

Excavations next to the house H1 in 'Marea' (Egypt).Season 2017.

M. Gwiazda¹, A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda²

Abstract

Archaeological excavations in the 2017 season are a continuation of research on the Early Byzantine and Early-Islamic house H1 in the north-eastern part of 'Marea'. During the previous research, this building was uncovered in its entirety. However, it was necessary to undertake works enabling explanation of functions of the selected structures located inside and outside. Also, an attempt was made to find out what exactly was in its immediate environment. These goals were achieved by opening five trenches in which stratigraphic excavations were carried out. This made it possible to identify the well shaft, one of the wall abutments, a small cell added to the building, a sewer and streets with deposits of debris and rubbish. Thus, the function of space around the house was determined and how the nature of their use changed in the 6th and subsequent centuries. The deep trench also made it possible to identify the range of Roman ceramic beneath the house.

Keywords: early Byzantine period, early Islamic period, house, streets, pottery, 'Marea', Egypt.

Dates of Work: The eighteenth season of activities at 'Marea' lasted 11 October–27 November 2017.

Team:

Director: Prof. T. Derda (Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw)

Field director: Dr. Mariusz Gwiazda (Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw)

Archaeologist: Aleksandra Pawlikowska-Gwiazda (Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw)

Numismatist: Dr. Piotr Jaworski (Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw)

Inspectors: Ms Mai Ibrahim Abed El Monem – archaeological inspector, Mr Mohamed Abdel Bast Ahmed and Sherif Ayman Saad Ahmad – conservation inspectors on the site and in magazine, Mr. Ashref Mohammed Abed El Samea survey geophysical research and Mr. Amr Ibrahim Ali Noah – Director of the Fawzy el Fakhrany Storage Museum in Marea.

Acknowledgements: Special thanks are due to Dr. Mustafa Amin, Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, for his understanding of the work of the Mission and his special consideration. Also, special thanks are due to Dr. Ismail Mohammed, General Director of Foreign and Egyptian Mission Affairs and Permanent Committee, for their generous

¹ Mariusz Gwiazda, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Nowy Świat 4, PL – 00-497 Warszawa, mariusz.gwiazda@gmail.com

² Aleksandra Pawlikowska-Gwiazda, Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28, PL – 00-927 Warszawa, az.pawlikowska@uw.edu.pl

assistance at all stages of the project. Our work could not have been completed without the cooperation of Mr. Mustafa Mohamed Roshdy, General Director of the Alexandrian Antiquities Department, and the generous help of Ms Samiha Noshy Rafla, General Director of Foreign Excavations in Alexandria, who spent many hours helping the Mission in administrative matters and the generous help of Ms Amira Sabah. The project was financed by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw and by the National Science Centre Poland Grant DEC-2011/01/B/HS3/02184.

Introduction

The 'Marea' site is located on the southern shore of Lake Mareotis, near the modern village of Hawwariyah and about 40 km to the south-west of Alexandria. Identification of the ancient name of the settlement is the subject of a dispute that has not yet been resolved (Rodziewicz 2003: 27–38; Wipszycka 2012: 418–432). Nevertheless, most researchers call this place 'Marea'. At intervals since 2011, excavations have been carried out in the north-eastern part of this site, the purpose of which has been to uncover the house H1 (Kościuk 2012: 29–32; Babraj, Drzymuchowska, Willburger 2014: 48; Wielgosz-Rondolino, Gwiazda 2016: 115–126)[*Fig. 1*]. It was achieved in 2016, when all rooms included in this building were cleaned up. It consisted of a central courtyard surrounded by rows of rooms on all sides [*Fig. 2*]. Excavations allowed to determine that this house was erected not earlier than in the 6th century and was used in a modified form at least until the middle of the 8th century. So far, it is the only residential building excavated in 'Marea'. In its vicinity there was an Early-Byzantine church, a building interpreted as a port warehouse, a quay and a latrine [see *Fig. 1*].

During the 2017 season, archaeological works were devoted to the architectural analysis of the exposed parts of the house H1, as well as the documentation of ceramic vessels and coins discovered in earlier years. The present article is a report of excavations carried out in parallel. Their aim was to recognize the function of some structures partially exposed in previous seasons. In addition, on the southern side, four trenches were opened, which were to enable recognition of the immediate surroundings of the building under examination.

Results

Trench T1

In 2016, during works aimed at uncovering the space adjacent to the north to room 22, another room was uncovered (T1). It had a stone floor and two unidentified installations. The first of them was at the south wall and the second at the north. Both had rectangular enclosures, the interior of which was filled with earth. In 2017, the shaft of the northern installation, measuring 1 m x 0.8 m, was partly cleaned [*Fig. 3*]. During recent work, approximately 2 m layers were removed. They contained burnt bricks, fragments of amphorae and cooking pots (*Amphore Égyptienne* 3, Late Roman Amphora 1, LRA 5/6, LRA 7) (Dixneuf 2011: 97–111; 154–173; Pieri 2005: 77–84, 114–131) oraz cooking pots (cf. Engemann 2016: p. 31, pl. 12, form C 54) [*Figs 4, 5.1–5*].³ There was also a fragment of a porphyry slab with a rounded edge, and coins from the 5th and 6th centuries. The deposit was not entirely removed due to the high

³ A cooking pot had calcium residue on the inside wall below the rim. This may indicate that it was used to boil water.

level of groundwater. Nevertheless, some of the walls of the shaft were cleaned, and then one of its face was documented in drawing [Fig. 6]. This construction was built from limestone ashlars covered with *cocciopesto*. It was equipped with openings for feet enabling going up and down. These elements are characteristic for wells or cisterns. Ceramic pots found in it indicate that the installation was most likely out of use at the end of the 6th or 7th century.

Trench T6

Trench T6 was delimited west of rooms 6, 18 and 19. It has a shape that resembles the letter "L". Its maximum length is 9.2 m and the width 8.2 m. Works in this place were started to identify stone structures visible on the surface. After cleaning their top, they were recognized as the remains of an collapsed western wall of the house H1. The maximum range of this rubble reached 6 m west [Fig. 7]. This layer consisted practically only of limestone pseudo-ashlars with a lot of mortar. There was also a small number of pottery vessels, some of which were covered with mortar. It may indicate that they were used in the construction of the damaged wall. On the top of this layer there were single fragments of amphorae LR 5/6 [see Fig. 5.6], and below - numerous fragments of amphorae LR1 and LR 5/6, as well as fragments of tableware (Egyptian Red Slip Ware A), and kitchenware. In the western part of the trench, a column of Aswan granite with a height of 190 cm was found [see Fig. 7]. It rested directly on the top of an ancient tamped earth street. It was partially covered with rubble, which may indicate that it was abandoned in this place before the south-western part of the house H1 collapsed.

