NEW KINGDOM
(1400-1069 BC)

Many important people lived at Tombos, including an administrator named Siamun and his mother Weren, who were buried in a great pyramid tomb. Special objects known as funerary cones indicate the strong ties to Egypt during this period.

Ancient people at Tombos were also buried in underground mud-brick tombs. Sometimes people were buried individually, and sometimes people were buried together in tombs.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD
(1069-730 BC)

During this period of history, people at Tombos were buried underground in round structures made with granite stones. These burials and structures are similar to earlier Nubian burials.

Many pyramids were reused in later times, including for the intentional burial of this horse. It is one of the few non-royal horse burials found in Nubia.

NAPATAN
(730-662 BC)

During the Napatan period, Nubians ruled Nubia and Egypt. This heart scarab was found near a pyramid. It is dedicated to "The Scribe Tawy" and includes an inscription from the Egyptian Book of the Dead.

This individual was buried in a coffin on top of a bed, with beautiful Nubian pottery and artifacts including iron weapons. This is one of the earliest examples of iron usage in Nubia.
مملكة نبئ (ق. م. 750-660)

المملكة المصرية الحديثة (ق. م. 660-31)

المملكة المصرية القديمة (ق. م. 31-660)

الفترة النبوية الثالثة (ق. م. 660-525)

العصر البابلي (ق. م. 525-332)

العصر الإغريقي (ق. م. 332-30)

العصر الروماني (ق. م. 30-642)

العصر الإسلامي (ق. م. 642-1258)

العصر المماليك (ق. م. 1258-1517)

العصر العثماني (ق. م. 1517-1917)

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.