th-5th c. BC. DistN: 6.5m south of **18** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease on the back, but mostly intact. The object is a separately-cast attachment. Traces of blue and red inlay are in the sun discs and body segments. The left eye on the left-hand figure is not discernible because of corrosion, and both figures are damaged along the outer edges, particularly the sun disc and bottom body segment of the right-hand uraeus.

The figures represent two uraei wearing sun discs. The uraei are joined at the sun discs and at the hoods. The sun discs have raised outer rims. On the back of the sun discs, each figure has a thick suspension loop; the two loops are joined by a horizontal strut. The uraei have blunt, squarish faces. The eyes are incised. On the bodies, each figure has a raised ridge that runs down the central axis, like **178**. Raised horizontal lines to either side of the central axes divide the hoods of the uraei into six segments. The sun discs and segments are inset and held inlay, most of which is not extant. The bodies curve at the bottom but the tails are not represented. On the back, both figures have a vertical ridge running from the sun disc to the bottom of the uraeus.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 171, 173, 296, no. 212; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 149, 322, no. 201; Weitz 2012, 876, no. 1364, pl. 69a.
Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 18-19, no. 58e-f, pl. iv; Roeder 1937, §258 (triple), 464b,d, pl. 35e; Roeder 1956, §201-202, §527b-f, figs 216-219, pls 26e-g, 28a,b, 55p; Andrews 1994, 76, fig. 76d; Page Gasser 2001, 58, no. 12, pl. 14; Grenier 2002, nos 363-364, 374, pl. xlviii; Weitz 2012, nos 1368-1369, 1377-1378. See **265** for how these uraei attached to a crown.



182. Uraeus

H: 4.2cm; W: 2.9cm; D: 1.25cm
Faience; 6.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3094; SCA 552

Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

*Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Mostly intact. It may be a mould sibling of **183-185**. Much of the glaze is not extant. The surface, which is slightly porous, is now light golden brown but it was probably a greenish glaze originally. Part of the tail and the plinth's front edge are broken and are not extant. The back edge and the lower part of the tail were broken but have been reattached.*

The figure represents a uraeus with its tail coiled in two upright loops behind it. A triple-strap suspension loop rests between the coils. The face juts outward and tilts up at a slight angle. The brow ridges and the bulbous eyes are well defined. A long, curved, incised line marks the mouth. An incised vertical band extends from the neck down along the

body's central axis. Close-set, evenly-spaced, horizontal striations divide the band into segmented scales. On the hood, sinuate lines frame the body. The figure rests on a short rectangular plinth that is curved at the back.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 133; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 344, no. 371.
Comparanda: Reisner 1907, nos 12501-12515, pl. xxv; Petrie 1914, 18-19, no. 58h,j-o, pl. iv; Andrews 1994, 75-76, fig. 76b; Gubel and Oost 1995, 192, nos 431-432.



183. Uraeus**

Photo by Fernando Pereira
H: 3.4cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 0.8cm
Faience; NA
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3095

Provenance: April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

*Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Not intact. Closer examination is required to determine if it is a mould sibling of **182** and **184-185**. The surface is now light golden brown but it was probably a greenish glaze originally.. The head is broken and missing.*

Same type as **182**.



184. Uraeus

H: 4.15cm; W: 2.9cm; D: 1.2cm
Faience; 5.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3096; SCA 557. In Goddio and Fabre 2008, this figure was listed as SCA 555, which is the SCA number for H3145.

Provenance: April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

*Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Intact. It may be a mould sibling of **182-183** and **185**. The surface coloration is similar to **182**, except for some darker, blackish coloration on the chest and tail. The head and the front of the base were broken but have been reattached.*

Same type as **182**. The base is wider at the front and is rounded at the back.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 340, no. 334.



185. Uraeus

H: 3.9cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 1.2cm
Faience; 7.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11697

Provenance: Excavation, April 28, 2010. M3: 19, -B. Figure 185 was on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary and in the M3 excavation. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). In this part of M3, the stratigraphy consisted of a shell-filled sandy layer with sherds and limestone debris approximately 30cm thick followed by a layer of thick, hard clay. Figure 185 was found during an extension of M3; it was 30cm below the surface, but in the clay layer in an area particularly dense with limestone debris. It was near a number of artefacts including **313** (bark fragment), which was 25cm below the

surface; it was also associated with Ptolemaic ceramic. This extension was south of the zone containing **125** (theatre mask), **250** (rooster), and **252** (boar), which were 70-80cm below the surface but also in the clay layer. ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m.

*Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Not intact. It may be a mould sibling of **182-184**. The coloration is similar but the glaze is thicker and better preserved. The glaze deepens to a dark brown in the crevices but is thick and white at the tail, unlike **182-184**. It was probably a greenish glaze originally. The head, the suspension loop, the tip of the tail, and the back half of the plinth are broken and are not extant. The plinth's front right corner is chipped.*

Same type as **182**. The plinth is even and rectangular, unlike **182** and **184.**



186. Uraeus

H: 9.2cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 4.0cm
Bronze; 64.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11688

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 42, April 26, 2010. Figure 186 was in the Grand Canal, 8.5m from the north-eastern corner of the main temple area. It was near two bronze objects (H11687, H11691), a lead miniature amphora (H11689), and two silver coins (H11690). Artefact H11687 was 10cm below the surface while figure 186, artefact H11691, and the lead miniature amphora were 30cm below the surface. The closest artefact to this cluster was a Byzantine coin (H4174) 4.5m north. Excavation M2 in 2009 revealed that the archaeological layers in this area decline sharply south-east; the temple wall and adjoining canal may have been affected by a landslide. Figure 186 was also not far from Wreck 14 (H10639), which was identified in 2007. Its stratigraphic relationship with the wreck is undetermined. Wreck 14: acacia, carbon dated: 280 BC +/- 45. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 5.5m south-east of **155**(falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Very corroded, not intact. The main figure's second coil, the majority of the left-hand figure's body, and the right-hand figure's head are broken and are not extant. Some marine concretions adhere to the base. The base's edges are rough and uneven, with a slightly thicker edge at the front.

The figure represents a cobra wearing the white crown; it is flanked on either side by two smaller figures, probably cobras. The primary figure's head projects forward and tilts upward slightly. The tail coils in two upright loops behind it; traces of the second loop are on the back of the first loop. Struts connect the flanking snakes to the primary cobra. A layer of bronze fills half the space between the primary and secondary figure on the right. Vertical grooves are along the sides and down the middle of this layer of bronze but the nature of this feature is unclear. The three figures rest on a circular base, perhaps from a standard. The base is concave on the underside.

Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 18-19, no. 58a, pl. iv (crown cobra on column, although it appears to be the red crown); Roeder 1937, §250, pl. 35b-c (white crown with feathers); Roeder 1956, §521, figs 571-572, pl. 55m,o (most with white crown but frequently with broken side feathers); Steindorff 1946, no. 702, pl. civ (a white crown cobra paired with a red crown cobra); Andrews 1994, 35 (white crown); Grenier 2002, no. 362 (uraeus on standard, but no crown), 368 (white crown), pl. xlviii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-312, pl. lvi(c); Weitz 2012, type T11, nos 735-736 (red crown, perhaps to be paired with the white crown), type T12, no. 737, pl. 41e (white crown, on papyrus shaft).



187. Snake or Eel

H: 1.0cm; W: 5.15cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 8.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8127

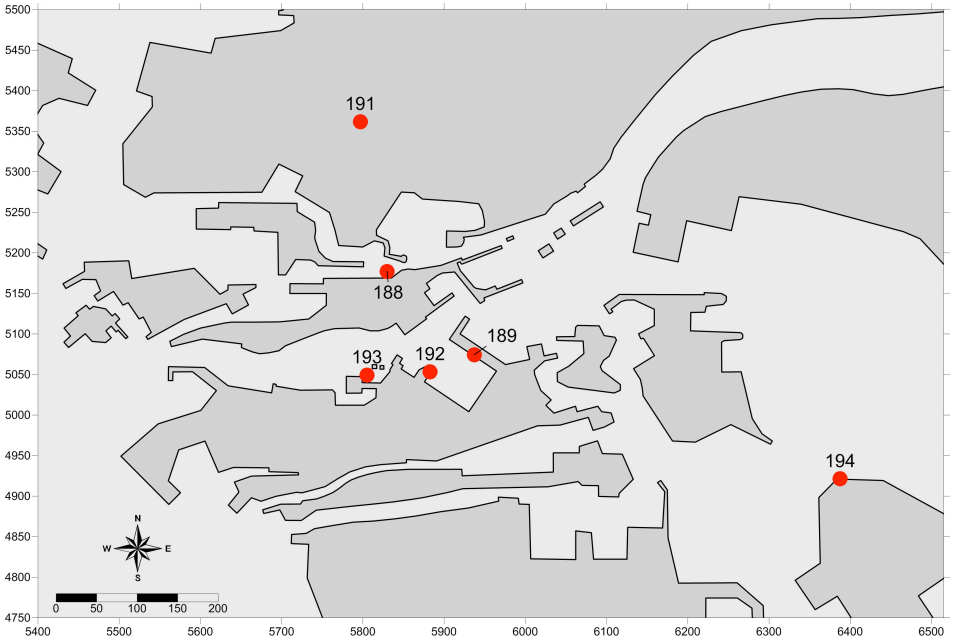
Provenance: Excavation, September 12, 2004. G1: -C, 2. Figure 187 was on the south-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Corroded but intact.

The figure may represent a snake or an eel lying flat. Shallow indentations, probably eyes, are on the wider end. The body is long and sinuous.

Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 25-26, nos 96a-b, 100a-c, pl. xii-xiii (suspension loop on 96a); Roeder 1956, §518a, fig. 556 (snake), §560f, fig. 618 (eel); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-444, pl. lxi(a); Thum 2012, A01-03, 25, C1-2; Weitz 2012, type T5, nos 720-724, pl. 40e-h (eel).

Canine Figures



Catalogue Map 19. Canine Figures



188. Standing Canine

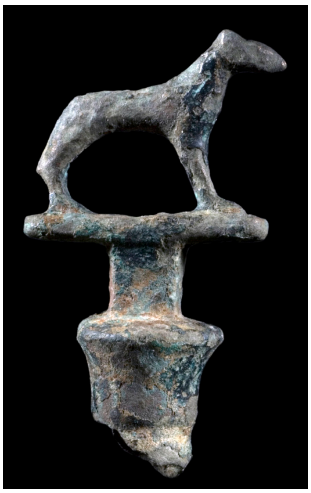
H: 18.8cm; W: 22.8cm; D: 3.9cm
Bronze; 1,171 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6893; SCA 975

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 56, October 14, 2003. Figure 188 was in a canal zone below the central part of the northern landmass. It was 16m from the northern landmass' southern boundary and 7.5m from the northern boundary of the landmass below. The closest artefact was a lead object (H6897) 5m east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 10m south-west of **242** (lion).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The torso and neck are hollow and the limbs are solid. Five casting patches are on the torso. Black, grainy core material with sparse white crystalline inclusions is preserved inside the torso. The head and the lower front legs are broken and are not extant. The tail, except for the top, was cast separately and missing. A large hole is on the torso on the left side in front of the hip. Marine concretions are inside the torso near the core material. A small hole on the left hip was repaired with green putty. Repairs are also visible on the left back leg at and above the fetlock. Both paws and the underside of the tenon connector are chipped.

The figure represents a standing canine, probably Wepwawet. The body has long and slim proportions. The shoulders are rounded. The front legs are articulated separately but rest side-by-side directly below the shoulders. The torso is long and curves downward gently. The top of the tail is extant with a shallow socket on its open edge. A deep, rectangular socket below acted as the attachment point for the remainder of the tail. The back legs rest side-by-side but extend beyond the haunches. The back legs are articulated separately but connect at the fetlocks and the paws. Four toes are defined on each paw. Two tenons project from the underside of the paws. These tenons are joined by a connecting layer of bronze, probably to provide greater stability to the legs. The left side of the left tenon has several incised lines in a cross-hatched pattern, the function of which is undetermined.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170-171, 295, no. 195; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 188, 316, no. 167; Weitz 2012, 782, type T31, no. 984, pl. 48c.
Comparanda: Large, bronze figures: For example, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1989.281.103. Standing canine type: Petrie 1914, 46, no. 229a-d, pl. xxxix (small, with suspension loops); Roeder 1956, §439a,c, fig. 460 — (as standards) §619, figs 669, 683-684, pls 61l, 62d; Andrews 1994, 25, 47, fig. 21c (small, with suspension loop); Gubel and Oost 1995, 138, nos 169-170; Berman and Bohač 1999, 436-437, no. 336; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 253-254; Grenier 2002, nos 307-310, pl. xxxvii; Weitz 2012, type T31, nos 983, 985-991, pl. 48c-g (including **189** and **191**). Sphinx standard(?): Roeder 1956, §482-483, 614c, figs 514-517; Hill 2007, 106-107, 156, 192, 208, nos 34-35, figs 65, 81.



189. Standing Canine*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 8.6cm; W: 4.6cm; D: 2.7cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6924; SCA 981

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 52, October 15, 2003. Figure 189 was on the large mole that divides the Grand Canal and Central Port, near its eastern boundary. It rested on a silty layer under 15cm of sand. The closest artefacts were the neck of a bronze vessel (H6909) and five bronze coins (H6910-H6911) 2.5m north-west. Coin H6910_4 is Ptolemaic2 and coin H6910_2 is Ptolemaic6-7. ZC: NEE. DistN: 9.5m south-east of **75** (Nefertem) and **213** (lizard).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. The papyrus support appears hollow cast but it requires closer examination. The papyrus support is broken below the flower and the rest of the standard is missing.

Same type as **188**, but it clearly forms part of a standard. The figure has a long, narrow muzzle and upright, rounded ears. Each leg is defined but is not separately articulated. The tail extends to the fetlocks and is attached to the back legs. The figure stands on an oblong plinth that is joined to a papyrus umbel by a thick rectangular support.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170-171, 290, no. 119; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 189, 321, no. 196; Weitz 2012, 782, type T31, no. 985, pl. 65f.



190. Standing Canine

Canine: H: 4.9cm; W: 3.1cm; D: 1.4cm
Cylinder: H: 5.9cm; Dia: 1.5cm
Bronze; 25 grams (canine), 8 grams (cylinder)
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H1416; SCA 410

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 14, May 10, 2001. Coordinates are not available.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Worn, shiny, not intact. The cylindrical support is hollow cast. Black grainy core material is inside the top of the cylindrical support, directly below Wepwawet. The object is broken in two parts, the canine and the supporting cylinder, but the two parts do not join cleanly. The canine is intact but the cylindrical support has a jagged break near the top. The cylinder is thin and finely-made, but it has several large holes and one large break extending upward from the bottom edge.

Same type as **188**, but it clearly forms part of a standard. The muzzle is long and narrow. The ears are upright, tall, and pointed at the tips. The front legs are articulated separately but are joined at the paws. The back legs are joined. The tail is attached to the back legs and extends below the level of the platform at an angle. Evenly-spaced diagonal striations represent the tail's hair. The figure stands on a rectangular plinth that joins directly to a cylindrical support below.



191. Standing Canine

H: 4.2cm; W: 4.7cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze or lead; 49.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6848; SCA 973

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 38, October 13, 2003. Figure 191 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast. Mostly intact. The coloration is primarily grey but some areas have a coppery tone. The figure and the base were made separately and were joined before or after casting. The figure stands on a rectangular sheet of metal with uneven edges. The join between the sheet metal and plinth is uneven and noticeable. Little effort was made to smooth or hide the join. The join between the back paws and the base is smooth on the left but blocky on the right as if extra metal, or wax originally, was added to cement the figure in place. A vertical raised section between the front paws may be a mould line. Medium and large holes are all over the body: on the nose, shoulders, torso, and base. These holes maybe be from corrosion or from air pockets trapped during casting.

Same type as **188**. The head is pinched below the ears to define the eyes from the snout. The ears are upright but are blunted by corrosion. The snout is rounded at the front. The front legs are defined but are not articulated separately. The back legs are similarly joined. The fetlock is represented on each back leg. The figure stands on a rectangular plinth. The tail extends down to the plinth and attaches to the legs, even where the paws slant away from the tail. A thin sheet of metal attaches the front paws to the base but the front paws rest unevenly on it with space between the right paw and the sheet.

Bibliography: (all listed as bronze) Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170-171, 295, no. 194; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 189, 321, no. 195; Weitz 2012, 781, type T31, no. 983, pl. 48f.



192. Standing Canine

H: 2.3cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 0.3cm
Bronze; 1.27 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4525

Provenance: Excavation, May 17, 2002. H4: 22, -CK. Figure 192 was on the outer edge of the north-eastern corner of the main temple area, in the transitional zone between the temple and Grand Canal. It was near a thick bronze ring with a protruding duck head that acted as a hook (H3582). Both objects were slightly east of the accumulation related to figures **103** (arm), **112** (phallus), and **263** (*hemhem*). See 103.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, lightly pitted, but mostly intact. A raised line, possibly a mould line, is between the torso and the base. The face, ears, and left shoulder are damaged.

Same type as **188**, but extremely small and thin. The head is rounded; a protrusion at the top indicates the ears. The front legs are not defined from each other, nor are the back legs. The back legs appear thicker, probably to account for a tail. The figure stands on a rectangular plinth with a long tenon on the underside.

Comparanda: For the general type, see the comparanda for **188**, especially the figures listed as small. One figure is closely comparable to this one in size (or at least appears to be), although the space between the legs is filled, it appears to have a pendant loop instead of a tenon, and it is made of faience: Petrie 1914, 46, no. 229a, pl. xxxix. See also Reisner 1907, no. 12405, pl. xxiii.



193. Canine Head

H: 2.6cm; W: 3.6cm; D: 1.7cm
Bronze; 44.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2296

Provenance: Excavation, May 26, 2001. H1: -CX, 105. Fragment 193 was in the Grand Canal, 9m south-west of the larger free-standing square platform west of the main temple area. It was near a limestone anchor (H1861) and was within 3.5m of a pink granite construction block (H2411). It was found in a clay layer under several stones and a sandy layer. Finds are less dense near fragment 193, but in the wider zone, near **21** (child deity) and **135** (falcon-headed deity), coinage is particularly dense; most of the coinage dates to the Macedonian and early Ptolemaic Periods (Ptolemaic1-Ptolemaic2-3). ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic.: 11m south-west of **153** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Somewhat corroded, probably not intact. The eyes were probably gilded. Only the head is preserved. The underside of the neck is even and smooth; either the head broke cleanly or it was cast separately from the body. The right ear is broken and missing. Long horizontal scratches mark the neck on both sides.

The fragment, or attachment, represents the head of Wepwawet or Anubis. The muzzle is long and narrow, and the ears are triangular, upright, and pointed at the tips. The left ear is indented, defining the inner ear. The space between the ears is deeply grooved. The eyes are almond-shaped and are deeply incised.



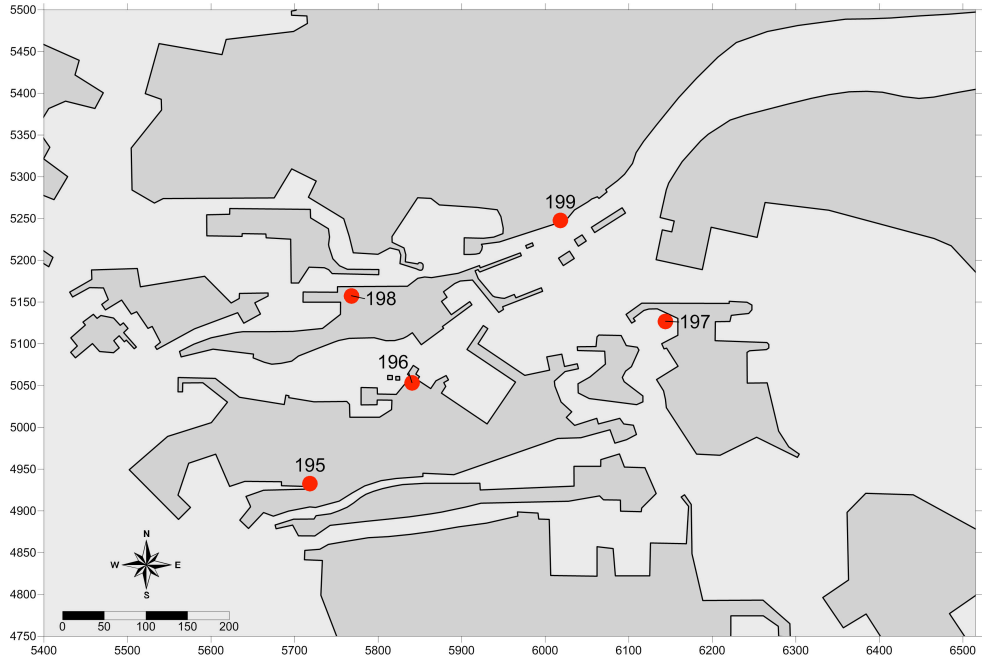
194. Canine Ear?

H: 4.7cm; W: 2.0cm; D: 0.4cm
Bronze; 8.02 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9961

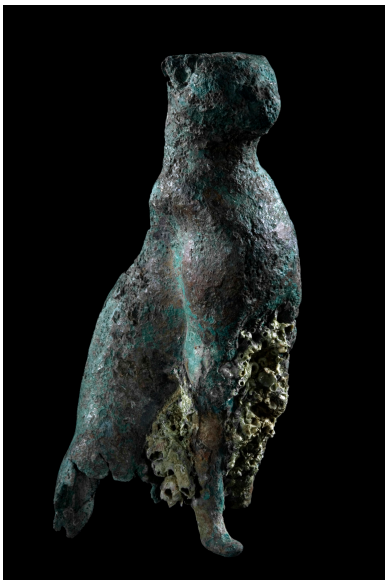
Provenance: See **91** (male).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. Only the ear is preserved.

The fragment represents the ear of a canine figure, either Wepwawet or Anubis. A thin ridge runs down the straight edge of the ear.



Catalogue Map 20. Cats



195. Seated Cat*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 18.90cm; W: 7.10cm; D: 4.30cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6370; SCA 930

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 43, September 30, 2003. Figure 195 was on the south-western part of the central landmass, at the point where a peninsula juts outward. It was near a Ptolemaic2 bronze coin (H6364) and a bronze handle (H6374). Figure 195 was on the surface against a construction block in the bottom edge of a zone of construction blocks. The bronze handle was under 10cm of sand, also alongside limestone blocks. Zone H7, at the end of the peninsula, boasted the remains of a limestone structure that was probably a Pre-Ptolemaic or Ptolemaic structure reused during the Byzantine Period. ZC: Late Period-Ptolemaic; Byzantine. DistN: 58.5m north-east of **248** (duck).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, brittle, some bronze disease, not intact. The left ear and the lower body, including the left paw, hind legs, and tail, are broken and are not extant. Most of the left side, including the hip and back, is missing. The break is jagged. The right shoulder is crushed and the lower body warps towards the right. Holes are on the left shoulder and on the back. Marine concretions adhere thickly between the front legs.

The figure represents a seated cat, probably Bastet. The head is square with a small, peaked nose. The ear is short and triangular with a deep, circular indentation defining the inner ear. The shoulders are rounded and the front legs are articulated separately.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 168-169, 295, no. 190; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 184, 317, no. 169; Weitz 2012, 783-784, type T32, no. 993.
Comparanda: For seated cats in general, see **196**. Hollow, seated cats only (possible sarcophagi): Steindorff 1946, nos 645, 647, 650 (foetal bones still inside 650), pls xcvii-xcviii; Bastis *et al.* 1987, 54-55, no. 20; Berman and Bohač 1999, 438-439, nos 338-339; Grenier 2002, nos 276-278, pls xxxii-xxxiv; Spencer 2007;

Jørgensen 2009, 204-205, no. 70 (*wadjet* eye and cowrie shell necklace). Heads that were probably part of hollow, composite sarcophagi: Roeder 1937, §216-221, pl. 33f-i,k; Roeder 1956, §445a,c-i,k, figs 466-468, pl. 50l-m,o; Steindorff 1946, nos 651-652, pl. xcviii; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 12, no. 3; Grenier 2002, no. 303, pl. xxxvi; Jørgensen 2009, 206-207, nos 71.1-71.2 (pierced ears, inlaid eyes (both), bone scarab on forehead (no. 71.1); Weitz 2012, type T35, nos 1041-1059, pl. 50c (several of the smaller examples are probably more comparable to **200**).



196. Seated Cat

H: 16.9cm; W: 10.2cm; D: 8.5cm
Bronze; 6,800 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H1476; SCA 474

Provenance: Excavation, May 24, 2001. H1: -DB, 140. Figure 196 was in the north-western corner of the main temple area on the central landmass, among construction blocks pertaining to the structure's northern wall. It was found inside a large bronze basin (H1474). Also near the basin, but discovered in 2003, were a bronze vessel (H5974), a lead vessel (H5975), and twelve sherds of a 4th-century Greek lekythos (H5978). The lekythos sherds were under 20cm of clay, but also alongside limestone blocks. Other objects within 2-3m included more fragments of late 5th and 4th-century ceramic, a Ptolemaic2 bronze coin (H2237), and a limestone anchor (H2037). ZC: 5th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 6m north of **245** (lion).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. Three casting patches are to the left of the tail, stacked one on top of the other. Another patch may be just above the left back paw, although its outlines are faint. A rough square area on the cat's underside is the in-pour for the molten metal during casting. The head, the chest, the front paws, the back right paw, and the majority of the tail are broken and are not extant. The top break is rough and uneven, sloping down at an angle. A large, branching crack extends up the right shoulder. A small piece of bronze broke from the tail but has been reattached.