Trench T7

Another trench was opened on the south side of T6. It was 3,4 m from east to west and 2,65 m from north to south [see Fig. 7]. After removing the rubble associated with the destruction of the house H1 wall, a sequence of layers was identified. They were formed during use of the street located in this place. On the top of one of these deposits, the concentration of ash, with a span of 1 m x 1.5 m, was uncovered. Most probably, it is a testimony of the presence of a hearth in this place. Certainly, this layer should not be connected with the aforementioned collapsed wall of the neighbouring building, because there was a layer of earth with a thickness of 0.1 m between the rubble layer and ash. The level at which the ash was found is related to the findings of tableware (Late Roman D ware, Hayes 1972: 379–382, form 9A, second half of 6th century) [see Fig. 5.7] and fragments of LR 1 amphorae LR 4, LR 5/6 i LR 7 [see Fig. 5.8–10]. Another of the explored layers piling up eastwards, had the character of a temporary garbage heap. Numerous fragments of LR 1, LR 4, LR 5/6, amphorae were found here as well as tableware (ERSW A, Gempeler 1992: 78, pl. 22.12, form T 244), kitchen utensils and a fragment of a ceramic ventilation pipe. In addition, fragments of residual amphorae AE 3 and AE 4 and a separator were also recognized in this deposit. This layer rested on the original level of an antique street equipped with a sewer covered with stone slabs [Fig. 8]. The canal runs along the north-west south-east axis. During its construction, in addition to stone slabs, mortar mixed with crushed ceramics was also used. To the east of the canal there was a tamped earth level up to the wall of the house H1.

Trench T8

On the south side of the house H1, at the next to room 1, the trench T8 was opened. It was 1.5 m wide and 4.5 m long. In its western part, the structure of thin walls added to the face of the house H1, which was not recognized in earlier seasons, was found [Fig. 9]. The eastern

part of this structure was best preserved, while the western and southern parts were completely destroyed. The evidence of the original presence of walls in these places are the negatives in the mortar visible on the adjacent constructions. The structure measured 1.4 m from west to east and 1.3 m from north to south. The height of this wall reached 0.31 m above the tamped earth level located east of it. Nothing was found inside this structure that could help determine its function. In terms of construction, it is younger than the house H1, however it cannot be ruled out that it was built in the first use phase of this building. The aforementioned tamped earth level was covered with a layer of crushed mortar, most likely washed out from the neighbouring wall. Above this utility level two layers were found containing a large number of broken ceramic vessels. Among them there were LR 1, LR 4, LR 5/6, LR 7 amphorae, LRD bowl fragments (Hayes 1972: 379–382, forms 9A-B, second half of 6th-7th century) and two well-preserved jugs [see *Fig. 5.18–23*].

After removing the youngest layers and uncovering the original level of walking, a treasure was found. It consisted of 162 bronze coins from the 5th and 6th centuries [*Fig. 10*]. They were hidden in the pit with a diameter of 0.05 m and a depth of 0.1 m, dug in the top of the tamped earth level next to wall of the house H1.

During the further works, the foundations of the southern wall of the house H1 were also uncovered. It consisted of three parts: 1. Unworked limestone of size up to 0.2 m x 0.17 m x 0.15 m; 2. A row of limestone pseudo-ashlars not connected with each other by mortar; 3. A row of limestone pseudo-ashlars with mortar and partially covered with plaster. This construction reached no more than 0.5 m below street level and intersected several layers created before the building was erected. The highest ones, of this layers, contained a varied repertoire of tableware (including LRD bowl, Hayes 1972: 373-376, form 1, late 5th-early 6th century), kitchen utensils, fragments of LR 1, LR 4.4 (Majcherek 1995: 169, late 6th–7th century) i LR 5/6 [*Fig. 11.1–5*]. In addition, animal bones and numerous small fragments of ceramic vessels were identified, some of which were water-washed [*Fig. 12*].

The oldest of the found layers was directly below the foundation level of the house H1. Within it, a large number of fragments of Roman AE 3 and AE 4 amphorae, separators and charcoal inclusions were found [see *Fig. 11.6–9*]. After reaching this level, work in the trench was stopped.

Trench T9

To the east of rooms 12 and 13, the trench T9 of 2.4 m on the north-south axis and 4 m on the east-west axis was opened (the excavation area was reduced during the works). Research in this place was started to verify the presence of a possible wall and additional rooms on the eastern side of the house H1. The first stratigraphic layer was silt containing a lens with ash and a large number of ceramic vessels. The wide repertoire of the pottery were represented by: a small number of LRD bowls (Hayes form 9A, second half of 6th century), a plate with a painted scroll motif, ERSW A, frying pans (cf. Bailey 1998: 38, pl. 20), cooking pots with lids (cf. Egloff 1977: 110, form 116), carinated bowls (Majcherek 2008: 113, 114, fig. 40), single handle of LRA 1, much more frequent fragments of LRA 5/6, and lanterns with round perforations [see *Fig. 11.10–27*]. The deposit also contained a fragment of the 7th century oil lamp (Rodziewicz 1984: 106-109, 236, pl. 65) [see *Fig. 11.28*], animal bones and a small number of

glass objects. Below this deposit there was a 0.2 m layer with a significant number of small fragments of ceramic vessels with rounded edges [Fig. 13]. The deposit also contained tableware (LRD and ERSW A), LR 4, LR 5/6, LRA 7 [Fig. 14.1–7], and Egloff 167 amphorae, which dates to the creation of this and the above layers for the second half of the 7th century or later.

The next level was a debris in the form of limestone irregular stones of small size, mixed with large lumps of mortar. Some of the latter had negatives of limestone pseudo-ashlars, wooden beams, and reeds [Fig. 15]. Certainly, this material was associated with the collapse of the wall and the ceiling of a room.

Below, there was an earth deposit with a small amount of ceramic vessels, including LRD bowls (form 9), a frying pan and amphora LR 5/6 rim, with *terminus a quo* of their deposition in the second half of the 6th century [see Fig. 14.8–10]. This layer was covering a tamped earth level with an admixture of crumbled mortar abutting the face of the walls of the house H1. It was the lowest level uncovered during excavations in this place.

Within the same trench, the wall abutment of the eastern wall of the house H1 was also found. It was made of pseudo-ashlars connected by mortar and was located exactly on the extension of the partition wall between rooms 12 and 13. It was tied with the neighbouring walls, which confirms that this construction was built at the time of the foundation of the house.

Discussion

The LR 4.4 amphora fragment found in the trench T8 in the layer cut by the house's foundation is a surprising discovery. The production of such vessels took place in the late 6th and 7th centuries (Majcherek 1995: 169). This may suggest the later time of the house H1 creation, than it was assumed so far. Considering the isolated nature of this finding, it cannot be ruled out that it is an object infiltrated from higher layers. In the same trench in the layers located under this building, the concentration of waste deposited during the production of Roman AE3 and AE4 amphorae (about such type of amphorae Dixneuf 2011:97–134). Ceramic middens of such type were already recognized in the 2016 season under the south-western part of this building (Gwiazda, Wielgosz-Rondolino in preparation), confirming the earlier observations about settlement character of this part of site between the 1st and 3rd centuries (cf. Babraj, Kogut 2015: 88).

Excavations in the room T1 made it possible to identify the function of one of the installations located here. Partly excavated shaft was certainly portion of a well or cistern. Its construction was made of pseudo-ashlars connected with hydraulic mortar. The characteristic foot holes for going down were previously identified in other structures of such kind in 'Marea'. They are known from the Christian basilica and saqiya (Szymańska, Babraj 2012: 58, fig. 3; Szymańska, Babraj 2008b: 85, fig. 31, 32, 34, phot. 71). In the case of the house H1, the presence of a relatively narrow shaft may indicate that it could indeed be a well, enabling the acquisition of groundwater (cf. Mycielska-Dowigiałło, Woronko 2008: 23). Similar structures are also present in other parts of the house H1. Two wells were found previously in the north-east and south-west part of courtyards 17. Most probably, one more small well built entirely of bricks was added to the eastern wall of the house at east of room 12. However, it seems that the unveiled installation in the T1 room is different from the others. It was enclosed on three sides by walls, creating a small room that was probably originally roofed. Most probably, this newly

examined well was originally connected with a building located on the north side, and only later it was incorporated to house H1.

