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Catalogue of the Roman and Byzantine Baths of Egypt

Thibaud Fournet, Bérangère Redon, Matthieu Vanpeene

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Collective Baths in Egypt 2

New Discoveries and Perspectives

βαλανεῖα ■ THERMAE ■ حمامات

Edited by

Bérangère Redon



Institut français d'archéologie orientale

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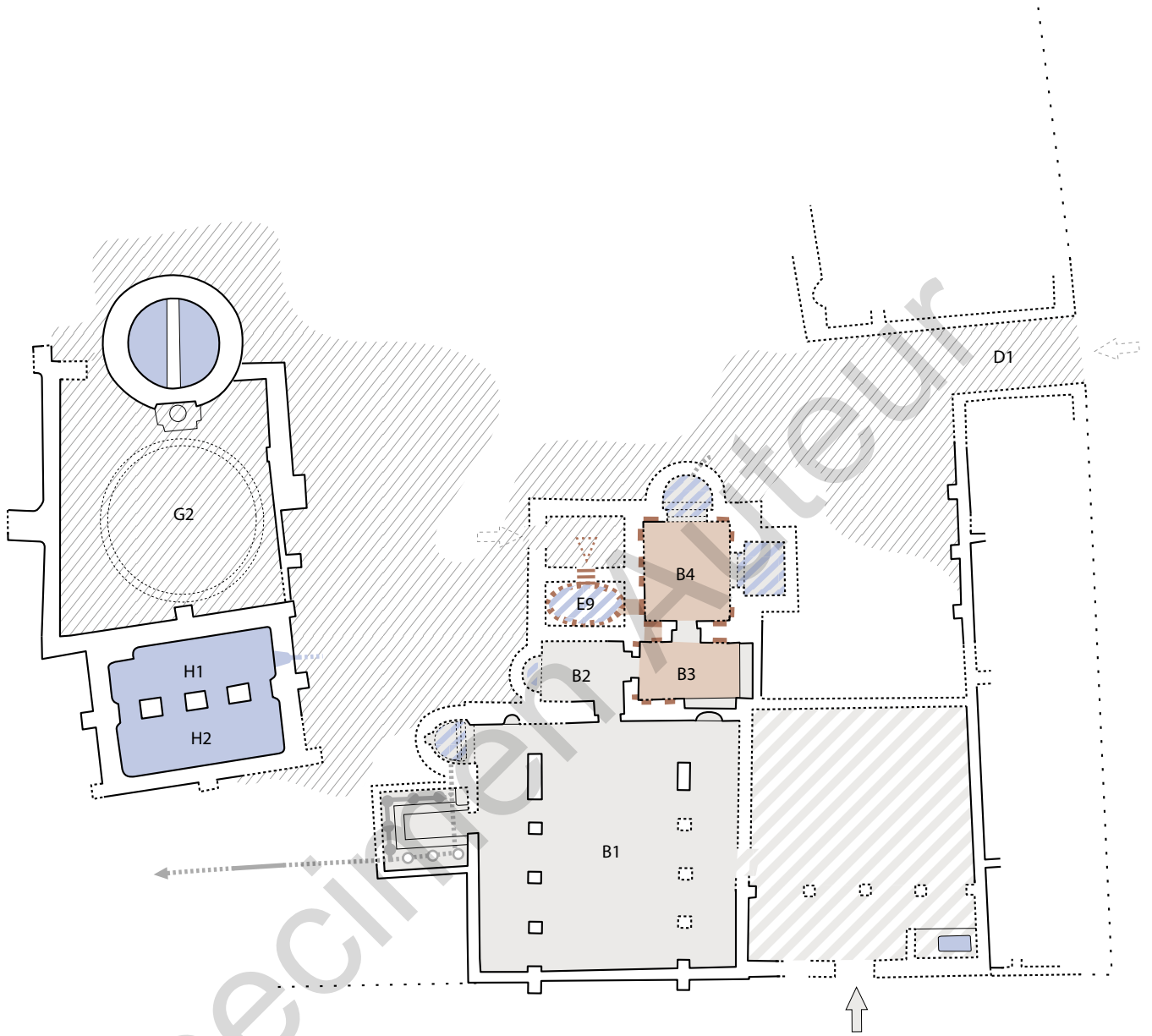
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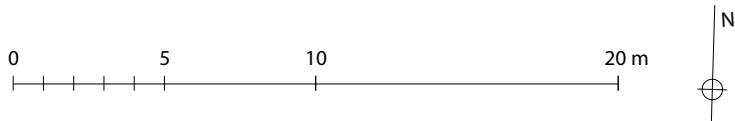
III. Catalogue of the Roman and Byzantine Baths of Egypt

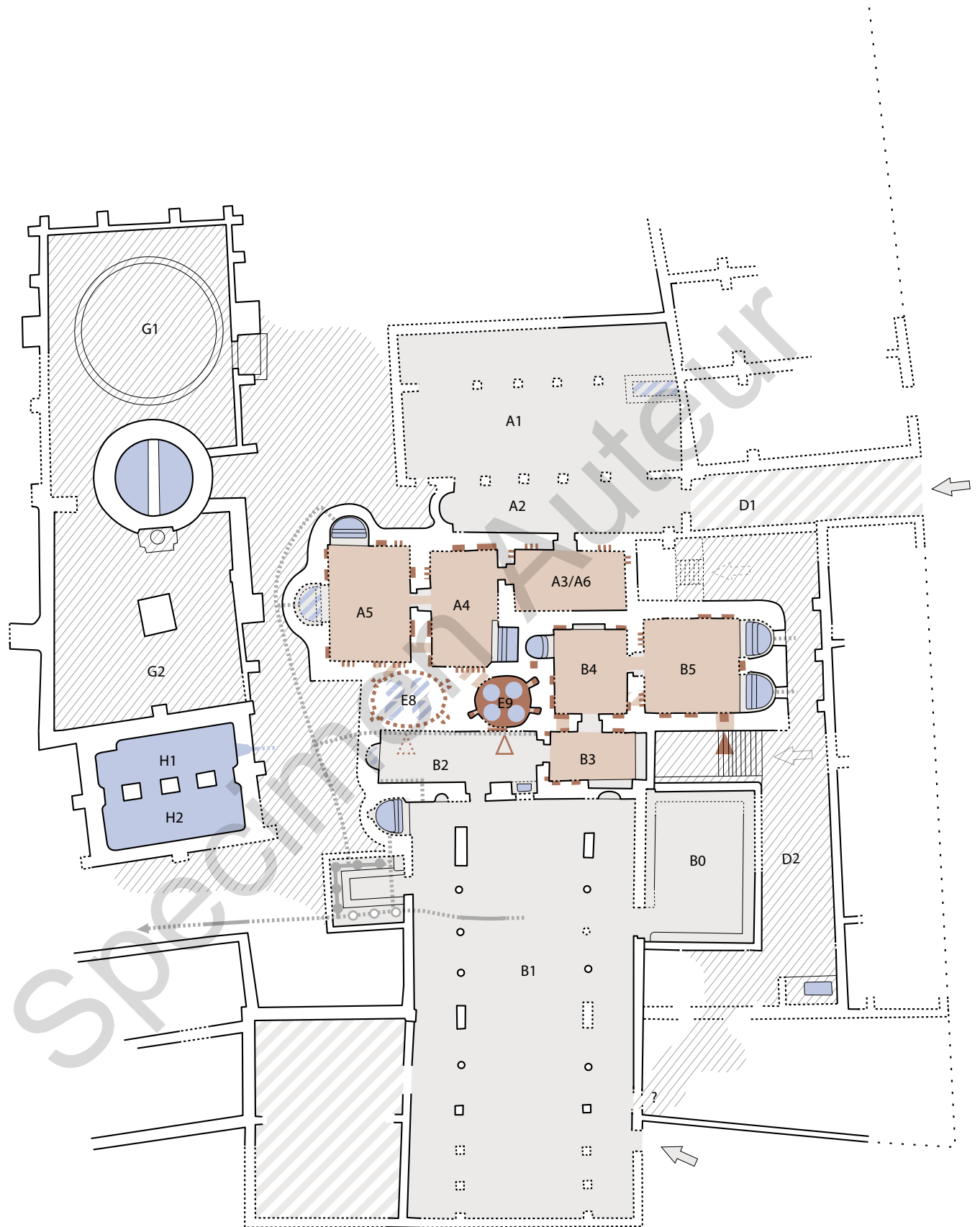
Cat. no.	47 (B39, N279)
1	1.1. Abu Mina, South Baths or Double Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°50'32.5" N, 29°39'44.3" E 2.2. Central part of the city, north of the main church, along the processional way. Shops are a late addition (phases II and III) to the east. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Discovered in 1905–1907 by C.M. Kaufmann, fully excavated in 1960–1969 by W. Müller-Wiener. 3.2. –
4	4.1. – 4.2. Visited in November 2007 by Th. Fournet and B. Redon and in May 2015 by M. Vanpeene.
5	Maximum 1850 m ² (phase III).
6	6.1. 5th century AD (E). 6.2. I: S part built during the 5th century AD (E). II: transformation of the baths into double baths, at the end of the 5th century AD (E). III: several transformations and enlargements (remodelling of the cold part of the N section, heating system) before the end of the 6th century. 6.3. After the end of the 6th century AD (E).
7	7.1. I: angular row type. II and III: double baths with two angular row types. 7.2. I: Entrance from the street, to the south, into an entrance court that gives access to a colonnaded court (B1), acting as <i>frigidarium</i> and possibly cloakroom and palestra. To the north, it opens onto a small square and non-heated room (B2) that leads to two successive hypocausted rooms (B3: <i>destrictarium-laconicum</i> , B4: <i>caldarium</i>). II: transformation into double baths: South section: Entrance from the south street directly into the colonnaded Hall B1, that was enlarged and fitted with Room B0 with benches (cloakroom, waiting room). <i>Frigidarium</i> B1 gives access to Room B2, also enlarged, Room B3 (serving as <i>tepidarium</i>), B4 (transformed into a <i>sudatorium/destrictarium</i>) and the new Room B5 (<i>caldarium</i>); North section: entrance from east (street) into Corridor D1 and a large colonnaded room (A1) acting as <i>frigidarium</i> , palestra and cloakroom. Then the bathers reached Room A3/A6 (<i>tepidarium</i>), A4 (<i>sudatorium/destrictarium</i>) and finally A5 (<i>caldarium</i>). III: South section: <i>idem</i> , but new access from the street via a three-steps stair, leading to Room B1D that opens north and west onto a series of rooms (P1–P3, B1C, B1B) and east onto Room B1; adjunction of benches in Hall B1 that loses more than 1/4 of its length (consequence of the refurbishment and embellishment of the S street); North section: <i>idem</i> , and addition of several recesses and new rooms to the north, of which a possible entrance court and a large cloakroom with benches (A0). Furthermore, the colonnaded room (A1) is enlarged and equipped with two aps at both ends. Reconstruction of the intermediary part between A1 and A4, with a succession of two new rooms (A2 and A3, the latter being hypocausted) that gives access to A4 and A5. A new room (A6) is built in a small recess, outside of the main bather circuit, accessed from the south-east corner of Hall A1.

Cat. no.	47 (B39, N279)
8	<p>I: one semi-circular cold plunge pool in Room B1, one possible semi-circular basin in Room B2, one rectangular and one semi-circular immersion bathtub in Room B4.</p> <p>II: South section: <i>idem</i> in Room 1, addition of a small basin in Room B2, one semi-circular individual immersion bathtub in Room B4, two collective immersion bathtubs in Room B5; North section: a possible rectangular basin in Room A1, one rectangular immersion bathtub in Room A4, two semi-circular immersion bathtubs in Room A5.</p> <p>III: South section: <i>idem</i> and addition of a semi-circular basin (pool?) in Hall B1 and of one semi-circular immersion bathtub in Room B5; North section: two certain and three possible square basins, one small and two large semi-circular basins (pools?) in Room A1, one small and one large rectangular immersion bathtubs in Room A4, two semi-circular and one rectangular immersion bathtubs in Room A5 and two rectangular individual immersion bathtubs in Room A6.</p>
9	<p>9.1. I: one large furnace (E9), supplied from a service room to the north, and heating the hypocausts of Rooms B4 and B3, and likely one or more boiler(s) on its top.</p> <p>II: high-flame furnace (E9) at the intersection of the two sections, to heat four boilers and the hypocausts of Room A4. Supplied with fuel from an underground corridor that runs under B2 and B3 and accessed from the service area D2 via a staircase. The corridor runs probably also under B4 and A3/A6, and is reached via another staircase abutting N of B5. Another furnace south of B5, to heat directly the hypocausts of this room. Another probable high-flame furnace (E8) south of Room A5, supplied from the same corridor under B2, to heat Room A5 and possibly four more boilers.</p> <p>III: <i>idem</i> and addition of a furnace north of A4 and A5, reached from the underground corridor under A2, and probably topped by a boiler. Maybe to replace E8, abandoned? Or to increase the heat in A5?</p> <p>9.2. I–III: hypocausted floors and chimneys cut in the walls of the hot rooms.</p>
10	<p>10.1. I: a well and a <i>sakieh</i> (G2) to the west, supplying Cisterns H1 and H2.</p> <p>II: <i>Sakieh</i> G2 is abandoned, replaced by a new <i>sakieh</i> (G1) to the north.</p> <p>III: <i>idem</i> and Cistern G4 added.</p> <p>10.2. –</p> <p>10.3. I: wastewater of the pool in B1 flushes the latrines located directly to the south; then water drained outside, to the west.</p> <p>II: <i>idem</i> and two new gutters (one probably draining the wastewater from A5 and another one coming from east under B1) leading water into the latrines. Evacuation of the bathtubs of B5 outside, probably into a sewer.</p> <p>III: wastewater from Hall A1 collected into a drain that receives the water of Rooms A5 and B2, and then flushes the latrines of Room B1 before leading the water outside, to the west. The latrines receive also wastewater from the basins of B1. Drainage of the wastewater of Room B5 into a gutter located outside, to the west, heading southwards.</p>
11	<p>11.1. –</p> <p>11.2. Latrines in Court B1 (phases I–III); semi-independent and large latrines (F4) near the entrance of the N section (phase III). Benches in Rooms A0, A1, A3, B0, B1, B3, B4 and several recesses.</p>
12	<p>12.1. Fine architectural elements (columns, capitals), wall painted plaster, fragments of marble slabs found on the floor of some rooms and basins.</p> <p>12.2. KAUFMANN 1910, p. 103ff. MÜLLER-WIENER, ENGEMANN, TRAUT 1966. OLESON 1984, pp. 182–183 (on the <i>sakieh</i>). GROSSMANN 1986, pp. 20–21. NIELSEN 1990, pp. 99, 114–116. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).</p>
13	<p>KAUFMANN 1910, fig. 49 (plan), pls. 41–50 (photos). MÜLLER-WIENER, ENGEMANN, TRAUT 1966, figs. 1, 2a and b, 3 (plans), pl. LXX–LXXII (photos). 70 unpublished photos from the DAI archives, available on the Arachne project (central Object database of the German Archaeological Institute and the Archaeological Institute of the University of Cologne) website. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 3 (typological plate), 4 (schematic plan), 5 (photo).</p>

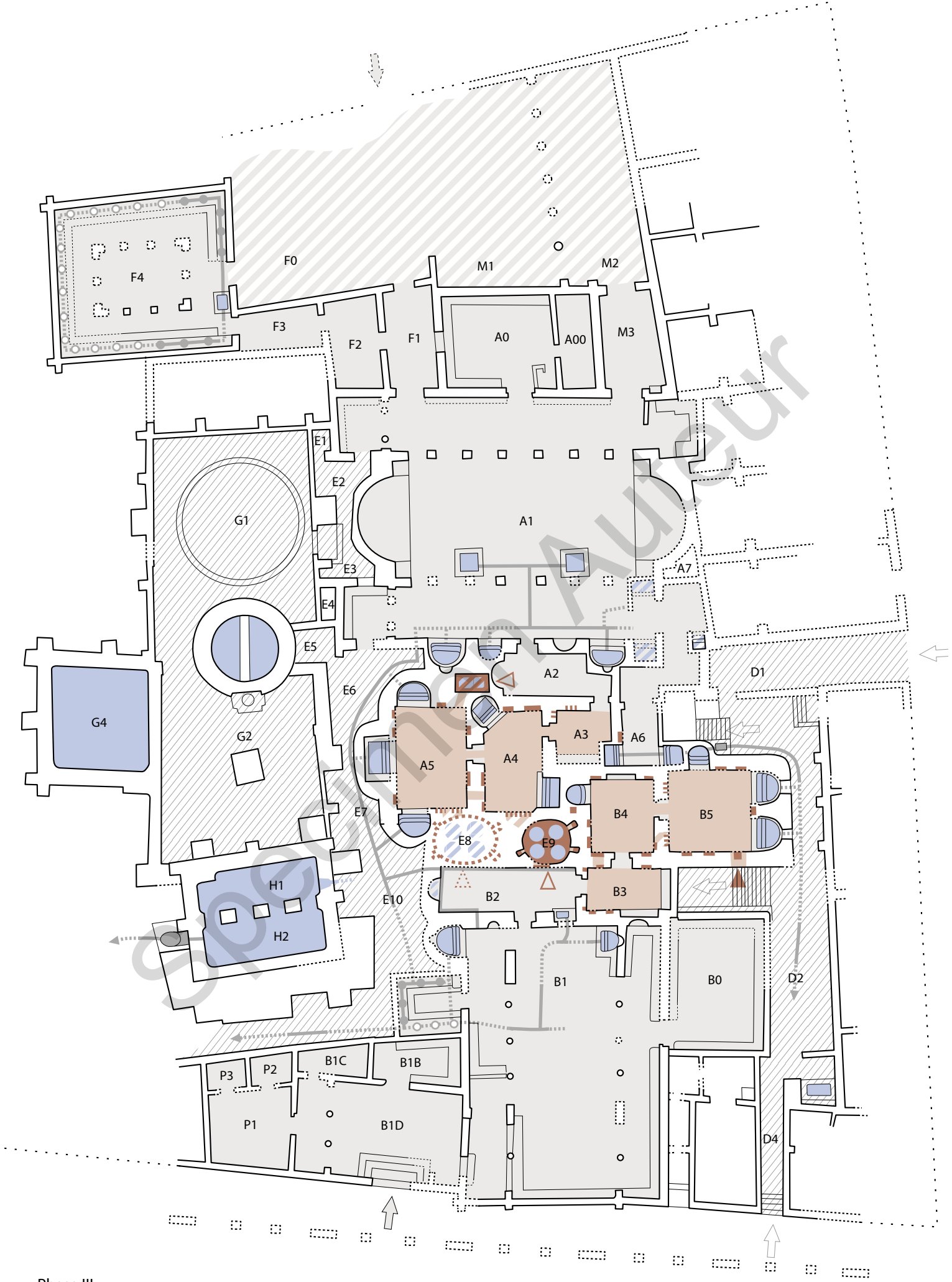


Phase I

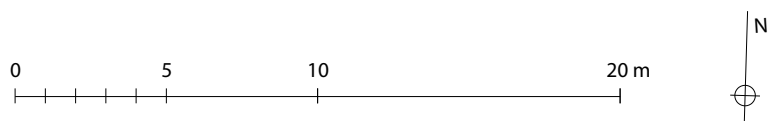




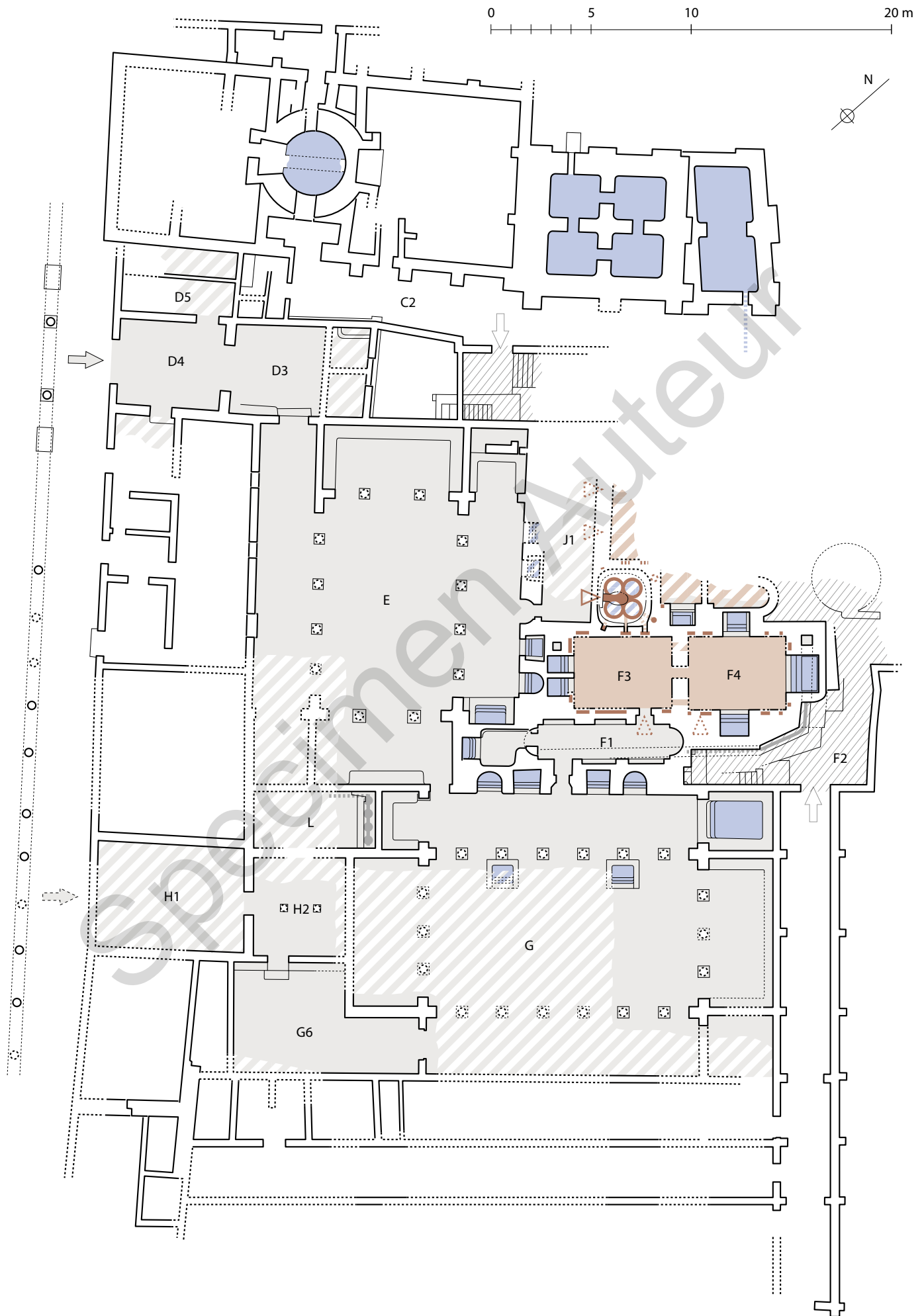
Phase II



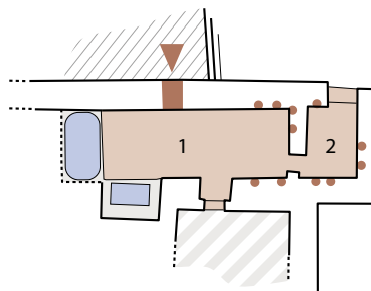
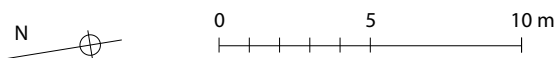
Phase III



Cat. no.	48 (B41)
1	1.1. Abu Mina, North Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°50'36.2" N, 29°39'44.4" E 2.2. In the town, near a street leading to the main church, sometimes called "Palace". 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Discovered in 1905–1907 by C.M. Kaufmann who excavated part of the water system, excavated (not fully) in 1965–1966 by W. Müller-Wiener, some verification by P. Grossmann and J. Kościuk in the 1990–2000s, the north-east rooms still uncovered. 4.2. Visited in November 2007 by Th. Fournet and B. Redon and in May 2015 by M. Vanpeene.
5	About 1500 m ² with the water system section.
6	6.1. Beginning of the 6th century AD (E). 6.2. – 6.3. Second half of the 7th century AD (E: installation of a pottery workshop).
7	7.1. Double baths; North baths: circuit unknown, South baths: angular row type. 7.2. North baths: entrance from the street into Rooms D4 and D3 (cloakroom), leading to colonnaded Court E, fitted with four recesses and serving as cloakroom, <i>frigidarium</i> and <i>palestra</i> . From there, bathers entered the <i>tepidarium</i> J1 and the rest of the hot part (not yet excavated, two or three rooms?). South baths: entrance from the street in Halls H1 and H2, leading to G6 (cloakroom) and Court G (cloakroom, <i>frigidarium</i> and <i>palestra</i>). The latter opens onto Room F1 (<i>tepidarium</i>), F3 and F4 (<i>districtarium/llaconicum</i> and <i>caldarium</i>). The two sections are connected through a door between Courts E and G.
8	North Baths: three and likely five immersion basins in Court E; at least one immersion basins in the heated rooms. South Baths: one cold plunge pool and six basins in Court G, six immersion basins in Rooms F1, F3 and F4.
9	9.1. Central furnace at the intersection of the two baths, reached by underground service corridors (starting from C2 and F2 and running under J1 and F1) and topped by four boilers. Probably several additional small furnaces to heat directly the hot rooms. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and chimneys cut in the walls of the hot rooms (F3, F4).
10	10.1. <i>Sakieh</i> and well, associated with a cluster of six cisterns. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. Wall painted plaster with human figures and geometric patterns. 11.2. Benches in Rooms D3, G6 and recesses of Courts E and G; Latrines (L) east of H2; other latrines likely in north section (in D5? north of D2?).
12	12.1. – 12.2. MÜLLER-WIENER, ENGEMANN, TRAUT 1967, pp. 209–216. MÜLLER-WIENER, GROSSMANN 1967, pp. 458–459. GROSSMANN 1973, pp. 43–44. SCHIOLER 1973, pp. 135–136 (<i>sakieh</i>) OLESON 1984, p. 183 (<i>sakieh</i>). GROSSMANN 1986, pp. 22–23. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	KAUFMANN 1910, pl. 50 (photo). MÜLLER-WIENER, ENGEMANN, TRAUT 1967, fig. 2 (plan), pl. 68–71 (photos). OLESON 1984, fig. 39 (<i>sakieh</i>). GROSSMANN 1986, fig. 7 (plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 3 (typological plate), 4 (schematic plan).