Same type as **195**. The figure's size and weight are unprecedented at the site. The tail rests at the feet and wraps around to the right. The left back paw juts outward. The toes are defined. Remnants of the right back paw are visible.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 176-177, 294, no. 189; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 317, no. 168; Weitz 2012, 783, type T32, no. 992.
Comparanda: I have found no examples that appear to compare to this figure in terms of size and weight, but as most catalogues do not provide weights, and sometimes do not say whether a figure is solid or hollow, it is difficult to make accurate comparisons. Seated cats in general (exceptional details or quality noted): Roeder 1937, §194-198, 201-208, figs 116-127, pl. 29d-e,g-h, 30-32; Roeder 1956, §447-451, figs 472-479, pls 50a-f,i,p-t, 51a-d,h-i, 70b, 83e; Steindorff 1946, nos 644 (gold scarab, inlaid eyes, pectoral, earrings), 645-650, pls xcvii-xcviii; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 10-11, 152, nos 2, 105 (both hollow cast but small scale); Gubel and Oost 1995, 130-131, no. 151; Berman and Bohač 1999, 437, no. 337; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 305-310; Grenier 2002, nos 276-279, 281-299, pls xxxii-xxxv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-461, 514; Jørgensen 2009, 204-205, no. 70 (*wadjet* eye and cowrie shell necklace), 208-211, nos 72.1-72.3; Thum 2012, C13-14, X03 (on sarcophagi); Weitz 2002, type T32, nos 992-1034, pl. 49, 1774, pl. 76i, (on sarcophagi) type T33, nos 1035-1037, pl. 50a.



197. Seated Cat

H: 13.3cm; W: 7.9cm; D: 6.2cm
Bronze; 273 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9578

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 24, April 20, 2006. Figure 197 was in a small curved port or anchorage of a medium-size landmass south-east of the Central Port. It was 8.5m from the landmass' boundary and was 40cm below the surface. The closest artefact was a bronze lid (H9582) 4m south-east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 27m north-east of **260** (animal).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, small patches of bronze disease, not intact. Small bright blue globular concretions adhere to the surface, particularly near the tail. These concretions resulted from contaminated water during desalinisation (personal communication, Olivier Berger). The head, front paws, back left paw, the lower body on the front and right, and most of the tenon are broken and are not extant. The breaks at the neck and torso are jagged. Large holes were repaired with green putty on the left shoulder, torso, back, and tail.

Same type as **195**. The tail wraps around to the right of the feet. The front of the back right paw attaches to the tip of the tail. A small hole between the tail and paw may have served to anchor the figure to a base. A worn tenon protrudes from under the tail.

Comparanda: For seated cats in general, see **196.** For hollow examples specifically, possible sarcophagi, see **195**.



198. Seated Cat

H: 8.7cm; W: 5.1cm; D: 2.7cm
Bronze; 116.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11026

Provenance: Prospection Q72, buoy 15, October 30, 2008. Figure 198 was on the central part of the landmass north of the Grand Canal, 13m east of the rectangular, west-facing peninsula or pier, and 10cm below the surface. The closest recorded artefact was a fragment of a marble column 7m south-east. The wider zone is characterised by a number of large-scale statuary fragments, construction blocks, and paving stones. ZC: near E9, late 7th-5th c. BC. DistN: 9.5m east of **203** (bull).

Production/Condition: Solid/hollow cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, but intact and preserves some detail. The cat is solid cast but the base is hollow cast with what may be a calcareous core (plaster packing?). The core expanded and cracked the base on the underside. The cat and base were made separately and were joined before or after casting; a thin layer of bronze connects the feet to the base.

Same type as **195**. The face is delicate. The nose is defined from the muzzle. The eyes are outlined in black and the irises are defined. The ears are broad, upright, and pointed, thicker at the top and thinner on the sides. The left hip is higher than the right hip. The front legs are articulated separately at the top but attach at the lower legs and paws. The tail wraps around to the right. The figure sits on a base that is rounded at the back and narrows

just past the centre point; the base's front is wide and flat.

Comparanda: For seated cats in general, see **196**. Cats with this type of base: Steindorff 1946, no. 644, pl. xcvii; Roeder 1937, §197, 199, figs 114-117, pl. 29g-h,i,k; Roeder 1956, §448b, 451h, figs 475, 479, pls 50i, 51h; Gubel and Oost 1995, 128, no. 140; Grenier 2002, no. 298, pl. xxxv; Jørgensen 208-209, no. 72.1 (Jørgensen identifies base as a lyre); Weitz 2012, type T32, nos 1005, 1011, 1030, 1416, pl. 49d. Bases with plaster packing: Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-43 (cobra/eel sarcophagus), FCO-146 (falcon sarcophagus), pls xxvii(d), xxxvii(a-d).



199. Seated Cat

H: 6.3cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 1.7cm
Bronze; 36 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9726

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 85, May 2, 2006. Figure 199 was on the north-eastern part of the site, along the southern boundary of the northern landmass. It was 2-3m from three bronze coins (H9728-H9730). Coin H9730 is Ptolemaic3 and Coin H9728_1 is Ptolemaic4. ZC: NEE; closer to J5 and J6, 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 39m south-west of **46** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. Traces of gilding are evident, particularly on the neck. The right ear is damaged. A large hole below the right ear and another on the left hip were repaired with green putty.

Same type as **195**. Indentations mark the eyes. The ears are short, pointed, and upright. The front legs are articulated separately but attach at the paws. The back paws are also articulated separately. The tail wraps around to the right. The figure has two tenons, one under the front paws and one under the hindquarters.

Comparanda: See the general seated cat type under the comparanda for **196**.



200. Cat Head

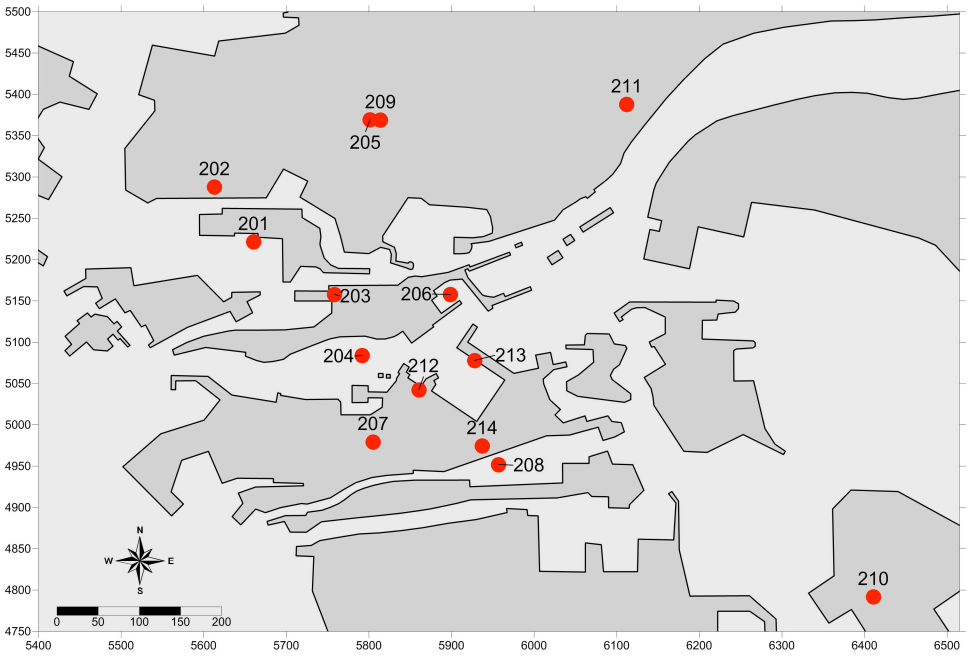
H: 2.2cm; W: 1.2cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 9.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3323

Provenance: Coordinates and date are not available.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The neck broke at a sharp angle; only the head is preserved. The ears are chipped and worn. A scratch mars the right side of the face.

The fragment represents the head of a cat. The muzzle is short and rounded. Indentations mark the eyes. The ears are short and upright.

Comparanda: See the general seated cat type under the comparanda for **196**. Cat heads only: Grenier 2002, nos 304-305, pl. xxxv. See also the cat heads for hollow sarcophagi in the comparanda for **195**, which are represented on a larger scale than **200**.



Catalogue Map 21. Miscellaneous Sacred Animals



201. Apis*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 4.5cm; W: 4.2cm; D: 1.6cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8086; SCA 1001

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 201, September 9, 2004. Figure 201 was in a wide channel between two medium-size landmasses on the western end of the site, below the large northern landmass. It was 7m below the southern boundary of the upper medium-size landmass. Recorded artefacts are thinly scattered; the closest artefact was a limestone anchor (H3379) 10m north-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 60m north-east of **80** (Maat).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The sun disc is broken and missing. The left front leg and the tenon are reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a striding Apis bull wearing a sun disc framed by horns. A bulge on the crown marks the position of the uraeus. Small ears protrude to either side of the crown. The dewlap on the neck is well defined. The legs are staggered with the left legs advanced. The genitals are represented by a single protrusion. The long tail is fully attached to the legs. The bull stands on an oblong plinth, which has a tenon below.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 107-171, 295, no. 196; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 186, 321, no. 199; Weitz 2012, 758, type T28, no. 885.
Comparanda: Roeder 1937, §175-179, figs 105-110, pls 27h-i,k-l, 28e; Roeder 1956, §411-415, figs 422-438, pls 48b-i,l,n, 84a; Steindorff 1946, nos 635-640, pl. xcvi; Kater-Sibbes and Vermaseren 1975a, nos 2-4, 6-21, 29-30, 34-40, 44-47, 50-55, 57-60, 63-64, 73-77, 79-84, 87-89, 108-109, 129, 132, 134, 153-154, 156-159, 167, 169-178, 184-185, 194, 196-198, 207, 209-212, 214-215, 217, 220-225, 227-228, 230, 232-244, 247-249 (209 and 248, complex groups), pls iv-viii, xii-xviii, xxii, xxvi-xxvii, xxxiii-xxxiv, xxxvi-xli, xliii-xliv, xlvi, lii-lvii, lx, lxx, lxxvii-lxxix, lxxxv, lxxxvii-lxxxix, xci, xciii-cii, cviii, cxv-cxvii, cxxii-cxxxii, cxxxiv; Kater-Sibbes and Vermaseren 1975b, nos 251, 254-255, 271-272, 326, 328, 337-338, 340, 353, 356, 358, 368-371, 375-376, 378-379, 381-382, 384, 386-387, 391-392, 394-396, 402-403, 406-408, 410-411, 415, 418-421, 423, 425-428, 430-433, 435-436, 444, 446-447, 449-457, 459-464, 471, 474, 476-477, 480, 485-487, 495-505, 507-518, 527-529, 537-541, 546-552, 557, 559-560, 563,

566-567, 571-572, 574, 579-588, pls i-ii, xvii, lxxxi-lxxxii, xc, xciii, xcv, cii-cx, cxiii-cxv, cxvii-cxviii, cxxiv, cxxvii, cxxix-cxxxiv, cxxxvi-cxxxviii, cxl, cxliii, cxlv-cl, clv, clvii, clix-clx, clxii, clxvi, clxviii, clxxi-clxxix, clxxxvii-clxxxviii, cxci-cxciv, cxcvi-cxcvii, cc-ccii, ccv-ccvi, ccix-ccxi; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 19, 95-97, nos 8, 65; Gubel and Oost 1995, 131, 133, nos 152-154; Page Gasser 2001, nos 44-51, nos 7-9, pls 8-10; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 283-288; Grenier 2002, nos 352-360, pls xlvii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-83-86, 443, 445, 458, pl. xxx (b,c), lx(a-b), lxi(c); Jørgensen 2009, 194-199, nos 66.1-66.5 (see 66.1 and 66.3 for elaborated markings); Weitz 2012, Type T28, nos 885-974, 1450-1455, pl. 47, nos 1742a, 1747, 1772-1773, pl. 76g. For the various designs on elaborated Apis figures, see Kater-Sibbes and Vermaseren 1975b, 97-107.



202. Apis

H: 4.6cm; W: 5.8cm; D: 1.5cm
Bronze; 62.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8012

Provenance: See **157** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The greater parts of all four legs are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **201**. The uraeus is more clearly defined than on figure 201. The bull's ears are not evident. On this figure the testicles are defined from the penis. The tail is wide, short, and triangular and it ends above the testicles.



203. Apis

H: 5.3cm; W: 6.1cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 71.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8507

Provenance: Excavation, September 19, 2004. E9: F, -5. Figure 203 was on the central part of the landmass north of the Grand Canal near the start of the rectangular, west-facing mole. It was 3m north-east of **52** (Osiris) and **258** (animal). This particular area, and the wider zone, is characterised by a number of large-scale statuary fragments, construction blocks, and paving stones. ZC: late 7th-5th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. The sun disc, the left legs, the front of the plinth, and part of the tenon are broken and are not extant. The rest of the plinth is reduced by corrosion. The right front leg was broken at the hoof but was reattached.

Same type as **201**. A shallow indentation on the nose may mark the nostril. The dewlap is not clearly represented. The tail is long and narrow. The testicles are evident but not well defined.



204. Baboon

H: 5.0cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 1.3cm
Bronze; 76 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8559; SCA 1038

Provenance: Prospection, September 23, 2004. Figure 204 was in the Grand Canal, 36m north of the large square platform that connects to the main temple area on the central landmass. Figure 204 was positioned on a clay layer. It was near a part of a bronze sistrum (H8560) and a large lead container with a diameter over one metre (H8591). Container H8591 is one of a number of such containers that clustered in this part of the Grand Canal (van der Wilt, forthcoming). Other objects were spread within 3-4m of figure 204: pink granite construction blocks and slabs (H2413-H2414, H3202), a limestone tube (H3023), wood from an anchor (H4623), another large lead vessel (H2415), an unidentified bronze object (H6080), and 5th/4th-century pottery, primarily imported (H5566-H5569, H5595). ZC: late 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 11m north of **297** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but intact.

The figure represents a seated baboon wearing a lunar disc supported by a crescent moon. The baboon sits with its knees raised on a small plinth that has a square front and rounded back. The edges of a square socket protrude from the plinth's underside.

Comparanda: Various materials: Petrie 1914, 43, no. 206h,j, pl. xxxvii; Roeder 1937, §235-236, pl. 34d-f; Roeder 1956, §489-490, figs 524-525, pl. 53b,i; Steindorff 1946, nos 681, 683-685, pl. cii; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 300-301, nos 288-289; Andrews 1994, 27, fig. 24c; Gubel and Oost 1995, 133-134, no. 159 (on pillar), 191, no. 419; Grenier 2002, nos 269-271, pl. xxxi; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 224, no. 3.32; Jørgensen 2009, 218-220, nos 76.2-76.3; Weitz 2012, type T46, nos 1143-1146, pl. 53b-c.



205. Baboon

H: 2.9cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 10.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8228; SCA 1021

Provenance: Excavation, September 17, 2004. G1: -I, 14. Figure 205 was on the northern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact.

Same type as **204**, although the lunar crescent is not defined and the figure is made of a different material. Slight indentations mark the eyes. The body is short and round. A small protrusion between the legs marks the genitals, while another at the back marks the tail. The figure has a deep circular socket on the underside. Two shallow grooves are on the edges of the socket.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 170-171, 295, no. 200; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 186, 339, no. 321.

Comparanda: For bronze comparanda, see **204**.



206. Monkey

H: 4.3cm; W: 3.0cm; D: 1.8cm
Lead; 66.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9448; SCA 1098

Provenance: Prospection, October 9, 2004. Figure 206 was at the centre of the enclosed anchorage at the eastern of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. It was near a lead object (H9450) and a bronze coin (H9449). Otherwise finds are sparse, although some anchors and anchor stocks in the port attest to a marine environment. ZC: NEE. DistN: 24m north-west of **294** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact. Although the back is flat, it probably was not cast in an open mould, considering the curvature of the arms and genitalia. The left hand is chipped.

The figure represents a seated monkey. The face is small with slight indentations for the eyes. The arms are held close to the chest with the elbows raised and the fists pointing downwards. The figure has a large curved phallus. The protrusions below the penis may be the feet or the testicles. The edges of the figure are raised around the side and bottom. The back is flat and undecorated.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 176-177, 295, no. 201; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 338, no. 320.
Comparanda: Bronze: Grenier 2002, no. 272, pl. xxxi (seated monkey). Terracotta: Dunand 1990, no. 910 (monkey with large phallus). Pinch references unpublished examples of phallic baboons from Deir el-Bahri, Cairo JE 58765 and BM 51358, but without images (1993, 285). As amulets: Reisner 1907, nos 12321-12323, pl. xxi; Petrie 1914, 43, no. 205a-d, pl. xxxvii (bone and faience); Andrews 1994, 66-67.



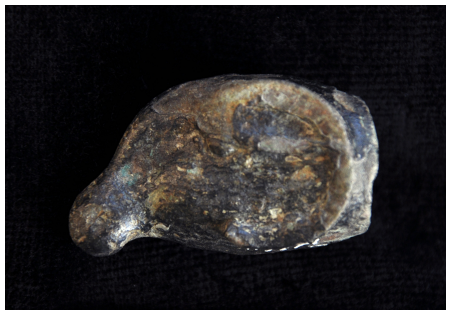
207. Double Ram Head

H: 3.65cm; W: 4.6cm; D: 1.4cm
Bronze; 63.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11735

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 207, April 29, 2010. Figure 207 was on the central landmass, in alignment with the west wall of the temple and 32.5m below the landmass' northern boundary. It was near a group of Ptolemaic bronze coins (H11768) and a bronze element (H11736) possibly related to figure 207. All were 20cm below the surface, on top of a clay layer. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 7m north-west of **69** (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is an appliqué. Small holes mar the back of the figure, particularly along the central axis and on the top right corner.

The appliqué depicts two ram heads in relief. The heads face each other, touching at the foreheads. The outline of the eye is visible on the right-hand ram. Each figure has a long, curving, and striated horn. The back of the appliqué is concave.



208. Ram Head

H: 2.7cm; W: 4.8cm; D: 3.3cm
Bronze; 51.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9471; SCA 1100

Provenance: Prospection, October 8, 2004. Fragment 208 was in the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, 13m south of the port's northern boundary. It was next to a bronze coin (H9480) and fragments from a terracotta jug (H9467) and a terracotta prochoe (H9483). Both terracotta vessels are Ptolemaic and were locally produced. Also nearby, to the north, were two intact, locally-produced Ptolemaic terracotta bowls (H9465-H9466) and another bronze coin (H9479). ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 7m west of **38** (child deity) and **128** (Bes).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, small pockets of bronze disease, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment, probably for a ritual instrument. The open end is broken, although the original edge may be preserved on the right side. Marine concretions adhere to the inside of the head.

The fragment represents a ram's head. The muzzle is long and rounded. The eyes are wide and set far back on the head. The horns are large, curving, and striated. On both sides below the top of each horn is a raised horizontal ridge that probably represents the ear. The cheeks are also striated with horizontal lines that represent the hair on the face.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 85, 295, no. 202; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 321, no. 198 (incorrect SCA provided).
Comparanda: Ram head attachments: Breccia 1930, 76, no. 503, pl. xli, 2; Roeder 1937, §191, pl. 28k; Roeder 1956, §591d, 655a-e, figs 644, 749-750, pls 60i, 65m; Hill 2007, 155, 212-213, no. 66, fig. 63.



209. Ram Head**

Photo by Philippe Rousseau
H: 2.4cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 2.1cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10820

Provenance: Prospection, June 8, 2007. Figure 209 was 20cm below the surface on the north-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation, the majority of which was excavated in 2004. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It broke at the neck; only the head is preserved.

Same type as **208**, with less detail. The muzzle is narrow and pointed. The top of the head curves gently to account for the horns.



210. Ichneumon

H: 3.0cm; W: 11.3cm; D: 2.6cm
Bronze; 79.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9933

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 33, May 15, 2007. Figure 210 was on the south-eastern landmass, 30m from its western boundary. The figure rested 40cm below the surface, between limestone blocks. It was close to a lead cup (H9980), and near two silver ingots that were found directly next to each other (H9974, H9975). Also in the area were two lead weights less than 2m north-west of 209 (H9971, H9973). Figure 209 was 2.5m south-west of **132** (animal-headed deity) and 5m south-west of **16** (child deity). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, porous, but mostly intact. The left eye is gilded. The gilding is not extant on the right eye and the upper half of the suspension loop is broken and missing. Fragments of the sarcophagus are extant only under the feet and the tail.

The figure represents an ichneumon in the striding pose. The ears are not discernible. The left eye is bright and gilded while the right eye is deeply incised. The nose is long but shorter and blunter than a shrew's nose (**212**). The body and the legs are also wider

and stockier. Remnants of a suspension loop are on the figure's back. All four legs are articulated separately. At the front, the left leg is only slightly advanced but at the back the left leg extends much further forward than the right leg. The legs are thick and the toes are not discernible. The figure stood on a sarcophagus with a thin lid or upper wall. The tail is long and slopes down gently where it touches the sarcophagus.

Comparanda: Roeder 1937, §237-243, figs 139-144, pl. 34g-i,k-l (ichneumons and shrews); Roeder 1956, §507-513, figs 535-552, pls 54f-g,i, 55d-e, 84b-d, 85a,c-d (ichneumons and shrews), specifically §513, fig. 552, pl. 54f for those with suspension loops and §512, fig. 548-551, pl. 55d for those on sarcophagi (*cf.* **211** below); Brunner-Traut 1965; Grenier 2002, nos 338 (suspension loop), 339, pl. xlv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-430, pl. lviii(c); Jørgensen 2009, 222, 225, nos 77.3-77.4 (with the latter on a sarcophagus); Weitz 2012, type T40, nos 1077-1080, pl. 51d (first two have a suspension loop on the neck), on sarcophagus — type T41, nos 1081-1082, pl. 51e-f.



211. Ichneumon Sarcophagus

H: 2.6cm; W: 6.0cm; D: 1.7cm
Bronze; 38.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9514

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 79, April 12, 2006. Figure 211 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 32.5m north of the edge that borders the North Canal. It was 25cm below the surface, next to small blocks covered in mussels with small bits of melted lead nearby. The closest registered artefacts were lead sling bullets (H9515) 3m south. Construction elements were very loosely scattered west of figures 211 and 218 with a much denser concentration of construction blocks and bricks about 50m north-west of 211. ZC: NEE. DistN: 9m north-east of **218** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Solid/hollow cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, particularly on the underside, but mostly intact. The ichneumon is solid cast bronze and the sarcophagus is hollow cast. The walls of the sarcophagus are thin and finely-cast, although the right side and underside are thicker than the top. The ichneumon's face is heavily worn by corrosion. A large hole in the sarcophagus on the left side has been repaired with dark green putty.

The figure represents an ichneumon standing on a small sarcophagus. The head is blunt and rounded. The figure looks like a lizard but stands upright with space between the torso and sarcophagus. This is a pose better suited to the ichneumon or shrew, and the blunt snout better fits an ichneumon than a shrew. The front legs rest side-by-side, as do the back legs. The legs are joined and are not defined from each other. The tail is attached to the sarcophagus for almost its entire length. The sarcophagus is long and rectangular and was designed with an open back end. The walls are thin, although slightly thicker on the right side and underside.



212. Shrew Sarcophagus

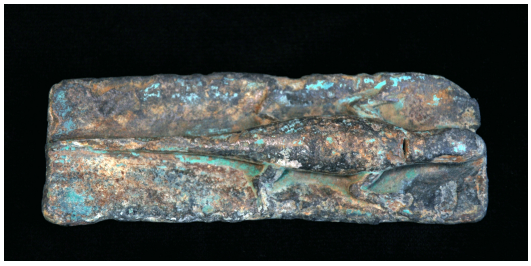
H: 3.7cm; W: 7.2cm; D: 2.0cm
Bronze; 36.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3641; SCA 404

Provenance: Excavation, May 4, 2002. H4: 0, -CV. Figure 212 was in the main temple area on the central landmass, in front of the structure's north-eastern corner and resting on a clay layer. Several objects were loosely scattered around 212, many of which were made of gold. It was near a gold coin of Ptolemy I datable to 295-285 BC (H3642), a composite gold and stone piece of jewellery (H3729), and two unidentified pieces of gold (H3676). Other objects in the vicinity included five fragments of gold jewellery (H3679), a limestone construction block (H1233) 2.5m north-west, and a fragment of a locally-produced 6th/5th-century jar (H4562) 2m south-west. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 3.5m north-west of **296** (base).

Production/Condition: Solid/hollow cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The ichneumon is solid cast bronze and the sarcophagus is hollow cast. The walls of the sarcophagus are thin and finely-cast, although the sides and underside are thicker than the top. The shrew's left front foot is chipped. The back half of the left side of the sarcophagus is broken and missing. Holes are on the right side of the sarcophagus.

The object represents a shrew mouse standing on a small sarcophagus. The ears are pointed and lie close against the head; on each ear, a shallow indentation defines the inner ear from the outer lobe. The eyes are round and large in proportion to the face. The nose is long and is pointed at the tip. The body and limbs are thin. The front feet rest side-by-side, as do the back feet. The legs are defined from each other but are not articulated separately. The toes are visible, with at least two on each foot. The tail is long and straight; it slopes downward and the tip rests on the top of the sarcophagus. The sarcophagus is long and rectangular and was designed with an open back end.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 174-176, 294, no. 188; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 149, 323, no. 208; Weitz 2012, 806, type T44, no. 1099.
Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 26, nos 103, 232, pls xiii, xl (some with suspension loops); Roeder 1956, §507-513, figs 535-552, pls 54f-g,i, 55d-e, 84b-d, 85a,c-d (ichneumons and shrews), specifically §512, fig. 548-551, pl. 55d for those on sarcophagi; Brunner-Traut 1965; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 79-80, no. 52; Andrews 1994, 32; Gubel and Oost 1995, 141, no. 180; Berman and Bohač 1999, 480, no. 376; Grenier 2002, nos 343-345, pl. xlv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-19 (very close parallel), 44-47, 101-105, 157, 159-160, 161 (shrew or ichneumon), 162-169, 222-228, 230 (with testicles), 231-233, 239, 323, 331, 429, 438, 448 (with testicles), 460, pls xxv (d), xxviii(a-c), xxxiii(b,c), xxxiv(a), xxxix(d), xl, xli(c-e), xlvi(a-b), lviii(a), lxi(b,d) — see also list on p. 134 in table iv; Jørgensen 2009, 226-227, nos 78.1-78.2; Weitz 2012, type T43, nos 1084-1098, pl. 52b-e, (on sarcophagus) type T44, nos 1099-1141, 1752, pl. 52f-j, 77n.