In the 2016 season, in the courtyard 17, a water drainage channel was unveiled leading towards the street on the west side of the house (Gwiazda, Wielgosz-Rondolino in preparation). Certainly it was connected to the much larger public sewer there, which was recognized within the trench T7. The angle of inclination and its orientation indicate that the sewage was discharged from this part of the settlement towards the south, where there was an artificial bay/port (Cf. Rodziewicz 2010: fig. 4.14)[see *Fig. 1*].

Excavations carried out in 2017 indicate that the house H1 from the west, south and east did not come into direct contact with any other buildings. From these sides it was surrounded by empty spaces, most likely of a public nature. Not before the end of the 6th or the 7th century, this area began to change its character. There are traces of hearths, earth accumulation, construction debris and household rubbish (animal bones, ceramic table ware, kitchenware and storage ware).⁴ The repertoire of ceramic vessels from these provisional garbage dumps around the house (especially from the trench T9) in terms of forms and chronology is identical to those found in earlier seasons in the latest phases of the house H1. Also inside this building from the second half of the 7th century there are visible changes in the form of rooms and how they were used (Gwiazda, Wielgosz-Rondolino, in preparation).

The overturned wall of the south-western part of the building under investigation suggests that its height measured about 6 m in the place where the staircase was located (rooms 18 and 19). What is more, no traces of the presence of mud bricks were found in the rubble, which could be used in the upper part of the wall. This is despite the fact that such building material is well-attested in 'Marea' (Szymańska, Babraj 2007: 57, 59-62, fig. 3, 4.). It is also assumed that mixed construction material was used on the floors of the Roman houses of Marina el-Alamein (Medeksza 1997: 84). Thus, this discovery brings us closer to knowing what the house H1 looked like in the last use phase. In this context, the discovery of fragments of mortar ceilings with imprints of wooden beams and reed mats in the trench T9 is also important. Architectural elements of this type were found during previous excavations in this building in rooms 23 and 24a. They are also known from the roof of the early Byzantine portico next to the theatre building and auditoria on Kom el-Dikka in Alexandria.⁵ A similar construction technique using palm branches is also certified from Roman houses in Kellis (Dakhleh Oasis) (Hope 2015: 209, fig. 9).

Works in the trench T9 helped to explain the function of the wall located on the eastern side. Its lack of continuation towards the east indicates that it served as an abutment for the wall between rooms 12 and 13. Its presence may be associated with the need to strengthen the eastern part of the building, which was erected on a slope towards the lake. A similar structure was uncovered in the trench T2 on the north side of the house, where it supported the arch between rooms 24b and 25 [see *Fig. 2*].

⁴ The concentration of broken ceramic vessels was also located on the surface on the north side of the room 26. To the south of room 5, near the wall of the house H1, during the previous excavations, the concentration of discarded ostracons dated to the late 6th century was also found (Personal information T. Derda).

⁵ Personal information G. Majcherek, obtained during the Conference: Greco-Roman Cities at the Crossroad of Cultures. Wrocław 17.09.2015 r.

The subject of discussion is the function of small fragments of water-washed ceramic vessels. Their numerous presence was certified in the trench T8 in the levelling layers under the house and in the trench T9 in the trash created at the end of the 7th century or later. During previous excavations within the house H1, similar objects were found in the levelling layer under the floor of room 16 (Wielgosz-Rondolino, Gwiazda 2014: 119–120). Rounded ceramics can be found in antique latrines, where it was used to wipe (Czerner *et al.* 2016: 156). However, in ‘Marea’, this practice did not take place, which is evidenced by the lack of such finds in exposed latrines (Szymańska 2010: 402, fig. 5; Babraj, Drzymuchowska, Willburger 2014: 48; Szymańska, Babraj 2007: 62–63; Szymańska, Babraj 2008b: 35; Majcherek 2008: 107). The appearance of rounded ceramic in at least two cases in the levelling layers under the building may indicate their other function on this site.

An unexpected discovery is the granite column from the trench T6. Several other columns of similar sizes were excavated during research at a nearby Christian basilica (Szymańska, Babraj 2005: 45–46). It should be noted that the number of such finds is relatively small considering the size of this church. This indicates that the building was robbed in one of the occupation phases (late 7th, mid-8th century). The column found next to house H1 can be the next testimony, especially since the discovery was made on the street leading from the basilica towards the northern part of the artificial bay/port. The column might have been abandoned there for unknown reasons during the hasty transport to the ship. However, at this stage of research, such an interpretation should only be treated as a hypothesis.

Conclusions

Excavations in 2017 allowed to broaden the knowledge on the range of ceramic heaps related to the production of amphorae in ‘Marea’ during the Roman period. Certainly, they reached up to the place where the south-east corner of the house H1 was built at a later time. During the work inside the house, another well was identified, which indicates the independence of the household in terms of water supply. In one of the trenches a sewage channel located on the street was also found. Everything points to the fact that a waste water drainage channel found inside the house was connected with it. On the southern side, the remains of a small cell built into one of the facades of the building were exposed, and on the eastern side - a new abutment. Excavation around the house showed that the space around it was largely not built up and had primarily a communication role. Except for the place where there was a sewer, there was no stone paving. At the end of the 6th or 7th century, the streets around the house H1 gradually began to change their character, becoming a place for garbage deposition. At about the same time, there was also a change in the form of house and the way how it was used.

References

- Babraj, K., Drzymuchowska, A., & Willburger, N. (2014). Marea 2011. *PAM* 23(1), 45–61.
- Babraj, K. & Kogut, J.P. (2015). Late-Roman and early Bizantyne analogues of structures in Marea/Philoxenite. *Materiały Archeologiczne* 40, 87–100.
- Bailey, D.M. (1998). *Excavations at el-Ashmunein V: Pottery, Lamps and Glass of the Late Roman and Early Arab Periods*, London: British Museum Press.

Czerner R., Bąkowska-Czerner, G., Grzegorek, W. & Majcherek, G. (2016). Research and conservation in Marina el-Alamein in 2014 and 2015 (Polish-Egyptian Conservation Mission). Part one: the southern bath and central town square, *PAM* 25, 145–166.

Dixneuf, D. (2011). *Amphores égyptiennes: Production, typologie, contenu et diffusion (III^e siècle avant J.-C.-IX^e siècle après J.-C.)* [=Études Alexandrines 22], Alexandrie: De Boccard.

Egloff, M. (1977). *Kellia. La Poterie Copte. Quatre siècles d'artisanat et d'échanges en Basse-Égypte* [=Recherches Suisses d'Archéologie Copte 3], Genève: Georg, Librairie de l'Université.

Engemann, J. (2016). *Abū Mīnā VI: Die Keramikfunde von 1965 bis 1998* [=Archäologische Veröffentlichungen 111], Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.

Gempeler, R.D. 1992. *Elephantine X: Die Keramik römischer bis früh-arabischer Zeit* [=Archäologische Veröffentlichungen 43], Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Philipp von Zabern.

M. Gwiazda, D. Wielgosz-Rondolina, Marea on the Lake Mariout – Season 2016: Roman amphorae dump, Byzantine period house and its Early Islamic dwellers, (in preparation).