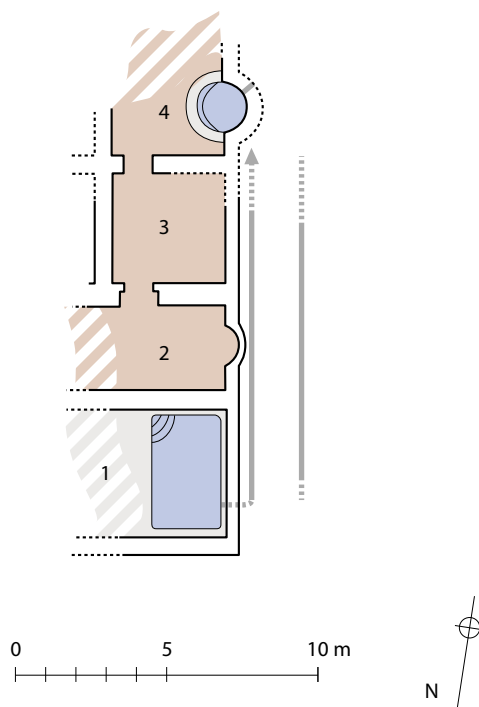


Cat. no.	49 (B325)
1	1.1. Abu Shaʿr 1.2. –
2	2.1. 27°22'10" N, 33°40'57" E 2.2. In the immediate vicinity of the secondary entrance of the fort, to the north. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved (nearly no elevation). 3.2. –
4	4.1. Partially excavated by S. Sidebotham in 1993 (university of Delaware). 4.2. Not visited.
5	At least 75 m ² .
6	6.1. Beginning of the 4th century AD (E: date of the neighbouring fortress). 6.2. – 6.3. Middle or end of the 4th/beginning of the 5th century AD (E: the fortress is abandoned).
7	7.1. – 7.2. Only two hot rooms were unearthed (1, 2). The other rooms (to the west and east) are still under the sands.
8	Two immersion basins in Room 1.
9	9.1. The entrance of a <i>praefurnium</i> is located in the eastern wall of Room 1. 9.2. Rooms 1 and 2 are heated by hypocaust (built with <i>bipedales</i> lying on long cross walls, instead of the usual brick piles); 11 chimneys are inserted in the thickness of their walls.
10	10.1. A well, located about 1 km to the south-west of the fort, supplied the fort and the baths with water. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. SCAIFE 1935, pp. 82–83. REDDÉ, GOLVIN 1987, p. 36. SIDEBOTHAM 1994a, pp. 133–158 SIDEBOTHAM 1994b, pp. 270–272. SIDEBOTHAM, HENSE, NOUWENS 2007, pp. 55–56, 324–325. REDON 2009, pp. 427–428. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	SIDEBOTHAM 1994b, figs. 20–21 (plans), 22–23 (photos). REDON 2009, fig. 7 (standardised plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plan).



Cat. no.	50 (B45, N280)
1	1.1. Alexandria, Great <i>thermae</i> of Kom el-Dikka 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°11'45.0" N, 29°54'14.5" E 2.2. The baths occupy a large insula, along the Via Canopica to the north, near an <i>odeum</i> and several schools (<i>auditoria</i>) of the 5th–7th century AD, to the south. Probably at the centre of the city at the time when operating. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved, except the north-east quarter of the building. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by stages between 1960 and 1985 by the Polish Centre of Archaeology of Warsaw, in particular by W. Kołataj. 4.2. Visited in December 2006 by Th. Fournet and B. Redon with A. Łukaszewicz and G. Majcherek.
5	Nearly 6000 m ² for the bathing part, more than 12.000 m ² for the whole building.
6	6.1. Second half of the 4th century AD (E). 6.2. Two rebuilding phases: II, during the first half of the 5th century AD, and III, during the second half of the 6th century AD (E). 6.3. Beginning of the 7th century AD (E).
7	7.1. I–III: Imperial type: symmetrical plan, but only south circuit is completely unearthed. 7.2. III: entrance from east into the cold rooms that open to the south onto an entrance <i>tepidarium</i> , leading to two intermediary heated rooms and the central <i>caldarium</i> . Exit is via one or two <i>tepidaria</i> , on the axis of symmetry of the building. The north circuit had probably the same layout (but partly destroyed).
8	III: at least one cold plunge pool and four (likely seven) basins in the <i>frigidarium</i> , three basins in the first intermediary hot room, two small basins and one large semi-circular basin in the second one, two rectangular basin and three (likely four) semi-circular and one large circular plunge pool in the <i>caldarium</i> .
9	9.1. Only Phase III is described hereafter. III: intermediary hot rooms, entrance <i>tepidarium</i> , <i>caldarium</i> , exit exedra and annex of the <i>caldarium</i> : one, two or three furnaces in each room, heating the rooms' floors, walls and <i>testudo alvei</i> , oval or square in shape and deeper than the bottom of the hypocaust (= "high-flame furnaces"); <i>caldarium</i> : three oval furnaces to heat hypocaust and walls, and possibly <i>testudo alvei</i> ; five furnaces to heat boilers west of the two <i>sudatoria</i> and the <i>caldarium</i> . 9.2. III: hypocausted floors and chimneys in the thickness of the walls of the hot rooms. In the previous phases, the <i>tubuli</i> were probably used instead of the chimneys.
10	10.1. Cluster of cistern south-east of the baths. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. Many fragments of the walls, windows and floors decoration (painted plaster, marble frames with panes for the windows, marble slabs, fragments of <i>opus sectile</i> mosaic) and elements of architectural decoration (column drums, capitals etc.) found during excavations. 11.2. One and possibly two latrines (one for each circuit) to the west.
12	12.1. – 12.2. KOŁATAJ 1992. MANDERSCHIED 1988, p. 51. NIELSEN 1990, pp. 64, 98, 104, 112–113. THÉBERT 2003, pp. 292–294. FOURNET 2012, p. 242. El-Masekh et al. in this volume; Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	MANDERSCHIED 1988, fig. 20 (plan). NIELSEN 1990, fig. 217 (plan). KOŁATAJ 1992, <i>passim</i> (137 photos, 13 plans, 16 sections, 63 figures). FOURNET 2012, fig. 34. El-Masekh et al. in this volume, fig. 30 (sketch plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 16 (typological plate).

Cat. no.	51 (B71)
1	1.1. Alexandria, beneath the Great <i>thermae</i> of Kom el-Dikka 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°11'45" N, 29°54'14.5" E 2.2. Intersection between the ancient streets R5 and L'α; inside the city walls. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Very well preserved when excavated, currently covered. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Uncovered in 1960, cleared in 1981. Only four rooms of the bath were excavated, the other rooms lie under the great <i>thermae</i> of Kom el-Dikka. 4.2. Not visited.
5	At least 75 m ² .
6	6.1. Early Roman (E). 6.2. – 6.3. Before the second half of the 4th century AD, when the great <i>thermae</i> were built.
7	7.1. – 7.2. Not much of this bath was excavated, but one can still recognize a part of the <i>frigidarium</i> (1) to the north and a group of three connected heated rooms (2–4) to the south.
8	An immersion pool in Room 1, and a circular immersion bathtub in Room 4.
9	9.1. – 9.2. No description but most probably hypocausts in Rooms 2–4.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. The basins were drained via pipes leading to a sewer located outside, running along the west façade. Rodziewicz mentions also latrines in that area but not clear.
11	11.1. Mosaics, sculptures and wall paintings. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. DĄBROWSKI 1966. KOŁODZIEJCZYK 1968. RODZIEWICZ 1991. RODZIEWICZ 2009, pp. 164–165. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	RODZIEWICZ 2009, figs. 1, 12 and 13 (situation plan, ground plan and section). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



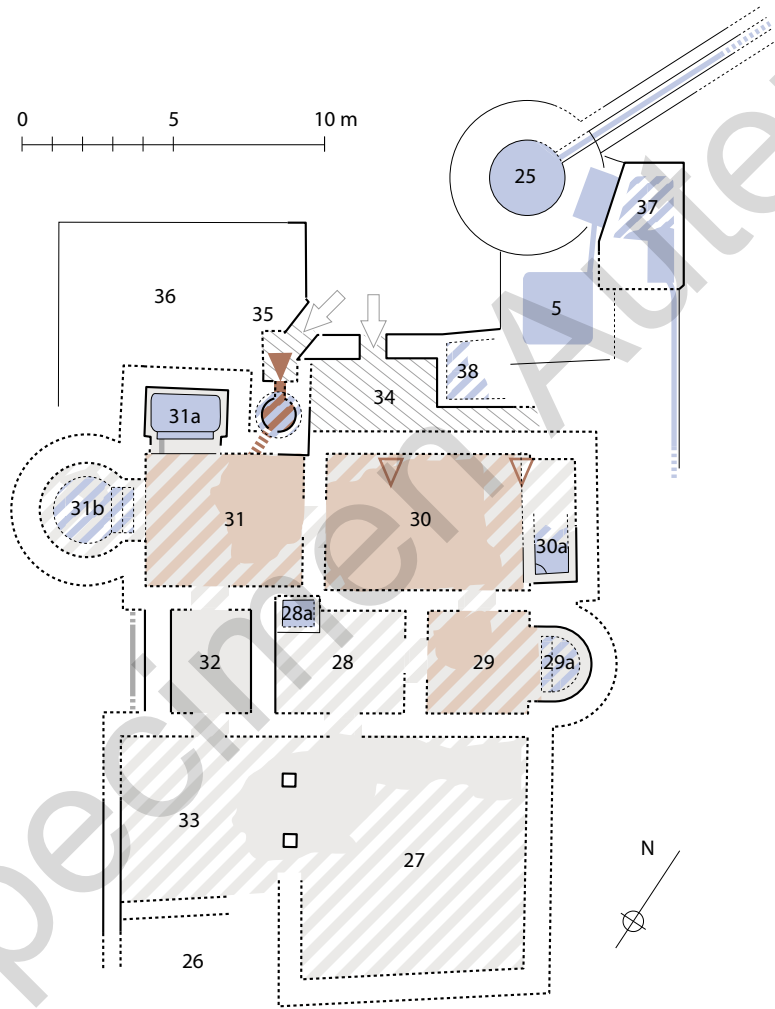
Cat. no.	52 (B115)
1	1.1. Antinooupolis/Sheikh Ibada 1.2. –
2	2.1. 27°48'29.6"N, 30°52'48.6" E 2.2. Along the main N/S street of the city. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Badly preserved at the beginning of the 19th century, currently almost entirely destroyed (except few walls and fragments of columns). 3.2. –
4	4.1. Not excavated; the only documentation left is a sketch plan made by Jomard during the <i>Expédition d'Égypte</i> . 4.2. Visited in October 2011 by B. Redon with R. Pintaudi and P. Grossmann (Italian mission).
5	About 4600 m ² .
6	6.1. Second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD (T, see El-Masekh et al. in this volume). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Imperial type, probable symmetrical plan. 7.2. The sketch made by Jomard shows a row of columns to the north, along the street, probably belonging to a vast entrance hall. At least five other rooms can be restored to the south, probably tepid and hot rooms.
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. <i>P.Köln</i> I, 52 (263 AD). 12.2. <i>Description de l'Égypte</i> 1809, II, 25, § 9, pp. 28–29. El-Masekh et al. in this volume; Fournet, Redon in this volume (b)
13	<i>Description de l'Égypte</i> 1817, IV, pl. 53 (location on general map), 61 (plan). El-Masekh et al. in this volume, fig. 30 (sketch plan).

Cat. no.	53 (B337)
1	1.1. Bakchias / Kom Umm el-Atl 1.2. –
2	2.1. 29°32'24.0" N, 31°00'28.5" E 2.2. South limit of Kom N, very close to an hypothetical water channel. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Partially excavated in 2007–2008 by E. Giorgi (mission of the university of Bologna, led by S. Pernigotti). 4.2. Visited by B. Redon in January 2010.
5	At least 320 m ² (Phase II).
6	6.1. Beginning of the Roman period, maybe reign of Augustus (C, E: coins and statues). 6.2. Enlargement and refurbishment during the reign of Hadrian (E: coins). The final publication restores only two phases for the building but the photos and drawings show more phases. 6.3. Probably 3rd century AD, <i>contra</i> GIORGI 2012, claiming a long period of use, until the end of Antiquity (E: all the material found during the excavations is dated to the 1st–3rd century AD, including the <i>sakieh</i> pots that Giorgi wrongly attributes to the Byzantine period. Furthermore, the main sewer is said to be abandoned in the 3rd century AD).
7	7.1. – 7.2. Unfortunately, the remains were poorly preserved and difficult to understand, and the published descriptions and plans are too confused to trace more precisely the history of the building and it is impossible to draw an acceptable plan for the catalogue. The cold section is located to the east and north (Rooms O, H, A, C) and the hot section to the west (Rooms E, M during an early phase and L during a later phase).
8	One cold basin in Room A, a basin or <i>labrum</i> in the semi-circular <i>exedra</i> of Room E, one large immersion bathtub and a possible second and smaller one (only foundations remain) in Room L. A monolithic basin similar to that of the <i>caldarium</i> of Karanis was found near Room N but not <i>in situ</i> .
9	9.1. A furnace in service Corridor I (entered from N); Giorgi also mentions another furnace south of Room E but it is not certain. 9.2. Hypocausted floors (with rectangular pillars supporting arches) in Rooms L, M and E, chimneys cut in the walls of Rooms E, L and possibly in Room M.
10	10.1. Tank B, north-west of the service area. 10.2. – 10.3. Main sewer along the east façade of the baths.
11	11.1. Mosaic of white and black stone fragments forming geometrical patterns in Room G, wall painted plaster imitating structural decor. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. GIORGI 2012. Redon in this volume.
13	GIORGI 2012, figs. 16–17 (location maps), figs. 20–28, 34–35, 37–54, 57–59, 61–76 (photos), figs. 30–31 (plans), figs. 36, 55–56, 60 (drawings and sections).

Cat. no.	54 (B480)	
1	1.1.	Bubastis / Tell Basta 1
	1.2.	–
2	2.1.	Circa 30°34'24.9" N, 31°30'37.2" E.
	2.2.	North-east of the temple of Pepy I, close to the temple enclosure.
	2.3.	–
3	3.1.	Very poorly preserved.
	3.2.	–
4	4.1.	Partly excavated in 1997 during works on the temple of Pepy I by A. Ashmawy Ali (SCA).
	4.2.	Not visited.
5		Only 6.30 m ² were uncovered.
6	6.1.	Probably Roman or Byzantine (E).
	6.2.	–
	6.3.	–
7	7.1.	–
	7.2.	A sole room unearthed, and a furnace next to it.
8		One large circular basin south of the room.
9	9.1.	–
	9.2.	–
10	10.1.	–
	10.2.	–
	10.3.	–
11	11.1.	–
	11.2.	–
12	12.1.	–
	12.2.	ASHMAWY ALI 2009, pp. 172–173.
13		No plan or photo published.

Cat. no.	55 (B502)
1	1.1. Bubastis / Tell Basta 2 1.2. –
2	2.1. About 30°34'06.5" N, 31°30'59.4" E 2.2. South-east edge of the tell, probably not far from a canal. 2.3. –
3	3.1. – 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 1967 by M. Mohsen (SCA) but unpublished. A two pages report found by A. Ashmawy Ali and published in this volume. 4.2. Not visited.
5	–
6	6.1. Probably Roman or Byzantine (E). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. The description of the remains is scarce and only three rooms and their bathing equipment are shortly described.
8	Six basins (one semi-circular, five rectangular) and one immersion bathtub in the main room; one rectangular basin with three steps in the west room; one rectangular in the north room.
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. A round cistern. 10.2. – 10.3. The basins of north and west rooms are equipped with evacuation ducts; two gutters running north and west of the building.
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. Ashmawy Ali in this volume, unpublished archives of the SCA.
13	No plan or photo published.

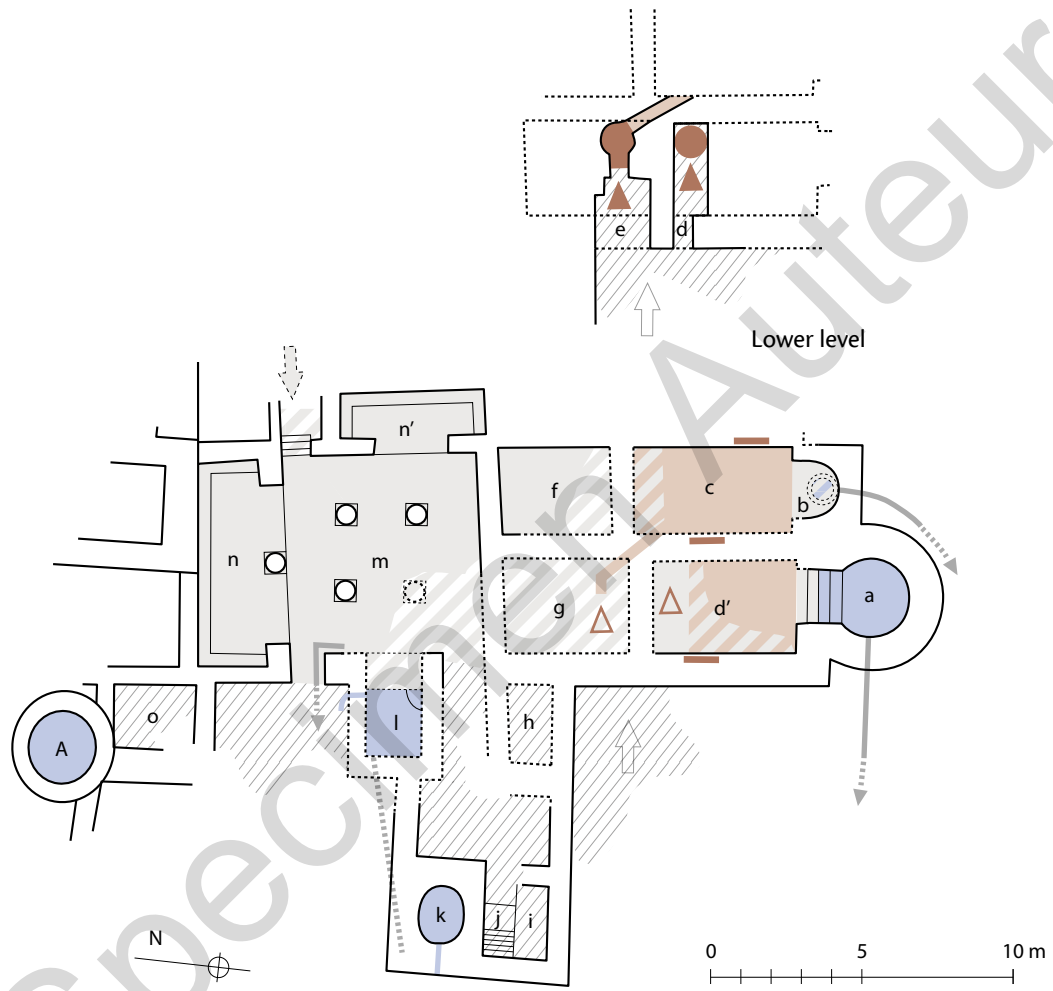
Cat. no.	56 (B498)
1	1.1. Buto / Tell el-Fara'in, North Baths, Roman phase 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°11'56.66" N, 30°44'38.36" E 2.2. Northern limit of the <i>kom</i> , maybe in an industrial area (pottery), 30 m east of a large enclosure wall, 120 m north of the main temple. Built above a Greek bath (see cat. no. 06). 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved when excavated, currently almost entirely vanished, except the foundations of the cold rooms. 3.2. –
4	4.1. First excavated by EES in 1968 and 1969, under the direction of D. Charlesworth. Reassessed between 2008 and 2014 by G. Lecuyot and B. Redon in the frame of the mission of the university of Poitiers (P. Ballet). 4.2. See 4.1.
5	At least 350 m ² .
6	6.1. Second half of the 2nd century AD (E). Built above a Greek bath rebuilt at the beginning of the Roman period (see cat. no. 06). 6.2. Probable remodelling (suggested by the EES excavations) at an unknown date. 6.3. Late 3rd century/early 4th century AD (E).
7	7.1. Probable ring type. 7.2. The plan made by the EES is difficult to interpret, since it gathers data from different phases of construction of the Roman bath. But the parallels with Gherra and Kom el-Dosheh allow the following reconstruction: entrance from south in the entrance Room 26 and Hall 27 (probably cloakroom and <i>frigidarium</i>) leading to Rooms 28 (intermediary room), 29 (<i>tepidarium</i> , indirectly heated), 30 (<i>detrictarium/llaconicum</i>) and 31 (<i>caldarium</i>). Exit through an exit <i>tepidarium</i> (32) leading to Room 33 and Entrance 26.
8	One basin in Room 28, one semi-circular immersion bathtub in Room 29, one square basin in Room 30, one circular and one rectangular bathtubs in Room 31.
9	9.1. A furnace topped with a boiler north of Room 31, and two additional furnaces north and east of Room 30 (the latter reuses the furnace of the previous phase: see cat. no. 06). Accessed from north (service Rooms 34 and 35). 9.2. Hypocausted floors in Rooms 29, 30 and 31. Two fragments of <i>tubuli</i> found in the debris during the excavations of the north furnace in 2010.
10	10.1. One large rectangular tank (5), connected with a reservoir (25), supplied by a channel (leading to a probable <i>sakieh</i> visible during geophysics survey to the north-west). Two other possible tanks (37, 38). 10.2. – 10.3. A drain south of Room 31, probably collecting the wastewater of 31a and 31b.
11	11.1. Multi-coloured stone chips pavement in Room 33. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. CHARLESWORTH 1969. CHARLESWORTH 1970. LECUYOT, REDON 2011, LECUYOT, REDON 2014. REDON, LECUYOT 2012. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	Unpublished archives of the EES and of P. French (photos). CHARLESWORTH 1969, fig. 2 (plan), pl. V.2 (photo). CHARLESWORTH 1970, figs. 1, 4 (plans), figs. 28.2, 29.2, 30.1–2 (photos). LECUYOT, REDON 2011, fig. 10 (photo). LECUYOT, REDON 2014, figs. 1 (plan), 2 (photo). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 17 (typological plate).



