

SANDALS, SHOES AND OTHER
LEATHERWORK FROM THE COPTIC
MONASTERY DEIR EL-BACHIT
ANALYSIS AND CATALOGUE

DEIR EL-BACHIT



ANDRÉ J. VELDMEIJER

SANDALS, SHOES AND OTHER LEATHERWORK FROM THE COPTIC MONASTERY DEIR EL-BACHIT

Analysis and Catalogue

André J. Veldmeijer





For Erno

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PART I. ANALYSIS

PREFACE

I am grateful to Günter Burkard, Daniël Polz en Ina Eichner for allowing me to study and publish the leather finds. Ina Eichner has been of great help throughout the project, for which I am truly grateful. I thank Joanne Ballard for correcting the English of the catalogue. Sue Winterbottom has checked the English of the scientific analysis. Moreover, she critically viewed the contents for which I am especially grateful: her suggestions, remarks and overall insight greatly improved the analysis. As always, I thank Erno Endenburg for his photography, collaboration in fieldwork and all other work he did for the present publication. Adri 't Hooft is thanked for preparing the photographs for publication. I mention Geert Jan Engelmoer for his help. Pieter Collet is thanked for the field drawings of several of the book cover fragments. I have benefited from the discussions with Carol van Driel-Murray and Gregor Neunert. I thank Martin Moser for allowing me to use some of his results of experimental work and I thank Susanna Epple for permission of publishing the photograph of Choke. I am grateful to Renee Friedman for sending me the photographs of the Hierakonpolis leatherwork. The York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and

Research (by means of Quita Mould) is acknowledged for permission of using the photograph from Coppergate. Thanks too to Laurent Bavay for providing me with information on his own project (a pharaonic tomb converted into a monk's cell). I am thankful to all those who allowed me access to comparative material: Pamela Rose, the Egypt Exploration Society and the British Museum [Jeffrey Spencer and Julie Anderson]; Krzys Grzymski and Bill Pratt (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto); Dina Faltings (Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg); Stephen Quirke (Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL); Klaus Finneiser (Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Berlin); Barbara Magen and Bettina Schmitz (Roemer- und Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim); Raymond Tindel (Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago); Helen Whitehouse (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford); Denise Doxey (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston) and Elizabeth Goring and Lesley-Ann Liddiard (National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh).

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INTRODUCTION

The Archaeological Investigations

The Coptic monastery and cemetery Deir el-Bachit stands on the hilltop of Dra' Abu el-Naga (figure 1), the well-known necropolis in Qurna (West Bank Luxor). It is the largest Coptic monastery complex preserved in Western Thebes (Eichner *et al.*, 2009: 92) and „bietet sich die im thebanischen Raum sonst nicht mehr vorhanden Möglichkeit, eine große koptische Klosteranlage in ihrer Gesamtheit zu erfassen, d.h. das Kloster an sich, seine Wirtschaftsbetriebe und eine nordwestlich, außerhalb der Klostermauern gelegene, größere Nekropole archäologisch zu klären.“ (Burkard *et al.*, 2003: 45) and „damit einen Beitrag zur besseren Kenntnis der im Verhältnis zu den pha-

raonischen Monumenten vernachlässigten spätantiken und mittelalterlichen Denkmäler auf dem thebanischen Westufer zu leisten“ (Eichner *et al.*, 2009: 92-92). Until the start of the German investigations in 2001 with a survey (*Ibidem*: 93), little research was done (Burkard *et al.*, 2003: 46-47). After three seasons of preliminary research, full archaeological research was started in 2004.

The project was initiated by Günter Burkard „als DFG-Projekt des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München“ and „wird logistisch, technisch und personell seitens des DAI Kairo, vornehmlich Daniel Polz, massiv unterstützt.“ (Eichner *et al.*, 2009: 93) – this was due to the investigations of the Pharaonic tombs K93.11, where the



Figure 1. Overview of Deir el-Bachit. The monastery is visible in the centre of the hill with immediately behind it the cemetery. The Nile is visible in the far distance. Photography by I. Eichner.

latest building phases and occupational layers were dated to the Coptic period (*Ibidem*: 92).

The leatherwork was studied during two weeks in 2007, the work of which consisted of verbal description, measuring and, if necessary, drawing. Moreover, all fragments were photographed in overview (obverse/reverse, if the condition allowed the turning of the fragment) and, if necessary, in detail. The camera used was a Canon Digital Rebel/EOS 300D and a Tamron 90/2, 8 DI CAF SP Macro lens. Each photograph included the useful Kodak Colour Separation Guide.

In good consultation with the excavation's direction, it was decided to proceed with the publication of the present analysis and catalogue in order to avoid further delay – details about the precise context and dates are, therefore, missing. Linking various fragments is also depending on the precise context and is therefore scheduled for the future. However, since all finds come from the Monastery it is reasonable to assume a date as for the monastery itself, *i.e.* somewhere between 6th through 9th c. AD, possibly even 10th c. AD (Eichner *et al.*, 2009: 97-98). Obviously, more precise dating is preferred but this not likely to change the overall picture significantly, for which there are several reasons. First, most of the footwear has been used well beyond repair, due to which the original shape and construction (and thus type) cannot be recognised anymore. Secondly, footwear is not prone to rapid change. In other words, types and techniques were in use for a long time.¹ This is even more so for leatherwork that is more functional in nature, such as leather used for tying, and for religion-related objects such as book covers.