Hayes, J.W. (1972). *Late Roman Pottery*. London: The British School at Rome.

Hope, C.A. (2015). The Roman-period houses of Kellis in Egypt's Dakhleh Oasis. In A.A. Di Castro, C.A. Hope, & B.E. Parr (Eds.), *Housing and Habitat in the Ancient Mediterranean. Cultural and Environmental Responses* [=BABESCH Supplement 26] (pp. 199-229). Leuven, Paris, Bristol: Peeters.

Kościuk, J. (2012) Preliminary observations on Late Antique Marea topography. In J.L. Dobesz, A. Gryglewska & M.M. Rudnicka-Bogusz (Eds.), *Nie tylko trony: Księga jubileuszowa ofiarowana Profesorowi Ernestowi Niemczykowi* (pp. 29-38). Wrocław: Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Wrocławskiej.

Majcherek, G. (1995). Gazan amphorae: typology reconsidered. In H. Meyza & J. Młynarczyk (Eds.), *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean – Advances in Scientific Studies. Acts of the II Nieborów Pottery Workshop. Nieborów, 18-12 December 1993* (pp.163–178). Warsaw: Polish Academy of Sciences.

Majcherek, G. (2008). The pottery assemblage from the baths and sāqiyah. In Szymańska & Babraj 2008a, 105–127.

Medeksza, S. (1997). Marina el-Alamein conservation work 1996, *PAM* 8 (Reports 1996), 83–87.

Mycielska-Dowgiałło, E. & Woronko, B. (2008), Evolution of the natural environment in the region of Marea. In Szymańska & Babraj 2008a, 17–26.

Pieri, D. (2005). *Le commerce du vin Oriental à l'époque byzantine (Ve–VIIe siècles). Le témoignages des amphores en Gaule* [=Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique 174]. Beyruth: Institut français du Proche-Orient.

Rodziewicz, M. (1984). *Les habitations romaines tardives d'Alexandrie à la lumière des fouilles polonaises à Kôm el-Dikka [=Alexandrie 3]*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe.

Rodziewicz, M. (2003) Philoxénité – pilgrimage harbor of Abu Mina. *Bulletin Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie* 47, 27-38.

Rodziewicz, M. (2010). On interpretation of archaeological evidence concerning Marea and Philoxénite. In: L. Blue & K. Khalil (Eds.), *Lake Mareotis: Reconstructing the Past: Proceedings of the International Conference on the Archaeology of the Mareotic Region Held at Alexandria University, Egypt, 5th–6th April 2008*, [=BAR IS 2274, University of Southampton Archaeological Series 2] (pp. 67-74). Oxford: Archeopress 2010.

Szymańska, H. (2010). Report on the activities of the Polish Archaeological Mission at Marea in 2007. *ASAE* 84, 401–409.

Szymańska, H. & Babraj, K. (2005). Marea excavations 2004, *PAM* 16 (Reports 2004), 2005, 43-54.

Szymańska, H. & Babraj, K. (2007). Marea. Sixth season of excavations, *PAM* 17 (Reports 2005), 55–66.

Szymańska, H. & Babraj, K. (2008a). *Marea vol. 1. Byzantine Marea Excavations in 2000–2003 and 2006* [=Biblioteka Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie IV]. Kraków: Muzeum Archeologiczne.

Szymańska, H. & Babraj, K. (2008b). Baths. In Szymańska, Babraj 2008a, 27–84.

Szymańska, H. & Babraj, K. (2012). Marea. Report 2009, *PAM* 21 (Research 2009), 59-71.

Wielgosz-Rondolino, D. & Gwiazda, M. (2016). Marea season 2014: excavation in house H1. *PAM* 25, 115-126.

Wipszycka, E. (2012). Marea and Philoxénite. Where to locate them?. *Études et Travaux* 25, 418–432.

Skróty:

ASAE - Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte

BSAA – Bulletin Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie

ÉT - Études et Travaux

PAM – Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean

Capitations

Fig. 1. Satellite image of the north-eastern part of 'Marea' with the indication of the position of the house H1 (Marea Archaeological Project Archive)

Fig. 2. House plan with marked trenches of 2017 excavations (Drawing D. Tarara, A.B. Kutiak, M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 3. A view from the south side to the well/cistern opening in the trench T1 (Photo M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 4. Selected finds from the well/cistern shaft filling. At the top of the picture fragments of LR 1, LR 5/6, LR 7 amphorae and a cooking vessel. Below are fragments of bricks and AE 3 and AE 4 residual amphorae (Photo A. Pawlikowska Gwiazda)

Fig. 5. Selected ceramic vessels from trenches T1, T6, T7 and T8 : 1 – AE 3; 2 – LRA 1; 3 – LRA 5/6; 4 – LRA 7; 5 – cooking pot; 6 – LRA 5/6; 7 – LRD bowl; 8 – LRA 1; 9 – LRA 4; 10 – LRA 5/6; 11 – ERSW A, 12, 13 – LRA 1; 14 – LRA 4; 15 – LRA 5/6; 16 – handle; 17 – pot lid; 18–21 LRD bowls; 22, 23 – jugs (Drawing M. Gwiazda, A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda)

Fig. 6. A view of the west wall of the well/cistern shaft in the trench T1 (Drawing A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda, digitalization M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 7. Orthotography of the trench T6 plan (Photo M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 8. A view from the south to the street level with a sewer in the Trench T7 (Photo M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 9. The trench T8 plan with position of added cell and the street (Drawing A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda, digitalization M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 10. The top part of the deposit of coins found in the trench T8 near the wall of the house H1 (Photo A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda)

Fig. 11. Selected ceramic vessels from trenches T8 and T9 : 1 – LRD bowl; 2 LRA 1; 3, 4 – LRA 4; 5 – LRA 5/6; 6 – AE 3; 7 – AE 4; 8, 9 – separators; 10 – LRD bowl; 11–21 – ERSW A; 22 – frying pan; 23 – pot lid; 24 – cooking pot; 25 – carinated bowl; 26 – LRA 5/6; 27 – lantern; 28 – saucer oil lamp (Drawing A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda, M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 12. Selected small water-washed ceramics from the trench T8 (Photo. M. Gwiazda)

Fig. 13. Selected small water-washed ceramics from the trench T9 (Photo. A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda)

Fig. 14. Selected ceramic vessels from the trench T9: 1–3 – LRD bowls; 4 – LRA 4; 5, 6 – LRA 5/6; 7 – LRA 7; 8 – LRD bowl; 9 – ERSW B frying pan; 10 – LRA 5/6 (Drawing M. Gwiazda, A. Pawlikowska-Gwiazda)