Phase III

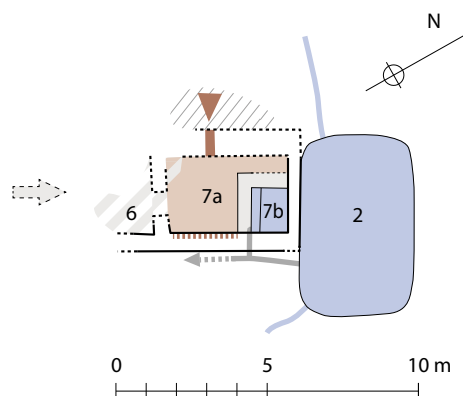
Cat. no.	57 (B474)
1	1.1. Canopus/Abukir, Roman Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°18'26.9" N, 30°02'52.6" E 2.2. East Abukir, south of the Tewfikieh fort, at the sea's edge, near a tank. 2.3. –
3	3.1. At the time of E. Breccia, a part of the building has fallen down into the sea. Today the ruins are visible on satellite views, but they are apparently very poorly preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Not excavated, only briefly (and roughly) described by E. Breccia. 4.2. Not visited (military area)
5	About 400 m ² .
6	6.1. – 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. The description of the remains is not detailed enough to reconstruct the bathing circuit.
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. BRECCIA 1926, pp. 35–36.
13	BRECCIA 1926, pl. 2 (location), 8.1 (photo).

Cat. no.	58 (B331)
1	1.1. Clysma/Suez, West Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 29°58'29" N, 32°33'13" E (coordinates of the site) 2.2. On the ruins of the Ptolemaic enclosure. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Badly preserved when excavated, in particular the western part, partly vanished. Currently probably destroyed. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by B. Bruyère (IFAO) in 1931. 4.2. Not visited.
5	At least 340 m ² .
6	6.1. Roman or more likely Byzantine period (T; E: all the material found during the excavations is Late Roman, dated to the 4th/5th century AD or even later). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Possible angular row type. 7.2. Entrance from east in Room m, an entrance hall/ <i>frigidarium</i> with four columns, equipped with two <i>apodyteria</i> with benches (n and n'). The passages between the cold and the hot section and inside this section are badly preserved. The bathers had access first to Room g and f (tepid rooms), that probably opens onto two hot rooms located south (c, <i>destrictarium/laconicum</i> and d', <i>caldarium</i>).
8	A square cold plunge pool (l) in Room m; a <i>labrum</i> in Room c; a large circular immersion basin in Room d'.
9	9.1. According to Bruyère, seven furnaces operated together to heat the baths; according to us, only the furnaces d and e are linked with the baths. They heat directly Rooms c and d'. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and <i>tubuli</i> in the walls of Rooms c and d'.
10	10.1. Lead pipes supply Pool l and Basin a. Bruyère thought that Basin k was an immersion basin, but it is more likely a tank that seems to be supplied with water by a device (<i>sakieb?</i> Bruyère evokes a water pump?) located south-west, via a lead pipe (unpublished report). 10.2. – 10.3. The wastewater of Basin a and <i>labrum</i> b is evacuated by pipes probably leading to a gutter located further west. The wastewater of Pool l and Room m is drained in a gutter running under the floor of Room m, heading west.
11	11.1. The floors of Rooms c and d' and the three steps of Basin a are made with marble slabs; stucco fragments belonging to windows found in Room m. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. BRUYÈRE 1966, pp. 72–75. Unpublished excavation book (IFAO, archives Bruyère). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	BRUYÈRE 1966, pls. 6–8 (photos), 21 (plan and section). Unpublished drawings (IFAO, archives Bruyère). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 17 (typological plate).

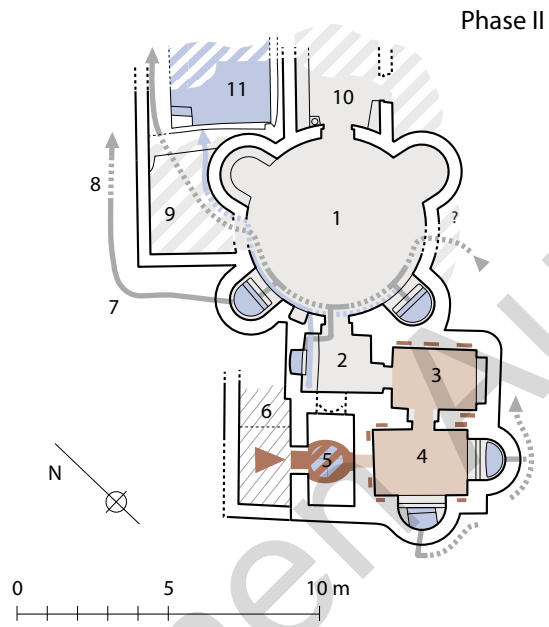


Cat. no.	59 (B339)
1	1.1. Clysma/Suez, South-East Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 29°58'29" N, 32°33'13" E (coordinates of the site) 2.2. Near the Great cistern R. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved when excavated; currently probably destroyed. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 1932 by B. Bruyère (IFAO) who gives only a quick description of the building. 4.2. Not visited.
5	Maximum 50 m ² .
6	6.1. – 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. Probably private baths belonging to a villa (as shown by the “plan général” of Bruyère).
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. Circular pillars of a hypocausted room are visible in the pictures of Bruyère.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. BRUYÈRE 1966, p. 75.
13	BRUYÈRE 1966, “plan général” (location), pl. 13–14 (photos).

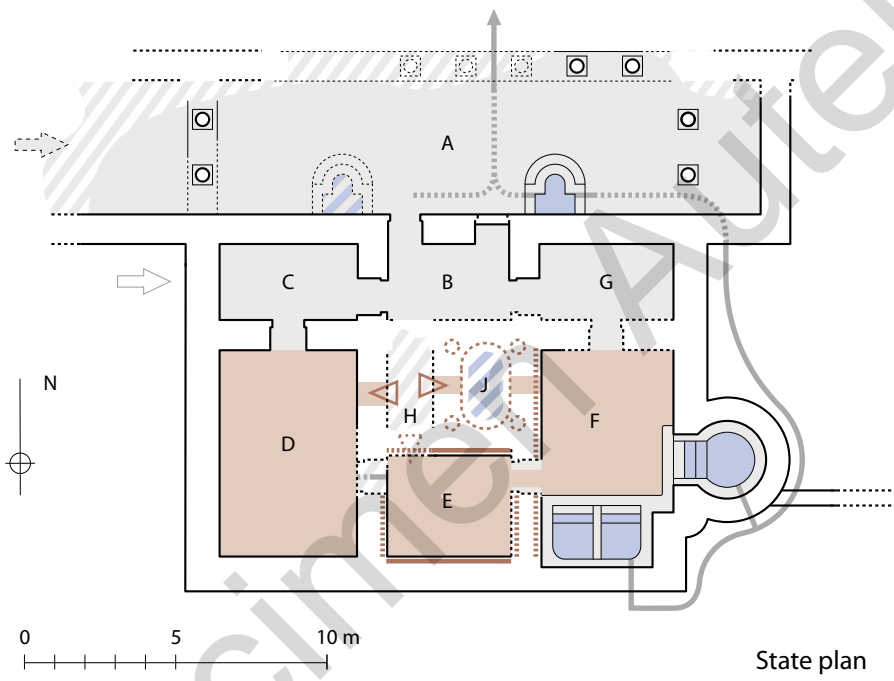
Cat. no.	60 (B328)	
1	1.1.	Didymoi / Khasm el-Menih
	1.2.	–
2	2.1.	25°45'15.9"N, 33°23'41.7" E
	2.2.	In the Roman fort, near the main tank and the entrance.
	2.3.	–
3	3.1.	Poorly preserved.
	3.2.	–
4	4.1.	Excavated by M. Reddé, in the frame of the French mission led by H. Cuvigny (IFAO, MAE).
	4.2.	Not visited.
5		At least 25 m ² .
6	6.1.	Last quarter of the 1st century AD (E: date of the construction of the fort).
	6.2.	–
	6.3.	–
7	7.1.	–
	7.2.	At least one hot room (7a) and a possible cloakroom to the south (6).
8		In Room 7a, an immersion bathtub (7b).
9	9.1.	Furnace west of Room 7a.
	9.2.	Hypocausts with pillars and heated wall in Room 7a.
10	10.1.	A large tank (2) probably supplied the baths with water.
	10.2.	–
	10.3.	–
11	11.1.	–
	11.2.	–
12	12.1.	–
	12.2.	REDDÉ 2009, pp. 214–215. REDON 2009. REDDÉ 2011. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13		REDDÉ 2009, figs. 7–8 (plans), 9 (photo). REDON 2009, fig. 12g (location). REDDÉ 2011, figs. 36, 57–58 (plans), figs. 43, 58–62 (photos). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



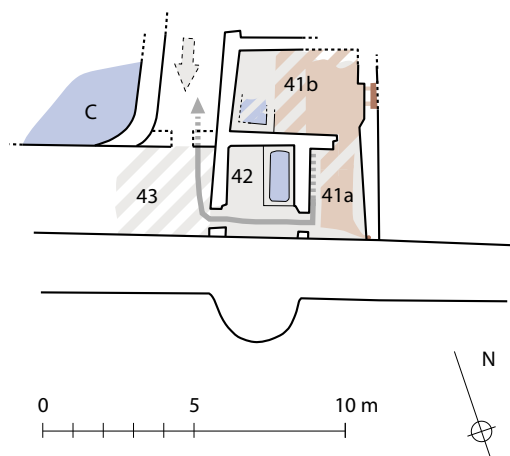
Cat. no.	61 (B06)
1	1.1. 'Ezbet Fath'allah 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°54'28" N, 29°34'03.3" E 2.2. The ancient settlement that once stood near the baths has disappeared, except a large building with pillars to the south-east. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved when excavated (walls preserved up to 2 m). 3.2. –
4	4.1. Found during the second half of the 20th century, partly excavated during one season by the SCA and Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria at an unknown date. The north-east part of the baths is not entirely unearthed. 4.2. Cleared and surveyed by M. El-Amouri, Th. Fournet and B. Redon in November 2007, under the direction of A. Abd el-Fattah and M. Seif el-Din (Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria). 5 6 At least 170 m ² . Cold part: c. 75 m ² ; hot part: c. 45 m ² .
6	6.1. 6th century AD? (E: pottery; T). 6.2. II: Many traces of refurbishment (in particular the wall plaster) and remodelling (blocking of a door between 2 and 5, building of a bench in the north-east niche of Room 1, building of Tank 12 along the south-east wall of Room 4) at an unknown date (and possibly not contemporaneous). 6.3. 7th century AD (E: pottery).
7	7.1. I: ? II: angular row type. 7.2. I: Entrance from north-east (partly covered) in Room 10, a probable <i>apodyterium</i> . It gives access to a large circular hall (1) with four niches, acting also as a <i>frigidarium</i> . It opens north-west onto Room 9 that leads to the cold plunge pool 11. To the south-west, it gives access to a small square and non-heated room (2) that leads to two successive hypocausted rooms (3: <i>destrictarium-laconicum</i> , 4: <i>caldarium</i>). It may also open into Room 5 (of unknown function). II: <i>idem</i> but the passage between Rooms 2 and 5 is blocked and Room 5 hosts the furnace and boiler.
8	I and II: a cold plunge pool (11); two basins (for individual immersion) in two of the four niches of Room 1, one individual square basin in Room 2, two individual immersion basins in Room 4.
9	9.1. I: ? II: oval furnace in Room 5 accessed from Service Corridor 6, more than 1.65 m below the circulation level of Room 4. 9.2. I: ? II: the furnace heats directly the hypocaust of Room 4 and indirectly that of Room 3. The two rooms have also many chimneys inserted in the thickness of their walls.
10	10.1. I: ? II: possible tank east of Room 4; a probable <i>sakieh</i> to the south-west (numerous <i>sakieh</i> -pots found during excavations). 10.2. – 10.3. I and II: the wastewater of Room 1 is drained via a semi-circular gutter running under its floor; it collects also water from Room 2. It leads water north, and collects water from Pool 11. An overflow outlet in the SW basin of Room 1 leads its wastewater to a gutter running west of Room 9. The basins of Room 4 are drained outside, probably into a gutter running along its outside façade, maybe connected to the cold rooms' one.
11	11.1. Painted plaster in Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 (red motives on white background); marble slabs pavement in Room 1 and basin of Room 2. 11.2. Benches in Rooms 3 and 10.
12	12.1. – 12.2. ABD EL-FATTAH, SEIF EL-DIN et al. 2009. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	ABD EL-FATTAH, SEIF EL-DIN et al. 2009, figs. 1, 3, 11 (plans), figs. 2, 4–10 (photos). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 3 (typological plate), 4 (comparative plate), 8, 9, 12 (photos).



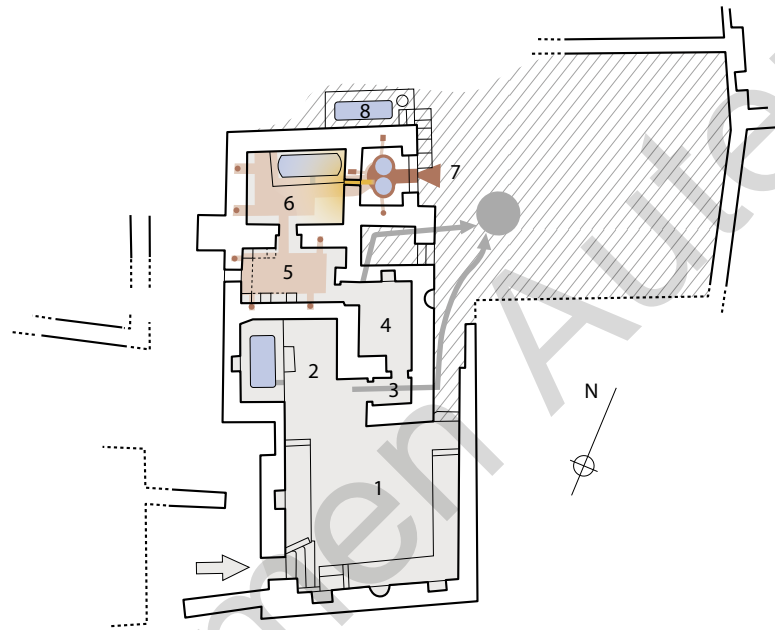
Cat. no.	62 (B477)
1	1.1. Gherra/Mahemdeyya 1.2. –
2	2.1. Circa 31°03'26.8"N, 32°40'42.0"E (coordinates of the site) 2.2. Near the seashore, western limit of the town, east of four Roman and Byzantine necropolis. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fully excavated by J. Clédat in 1909 and 1910. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Well preserved when excavated; current state unknown but probably destroyed (not visible on satellite view). 4.2. Not visited.
5	About 350 m ² .
6	6.1. Probably Byzantine (E: the unpublished material, lamps, pottery and objects in bone, is mainly attributable to that period). 6.2. Remodelling at an unknown date (blocking of a door in Room B, blocking of the door between Rooms D and E). 6.3. –
7	7.1. I: probably semi-symmetrical plan, ring type. II: unknown. 7.2. I: Entrance from west in a colonnaded hall (A: cloakroom/ <i>frigidarium</i>), leading to distribution Room B. For there, the bathers entered Room C (entry <i>tepidarium</i>), D (<i>tepidarium</i>), E (<i>laconicum/destriactarium</i>) and F, before going back to Room G (exit <i>tepidarium</i>) and B. II: a door is blocked between Rooms D and E and the circuit unknown at that time.
8	I and II: one and possibly two (for symmetry) basin or fountain in Room A; one rectangular pool separated into two parts and one circular pool in Room F.
9	9.1. I and II: central furnace (J) probably heating several boilers and the hypocausts of Room F; another small furnace to heat Room D and a possible third one for Room E. All reached from an underground service corridor (H) running under C and B. 9.2. Hypocausted floors in Rooms D, E and F, <i>tubuli</i> in Room E (and probably in Rooms D and F).
10	10.1. A possible <i>sakieh</i> , well and tanks south of the baths. 10.2. – 10.3. Evacuation of the basins of Room F outside, in a gutter passing afterwards under Room A and leading the wastewater to the north.
11	11.1. Marble slabs found during excavations, for the floors and maybe the walls. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. CLÉDAT 1905, pp. 604–605. CLÉDAT 1909, pp. 770–771. MEURICE 2014, pp. 173, 175, 177. Unpublished archives of Clédat (Louvre Museum, département des antiquités égyptiennes, E 27427). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	MEURICE 2014, figs. 78–79 (photos). Unpublished archives of Clédat (36 photos). No plan published: here schematic plan after description and photos by Clédat. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 4 (comparative plate), 17 (typological plate).



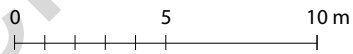
Cat. no.	63 (B329)
1	1.1. Iovis / Abu Qurayyah 1.2. –
2	2.1. 25°12'51.4" N, 34°02'02.8" E 2.2. South-western corner of the fortress, near tanks. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved when discovered, currently badly preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 2008 by M. Reddé, in the frame of the French mission led by H. Cuvigny (IFAO, MAE). 4.2. Visited in January 2011 by B. Redon.
5	About 48 m ² .
6	6.1. Beginning of the 2nd century AD (E). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Angular row type. 7.2. Entrance from north, leading to three successive rectangular rooms, the first one being a cloak-room (43), opening onto a cold room (42) and two hot rooms (41a and b).
8	A bathtub in Room 42 and a possible one (or a basin) in Room 41b.
9	9.1. The furnace has not been found but it was probably located north-east of Rooms 41a and b. 9.2. Rooms 41a and b heated by a hypocaust system; a chimney in Room 41a and a heated wall in Room 41b.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. A pipe led the wastewater from Room 41a outside Room 43.
11	11.1. – 11.2. Glass window fragments found during the excavations.
12	12.1. – 12.2. REDDÉ 2009, pp. 214–215. REDON 2009. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	REDDÉ 2009, figs. 11 (plan), 10 and 12 (photo). REDON 2009, fig. 4 (standardised plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



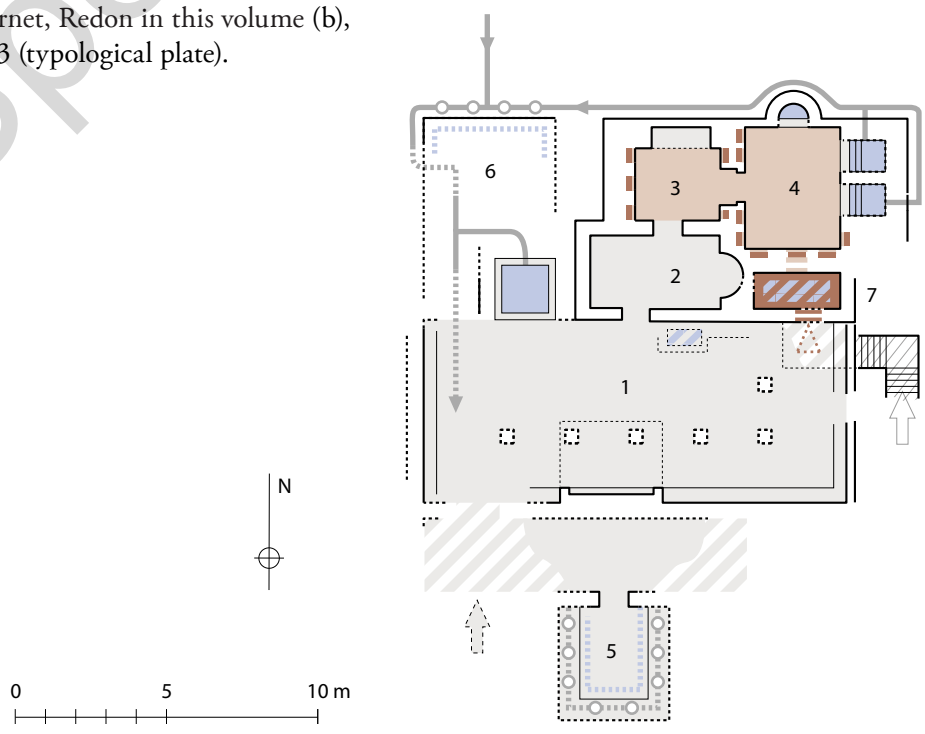
Cat. no.	64 (B133, N282)
1	1.1. Karanis / Kōm Aushim
	1.2. –
2	2.1. 29°31'12.6" N, 30°54'10.2" E
	2.2. About 40 m north of the Soxis temple, near an east-west street, between two houses.
	2.3. –
3	3.1. Very well preserved when discovered; currently well preserved and restored.
	3.2. –
4	4.1. Fully excavated in 1972 by S.A.A el-Nassery (SCA) and G. Wagner (IFAO), architectural survey in 1976 by G. Castel (IFAO).
	4.2. Visited in January 2010 by B. Redon.
5	120 m ² , c. 200 m ² with the service area.
6	6.1. –
	6.2. Remodelling is evidenced (opening of a corridor between the cold room and the intermediary room) but no chronology can be asserted to the different phases of occupation. Last occupation: fourth or 5th century AD (E: architecture and decoration; a fragment of a lintel of wood is dated to the 6th century AD by C14). Nielsen postulates an earlier date (1st century AD) based on typology but not convincing.
	6.3. –
7	7.1. Linear row type.
	7.2. Entrance from south-west in Room 1 equipped with benches (<i>apodyterium</i>). It opens onto Room 2 (<i>frigidarium?</i>) and Corridor 3 leading to the intermediary Room 4 (<i>tepidarium?</i>). From there, one enters the two successive heated Rooms 5 and 6 (a <i>laconicum</i> equipped with benches and a <i>caldarium?</i>)
8	One individual immersion bathtub in Room 2 (in red bricks) and another one in the Room 6 (in limestone).
9	9.1. Hypocausted floors and chimneys in the thickness of the walls of Rooms 5 and 6. Small opening (ceramic pipe) between the upper part of the boiler (under the vault) and Room 6: steam duct.
	9.2. Furnace 7 east of Room 6, topped by two caldrons (traces preserved above the firing chamber). Accessed from the service area (entered from Room 1).
10	10.1. A water reservoir (8) near the furnace.
	10.2. –
	10.3. A sump gathers all the wastewater of the building coming from two gutters: one from Room 2, the other from Room 4.
11	11.1. The semi-dome of Room 2 is painted with vine leaves and bunches of grapes motives.
	11.2. –
12	12.1. –
	12.2. EL-NASSERY, WAGNER, CASTEL 1976. NIELSEN 1990, pp. 14, 23, 64, 98–99, 101, 114. YEGÜL 1992, p. 236. CASTEL 2009.
13	Fournet, Redon in this volume (b). EL-NASSERY, WAGNER, CASTEL 1976 (14 plans and 49 photos). NIELSEN 1990, fig. 211 (plan). YEGÜL 1992, fig. 27 (plan). CASTEL 2009, figs. 1–5, 21–55 (photos), 6–20 (plans). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 4 (comparative plate), 19 (typological plate).