The Leather Research

As explained elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2008b: 230-231) the footwear, besides being analysed within the excavation's theoretical framework (see above), will be analysed within the framework of the Ancient Egyptian Footwear Project (AEFP). The AEFP is a multidisciplinary research project on ancient Egyptian footwear from Predynastic to Coptic times (see Veldmeijer, 2010a: 11-15 for a detailed account).² Obviously, the non-footwear leatherwork is analysed within the excavation's theoretical framework too but also within the framework

of the Ancient Egyptian Leatherwork Project (AELP). A detailed explanation of this project is presented for the sub-project on Amarna's leatherwork (Veldmeijer, 2010b); a comparable approach is used for Deir el-Bachit's finds.

In contrast to published footwear typologies such as the one published by Montembault (2000), the typology developed by the AEFP, which is based on Montembault's and Goubitz *et al.*'s (2001) work, includes among others date and distribution as diagnostic characters. Moreover, the AEFP is based on more objects relative to the number on which Montembault's typology is based, resulting in expansion and refinement of the typology.³ Finally, as explained elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2010a: 15) recognisability is used, based on the work of Goubitz *et al.* (2001), in some cases. Leguilloux (2006) has established a typology on the basis of the objects from Didymoi but because this is based on the finds from only one site and of limited time period, it is not used here. A concordance, however, is provided for whenever necessary.⁴ None of the typologies use the shape of the sole as character, although Leguilloux (2006: 98-101) recognises the distribution of shape in time. Since a typology that also incorporate date and distribution can only be established on the basis of a large sample of varying date and from various sites, Montembault's typology will be used here for the time being.

Naturally, the objects from Deir el-Bachit are compared with published objects but also with finds that are housed in several collections as well as with finds that were recovered by modern excavations – all of which were studied by the author.⁵ Publication of these items is forthcoming, due to which no references to literature are made in the present text. Monographs on the leatherwork from Qasr Ibrim are in preparation (Veldmeijer, In preparation b; Veldmeijer & Van Driel-Murray, In preparation); therefore, references to the Qasr Ibrim finds are made in notes with some exceptions, such as the book covers.

The Catalogue

Catalogue Number (Cat. No.): All finds have been given a catalogue entry number to facilitate the reader searching through the corpus of finds.

Find Number (Find No.): The unique number given by the excavation record, allowing for the tracing of the context of the object. A find number can include several fragments of leather, which, in order to separate them from each other, have been sub-numbered by means of letters (a, b, c etc.) by me. Leather finds might originate from different types of objects. Therefore, sub-numbered fragments may have been catalogued in different places/separately because the catalogue is divided in functional groups (see below). If this is the case, a reference to the other fragments is included under 'Remarks'.

Group: All finds within the find number and context. The entry is only used when some of the sub-numbered fragments are described elsewhere.

Measurements: If two measurements are separated by a hyphen, it indicates the smallest and largest size. Measurements of fragments of which sides cannot be determined and hence no 'length' or 'width' can be recognised, are noted with 'x'. Usually, but not exclusively, these are featureless scraps. All measurements are in millimetres, unless stated otherwise. Abbreviations: d = diameter; h = height; l = length; t = thickness; w = width. Measurements marked with "≈" are approximate.

Colour: The colour is only indicated in general terms. A colour designation using for example the Munsell Color System, has not been used.

Remarks: Information about where to find the sub-numbered objects that are

not described under the present catalogue number (see explanation of Find Number) can be found here. Furthermore, it is stated here whether the object is not illustrated or sub-numbered or if the entry includes not-described, featureless scraps. Occasionally, information of a different nature can be found here as well.

Description: All objects are described in detail. Since it is a description, no references are included: these can be found in part I, the scientific analysis. However, occasionally one can find references to text figures in order to guide the reader through the specialist terminology (a good example is the reference to text figure 7, showing the different types of knots). The terminology that is used in the present work is based on Goubitz *et al.* (2001) but because they based their work on European footwear, expansion and adjustment proved inevitable for Egyptian material. Therefore, terminology for the description of footwear is used as discussed by Veldmeijer (2010a). Terminology of knots is after Veldmeijer (2006).

The Illustrations

Photography is by Erno Endenburg unless stated otherwise and courtesy of the *Institut für Ägyptologie an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München*. The photographs are prepared for publication by Adri 't Hooft (Adri 't Hooft Photographic Services). The field drawings of the book covers (figures 22-35) were done by Pieter Collet, but turned into publication format by the present author. All other illustrations are by André J. Veldmeijer/Erno Endenburg unless stated otherwise. The scale bars are 50 mm unless stated otherwise. Construction drawings are not to scale.

ANALYSIS

Quantity and Breakdown by Functional Groups

The finds are discussed by functional groups, the breakdown of which resulted in nine groups: 'Footwear' (subdivided into 'Sandals' and 'Shoes', 'Insignias', 'Book Covers', 'Fastenings', 'Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related', 'Bags and Related Objects', 'Offcuts and Waste', 'Miscellaneous' and 'Unidentified'. Some of the functional groups need explanation.

Footwear is always an important group of objects within the find category 'leather' on an archaeological excavation. Here, there are 101 entries (Cat. Nos. 1-101), of which 98 are related to sandals. However, the number of (nearly) complete sandals is remarkably low as is the number of shoe and shoe parts.

The group 'Insignias' consists of 11 entries (Cat. Nos. 102-112). 'Insignias' are named without knowing the function of these objects, as will be explained below, hence the quotation marks.

The group 'Book Covers' consists of 63 entries (Cat. Nos. 113-176), describing the fragments with decoration and/or other features such as slits and stitching in detail. A table presents the featureless scraps, which are 47 in total. It did not prove possible to estimate how many books there must have been. Clear is on the basis of the differences in decoration schemes, however, that the fragments came from several books.

The group 'Fastenings' (Cat. Nos. 177-178) consists of only two objects. Objects such as these are known from footwear, but also from bags. Although it is perhaps more likely that the Deir el-Bachit fastenings originate from footwear, this is not at all certain and hence they are put together in one group.