213. Lizard Sarcophagus

H: 3.8cm; W: 10.8cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 90 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10771

Provenance: See **75** (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, bronze disease, intact. A horizontal gash at the neck shows that the body is hollow. The lid itself is intact, but the remainder of the sarcophagus is missing. The lid's edges are rough and jagged, particularly along the left side, and it is chipped near the lizard's mouth.

The figure represents a lizard lying on the lid of a sarcophagus. The lizard lies with its belly flat and its limbs splayed and bent at the joints. Each foot has three toes. The edges of the lid are slightly raised on the underside.

Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 26, no. 101a-c, pl. xiii; Roeder 1956, §554a-b, figs 610-614; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 80, no. 53; Andrews 1994, 32, 66; Gubel and Oost 1995, 142, no. 181; Grenier 2002, nos 340-342, pl. xlv; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-156, 158, 184 (with two loops), 234, 322, pl. xxxix(d), xliii(b); Jørgensen 2009, 228-229, nos 79.1, 79.3; Thum 2012, A4-19, 26, B1, C3-4; Weitz 2012, type T15, nos 770-800, pls 42g-i.



214. Scarab

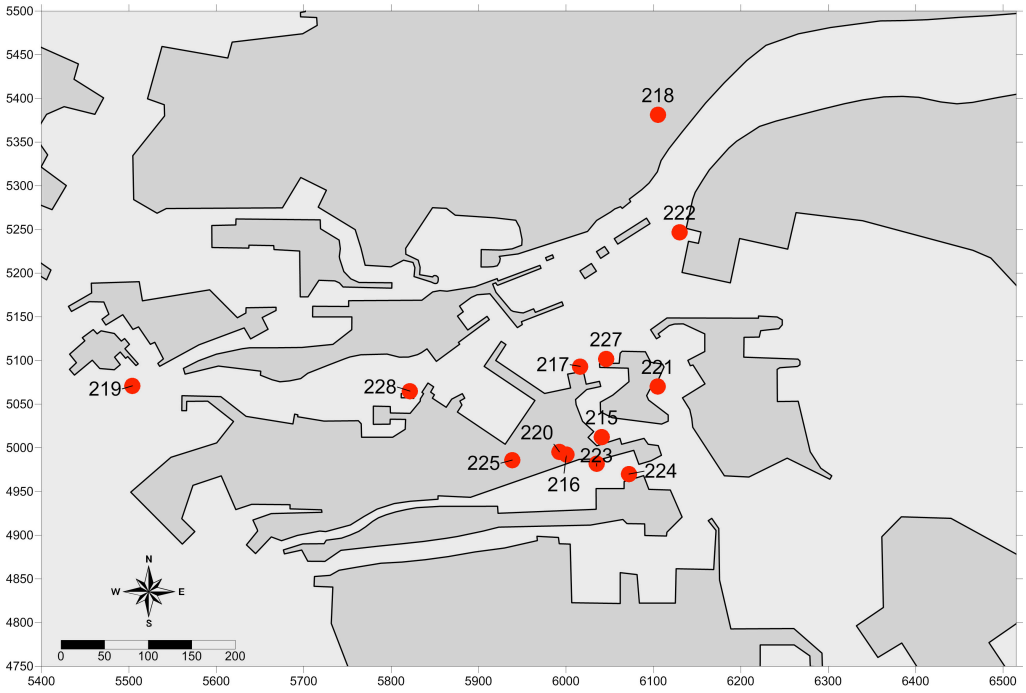
H: 1.6cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 4.8cm
Green stone; 46.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2775; SCA 523

Provenance: Excavation, June 2, 2001. H1: A, 237. Figure 214 was on the eastern end of the central landmass, 13.5m north of its southern boundary, above the small fortified port. It was among a large accumulation of construction blocks associated with the eastern end of the centre-north wall of the main temple area. Other nearby finds included almost one hundred bronze coins, a flint blade (H1448), a fragment of gold (H1449), a bronze object (H2851), and a notched wooden stick (H2859). Vessels included part of an alabaster vase (H2858), an intact, 2nd-century terracotta jug (H2798), and a mortar (H2797). Coins H2852_3,9 and H2855_1 are Ptolemaic1-2; coins H2730_1-6, 14, H2731, H2763, H2772_1, H2773, and H2855_4 are Ptolemaic2; coin H2853 is Ptolemaic2-3; coins H2730_7-8 are Ptolemaic5; coins H2730_10-13 and H2852_2,6,8 are Ptolemaic9; coin H2772_2 is Ptolemaic 10; and coins H2730_18 and H2850 are Roman. ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 10.5m south of **161** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Carved stone. Intact. Some scratches mar the soft stone surface.

The figure represents a scarab beetle. The eyes are round and deep-set with a broad ridge (the clypeus) between them. An incised horizontal line starts under the eyes and extends all the way around the figure, defining the upper body from the lower body. A straight horizontal line on the top divides the pronotum from the elytrae (wing cases). Two incised vertical lines form a band (the suture) that then divides the elytrae. Two circular sockets rest near the head, one on each side for suspension. Behind each socket is a diagonal incised line that probably represents the beetle's folded legs. On the underside, several incised lines form a radiate pattern. The pattern, however, is uneven; there are several areas on the top and bottom of the figure where it is difficult to determine which lines were intentionally incised and which represent damage.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 166, 168, 296, no. 207; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 183, 311, no. 128
Comparanda: Petrie 1914, 23-24, no. 89, especially 89a,e,g, pl. vii (all uninscribed); Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 163-166, nos 110-113; Andrews 1994, 50-59, (green stone, like the heart scarabs on pgs. 56-59, but smaller scale); Teeter 2003, 119-121, 133-137, nos 196-200, 207, 209-215, 217-219, pls 53, 56-59.



Catalogue Map 22. Elephants



215. Elephant

H: 4.2cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 23.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8578; SCA 1046

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 14, September 24, 2004. Figure 215 was in a narrow canal between the central landmass and the small landmass directly east of it, 7.5m from the central landmass' eastern boundary. The figure was situated on a clay layer under 20cm of sand with limestone debris and many small fragments of lead. The closest objects were a pink granite construction block (H8980) and a bronze basin (H9132) 3.5m north-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 28.5m north-east of **232** (horse).

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact, but some detail. Figure **216** may be a mould sibling. The rider's arms and the tip of the elephant's trunk are broken and are not extant. Marine concretions adhere to the bottom right. The bottom edge is bent.*

The figure represents an elephant and rider. The rider's torso and head are in side view. The head has a long thin protrusion on the right, possibly a sidelock. The rider is a soldier and wears armour and a *chitoniskos*. Striations mark the folds of the *chitoniskos*. The knees are bent and the legs grip the elephant's sides. The rider sits on a blanket that has an elaborate geometric design (see **216**). Small protrusions mark the elephant's eyes and the outlines of the triangular ears are visible. The trunk curves upward (see **221**). The elephant stands on a short plinth with an open bottom edge.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 175-176, 303, no. 316; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 192, 340, no. 328; Heinz 2011, 215, 231, fig. 3.
Comparanda: Lead: East Canopus — C3246; British Museum — BM 1964,0107.25-26, 1877,1112.9, 1882,1127.85; Perdrizet 1921, no. 385, pl. xcv (rider on elephant, torso and head in profile, left arm holding shield, right arm raised, as if with a spear, bald? head, from Alexandria); Boussac and Seif el-Din 2009, 226, 251, §1.2.1,

nos 20-23, figs 19-22; Heinz 2011, 215. Bronze: Roeder 1956, §494 (elephant head); Grenier 2002, no. 518, pl. lxxii. Terracotta: Perdrizet 1921, no. 384, pl. xcv (elephant with mahout and archer's platform), no. 386, pl. xcv (charging elephant, lamp), no. 387, pl. xcv (elephant with rider in tunic, elephant painted blue). 'Harpokrates' on an elephant: Breccia 1930, p. 74-75, no. 483, pl. xlii, 3; Dunand 1990, 87-88, no. 185-186; Fischer 1994, no. 993; Syzmańska 2005, no. 239. Faience: 'Harpokrates' on an elephant: Adriani 1952, pl. xxiii, fig. 6.



216. Elephant

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 9.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11788

Provenance: See **107** (Baubo).

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact, but some detail. Figure **215** may be a mould sibling. The rider's head and torso, part of the elephant's trunk, and a large section of the left side are broken and are not extant.*

Same type as **215** but some features are better preserved. The saddle blanket has an outer dotted border with an inner rectangular field populated by three large circles. On the elephant, the right ear has three clear folds, the mouth is incised, and a strap, probably reins, is between the neck and ear.



217. Elephant

H: 3.4cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 29.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11726

Provenance: Prospection, April 28, 2010. Figure 217 was on the western side of the Central Port, 5.5m from the eastern end of the central landmass. It was near a lead miniature vessel (H11725), a small lead cup (H11727), and a lead plaque (H11728). The objects were 2.5m east of another small cluster that included the handle of a bronze ladle (H11716), four bronze Ptolemaic coins (H11729), and a twisted bronze wire (H11730). These latter objects were 25, 30, and 20cm below the surface, respectively. ZC: NEE. DistN: 14m north-west of **266** (crown feather).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. A mould line extends down the front of the rider and the elephant's head. The rider's head, right arm, part of the left arm, and most of the elephant's trunk are broken and are not extant. Marine concretions adhere to the elephant's face. A small hole sits above the plinth's edge on the left side.

Same type as **215**. The *chitoniskos* folds and the upper part of the rider's legs are visible, as are small sections of the elephant's ears. The elephant's left eye is bulbous rather than incised, unlike previous examples, and faint striations are on the trunk. The plinth's edge is preserved.



218. Elephant

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.8cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 14.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11231

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 9, April 25, 2009. Figure 218 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, 33.5m north-west of the edge that borders the North Canal. It was 25cm below the surface. The closest artefacts were two lead slingshot (H9515) 7.5m north-east, that were found in 2006. Construction elements were very loosely scattered west of figures 211 and 218 with a much denser concentration of construction blocks and bricks about 50m north-west of 211. ZC: NEE. DistN: 9m south-west of **211** (ichneumon).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, slightly crushed, not intact. The rider's head and arms, most of the elephant's trunk and front leg, and half of the figure's left side are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **215**. The edge of the *chitoniskos*, the edges of the saddle blanket, sections of the blanket's inner circles, and the outlines of the elephant's right ear, right eye, and mouth are visible.



219. Elephant

H: 3.2cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 20 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H5605, SCA 505

Provenance: Excavation, May 29, 2002. H6. Figure 219 was in the Western Port, about 55m west of the Grand Canal's entrance. It was among a loose cluster of artefacts spread over 4m. This cluster included the handle of a bronze ladle with a duck head finial (H5608), rolled sheet lead (H5607), ten bronze coins (H5604), two bronze objects (H5606, H5596), a composite object made of terracotta and lead (H5593), and a large bronze handle (H4167). Coin H_5604_1 is Ptolemaic2, coin H5604_3 is Ptolemaic2-3, and coin H5604 is Ptolemaic6-7. Finds were somewhat thinly spread. Beyond this cluster, the closest artefacts were 10m north-east. Structures on the nearby small landmass had Ptolemaic and Byzantine remains. ZC: NEE. DistN: 36.5m south-west of **307** (bark) and **321** (offering plate).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. The rider's upper body and most of the elephant's trunk are broken and are not extant. The figure's bottom edges are chipped and uneven.

Same type as **215**. The *chitoniskos* folds and the bottom plinth edge are visible.



220. Elephant

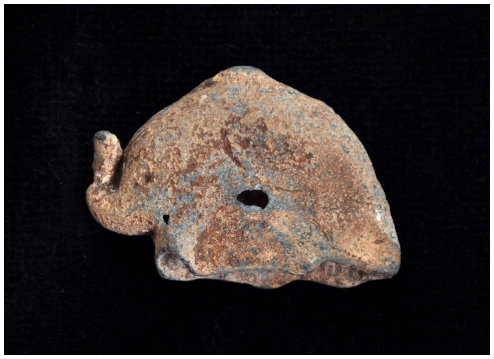
H: 3.2cm; W: 3.8cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 19.56 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6122

Provenance: Prospection, September 25, 2003. Figure 220 was near the middle of the central landmass' eastern end, about 15m north of its southern boundary, above the small fortified port. It was in a cluster of artefacts spread over less than one metre; the artefacts included a lead plaque (H6116), bronze coins (H6117-H6121, H6124-H6125), and a bronze hinge (H6123). All

of these objects, including 220, rested on a clay layer near some construction blocks and a few ceramic sherds. Coin H6117 is Ptolemaic5 and coin H6118 is Ptolemaic6; coins H6119 and H6121 are Roman; and coin H6124 is Byzantine. Some other artefacts found three years later, including figure 29, were adjacent to and overlapped with the position of those described above. ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: about 2.5m away from **29** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. A mould line extends down the elephant's head and back. The rider's head and arms and most of the elephant's trunk, front leg, and bottom left side are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **215**. The *chitoniskos* folds, the rider's right leg, the outlines of the elephant's eyes and left ear, and the elephant's mouth are visible.



221. Elephant

H: 2.9cm; W: 4.0cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 22.06 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8510

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 2, September 19, 2004. Figure 221 was in a canal next to the eastern boundary line of the small, amorphous landmass immediately east of the central landmass. The closest artefacts were bronze coins (H8526-H8529) 12.5m south-east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 19m north-east of **35** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. The rider's upper body is broken and missing. Two holes are on the left side, one on the elephant's torso and a smaller one near the trunk. The figure's bottom edge is uneven.

Same type as **215**. Some of the *chitoniskos* folds and the outlines of the rider's legs are visible. The elephant's eyes are incised and the trunk is preserved to a greater length.



222. Elephant

H: 3.3cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 18.02 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9696 (listed in museum as H9524)

Provenance: Prospection, May 3, 2003. Figure 222 was 8m west of the eastern landmass, at the junction between the Central Port, the East Passage, and the North Canal. It was near a bronze ladle with a duck head finial (H9688), a lead spoon (H9695), and a bronze box handle (H9412), and it was about 2m south-east of a lead vessel (H9697). The box handle was found two years previous. ZC: NEE to the east, although small sondages uncovered mostly 5th/4th-century amphora sherds; to the west, 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 17.5m south-west of **129** (Bes).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, centre crushed, not intact. A mould line extends down the elephant's back. The rider's upper body, the elephant's trunk, and part of the elephant's left foot are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **215**. Some *chitoniskos* folds and a small part of the plinth are visible, particularly on the right.



223. Elephant

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 1.1cm
Lead; 27.10 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9602

Provenance: Prospection, April 21, 2006. Figure 223 was in the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass, near the port's eastern end. It was 4.5m south of the port's northern boundary, and was slightly north of **256** (hippopotamus) and slightly south of five coins (H9603). About 3m east, over a 4.5m area, a loose scatter of artefacts included bronze coins (H9590, H9595, H9597, H9599, H9605), a lead token (H9596), a bronze vessel attachment in the form of a siren (H9606), and a small bronze cup (H9592). Coin H9603_1 is Ptolemaic3-4, and coins H9597 and H9603_2 are Roman. ZC: Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. A mould line extends down the elephant's face and back. The rider's head, arms, and most of the elephant's trunk are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **215**. The rider's chest, the *chitoniskos* folds, the legs, the outlines of the elephant's ears, the outer edges of the blanket on the right, and the plinth are visible.



224. Elephant

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.6cm; D: 1.7cm
Lead; 18.62 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9630

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 13, April 23, 2006. Figure 224 was near the entrance of the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass. It was 5m south-east of scattered artefacts and 2.5m north-west of another cluster, all of which were from the 2003 E1 excavation. Finds 5m away included bronze coins (H6087-H6091), one lead token (H6092), and two 2nd-century ceramic bowls (H6111, H6113). Coin H6087 is Ptolemaic2 and coin H6089 is Ptolemaic2-3. Finds 2.5m away included bronze coins (H6108, 6110), lead tokens (H6107, H6109), a gold bead (H6105), and a lead box (H6106). Coin H6110 is Ptolemaic2-3. The stratigraphic relationship between 223 and the E1 material is undetermined. ZC: NEE. DistN: 24m south-west of **273** (horn).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. The rider's head, arms, and the elephant's trunk are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **215**. A few *chitoniskos* folds and the outlines of the elephant's ear are visible on the left. On the right, the *chitoniskos* folds, the rider's leg, and the saddle blanket's edge are visible. The bottom edge flares widely.



225. Elephant

H: 3.4cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 15.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11449

Provenance: Prospection, May 6, 2009. Figure 225 was next to a lead miniature vessel (H11448) and near the cluster of objects that included **161** (falcon). See 161.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, crushed, not intact. A mould line run down the elephant's face and back. The rider's head, arms, and most of the elephant's trunk, right front foot, and a section of the left side are broken and are not extant. Some marine concretions adhere to the hollow interior.

Same type as **215**. The rider's legs, the elephant's eyes, and the line of the mouth are visible.



226. Elephant

H: 3.7cm; W: 3.9cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 12.12 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9622

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 19, April 22, 2006. Figure 226 was 30cm below the surface. The buoy marking the find location was lost; coordinates are not available.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Highly corroded, crushed, not intact. The surface is whitish-grey, delicate, and powdery to the touch. The rider's upper body and most of the elephant's trunk are broken and are not extant. The left side is cracked in several areas. The bottom edges are jagged and uneven.

Same type as **215**.



227. Elephant

H: 4.2cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 16.25 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9692

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 28, April 29, 2006. Figure 227 was in the Central Port above the small landmass east of the central landmass. The buoy was on the western extremity of a zone that comprised of fragments of limestone blocks, and which extends from west to east. The elephant was among a loose cluster of artefacts including **235** (horse), the lid of a lead vessel (H9689) and bronze coins (H9691, H9693). Coin H9693 is Ptolemaic3-4. The closest artefact to this cluster was **236** (horse) 7m south-west. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead. Not intact. The surface has curving lines, like brush strokes, probably from cleaning. The figure broke in half and the two parts have been reattached but on one side the inside of the figure now faces outward. The edges are jagged and uneven.

The figure probably represents the same type as **215-226**, but the surface preserves no detail. The protrusion on top is similar to the riders on other figures, although the way the pieces have been rejoined, it is difficult to reconstruct the original appearance.



228. Elephant

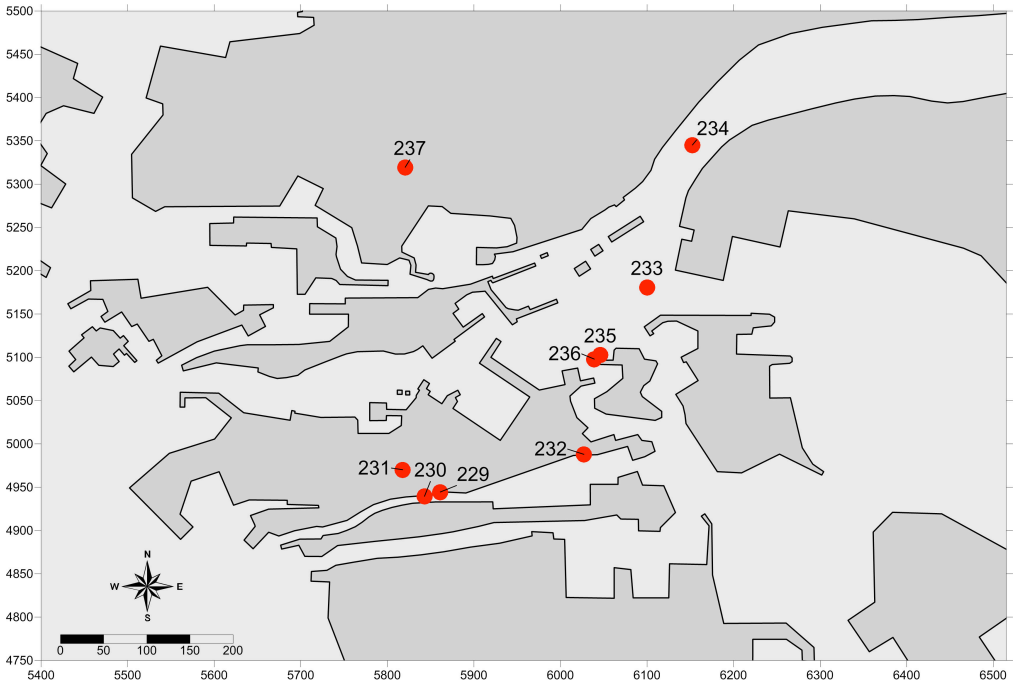
H: 4.5cm; W: 4.8cm; D: 1.4cm
Lead; 43.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4571; SCA 526

Provenance: Excavation, May 24, 2002. H2: H, 13. Figure 228 was in the Grand Canal 3m north of the smaller free-standing square platform west of the main temple area. The closest artefact was **293** (base) 2m north-east. Compared to the material on the platform, the finds around 228 were spread out. ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. The trunk may be partially broken.

The figure represents an elephant carrying a rectangular structure, possibly a tower. The tower is decorated on the sides and is open at the top. Each side has a large circle at its centre with a diagonal line crossing through it. An inverted teardrop-shaped protrusion rests on the elephant's head, either battle dress or the remains of a rider (probably the former). The elephant's eyes are incised and the straps of a harness are on the face. The short trunk protrudes straight forward with small curving tusks above it. Criss-crossed lines cover the body; they are larger and wider on the torso and smaller and close-set between the legs. These lines probably represent decorative netting, fabric, or armour. A protrusion at the back between the legs may represent the tail. The elephant stands on a thin, rectangular plinth that is closed on the underside.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 175-176, 303, no. 315; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 192, 340, no. 329.
Comparanda: Toynbee 1973, fig. 10 (tower, mahout, fallen enemy); Perdrizet 1921, no. 384, pl. xcv (mahout and archer's platform); Treister 1999, fig. 11.



Catalogue Map 23. Horses



229. Horse

H: 3.7cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 24.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11402

Provenance: Excavation, May 6, 2009. M3: 14, A. Sieve. Figure 229 was on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary and in the M3 excavation. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). In this part of M3, the stratigraphy consisted of four primary layers: (1) fragments of limestone blocks, (2) sand and small limestone fragments, (3) silty, shelly sand, and (4) vegetal matter. Figure 229 was found in layer 3 with Ptolemaic coins (H11403) and fragments of gold jewellery (H11404). ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m. DistN: 2m south-west of **282** (solar disc).

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. It may be a mould sibling of **230**. A mould line runs down its back and front legs. The tail is broken and missing.*

The figure represents a rearing horse. The neck and head are arched. The eyes are modelled, a deep gash defines the mouth, and the ear is defined on the right side. The reins and part of the harness are visible. The front legs bend sharply at the knee and angle upward. The back legs bend at the hocks and support the body. The hooves are well defined and the top of the tail is visible (see **230**). Two objects are below the horse's body on the right side: near the back legs is a circle, probably a shield, divided by a horizontal and a vertical band; next to the shield is body armour, similar to that worn by the riders on the elephant figures (see **215**). A prone person is under the horse on the left side. The head is broad, as if the person wears a cap. The pectorals are large, almost feminine, but the figure probably represents a fallen warrior. The right arm supports the upper body. The lower body rests on the ground; the right leg stretches straight forward, while the left thigh is raised. The figure appears to be nude. To the right of the warrior is another circular shape. The horse

stands on a thin rectangular plinth with an open bottom edge.

Comparanda: Lead: British Museum — BM 1964,0107.29, 15364, 15366; Boussac and Seif el-Din 2009, 224, 248, no. 10, fig. 9; Heinz, 2011, 216. Terracotta, horse and rider trampling enemy: Dunand 1990, no. 581; Fischer 1994, nos 995-997; Fischer 2004 (general type); Bailey 2008, no. 3544. Very similar to the ones just described but broken below: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, nos 514-515. Of different types, horseman and fallen enemy: Breccia 1930, 63, nos. 340-341, pls xxviii, 4, xxxix, 5; 1934, pl. xiii, 48-49; Fischer 1994, no. 994; Downey 2003, 138, no. 90, fig. 83, dr. 23. Horse and rider above a shield: Breccia 1934, pl. xiii, 50; Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 513; Fischer 1994, no. 998. For a terracotta moulded plate with decoration consisting primarily of arms and armour, see Perdrizet 1921, pl. lxxxix. See comparanda for **235** for horses and riders.



230. Horse

H: 3.7cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 23.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11485

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 46, May 7, 2009. Figure 230 was on the southern boundary of the central landmass, about 15m west of the heavy M3 accumulations but still among the limestone construction blocks associated with the southern wall of the temple area. It was 40cm below the surface, under ceramic sherds and very eroded limestone blocks, and it was near an unidentified bronze object (H11486), also 40cm below the surface. Also in the vicinity were a bronze circular balance from a balance scale (H11484), 45cm below the surface, and a bronze Ptolemaic coin hoard (H11488) stored in an amphora, which was under 55cm of small limestone blocks and ceramic sherds. ZC: near zone M3, 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m. DistN: 16.5m west of **81** (pharaoh).

*Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, crushed edge, but intact. It may be a mould sibling of **229**.*

Same type as **229**. The horse's ears, reins, and hooves are visible. The tail is fully preserved, unlike **229**, and it is wavy, as if in motion. It is separately articulated and reaches the horse's hocks. Beneath the horse, the outlines of the fallen warrior's torso, the shield, and the armour are visible, as is the plinth's bottom edge.



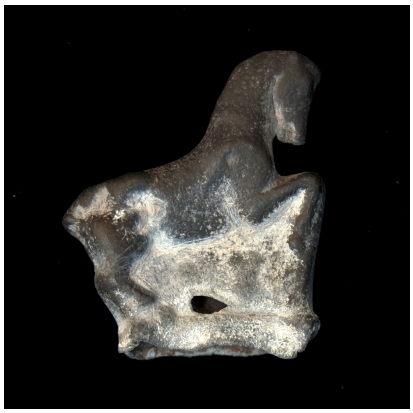
231. Horse

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.0cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 19.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11644

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 68, April 26, 2010. Figure 231 was on the central landmass near the west wall of the temple area and 31m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was within 2m of the location of an unidentified artefact (H1090) and 2.5m from a fragment of a black granite column (H6423), both of which were discovered several years before figure 231. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 9.5m south-east of **69** (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, slightly crushed, but intact. Two segments of a mould line may be present on the back and between the front knees. The bottom edges are jagged and uneven.