State plan

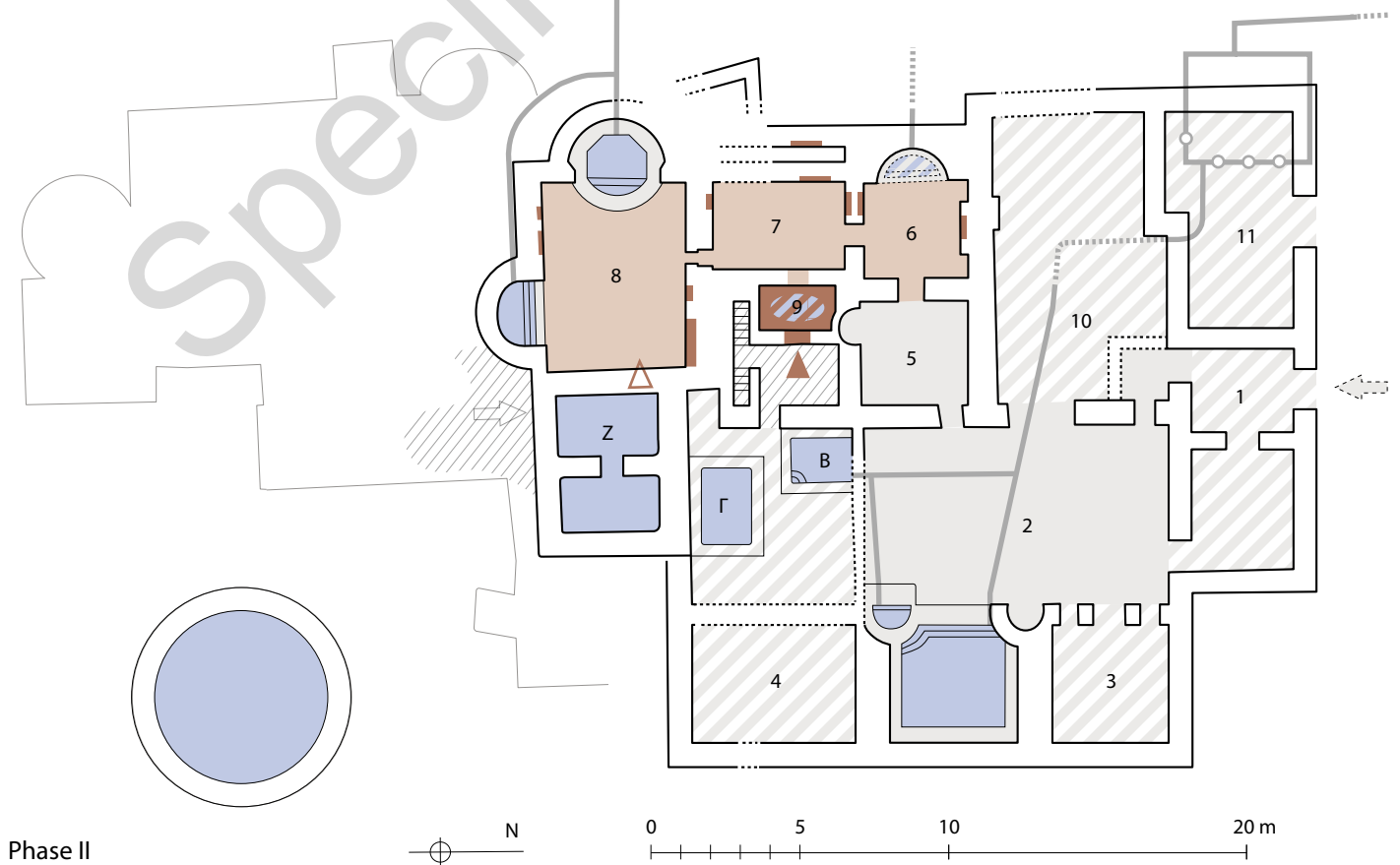
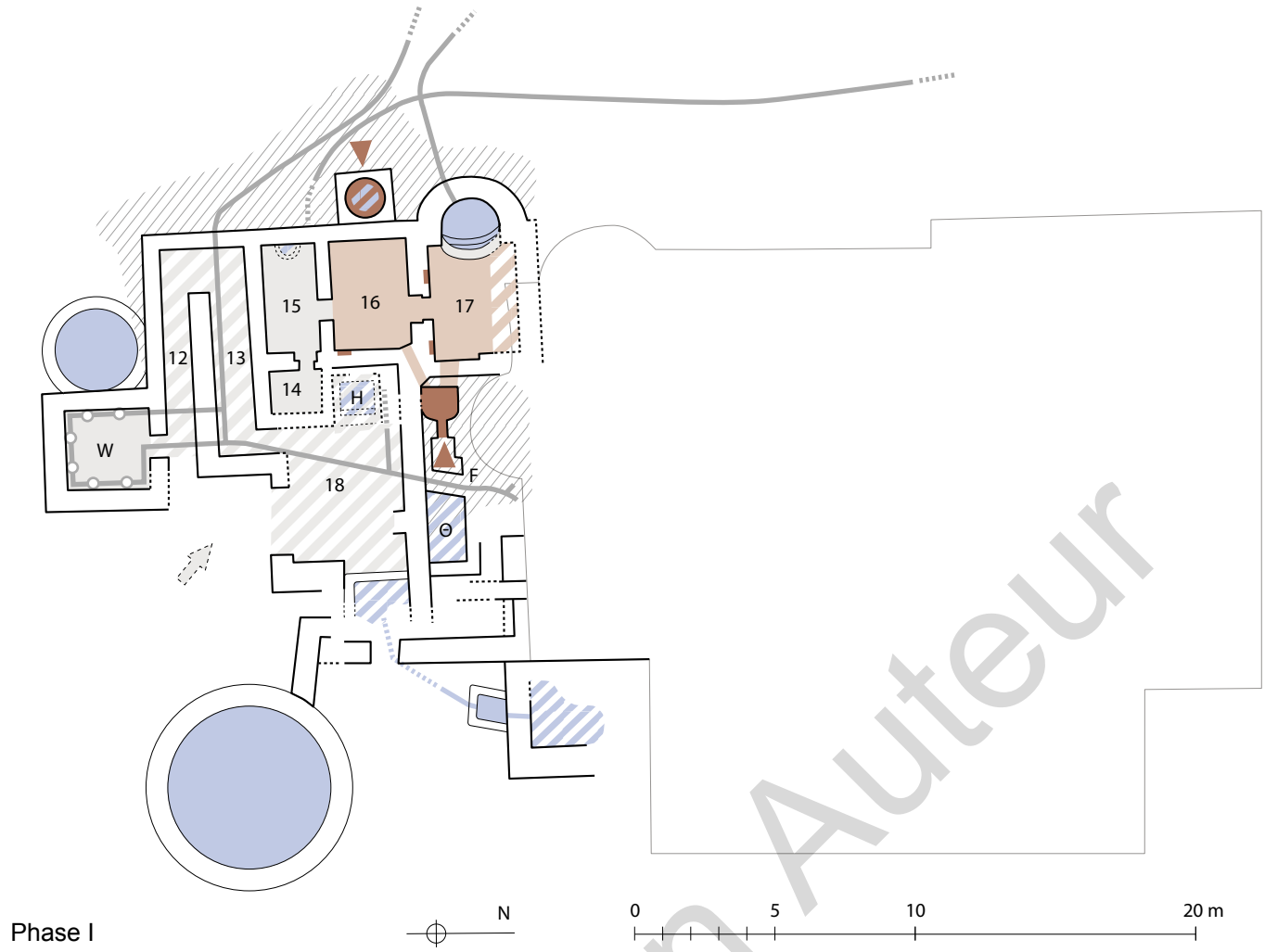


Cat. no.	65 (B40)
1	1.1. Karm Kandara / Tabet Kandara 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°53'47.9" N, 29°52'24.1" E 2.2. – 2.3. Probably belonged, together with two wineries found in the vicinity, to a rich <i>villa rustica</i> .
3	3.1. Well preserved when discovered, currently protected by the SCA. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Found by the SCA during rescue excavations in the 1990s. 4.2. Not visited.
5	At least 280 m ² .
6	6.1. Late Roman/Byzantine period (T, E: surface pottery). 6.2. At least one remodelling at an unknown date: destruction of a basin in Room 1. 6.3. –
7	7.1. Angular row type. 7.2. Probable entrance from south-west into a first hall that opens south into Latrines 5, and north into Hall 1 (main open-air columned courtyard, also acting as <i>frigidarium</i> and cloakroom). It gives access north to the hot section and north-west to a section yet difficult to understand (maybe other latrines?). The hot section starts with an unheated room (2, <i>tepidarium</i>) equipped with a semi-circular niche. It leads to two successive hot rooms (3 and 4).
8	Large immersion pool in Room 1 (traces of a second one were found); three immersion basins (one semi-circular, two rectangular) in Room 4.
9	9.1. Underground Furnace 7 located S of Room 4, accessed by a staircase west of Room 1. It was probably topped by a boiler. 9.2. Hypocausted floors, <i>tubuli</i> and chimneys in Rooms 3 and 4.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. The main sewer leads west the wastewater of Room 4's basins along the external wall to possible latrines. From there, the sewer leads south and receives also the wastewater of the pool of Room 1.
11	11.1. – 11.2. Benches in Hall 1 and Room 3; Marble slabs in Latrines 5 and Hall 1 in its first phase.
12	12.1. – 12.2. ABDEL FATTAH, ABDEL RAZEQ 2008. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	ABDEL FATTAH, ABDEL RAZEQ 2008, fig. 17 (plan), figs. 18–25 (photos). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 3 (typological plate).



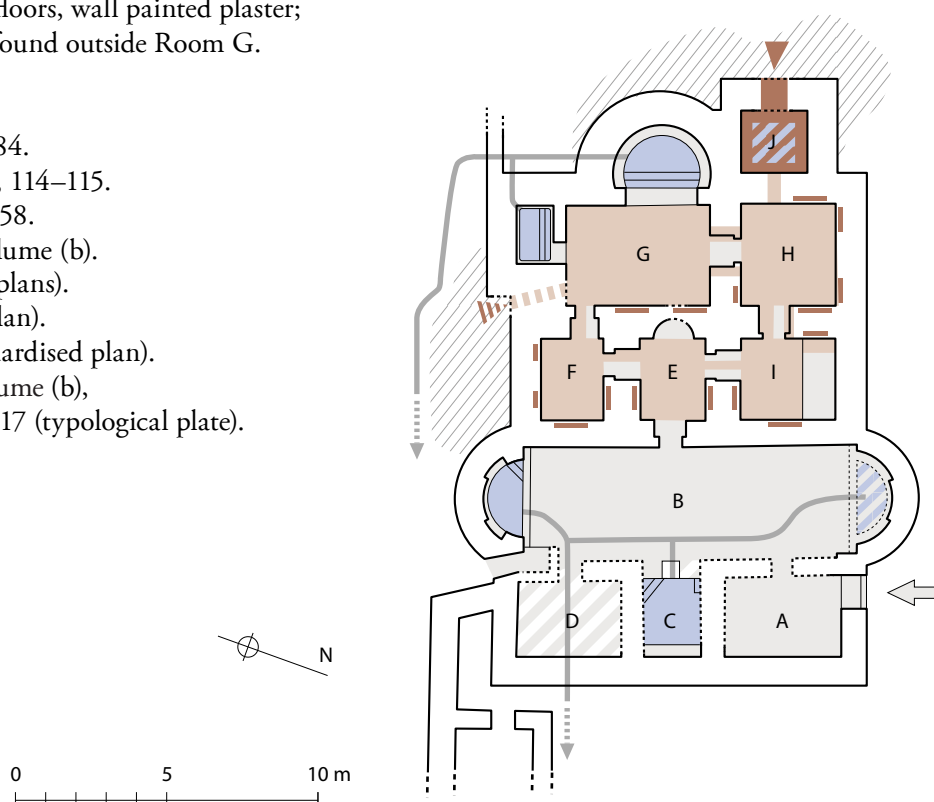
Cat. no.	66 (B504)
1	1.1. Kellis / Ismant el-Kharab 1.2. –
2	2.1. 25°30'55.80" N, 29°5'42.90" E 2.2. South-west of area A, near a canal, south-east of the main temple complex, at the intersection of E/W and N/S streets. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Unknown (not excavated so far). 3.2. –
4	4.1. Preliminary work conducted by C. Hope in 2013: survey and magnetometry, no excavations yet. 4.2. Not visited.
5	About 500 m ² .
6	6.1. Roman or Early Byzantine period (C: the site is occupied between the 1st–2nd and the 4th–5th centuries AD). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. Entrance from north (colonnaded street) in an entrance room. Cold part (east): colonnaded courtyard (18 × 4–5 m); hot part (west): rectangle of 20 × 30 m divided into three or four main rooms (?) equipped with semi-circular basins or apses.
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. <i>Tubuli</i> inserted in the walls.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. Notice online: http://artsonline.monash.edu.au/ancient-kellis/bath-house/
13	Two maps online: magnetometry images and structural plan overlay; interpretational map of the magnetometry image (http://artsonline.monash.edu.au/ancient-kellis/bath-house/)

Cat. no.	67 (B332, N283)
1	1.1. Kom el-Ahmar 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°09'40"N, 30°26'51" E 2.2. – 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved when excavated, currently poorly preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by el-Khachab in 1942 (SCA). 4.2. Visited in November 2011 by Th. Fournet and B. Redon with M. Kenawi.
5	At least 445 m ² , with around 75 m ² for the South baths and 370 m ² for the North baths.
6	6.1. The previous studies of this bath interpreted it as a double bath. However, the level difference between the two sections is more than two meters, which likely indicates two distinct phases. Phase I (South baths) is possibly dated to Early Empire (E: mosaics). 6.2. II: the North baths are built, on a larger scale, when the South baths are abandoned, probably during the Byzantine period (T). Inside each phase, many changes and superposition indicating two long occupation phases: in South section, many transformations of Room 18; in north section, transformation of Latrines 11, filling of Basin Γ and probable refurbishment of Room 7. 6.3. –
7	7.1. I and II: angular row type. 7.2. Both baths are very similar, and despite the lack of information, their plan can be reconstructed as follows: Entrance in small rooms leading to the latrines (11, west) and to an open-air court (2, maybe 18) acting as cloakrooms and <i>frigidaria</i> . From there, access to distribution rooms (5, 14–15) leading to the hot part (6–8, 16–17).
8	I: an hypothetical cold plunge pool and a possible basin (H) in Room 18, a probable <i>labrum</i> in Room 15 (location indicated by the floor mosaic) and one circular immersion basin in Room 17. II: one cold plunge pool and two basins (one rectangular, one semi-circular) in Room 2, a semi-circular basin in Room 6, a diamond-shape and a semi-circular basins in Room 8.
9	9.1. I: large Furnace F reached from an underground service corridor and an additional furnace north of Room 16, probably topped by a boiler. II: a large furnace topped by a boiler (9) S of Room 7, an additional one south of Room 8, accessed from the same service corridor. 9.2. Hypocausted floors, chimneys and <i>tubuli</i> in the walls of Rooms 16–18 and 6–8.
10	10.1. I: two wells (maybe not contemporaneous). II: the largest well still in use?, and a probable <i>sakieh</i> connected with a tank (Z). 10.2. Lead pipes connected with the boilers. 10.3. I and II: many pipes for the drainage of the basins, leading the wastewater into the latrines and/or outside, toward west.
11	11.1. Two Early Empire style mosaic found in south baths (Rooms 14 and 15: see EL-KHACHAB 1949, fig. 1). 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. EL-KHACHAB 1949, pp. 35–56. NIELSEN 1990, pp. 98, 114. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	EL-KHACHAB 1949, plans 2 and 3, pls. VIII–IX (photos). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



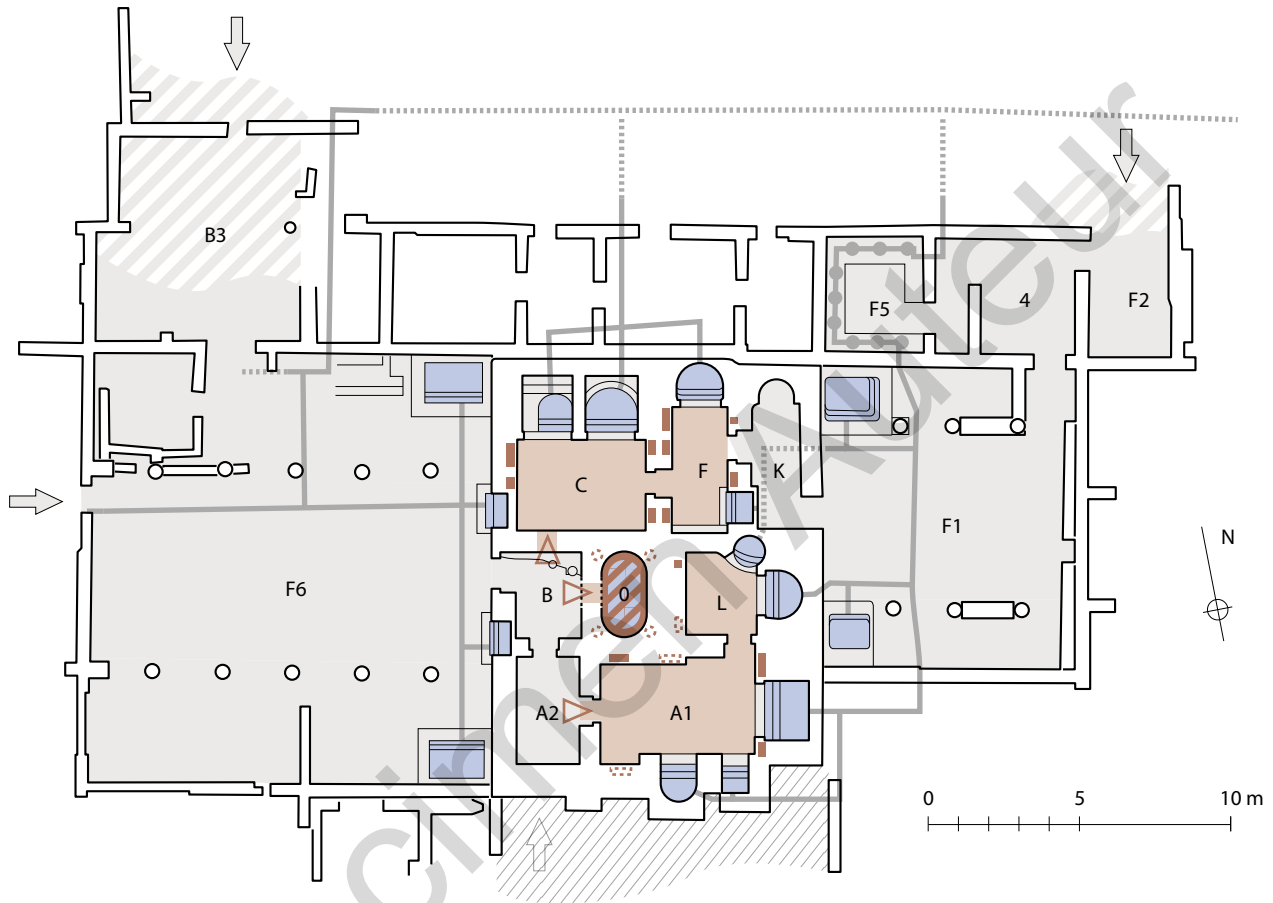
Cat. no. 68 (B38, N284)

- 1 1.1. Kom el-Dosheh
1.2. –
- 2 2.1. 30°55'52" E, 30°18'32" N (approximate coordinates of the site)
2.2. –
2.3. –
- 3 3.1. Fairly well preserved (up to 2,50 m from the foundations to the top of the preserved walls) when excavated, currently destroyed.
3.2. –
- 4 4.1. Excavated in 1911 by G. Daressy (SCA).
4.2. Not visited.
- 5 About 300 m².
- 6 6.1. Probably Byzantine (T, E: according to Daressy, the entire *kom* is Byzantine. A coin of Justin I (518–527) found during excavations seems to confirm this dating).
6.2. –
6.3. –
- 7 7.1. Semi-symmetrical plan, ring type.
7.2. The main entrance is likely in the north corner. It gives access to a rectangular room (A) opened into the large oblong Hall B, acting as a *frigidarium*. A possible *apodyterium* or less likely latrines (wastewater goes through this room, but no peripheral channel is mentioned) is located in the opposite corner (Room D), near a secondary entrance. The bathers entered the hot section from Room B in Room E (axial entry and exit *tepidarium*) and then followed a ring circuit passing through Rooms I (*destrictarium/laconicum*), H (steam room), G (*caldarium*) and F (exit *tepidarium*) before coming back to Rooms E and B.
- 8 Three cold plunge pools (two semi-circular and one square) in Room B; one rectangular individual basin and one semi-circular pool in Room G.
- 9 9.1. Furnace J, heating directly Room H. Another furnace has to be reconstructed, to heat directly the hottest room of the baths (Room G): possibly in its east corner, where Daressy drew a lack in the wall.
9.2. Hypocausted floors and *tubuli* in the thickness of the walls of Rooms E–I.
- 10 10.1. –
10.2. –
10.3. Drainage of the two semi-circular pools of Room B through Room D and then outside; drainage of the two basins of Room G to the south.
- 11 11.1. Marble fragments for the floors, wall painted plaster; a marble statue fragment found outside Room G.
11.2. –
- 12 12.1. –
12.2. DARESSY 1912, pp. 174–184.
NIELSEN 1990, pp. 14, 98, 114–115.
THÉBERT 2003, pp. 327, 358.
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
- 13 DARESSY 1912, figs. 2–3 (plans).
NIELSEN 1990, fig. 213 (plan).
REDON 2009, fig. 6 (standardised plan).
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 4 (comparative plate), 17 (typological plate).