Sixty-one entries are described as 'Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related' (Cat. Nos. 179-240). By 'belt'

is meant the strip of leather with a buckle or comparable fastening that is used in clothing; strips of leather that are used for tying are referred to as 'strap' (not to be confused with the straps in a sandal's strap complex, which are usually referred to in a more specific way, *i.e.* front, back- and heel strap). Braided fragments and fragments that are made by the slit-and-pull technique are regarded as straps. Some of these might originate from sandals, but such objects have also been used in, for example, book covers – hence the inclusion of those fragments whose precise identification is impossible within this group. The distinction between belts and straps is not always easy to make and often even impossible, hence their classification in one group; the quantity should be viewed in this light. By 'cordage,' objects are meant that are plied (and sometimes cabled), like rope and string that is made of vegetable materials.

'Bags and Related Objects' is a small group of only four entries (Cat. Nos. 241-244). The leather from bags is often not recognisable, especially when the leather fragments originate from the body of the bag and are without features such as edges and handles.

The group 'Offcuts and Waste' (Cat. Nos. 245-255) only includes the more remarkable fragments: the quantity of offcuts and waste is large but most are featureless fragments. These are listed in Appendix I.

The small group 'Miscellaneous' (Cat. Nos. 256-258) includes extraordinary items, some of which were not usually made of leather such as the ring and the pot lid. The third entry is a repair patch, which might have been used to repair a bag. In the analysis, no attention is given to this group (but see the catalogue).

The largest group, with 151 entries (Cat. Nos. 259-410), is 'Unidentified'. Typically, this is the largest group for which several explanations can be offered. In antiquity, objects were often used beyond

repair (the degree might differ from site to site, as will be explained below). In Deir el-Bachit it was common practice to repair things over and over again, beyond further repair. This means that, even if still in use, often the original shape already could not be determined anymore. Moreover, after discarding the object, decay sets in,⁶ varying according to the influence of anything from moisture and wind to the likes of insect and rodent activity. These processes alter the object even more. No attention is given to this group apart from several extraordinary fragments.

Preservation

Generally speaking, the preservation⁷ of the leather is good. The fact that so many entries are only small fragments is due to use and wear rather than to bad preservation. Indeed, considering the fragility of the book cover leather, one could even say the preservation is excellent.

One of the most characteristic conditions of visible deterioration of leather is a condition usually referred to as 'melting'. This is caused by moisture, allowing microbial attack or hydrothermal shrinkage and gives the leather a resinous appearance. The process is irreversible and will continue if not stopped. This is observed in very few fragments, DB 1167 (Cat. No. 30) and DB 3746b (Cat. No. 64) being the most obvious examples. However, both fragments show a resinous-like condition only in cross-section: the surface itself is surprisingly intact. The absence of this type of deterioration suggests predominantly dry conditions. Examples of extreme melted leather are known from Amarna – the material suffered especially or in most cases only post-excavation (Veldmeijer, 2010b; Veldmeijer & Endenburg, 2007) – and from Tutankhamun's tomb (Veldmeijer, 2010a and references therein).

Skin Processing

Skin Type Identification

As explained elsewhere⁸ (Veldmeijer, 2010b: 18 and references therein),⁹ identification of the skin type

of archaeological leather is problematic. The worn character of much of Deir el-Bachit's leather, in combination with post-depositional circumstances, even if the preservation can be qualified as excellent, prohibits identification in most cases through the absence of an upper surface and/or hair. Identification on the basis of fat content, DNA or protein sequencing of the collagen using soft-ionization mass spectrometry has not been tried: one of the reasons is that these research methods are expensive and might be only partially successful,¹⁰ another is that it requires specialised laboratories for which sampling is needed.

In general, ordinary leather footwear is made of cow's leather (own observation, but see also Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 302) and the thickness of the leather of Deir el-Bachit's footwear leaves no doubt that this is the case here as well. The book cover leather has not been identified, but possibly is calfskin judging the thickness of some. However, the Nag Hammadi covers have been made of sheepskin and goatskin (Gabra & Eaton-Krauss, 2009: 153).

Preparing the Skin, Curing/Tanning, Colour

The slaughtering of the animal, depilating the skin and preparing it for curing/tanning¹¹ – the first elements of skin processing, together with the actual curing/tanning, before the manufacturing of the objects – will not be given attention here. Processing of skin into leather is rather universal and described in various handbooks, giving a good idea of the process and the reader is therefore referred to these general overviews (focussing on ancient Egypt, see Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 299-306; Forbes, 1957: 1-21; Veldmeijer, 2008a: 3 and Veldmeijer & Laidler, 2008: 1216; for a description of these parts of the process on the basis of two-dimensional art and anthropological data see Schwarz, 2000: 39-70). However, very few of these tasks can be deduced from the archaeological record as presented.¹² Equally, the way a skin is made durable by curing can only be confidently identified by chemical analyses and even with these modern methods many problems have been noted (see Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 316-317). A fieldtest for identifying vegetable tanning (Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 316-317; 2002a; 2002b; Leach, 1995) is a fairly simple test but the results are

not always as unambiguous as one would hope (own observation Qasr Ibrim; see also Thomson, 2006: 59; Van Driel-Murray 2002a: 19-20; Veldmeijer & Van Roode, 2005). This test has not been applied and might be undertaken in the future.