Same type as **229**. The forelock is clearly defined, the front hooves are visible, and the tail is well preserved. Beneath the body, the torso of the fallen warrior, the upper ridge of the shield, the outlines of the armour, and the platform edge are visible.



232. Horse

H: 3.8cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 22.41 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9600

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 45, April 21, 2006. Figure 232 was on the eastern end of the central landmass on the boundary between the landmass and the small fortified port below. It was 80cm below the surface. Nearby objects included a lead plaque (H9598), a lead weight (H9589), and a lead fishing weight (H9593). A miniature lead cup (H9604) was about 2m south. ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 10m north-west of **256** (hippopotamus).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Whitish and corroded, particularly on the right, but mostly intact. The tail is broken and missing. A medium-size hole rests above the plinth on the right, and small dents mar the right shoulder, right ship, and buttocks.

Same type as **229**. The forelock, ears, reins, and hooves are visible, as are the fallen warrior and the armour beneath the horse. The shield is only discernible as a slight protrusion on the surface.



233. Horse

H: 3.3cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 0.8cm
Lead; 13.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9660

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 100, April 27, 2006. Figure 233 was in the middle of the Central Port, 3-3.5m from the shaft of an iron spear (H10101) and a lead anchor stock (H11180). The figure was 30cm below the surface. ZC: NEE. DistN: 23m south-east of **306** (bark).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Corroded, scratched, partially crushed, not intact. The tail and the lower part of the figure are broken and are not extant. A hole is on the right flank.

Same type as **229**.



234. Horse

H: 3.7cm; W: 3.05cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 20.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11219

Provenance: Prospection, U05-U06, buoy 28, April 24, 2009. Figure 234 was in the centre of the North Canal near a lead weight (H11220), a lead token (H11221), and an unidentified piece of bronze (H11222). Figure 234 was 25cm below the surface, under yellowish sand but resting on a layer of grey sand, with lots of lead around it as well as large hard stones and some river stones. The other objects were 30cm below the surface. The closest artefacts to this cluster were two anchor stocks about 10m south-east (H9520, H10016). ZC: NEE. DistN: 59m south-east of **218** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, crushed, but mostly intact. A mould line runs down the neck and between the front knees. Marine concretions adhere to the face on the left, and silt has accumulated on the interior. The figure is crushed in such a way that the legs and torso are pushed inwards. The bottom edges are rough and uneven.

Same type as **229**.



235. Horse and Rider

H: 2.8cm; W: 3.1cm; D: 0.9cm
Lead; 12.30 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9690 (listed in museum as H9695)

Provenance: See **227** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. A mould line runs down the horse's back. The rider's head and the horse's tail, if it had one, are broken and are not extant. The figure is bent and cracked, particularly on the left, but also through the front legs on the right. A small hole sits next to the front right foreleg.

The figure represents a rider astride a rearing or leaping horse. The rider faces forward and his arms rest on the horse's neck. The rider is a soldier and wears a *chitoniskos*. The rider's legs are well defined and extend below the horse's belly. The horse's neck and head are arched. The front legs bend sharply at the knee. The back legs bend at the hocks and support the body.

Comparanda: Lead, close parallels: East Canopus — C3387 and C3710; British Museum — BM 1964,0107.27-28,31, 1914,0413.4, 1857,1220.181, no number (Egypt and Sudan Department), 15357, 15359, 15361; Boussac and Seif el-Din 2009, 224, 248, no. 9, fig. 8. Terracotta: Breccia 1930, pls xxix, 1, 3, xl, 6; Higgins 1967, 104, pl. 47d,e. Syzmańska 2005, no. 178; Bailey 2008, nos 3545, 3547; Gutch 1898/1899, 95, nos 281-2; Villing *et al.* 2013, TF. 385-6. Horse and rider terracotta plaques: Thompson 1963, 56, 108-116, nos 103-128. See comparanda for **229**, for horses and riders but with a fallen enemy, or just horses and the fallen enemy.



236. Horse and Rider

H: 2.9cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 14.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10715

Provenance: Prospection, June 1, 2007. Figure 236 was on the small landmass east of the central landmass, on the narrow mole at its western tip. It was 20cm below the surface. The closest artefacts were those in the small cluster containing **227** (elephant) and **235** (horse) 7m north-east. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn, not intact. The rider's head and the horse's tail, if it had one, are broken and are not extant. A large hole is on the right side, below the rider's waist.

Same type as **235**, with more preserved detail in some areas. The rider's body is not as well preserved, but the figure's left side shows that the rider sat on a rectangular saddle blanket with tassels on the corners. Reins and a circular attachment on the harness are visible on the left side of the horse's head.



237. Horse and Rider

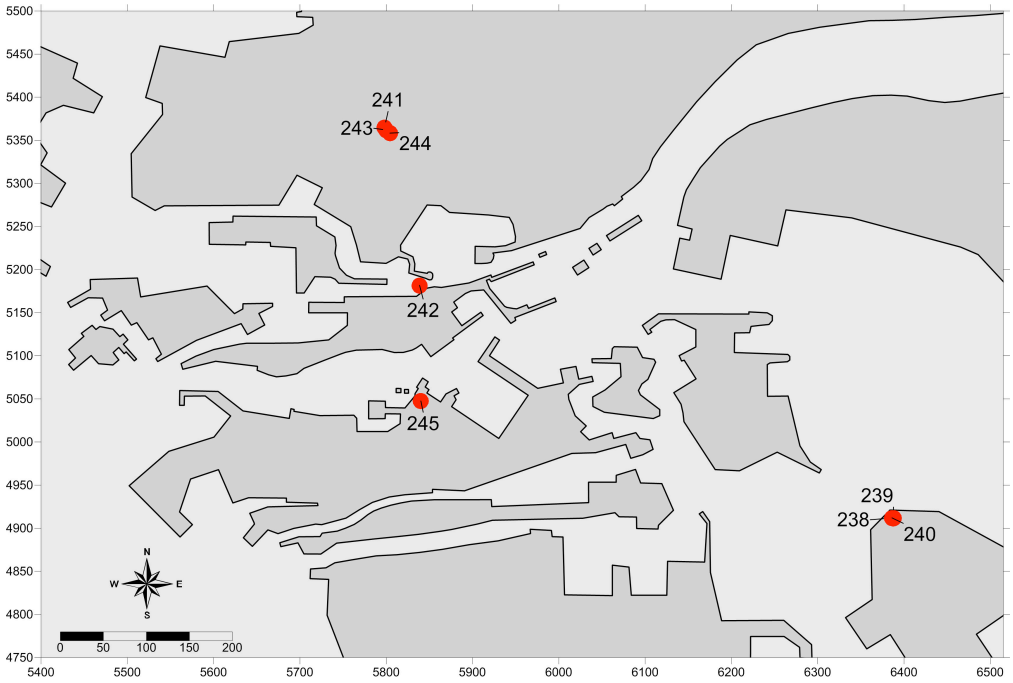
H: 6.4cm; W: 7.0cm; D: 3.8cm
Terracotta; 91.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H7011; SCA 871

Provenance: Prospection, October 18, 2003. Fragment 237 was on the northern landmass, 40m south of the G1 accumulation and 52m north-west of the landmass' southern boundary. Artefacts in the area were thinly spread, and the closest was an unidentified piece of lead (H8006) 23m south-east. Other recorded artefacts consisted of construction blocks and fragments of large-scale statuary scattered loosely over a large area 27-50m west of 237. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid, hand-formed, fired Nile silt. Worn, not intact. The fabric is deep orange with a grey interior and sparse, medium-size inclusions. Only the horse's head and part of the rider's arms are preserved.

The fragment represents the head of a horse. The horse has prominent brow ridges. The forelock is divided into three parts that join to form the mane, which extends down the neck. Protrusions at the base of the neck on either side represent the broken remnants of a rider's arms.

Comparanda: For the Persian rider type: Karageorghis 1995, 61-93, esp. 76-93, nos 1-96, but more for the general appearance, not exact parallels; Moorey 2000; Downey 2003, 15-18, 110-122, nos 60-74 (male riders), and 139-153, nos 91-98 (handmade horse and riders), and 177-184, nos 120-127 (heads and necks) although none are close parallels for the Thonis-Heracleion figure; Teeter 2010, nos 136-155, pls 51-58.



Catalogue Map 24. Lions



238. Lion

H: 5.5cm; W: 7.2cm; D: 3.0cm
Silver or lead; 316 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9940

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 8, May 14, 2007. Figure 238 was on the south-eastern landmass, 9m from its northern boundary. It was among a loose cluster of artefacts that included **238-239** (lions), an unidentified piece of bronze (H9926), and a fragmented lead weight (H9927). The lion fragments were 30cm below the surface and rested on grey sand under a layer of dry clay. The closest artefact to this cluster was a bronze coin (H9930) 3m west. Figure 238 was 5m south-west of **55** (Osiris) and 9m south of the cluster containing **91, 93-94** (males) and **194** (ear). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

*Production/Condition: Solid cast silver or lead. Worn, lightly pitted, not intact. The figure is broken; only the front half is extant. It may belong to **239** (lion) or **240** (lion), but the pieces do not join cleanly for either and the legs are out of sync with those on fragment 239. The front legs are broken below the mane and are missing. The ears are chipped, the back ridge is lumpy and uneven, and a deep crack penetrates the left side while a smaller crack is on the right side.*

The fragment represents the front half of a striding lion. The ears are oblong, with deep grooves defining the inner ears. The brow and nose are strongly modelled, together with deep eye sockets. The muzzle is flat at the front with deep grooves marking the mouth. Shallow incised lines to either side of the grooves represent whiskers, three on the right and two on the left. The mane extends downward as a single, flat, rectangular panel. Close-set vertical striations represent the hair. The right leg is straight while the left leg trails behind. A thick ridge protrudes from the lion's back with a smaller protruding flange on the left. Shallow grooves define the lion's ribs on the right side.

Comparanda: Striding lion: Roeder 1956, §471d, fig. 505; Jørgensen 2009, 191, no. 64 (but mouth open and no ridge on back). Thrones with paired lions: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38067, pl. v; Roeder 1937, §85, pl. 9a-b; Roeder 1956, §176, 473-476, 582, 593a, figs 187, 634, pl. 59a-f, 86d; Jørgensen 2009, 284-285, no. 98; Weitz 2012, nos

1439-1443, pl. 70c,f. See also Kuhlmann 1977, 61-69, 85-89. Double lion amulets (celestial associations): Andrews 1994, 89-90, fig. 91a.



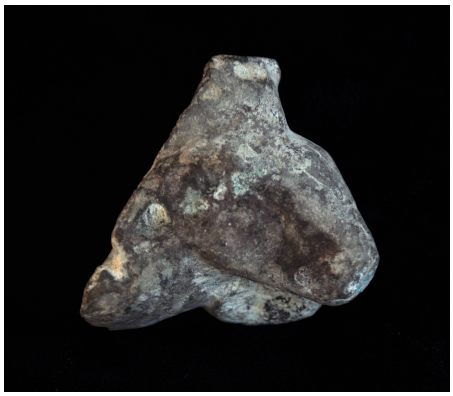
239. Lion

H: 4.5cm; W: 6.8cm; D: 3.0cm
Silver or lead; 308 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9939

Provenance: See **238** (lion).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast silver or lead. Worn, lightly pitted, not intact. The figure is broken; only the back half is extant. It may belong to **238** (lion), but the pieces do not join cleanly and the legs are out of sync. Most of the tail and the lower back legs are broken and are not extant. A deep horizontal scratch mars the left thigh.*

The fragment represents the rear half of a striding lion. A tall, thick ridge extends down the back, as on **238**. The ridge is divided at the front but solid at the back. The torso is curved and shallow grooves define five ribs on the right. The left leg is advanced while the right leg trails behind. The tail protrudes from the buttocks, below the end of the ridge. The anus is clearly defined below tail; it is circular with a deep indentation at its centre. The scrotum sits below the anus.



240. Lion

H: 4.3cm; W: 4.6cm; D: 2.8cm
Silver or lead; 139 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9938 (listed in museum as H9974)

Provenance: See **238** (lion).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast silver or lead. Corroded, not intact. A whitish corrosion product with a crystalline shine covers parts of the surface. The figure is broken; only the hips and buttocks are preserved. It may belong to **238** (lion), but the two pieces do not join cleanly. The tail and most of the back legs are broken and are not extant. Two holes are visible, one at the juncture between the ridge and body on the right side, and another near the left hip. Three long scratches mar the left hip.*

Same type as **239**. The leg positions are reversed; the left leg trails behind, like the front legs on **238.** A deep circular hole, or socket, shows where the tail attached. On this figure, the tail is further to the left in relation to the anus and the scrotum is rounder.



241. Lion

H: 3.3cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 4.3cm
Bronze; 93.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6834; SCA 1141

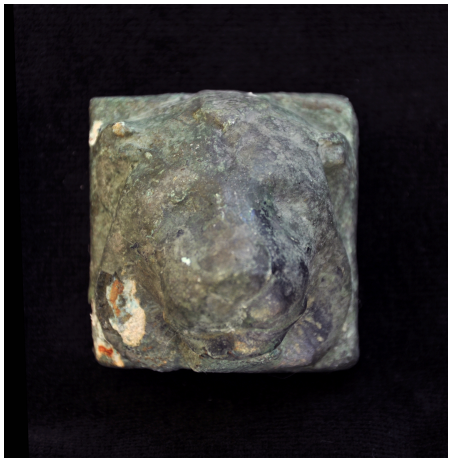
Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 38, October 13, 2003. Figure 241 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of

statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Excavation notes mention gilding, which is visible on the eyes, and some traces of glass paste. Part of the lower half of the back support is broken and missing.

The attachment represents the front half of a recumbent lion. The lion has small, rounded ears and a triangular face. The eyes are deep-set to either side of a broad nose. The muzzle is flat at the front. A deep groove represents the mouth. The paws rest side-by-side. A wide hole extends through the short body, starting between the paws and ending at the back left side. The lion rests on a thin, flat, and rectangular plinth. A vertical support joins to the figure's torso. The support is narrower at the top than bottom, it curves forward at the top, and extends below the plinth's edge.

Bibliography: Robinson 2008, 223, no. 185.
Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §468c, 593f, fig. 495; Ivory: D'Abbadie 1972, no. 806. Lion foreparts as amulets: Andrews 1994, 11, 79, fig. 5b.



242. Lion

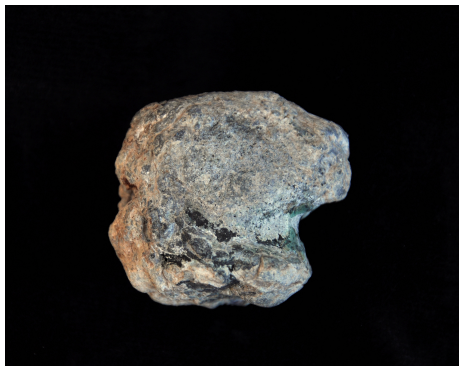
H: 4.8cm; W: 4.8cm; D: 4.3cm
Bronze (and lead); 366.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6895

Provenance: Prospection, October 14, 2003. Figure 242 was in a canal zone below the central part of the northern landmass. It was 9.5m from the landmass' southern boundary and 7m from the northern boundary of the landmass to the south. Figure 242 was within 2m of a basalt statuary fragment (H11024) discovered in 2008, and was 10m north-east of **188** (Wepwawet). ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, porous on the back, but intact. The object is weighted with lead or another metal, perhaps iron considering the rust colour where the surface is chipped. The right side of the mane, the right ear, and the plaque's top left and bottom right corners are chipped. The outer shell of the chipped mane is extant but has not been reattached.

The object, possibly a weight, represents the head of a lion in high relief against a thin square plaque. The lion has rounded ears with a triangular forelock between them. Each ear is deeply indented to define the inner ear. The mane starts at the ears and curves outward, framing the face, until it curves inward again near the bottom of the plaque. The lion has strong brow ridges with deep-set eyes. The broad nose is defined from the muzzle. A deep grooved line represents the mouth. A suspension loop sits beneath and is fully attached to the neck. Another deep hole was drilled into the figure's mane and part of the plaque from below; this hole is off-centre towards the right. The plaque that frames the lion head has a recessed square area at the back where the lead fill was inserted.

Bibliography: Robinson 2008, 224, no. 186.
Comparanda: Bronze: Roeder 1956, §469d,e, figs 500-501, pl. 52l,n. See also a similar piece as the front of a box: Roeder 1956, §485d, fig. 520. Lion heads on a vessel: Edgar 1904, no. 27757, pl. viii. Limestone: Steindorff 1946, no. 314, pl. lix; Gubel and Oost 1995, 87, no. 30. Faience: Berman and Bohač 1999, 439-440, no. 340. See **298** for lead fill.



243. Lion

H: 3.5cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 3.8cm
Bronze (lead filled); 164.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6858
Provenance: Prospection, October 14, 2003. Figure 243 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the

area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze weighted with lead. Some bronze disease. The surface is too corroded to determine if the figure is intact. A small deep hole sits where the left eye would be.

The object may represent a lion head. Indentations mark the eyes. The head projects forward and is rounded at the front like a muzzle.

Comparanda: See **298** for lead fill.



244. Lion

H: 3.5cm; W: 3.9cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 23 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6890

Provenance: Excavation, October 14, 2003. G1: -F, 3. Figure 244 was in the southern part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The figure is broken at the neck; only the head is preserved. The face is chipped and cracked at the centre.

The fragment may represent a lion head. The fragment is flat and represents the head in profile. The protrusion at the back is the rounded ear, the smaller one at the top is the brow ridge, and the two at the front are the nose and chin, respectively. Two further protrusions on the vertical section beneath the "ear" may be a stylised mane.



245. Lion Leg

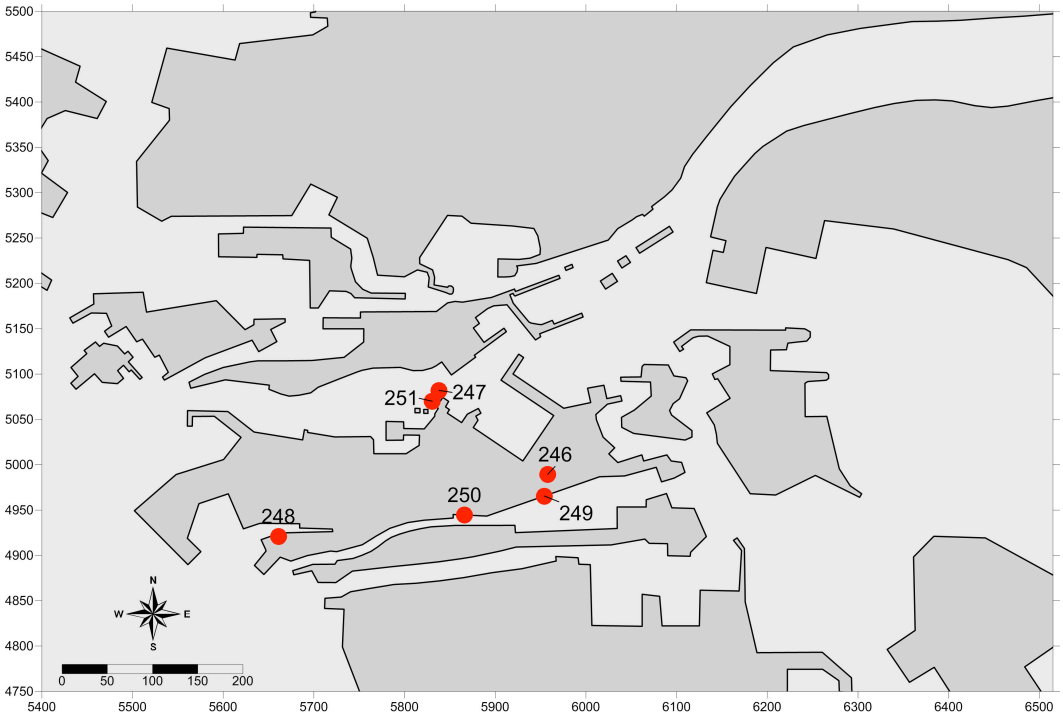
H: 8.9cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 2.9cm
Bronze; 249 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2239; HI. 050

Provenance: May 24, 2001. H1: -CV, 140. Figure 245 was in the main temple area on the central landmass, below construction blocks pertaining to the northern wall. It was near a Roman bronze coin (H2240) and was within 2m of a wide variety of artefacts including more bronze coins (H2227, H2229, H2238, H2778-H2780), a bronze basin (H3010), a bronze needle (H2788), a bone incense holder (H447), and a fragment of a Greek terracotta oil lamp (H1446), probably from the 4th century. The datable coins are Kition (H2229), Macedonian (H2780_1), Ptolemaic1 (H2779), and Ptolemaic2 (H2227, H2778). ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 4.5m east of **144** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Slightly corroded, but shiny surface, not intact. It is broken at the top and only the leg is preserved. The right corner of the paw is broken and missing.

The fragment represents a lion's leg. The leg is long with sharp, clean sides. The foot slants at a steep angle from the heel to the paw. Four toes are clearly defined. A raised oblong section sits above the right toe. The paw rests flat on the ground.

Comparanda: Lion leg as a furniture element: Edgar 1904, nos 27970, 27977, 27830, pl. xvi; Roeder 1956, §468b,d, pl. 52b.



Catalogue Map 25. Miscellaneous Birds



246. Owl

H: 11.4cm; W: 5.5cm; D: 3.9cm
Limestone; 411 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8809; SCA 1050

Provenance: See **30** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Carved limestone. Worn, porous, not intact. The lower legs are broken and are not extant. The surface has several large holes, some with sea matter (shells) concreted inside.

The figure probably represents an owl. The head is round with a flat pointed beak. The body is blockish and rectangular. Low on the torso is a deep circular indentation. The left side is flat except for a slight protrusion near the shoulder. On the right, an incised vertical line extends partway down. On the back, in the middle, a vertical incised line extends all the way down the body, perhaps defining folded wings. On the front, two incised diagonal lines define the the legs from the torso. The endpoints of the lines, and the legs, are separated by a raised (uncarved) rectangular section. The sides are carved and curve inwards at the bottom, further defining the legs from the body. The right leg is carved at a higher level than the left.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 175-176, 296, no. 214; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 308, no. 112.



247. Bird Head

H: 2.9cm; Dia: 2.6cm
Bronze; 23.9 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6928; SCA 983

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 14, October 15, 2003. Figure 247 was in the Grand Canal, 8m north of the north-western corner of the main temple area on the central landmass. It rested on a clay layer, and it was within 2m of a pink granite construction block (H2080) and a limestone anchor (H2089). Several construction blocks and anchors were loosely scattered over an area about 15x8m wide. ZC: late 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 14m north-east of **251** (bird head).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Some bronze disease on the eyes, but mostly intact and well preserved. An attachment at the top and the clapper are broken and are not extant.

The object is a bell in the shape of a bird's head. The eyes are circular holes. The left eye (0.7cm) is nearly twice the diameter of the right eye (0.4cm). A shallow circular indentation at the top has a sharp protrusion on its front edge, probably the remains of a suspension loop. The beak is thick, almost lumpish; it extends outward from the bell's surface and curves downward. The walls are thin and even. The inside is smooth except for a rounded protrusion directly below the suspension attachment at the top of the head.

Comparanda: Other bells at Thonis-Heracleion: Robinson 2008, 196-198, nos 153-137, including one other bell that may have been decorated (no. 137). Other figured bells: Petrie 1914, 28, no. 124c, pl. xliv (Bes bell), possibly also 124d, pl. xlvi; Roeder 1956, §629f-g, pl. 63a-b; Page Gasser 2001, 150-153, no. 38, pl. 38 (bell with jackal head); Grenier 2002, nos 527-528, pl. lxxiii.



248. Duck

H: 0.9cm; W: 4.0cm; D: 3.1cm
Lead; 12.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4046

Provenance: Excavation, May 7, 2002. H7. Figure 248 was on the small peninsula that juts out from the south-western part of the central landmass. It was at the northern edge of the remains of a large limestone structure. It was next to several bronze coins (H4050-H4052) and it was within 2m of another, larger group of bronze coins to the east (H4054-H4064). For the most part, however, the finds in zone H7 were dominated by hundreds of construction blocks; coins and ceramic were rare. The limestone structure was probably a Pre-Ptolemaic or Ptolemaic structure reused during the Byzantine Period. ZC: Late Period-Ptolemaic; Byzantine. DistN: 58.5m west of **195** (cat).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment.

The object is an attachment with a duck head. The head is triangular with a flat narrow beak. The shape of the left eye is visible and there is a partial line at the mouth. The body, thin and tubular, forms a semi-circle. The figure has two tenons, one near the head, the other at the opposite end; they are not in alignment. The blunt end of the figure has a circular indentation.



249. Bird

H: 2.5cm; W: 6.4cm; D: 2.3cm
Bronze; 49.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9452

Provenance: Prospection, October 8, 2004. See **33** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. The left wing is reduced by corrosion.

The figure represents a bird in flight. The head is egg-shaped and deep indentations on the sides mark the eyes. The figure has a long, thin, pointed beak. The back is curved. The body is made of a thin shell of bronze. The wings are outspread. The legs are only defined as small protrusions to either side at the back. Between the legs is a large circular hole, presumably for attachment.



250. Rooster

H: 9.8cm; W: 11.0cm; D: 4.6cm
Terracotta; 101 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11713

Provenance: Excavation, April 28, 2010. M3: 19, A. Figure 250 was near **185** (uraeus) and **313** (bark) but at a deeper level, related to **125** (theatre mask) and **252** (boar). See figures 185 and 125.

Production/Condition: Solid, moulded, fired Nile silt. Worn, not intact. The fabric is deep orange with a grey interior and sparse, medium-sized inclusions. The beak, the comb, the majority of the neck and body on the right side, part of the belly on the left side, and the legs are broken and are not extant. When the figure was found, it was broken into five sections, but the fragments were reattached; large cracks mark the joins.