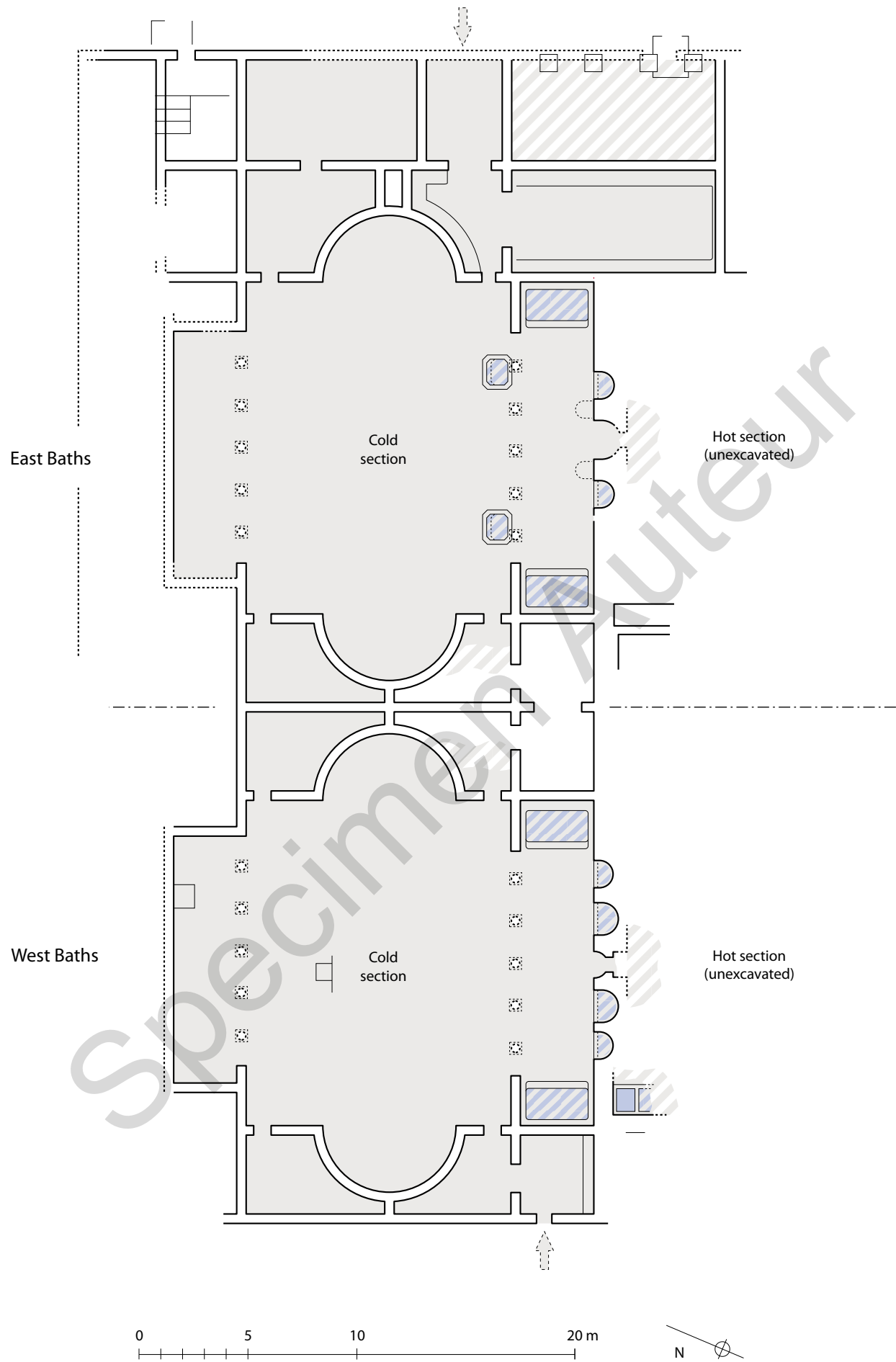


Cat. no.	69 (B333)
1	1.1. Kom Khobeiz 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°05'34.83" N, 30°55'37.45" E 2.2. – 2.3. –
3	3.1. Currently poorly preserved and hidden by vegetation. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated or simply discovered before 1949. No publication, but a simple allusion by el-Khachab (who mentions another building in the neighbourhood, identifying it as a bath, though it is more likely a storage building). 4.2. Visited in May 2009 by B. Redon.
5	–
6	6.1. 5th and 6th century AD (E: diagnostic of the surface pottery during the visit in 2009). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Possibly half-symmetrical plan. 7.2. A possible organisation as follows: to the south, the cold rooms, with at least one oblong room, equipped with a large basin (pool?); to the north, three square rooms, likely heated, the central one with an apse. Many similarities with Teiba (cat. no. 88).
8	A possible pool in one of the cold room; at least one bathtub in the central heated room.
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. EL-KHACHAB 1949, p. 54.
13	EL-KHACHAB 1949, plan 4 (sketch plan). Unpublished pictures taken by B. Redon.

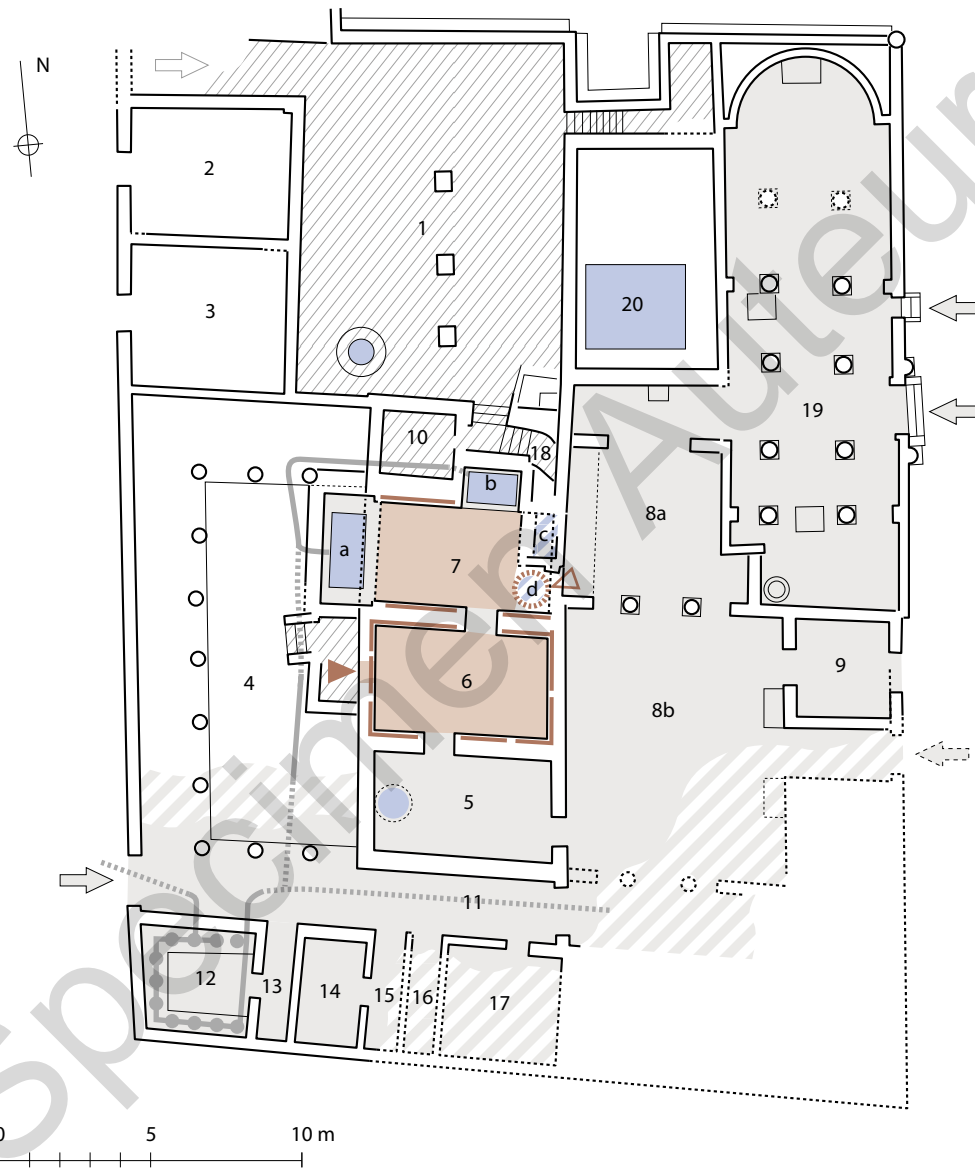
Cat. no.	70 (B37)
1	1.1. Marea / Huwariyyah 1 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°59'36.5" N, 29°39'26.4" E 2.2. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved, in particular the underground service areas. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by H. Szymańska and K. Babraj (Polish mission) in 2000–2007. 4.2. Visited many times by Th. Fournet and B. Redon since 2006, in particular in December 2006 with H. Szymańska.
5	More than 600 m ² : W baths, at least 330 m ² , E baths, 230 m ² .
6	6.1. Byzantine period, end of 5th/beginning of 6th century AD (T and E: type of bricks, coins, pottery, construction methods). 6.2. – 6.3. Before the beginning of the 8th century AD (E: coins and pottery), possibly caused by an earthquake.
7	7.1. West baths: angular row type. East baths: linear row type. 7.2. The complex is divided into two coexisting baths with one common service area. Both baths are typologically very similar. West baths: entrance from west and north (through Room B3) in Hall F6 (serving as cloakroom, <i>frigidarium</i> and palestra). It gives access to Rooms B and A2 (<i>tepidaria</i>) that leads to Rooms A1 and L (<i>caldaria</i>). East baths: entrance from north-east into Rooms F2 and 4, giving access west to Latrines F5 and south to Hall F1 (cloakroom, <i>frigidarium</i> and palestra). It opens onto <i>Tepidarium</i> K that leads to two <i>caldaria</i> (F and C).
8	West baths: two cold plunge pools and two small basins in Hall F6, three immersion basins in Room A1 and two in Room L. East baths: two cold plunge pools in Hall F1, two immersion bathtubs in Room F and two in Room C.
9	9.1. A central furnace (O) at the intersection of the two baths, accessed from underground service corridors. It heated the hypocausts of the neighbouring rooms and a boiler. Two additional small furnaces for Room A1 and C. 9.2. Hypocausts and <i>tubuli</i> in the walls of Rooms A1, L, F and C.
10	10.1. A well (north-east of the complex) and a <i>sakieh</i> associated with a water tower. 10.2. Many terracotta pipes unearthed. 10.3. Drainage via terracotta pipes leading to Latrines F5 and the main gutter running along the north façade of the complex.
11	11.1. Marble floors, marble covering some basins, columns with Corinthian capitals, several layers of polychrome wall paintings with coloured friezes and vegetal patterns. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. Annual report in <i>PAM</i> . SZYMAŃSKA, BABRAJ 2008. SZYMAŃSKA, BABRAJ 2009. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	SZYMAŃSKA, BABRAJ 2008, figs. 14, 17, 24, 25 (plans), figs. 15, 18–23, 26–28 (sections), photos. 9–69 (photos). SZYMAŃSKA, BABRAJ 2009, figs. 1 and 6 (plans), figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 (photos). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 3 (typological plate), 4 (comparative plate), 10 (sections), 11, 13 (photos), 14 (hypothetical perspective section).



Cat. no.	71 (B476)
1	1.1. Marea / Huwariyyah 2 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°59'37.8" N, 29°39'18.3" E 2.2. Near the lakeshore, in the centre of the Byzantine town, near a “shopping” complex. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Excavated area (north part) currently badly preserved, other parts unexcavated and probably fairly well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Partly excavated (north part, i.e. cold part) between 1979 and 1981 by F. el-Fakharani (university of Alexandria) with the help of M. Sadek. 4.2. Not visited
5	About 1200 m ² for the excavated part.
6	6.1. Probably 5th to 7th century AD (C) like all the surroundings remains. 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Double baths, type unknown. 7.2. The bath is strictly divided into two adjacent and nearly identical buildings. Probable access from south-west and south-east corners, in one (West baths) or several rooms (East baths), sometimes fitted with benches. They give access, in both buildings, to a wide oblong colonnaded hall, built with large limestone blocks, with two apses on their small sides; they were probably acting as <i>frigidaria</i> , palestra and cloakrooms. The tepid and hot rooms, not excavated, are likely located south and accessed through an axial door from the large halls.
8	Two rectangular cold plunge pools in the two <i>frigidaria</i> ; two square and two small semi-circular basins the east <i>frigidarium</i> ; four semi-circular basins in the W one; a probable basin in the heated section of West baths.
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. Several fragments of marble tiles visible on surface, probably used to cover the walls and floors. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. EL-FAKHARANI 1983. SADEK 1992. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	EL-FAKHARANI 1983, p. 179 (plan of the E part of the E baths, wrongly identified as “Christian church”). SADEK 1992, figs. 1 (location), fig. 2 (sketch plan), figs. 3–6 (photos). KOLAJAJ 1992, fig. 21a (sketch plan). Schematic plan published here after description and sketch plans, approximate scale. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 3 (typological plate).

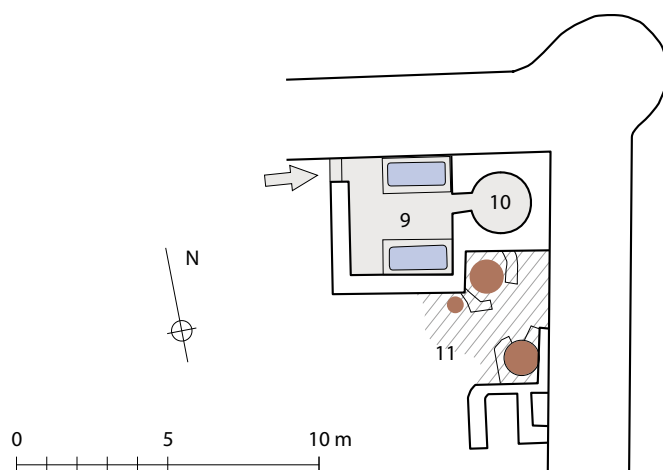


Cat. no.	72 (B389)
1	1.1. Marina el-‘Alamein, Roman Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°49’27” N, 29°00’40” E 2.2. In the town centre, south of a public square with porticoes (forum?). 2.3. –
3	3.1. Found in 1986 during rescue excavations, excavated by the SCA in 2006 and 2007 in collaboration with ARCE/EAP. Since 2008, excavated (but still partially) and restored by the Polish-Egyptian Conservation Mission under the direction of G. Bąkowska-Czerner and R. Czerner. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Fairly well preserved. 4.2. Visited in May 2015 by B. Redon and M. Vanpeene with R. Czerner.
5	About 860 m ² .
6	6.1. Late 1st–early 2nd century AD (E). 6.2. II: Court 4 is transformed into a service area, remodelling of the heating system of the three bathing rooms, addition of a basilica to the north-east and a possible <i>frigidarium</i> to the east, before 129 AD (I). 6.3. 3rd century AD (E: maybe destroyed by the earthquake of 262 AD?).
7	7.1. I: linear row type? II: angular row type. 7.2. I: access from the street in the south-west corner of a large court with peristyle (4), probably acting as a palestra. The baths itself is accessed from Corridor 11 and comprises four successive rooms: a <i>frigidarium</i> (5), a <i>tepidarium</i> (6) and a <i>caldarium</i> (7) provided with a small annex (10). II: entrance still from south-west into Corridor 11 but the main entrance is now to the east and opens into a vast hall divided into two parts (8a and b) probably serving as a <i>frigidarium</i> . Then the bathers enter Room 5 (<i>tepidarium</i> ?), 6 (<i>districtarium/laconicum</i> ?) and 7 (<i>caldarium</i>). Room 10 is probably incorporated in the service area. To the north-east, a large room with columns (19) may serve as a <i>basilica thermarum</i> .
8	I: one (maybe two) rectangular basin(s) in Room 7. II: a <i>labrum</i> in Room 5, two bathtubs, a basin and an <i>alveus</i> in Room 7.
9	9.1. I: a furnace north of Room 7. II: one furnace west of Room 6 and one E of Room 7. 9.2. I: hypocausted floors and <i>tubuli</i> in Rooms 6, 7 and 10. II: same except Room 10.
10	10.1. I and II: one elevated tank (20). 10.2. – 10.3. Two main sewers, west of the hot rooms and under Corridor 11, lead the wastewater to the street south-west of the baths, through Latrines 12.
11	11.1. Painted plaster with decoration on the walls, architectonic elements (columns, capitals) in marble and limestone influenced by the Alexandrian tradition; a base with a Greek inscription (mentioning Hadrian) against the north wall of Room 8a. 11.2. I–III: latrines to the south-west (12), accessed from Court 4 via Corridor 13.
12	12.1. – 12.2. See Bąkowska-Czerner, Czerner in this volume for a comprehensive bibliography. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate); Redon in this volume. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	Bąkowska-Czerner, Czerner in this volume, figs. 1–2, 8–10 (plans), figs. 3–7, 11–16 (photos).

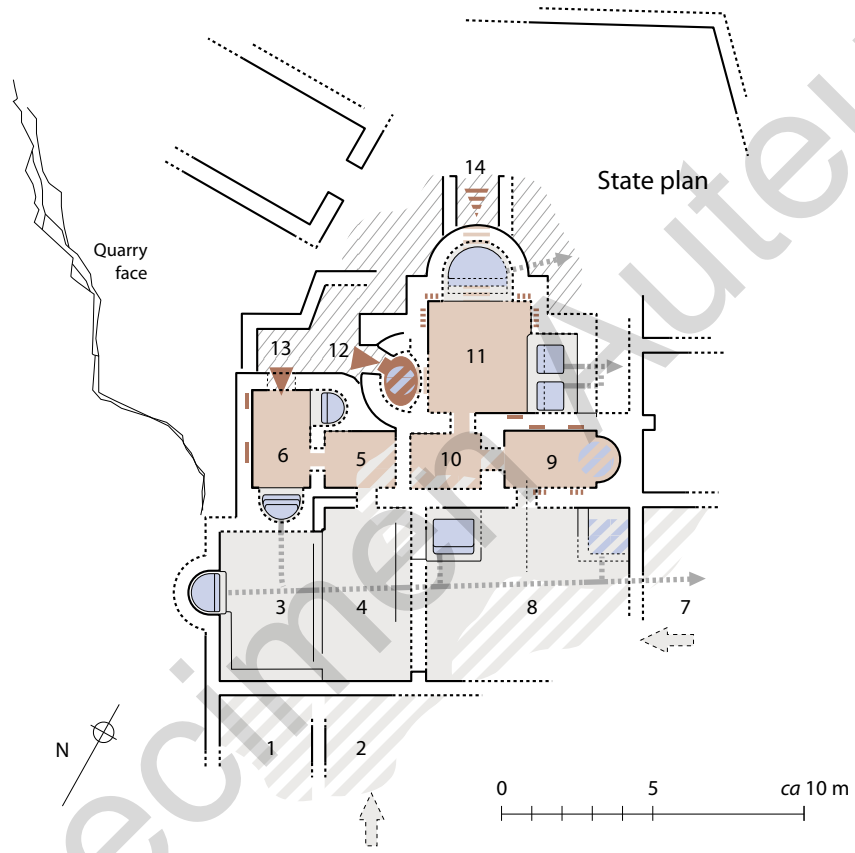


Phase II

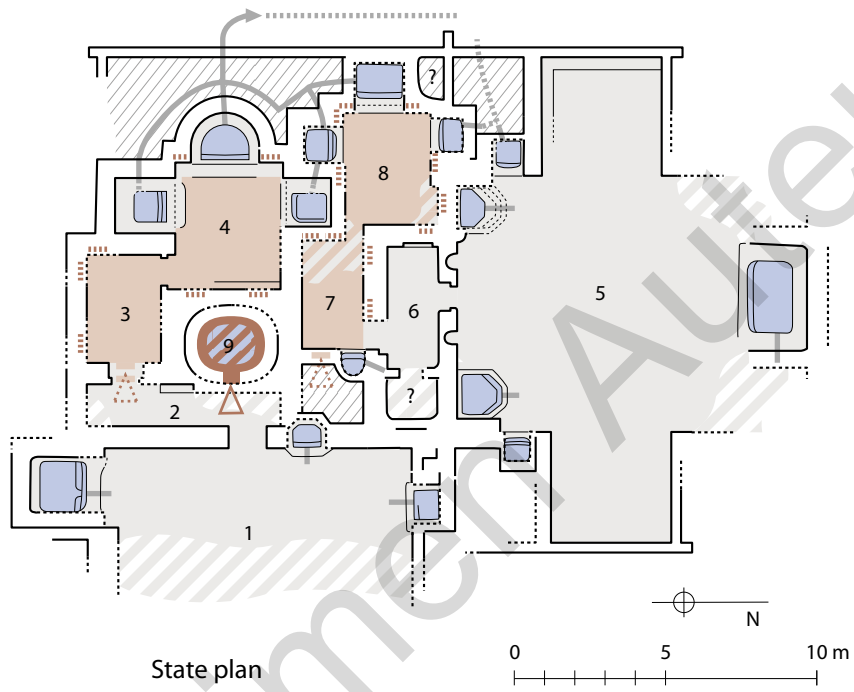
Cat. no.	73 (B324)
1	1.1. Maximianon / Al-Zarqa 1.2. –
2	2.1. 26°00'03.9" N, 33°47'16.0" E 2.2. North-east corner of the fort, near the entrance and a kitchen. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 1994–1995 by M. Reddé in the frame of the French mission led by H. Cuvigny (IFAO, MAE). 4.2. Not visited.
5	About 40 m ² .
6	6.1. End of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century AD (E). 6.2. – 6.3. Second half of the 2nd century AD (E).
7	7.1. Linear row type. 7.2. Entrance directly in Room 9 (immersion room) that gives access to a circular room (10), maybe a steam room.
8	Two individual bathtubs in Room 9.
9	9.1. No traces of furnace or hypocaust; several ovens near the baths, in Kitchen 11. 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. CUVIGNY 2006, pp. 106–107, 247. SIDEBOTHAM, HENSE, NOUWENS 2007, p. 326. REDDÉ 2009, pp. 181–182. REDON 2009. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	REDDÉ 2009, figs. 2, 3, 5 (plans and section), figs. 4, 6 (photos). REDON 2009, fig. 3 (standardised plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



Cat. no.	74 (B330)
1	1.1. Mergham, Teibat Sweiha 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°05'37.5" N, 29°51'07.0" E 2.2. Very close to the lakeshore, near a large limestone building and a pottery workshop: belonged to a <i>villa rustica</i> ? 2.3. –
3	3.1. Excavated by the SCA and the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria in 1990, unpublished but a five pages report provided by A. Abd el-Fattah (GRMA). 3.2. –
4	4.1. Fairly well preserved, in particular the heating system. 4.2. Visited by M. el-Amouri and M.-Fr. Boussac (Balnéorient Project) in August 2008 and by B. Redon with A. Abd el-Fattah in October 2010.
5	At least 230 m ² .
6	6.1. Byzantine period (E: surface material dated from 5th to 7th century AD). 6.2. Transformation into double baths at an unknown date. 6.3. –
7	7.1. I: Angular row type? II: double bath, east and west: angular row types. 7.2. I: at least one or two cold rooms (7–8); to the south, probably three hot rooms (9–11). II: To the north, at least three, and maybe six, cold rooms (1–4 and 7–8); to the S, five hot rooms (5–6, 9–11). As the baths is likely divided into two parts, the following layout is possible: West section: access from Room 7 into a large square room (8: cloakroom and <i>frigidarium</i>), giving access to three successive heated rooms (9–11: <i>tepidarium</i> , <i>destrictarium</i> / <i>llaconicum</i> and <i>caldarium</i>); East section: accessed from Rooms 1 and 2 into two square cold rooms (3, 4: cloakroom and <i>frigidarium</i>), giving access to two successive heated rooms (5, 6: <i>tepidarium</i> and <i>caldarium</i>).
8	I: one rectangular immersion basin in Room 8 and a possible second one (for symmetry), a possible <i>labrum</i> in the first tepid room (9), two square and two large semi-circular immersion tubs in Room 11. II: West section: idem with Phase I, except one semi-circular basin of Room 11, instead of two; East section: one semi-circular basin in Room 3, entered by two steps, two semi-circular basins in the Room 6.
9	9.1. I: a possible simple furnace south of Room 11 (14?). II: a large furnace at the intersection of the two sections (12) is built at the previous location of an immersion basin of Room 11, probably to heat several boilers and the hypocausts of Rooms 11, 10 and 9; a simple furnace south of Room 6 (13); the furnace S of Room 11 (14?) is possibly still in use. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and chimneys cut in the thickness of the walls of Rooms 6, 9 and 11, and possibly 10.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. A gutter is located under the floor of the cold rooms, leading the wastewater outside the building to the west. The three tubs of Room 11 have their own sewer, evacuating the water outside.
11	11.1. The unpublished report mentions the finding of Corinthian capitals and columns in marble and limestone. 11.2. A bench in Room 3.
12	12.1. – 12.2. Unpublished report of A. Abd el-Fattah Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	Many unpublished photos taken by A. Abd el-Fattah, M. el-Amouri and B. Redon. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 3 (typological plate).

