



Ain Shams University
Faculty Of Arts
Department of Archaeology
Section Of Greco Roman Archaeology

Amheida City – Trimithis – in The Roman Era
(Archaeological study)

Prepared By

Ibrahim Mohamed Hassan Ghareb

Supervision:

Prof.: Mustafa Mohamed Kandeel Zayed

DR.: Sohire Ahmed

Cairo

2021

English Summary

The Great Oasis, which includes the oases of Kharga and Dakhla, is one of the most remote areas of the Nile Valley. It is located in the southwest of the Egyptian. It is located in the middle of the western desert of the country. At this time it is difficult to reach it. Ancient (whether ancient Egyptian or Ptolemaic or Roman) free of the population and proof of this not only find monuments but find complete cities have administrative division and have rulers and play and the nature of life of their own, and helped to the existence of this life and build a community of water eyes and wells.

Information about the (Amheida) came through the discoveries of papyrus texts found in the city of Kellis, and was called in the Egyptian times (s.t-w3h), which means a comfortable place, and in the Roman era called Tremethis - Τριμηθις In modern times known as the (Amheida).

The City of the Promenade contains all the elements that characterize the major Roman cities. How the city was through the ages, especially the Roman era.

- Objectives of the study

- 1- Trying to form a general view of what was the city of Tremethis in the Roman era.
- 2- Study the topography of the city, planning, and study its local architectural features of the nature of the oases, and compare these features such as home, church and temple with the same features of the villages and cities nearby
- 3- study of archaeological finds such as currencies and terracotta and other factors that help the existence of normal life.
- 4- Studying the religious beliefs of the inhabitants of the city through archaeological finds and how this has affected their faith
- 5- study The social life and economic life, and form a vision of what it was life at the time.

The study followed the descriptive method of archeology, in terms of form and sizes, and the analytical method in order to get us to know the artistic methods used in the city and try to date these finds, and know what they are and their function, as well as knowledge of the method of manufacture and raw materials used, as the study tried to shed light on religious, social and economic life, This is also through what has been found and newly discovered, and in each new season there will be new either to prove what has been said or change or add to other information.

The study has been divided into Four chapters for each chapter more than a study.

Chapter II

"Civilizational History of Amhieda City"

This chapter came to deal with the religious thought and its development of the inhabitants of the city of **Amhieda**. When the city had ancient Egyptian origins, the Egyptian religion had a large share, and this was represented by the presence of two large temples dedicated to the worship of the Egyptian gods, despite their construction in the Roman era. Alalhada where he found a church and other evidence of the Christian religion.

The chapter also deals in one of its chapters with the economic, social and cultural situation of the city in the Roman era. This comes within the framework of an analytical study of what was found in the city and an attempt to compare it with the cities of the Dakhla Oasis, such as Al-Khrab Cement, Al-Ain Al-Jadida and Mut.

Chapter II

Topography and architecture of the city

This chapter deals with the topography of the city from its inception in the Old Kingdom through the New Kingdom to the Roman era. American excavations and analysis of each sector and the found in the archaeological finds.

This chapter also deals with the architectural part of the city, those buildings that were found during the excavation. Roman baths and Villa Cernus were also found, part of which was used as a school, and a church was found, which confirms the importance of the city through the ages and its continuity until the end of the late Roman era. The architectural others before.

Chapter III

Arts and small finds

This chapter deals with all the discoveries of the American mission, such as amulets, ornaments, pottery, runways and coins, those coins that have not been published before and will be published by the study, as well as studying the wall paintings discovered in Villa Cernus, which is unique of its kind not only in the Egyptian country But also in the Roman states.

Chapter IV

Analytical study

The chapter came to deal with the religious thought of the inhabitants of the city, since the city has ancient Egyptian origins, the Egyptian religion had a large share. This was represented in two large temples dedicated to the worship of the Egyptian gods, although built in the Roman era, one of the chapter deals with one of the topics of the social and economic situation of the city.

This comes within the framework of an analytical study of what was found in the city and try to compare it with the cities of the oasis of Dakhla, such as the ruins of cement and the new eye and death, in terms of architecture, and met with archaeological and prove that the city is the most