Colour, besides the natural colour of the leather or colour that is due to skin processing, was not identified. In other words, with DB 2826 (Cat. No. 163) being the only exception, no paint, dye or pigment seems to have been used to decorate the leather. Technically there is a distinction between pigment, paint and dye (see for example Lee & Quirke, 2000). The present work refers to these three as 'paint' because no analyses were done to determine the physical properties. Meant by the term 'paint' is a colour other than the colour of the leather itself or the colour of the leather due to the skin processing methods. There is quite some distinction in colour of the leather, varying from a light brown (e.g. DB 2725, Cat. No. 264) to the greyish black leather of the book covers (e.g. DB 2676, Cat. No. 171). It is plausible to suggest that these extreme differences in colour are due to the type of skin, in some cases in connection with the skin processing methods. Other causes of the difference in 'natural' colour are the use of the object (natural fats in the skin further cure the leather), specific circumstances during burial, which might differ distinctly – even between objects in close proximity.

Manufacturing Technology

Stitches and Seams

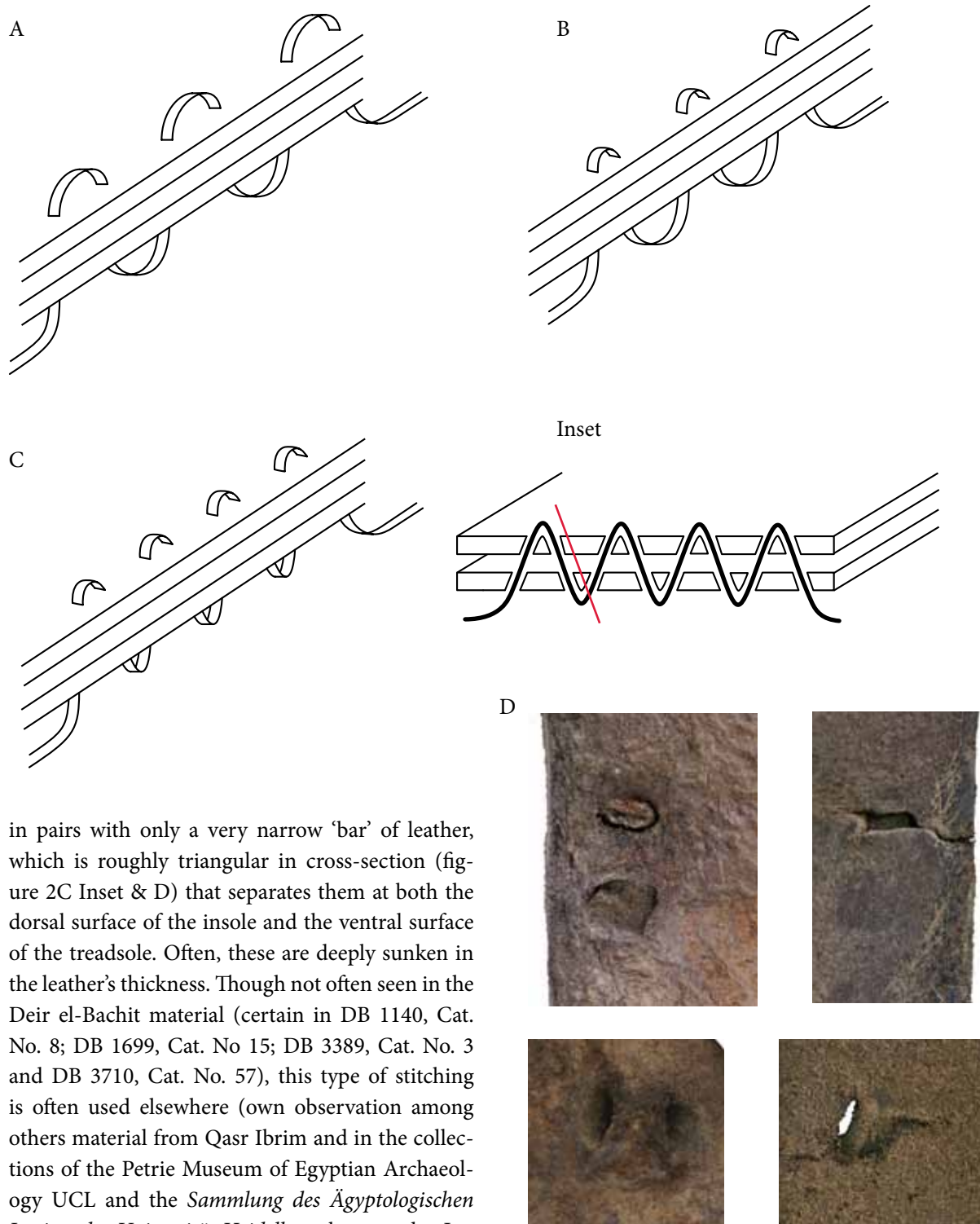
The use of leather thong in stitching is fairly limited before Roman times.¹³ Indeed, nearly all Pharaonic footwear (Veldmeijer, 2009a; 2009b; 2009c; 2009e; 2010a),¹⁴ chariot leather, including bow cases and quivers (Veldmeijer, 2010b)¹⁵ and other objects such as the tent of Istemkheb (personal observation 2009; see also Schwarz, 2000: 253-258) studied thus far is predominantly stitched with sinew and, to lesser extent, flax (see also Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 207-208). This differs from leatherwork of Nubian origin, as finds from for example Hierakonpolis' C-group suggest (Veldmeijer, 2007b), which are far more often made with extremely fine and delicate

leather thongs. In post-Pharaonic times, the use of leather thongs gained importance over flax and sinew and was the main material to secure the sole layers in sandals and for stitching seams in objects such as bags and tents.

The variety in stitching and seams in Egyptian leatherwork is limited (Veldmeijer, 2010b: 19-22) but the variety in Deir el-Bachit's leatherwork is even less: only two constructional stitch types are registered. This is at least partially due to the nature of the corpus: the majority of the finds are sandals and book covers. Note, however, that more delicate leatherwork does not necessarily have to be made with different stitches: also the much older, beautifully decorated, coloured so-called chariot leather from Amarna, for example, is made with running stitches (*Ibidem*).