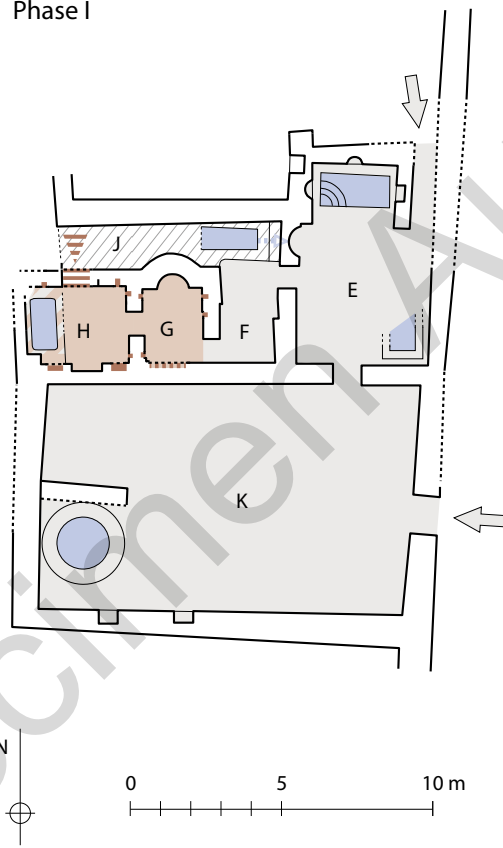


Cat. no.	75 (B44)
1	1.1. Mit Abul Kom 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°58'25.0"N 29°39'32.6"E 2.2. About 3 km south-west of the centre of Marea; 300 m west of a large dwelling (<i>villa rustica</i> or pilgrimage centre) of Byzantine period; close to a settlement (village?), maybe of Byzantine period, located to the west. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 1998–1999 by the SCA and the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria under the direction of A. Abd el-Fattah, unpublished. 4.2. Architectural survey by M. el-Amouri and P. Excoffon (Balnéorient project) in May 2010. Visited by B. Redon with A. Abd el-Fattah in October 2010.
5	At least 370 m ² .
6	6.1. Byzantine period, probably 5th to 7th century (T and E: an unpublished inventory mentions three Byzantine gold coins, a dozen of blocks [capitals and bases of drums] in marble and granite and several shards of Byzantine period). 6.2. Possibly simple baths transformed into double baths (addition of Rooms 5, 6 and 8) at an unknown date. 6.3. –
7	7.1. I: possible simple baths of ring type. II: double baths with angular row types. 7.2. I: impossible to assess. II: South baths: entrance from east leading to a large hall (1), probably the <i>frigidarium</i> , giving access to an oblong corridor (2) that leads to two successive hot rooms (3, 4); N baths: entrance from north into a large hall (5) with two <i>exedra</i> on each side, probably a cloakroom- <i>frigidarium</i> , giving access to an intermediary room (6) that leads to two successive hot rooms (7, 8).
8	II: South baths: a cold plunge pool, a small rectangular basin and a small semi-circular basin in Room 1, two square and a semi-circular immersion tubs in Room 4; North baths: a cold plunge pool, two diamond-shaped large basins and two small square basins in Room 5, a small semi-circular basin in Room 7, three rectangular immersion bathtubs in Room 8.
9	9.1. II: Large furnace at the intersection of the two sections (9), probably heating several boilers and the hypocausted floors of the neighbouring rooms; possibly two other small furnaces E of Rooms 3 and 7. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and chimneys cut in the thickness of the walls of the hot rooms.
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. The wastewater of all the basins of the heated rooms of both sections is led outside the building to the main gutter.
11	11.1. Capitals and bases of drums in marble and granite, marble slabs on the walls of some basins. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	Many unpublished photos taken by A. Abd el-Fattah, M. el-Amouri, P. Excoffon and B. Redon. Unpublished plan of M. el-Amouri, P. Excoffon. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 3 (typological plate), 4 (comparative plate).



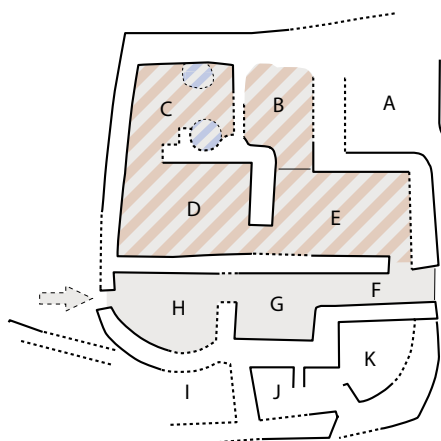
Cat. no.	76 (B140)
1	1.1. Mons Claudianus 1.2. –
2	2.1. 26°48'34.0" N, 33°29'11.6" E 2.2. Inserted in a rich house (guesthouse?), outside the fortress, near a street leading to one of the gates of the fortress and to the temple. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Fully excavated in by Th. Kraus, J. Röder and W. Müller-Wiener in 1964, who first published the building; new publication after a survey by V.A. Maxfield and D.P.S. Peacock in 1992–1993. 4.2. Visited in March 2011 by B. Redon.
5	About 200 m ² with Courtyard K.
6	6.1. Mid-2nd century AD (E, T). 6.2. Many transformation (abandon of Room E, direct entrance from Court K into Room F) at an unknown date. 6.3. Before 4th century AD (C).
7	7.1. I and II: angular row type. 7.2. I: entrance from the street in a large open courtyard (K) leading to a first cold room (E) that is also reached from the house by a secondary entrance. Gives access to an intermediate room (F). From there, bathers finally had access to two successive hot rooms (G, H). II: <i>idem</i> but an entrance from Court K to Room F is pierced and the entrance from east is condemned: Room E is thus probably abandoned.
8	I: one or two bathtubs and maybe a fountain in Room E, a possible <i>labrum</i> in the apse of Room G, a bathtub in Room H. II: a possible <i>labrum</i> in the aps of Room G, a bathtub in Room H.
9	9.1. I and II: furnace in Corridor J. 9.2. I and II: hypocausted floors and chimneys arranged in the thickness of the walls of Rooms G and H.
10	10.1. I and II: a well in Courtyard K and a tank in Corridor J (on the roof level, partially built above Room F). 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. KRAUS, RÖDER, MÜLLER-WIENER 1966, pp. 129–132. REDDÉ, GOLVIN 1987, pp. 41–42 PEACOCK, MAXFIELD 1997, pp. 122–132. SIDEBOTHAM, HENSE, NOUWENS 2007, pp. 324–325. REDON 2009. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	KRAUS, RÖDER, MÜLLER-WIENER 1966, fig. 6 (plan). PEACOCK, MAXFIELD 1997, figs. 2.72 (plan), figs. 2.73–80, 82–85 (photos), fig. 2.83 (perspective drawing). REDON 2009, fig. 11 (standardised plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).

Phase I

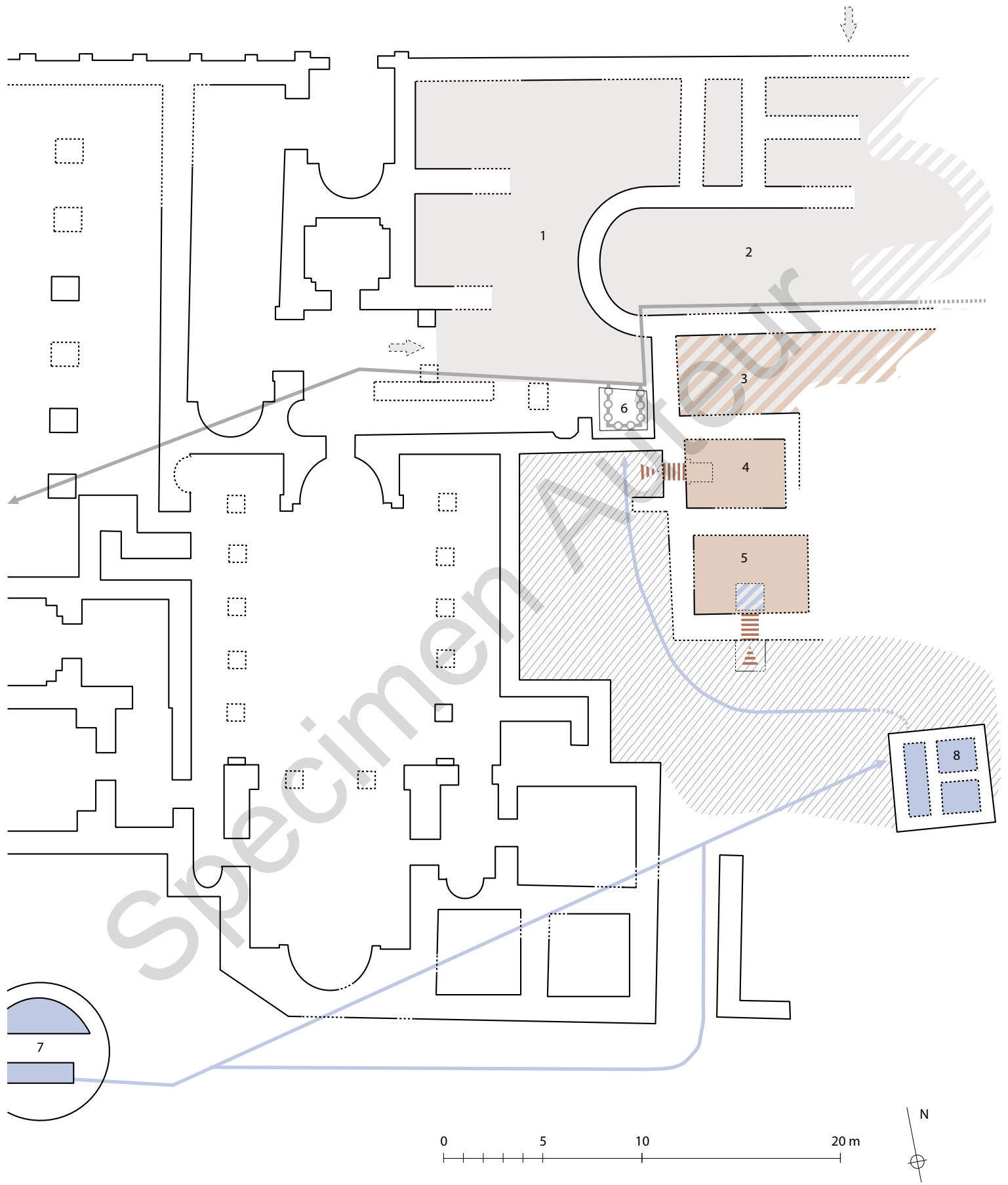


Cat. no. 77 (B323)

- 1 1.1. Mons Porphyrites
1.2. –
- 2 2.1. 27°15'00.9" N, 33°18'06.6" E
2.2. Outside the main entrance of the fortress.
2.3. –
- 3 3.1. Poorly preserved.
3.2. –
- 4 4.1. Not excavated. Identified as a bath by Wilkinson in the mid-19th century and surveyed by V.A Maxfield and D.P.S. Peacock in the 1990s.
4.2. Not visited.
- 5 About 165 m².
- 6 6.1. Maybe during the 2nd century AD (T, C).
6.2. –
6.3. –
- 7 7.1. Angular row type?
7.2. The main entrance is in Room H, which opens into a possible cloakroom (G) and the bent Corridor F, which leads to at least three hot rooms (E, D, C). Room B is destroyed: it was either a large pool or another hot room.
- 8 Two basins in Room C?
- 9 9.1. –
9.2. Heated floors in Rooms E, D and C?
- 10 10.1. –
10.2. –
10.3. –
- 11 11.1. –
11.2. –
- 12 12.1. –
12.2. MEREDITH 1952, pp. 98–100.
KRAUS, RÖDER, MÜLLER-WIENER 1966, pp. 159, 171.
REDDÉ, GOLVIN 1987, p. 32.
COPELAND, HANDLEY 2001.
REDON 2009.
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
- 13 COPELAND, HANDLEY 2001, fig. 2.8 (plan).
REDON 2009, fig. 8 (standardised plan).
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



Cat. no.	78 (B327)
1	1.1. Nag ^c el-Hagar 1.2. –
2	2.1. 24°21'15.4"N 32°54'47.8"E 2.2. Inside a fortress, connected with a luxurious building, maybe a palace. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved, east part totally destroyed. 3.2. –
4	4.1. The fortress was excavated between 1984 and 1989 by M. Ed-Din Mustafa and U.A. Wareth (SCA), with an architectural survey of P. Zignani (Swiss Institute). 4.2. Not visited.
5	At least 670 m ² .
6	6.1. First half of the 4th century AD (E)? 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. Accessed from the palace and possibly from the neighbouring streets. A large hall or open-air court (1) opens east onto several square rooms and an oblong room (2), which could be a <i>frigidarium</i> . To the south, three square rooms are located (3–5), of which at least the last two are heated.
8	A possible square basin in Room 5; A large bathtub in red granite, not <i>in situ</i> , was discovered outside the enclosure wall.
9	9.1. Two probable furnaces located outside Rooms 4 and 5. 9.2. –
10	10.1. A <i>sakieh</i> (7) in the south-west corner of the fortress; it supplied the baths with water via an aqueduct and an intermediary water tower (8). 10.2. – 10.3. A gutter runs along the south façade of Room 2, then flushes the latrines and goes west, under the “palace”.
11	11.1. – 11.2. Latrines 6 in the south-east corner of Court 1.
12	12.1. – 12.2. MUSTAFA, JARITZ 1984–1985, pp. 21–31. ABDEL WARETH, ZIGNANI 1992, pp. 185–210. REDON 2009.
13	ABDEL WARETH, ZIGNANI 1992, fig. 3, pl. 22 (plans), pl. 31a, 32a–b, 33a–b (photos). REDON 2009, fig. 5 (standardised plan), fig. 12e (location).



Cat. no.	79 (B478)
1	1.1. Nicopolis / Ramleh 1 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°13'47" N, 29°56'40" E (approximate coordinates of the site) 2.2. Near the south-west door of the Roman fortress. 2.3. –
3	3.1. – 3.2. –
4	4.1. Vanished before 1875. 4.2. –
5	–
6	6.1. Roman or Byzantine (C). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. –
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. Murray mentions an aqueduct, a well and a <i>sakieh</i> near the north-west corner of the fortress. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. MURRAY 1880, pp. 140–141. BRECCIA 1914, p. 74. REDON 2009. Redon in this volume.
13	No plan or photo published.

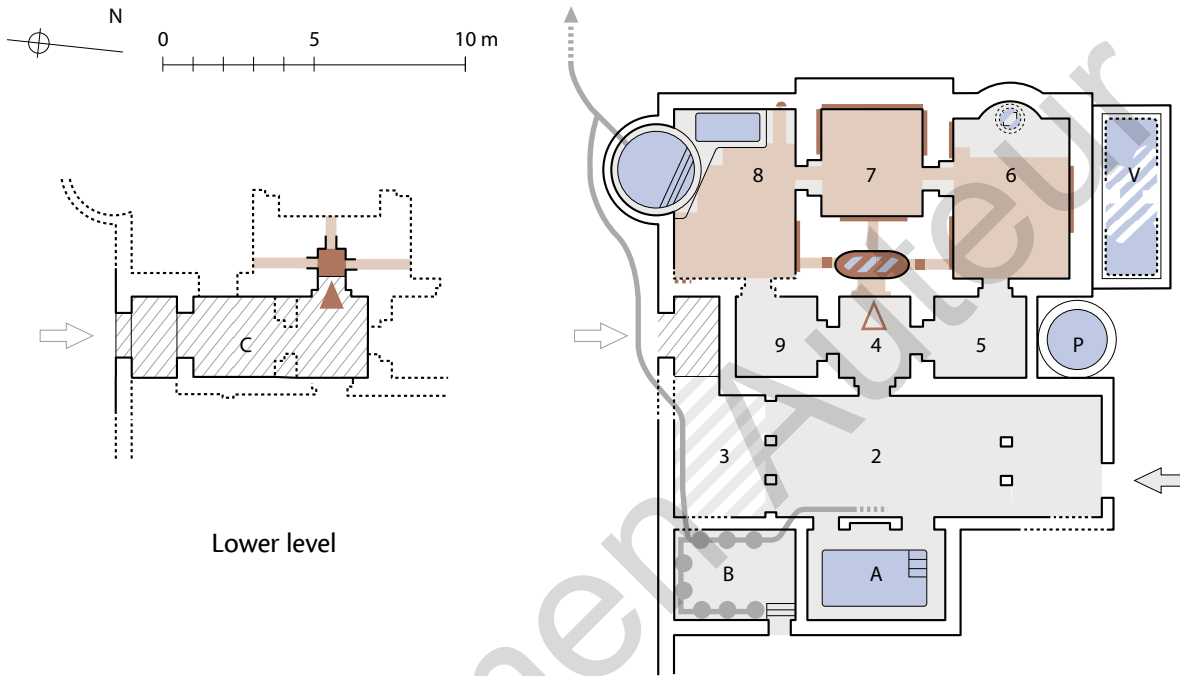
Cat. no.	80 (B479)
1	1.1. Nicopolis / Ramleh 2 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°13'47" N, 29°56'40" E (approximate coordinates of the site) 2.2. Near the north-west tower of the Roman fortress. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Vanished before 1875. 3.2. –
4	4.1. – 4.2. –
5	–
6	6.1. Roman or Byzantine (C). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. –
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. Murray mentions an aqueduct, a well and a <i>sakieh</i> near the south-west corner of the fortress. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. MURRAY 1880, pp. 140–141. BRECCIA 1914, p. 74. REDON 2009. Redon in this volume.
13	No plan or photo published.

Cat. no.	81 (B158)
1	1.1. Pelusium, Tell el-Farama, North Baths or Fortress Baths.
	1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°2'40.6" N, 32°32'27.12" E
	2.2. Around 100 m north of the northern gate of the Late Roman fortress, along the Nile river (?), inserted in a larger complex (<i>praetorium</i> , other municipal facilities?).
	2.3. –
3	3.1. Badly preserved.
	3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by M. Abd el-Maksoud in 1983–1985 and briefly published (with a special attention paid to the mosaic inscription).
	4.2. Visited in May 2010 by B. Redon.
5	–
6	6.1. 3rd century AD (E: mosaic).
	6.2. –
	6.3. –
7	7.1. –
	7.2. The description of the remains is not detailed enough to reconstruct the bathing circuit.
8	At least four circular and semi-circular basins.
9	9.1. –
	9.2. –
10	10.1. Reservoir of 9.5 × 9.5 m.
	10.2. –
	10.3. –
11	11.1. –
	11.2. Mosaics in the four entrance halls of the building; one with an inscription (“good luck to the founder”).
12	12.1. –
	12.2. ABD EL-MAKSoud 1984–1985, pp. 3–8. ABD EL-MAKSoud, WAGNER 1989 (mosaic). EL-TABAIE, CARREZ-MARATRAY 2009, p. 190. JAKUBIAK 2012, p. 50.
13	No plan published. ABD EL-MAKSoud 1984–1985, pl. Ia (photo of the reservoir), II (photos of the mosaics), figs. 2–3 (drawing of two mosaics). ABD EL-MAKSoud, WAGNER 1989 (photos and drawings of mosaics). JAKUBIAK 2012, fig. 3 (photo).

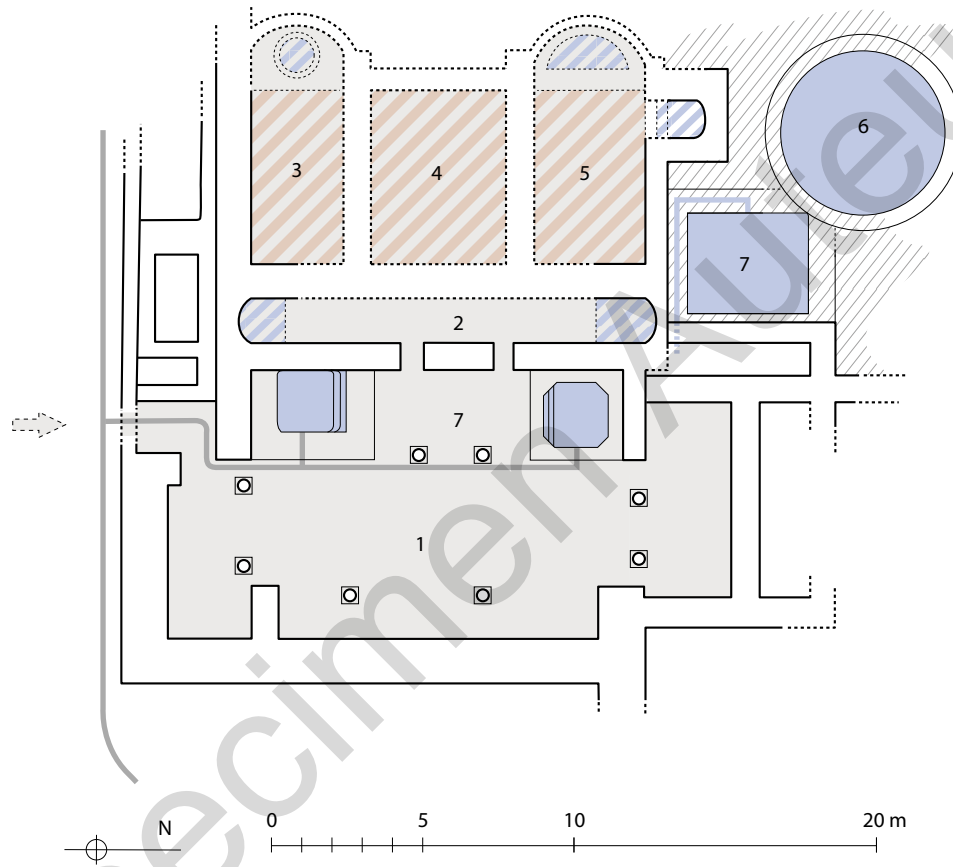
Cat. no.	82 (B187)
1	1.1. Pelusium, Tell el-Farama, South-East Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°2'27.42" N, 32°32'35.90" E 2.2. Tell el-Farama, south-east of the Late Roman fortress, near a late 3rd century villa and a 5th century church ("église tétraconque"). 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by an Egyptian-Franco-Swiss team since 2006, under the direction of Ch. Bonnet and M. Abd el-Maksoud, but totally unpublished so far. 4.2. Visited in May 2010 by B. Redon.
5	–
6	6.1. End of the 3rd century AD (perhaps before: see inscription of the gymnasium in EL-TABAIE, CARREZ-MARATRAY 2009). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. –
8	–
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. BONNET et al. 2006–2010. EL-TABAIE, CARREZ-MARATRAY 2009. JAKUBIAK 2012, p. 51 ("S Baths"). BONNET, CARREZ-MARATRAY 2014.
13	No plan or photo published.