The figure represents a rooster. A shallow circular indentation may represent the left eye. The wattle protrudes slightly from the neck. The wing is large and is held close against the body. Individual feathers are represented near the tip. The tail is broad and tall, drooping slightly at the top. Five plumes are defined on both sides.

Comparanda: Thompson 1963, no. 288; Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 646; Dunand 1990, nos 892-897; Fischer 1994, nos 1153-1155 (but with holes for suspension); Török 1995, no. 283; Burn and Higgins 2001, no. 2465, 2847-2848; Bailey 2008, nos 3771-3773.



251. Bird Head?

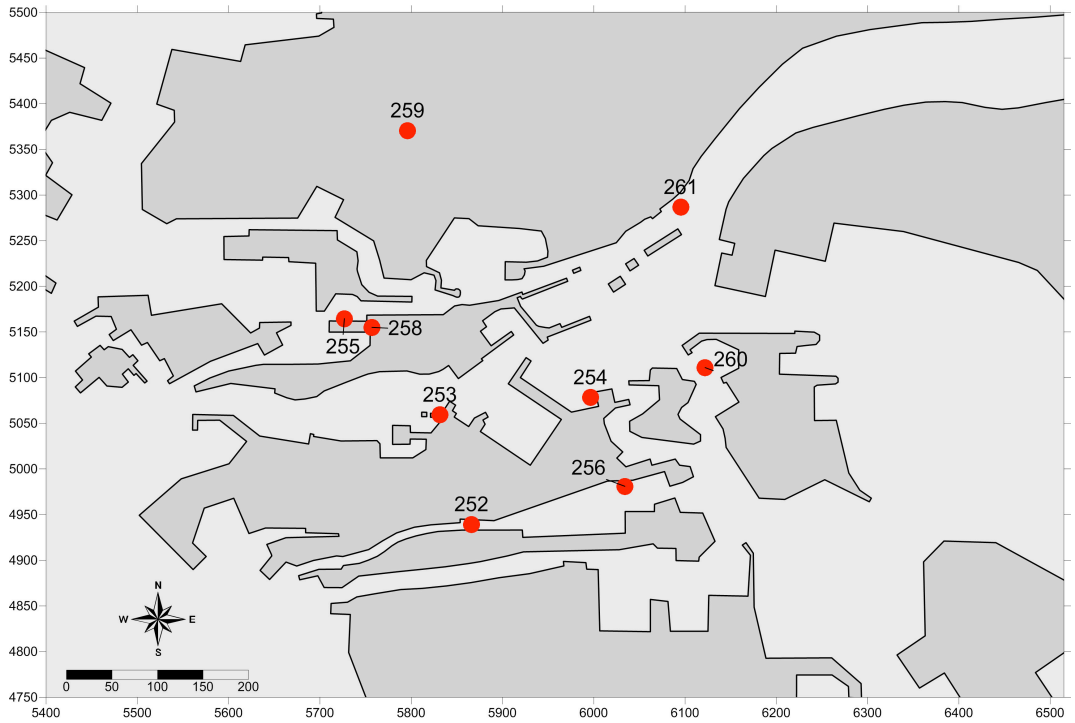
H: 0.9cm; W: 3.9cm; D: 0.7cm
Lead; 6.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8896

Provenance: Excavation, September 28, 2004. J2: -B, 5. Figure 251 was in the Grand Canal, 6.5m west of the main temple's north-western corner. It was 2m east of a lead dish (H2086) and 5m south-west of a limestone anchor (H2085). ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 8m north-east of **77** (Amun).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. It is broken at the neck; only the head is extant.

The fragment probably represents a bird's head. The head is rounded but narrower near the front, more like a bird with a large beak rather the blunter head of a snake. The eyes are large and almond-shaped. The left pupil is visible. Distinctive markings include five evenly-spaced bands at the top of the long, curved neck.

Comparanda: East Canopus: C3706 has a longer, more pointed beak, making the identification of a bird more secure.



Catalogue Map 26. Miscellaneous Non Sacred Animals



252. Boar

H: 9.9cm; W: 12.4cm; D: 5.9cm
Terracotta; 229 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11781

Provenance: Excavation, April 30, 2010. M3: 19, -F. See **125** (theatre mask).

Production/Condition: Hollow, moulded, fired Nile silt. Worn, chipped, pocked, fragile, not intact. The fabric is deep orange with a grey interior and sparse, medium-sized inclusions. The back right leg, the left back leg and hip, and the plinth at the back and right side are broken and are not extant. The extant remains were fragmented but the fragments were reattached.

The figure represents a boar standing on a bevel-edged plinth. A semi-circular striated crest of hair tops the head. The oblong ears are set close against the head with deep indentations marking the inner ears. The figure has arched brow ridges and the eyes are small, round, and deep-set beneath, surrounded by thick, puffy lids. The snout is short and slightly upraised with two indentations for the nostrils. The lips are thick and curl back to reveal short tusks. Creases on the rounded neck indicate the jowls. The front legs are thick and stout with cloven feet. The belly is heavy and low-hanging, almost touching the plinth. The buttocks are topped by a striated crest of hair. A short, curly tail hangs below the crest. The bevelled plinth is rectangular and open on the underside.

Comparanda: Breccia 1930, 76, nos. 505-506, pl. xli, 7-8; 1934, 58, no. 407, pl. cxi, 640; Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 652; Dunand 1990, no. 884, also nos 882-883 but with wreaths; Uhlenbrock 1992, 23, fig. 15 (at Cyrene); Fischer 1994, nos 1134-1135; Török 1995, no. 265; Burn and Higgins 2001, no. 2544, 2850-2853; Syzmańska 2005, no. 240; Villing *et al.* 2013, TF.610-612. Bayer-Niemeier puts high, profiled bases in the

late Hellenistic period (1988, 35-36, such as nos 32, 33, and 205).



253. Pig

H: 3.5cm; W: 6.4cm; D: 5.1cm
Terracotta; 33.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4076

Provenance: Excavation, May 8, 2002. H4: -29, -CE. Figure 253 was in the Grand Canal between the smaller free-standing square platform and the main temple's north-western corner. It was near a wide range of accumulated material including many bronze coins (H4118-H4120, H4071-H4072, H4074-H4075), gold jewellery (H4115, H4117), a bronze animal foot probably from a censer (H4116), a bronze hook (H4105), an open-ended lead cube (H4104), and an intact stopper from a jar or amphora (H4112). All of the coins, except for H4119 and H4071, were identified as Kition coinage. Coin H4071 is a Sidonian coin of Evagoras II of Salamis. Figure 253 was within 3m of the dense accumulations on the platform and those in the temple's corner. The sediment in this area consisted of several layers: (1) 10cm of shelly sand, (2) silty sand, (3) 2-3cm of a thick clay and vegetal layer, and (4) fine grey sand with limestone fragments. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 4.5m north-west of **84** (cult servant).

Production/Condition: Hollow, moulded, fired Nile silt. Worn, scratched, not intact. The fabric is deep orange with a grey interior and sparse, medium-sized inclusions. The lower half of the body, including half of the face, is broken and missing.

The figure represents the upper half of an animal, probably a pig. The ears are triangular, upright, and pointed. The face, or snout, projects forward at a downward angle. The body is round with a sharp, curved crest extending down the back. Two slight protrusions on the bottom right may represent the top of the legs.



254. Pig

H: 2.2cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 16.95 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10195 (listed in museum as H10116)

Provenance: Prospection, May 23, 2007. Figure 254 was in the western side of the Central Port, 6m from the eastern end of the central landmass. It was in a small cluster of artefacts including five bronze coins (H10185), a circular gold pendant (H10192), and a small bronze ladle (H10194). The coins were 20cm below the surface. The closest artefacts to this cluster were some bronze coins and lead objects 5.5m north; most were 30cm below the surface. ZC: NEE. DistN: 25m south-west of **217** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead from a bivalve mould. Worn but mostly intact. Part of the front feet and bottom edges are broken and are not extant.

The figure represents a standing pig. The forehead is prominent, the snout is short and pointed, and the neck is thick and low-hanging. The body is divided into the humped front and curved haunches. The short legs and rounded belly are defined. The figure has an open, rectangular bottom edge.

Comparanda: Lead: BM 1964,0107.33. Pig amulets: Reisner 1907, nos 12286-12298, 12300-12303, pl. xx; Petrie 1914, 47, no. 234b-c, pl. xl; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 304-305, no. 295; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 102, no. 69; Andrews 1994, 35; Gubel and Oost 1995, 191, nos 423-424.



255. Hedgehog

H: 2.5cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 2.4cm
Bronze; 39 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6754

Provenance: Excavation, buoy 7, October 10, 2003. E9. Figure 255 was in a small canal, less than 2m above the west-facing rectangular mole on the central part of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. It was in a rocky, sandy layer. The closest recorded artefact was a fragment of a black granite mortar 7m north-east (H11122). The small waterway contained a wide assortment of artefacts including construction blocks, amphora fragments, lead weights, lead vessels, and anchors. The figure was about 20m west of the large, dense accumulation of construction slabs at the upper eastern end of the pier. ZC: late 7th-5th c. BC. DistN: 17.5m south-east of **85** (deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Somewhat corroded but intact. One small hole is visible near the back legs, and a short but deep scratch marks the underside of the plinth.

The figure represents a standing hedgehog. The ears are short and pointed. The face is triangular with a pointed snout. The body is blocky and square. The front legs are well defined, and shallow indentations define the space between the front and back legs. The figure stands on a thick plinth that is flat across the front and rounded at the back.

Comparanda: Reisner 1907, nos 12413-12418, pl. xxiii; Petrie 1914, 47, no. 238, pl. xli; Andrews 1994, 64. As a ram(?): Petrie 1914, 44, no. 211c, pl. xxxviii; Andrews 1994, 25, fig. 21e.



256. Hippopotamus

H: 2.7cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 1.6cm
Bronze; 29.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9601

Provenance: See **223** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Solid cast. Somewhat corroded but intact. The metal looks like bronze, but the alloy has a grey tone. Four faint incised lines mark the body on the right; they appear to form a large rectangle encompassing the torso. The lines appear too regular to be scratches and are, perhaps, related to the casting process. The surface is cracked at the neck.

The figure represents a charging hippopotamus. The eyes are indented. The face is rounded with an elongated, wide, and gaping mouth. The head and neck are angled upward and to the left. The front legs are articulated separately; they are curved slightly, as if the hippo is leaping or charging. The back legs are defined but connected. The tail is short and pointed. Below the tail is a deep, circular socket.

Comparanda: Bronze: Perdrizet 1911, 79-80, no. 123, pl. xxxvi (hole for suspension through shoulders); Roeder 1956, §552a-b,d-e, 644g, fig. 724, pl. 65d; Berman and Bohač 1999, 483, no. 483; Grenier 2002, no. 256, pl. xxviii. As amulets: Andrews 1994, 32, 36, 64 fig. 28c. Horus hunting hippopotamus motif: Roeder 1956, §119, 552c, fig. 114, pl. 13e,l, 82a; Andrews 1994, 79-80, fig. 80b; Page Gasser 2001, 85-93, no. 22, pls 22-23; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 236-238; Andrews and van Dijk 2006, 338-339, no. 3.51. On the Page Gasser figure, the spear attaches at the hippopotamus' buttocks, rather than at the back. This type of attachment would explain why figure **256** has a hole at the rear. In general, these Horus figures are similar to figure **132** (animal-headed deity), but with a different arm position.



257. Dolphin

H: 2.0cm; W: 4.1cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 38.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, no number available

Provenance: Coordinates and date are not available.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but mostly intact. The tail and part of the right flipper are broken and are not extant. Gashes mark the surface in front of the dorsal fin.

The figure represents a leaping dolphin. The eyes are incised; they are rounded but come to a point at the outer edges. The head is large with a small, blunt nose. The dorsal fin is a short, triangular peak. The flippers are separately articulated and extend towards the back. The body is curved, like an arc, and it narrows at the tail. The underside is slightly concave.

Comparanda: Lead: Boussac and Seif el-Din 2009, 227, 251, no. 24, fig. 24; Terracotta: Bayer-Niemeier 1988, no. 653. Possible link with child deity cult? A terracotta shows a mounted child deity, behind which is a large pillar surmounted by the head of a dolphin (Fischer 1994, no. 628). See also the child Eros on a dolphin: Fischer 1994, no. 677 (terracotta); Gubel and Oost 1995, 125-126, nos 126-127 (bronze). Or perhaps as a fish on Hatmehit's crown (bronze, faience): Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38970-38977, pl. xlix; Roeder 1937, §138-139, pl. 18e-g; Fish amulets: Reisner 1907, nos 12495, 12498-12499, pl. xxv; Petrie 1914, 49, no. 255a-c, pl. xliii; Andrews 1994, 93, especially fig. 93f. Similar to fish on a sarcophagus (bronze): Roeder 1956, §564, fig. 623, pl. 58h.



258. Animal

H: 2.9cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead; 32.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8519

Provenance: See **52** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but mostly intact. Most of the suspension loop is broken and missing.

The figure represents a seated animal, possibly a cat. A slight protrusion on the right represents the ear. The face or muzzle is rounded. Traces of a suspension loop are preserved on the sloping back. The front legs are positioned side-by-side, as are the back legs. A vertical groove defines the front legs from each other. The tail is short and high relative to the back paws. The figure stands on an irregular, oblong plinth.

Comparanda: For examples of seated cats, see the comparanda listed for **196**. See also the following for smaller cat figures (various materials), sometimes with suspension loops, which are not listed for **196**: Reisner 1907, nos 12384-12394, pl. xxii; Petrie 1914, 46, 224a-e, pl. xxxix; Roeder 1936, §199-200, pl. 29f,i,k; Roeder 1956, §452, pls 49t, 50n, 51e; Andrews 1994, 32-33 and figs 28f, 29a. The figure above is especially similar to Petrie 1914, 46, no. 227a, pl. xxxix (bronze), even though that example has a kitten at the front. Seated canine(?): Reisner 1907, no. 12406, pl. xxiii; Petrie 1914, 46, 231c, pl. xxxix; Roeder 1956, §440, pl. 49p,u. Lion(?): Roeder 1956, §480c, pl. 52r.



259. Hare/Ibex

H: 2.5cm; W: 0.7cm; D: 2.2cm
Lead; 12.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8258

Provenance: September 17, 2004. G1: -N, 15. Figure 259 was in the north-western part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid lead, either casted or shaped. Worn. It is unclear whether the figure is intact or broken.

The figure represents an animal, perhaps an ibex or rabbit. The ears or horns are long and thin. The head is round and large compared to the lumpy, amorphous body.

Comparanda: Bronze recumbent ibex or gazelle: Roeder 1937, §192-193, pl. 29a-c; Roeder 1956, §433, figs 455-456; Steindorff 1946, no. 708, pl. civ; Gubel and Oost 1995, 148-149, no. 200. As amulets, various materials: Reisner 1907, nos 12264-12285, pl. xx (hare); Petrie 1914, 20, no. 64a-b, pl. v (ibex), 44-45, no. 213a-c, pl. xxxviii (hare); Andrews 1994, 60 (ibex), 61, 63-64, fig. 60c (hare); Gubel and Oost 1995, 191, no. 427 (hare).



260. Animal?

H: 3.2cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 1.2cm
Lead; 28.71 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9594

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 71, April 21, 2006. Figure 260 was at the mouth of a curved port or anchorage south-east of the Central Port. It was 40cm under the surface and the closest artefact was a conglomeration of melted lead and small stones (H9611) 6m south. A bronze censer (H8273) was also found near the conglomeration's position in 2004. ZC: NEE. DistN: 27m south-west of **197** (cat).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast lead. Worn. It is unclear whether the figure is intact or broken. A small hole is on one side near the top.

The figure may represent part of an animal, perhaps a ram's head or ibis body, on a rectangular plinth. The head or body is round on one end and narrows to a point on the other. The rounded rim is protuberant, similar to the shape of curving ram horns. The rectangular plinth is slightly indented on the sides and has an open bottom edge.



261. Shell

H: 2.1cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 3.0cm
Lead; 150.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9100

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 40, October 1, 2004. Figure 261 was at the entrance of the North Canal, 12m south of its northern boundary. The closest artefacts were a limestone construction block (H10697), two bronze handles (H10290, H10291), and a bronze coin (H10277) 4.5m south-west. The latter three were 20cm below the surface. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the rectangular island in the East Passage. The density of artefacts decreased the further the object was from the rectangular platform. See Goddio's comments regarding J6 in Meadows 2011, 98. ZC: 5th-4th c.

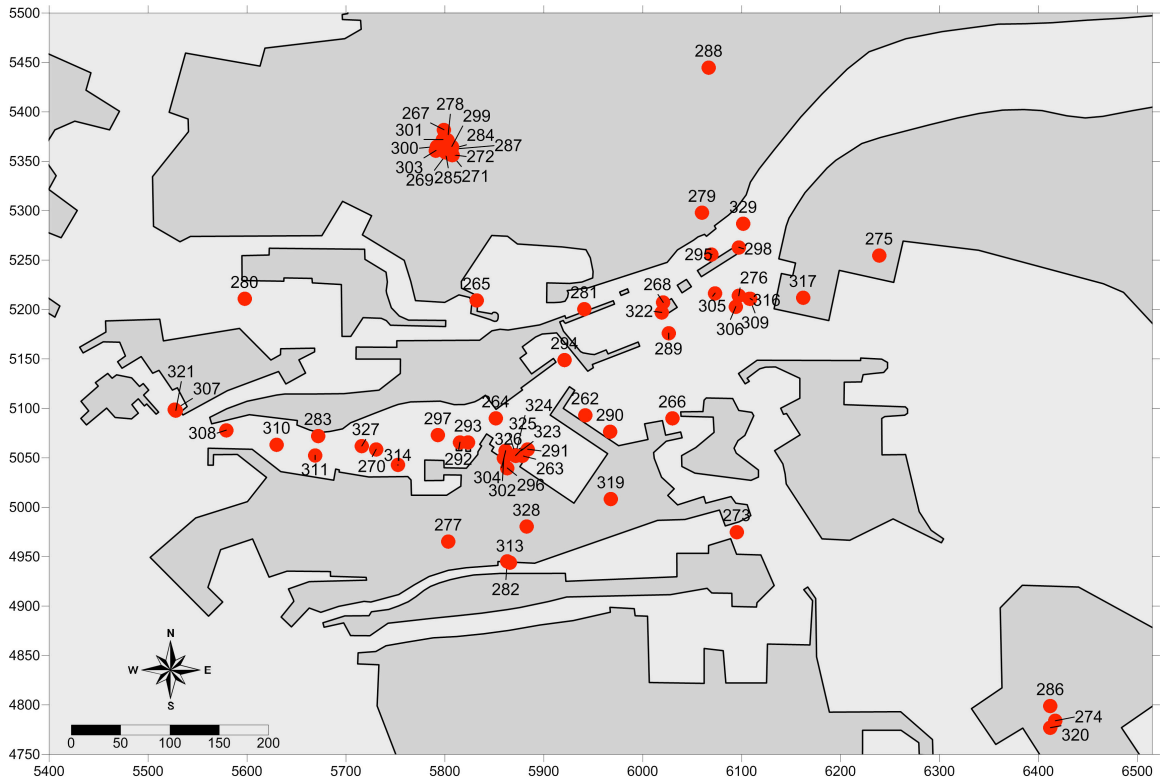
BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 6m west of **329** (mould).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact. White calcareous material adheres to the incised spirals. A small hole is on the outer spiral.

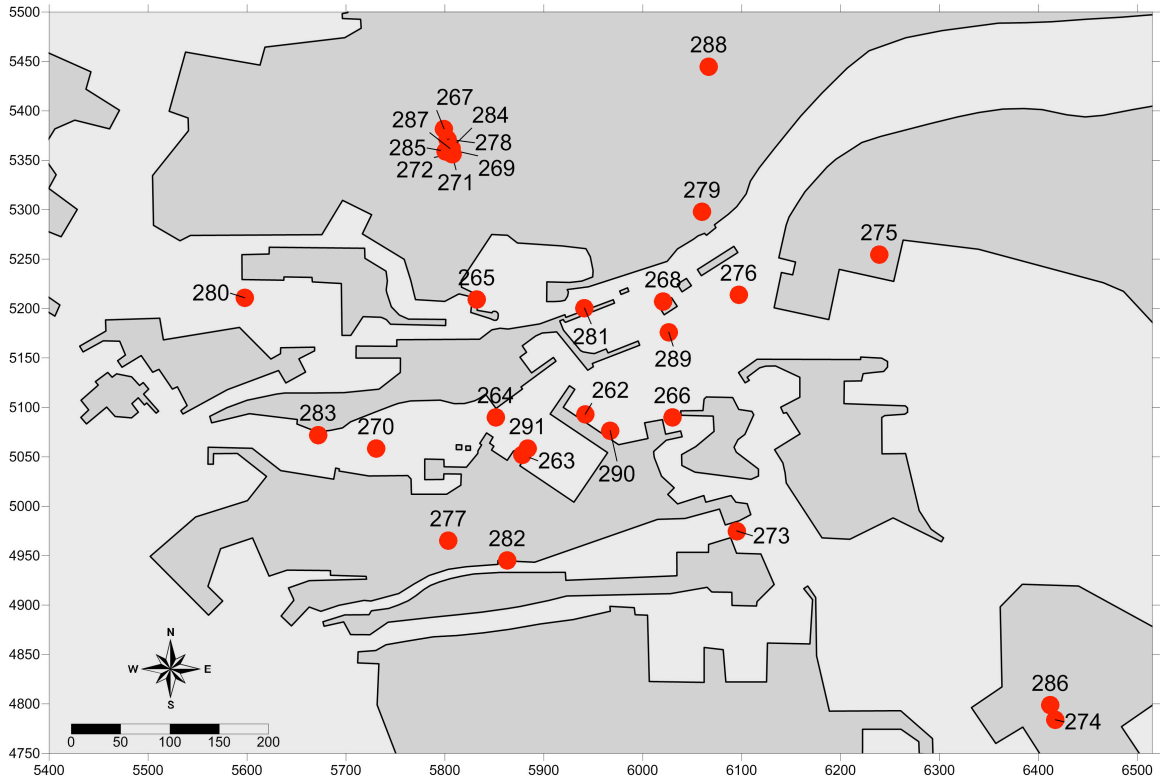
The object represents a curved shell, with the spirals delineated. On the underside the edges are raised and the interior surface is rough and uneven. A drilled hole for suspension extends from the side of the shell to the underside.

Comparanda: Shells as votives and amulets: Petrie 1914, 27-28, nos 107-122, pls xiv-xv, xliv, especially no. 118 (*helix desertorum*); Pinch 1993, 284-285, fig. 2, pl. 8; Andrews 1994, 43 (*nerita* in particular). Shells weights: Hendin 2007, 184, 190-191, nos 232-234 (one lead, two bronze), 271-276 (lead).

Part 4: Inanimate



Catalogue Map 27. Inanimate Attachments and Amulets



Catalogue Map 28. Crowns and Personal Adornments



262. Sidelock

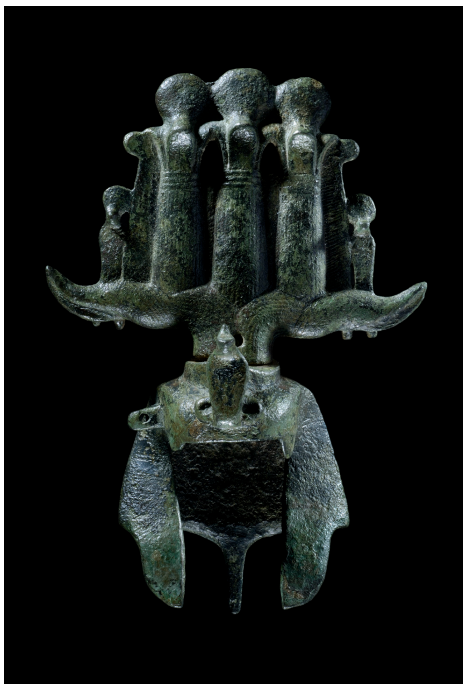
H: 3.7cm; W: 1.6cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 7.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4136

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 64, May 3, 2002. Attachment 262 was in the western end of the Central Port, 6m from the large mole that juts into the Grand Canal. It was near a bronze bar (H4133), a bronze Kition coin (H4134), and a lead lid (H4135). The finds were not far from Wreck 12, which was uncovered in 2007, but their stratigraphic relationship with Wreck 12 is undetermined. Wreck 12: acacia, carbon date: 340 BC +/- 45. ZC: NEE. DistN: 12.5m north-west of **65** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but preserves some detail and is intact. It is a separately-cast attachment.

The attachment represents a sidelock. The top has a wide open end with a deep circular socket. Two corresponding holes on its rim would have held a pin to secure the piece. Unevenly preserved striations at the front indicate that the sidelock was braided. The sidelock curls outward at the bottom.

Comparanda: Separately-cast bronze sidelock: Roeder 1956, §171c, 172l; Weitz 2012, no. 1311.