Running Stitch

By far the most common stitch is the running stitch (figure 2), which is the only type of stitching that was identified in the sandals. All stitching is done exclusively with narrow leather thong. The spacing of running stitches may vary. In DB 853B (Cat. No. 14), for example, the stitching is about evenly-spaced at the dorsal surface of the insole and ventral surface of the treadsole (figure 2A). In DB 879 (Cat. No. 2), the stitching is slightly more uneven; the stitching, however, is secondary, because the original slits along the perimeter have partially been cleared of the original stitching. In DB 1100 (Cat. No. 6), the stitching is very regular, but at the dorsal surface of the insole the space between the short stitches is much bigger. The reverse situation is, of course, true for the ventral surface of the treadsole (figure 2B; other good examples are DB 1501, Cat. No. 299 and DB 1903, Cat. No. 355). Stitching as shown in figure 2C can be seen as the extreme variant of the one that is shown in figure 2B.¹⁶ In contrast to the previous variant of running stitching, however, the stitching is done much more diagonally (red line in figure 2C inset) rather than nearly vertical. This is also an important feature for identification: the stitches on the obverse and reverse of an object are not opposite each other but slightly off (figure 2C Inset). The thicker a layer is (or when the stitching is done through more layers), the better this is visible. Moreover, the stitch holes appear



in pairs with only a very narrow 'bar' of leather, which is roughly triangular in cross-section (figure 2C Inset & D) that separates them at both the dorsal surface of the insole and the ventral surface of the treadsole. Often, these are deeply sunken in the leather's thickness. Though not often seen in the Deir el-Bachit material (certain in DB 1140, Cat. No. 8; DB 1699, Cat. No. 15; DB 3389, Cat. No. 3 and DB 3710, Cat. No. 57), this type of stitching is often used elsewhere (own observation among others material from Qasr Ibrim and in the collections of the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL and the *Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg*, but see also Leguilloux, 2006, discussed in more detail below, and Montembault, 2000: 58, 93-97) and must, therefore, be much stronger than the appearance suggests. On the other hand, often the 'bars' are broken whereas the leather thong is still intact.

Several sandals from Didymoi (Leguilloux, 2006: 54 [S-092]) have been reported with running stitching as shown in figure 2C & D. Although the

Figure 2. Several variations of leather thong running stitching. A) Evenly-spaced; B) Regular, widely-spaced short stitches; C) Extreme version of B. The thong runs much more diagonally through the leather (see also D); D) DB 1699c (Cat. No. 15). The stitch hole of the running stitch shown in C. The 'bar' has a triangular cross-section due to the diagonal course of the thong (ventral view of treadsole). Note the sunken stitch at the dorsal surface of the insole. Scale bar is 10 mm.

ventral surface of sandal S-092 is not depicted, it is hard to believe that this surface shows long stitches that are shortly-spaced. But the stitches are sunken very deep and in most, the triangular ‘bar’ is likely to be broken. Sunken stitches do not *a priori* mean that the stitching itself is done diagonally. If the stitching is extremely closely-spaced – as for example seen in Didymoi’s sandal S-106 (Leguilloux, 2006: 54) where the stitches almost touch each other resulting in a near-continuous row – and pulled very tight, the stitch will sink into the thickness of the sole layer too. However, the ‘bar’ will not have a triangular cross-section but a square/rectangular cross-section. Thus, whether or not stitching is done diagonally can only be ascertained when also the ventral surface of the sole is studied. (Near) equally-spaced stitching (figure 2A and to certain extent the stitching seen in figure 2B) can be found in Pharaonic footwear but the more extreme version (figure 2C) is post-Pharaonic – judging from the fact that it seems to occur for the first time in the Roman period, it might be a Roman introduction that lasted well into Christian times.

Whip Stitch

Whip stitching is registered in only several examples. Both functions for which this stitch is used most,¹⁷ *i.e.* securing an additional piece of leather (figure 3A) such as a repair patch (seen in DB 3764a, Cat. No. 387) or to close a seam (figure 3B; seen in DB 950, Cat. No. 293 and DB 2048, Cat. No. 305) occur. In all cases the stitching is done with narrow leather thong. In three examples the thong is not preserved anymore, but the traces left by whip stitching can be easily recognised by their S-shape if it is used to close a seam (DB 1719a, Cat. No. 277; DB 1314, Cat. No. 278; DB 3755b, Cat. No. 364).¹⁸ DB 3769 (Cat. No. 384) also has whip stitching to close a seam or hem – the edge of the sheet of leather is folded and secured with the stitching – but here two thongs are stitched over each other, which results in a decorative pattern (figure 3C & Inset). This type of stitching is rare and has not been noted in other Christian leatherwork.¹⁹ However, it is known from Roman leatherwork (Veldmeijer, 2007a: 35, Cat. No. 230). Moreover, there are some examples of the use of this double whip stitch in non-footwear leatherwork from Ottoman Qasr