Cat. no.	83 (B505)
1	1.1. Pelusium, Tell el-Kanais IV
	1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°2'35.74" N, 32°34'14.46"E (coordinates of the site)
	2.2. Suburbs of Pelusium, west of Tell Kanais IV.
	2.3. –
3	3.1. Excavated by the SCA in May–June 1992.
	3.2. –
4	4.1. –
	4.2. Not visited.
5	–
6	6.1. The surface pottery dates back to the Late Roman period (4th–6th century AD).
	6.2. –
	6.3. –
7	7.1. –
	7.2. –
8	–
9	9.1. –
	9.2. –
10	10.1. –
	10.2. –
	10.3. –
11	11.1. –
	11.2. –
12	12.1. –
	12.2. CARREZ-MARATRAY, WAGNER 1993, p. 108.
13	No plan or photo published.

Cat. no.	84 (B135, N285)
1	1.1. Psenemphaia/Kom Trugah, Roman Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°57'46.70" N, 30°10'27.92" E 2.2. El-Khachab mentions a house adjoining the bath and linked to the main entrance and latrines. However, the scale of the building would indicate a public bath rather than a private one. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved when excavated. Currently completely ruined. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated by M. Hamada and Chafik (SCA) in 1949. 4.2. Not visited.
5	About 265 m ² (cold section: 82 m ² , hot section: 40 m ²).
6	6.1. According to I. Nielsen, from typological assessment, 1st century AD until first half of the 2nd century AD; more likely 3rd–4th century AD (T: typological and technical parallels with the baths of Gherra, Buto North, Kom el-Dosheh, Sheikh Zawyet: see Fournet, Redon in this volume (b)). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Semi-symmetrical plan, ring type. 7.2. Main entrance north into a large colonnaded Hall (2) acting as <i>frigidarium</i> /palestra/cloakroom. From there, access to Room 4, an axial <i>tepidarium</i> . Then the bathers followed a ring circuit via Rooms 5 (entry <i>tepidarium</i>), 6 (<i>laconicum/destrictarium</i>), 7 (steam room), 8 (<i>caldarium</i>) and 9 (exit <i>tepidarium</i>), before coming back to Rooms 4 and 2. The building also includes latrines (B), in the southeast corner. They were apparently only accessed from the outside.
8	Large immersion pool (A) in Room 2 and two hot basins (one circular, one rectangular) in Room 8. Possible <i>labrum</i> in Room 6 (preserved base).
9	9.1. Underground central furnace topped by a boiler; accessed from outside through a staircase located south of Room 9 leading to Service Corridor C, running under Rooms 9, 4 and 5. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and <i>tubuli</i> in the walls of Rooms 6–8. The hypocausts were made of brick piers, supporting <i>bipedales</i> .
10	10.1. A circular well (P) and a large cistern (V) located N of the building. 10.2. – 10.3. The wastewater of Room 2 flushed Latrines 5; drainage of the basin of Room 8 to the west.
11	11.1. Painted plaster on the walls of Room 3, three panels of mosaics in the cold room (one flower, one with a representation of birds and flowers, and the last one with a Medusa head), marble statues (including a head of Aphrodite), marble base in the apse of Room 6 (for a statue or a <i>labrum</i> ?). 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. EL-KHACHAB 1956. NIELSEN 1990, pp. 98, 114–115. THÉBERT 2003, pp. 348, 358. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	EL-KHACHAB 1956, plans 1–2, pls. II–VIII (photos: the originals, taken by H. Wild in 1949, are stored at the IFAO). NIELSEN 1990, fig. 216 (plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 4 (comparative plate), 17 (typological plate).

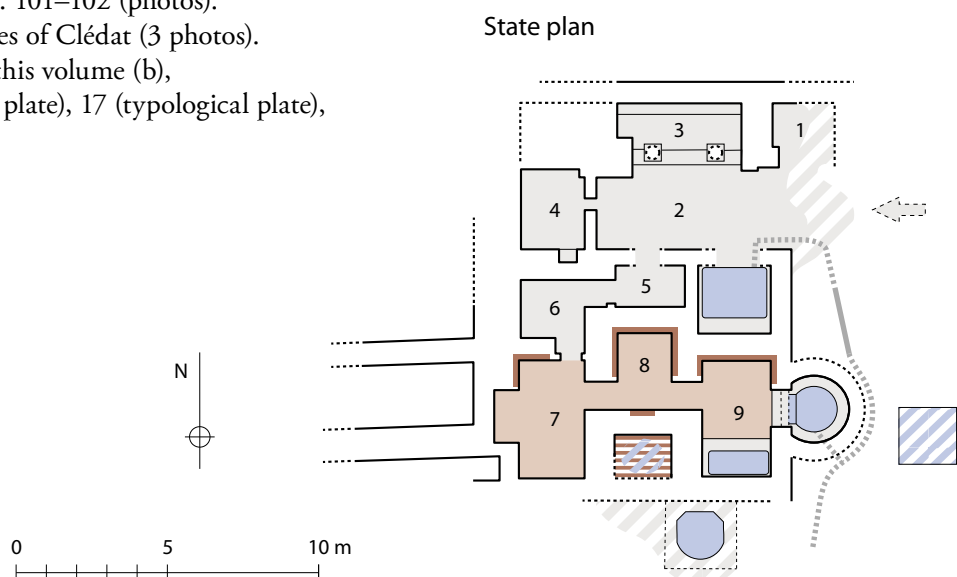


Cat. no.	85 (B43)
1	1.1. Sersena 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°35'47" N, 30°54'02" E 2.2. – 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved when excavated. Currently almost entirely ruined. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Fully excavated in 1966 by F.M. Wasif (SCA). 4.2. Visited in February 2010 by B. Redon.
5	About 500 m ² (cold part: c. 150 m ² ; hot part: 120 m ²).
6	6.1. Byzantine period (T). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. Possible ring type, with semi-symmetrical plan. 7.2. The description of Wasif is erroneous. One must restore the main entrance to the south, giving access to a large colonnaded hall (1), likely acting as a <i>frigidarium</i> , with four peripheral and likely covered spaces (cloakrooms and waiting rooms). From the west one, bathers entered into the heated part, but the circulation levels are not preserved. Thus, it is difficult to restore its precise layout and to know if the ground level followed the underground layout, as drawn by Wasif. Nevertheless, the analogy with other baths (Kom Trugah, Gherra) gives some clues: the oblong space (2) is obviously an underground service corridor (as found in several Byzantine Egyptian baths), probably topped by one or several tepid rooms. It gives access to three heated rooms (3–5). As Room 5 is likely a <i>caldarium</i> fitted with two basins, Room 4 is thus a possible steam room and Room 3 a <i>destrictarium/laconicum</i> , possibly equipped with a <i>labrum</i> . The ring circuit of the bathers would then be: 2–3–4–5–2.
8	Two cold plunge pools in <i>Frigidarium</i> 1, two possible basins or <i>labra</i> in Room 2, a hypothetical <i>labrum</i> (or basin) in Room 3, and two immersion bathtubs in Room 5.
9	9.1. Wasif evokes five furnaces under Room 2. In fact, these are more likely some vaults of the hypocausted floors of the hot rooms. By analogy, one could restore furnaces at the entrance of Rooms 4 and 5 (the hottest Rooms) or a central furnace partly built in Room 4 (like at Kom Trugah or Gherra), both reached and supplied from Corridor 2. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and probably chimneys arranged in the thickness the walls, thought those are not drawn on the plan of Wasif.
10	10.1. Well 6 provided water, probably through a <i>sakieh</i> , to Tank 7. 10.2. – 10.3. A sewer received the wastewater of Room 1 south of the building. The basins of the hot part were probably drained the same way.
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. WASIF 1979. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	WASIF 1979, pl. I (plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 17 (typological plate).

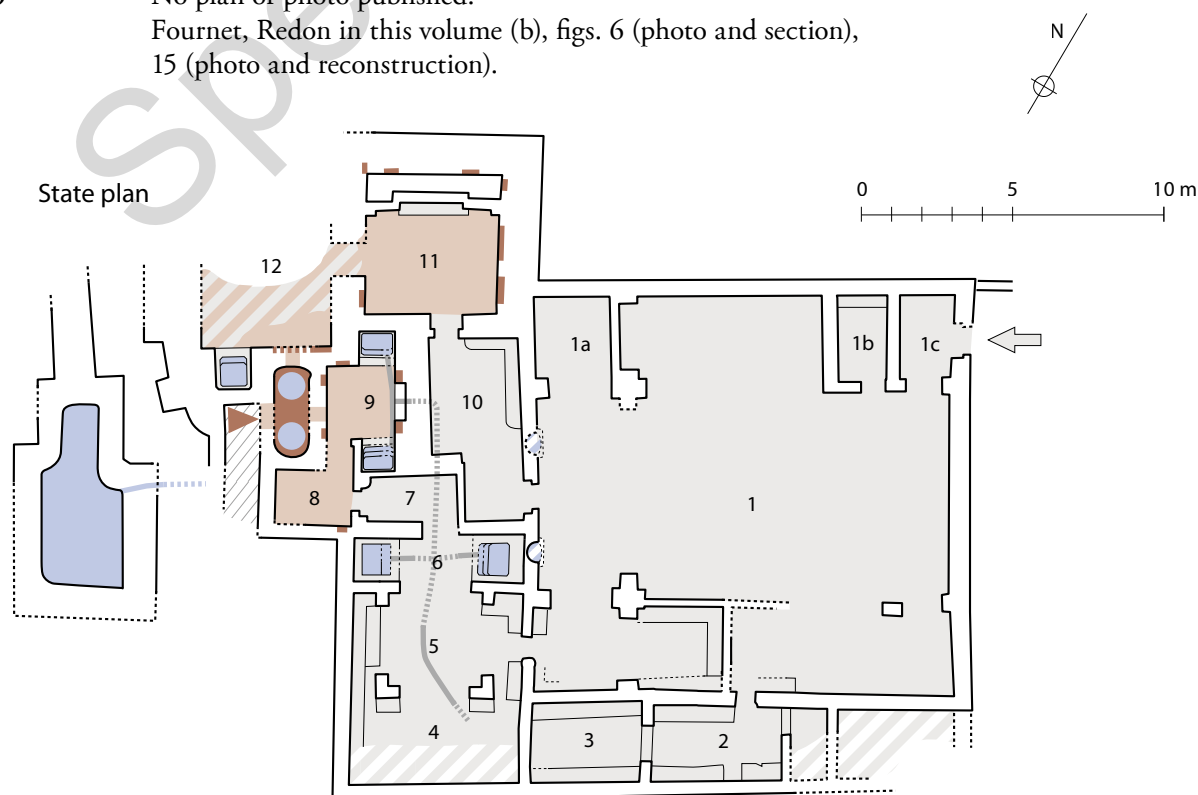


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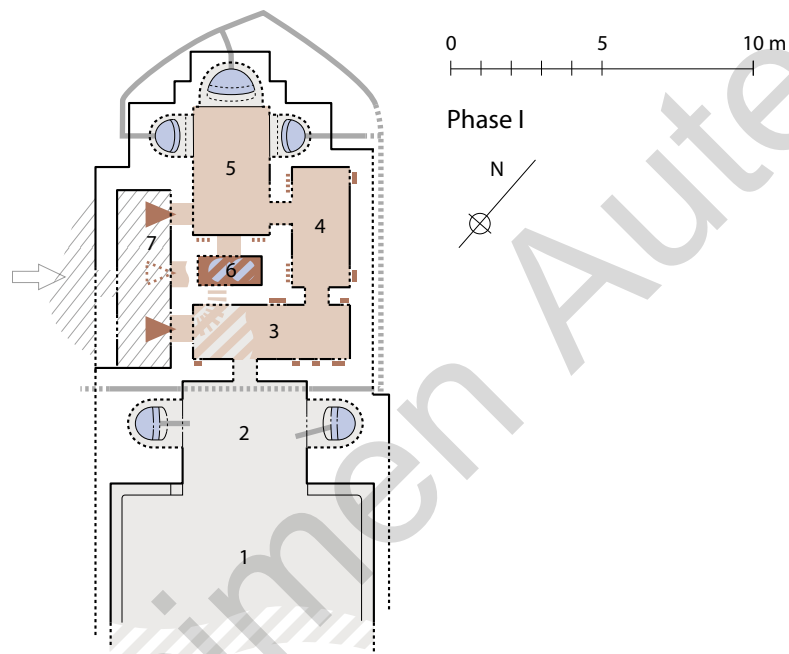
- 1 1.1. Sheikh Zawyet / Bitylion (?)
1.2. –
- 2 2.1. About 31°14'41.1" N, 34°05'37.8" E (coordinates of the site)
2.2. Near the seashore, north-east of the antique site, near unidentified constructions.
2.3. –
- 3 3.1. Fully excavated by J. Clédat in 1913.
3.2. –
- 4 4.1. Poorly preserved when excavated; current state unknown but probably destroyed (not visible on satellite photos).
4.2. Not visited.
- 5 At least 150 m²
- 6 6.1. Second to 4th century AD (E: according to Clédat, all the archaeological material found during his excavations dates from the second to the end of the 4th century AD . T: parallels points to the 3rd or 4th century AD).
6.2. Several remodelling at unknown date.
6.3. Before the end of the 4th century AD (E)?
- 7 7.1. Angular row type.
7.2. Entrance from east in a large hall (*Frigidarium* 2) with two annexes (Rooms 3 and 4, cloakrooms?). Two intermediary rooms (5 and 6) lead to the hot sector, consisting of three successive rooms (6: *tepidarium*, 7: *laconicum/destrictarium* and 8: *caldarium*).
- 8 A cold plunge pool in Room 2, one rectangular and one circular bathtubs in Room 9.
- 9 9.1. One furnace south of Room 8, probably heating a boiler and the hypocausts of Rooms 7–9.
9.2. Hypocausted floors and *tubuli* in Rooms 7–9.
- 10 10.1. Two possible tanks south and east of Room 9.
10.2. –
10.3. The wastewater of the circular basin of Room 9 and of the pool in Room 2 is collected in a large gutter heading south.
- 11 11.1. Mosaic with a Greek inscription in Room 2.
11.2. Bench in Room 3.
- 12 12.1. –
12.2. CLÉDAT 1915, pp. 31–35.
NIELSEN 1990, pp. 98, 114.
MEURICE 2014, p. 204.
Unpublished archives of Clédat (Louvre Museum, département des antiquités égyptiennes, E 27427).
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
- 13 CLÉDAT 1915, fig. 16 (plan).
MEURICE 2014, figs. 101–102 (photos).
Unpublished archives of Clédat (3 photos).
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b),
figs. 4 (comparative plate), 17 (typological plate),
18 (photo).



Cat. no.	87 (B35)
1	1.1. Taposiris Magna / Abusir, Roman Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°56'36" N, 29°31'11" E 2.2. In the middle of the city, where the remains are mainly Byzantine; on the main N/S street of the city. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Partly unearthed at an unknown date. Since 2009, excavated by M. el-Amouri, Th. Fournet, J. Le Bomin and M. Vanpeene in the frame of the Taposiris mission led by M.-Fr. Boussac (MAE, IFAO). Western part still to be excavated. 4.2. See 4.1.
5	About 500 m ² .
6	6.1. Mid-5th century AD (E) 6.2. Several remodelling at unknown date (addition of small rooms in Hall 1, with benches, additions of benches of Rooms 4 and 5, which are massively remodelled). 6.3. Before mid-6th century AD (E).
7	7.1. Impossible to assess (partly excavated) but likely double baths. 7.2. During the last phase, entrance from the street in Room 1c leading to a large colonnaded hall (1) with recesses and exedras, some equipped with benches (1b, 2, 3). It probably gives access to two bathing circuits: South: Rooms 5 (acting like a <i>frigidarium</i> ?), 6, 8 and 9 (heated room); North: Rooms 10 (equipped with bench), 11 (heated room) and most likely a third heated room west of Room 11.
8	Two semi-circular basins in Room 1, two rectangular pools in Room 6 and two individual immersion basins in Room 9.
9	9.1. The furnace has not been unearthed so far, but probably located west of Rooms 11 and 9. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and <i>tubuli</i> in Rooms 9 and 11.
10	10.1. A tank to the west. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. Marble slabs in some basins, wall painting fragments with human figures found during excavations. 11.2. Benches in Rooms 1b, 2, 3, 5 and 10.
12	12.1. – 12.2. Unpublished reports and photos. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	No plan or photo published. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 6 (photo and section), 15 (photo and reconstruction).



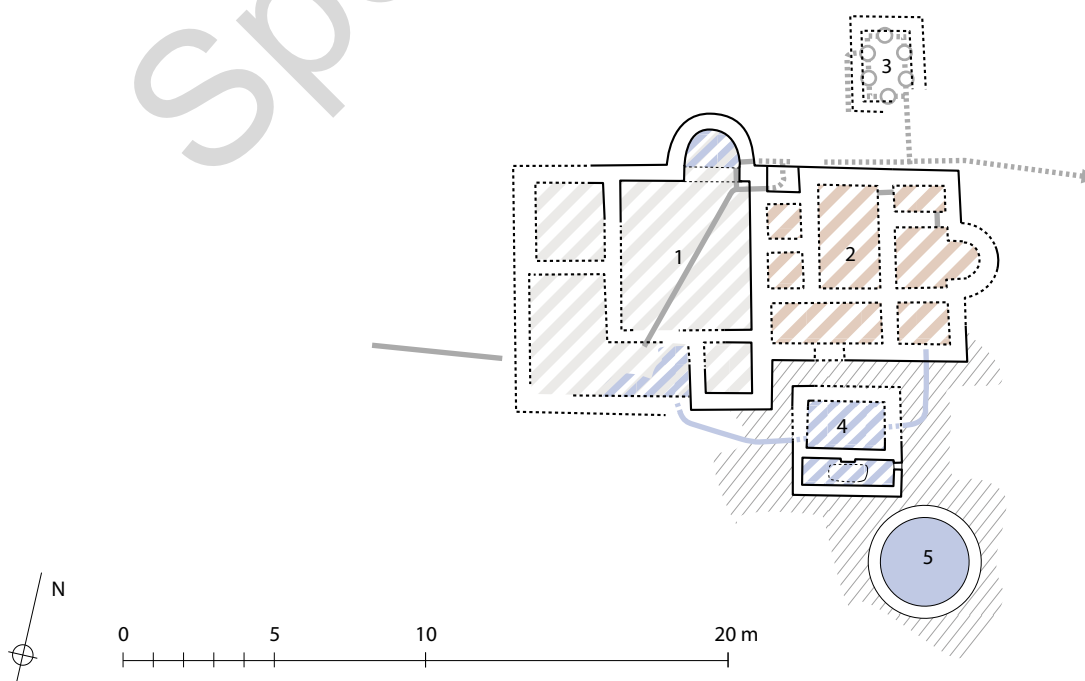
Cat. no.	88 (B326)
1	1.1. Teiba 1.2. –
2	2.1. Coordinates of the site unknown (district of el-Nahda, south-west of Alexandria, possibly not far from another ancient site called El-Haris, 30°59'23.54" N, 29°55'32.66" E). 2.2. North-west of a possible monastic building (?), near a house of the Byzantine period. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Poorly preserved (nearly no elevation) when excavated, in particular the eastern part. Currently destroyed. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 1990 during rescue excavations, under the direction of S. Ali Choukri (SCA). 4.2. Not visited; archives of the excavations provided by A. Abd el-Fattah (Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria).
5	At least 160 m ² .
6	6.1. Probably between 5th and 7th century AD (E: pottery and T). 6.2. Possible remodelling of the heating system at an unknown date. 6.3. ?
7	7.1. Angular row type. 7.2. Entrance from south into a large entrance hall, acting also as cloakroom (1), and <i>Frigidarium</i> 2. It opens onto Room 3 (<i>tepidarium</i>) that gives access to Rooms 4 and 5 (<i>destrictarium/laconicum</i> and <i>caldarium</i>).
8	Two deep semi-oval basins in Room 2; three immersion bathtubs in Room 5.
9	9.1. I: a central furnace topped with boiler (6) reached from the underground Corridor 7 from west. One additional small furnace west of Room 5. II: the north mouth of the central furnace is blocked, and a possible additional small furnace is added south of Room 4. 9.2. Hypocausted floors and large chimneys in the thickness of the walls of Rooms 3 and 4. Probable chimneys in Room 5 also.
10	10.1. Possible tank south-west of the building. 10.2. – 10.3. Wastewater of Room 5 basins drained outside of the building to a sewer heading toward a sump located south. Water of Room 2 basins drained to the same sump via two underground pipes.
11	11.1. – 11.2. Benches in Room 1.
12	12.1. – 12.2. ALI CHOUKRI 2009. Unpublished report of the SCA. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
13	ALI CHOUKRI 2009, figs. 1 (plan), figs. 2–14. Unpublished archives: one plan and two sections, 15 pictures. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 3 (typological plate).



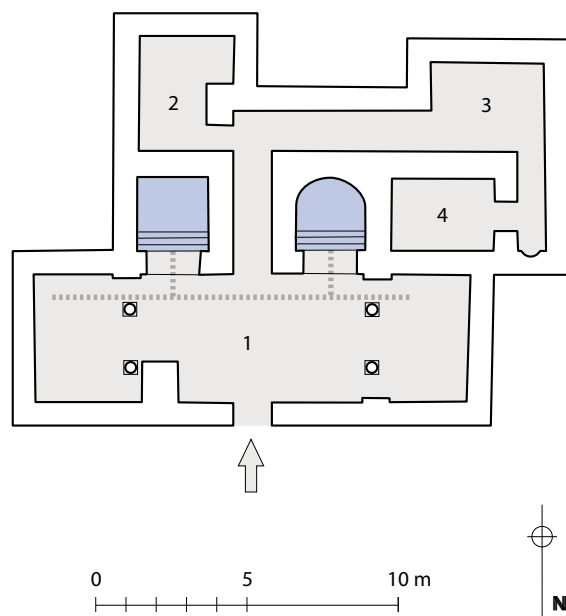
Cat. no.	89 (B503)
1	1.1. Tell Ishnik 1.2. –
2	2.1. Maybe 30°27'42" N, 31°33'27" E (coordinates of the site) 2.2. – 2.3. –
3	3.1. Probably destroyed. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Discovered in 1965 during exploratory soundings, not excavated, only a sketch drawing and a quick report left by A. Gamal el-Din (SCA). 4.2. Not visited
5	At least 150 m ² .
6	6.1. Probably Roman or Byzantine (T). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. Only one room excavated.
8	Two semi-circular basins facing each other on each side of the room.
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. Ashmawy Ali in this volume.
13	Ashmawy Ali in this volume, fig. 5 (sketch plan).