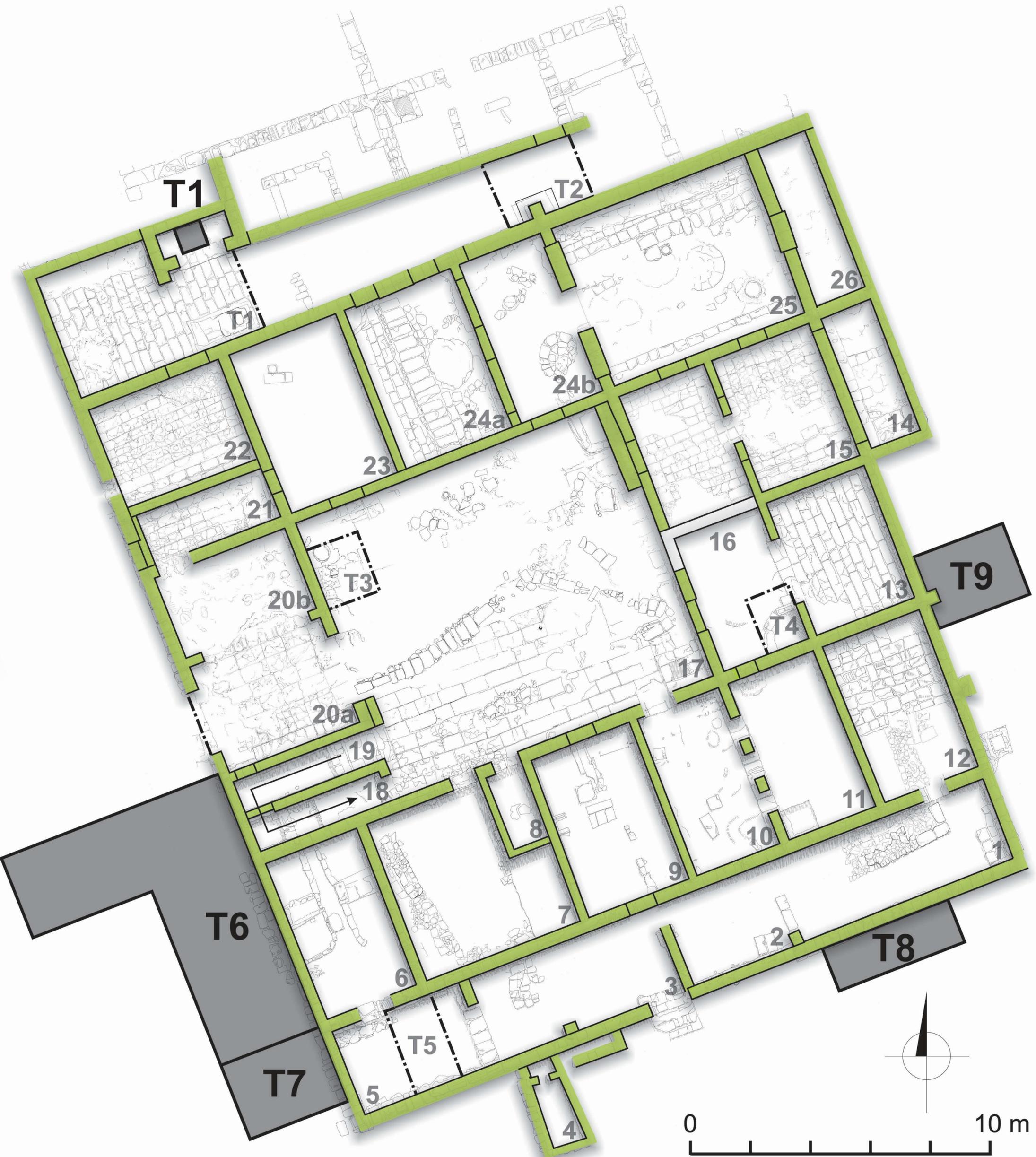
Fig. 15 A fragment of a limestone ceiling with imprints of reed mat and wooden beams (Photo M. Gwiazda)

0 100 m



House H1

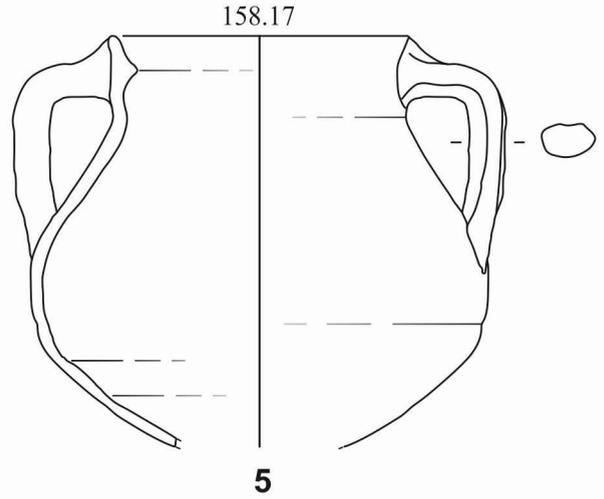
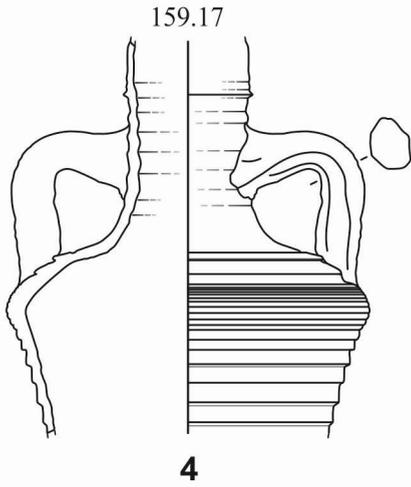
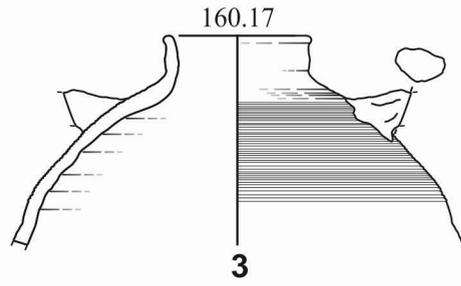
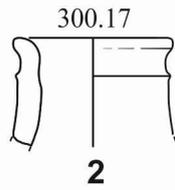
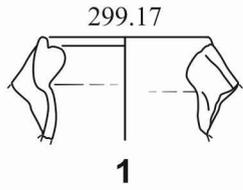




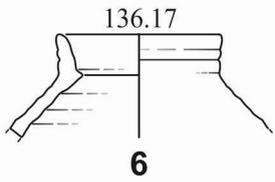




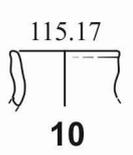
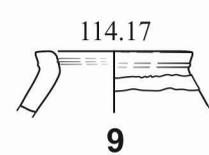
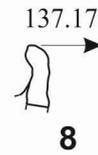
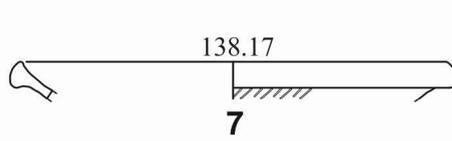
H1-T1-11



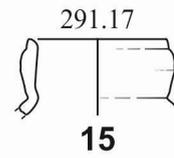
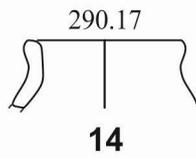
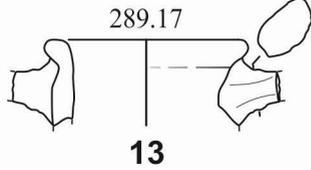
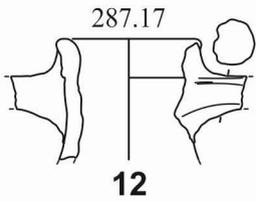
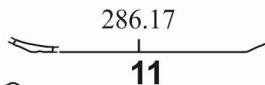
H1-T6-1