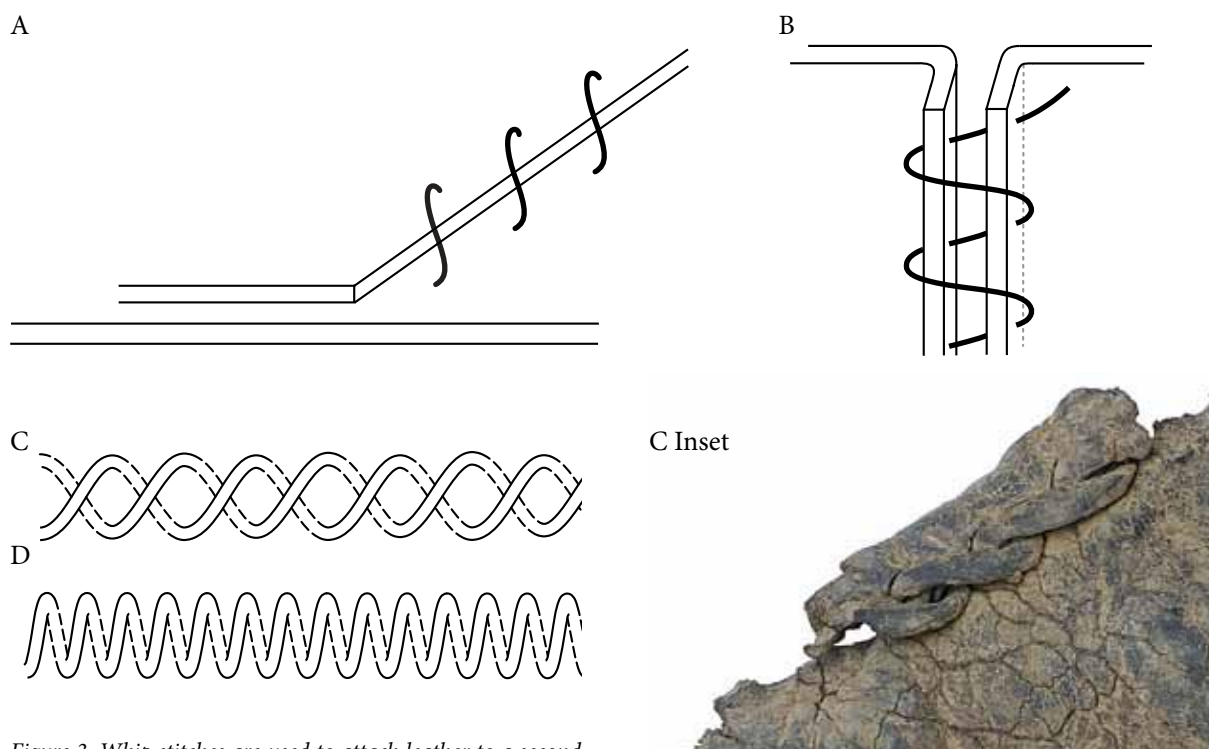


Figure 3. Whip stitches are used to attach leather to a second surface (A) and to close seams (B). Whip stitching with two thongs results in a decorative motif (C), not to be confused with single stitching that is oriented far less diagonally (D).

Figure 3C, inset. Example of decorative whip stitching (DB 3769, Cat. No. 384). Scale bar is 10 mm.

Ibrim (such as asw-0585, cam-0771 and cam-1045). Positive identification, however, is sometimes difficult, especially with close stitching and/or badly preserved fragments: the double whip stitching can be confused with long 'single' whip stitching that is orientated less diagonally (figure 3D).

Sailor Stitch

Usually, sailor stitches (figure 4) are used for repairing tears, as in all cases recorded for the Deir el-Bachit leatherwork (DB 3708c, Cat. No. 100; DB 3733a, Cat. No. 400 and DB 3212, Cat. No. 316). The diagonal stitching that runs alternately over and under both edges of the tear and thus pull them together makes it very suitable for this purpose. Its predominant use as a repair-stitch is the reason that it is not often encountered. Finds from Hierakonpolis' C-group (c. 2494-1550 BC; find HK27C 03-181) suggest that the technique was used from a very early date.

Sole/Upper Constructions

All stitching is done with leather thong, except for one of the objects that are classified as 'shoe'. Here, the stitching is done with flax. DB 3708a-c (Cat. No. 100) make up a large part of a partially intact upper and fragments of the sole. Unfortunately, the leather is hard and brittle due to which a detailed study proved impossible prior to treatment, but the different parts of the upper are secured with folded edges and flesh-grain stitching (figure 5A; this is basically a running stitch, but made with two threads in the opposite direction).²⁰ The sole/upper construction

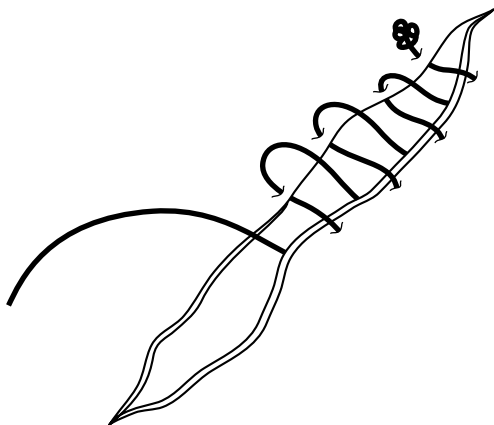


Figure 4. In sailor stitches diagonal stitching runs alternately over and under both edges of the tear to pull them together.

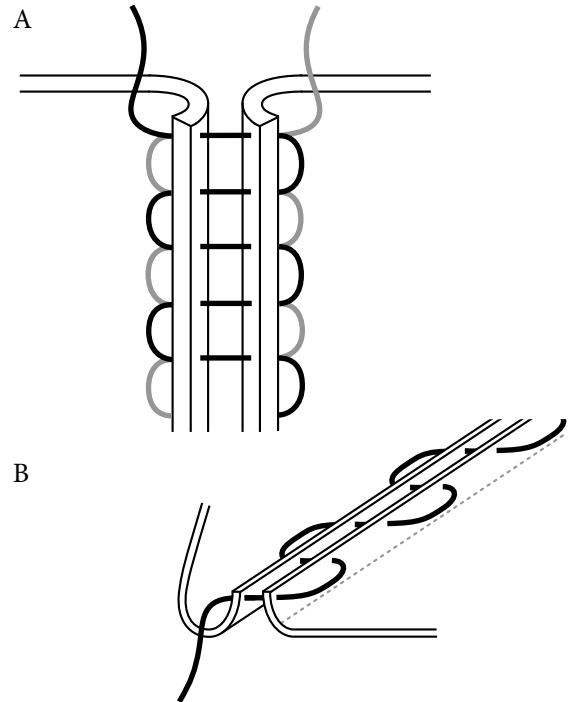


Figure 5. A) The seams in the upper DB 3708a (Cat. No. 100): the edges are folded and stitched with flesh-grain stitching of flax. Cf. figure 6; B) Probable sole/upper construction: leather thong running stitches without a rand.

in 3708a-c (Cat. No. 100) is uncertain, because the sole and upper are separated, but small remnants together with the rather crude leather thong stitches suggests that the upper was secured to the sole with running stitches (figure 5B). No remnants of rand survive.