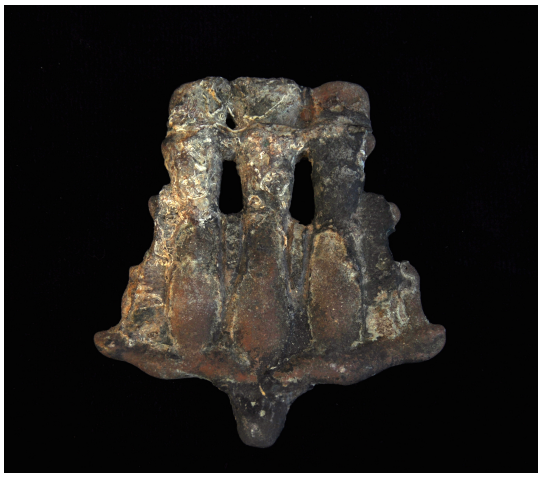
263. *Hemhem* Crown*
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 15.0cm; W: 10.0cm; D: NA
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3175; SCA 401

Provenance: See **103** (arm).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Extremely well preserved, mostly intact. Some of the incised lines on the nemes *may have been sharpened and cold-worked. It is a separately-cast attachment that comprises three parts. The* hemhem *and* nemes *are mechanically joined at the modius. The sidelock, which was made separately, is not extant.*

The attachment represents a *hemhem* crown surmounting a *nemes*, like the headdresses on figures **7** and **8** but more detailed; this crown was also worn by a child deity. Below the sun discs, the top of each *hem* element is divided into three petal-like segments that curve outward and droop at the top. Below these, three bands bind each *hem*. Two interwoven vegetal elements fill the space between the *hems*, up to the binding. The outer *hems* are flanked by a feather on each side, which are in turn flanked by a uraeus wearing a sun disc. The *hem* elements, the feathers, and the uraei sit on thick spiral ram horns. The tails of the uraei extend across the back of the *hem* elements. Each horn has two suspension loops on the underside for further uraei (like **265**). Thin, fine, well-preserved, even striations decorate all of the major crown features: the *hems*, the petals, the interstitial vegetal elements, the feathers, and the spiral horns. The *hemhem* slots into the thin, flat modius below. A pin set through a hole in the base of the ram horns secures the *hemhem*. A large uraeus sits at the front of the *nemes*. The eyes and mouth are visible, and a projection at the back of its head is probably a red crown. Its coils are represented on either side of the body, which extends back and meets the modius. A thin, short tab with a hole at the end extends outward from the right side of the *nemes* and acts as a point of attachment for a sidelock. Striations decorate the *nemes* on the front and back. The *nemes* ends in a thin queue that has semi-circular striations that decrease in size, and which further distinguish the queue from the rest of the *nemes*.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 82, 84, 290, no. 129; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 78, 322, no. 205; Weitz 2012, 868, no. 1322, pl. 67f.
Comparanda: Best: Pfrommer 1987, 147, 271, pl. 28a. See also Roeder 1937, §327, pl. 37i,k; Roeder 1956, §161e-f, pl. 16m; Grenier 2002, nos 421-422, pl. lviii; Weitz 2012, no. 1323, pl. 67f. See figures **6-7**.



264. *Hemhem* Crown
H: 8.1cm; W: 7.5cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 126.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11566

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 24, May 8, 2009. Attachment 264 was in the Grand Canal, 18m north of the north-western corner of the main temple area and 8m south of the Grand Canal's northern boundary. It was next to the handle of a bronze mirror (H11565) and was near two limestone anchors (H2167-H2168). The crown attachment and mirror handle were under 35cm of silty sand. Like the area around 247, this zone

included several anchors spread loosely over a wide area, particularly to the south-east. ZC: late 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 16m north-east of **247** (bird head).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The upper half of both feathers are broken and are not extant, as well as part of the uraeus on the right. Marine concretions adhere to the surface, particularly at the front.

The attachment represents a *hemhem* crown, similar to the top of **263**. The *hem* elements flare outward slightly at the top, but no petals are defined and the *hem* bindings are not visible. Fine, evenly-spaced, and horizontal striations are on the feathers, to which the uraei are fully attached. Attachments points for hanging uraei are absent. The back is flat and undecorated. A triangular tenon protrudes below the horns.



265. *Atef* Crown Attachment

H: 19.0 cm; W: 5.4cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 123 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8087; SCA 1002

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 53, September 9, 2004. Attachment 265 was on the eastern boundary of the thin bent peninsula, or pier, at the southernmost point of the northern landmass. It was near a thin lead plaque (H11205), and was within 3m of two bronze coins (H11208), a lead ring (H11209), and a miniature lead cup (H11210) to the north. All of the objects around figure 265 were found in 2008. ZC: NEE. DistN: 28.5m north-west of **242** (lion).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The attachment comprises two parts that are mechanically joined: the feather with the horn and the hanging uraei pair. The pin attaching the uraei to the horn is preserved. The sun disc of the large uraeus was inlaid. Conservator Olivier Berger noted traces of gilding on the uraei pair. The right sun disc of the uraei pair is chipped. Inlay is not extant.

The attachment represents the right side of an Osiris crown. A long ostrich feather attaches to a spiral ram's horn with a uraeus surmounting the horn and a pair of uraei hanging below. The top uraeus wears a sun disc with a concave centre that held inlay. On the back, the thin tail stretches horizontally across the top of the horn. The horn curves upward at the tip and has a thin flange along the bottom edge. Two tenons project from the inner edge of the feather. The back is undecorated. The sun discs of the hanging uraei are smooth across the front. Each hanging uraeus has a suspension loop surmounting the sun disc and the horn also has a suspension loop on its bottom edge. A pin extends through all three loops, attaching the uraei pair to the horn but preserving mobility. The bodies of the hanging uraei are truncated and the tails are not represented.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 171-173, 296, no. 21; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 149, 322, no. 204; Weitz 2012, 871, no. 1338, pl. 68e.
Comparanda: Roeder 1937, §468a; Roeder 1956, §201-202 (best), pls 26e-g, 28a,b, figs 216-219, but see also those without the hanging uraei such as §194f (this one without added uraeus), 200h-200i, 200j-m, pls 23e,g, 25d-e,g; Gubel and Oost 1995, 127, nos 132-133; Page Gasser 2001, 59, no. 13, pl. 14; Grenier 2002, nos 425-428, pl. lviii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-18, 455, pl. xxv(d) (especially similar to **266**), FCO-180, pl. xliii(b) (close parallel for **265**); Weitz 2012, nos 1340-1363. For a good example of how these crown pieces attached see Grenier 2002, no. 121, pl. xv.



266. *Atef* Crown Attachment
H: 9.6 cm; W: 6.0cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 69 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10722

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 230, May 31, 2007. Attachment 266 was at the mouth of the small channel between the central landmass and the small landmass directly east. It was next to a bronze coin (H10716). Both artefacts were 30cm below the surface, under limestone rocks. The closest artefact to these two objects was another bronze coin (H10123) 6m north. ZC: NEE. DistN: 12m south-west of **236** (horse).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, particularly the lower half, but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Some of the incised feather strands may have been sharpened and cold-worked. The uraeus' body was inlaid. The separately attached hanging uraei and the inlay of the top uraeus are not extant. The upper tenon, the left side of the uraeus, and the horn are chipped.

Same type as **265,** except it comes from the crown's left side. On the front, a thin, incised border outlines the feather's edges. Within the border, evenly-spaced striations indicate individual strands. The uraeus' sun disc is slightly convex and the body is segmented into four parts that held inlay. Two struts at the back anchor the uraeus to the feather. The uraeus' tail is not defined. Diagonal striations decorate the front of the horn.



267. *Atef* Crown Attachment
H: 11.3 cm; W: 5.6cm; D: 0.6cm
Bronze; 54.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8021

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 49, September 7, 2004. Attachment 267 was on the northern edge of the G1 accumulation. It rested on a clay layer under 20cm of sediment. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's significance and stratigraphy. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The uraeus' sun disc and body were inlaid. The separately attached hanging uraei and the top uraeus' inlay are not extant. Most of the tenon, part of the uraeus' hood, and the bottom half of the suspension loops are broken and are not extant.

Same type as **265**, except it comes from the crown's left side. Thin, close-set, and evenly-spaced striations decorate the feather and horn. The uraeus' sun disc is concave and the body is segmented into six parts; the sun disc and body segments would have held inlay. The uraeus' tail is not defined. Remnants of one tenon are on the feather's inner edge near the top; there is no trace of a second tenon, like the one on **265** and **266**. The remains of two suspension loops are attached to the bottom of the horn.



268. Feather

H: 12.0 cm; W: 8.6cm; D: 0.6cm
Bronze; 190 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9038; SCA 1074

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 1, September 29, 2004. Attachment 268 was on the northern edge of the westernmost square island, or platform, in the East Passage. The closest artefacts were in a tight cluster about 6m north-west; this cluster included a lead weight (H9182), lead sinkers (H9192), a lead ceramic repair (H9185), a small gold bar (H9408), and fragments of ceramic. The ceramic included a sherd from a 4th-century Greek krater (H4906), part of an imported amphora (H4907), and part of an East Greek amphora. Fragment H9406 belongs to the same krater as H9047 and H9081, the fragments near **25** (child deity) about 12m away. Attachment 268 was under 40cm of sediment. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 10m north-east of **322** (*wadjet* eye).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, but intact with some preserved detail. It is a separately-cast attachment.

The attachment represents a feather from the left side of an Osiris or *hemhem* crown. The feather is thin and evenly cast, but squat and broad compared to the examples above (**265**-**267**). Like **266**, a thin incised border outlines the feather's edges on the front. Within the border, evenly-spaced striations indicate individual strands. The diagonal striations slant upward from left to right. The back is undecorated. The feather has two tenons, one at the middle of the inner edge, and another at the bottom.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 171, 173, 296, no. 213; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 149, 322, no. 203; Weitz 2012, 871, no. 1339, pl. 68h.
Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §183e. See also the feathers from *atef* crowns above.



269. Horn

H: 2.1 cm; W: 13.5cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 146.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6833; SCA 970

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 72, October 13, 2003. Attachment 269 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. A narrow vertical gash cuts the surface near the horn's inner edge.

The attachment is the left horn from an *atef* or *hemhem* crown, probably the *atef*. The horn is sinuate, with two main curves. The tip is narrower but has a thin, broad flange beneath. The flange also has a sinuate bottom edge with three curves. A deep, thin, rectangular groove cuts the top of the horn for half its length, where the horn attached to a feather. A worn triangular tenon projects outward from the horn's inner edge.

Comparanda: Roeder 1937, §189, 466; Roeder 1956, §194d, pl. 23k; Page Gasser 2001, 60, no. 14, pl. 14 (with uraeus attached). See crown attachments like **265**.



270. Horn

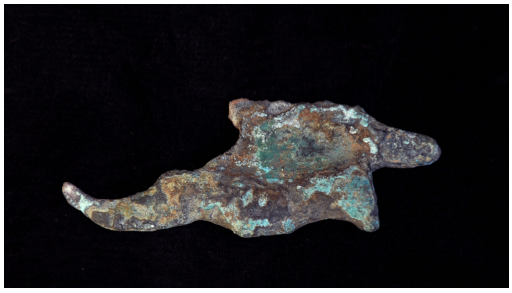
H: 1.7 cm; W: 10.8cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 82.1 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6328; SCA 927

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 86, September 29, 2003. Attachment 270 was in the western half of the Grand Canal, roughly equidistant from the canal's northern and southern boundaries. It was near two limestone anchors and was 4m north-east of a dense accumulation of fragmented local and imported pottery (H5553-H5564, H4589-H4590, H4561) dating from the 5th-3rd centuries BC, two pieces of gold jewellery (H4541, H4593), one Ptolemaic2 bronze coin (H4594), and part of a bronze vessel (H4576). Finds were fairly dense in the area, within 5-10m, and included ceramic, limestone anchors, stone construction elements, and lead weights. Attachment 270 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets loosely scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area; it fell towards the eastern end of this scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 15m south-east of **327** (sun disc on lotus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The horn's top edge and parts of the flange are chipped.

Same type as **269**, except that it is shorter and represents the right horn. The flange's edge is a continuous curve. The groove at the top takes up three-quarters of the horn's length and is shallower than on **269**, rising and falling with the horn's curves. The tenon is long and rectangular with straight, sharp edges.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 172-173, 296, no. 210; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 149, 322, no. 202; Weitz 2012, 881, no. 1388, pl. 69e (in entry as pl. 69f).



271. Horn

H: 2.5 cm; W: 6.1cm; D: 0.7cm
Bronze; 12.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8126

Provenance: Excavation, September 12, 2004. G1: -C, 1. Attachment 271 was on the south-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The feather above the tenon is broken and missing.

Same type as **269**, except with the remains of a feather on top. The horn is sinuate but its flange is not defined.



272. Horn

H: 1.8 cm; W: 5.9cm; D: 0.7cm
Bronze; 11.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8128

Provenance: Excavation, September 12, 2004. G1: -B, 1. Attachment 272 was on the south-eastern edge of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of

statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze, possibly from an open mould. Corroded, patches of bronze disease, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. A break along the top suggests that a feather broke off and is missing.

Same type as **269**. Like **271**, it probably had a feather. The back is flat and undecorated.



273. Horn

H: 2.6 cm; W: 6.2cm; D: 1.1cm
Bronze; 28 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9762

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 47, May 4, 2006. Attachment 273 was at the entrance of the small fortified port below the eastern end of the central landmass. It was 15cm below the surface and it was within 2m of a bronze bar (H9747) and a lead weight (H9749) to the north-east. It was also 2.5m south-west of a limestone column fragment (H6530). ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 23.5m north-east of **224** (elephant).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. It is broken and crushed along the inner edge.

The fragment represents a ram horn. The horn curves upward gently. It has a projecting triangular flange at the top near the horn's tip, somewhat different from **269-272**. The flange's narrow tip folds back on itself. Striations decorate the horn's curved underside and the flange.



274. Hathor Crown

H: 12.0 cm; W: 10.8cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 286 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9921

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 53, May 15, 2007. Attachment 274 was on the south-eastern landmass, 31m from its western boundary. It was 35cm below the surface. The closest artefact was a lead weight (H9924) 5m south. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: **320** (miniature offering plate) 9m south-west and **95** (head) 9m west.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Small chips are on the sun disc and left horn on the back.

The attachment represents a Hathor crown with the sun disc set between long, thin cow horns. A rectangular tenon projects from the underside of the horns, where they meet.

Comparanda: Roeder 1937, §465; Roeder 1956, §296c,h-i,k-m, fig. 291, pl. 32p-q, 79g; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-493 (esp. comparable with **275),** 494; Weitz 2012, nos 1325-1334, pl. 68b-c.



275. Hathor Crown, Horns
H: 15.1 cm; W: 12.1cm; D: 1.2cm
Bronze; 160 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11223

Provenance: Prospection, U05-U06, buoy 38, April 24, 2009. Attachment 275 was on the eastern landmass, 20m from the landmass' eastern boundary. The attachment was under 30cm of grey sand, alongside a small limestone block. Finds in the vicinity were sparse. The closest was a late 6th-century Greek terracotta cup (H9771) 21.5m north-east. ZC: NEE. DistN: 87m east of **98** (eye inlay).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Worn, corroded, delicate, crumbly, but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The tip of the left horn is broken and missing.

Same type as **274**. A groove on the inside of the horns would have supported a sun disc.



276. Hathor Crown, Horn
H: 11.0 cm; W: 3.7cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 35 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9704

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 32, May 1, 2006. Attachment 276 was in the northern part of the Central Port, 36m south of the long rectangular island in the East Passage and 37m west of the eastern landmass. It was 25cm below the surface and it was 2m west of a bronze ladle with a duck head finial (H9711). Both artefacts were on the north-western edge of a loose scatter of material spread over an area 25m wide; most of the finds were metal vessels of various types. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 11.5m north-east of **306** (bark).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Worn, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The second horn is broken and missing, except where it attaches to the preserved horn.

Same type as **274**. A shallow indentation on the inside of the horn would have supported part of a sun disc. The horn joins to the base of a second horn. At this juncture, there are two sockets, one at the top for the sun disc and another on the underside.



277. Horn

H: 1.9 cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 6.5cm
Bronze; 2.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3168

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 63, April 27, 2002. Attachment 277 was on the central landmass, west of the main temple area and 28m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was near bronze coins (H3150-H3167), a bronze hook (3149), and three bronze wires (H3169). Coin H3155 is Ptolemaic2 and coin H3164 is Ptolemaic2-3. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 9m south-west of **69** (Nefertem).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Slightly corroded, some bronze disease. It is either a separately-cast attachment or it is broken at the flat end and the break has worn smooth.

The object represents a cow's horn, possibly from a small Hathor crown.



278. Crescent Moon?

H: 1.5 cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 0.5cm
Bronze; 3.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8213

Provenance: Excavation, September 16, 2004. G1: -H, 16. Attachment 278 was in the northern part of the G1 accumulation. The accumulation comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. A few small calcareous concretions adhere to the curved underside.

The attachment represents a lunar crescent.



279. Solar Disc

H: 8.2 cm; W: 8.4cm; D: 2.0cm
Bronze; 428 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10217

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 49, May 23, 2007. Attachment 279 was on the northern landmass, 17.5m from its southern edge, near where the East Passage meets the North Canal. It was found near a bronze cup (H10224) and a rolled lead sheet (H10220). All were 40cm below the surface. The closest artefact to this cluster was a lone limestone construction block 4m south (H10675). ZC: near zones J5, J6, M5, U16; 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 12.5m north-west of **3** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The head of the uraeus is broken and missing.

The attachment represents a solar disc with a large uraeus at its base. The back of the disc is flat and undecorated. A rectangular tenon projects outward from the disc's base.

Comparanda: Separately cast: Roeder 1937, §473; Roeder 1956, §114g-h, pl. 13i.



280. Solar Disc

H: 2.9 cm; W: 2.3cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 13.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8074 (listed in museum as H8264)

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 12, September 7, 2004. Attachment 280 was in a wide channel, or port, between two smaller landmasses on the western end of the site, below the large northern landmass. Attachment 280 was 17m from the small landmass to the north and 30m from the small landmass to the south. The closest artefact was **8** (child deity) 4.5m south-east. Recorded artefacts are thinly scattered but several anchors and anchor stocks in the channel attest to a marine environment. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Worn, but shiny, possibly from cleaning. Intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Small chips and gouges mar the surface. A separately-cast attachment below the uraeus is not extant.

Same type as **279**. The uraeus' head is a sharp pointed protrusion and the body is straight and rectangular. A deep circular socket sits below the uraeus, perhaps for the attachment of coils.



281. Solar Disc

H: 3.2 cm; W: 2.1cm; D: 0.4cm
Lead; 7.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11628

Provenance: Prospection, April 25, 2010. Attachment 281 was near the middle of the upper jetty of the rectangular port west of the East Passage. It was among a loose cluster of objects that included a bronze coin (H11627), a bronze plaque with a cartouche of Amasis (H11302), a lead lid (H11631), and an unidentified lead object (H11629). The lead lid was 20cm below the surface. The plaque was 30cm below the surface, but was found in 2009. The closest object to this cluster was **79** (Neith), 2.5m south of attachment 281. Excavations in 2011 in sector M8 suggest that this area supported another sanctuary, based on finds of limestone construction elements, statuettes, imported fineware, and limestone animal sarcophagi (see Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context'). ZC: late 7th-early 5th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Some of the edges are chipped and a section of the bottom right side is broken and missing.

Same type as **279**, but in lead. The bulge at the top of the tenon may be a worn uraeus.



282. Solar Disc

H: 2.7 cm; W: 2.4cm; D: 0.9cm
Bronze; 18.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11409

Provenance: Excavation May 6, 2009. M3: 16, B. Attachment 282 was on the central part of the central landmass, along its southern boundary and in the M3 excavation. The M3 excavation investigated the boundary between the temple's southern wall and the canal to the south; the area is characterised by a landslide and wall collapse (see Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for M3). In this part of M3, the stratigraphy consisted

of four layers: (1) limestone chips 10-15cm thick, (2) limestone chips with sand and silt, including sherds and whole ceramics, (3) limestone chips, and (4) clay with gravel. Wooden remains of a ship (Wreck 61) were under the fourth layer. Other finds included coins (H11408, H11456-H11457) and Ptolemaic ceramic (H11410-H11411, H11478-H11483). DistN: 2m north-east of **229** (horse). ZC: 3rd-2nd c. BC, with an earlier 4th-century phase at levels below 1.70m.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Heavily corroded, not intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. Large patches of bronze disease cover the surface, while a whitish corrosion product is scattered across the back. The edges are chipped, the uraeus is heavily corroded, and the tenon is reduced to a short point.

Same type as **279**. A shallow lump represents the uraeus.



283. Double Feather Crown

H: 8.7 cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 61.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6346; SCA 929

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 27, September 29, 2003. Attachment 283 was on the western end of the Grand Canal, just below its northern boundary. It was near limestone blocks and amphora fragments embedded in a clay layer, and it was within 2m of a bronze ring (H8201) that was found in 2004. The next closest object was a limestone basin (H6333) 4m south which, like 283, rested on a clay layer with limestone chips and amphora fragments. Attachment 283 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area (see Appendix 7). Attachment 283 fell towards the eastern end of this object scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 20m north of **311** (bark).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease on the back, but intact with some detail. It is a separately-cast attachment.

The attachment represents a double feather crown. The feathers are tall, straight, and rounded at the top. Each has two central incised vertical lines indicating the rachis. To either side of the rachis, pairs of horizontal convex incised lines are spaced at even intervals; five sets of curving lines decorate each feather. A sun disc protrudes at the base. The back is flat and undecorated. A long rectangular tenon extends below the sun disc, matched by two smaller square projecting edges to the left and right. The top of the tenon on the back is raised, rectangular, and horizontal; it is firmly anchored to the feathers but it is distinct from the surrounding surface.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 84-85, 290, no. 124; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 78, 323, no. 206; Weitz 2012, 866, no. 1315, pl. 67c.
Comparanda: Weitz 2012, nos 1316-1318, pl. 67c-d.



284. Double Feather Crown (+ Bronze Fragment)

Crown: H: 10.2 cm; W: 5.2cm; D: 0.9cm
Fragment: H: 3.5 cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 0.8cm
Bronze; 79.6 grams (crown), 25.6 grams (fragment)

Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6807

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 38, October 11, 2003. Attachment 284 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. Like **86** (deity) and **136** (Bastet), it was on a silty layer between several construction blocks from the G1 structure. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, lightly pitted with bronze disease, not intact. The crown is a separately-cast attachment. The second piece is fragmented bronze. The top of the left feather and the bottom edge of the crown are broken and are not extant. Large chips mar the surface, particularly on the sun disc and on the back.

Same type as **283**, with an associated bronze fragment. Half of the right rachis is preserved and three-quarters of the left rachis. Some striations are on the left feather near the top. The sun disc sits higher above the bottom edge than on **283**. The bottom edge is straight with no discernible tenon. The shape of the associated fragment is irregular. It does not join with the crown.



285. Double Feather Crown

H: 9.8 cm; W: 4.0 cm; D: 0.4cm
Bronze; 86.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6828; SCA 969

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 72, October 13, 2003. Attachment 285 was found in the southern part of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The tops of the feathers are slightly chipped.

Same type as **283**. The vertical striations between the feathers and the rachis of each feather are visible. Striations marking the individual strands are also visible, mostly on the top of each feather and on the left side of the right feather. Like **284** and **286**, the sun disc sits high above the bottom edge, and the bottom edge extends straight across with no tenon. The back is flat and undecorated except for a small, raised square near the bottom; this raised square may have anchored the crown in place when the thin bottom edge was inserted into a larger figure.



286. Double Feather Crown

H: 6.4 cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 0.6cm
Bronze; 33 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9917

Provenance: Prospection, May 15, 2007. Attachment 286 was on the south-eastern landmass, 35.5m from its western boundary. It was under 25cm of sand then limestone stones

from nearby blocks and then dry, hard clay. It was close to a polished stone vessel (H9987) to the south-east. Figures **15** and **16** (child deities) were within 2m of attachment 286, south and south-east respectively. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

*Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The right feather is chipped at the top and three small, bright blue, globular concretions adhere to the right feather, similar to the substance on **197** (cat).*

Same type as **283**. A deep groove divides the two feathers. Pairs of vertical incised lines define the rachis on both feathers. Convex pairs of striations, as on **283,** are on both feathers. Like **284-285**, the sun disc sits high above the bottom edge, and the bottom edge extends straight across with no tenon.



287. Beard

H: 11.4 cm; W: 2.5cm; D: 2.3cm
Bronze; 158 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6825

Provenance: Prospection, October 13, 2003. Attachment 287 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, pitted with bronze disease, but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The tenon is broken and missing.

The attachment represents a divine beard, probably related to Osiris. A slight protrusion at the top may be part of a tenon. The beard is braided and curls upward at the tip. The back is flatter but also braided.

Comparanda: Separately-cast beard: Roeder 1956, §178l, pl. 18h (although most comparable to **289**); Weitz 2012, nos 1295-1307, pl. 66b-e, including **288**.



288. Beard

H: 16.7 cm; W: 4.6cm; D: 2.8cm
Bronze; 250 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9060; SCA 1079

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 3, September 30, 2004. Attachment 288 was on the eastern end of the northern landmass, about 100m north-west of the edge that borders the North Canal. It was under 40cm of sediment. Finds in the area are sparse. The closest was **62** (Isis) 15m north-east. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The horizontal protrusion at the top is riddled with bronze disease. The curl and part of the left side are chipped.

Same type as **287**. A rectangular tenon protrudes from the top. A small, horizontal, rectangular protrusion sits below the tenon. Multiple, incised, diagonal striations on the left indicate that it was braided. The braid curls upward at the bottom; shallow spiral

grooves decorate the curl's left side. The back is concave and undecorated.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 133, 294, no. 187; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 148, 323, no. 211; Weitz 2012, 862, no. 1295, pl. 66b.



289. Beard

H: 7.0 cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead or silver; 94.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11327

Provenance: See **109** (nude female).

Production/Condition: Solid cast. Corroded and friable, not intact. The material, perhaps silver or lead, is much degraded. It is a separately-cast attachment. The bottom half of the attachment is broken and missing. The lower half of the preserved portion is reduced by corrosion.

Same type as **287**, but of a different material. Like **288**, a tenon protrudes from the top and the back is concave. Diagonal striations preserved on both sides indicate that the beard was braided.



290. Wing

H: 7.4 cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 0.6cm
Bronze; 20.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6913; SCA 979

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 79, October 15, 2003. Attachment 290 was in the western end of the Central Port, 6.5m from the large mole that juts into the Grand Canal. It was near the position of a black granite statuary fragment (11964) that was found in 2010, and it was 2m south of a 5th/4th-century lead oil lamp (H6915). Attachment 290 was under 25cm of sand. A large number of shipwrecks were north-east of figure 136. ZC: NEE. DistN: 17.5m south-east of **65** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze, possibly from open mould. Somewhat corroded, patches of bronze disease, especially on the back, but mostly intact and preserves detail. It is a separately-cast attachment. The incised markings are clean and sharp, possibly cold-worked. The top edge is chipped and most of the tenon is broken and missing.