Cat. no.	90 (B481)	
1	1.1.	Tell al-Luli or Tell al-Luni
	1.2.	–
2	2.1.	31°01'24" N, 32°25'15" E (approximate coordinates of the site)
	2.2.	–
	2.3.	–
3	3.1.	–
	3.2.	–
4	4.1.	Excavated by the SCA at least in 1996 and maybe after but no publication and no other mention than a very brief report.
	4.2.	Not visited.
5		–
6	6.1.	3rd century AD (E). Impossible to check since there is no publication.
	6.2.	–
	6.3.	–
7	7.1.	–
	7.2.	–
8		
9	9.1.	–
	9.2.	
10	10.1.	–
	10.2.	–
	10.3.	–
11	11.1.	Mosaics and inscriptions mentioned.
	11.2.	–
12	12.1.	–
	12.2.	LECLANT, CLERC 1997, p. 241.
13		No plan or photo published.

Cat. no.	91 (B338)
1	1.1. Tell el-Ruhban 1.2. –
2	2.1. 30°59'07" N, 32°06'51" E (coordinates of the site) 2.2. – 2.3. –
3	3.1. Badly preserved when excavated, currently destroyed. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Excavated in 1993–1994 by I. Ali Mustafa (SCA). 4.2. Not visited.
5	At least 210 m ² .
6	6.1. Roman period (E), but no precision is given on the material and could also be dated to the Byzantine period (T). 6.2. Apparently two phases were visible, with a possible other bath building or another phase of the baths to the south, but the remains are too scarce to understand them and their relation with the baths described hereafter. 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. From the sketch plan published, one can restore the following general layout: entrance from west into a large entrance hall/ <i>frigidarium</i> (1); the tepid and hot rooms (2) are located to the east but their number and limits are difficult to assess.
8	One possible semi-circular basin and a possible pool in Room 1; one possible semi-circular basin in the easternmost (hot) room.
9	9.1. The furnace was likely located near the hot rooms, possibly to the east. 9.2. –
10	10.1. Well south-west of the baths (5), probable <i>sakieh</i> and elevated tank (4) next to it, supplying with water the cold and hot sections. 10.2. – 10.3. –
11	11.1. – 11.2. Latrines 3 to the north (possibly semi-independent from the baths).
12	12.1. – 12.2. ASHMAWY ALI 2009, p. 173.
13	ASHMAWY ALI 2009, fig. 5 (sketch plan).



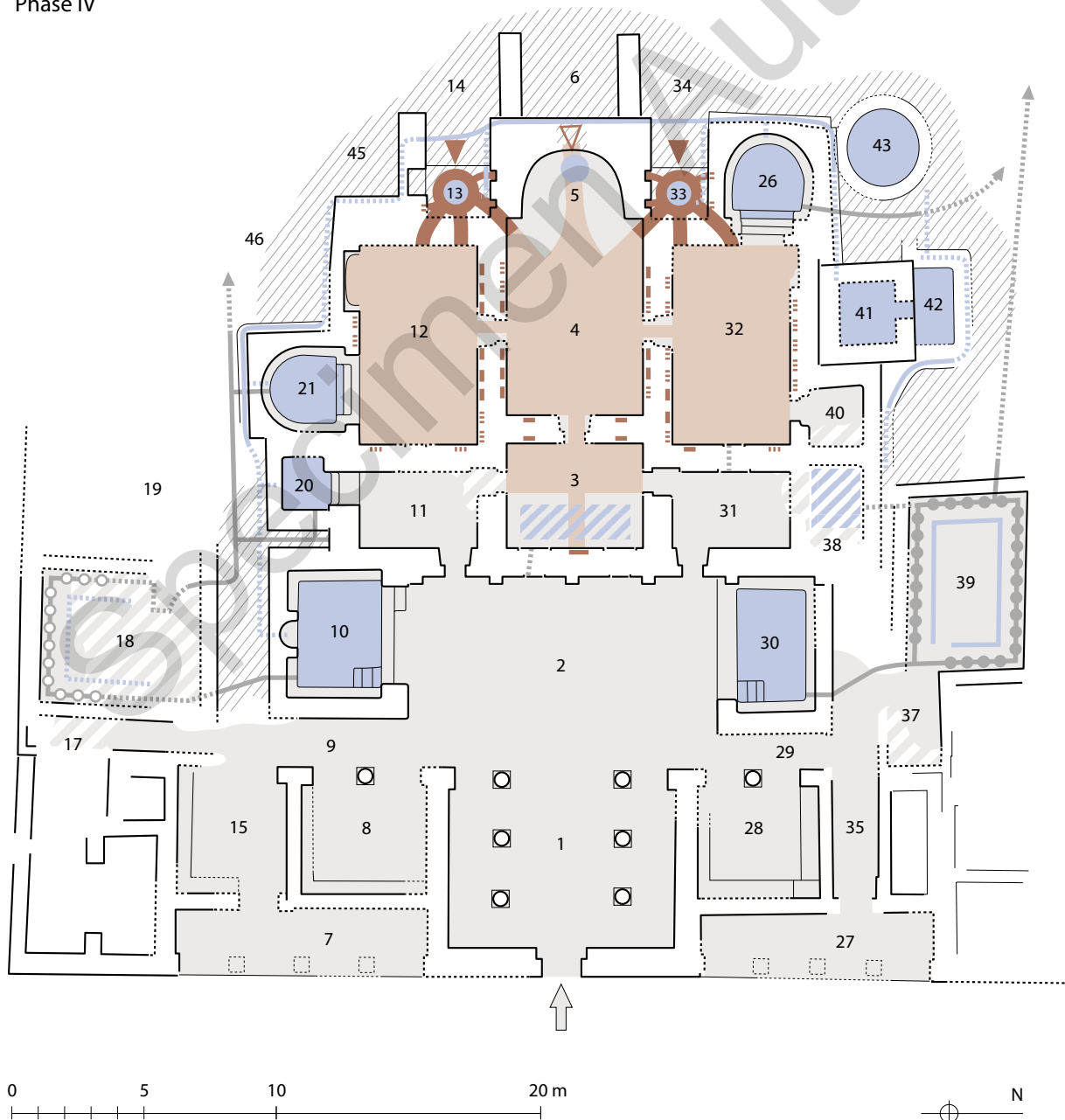
Cat. no.	92 (B334)
1	1.1. Theadelphia/Kharabet Ihrit, Roman Baths 1.2. –
2	2.1. 29°20'48.7" N, 30°33'48.7" E (coordinates of the site) 2.2. North of the temple of Pnepheros. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Found in very good condition (until 3.5 m elevation). Currently destroyed and location lost. 3.2. –
4	4.1. (Partly?) excavated by E. Breccia in 1912–1913. 4.2. Visited in May 2010 by B. Redon with C. Römer, but not found.
5	At least 200 m ² .
6	6.1. 2nd century AD? (E: coins). 6.2. – 6.3. –
7	7.1. – 7.2. The description is too brief and the plan probably incomplete to restore the complete layout of the baths, in particular to the south, where probably stood the heating system. Entrance from north in a columned courtyard (1) with lateral roofed spaces (cloakrooms). It gives access to three square rooms (2–4) connected by corridors. This was probably the hot section of the bath. Two immersion pools (one square, one horseshoe-shaped) in Room 1.
8	Two immersion pools (one square, one horseshoe-shaped) in Room 1.
9	9.1. – 9.2. –
10	10.1. – 10.2. – 10.3. Pools of Room 1 are drained through lead pipes leading to an underground sewer that runs east-west.
11	11.1. Corinthian capitals. Very rich wall painting (marble imitation; architectural elements in stucco such as cornices, pillars etc.) in the south wall of Room 1 and the niches of the immersion pools. 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. BRECCIA 1926, pp. 123–124. Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	BRECCIA 1926, pl. 69.1 (restitution of the south façade of the courtyard), 69.2 (plan). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 17 (typological plate).



Cat. no.	93 (B126)
1	1.1. Thebes/Karnak, Roman Baths north of the first pylon 1.2. –
2	2.1. 25°43'14.6" N, 32°39'24.3" E 2.2. In a residential quarter developed above Ptolemaic levels, probably not far from the Nile bank, 150 m north of the temple, along a north-south street leading to the temple. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Fully excavated in 2012–2014 by S. El-Masekh, under the supervision of M. Boraik (SCA), with the collaboration of Th. Fournet, P. Piraud-Fournet and M. Vanpeene for the architectural survey. 4.2. See 4.1.
5	About 1200 m ² .
6	6.1. Second half of the 2nd century AD (T and E). 6.2. Five construction phases: I–III: second half of the 2nd until mid-3rd century AD; IV and V: second half of the 3rd until 4th century AD (T and E). For the details, see El-Masekh et al. in this volume. 6.3. Probably mid-4th century AD (T and E).
7	7.1. I–III: Imperial type (i.e. symmetrical double-ring type). IV–V: double-row type. 7.2. I: entrance from <i>Frigidarium</i> 2, leading to two <i>tepidaria</i> (31 and 11), and two hot rooms (32 and 12), probably used as <i>districtariallaconica</i> . Both circuits joined in <i>Caldarium</i> 4 and shared an axial exit <i>tepidarium</i> (3). II–III: Entrance from west into the large Hall 1, equipped on each side with cloakrooms (8 and 28), terraces (7, 27) and latrines (39 and 18). The hall opens onto Courtyard/ <i>Frigidarium</i> 2 and then the circuit is the same as in Phase I. IV: From <i>Frigidarium</i> 2, half of the bathers follows the south circuit (<i>Tepidarium</i> 11, Rooms 3 and 4, and <i>Caldarium</i> 12), the other half follows the north circuit, symmetrically arranged (31–3–4–32). The return was made via the same rooms the other way round. V: maybe two independent retrograde circuits: same as Phase IV for north circuit (Halls 1 and 2 giving access to Rooms 31, 3, 4 and 32), opening of a door to the south for the south circuit giving access to Rooms 19 (entrance hall?), 20, 11 (now heated by hypocaust) and 12 (<i>caldarium</i>). Abandon of Latrines 18. For the details, see El-Masekh et al. in this volume. Only Phase IV is drawn in the catalogue.
8	I: possible cold plunge pool in Room 2, possible hot plunge pool in Room 3. II: two cold plunge pools in Room 2, possible hot plunge pool in Room 3, basin in Room 12 and possibly in Room 32. III: <i>idem</i> and one immersion bathtub in Room 11 and possibly in Room 31. IV: <i>idem</i> but the two small bathtubs of Rooms 12 and 32 are replaced by large hot plunge pools and addition of a <i>labrum</i> in Room 4. V: <i>idem</i> but the basin of Room 11 is abandoned, addition of four small bathtubs in Rooms 32, 4 and 12.
9	9.1. I–III: two possible furnaces west of Rooms 12 and 32. IV–V: three furnaces west of Rooms 32, 4 and 12, heating their hypocausted floors, north and south furnace heating also a boiler placed above them. 9.2. I–V: hypocausted floors and chimneys within the thickness of the walls of the heated rooms.
10	10.1. I: Well 43 (possibly linked with a <i>sakieh</i>). II–III: Water Tower 41, Tank and <i>Sakieh</i> 42, Tank (used as settling pond?) 43. IV: <i>idem</i> , with changes in superstructure of Tank and <i>Sakieh</i> 42. V: <i>idem</i> but abandon of Tank 43. 10.2. – 10.3. I: ? II: the wastewater of the two cold plunge pools in Hall 2 is led to two sewers that flush respectively Latrines 18 and 39. III: <i>idem</i> and addition of a gutter running along the S façade of the building, receiving wastewater of Latrines 18 and Basin 20. IV: <i>idem</i> and Basin 26 is emptied outside Room 32, in a sewer probably connected with the gutter coming from Latrines 39. V: same for the north section; to the south, a sewer under Room 2 leads wastewater to the gutter running along the south façade of the baths, that receives also the wastewater of Pool 10 and possibly Room 11.

- | Cat. no. | 93 (B126) |
|----------|---|
| 11 | 11.1. Painted plaster (with red motives) in some rooms and basins; columns with so-called Nabatean capitals in Hall 1.
11.2. – |
| 12 | 12.1. –
12.2. BORAİK, EL-MASEKH 2012.
BORAİK 2013a.
Bouchaud, Redon in this volume; El-Masekh et al. in this volume; Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume. |
| 13 | BORAİK, EL-MASEKH 2012 (26 photos).
BORAİK 2013a (13 photos).
El-Masekh et al. in this volume, figs. 1, 3, 6, 25, 26, 28–30 (plans, standardised plan), figs. 2, 4, 5, 7–24, 27 (photos and drawings).
Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), figs. 4 (comparative plate), 16 (typological plate). |

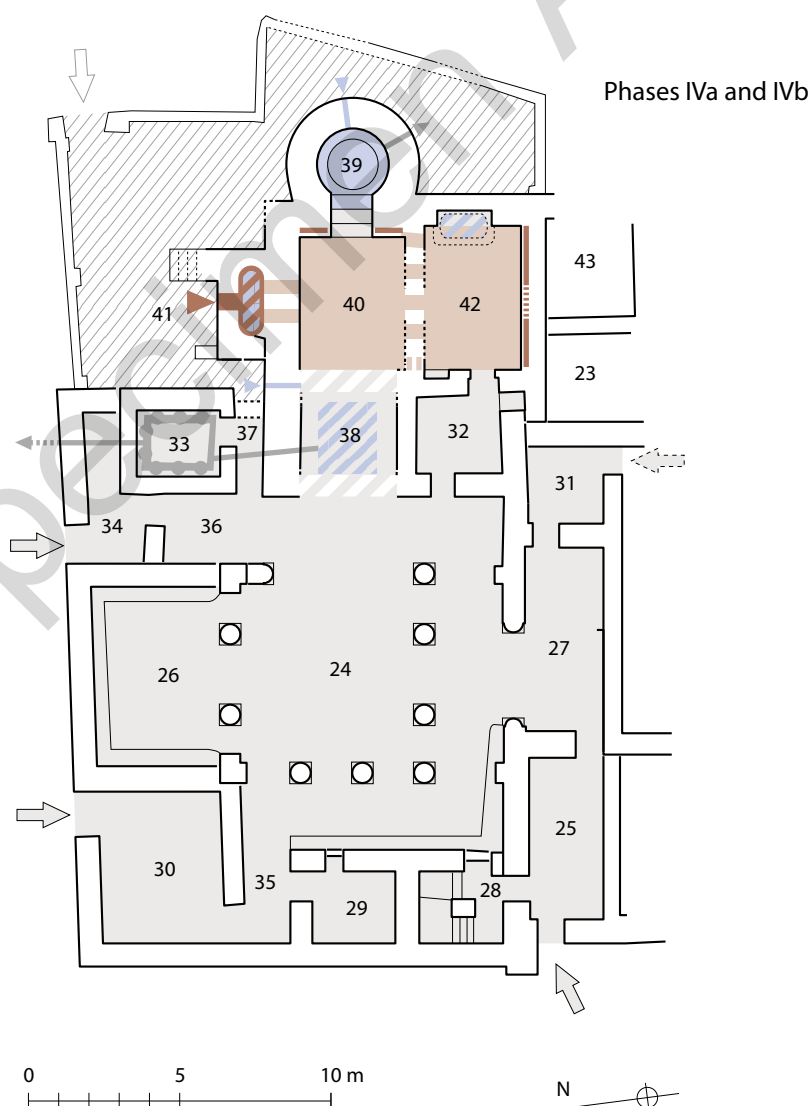
Phase IV



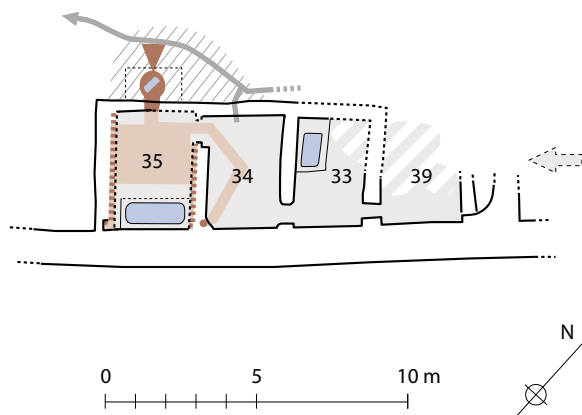
Cat. no.	94 (B380)
1	1.1. Trimithis/Amheida 1.2. –
2	2.1. 25°41'05.4" N, 28°52'37.8" E (approximate coordinates) 2.2. Near the house of Serenos, but the links with the house and the school are not clear. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Well preserved. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Currently excavated (since 2007) by P. Davoli (university of Lecce) under the direction of R.S. Bagnall (New York University) 4.2. Not visited (covered after each campaign).
5	About 500 m ² (Phase IV).
6	6.1. Possibly Early Roman period (T and E). 6.2. I and II: early Roman period until the end of the 3rd century AD (E). III: abandon of the baths between c. 300 and 360 AD. IV: 360s AD–end of the 4th century AD (E) with two restoration sub-phases. For the details, see Davoli in this volume. 6.3. End of the 4th century AD (E).
7	7.1. I: ? II: South baths: ?; North baths: angular row type. IV: angular row type. 7.2. The baths has not yet been totally unearthed so the following assessment is not totally sure. Only Phase IV is drawn in the catalogue. I: the remains are scarce and comprises a round room heated by the floor (9), a room with painted columns below Room 19, and a possible latrine below Room 30. II: the baths is divided into two parts, one with Room 9, a large cold room (19) and Latrines 10, the other with a large entrance hall/ <i>frigidarium</i> /cloakroom (24) equipped with recesses, leading to the intermediary Room 32 (<i>tepidarium</i>) that opens onto two successive heated rooms (40 and 42). Latrines 33 accessed from Hall 24. IV: abandon of South baths; North baths: entrance from south-west (Room 25), north (in Rooms 30 and 34/36) and possibly from south (Room 31), same interior layout as Phase II, with more monumentality of Hall 24.
8	I: water basin or pool in the room below Room 19. II: South baths: a <i>labrum</i> and a cold plunge pool in Room 19, water tank or pool (15) west of Room 10; North baths: a possible pool or basin south-east of Room 24, a possible small basin in Room 42, a square bathtub (38) and a circular one (39) in Room 40. IV: a possible small basin in Room 42, a circular bathtub (39) in Room 40 and a square bathtub (38) accessed either from Room 42 or 24 (the walls of the basin are vanished).
9	9.1. I: a probable furnace south of Room 9. II: South baths: a probable furnace south of Room 9; North baths: a furnace (41) topped by two boilers north of Room 40. IV: <i>idem</i> for North baths, South baths abandoned. 9.2. I: hypocausted floor and <i>tubuli</i> in the walls of Room 9. II: hypocausted floors in Rooms 9, 40 and 42, probable chimneys within the walls of Rooms 40 and 42. IV: hypocausted floors and probable chimneys within the walls of Rooms 40 and 42.

Cat. no. 94 (B380)

- 10 10.1. I, II and IV: *sakieh* and well 30 m south-east of the baths; II: an additional water tank or pool (15) west of Room 10.
 10.2. –
 10.3. I:?
 II: South baths: the wastewater of Basins 20 and 15 flushed Latrines 10; North baths: drainage of the wastewater of Basin 38 into Latrines 33, drainage of Basin 39 outside the building.
 IV: *idem* for North baths, South baths abandoned.
- 11 11.1. 20.500 *tesserae* of mosaics found in Room 30 probably for the decoration of one or more floors of the baths in Phase IVb.
 11.2. –
- 12 12.1. –
 12.2. DAVOLI 2012, pp. 263–278.
 DAVOLI forthcoming.
 Davoli in this volume.
 Fournet, Redon in this volume (b).
- 13 DAVOLI 2012, pp. 263–278.
 DAVOLI forthcoming.
 Davoli in this volume, figs. 1–4 (plans), figs. 5–27 (photos).
 Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 17 (typological plate).



Cat. no.	95 (B309)
1	1.1. Xeron Pelagos / al-Faysaliyya 1.2. –
2	2.1. 24°55'39.6" N, 34°13'51.0" E 2.2. Along the east wall of the fortress, between the main tank and the well. 2.3. –
3	3.1. Fairly well preserved, except the north-east part of the cold rooms, vanished. 3.2. –
4	4.1. Fully excavated by M. Reddé and B. Redon in 2011–2012 (Eastern desert mission led by H. Cuvigny, CNRS) 4.2. See 4.1.
5	At least 70 m ² .
6	6.1. During the 2nd century AD (a first construction at the end of the 1st century AD, when the fort is built, is possible but not proved by archaeology). 6.2. II: second half of the 2nd century AD. III: first half of the 3rd century AD. 6.3. Mid-3rd century AD.
7	7.1. Linear row type. 7.2. I: two cold rooms to the east, probably hot rooms to the west but destroyed during remodelling. II and III: entrance from east in Room 39 (maybe a cloakroom), leading to a <i>frigidarium</i> (33), a heated <i>tepidarium</i> (34) and a <i>caldarium</i> (35).
8	I: ? II: an immersion basin in Room 33 and one heated bathtub in Room 35. III: <i>idem</i> .
9	9.1. I: ? II and III: small furnace N of <i>Caldarium</i> 35. 9.2. I: ? II: hypocaust with pillars, <i>tubuli</i> in the walls and two chimneys on each sides of the tub in Room 35, a heating channel under the floor of Room 34. III: <i>idem</i> but the heating channel under 34 is blocked.
10	10.1. A well and two large tanks north-east and north-west of the baths. 10.2. – 10.3. Four phases of canalisations for the drainage of the building to the north. Apparently the wastewater of the baths was recycled in the nearby tank.
11	11.1. – 11.2. –
12	12.1. – 12.2. www.balneorient.hypotheses.org/2186 Bouchaud, Redon in this volume; Fournet, Redon in this volume (b); Redon in this volume.
13	Unpublished plans and photos. Bouchaud, Redon in this volume, figs. 2 (plan), 8 (photo). Fournet, Redon in this volume (b), fig. 19 (typological plate).



Cat. no.	96 (B335)
1	1.1. Xoïs/Sakha, Roman Baths
	1.2. –
2	2.1. 31°05'21" N, 30°57'02" E (coordinates of the site)
	2.2. –
	2.3. –
3	3.1. Very poorly preserved when discovered, currently probably destroyed.
	3.2. –
4	4.1. Found in 1960 during the construction of a shed. It has apparently not been properly excavated but only partly unearthed. Shortly described by el-Khachab.
	4.2. Visited in May 2009 by B. Redon but not found.
5	–
6	6.1. Late Roman period (T: belongs to the Byzantine type baths; the use of <i>tegulae mammatae</i> in the hot rooms may indicate an early date, rather at the beginning than at the end of the Byzantine period).
	6.2. –
	6.3. –
7	7.1. –
	7.2. El-Khachab speaks of one " <i>caldarium</i> ", heated by hypocaust, two " <i>tepidaria</i> " and a " <i>laconicum</i> ".
8	Basins for ablution and immersion are mentioned in the hot rooms, as well as a possible <i>natatio</i> for the cold room.
9	9.1. Firing chamber accessed by underground service rooms.
	9.2. Hypocaust in the hot rooms, <i>tegulae mammatae</i> in the thickness of the walls of the " <i>laconicum</i> ".
10	10.1. –
	10.2. –
	10.3. –
11	11.1. –
	11.2. –
12	12.1. –
	12.2. EL-KHACHAB 1978, p. 56.
13	EL-KHACHAB 1978, pls. 31–34 (photos).

Specimen Auteur

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