DB 3795 (Cat. No. 99) is classified as a shoe fragment, because the smallest scrap that survives is of a much sturdier leather and seems to be part of a sole; the larger scrap is thinner and more flexible and therefore identified as upper. However, two comparable fragments (DB 945, Cat. No. 330 and DB 1509, Cat. No. 331) resemble DB 3795, except that both elements at either side of the passepoil²¹ are equally flexible and thin. Moreover, the obverse (grain surface) is decorated, suggesting that these belonged to another object than a shoe. Although impressed line decoration in shoes' uppers is noted in examples from Amarna (Veldmeijer, 2010b: 26, 87-92; AM AM 048, Cat. No. 30), it is extremely rare. The seam in DB 3795 (Cat. No. 99) is made of the folded edges of the two scraps of leather, in between which is positioned a lengthwise-folded strip of leather (figure 6). The edges and strip are secured

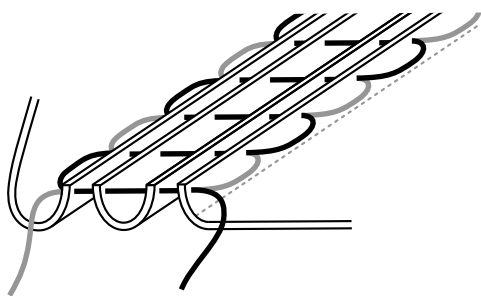


Figure 6. The seam in possible shoe fragment DB 3795b-d (Cat. No. 99) includes a rand. The stitching is done with flesh-grain stitching of flax.

with flesh-grain stitching. A passepoil is also registered in DB 3074 (Cat. No. 101), but unfortunately no sewing thread survives.

In Europe, rands are recorded as late as 1100 AD (Goubitz *et al.*, 2001: 91) but Mould *et al.* (2003: 3258)²² mention rands from a 7th c. AD context. The emergence and development in Egyptian footwear is as yet unclear. However, most of the Christian and Ottoman shoes from Qasr Ibrim (respectively, Veldmeijer & Van Driel-Murray, In preparation; Veldmeijer, In preparation b) were made with rands and finds from Gebel Adda, currently under study, also show shoes with rands. Some of the shoes that were found in the Amenhotep II temple in Luxor, and dated to Ptolemaic times (Sesana, 2005: 221), are made with a rand too (Veldmeijer, In press a).²³ Passepoils are a well known constructional element in later times (see Veldmeijer, In preparation b; Veldmeijer & Van Driel-Murray, In preparation) but were used in Pharaonic times too, as the chariot leather, which is dated on technological arguments to New Kingdom times, shows (Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2009).

Knots

Several types of knots have been recorded: half knots, overhand knots, reef knots, mesh knots, true-lovers-knots and hitches (figure 7). The reader is referred to other works for a detailed discussion on knots (Veldmeijer, 2006 for knots in ancient Egyptian cordage; Ashley, 1993 for knots in general). The most interesting object with a knot is without a doubt DB 3715a (Cat. No. 257), which consists of a narrow leather thong in which the ends are knotted into a reef knot. Probably, the object is a small finger ring, in which the reef knot functioned as decorative element.²⁴

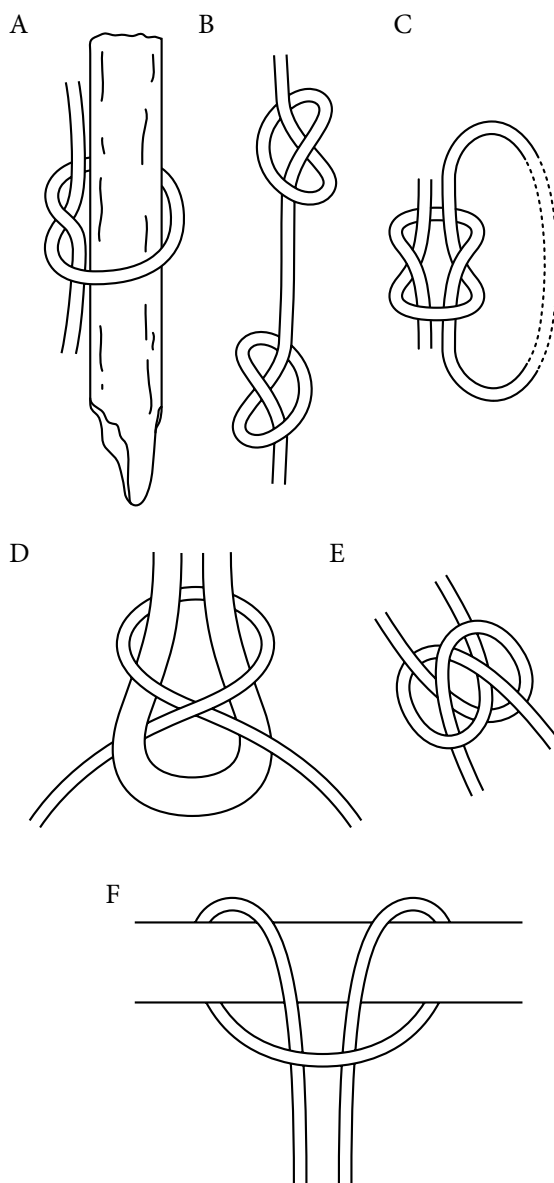


Figure 7. Knots encountered in the leather. A) Half knot; B) Overhand knot; C) Reef knot; D) Mesh knot; E) True-lovers-knot; F) Hitch. For variants and other orientation see Veldmeijer (2006).