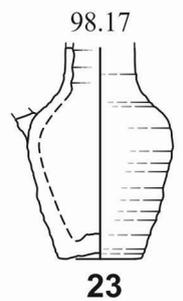
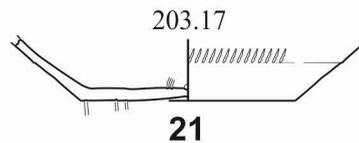
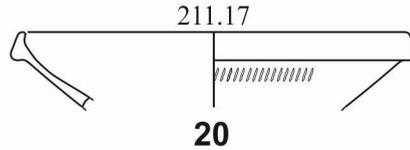
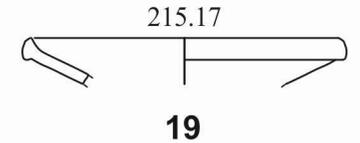
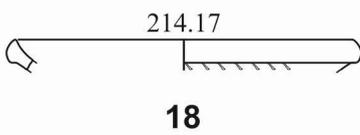
H1-T7-2



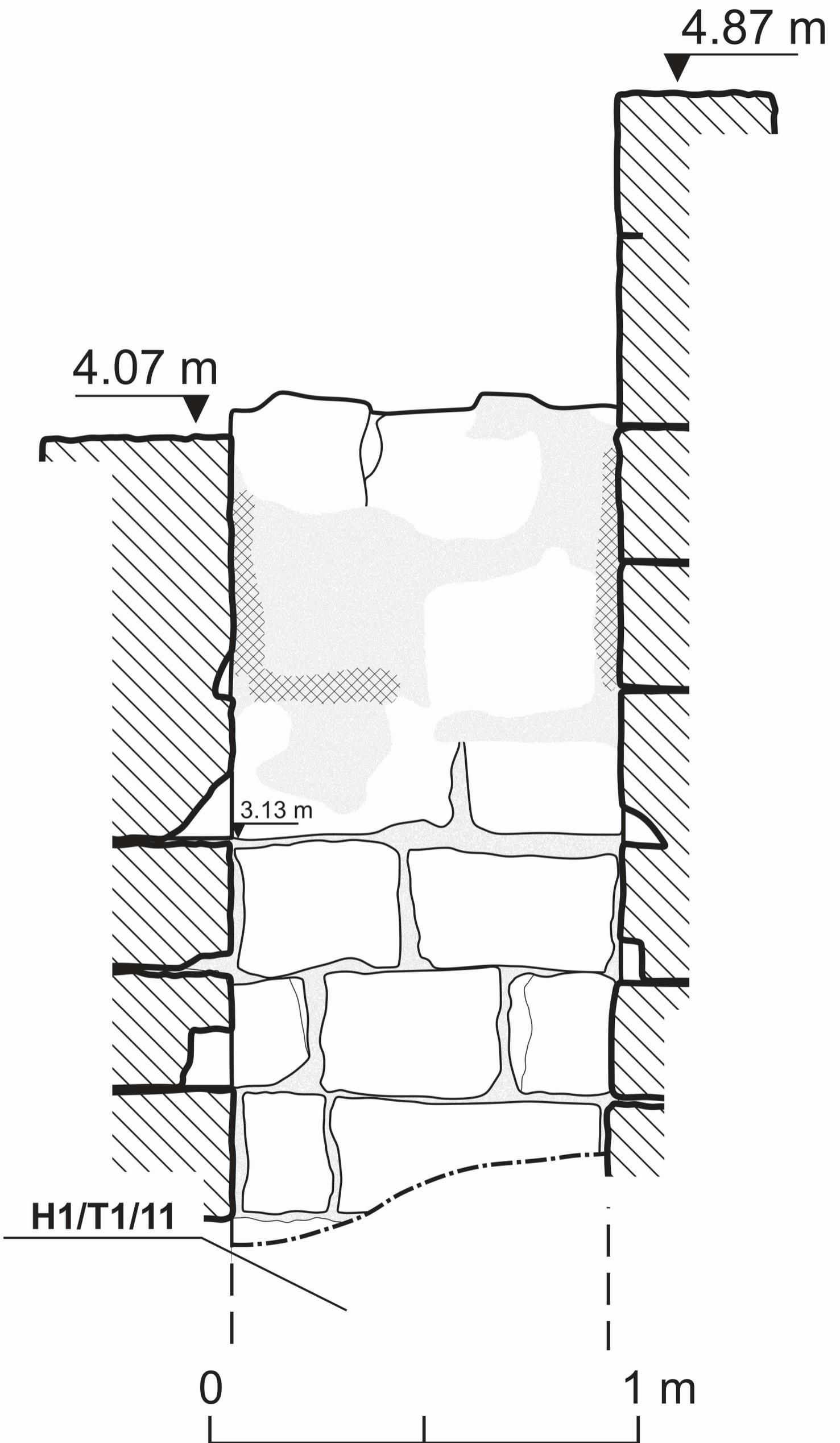
H1-T7-4

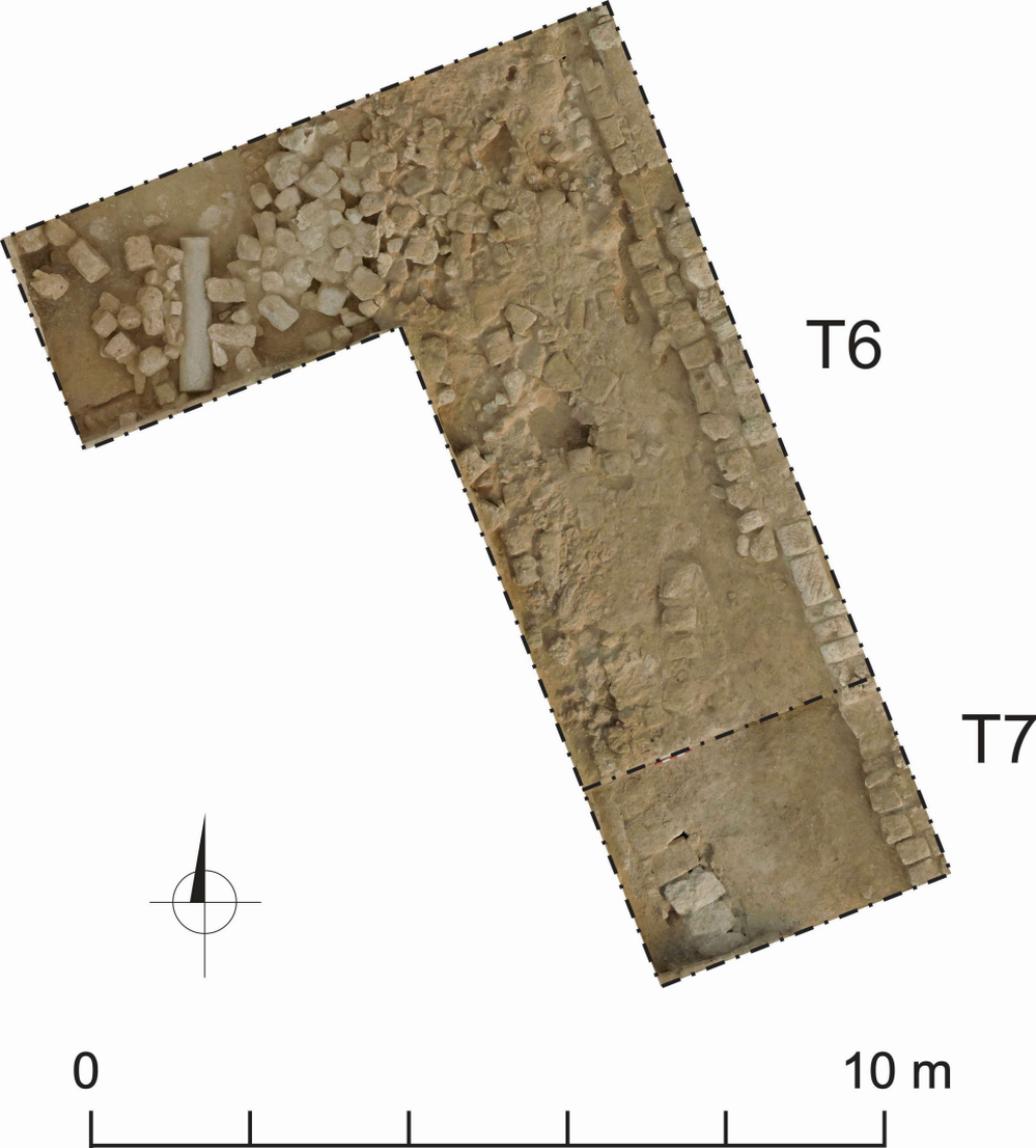


H1-T8-1 and 2



0 10 cm





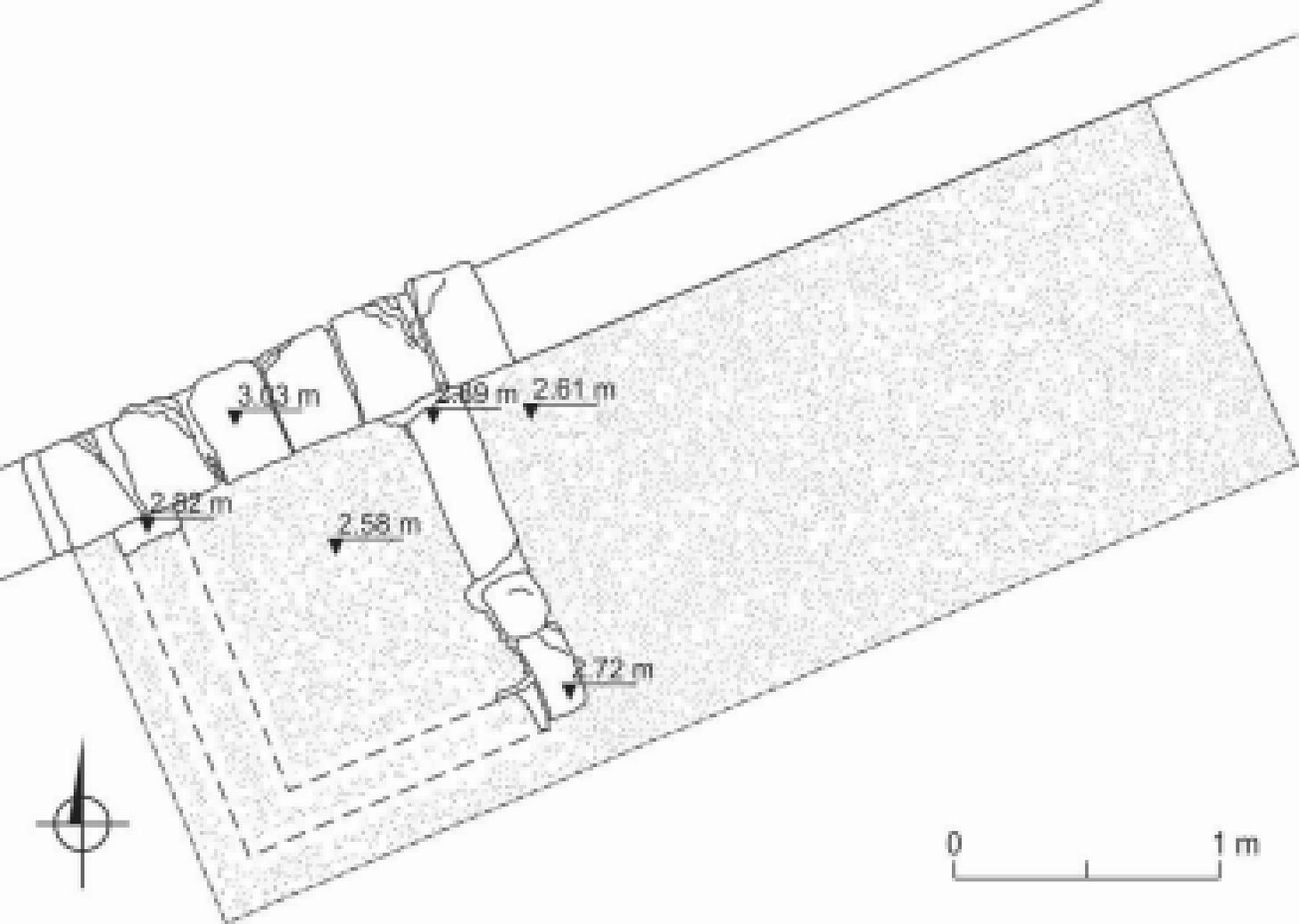
T6

T7

0

10 m

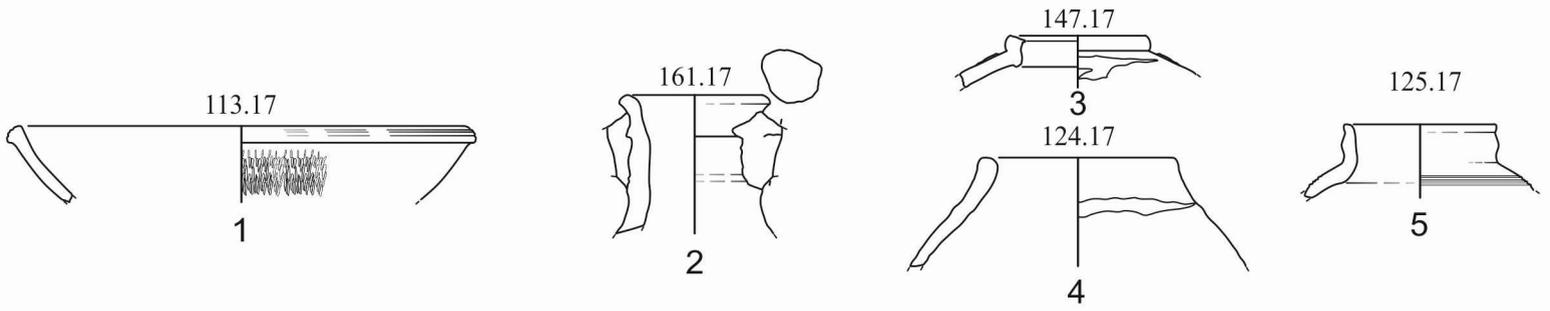




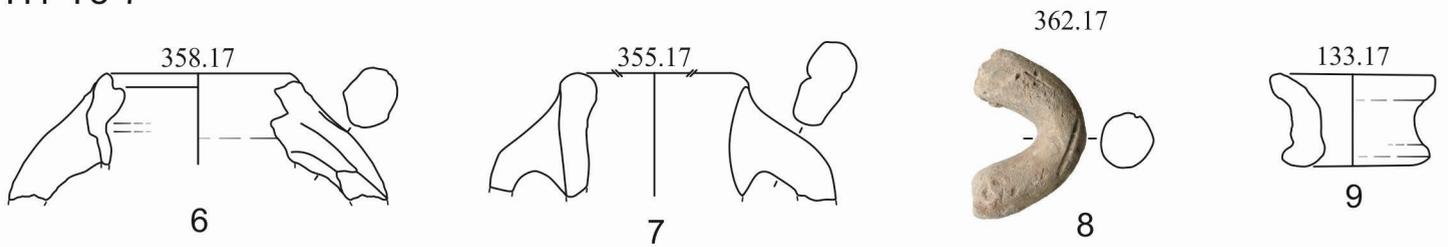