The attachment represents a wing. The remains of a tenon protrude from the top. The wing is divided into two decorative zones. The upper section is broader and pointed at the tips. Small, curved, and overlapping feathers are incised; diagonal incised lines within the feathers mark the individual strands. The wing's lower section is straight across the top and curved across the bottom. Narrow, stacked, horizontal bands fill represent longer feathers. Short diagonal lines fill each band. Each band alternates, one with striations extending up from right to left, the next with striations left to right. The back is flat and undecorated.

Comparanda: The wings described below do not have quite the same shape, but may be related. Roeder 1937, §265. Winged composite deities: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38697-38699, 38846, 38848-38851, pl.xxxvii, xliii; Roeder 1937, §86-88, pl. 10; Steindorff 1946, nos 712-715, pls ciii, cv; Grenier 2002, nos 240-241, pl. xxvi; Jørgensen 2009, 76-77, no. 22; Weitz 2012, type 109, nos 551-554, pl. 29h; Winged Isis: Daressy 1905-1906, nos 38891-38897, pl. xlv; Roeder 1937, §130-131, pl. 17c-d; Roeder 1956, §301, 668, figs 770-773, pl. 33b,f,l-o, 67a-d; Steindorff 1946, nos 413-415, pl. lxxi; Gubel and Oost 1995, 98, no. 61; Page Gasser 2001, 70-74, no. 18, pl. 19; Grenier 2002, nos 70-71, pls vii-viii; Jørgensen 2009, 172-175, 200-201, nos 58, 67; Weitz 2012, type 139, nos 654-665, pl. 36d-f. Winged Neith: Shore 1966, 35, pl. 10. Winged

scarabs, falcons, vultures, and other elements in jewellery compositions: Petrie 1914, 25, nos 93g, 95b, 182c, pls xi-xii, xxxi; Roeder 1956, §667, figs 766-769; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 177, 179-180, 397-398, nos 122, 126-127, 436; Andrews 1994, 58-59, fig. 58a; Berman and Bohač 1999, 526, no. 435; Teeter 2003, 141-144, nos 226-230, 232, pls 63-68, 70.



291. Suspension Loop

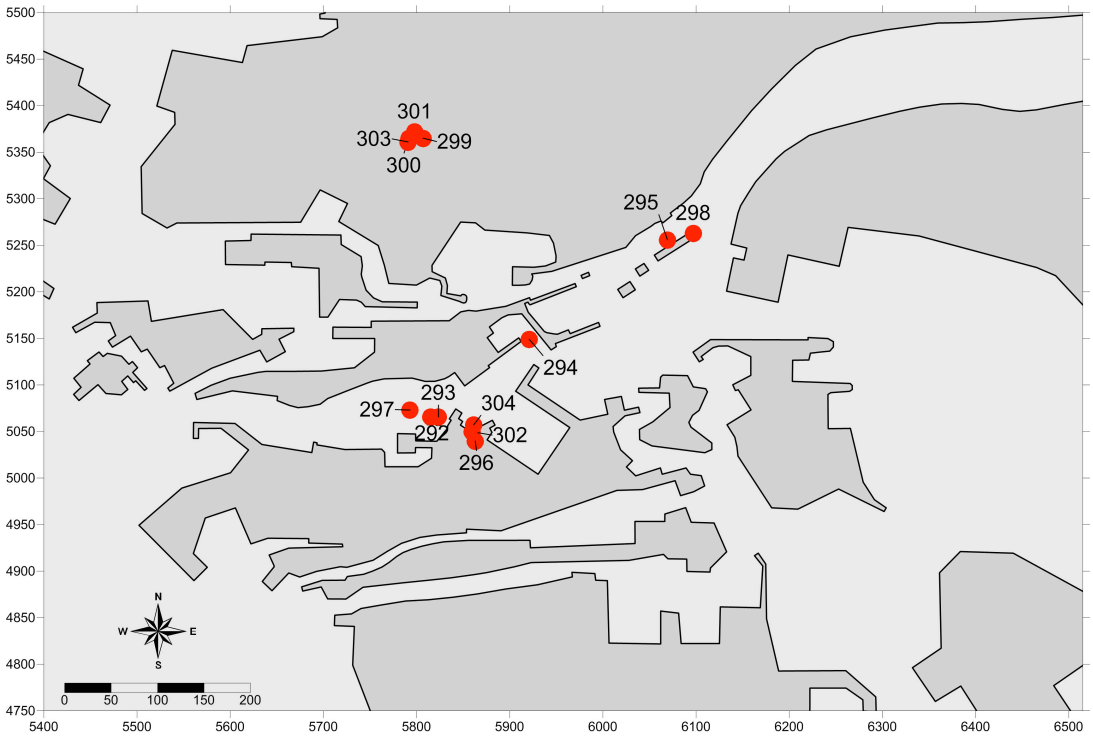
H: 2.5 cm; W: 2.2cm; D: 1.0cm
Bronze; 5.94 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3538

Provenance: Excavation, May 1, 2002. H4: 23, -CF. Fragment 291 was at the tip of the main temple area's north-east corner. It was in a loose cluster of material that included several bronze coins (H3571-H3576), lead weights (H3536, H3563), lead fishing weights (H3569-H3570), a lead seal (H3537), limestone weights (H3560), and a grey stone object (H3561). Coin H3574 is Macedonian. This cluster was slightly south-west of another larger and denser cluster comprised of over fifty bronze coins and some metal artefacts. The large majority of datable coins were from the early Ptolemaic Period, although the accumulation is mixed and includes a few from Asia Minor and Kition and some from the Roman and Byzantine Periods. These objects were in a zone populated by scattered limestone construction blocks. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 5m north of **192** (Wepwawet).

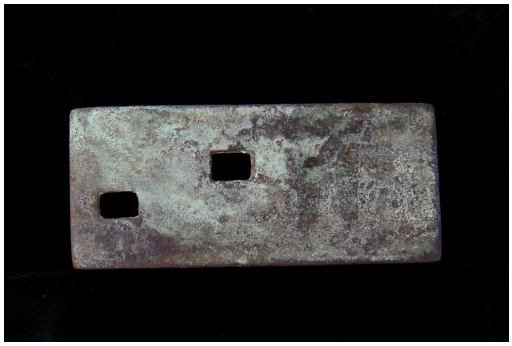
Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. Most of the loop is broken and missing.

The fragment is a suspension loop with the backing and part of the loop preserved.

Comparanda: Large figures with suspension loops that could reach similar proportions: Grenier 2002, no. 105, pl. xi (Nefertem, 19.5cm); Perdu 2003; Hill 2007, 84-89, 205, no. 19, (gold), especially the comments on pgs. 87-88.



Catalogue Map 29. Bases and Other Supports



292. Base

H: 2.6 cm; W: 4.6cm; D: 10.4cm
Bronze; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2268; SCA 213

Provenance: Excavation, May 24, 2001. H1: -DN, 115. Base 292 was in the central part of the Grand Canal, 3m above the larger of the two square, free-standing platforms. It was near a lead lid (H4570) that was found the next year. Compared to the material on the platform, the finds around 292 were spread out. Other than H4570, the closest artefacts were a fragment of an alabaster vase (H2742) and a bronze Kition coin (H2740) 3.5m south-west. ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 4m north of **68** (Isis).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded but intact and preserves detail. Cold-worked. A small hole marks the middle of each side, probably where pins secured the core. Minor damage on the sides obscures some hieroglyphs.

The object is a rectangular base that supported a striding figure, probably Har-pa-khered. The base is enclosed on all sides. Two rectangular cutouts at the top, near the back, served as the attachment points for the tenons of a separately-cast figure, which is not extant. The holes are offset, with the left one positioned in front of the right, an appropriate pose for a striding anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. Hieroglyphs are on all four sides of the base (see Appendix 11). The underside is flat and undecorated.

Bibliography: Yoyotte 2004, 33, 35, no. 7.
Comparanda: Separately cast bases (mixture of types): Weitz 2012, nos 14-1415, 1417-1424, 1426-1436, pl. 70a.



293. Base

H: 2.7 cm; W: 6.3cm; D: 13.4cm
Bronze; 445 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H2269; HI. 025

Provenance: Excavation, May 24, 2001. H1: -DN, 123. Base 293 was in the Grand Canal, 4m north of the smaller free-standing square platform west of the main temple area. It was 2m north-east of **228** (elephant) and 2-2.5m north-west of an alabaster flask (H8208), the foot of a 4th-century Attic skyphos (H8210), and a bronze handle (H8211). Excavation notes for H8210 from 2004 indicate that it was in a zone with numerous colossal blocks. ZC: mid 5th-early Ptolemaic.

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded but intact. A small depression on the front marks where a pin secured the core. A casting patch on the left side has a reddish coloration (possibly ferrous). A medium-size hole is on the back left side and the back lip on the underside is cracked.

The objects is a rectangular base that supported either one seated figure with two tenons or two figures, one deity and one supplicant. Two holes on top are directly in line, one circular near the back and one squarish at the front. The sides are plain; hieroglyphs are not preserved. The underside is hollow, except for an overhanging lip at the back and and a solid section at the front, which was probably used to counterbalance the statuette. The walls are thin and evenly cast. An uneven rim surrounds the front hole on the underside.



294. Base with Feet

H: 4.9cm; W: 3.1cm; D: 4.5cm
Bronze; 92.6 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6741; SCA 962

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 23, October 6, 2003. Base 294 was at the mouth of the small, enclosed anchorage at the eastern end of the landmass north of the Grand Canal. It was near some construction blocks and a lot of small pieces of lead, but registered finds were relatively sparse. The closest artefacts were a bronze vessel (H6744) and anchor stock (H6872) about 5m north-west. ZC: NEE. DistN: 16m west of **178** (uraeus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. Cold-worked. The figure is broken; only the feet and base are extant. Minor damage on the front right side obscures some hieroglyphs. The edges of the base and tenon are chipped.

The fragment is a rectangular base with two feet from a seated anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. Four incised lines on each foot define the toes. Hieroglyphs are at the front of the base, but none are extant on the three other sides (see Appendix 11). The base is recessed on the underside and a long tenon protrudes outward.

Bibliography: Yoyotte 2004, 35, no. 8; Goddio and Fabre 2006, 169, 311, no. 445bis; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 186, 320, no. 191; Weitz 2012, 886-887, type 121, no. 1414, pl. 66f;



295. Base Fragment

H: 1.5cm; W: 1.5cm; D: 4.0cm
Bronze; 19.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8861

Provenance: See **2** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. The object is broken and only one edge, part of another, and a small section of the top are extant. Minor damage obscures some hieroglyphs, especially on the short end.

The fragment is part of a base. Hieroglyphs are preserved on both sides (see Appendix 11). The bottom edge is well-defined, which means the underside was probably recessed.



296. Base with Feet

H: 4.8cm; W: 3.9cm; D: 4.6cm
Bronze; 66.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11640

Provenance: Prospection, April 26, 2010. Base 296 was in the main temple area on the central landmass, in front of the structure's north-eastern corner. It was under 15cm of sand and rested on a layer of black silt. It was slightly south-west of the position of a dense cluster of objects found in 2002. This cluster included bronze coins (H3764-H3769), a bronze handle (H3762) two lead wires (H3760-H3761), conical lead weights (H3763), and a locally-produced 4th-century jug (H3770). Coin H3764 is a Kition coin and coin H3766 is Ptolemaic2-3. ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC. DistN: 3.5m south-east of **212** (ichneumon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, not intact. The figure is broken; only the left foot and base are extant. The right foot, the back edge, and the back half of both sides are also broken and are not extant. Damage obscures most of the hieroglyphs. Marine concretions, including shells, cling to the underside of the base.

The fragment is part of a rectangular base with the left foot of an anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. Some hieroglyphs are on the front edge (see Appendix 11). The underside is recessed, with a long projecting tenon in the front left corner.



297. Base with Feet

H: 5.5cm; W: 3.4cm; D: 3.2cm
Bronze; 70.3 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H7074; SCA 994

Provenance: Prospection, October 18, 2003. Base 297 was in the Grand Canal, 25m north of the large square platform that connects to the main temple area on the central landmass. It was alongside several limestone construction blocks and a few ceramic sherds. It was also near a lead vessel (H6618) and it was 3m south-west of a statuary fragment of Seti II (H609). ZC: late 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 11m south of **204** (baboon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. Only the feet and base are extant. The base's edges and corners are chipped. Damage obscures all hieroglyphs.

The fragment is a trapezoidal base with two feet from a seated anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. Incised lines define the toes. Traces of hieroglyphs are on the front, but the hieroglyphs are illegible. The base has thin edges and is recessed on the underside. A long tenon extends outward at the back. A thin, diagonal flange runs between the tenon and the base's right edge.



298. Base with Feet

Base: H: 6.4cm; W: 3.0cm; D: 6.1cm
Right Foot: H: 2.7cm; W: 1.0cm; D: 2.7cm
Bronze with lead; 164 grams (together)
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9783

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 87, May 5, 2006. Base 298 was 3.5m east of the long rectangular island in the East Passage, near the entrance to the North Canal. It was near a bronze cup (H9784) to the north-east, and was 2m from a bronze coin (H9777) and two lead sling bullets (H9781) to the south-east. Coins H9777_1,3 are Ptolemaic6-7. Most artefacts in this area were in a stratum 10-15cm thick, under a 40cm layer of coarse sand and above a layer of thick, hard clay; the cup and base 298, however, were 20cm below the surface. This specific context is pictured in Maps 3-4 in Meadows 2011, although the edge of island has been adjusted slightly on newer maps. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the island. See Goddio's comments in Meadows 2011, 98; see page 101 for Meadows' proposed date for the coin die. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 9.5m west of **60** (Osiris).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze weighted with lead. Corroded, not intact. Traces of gilding are on the left foot. Only the feet and base are preserved, and the object comprises of three extant pieces: the right foot, the base and left foot, and the outer bronze shell of the base's front edge. The latter piece, however, does not fit smoothly to the front. Three-quarters of the left edge's outer bronze shell is broken and missing.

The fragment is a rectangular base with two feet from a striding anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. The left foot is advanced. The right foot is loose but fits smoothly at the rear. The base has extremely thin bronze walls with a lead fill. An associated fragment may be the base's rounded front edge. The base is recessed on the underside with thin, short, projecting edges and a long tenon.

Comparanda: Lead fill: **242-243.** See also Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-145, pl. xxxvi(c).



299. Base with Feet

H: 5.3cm; W: 4.4cm; D: 5.0cm
Bronze; 96 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6835

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 38, October 13, 2003. Base 299 was found near the centre of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, some bronze disease, not intact. Only the feet and base are preserved. The base's bottom edges are broken and are not extant. The preserved piece comprises three extant parts. The

front edges were broken on a diagonal but were reattached with restoration glue; the joins are visible.

The fragment is a trapezoidal base with two feet from a seated anthropomorphic or hybrid figure. It is recessed on the underside and a long tenon extends outward at the back.



300. Base
H: 3.5cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 3.0cm
Lead; 96.2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6845

Provenance: Prospection, October 13, 2003. Base 300 was found at the western edge of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. Only the base and part of one foot are preserved. The base is broken in half on a diagonal and one half is missing.

The fragment may be a thick, blocky base with the remains of one foot. The underside is shallowly recessed with thick edges. A semi-circular hole marks the middle and probably extended halfway up the interior of the base.



301. Standard?
Cylinder: H: 11.5cm; W: 3.0cm; D: 1.6cm
Base: H: 4.9cm; W: 4.3cm; D: 4.8cm
Bronze; 98 grams (cylinder), 187 grams (base)
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6849

Provenance: Prospection, October 13, 2003. Fragments 301 were found in the northern part of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid/hollow cast. Corroded but intensively cleaned. The object is not intact; only two pieces are preserved. The upper portion of the top figure and half of the cylinder are broken and are not extant. The two pieces have similar corrosion patterns but do not join cleanly.

The object probably represents a standard with a plinth surmounted by feet. The feet are undifferentiated from each other. The feet and platform are defined by a groove on the left side. The platform has thin edges and is recessed on the underside. The support is cylindrical with a flared upper edge. Five short horizontal indentations mark the front of the cylinder.



302. Miniature fork?

H: 2.2 cm; W: 0.8cm; D: 0.3cm
Lead; 2 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3083; SCA 516

Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: -1, -CO. Attachment 302 was on the northern border of the main temple area on the central landmass. It was close to a bronze cubic mould (H3084), a 4th-century, locally-produced jug (H3622), a small, flat gold ring (H3082), and a Ptolemaic2 bronze coin (H3085). These objects were the closest but the whole area had a high density of artefacts, including coins, pottery, metal objects, limestone construction blocks, anchors, and other finds. ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 6m south-west of **143** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but mostly intact. It is a separately-cast attachment. The top of the right side is broken and missing.

The attachment may represent a fork, sometimes used as part of supports or standards. A straight, bisected support with a small knob on the end extends below the forked ends.

Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §626-628, figs 702-703, pl. 62i,k-m; Gubel and Oost 1995, 149, no. 204.



303. Papyrus Support

H: 5.6cm; W: 3.3cm; D: 1.7cm
Bronze; 70 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6832

Provenance: Prospection, October 13, 2003. Object 303 was found at the western edge of the G1 accumulation before the main excavation of the area. The accumulation, as uncovered later in 2003 and 2004, comprised numerous statuettes, amulets, and construction blocks, as well as some pottery and coins. See Volume 1, Chapter 1, 'Artefact Context' for a detailed description of G1's stratigraphy and significance. For a list of statuettes and amulets from G1, see Appendix 7. ZC: 6th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded but intensively cleaned. Intact.

The object represents a papyriform column on a narrow, projecting plinth. The column may have supported a small figure with the long plinth as a counterbalance.

Bibliography: Robinson 2008, 247, no. 232 (amulet or support).
Comparanda: Roeder 1956, §569-575, pl. .See also, for example, Weitz 2012, type 38, no. 194, pl. 10g.



304. Naos

H: 13.0cm; W: 6.0cm; D: 7.0cm
Wood; 250 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3068; SCA 583

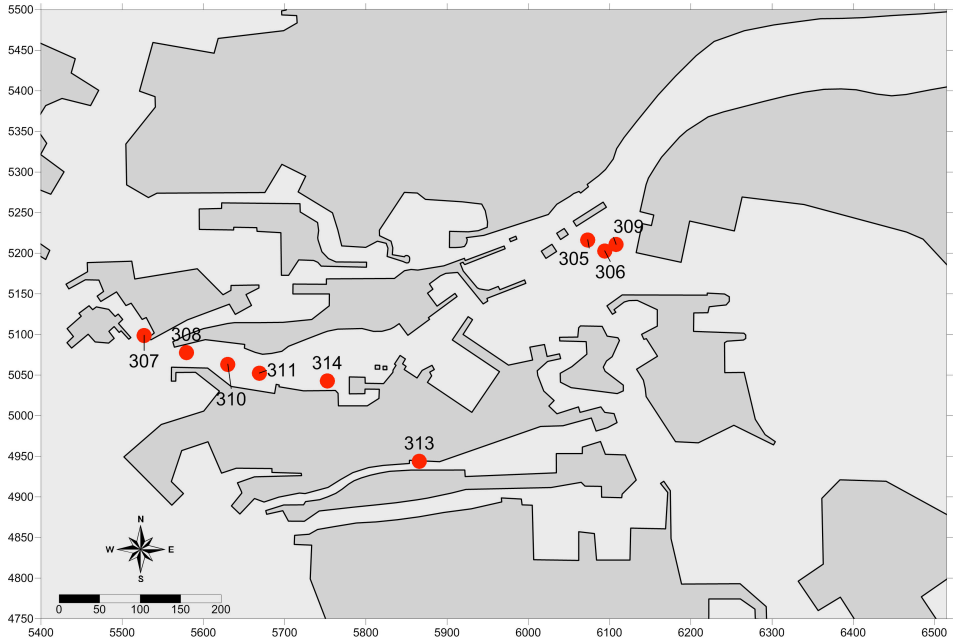
Provenance: Excavation, April 25, 2002. H4: 1, -CG. Naos 304 was in the Grand Canal, 6.5m from

the north-eastern corner of the main temple area on the central landmass. The closest artefact was a worked tibia (H3070) 2m south-east. The bone lay on the northern edge of the dense accumulation that characterises the north-western corner of the main temple area and its bordering canal zone. Object 304 was 11m north-west of the cluster containing figure **12** (child deity) and its associated artefacts. See Volume 1, page for arguments why naos 304 may not have been associated with the foundation deposit containing figure 12 (contra Fabre 2008, 138-139). ZC: 4th-3rd c. BC. DistN: 5m north-west of **143** (falcon).

Production/Condition: Carved wood. Degraded but mostly intact. The top is rough and damaged and the wood is slightly warped.

The object is a naos with a deep, narrow opening and thick sides. The top was probably pyramidal.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 139; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 354, no. 447.
Comparanda: Daressy 1905-1906, no. 38669, pl. xxxvi; Insley Green 1987, 5-26, nos 1-47, figs 3-37 (shrines and their adornments), especially nos 1-6, although they are large. Numbers 46 and 47 are limestone, but are closer in size (17.9cm and 17.0cm respectively); Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-188, pl. xlv(a) (limestone). Bronze (held statuettes): Roeder 1956, §585c-d; Andrews 1994, 15, fig. 9a.



Catalogue Map 30. Barks and Bark Fragments



305. Bark

H: 6.2cm; W: 36.5cm; D: 3.3cm
Lead; 815 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8566; SCA 1039

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 80, September 24, 2004. Bark 305 was in the transitional area between the Central Port and East Passage, 21m south of the rectangular island in the East Passage. The bark was under limestone blocks under 50cm of sediment. The closest artefact was a fragmented bronze ladle (H8577) 5m east. DistN: 11m east of **32** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, but mostly intact and preserves detail. The figure comprises two separate parts: the bark and throne. An undecorated raised ridge surrounds the throne at its base. This ridge is probably an extra flange of metal used to attach the throne to the bark. On the underside, two narrow gashes may indicate the point of attachment. The incised decoration on the bark's surface is sharp, possibly cold-worked. The tips of the stern and prow are broken and are not extant, but the bark preserves its curvature. Marine concretions cling to the prow.

The object represents a divine bark with a throne at its centre. The bark is a thin, flat bar, wide at the centre and narrow at the ends, but with consistent thickness. The prow and stern slope upward. The stern bends sharply inward at the tip. The top of the bark has blocks of complex incised decoration, alternating between thin and thick bands, some with evenly-spaced vertical striations, some with crosshatching, and some blank, all of which together imitate reed or papyrus matting. The decoration is bound by thin, blank borders. The narrow sides have alternating groups of four or five vertical lines and x-marks. The x-marks may represent stars which would allude to the celestial and divine nature of the bark. The underside is undecorated. The throne has no decoration on the front, but reed patterning on the back and sides is expressed by alternating thin and thick bands with evenly-spaced vertical striations. The throne has a ridged back support, perhaps from a crest of uraei, but little detail is visible. The seat is concave.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 130-131, 293, no. 168; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 146-147, 340, no. 332; Heinz 2011, 218, 232, fig. 5. Imitation of reed matting for this figure and the

other lead barks: Fabre in Goddio and Fabre 2008, 340, no. 333.
Comparanda: Barks and bark fragments: Lead: Heinz 2011, 217-220, 232, fig. 5. Sacred barks: Reisner 1913, xxvii, 80–83, 88, 90–92, 113, cat. nos 4919, 4922–4924, 4929–4930, 4974–4975, pl. xix, xxiv. Göttlicher and Werner 1971, pls xlv (drawings, reliefs, and one bronze model) and xvii (models). Tut models: Jones 1990, 12, 43–50, 60–62, nos 30–35 (Carter nos 308, 312, 285–286, 307, and 311 respectively), pl. xi, xxviii, xxix. Bronze, specifically: Roeder 1956, §584, 586, 625, figs 637, 698-701, pls 58m-n, 60a-b, 89c; Gubel and Oost 1995, 148, no. 199; Aubert and Aubert, 2001, 336–338.



306. Bark

H: 6.6cm; W: 39.8cm; D: 3.8cm
Lead; 940 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9033; SCA 1072

Provenance: Prospection, near buoy 240, September 29, 2004. Bark 306 was in the northern part of the Central Port, 44.5m south of the long, rectangular island in the East Passage and 38.5m west of the eastern landmass. It was 2m south-east of a cylindrical bronze container that is similar typologically to Ptolemaic ceramic containers (H9037). The bark and vase were about 5m south-west of a loose scatter of material that spread over an area 25m wide; most of the finds in this area were metal vessels of various types. Bark 306 was 11.5m south-west of **276** (horn), which was at the edge of the metal artefact scatter. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but mostly intact and preserves detail. The object comprises two separate parts: the bark and throne. An irregular circular concave area on the underside may indicate the point of attachment. The throne's back support curves in on itself slightly and may be partially broken. The bark is bent and misshapen; the prow is so sharply bent that the metal is creased. Some marine concretions remain, especially on the throne and on the bark's tips.

Same type as **305**. The bark is decorated with wide bands that become narrower toward the prow and stern. Each block has the same, simple decoration involving four vertical rectangles, again imitating reed matting like **305**. The decoration is bound by thin blank borders. Much of the throne's decoration is not visible, but there are four incised vertical columns on the left, as well as some horizontal marks on the front and back.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 130-131, 289, no. 102; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 146-147, 340, no. 333; Heinz 2011, 218, 232, fig. 5. Imitation of reed matting for this figure and the other lead barks: Fabre in Goddio and Fabre 2008, 340, no. 333.



307. Bark

H: 6.2cm; W: 19.5cm; D: 2.9cm
Lead; 194 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8196; SCA 1017

Provenance: Prospection, September 17, 2004. Bark 307 was in a canal on the western end of the site, 5m from the western boundary line of a medium-size landmass west of the Grand Canal. It was among a loose cluster of artefacts spread over an area 3m wide. This cluster included amulet **321** (offering plate), a Macedonian bronze coin (H8183), a fragment of a bronze plaque (H8197), and seven lead objects (H8180, H8202). The closest artefact to this cluster was a marble epitaph with a Greek inscription (H3243) 7.5m south-east. The closest structure is on the small landmass to the west in zone H6, about 30m away. ZC: NEE.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. It comprises two separate parts: the bark and throne. A narrow gash on the underside may indicate the point of attachment. The edges around the throne are elevated with deep grooves at the back and right side. This raised area is probably extra metal used to attached the throne and bark. Most of the stern is broken and missing. The object is lumpy and misshapen, and the upper part of the throne folds in on itself. The surface has multiple creases and cracks.

