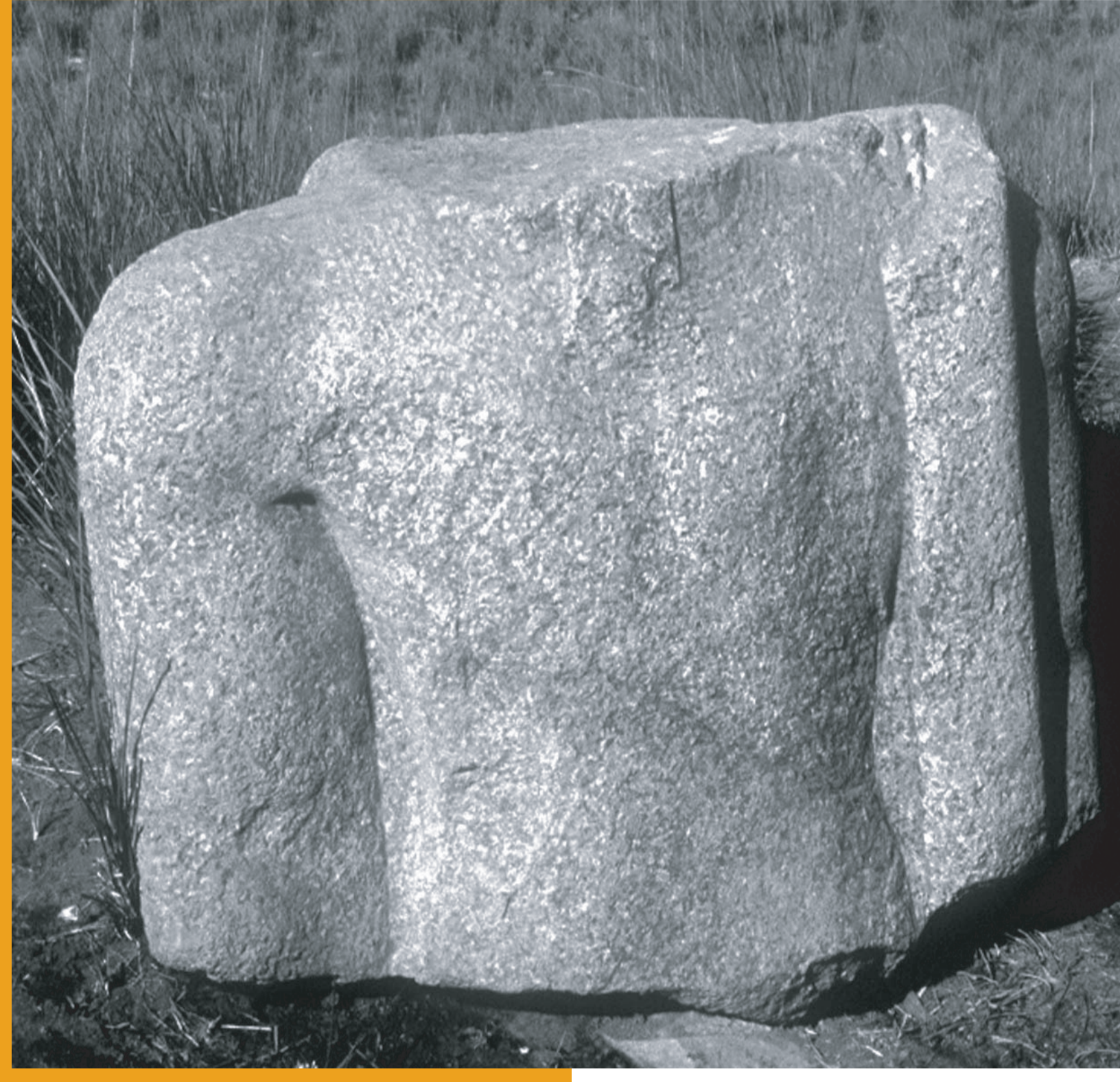


RAMESSIDE SAIS, 3200 YEARS AGO

سايس فى عصر الرعامسة (منذ 3200 عام)

The Ramesside kings of Dynasty 19 and 20 originally came from the eastern Nile Delta and built their capital city at Qantir-Pi-Ramesses, north of Faqus. They also created a line of forts in the western delta and extended the agricultural lands there. This granite torso may date to this period and was perhaps set up at Sais in a Ramesside temple.



جاء الملوك الرعامسة الذين حكموا فى الأسرتين ال ١٩ و ال ٢٠ فى الأصل من شرق الدلتا وقاموا ببناء عاصمتهم فى قنطير-بى-رمسيس، شمال فاقوس. وأنشأوا خط من الحصون فى غرب الدلتا وأستثمروا الأراضى الزراعية هناك. وربما يعود هذا الجذع المصنوع من الجرانيت الى هذه الفترة، وربما يكون قد أقيم فى سايس فى معبد من عصر الرعامسة.

3,200 years ago (1200 BCE)

After the reign of Ramesses II the large provincial town at Sais was at Kom Rebwa. The local farmers had large houses with courtyards, ovens, storerooms and a main hall or dining room, very much like farmhouses in recent times. Around 3,200 years ago a man held a feast in his main reception room with huge circular platters loaded with food, small eating bowls, large meat jars, wine jars (including one from Palestine), beer jars and water jugs. After the meal, the house roof collapsed and the plates were left upon the floor, where they were found by the archaeological mission. The reason for the abandonment and house collapse is not known, but it may have been due to an earthquake.