MAREA 2017

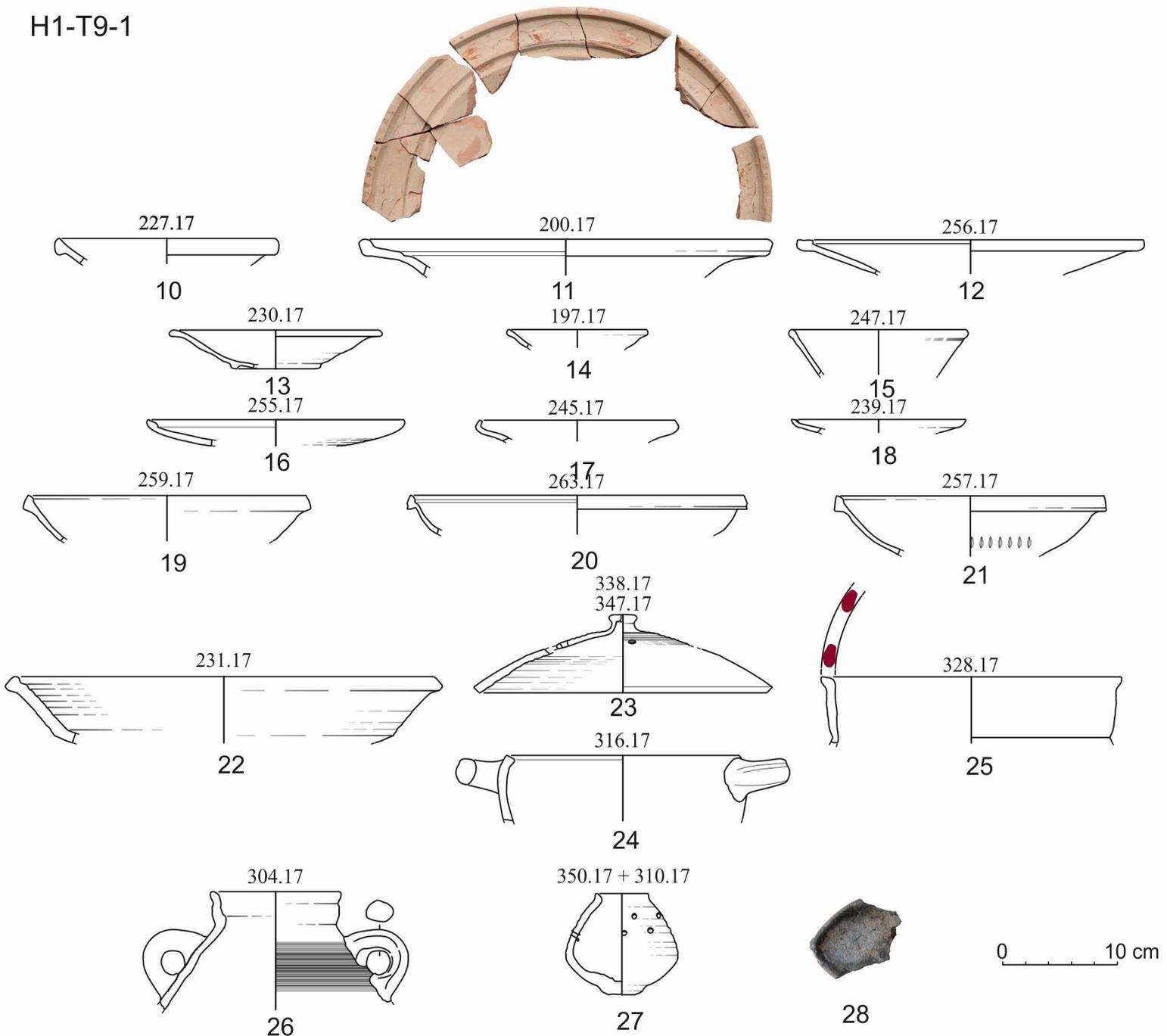
H1-T8-3 and 6



H1-T8-7



H1-T9-1



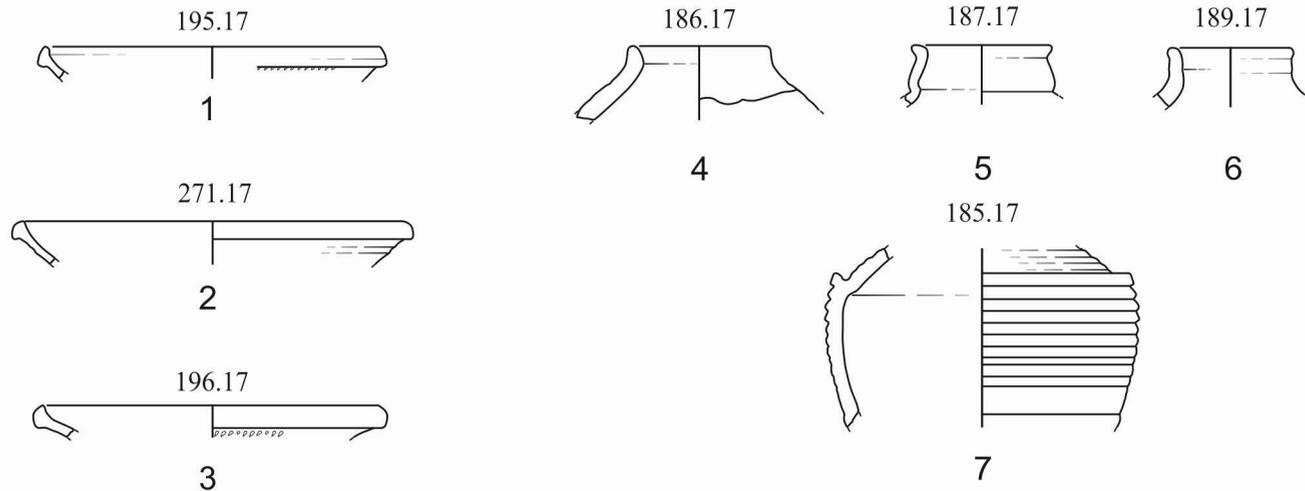


0 5cm

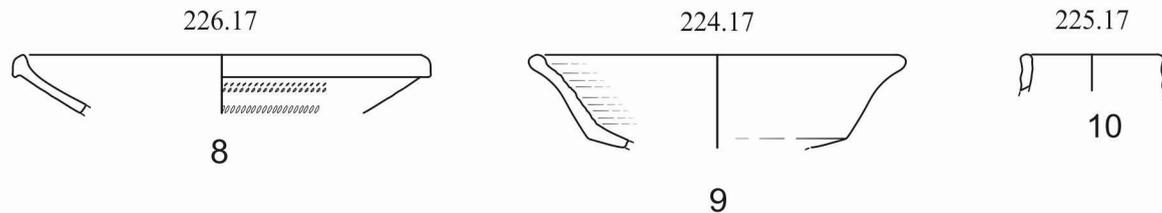
T9/2



H1-T9-2



H1-T9-3



0 10 cm