Same type as **305**. The bark has a fairly uniform thickness and the edges are raised along the side. The bark and throne are

undecorated. The prow terminates in a large papyrus umbel. The flower flares slightly and lines and creases may be incised decoration for the petals. The throne is small and rectangular with a projecting back support.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 130-131, 293, no. 167; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 146-147, 340, no. 331; Heinz 2011, 218, 232, fig. 5.



308. Bark*

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: NA; W: 12.1cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead; Weight not available
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H5584; SCA 405

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 5, May 27, 2002. Bark 308 was on the far western end of the Grand Canal, 9m below the canal's northern boundary. It was near a Ptolemaic bronze basin (H5582), a bronze ladle with a duck head finial (H5583), and a stone fishing weight (H5585). It was within 2m of a vertebra (H5592) to the west and a limestone column fragment (H6452) to the north-east. ZC: late 5th-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 24m north-west of **104** (hand).

Production/Condition: Solid or hollow cast, unknown. Well preserved, intact. It is comprised of two parts: the bark and the throne. The bark has a long gash on the underside, beneath the throne. The bark preserves its curvature, except at the prow's tip, which is skewed. The stern is more corroded, with a few small marine concretions. If the bark had oars, they are not extant.

Same type as **305**. The bark's edges are sharp and the top is slightly concave. The stern curves in a broad arc above the throne. The prow juts outward at a sharper angle, but the tip folds back. The surfaces of the bark and throne are undecorated. The throne has a projecting back support. Two small holes, one on each side behind the throne, may have held oars.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 130-131, 293, no. 166; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 146-147, 340, no. 330.



309. Bark

H: 17.8cm; W: 45.0cm; D: 4.7cm
Lead; 641 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9034

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 30, September 29, 2004. Bark 309 was in the northern part of the Central Port, 25.5m west of the eastern landmass. It was next to its throne, object **316**. The bark and throne were under 50cm of sediment, on the north-eastern edge of a loose scatter of material that spread over an area 25m wide; most of the finds in this area were metal vessels of various types. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase. DistN: 8.5m south-west of **170** (bird foot) and 16.5m north-east of **306** (bark).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. Two square holes at the bark's centre probably mark the throne's attachment point. A faint circle outlines these holes on the top and bottom. The tips of the prow and stern are reduced by corrosion, and the bark is slightly bent. The separately-cast throne is extant, but recorded under a separate number (see **316**).*

Same type as **305**. The bark is a thin, flat bar, wide at the centre and narrow at the ends, but with consistent thickness. The stern projects straight up, almost at a right angle. The prow is slightly more tilted but also curves upward sharply. The bark is undecorated.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 217.



310. Bark Fragment

H: 5.0cm; W: 11.8cm; D: 1.6cm
Lead; 69 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6480

Provenance: Prospection, October 5, 2003. Fragment 310 was on the western end of the Grand Canal, 15m above the canal's southern boundary. It was within 2m of lead slag (H6470) to the north-west, and was 4.5m south of a fragmented bronze ladle (H5613). Bark 310 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets loosely scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area; it fell towards the western end of this scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 10m north-west of **105** (arm).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. A square hole at the centre probably mark the throne's attachment point. On the top, faint semi-circular lines frame the hole. The throne and half of the bark are not extant.

Same type as **305**. The bark is a thin, flat bar, wide at the centre and narrow at the end. The prow or stern curves upwards gently.



311. Bark Fragment

H: 3.4cm; W: 5.8cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 51.43 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6351

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 56, October 1, 2003. Fragment 311 was in the western end of the Grand Canal, nearly equidistant from the canal's northern and southern boundaries. It was among a loose cluster of objects that were collected over a week's time: a lead bar (H6350), a fragmented mandible (H6499), a small lead ball (H6349), fragments of a bronze vessel (H6151), and a large lead vessel (H6500). Inside the lead vessel was a Ptolemaic ceramic bowl (H6501). Also nearby was a limestone block (H3253) discovered in 2002. Fragment 311 is one of a number of statuettes and amulets loosely scattered along the western end of the Grand Canal over a 100m area; it fell towards the eastern end of this object scatter. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 2.5m north-east of figures **5** (child deity) and **131** (Bes).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. Half of the bark is broken and missing.

Same type as **305**, if it is a bark. It is a thick lead bar, wide at the centre and narrow at the end. The prow, or stern, curves up and back. The tip is split; this split may be damage or it may represent a rudimentary papyrus umbel.



312. Bark Fragment

H: 3.3cm; W: 7.8cm; D: 2.3cm
Lead; 85 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6902 (probable tag/excavation number switch)

Provenance: The description of H6902 in the database (a lead ring) does not match the appearance of the object with that tag number in the Maritime Museum (the bark fragment). The original excavation number, date, and coordinates for the bark fragment are not available.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. It is comprised of two separate parts: the bark and the throne. On the underside, two small holes may indicate the attachment point. The majority of the bark is broken and missing.

Same type as **305**, if it is a bark. The bark is a thin, flat sheet of lead. The stern tilts upward at a sharp angle. The throne is narrow and rectangular with a short back support.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 217-218.



313. Bark Fragment

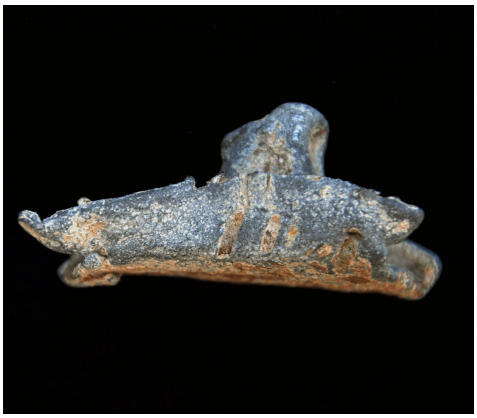
H: 1.1cm; W: 5.8cm; D: 1.0cm
Lead; 17.0 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11712

Provenance: Excavation, April 28, 2010. M3: 19, A. Fragment 313 was near figure 250 but the bark fragment was at a shallower level. See **250** (rooster) and **185** (uraeus).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. Part of the stern and most of the prow are broken and are not extant. The stern is bent and creased at its centre.

Same type as **305**, if it is a bark. It is a thin lead bar. The prow curves upward slightly. The throne is squat with a short back support.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 217-218.



314. Bark Fragment

H: 2.0cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 4.3cm
Lead; 51.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6710

Provenance: Prospection, October 9, 2003. Fragment 314 was in the central part of the Grand Canal, west of the main temple area and 11m above the canal's southern boundary. It was near two bronze coins (H6708) and an unidentified lead object (H6709). The closest artefact to these objects was the base of a bronze vessel (H6696) 3.5m south-west. ZC: 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 27m south-east of **270** (horn).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, scratched, not intact; most of the bark is broken and missing.

Same type as **305**, if it is a bark. The bark is a thin lead bar, wide in comparison to the throne. Its sides curve upward sharply. The throne is squat with a short back support.



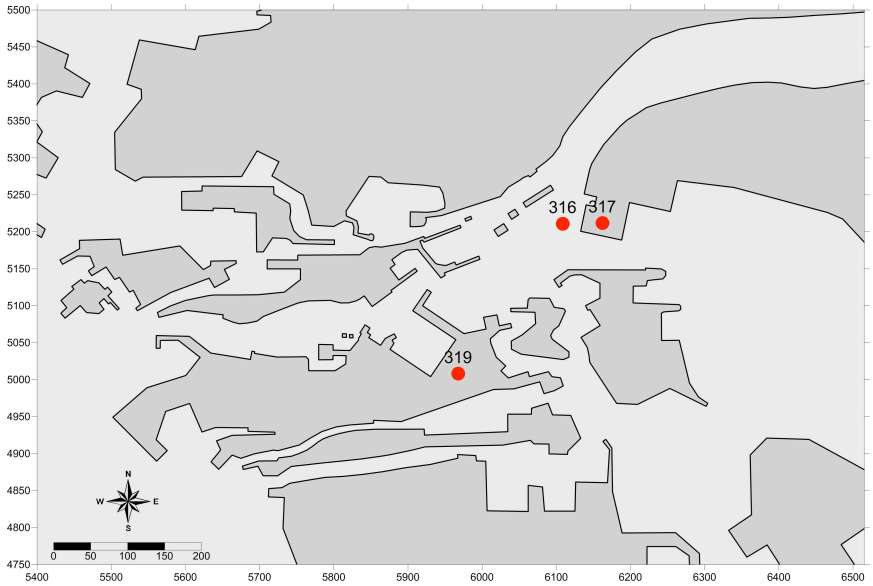
315. Bark Fragment

H: 2.1cm; W: 4.3cm; D: 1.8cm
Lead; 20.7 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H11214 (listed in the Maritime Museum as H11212, and its photo is in the excavation database under H11212)

Provenance: See **27** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn, not intact. Most of the bark is broken and missing. Its edges are bent.

Same type as **305**, if it is a bark. The bark is a thin sheet of lead. The throne is narrow and rectangular with a slightly concave seat.



Catalogue Map 31. Thrones



316. Throne

H: 5.7cm; W: 1.8cm; D: 2.9cm
Lead; 309.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9031

Provenance: See **309** (bark).

*Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but mostly intact and preserves detail. It is a separately-cast attachment; it attached to bark **309**. Rust-coloured material on the underside probably marks an iron dowel, now corroded. Small marine concretions and a few minor gashes mar the surface.*

The attachment is a throne from a votive bark (**309**). The throne is rectangular and blocky with a short back support and a slightly concave seat. It has elaborate decoration that mimics reed matting, as on **305** and **306**. Each side has a rectangular field framed by a thin border. The border's vertical ends are decorated with short, evenly-spaced, horizontal lines. The decoration changes on each panel. Three-quarters of the front panel is filled with crosshatching and the bottom quarter has evenly-spaced vertical bars. The right panel has four horizontal sections, with short vertical bars, diagonal lines (left to right), diagonal lines (right to left), and vertical bars, respectively. The back support has two horizontal panels filled with vertical bars. Below these, a series of three inset vertical rectangles decorate the back. On the left, three decorative blocks are definable with small squares, crosshatching, and small squares respectively. The bark's underside is flat and undecorated. It has the remains of an iron dowel at its centre, as well as a square indentation behind the dowel.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 217.
Comparanda: Similar detached block thrones: Roeder 1956, §304, 581a-b, pl. 34f-h (Isis thrones); Grenier 2002, no. 430, pl. lix; Jørgensen 2009, 308-309, no. 109 (hole for figure attachment); Weitz 2012, no. 1438, pl. 70e. For block throne imagery: Kuhlmann 1977, 50-60, 80-85.



317. Throne

H: 6.5cm; W: 3.0cm; D: 3.4cm
Lead; 333 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10285

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 4, May 29, 2007. Throne 317 was on the eastern landmass, 25.5m from its western boundary, near the Central Port. It was under 20cm of sand and rested alongside small eroded construction blocks. Finds in the area were sparse. There was a lead weight (H10282) 2m south, but to the east the closest registered finds were five limestone construction blocks and a few smaller limestone blocks (H11178) almost 100m away. ZC: NEE. DistN: 32m east of **163** (ibis).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact and preserves some detail. It is a separately-cast attachment. The outline of an inverted triangle is on the seat, possibly the attachment point for a statuette. Marine concretions completely obscure decoration on the right side and part of the front.

Same type as **316**, except the decoration differs. The borders are raised, rather than flat, and are decorated on the top in addition to the sides. Faint vertical striations are on the front and left rectangular panels. On the back, the top of the throne is divided into small squares. The main field has three inset rectangles with a vertical bar at the centre. Short horizontal striations cut the rectangles into small squares. Two areas break this pattern: vertical lines cut across the top of the innermost rectangle, and the bottom right corner of the two outermost rectangles is mostly smooth. The throne's underside is flat and undecorated with a deep square socket at its centre.

Bibliography: Heinz 2011, 217.



318. Throne

H: 10.3cm; W: 3.5cm; D: 5.5cm
Lead; 1,494 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6741 (as listed in the museum; does not match database description. The actual H6741 is **294**, above)

Provenance: Original excavation number, coordinates, and date are not available.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact and preserves detail. It is a separately-cast attachment. The surface has several wide, shallow, circular pits, particularly at the back.

The object probably represents a throne, like **316** and **317**, but it is bulkier and has less discernible decoration. The back support is shallow and curves upward gently. The seat is slightly concave with a large group of incised squares on its surface. These may be decoration, but in this case, they could also have been used to create a rough surface for the attachment of a statuette. The seat's sides are grooved, defining it from the throne's main body. On the back, the back support has a recessed horizontal rectangle, perhaps for inlay. Below, on the main part of the throne, the rectangular panel is recessed with another smaller recessed rectangle at its centre. The underside is flat and undecorated.



319. Throne on Base

H: 9.1cm; W: 11.2cm; D: 4.1cm
Bronze; 202 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H6015; SCA 905

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 89, September 22, 2003. Throne 319 was at the centre of the eastern end of the central landmass. The closest artefact was a bronze ladle (H6014) 2m north-east. Both objects were found among limestone construction blocks under 20cm of sand and resting on a clay layer. ZC: Ptolemaic. DistN: 9.5m north-west of **130** (Bes).

Production/Condition: Hollow cast bronze. Corroded and pocked but mostly intact. The throne was inlaid. The throne and base have some damage: the throne's front edge is uneven; a large crack runs from the throne's left arm to the body and terminates at a hole on the back left; there is a thumb-sized indentation on the throne's back; a chunk of metal is missing from the base on the back edge; most of the inscription is worn and illegible; and inlay is not extant. A small hole on the back right corner may also be the result of damage.

The object represents a throne on a rectangular base. The throne's body is undecorated, but each arm has a row of at least seven uraei, possibly with sun discs. On the left, an undecorated border frames the uraei at the top. Below the uraei on each side is a large recessed rectangle for inlay. The back support has five recessed areas, also for inlay: a large semi-circle followed below by three large vertical rectangles, and a horizontal rectangle below those. The throne's sides are even and thin. The base is hollow with short, thin walls on three sides and an open front end. It has two holes for the attachment of statuettes. One rectangular hole in the middle probably indicates where a footrest attached. A circular hole at the end opposite the throne may indicate the pose of a secondary figure, such as a supplicant, or may have been used to attach the base to something else, possibly a wooden core. Each long side has a small hole in the centre, again probably for attachment. Some hieroglyphs are preserved on the left side.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 177, 292, no. 150; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 323, no. 212; Weitz 2012, 892, no. 1437, pl. 70d.
Comparanda: Similar to Weitz, nos 1439-1443, pl. 70c,f, but without lion supports.



Catalogue Map 32. Inanimate Amulets and Mould



320. Offering Table

H: 5.2cm; W: 4.7cm; D: 0.5cm
Bronze; 34 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9920

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 160, May 15, 2007. Amulet 320 was on the south-eastern landmass, 23m from its western boundary. The amulet rested 40cm below the surface, between limestone blocks and under dry clay. It was near a lead weight (H9983). The closest artefacts to these two objects were between 5.5-10.5m south-west: an unidentified bronze object (H9952), a lead ingot (H9923), **166** (ibis), **14** (child deity), **48** (Osiris), and **54** (Osiris), closest to furthest. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze. Corroded, small patches of bronze disease, but mostly intact. The suspension loops are broken and are not extant.

The object represents a miniature model of an offering table. A thin raised border defines the edges. The drainage channel protrudes at the top. On the table, two *hes* vases flank a round loaf of bread. Above the bread are two further offerings but their identity is undetermined. The remnants of two suspension loops are on the bottom edge. The back is flat and undecorated.

Comparanda: Reisner 1907, nos 12254-12256, pl. xix; Petrie 1914, 20, no. 68a (faience), b-c (bronze), d (gilt wax), e (faience), pls v, xliv, xlvi; Roeder 1956, §596-599, figs 651-653, pl. 61a-d, 87b; Insley Green 1987, 116-120, nos 447-464, figs 128-132; Schoske and Wildung 1992, 210, no. 133; Andrews 1994, 93-94, fig. 94; Teeter 1994; Page Gasser 2001, 143-145, no. 36, pl. 38; Aubert and Aubert 2001, 347-348; Grenier 2002, 208-210, nos 417-419, pl. lviii; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-382-383; Jørgensen 2009, 298-299, no. 103.



321. Offering Table

H: 3.1cm; W: 5.0cm; D: 0.2cm
Lead; 15.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H8171

Provenance: Prospection, September 15, 2004. See **307** (bark).

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact.

Same type as **320**, but the offerings are in three rows and are less distinguishable. The drainage channel is on the left side. The back has gently sloping sides that converge at a flat rectangular centre.

Comparanda: For the type, see **320**. Lead examples: Boussac and Seif el-Din 2009, 237-238, 262-264, nos 69-74, figs 66-69.



322. *Wadjet* Eye**

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 0.68cm; W: 0.82cm; D: 0.18cm
Gold; NA
National Museum, Alexandria, H9451; SCA 1123

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 26, October 8, 2004. Amulet 322 was on the western edge of the westernmost square island, or platform, in the East Passage. It was close to a 4th-century terracotta bowl (H9463) and a Ptolemaic lagynos with resin inside (H9464). Also nearby were a wooden plank (H9507) and a bronze coin (H9477). ZC: 5th-4th c. BC. DistN: 10m south-west of **268** (feather).

Production/Condition: Sheet gold. Well preserved, intact. The braiding, the eye, the cosmetic line, the drop, and the spiral are added in gold wire. The pupil is also an added detail.

The object represents a *wadjet* eye. The brow is braided. The eye is large and almond-shaped with a thin, straight cosmetic line. The pupil is a flattened spherical bead. The marking below the eye is comprised of multiple wires laid side-by-side. The spiral behind the eye is broad but tightly curled.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 166-167, 309, no. 408. Goddio and Fabre 2008, 190, 316, no. 166 (Fabre notes that the sides are pierced for suspension).



323. *Wadjet* Eye**

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 4.0cm; W: 5.0cm; D: 0.9cm
Faience; Weight not available
National Museum, Alexandria, H3099; SCA 558

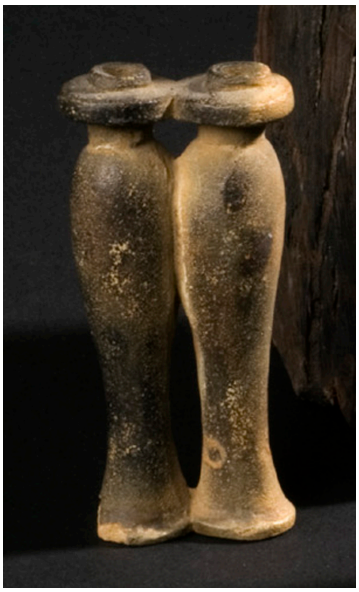
Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Worn, slightly porous, not intact. The surface is now light golden brown but it was probably a greenish glaze originally. The details are executed in relief. The upper lid appears to be undercut. The marking below the eye is broken and missing.

Same type as **323**. A thick, broad suspension loop with multiple deep striations sits above the finely-braided brow. The upper eyelid is thicker than the lower lid, and the cosmetic line broadens slightly as it extends back. The pupil is a large, incised circle. The spiral slopes somewhat more sharply and has a smaller curl than the one on **323**. The marking below the eye (not extant) was separately articulated from the spiral.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 135; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 344, no. 372.
Comparanda: Reisner 1907, nos 5740-5773, 5775-5779, 12108, pls v, ix (especially nos 5740,

5767, 12108); Petrie 1914, 9, 32-33, nos 3, 138, pls xxv, xliv (especially 138v-z, ad); Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 349-359, nos 365-381; Andrews 1994, 43-44, fig. 46; Gubel and Oost 1995, 193, nos 435-437, 443-447, 449-450, 452; Berman and Bohač 1999, 524, no. 432; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-203, pl. xlvii (a).



324. Double *Hes* Amulet**

Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 7.3cm; W: 3.2cm; D: 1.6cm
Faience; Weight not available
National Museum, Alexandria, H3147; SCA 559

Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Worn but mostly intact. The surface is now light golden brown but it was probably a greenish glaze originally. The right bottom edge is chipped.

The object represents a double *hes* amulet. The water vessels are joined at the rims, shoulders, and bases.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 137; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 346, no. 390.
Comparanda: Andrews 1994, 95.



325. Papyrus Sceptre

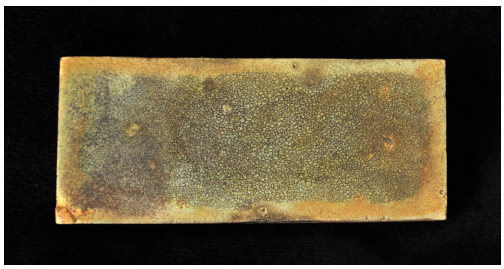
Photo by Christoph Gerigk
H: 12.9cm; Dia: 3.7cm
Faience; 61 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3102; SCA 565

Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Moulded faience. Worn but mostly intact. The surface is light golden brown with some black patches; it probably had a greenish glaze originally. The object broke in three parts but the pieces have been reattached. The top edges and part of the bottom design are chipped.

The object represents a *wadj* pillar. The papyrus umbel is convex with carinated sides. The flower is decorated with overlapping incised triangles, intended to represent petals. Each triangle has multiple inset triangles. Five bands (binding) encircle the shaft just below the umbel. The shaft is straight but slants sharply to a point at the bottom. The decoration at the tip is an elongated version of the umbel's design.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 136; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 144, no. 373.
Comparanda: Reisner 1907, nos 5394-5437, pl. ii; Petrie 1914, 12-13, no. 20c-h, pl. ii; Müller-Winkler 1987, 252-265; Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, 331-333, nos 329-332; Andrews 1994, 82, fig. 83b,c; Gubel and Oost 1995, 192, 194, no. 464; Davies and Smith 2005, FCO-535.



326. Plaque

H: 1.0cm; W: 8.4cm; D: 3.6cm
Faience; 46.4 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H3103; SCA 560

Provenance: Excavation, April 26, 2002. H4: 11, -CL. See **12** (child deity).

Production/Condition: Moulded or cut faience. Slightly worn but intact. The plaque has a golden-brown colour with a greenish tint (close to the original colour) where the glaze crackles. A shallow break is on the corner.

The object is a rectangular plaque of consistent width with thin, even edges.

Bibliography: Goddio and Fabre 2006, 128-129, 291, no. 138; Goddio and Fabre 2008, 138-139, 344, no. 374.



327. Sun Disc on Lotus

H: 5.2cm; W: 2.8cm; D: 0.8cm
Bronze; 32.8 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H4168

Provenance: Prospection, buoy 94, May 15, 2002. Object 327 was in the central part of the Grand Canal, 25m below the canal's northern boundary. It was near a twisted lead object (H4169) and was 2m south-west of a fragment of gold jewellery (H3192). The wider area included a number of metal vessels and anchors, and the remains of Wreck 10 (H10636) were in the vicinity. The stratigraphic relationship between this object and Wreck 10 is undetermined. Wreck 10: acacia, carbon date: 465 BC. ZC: late 5th c. BC-early Ptolemaic. DistN: 15m north-west of **270** (horn).

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze from an open mould. Corroded, pitted, patches of bronze disease, not intact. It is probably an appliqué or attachment. The object is broken below the papyrus umbel and the lower portion is missing.

The object represents a sun disc on a papyrus umbel. The edge of the papyrus projects outward. Incised triangles decorate the flower. An incised horizontal line marks the bottom edge of the flower. The back is flat and undecorated.

Comparanda: Related to sun disc amulets(?): Reisner 1907, nos 5613-5623, 5667-5678, pl. iv; Petrie 1914, 17, nos 42, 43, pl. iv; Andrews 1994, 89. See also decorative studs: Roeder 1956, pl. 70e-g.



328. Naos Amulet?

H: 1.6cm; W: 1.4cm; D: 0.4cm
Bronze; 3.5 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H10169

Provenance: Excavation, May 22, 2007. H1: -G, 182. Object 328 was in the southern part of the main temple area on the central landmass, 36m above the landmass' southern boundary. It was near a lead lid (H10125) and was 2.5m north-west of several bronze coins (H10172, H10175). Object 328 and coins H10172 were 20cm below the surface. DistN: 24m south-west of **110** (cult servant). ZC: 4th-2nd c. BC.

Production/Condition: Solid cast bronze from an open mould. Corroded but shiny and intensively cleaned. It is difficult to know if the object is intact as the identity is insecure.

The object may be a miniature naos. It has a small, peaked roof, defined sides, and a

rounded bulge at the centre between the walls. The back is flat and undecorated.

Comparanda: Naoi as amulets: Andrews 1994, 15, 96-97, figs 9a,b, 98. Pylon-shaped pectoral (with figures): Reisner 1907, nos 12186-12197, 12199-12200, 12202-12235, pl. x-xviii; Petrie 1914, 24, 48-49, no. 91c,g, 245ao-aq, pls x, xli; Andrews 1994, 96-97, fig. 97e.



329. Mould

H: 11.9cm; W: 8.4cm; D: 1.3cm
Lead; 879 grams
Maritime Museum, Alexandria, H9099

Provenance: Prospection, October 2, 2004. Mould 329 was at the entrance of the North Canal, 16m south of its northern boundary. The closest artefact was **261** (snail) 6m west. The general area, near excavation J6, may reflect erosional activity from the rectangular island in the East Passage. The density of artefacts decreased the further the object was from the rectangular island. See Goddio's comments regarding J6 in Meadows 2011, 98. ZC: 5th-4th c. BC, although possibly with a later Ptolemaic phase.

Production/Condition: Solid cast lead. Worn but intact. Some marine concretions adhere to the surface.

The object is a mould with impressions on the front and back. The mould is thick and flat. Seven, or possibly eight, impressions are on the front and three are on the back. Three impressions, one on the front and two on the back, represent striated spiral ram horns, like the horns that attach to Osiris or *hemhem* crowns. The resulting casts are flat on the back, similar to **272**. The rest of the impressions are irregular shapes.

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