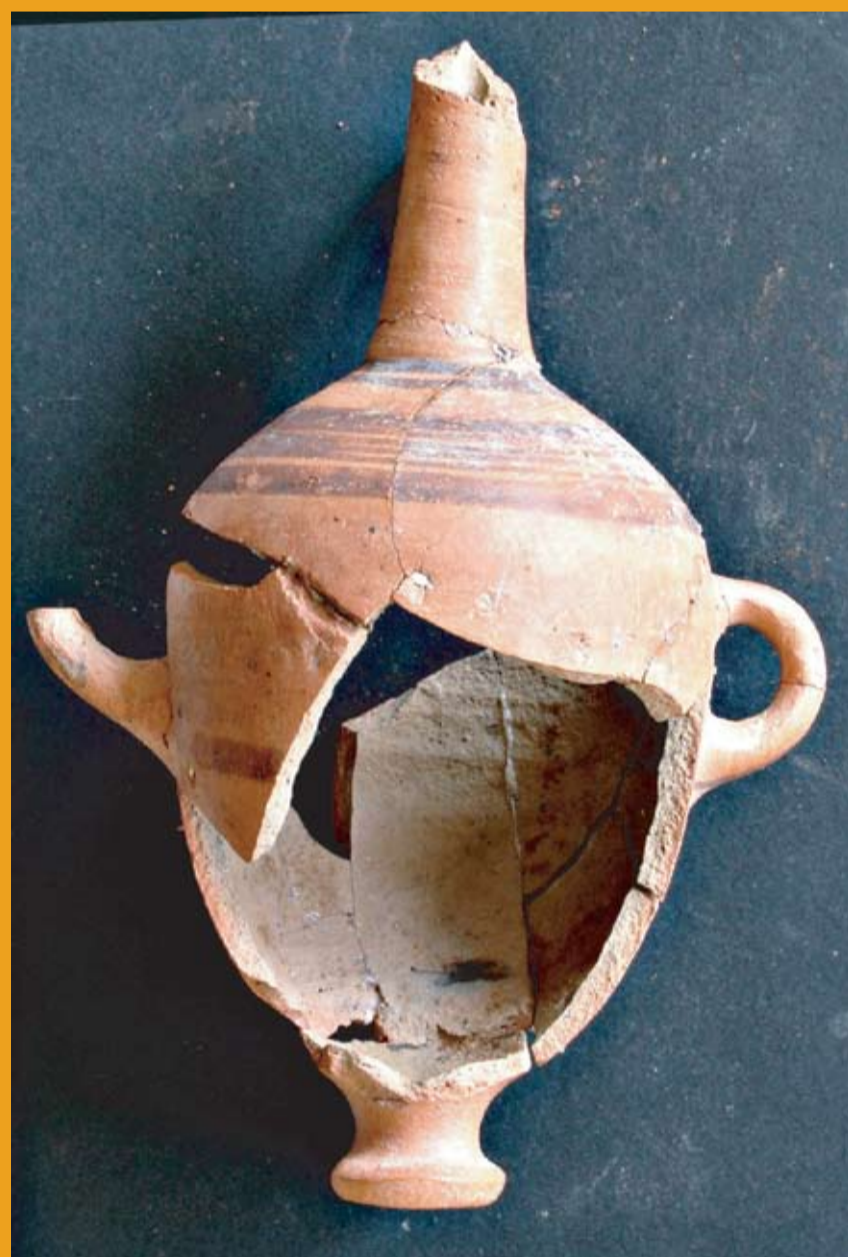


Door leading to left

Pottery from feast left upon the floor



Pot for cooking beans
قدر لطبخ الحبوب



Perfume jar from Syria
قنبنة عطر من سوريا



House with Oven and Courtyard
منزل به فرن و فناء



Wedjat-eye amulet believed to bring good health to the wearer.
تميمة على شكل عين الإلهة واجبت والتي يعتقد أنها تجلب الصحة للذى يرتديها

3100 -2800 years ago (1100 -800 BCE)

In later times, Egypt was ruled by city states based at large towns centres. The lords of Sais competed against other northern lords to gain control of trade routes and political power. In Kom Rebwa there was a group of small mud brick houses which date to this time, often with large ovens for cooking bread and food. Although the town may have been quite small, the pottery vessels show how important farming was to the wealth of the Saite lords and that they still had beautiful drinking cups.



Village houses from around 1000 BCE

منذ ٢١٠٠ - ٢٨٠٠ عام (١١٠٠ - ٨٠٠ ق.م.)

فى عصور لاحقة، حكمت مصر بواسطة دول المدن القائمة على مراكز مدنية ضخمة. تنافس حكام سايس مع حكام شماليين آخرين للسيطرة على طرق التجارة و السيطرة السياسية. فى كوم الربوة كان هناك مجموعة من المنازل الصغيرة المبنية بالطوب اللبن التي تعود لهذه الفترة، عادة ما كانت ذات أفران كبيرة لطهي الطعام و الخبز. برغم أن المدينة ربما كانت صغيرة جدا، فإن أواني الفخار تظهر مدى أهمية الزراعة لثروة حكام سايس حيث كانوا ما يزالون يمتلكون أكواب شرب جميلة.