Slit-and-Pull Technique

An often recorded technique is the 'slit-and-pull' technique.²⁵ This technique is used in two ways: two pieces of leather strips are connected to each other by one slit-and-pull connection (figure 8A) or continuously (figure 8B). The single variety is mainly used to create straps. Examples of single slit-and-pull attachments from Deir el-Bachit are DB 3753E (Cat. No. 66), DB 1103B (Cat. No. 82), DB 3725 (Cat. No. 83), DB 3712c (Cat. No. 222) and DB 3793

(Cat. No. 230). In most cases, except for the last two – hence their classification in the category ‘Unidentified’ – these are associated with the sandals. DB 3753e (Cat. No. 66) is a particularly good example: it is of a pre-strap with a scrap of back strap that is attached to a second scrap by the slit-and-pull technique. This suggests that the technique is mainly used for repairing two broken parts. However, a pair of sandals in the *Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg* shows this single slit-and-pull technique as an original construction (junction of the front and back straps).²⁶ The single slit-and-pull construction in an extraordinary shoe in the British Museum London is original too.²⁷ In a pair of sandals in the collection of the Louvre, the front strap is looped around the back strap and secured with a single slit-and-pull (Montembault, 2000: 99).

The other way of using this technique is by creating a continuous row of slits through which strips of leather are pulled. Often, this continuous slit-and-pull construction is used for aesthetic reasons. However, straps made with this technique might be stronger because of the double layer of leather: slits are cut at regular intervals in two strips of leather (or in one strip

of leather which is folded, as is shown in figure 8B inset, after which the strips are pulled through these slits alternately. The association with sandals is clear from the Deir el-Bachit finds (DB 1104a, b, Cat. No. 80; DB 997a, Cat. No. 84; 1823a, b, Cat. No. 85; DB 2203, Cat. No. 86; DB 1290, Cat. No. 87; DB 2634, Cat. No. 89; DB 3707, Cat. No. 90 and DB 335a, Cat. No. 92). More complete finds from elsewhere confirm the identification as parts of the strap complex (Brunton, 1948: pl. LXIX for examples from Matmar; Kueny & Yoyotte, 1979: 170 [note that this sandal from Antinopolis is a different type]; Montembault, 2000: 108 [is a particular beautiful example also shown in colour on the cover], 109, 110 [in two different colours, see p. 20]; Nauerth, 1996: 171-172 for a possible example from Karare/El-Hibe; Russo, 2004: 193 for another possible example from Antinopolis; Veldmeijer, 2010b describes an isolated example from Kom el Nana, Amarna [TA AM 130, Cat. No. 236] whereas another example from Kom el Nana shows the same technique, but two of such strands are attached with a leather strip; *Ibidem*: 237).²⁸

Two fragments of slit-and-pull straps, however, are clearly associated with book covers (DB 2676d, Cat. No. 171), one of which is made of strips of different colour (DB 989b7, Cat. No. 149). A cross (DB 782, Cat. No. 157) is made of several strips of leather, which are secured at right angles with slit-and-pull straps. The cross is interpreted as part of a book cover and most likely hung from the bookbinding, thus possibly acting as book-marker.²⁹

Slit-and-pull technique in footwear has been reported from early Roman context (Leguilloux, 2006: 190 [dated to 110 AD]) but it does not seem to be a popular technique. The same is true for pre-Roman times. Examples from later contexts, however, are numerous (for example Brunton, 1948: [Coptic – Matmar]; Nauerth, 1996: [Coptic – Karare/El-Hibe]; Russo, 2004: 191 [Coptic – Antinopolis]), although a sandal from Antinopolis is dated to the 3rd c. AD (Kueny & Yoyotte, 1979: 170).

A comparable appearance to the continuous slit-and-pull technique is the so-called ‘split thong seam’, which is made with one strip of leather in which “each return stitch passes back through a split in the thong itself” (Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3413; figure 8B) and which can also be seen in fibre footwear (Veldmeijer, 2009d: 100-102, 123; 2010d: 79, 106).³⁰

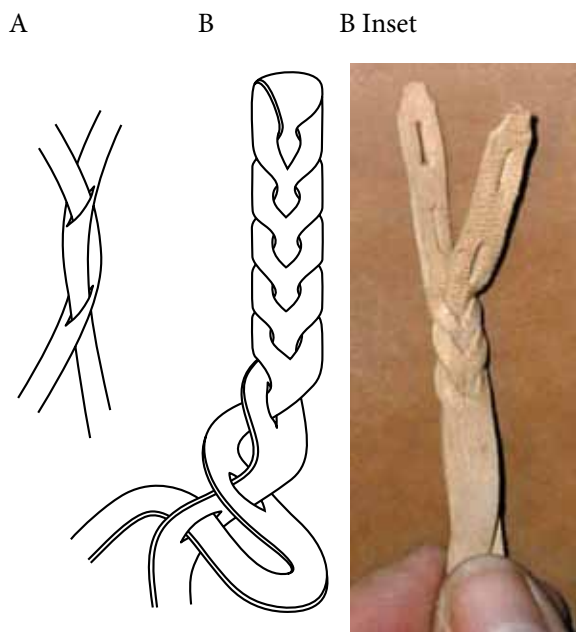


Figure 8. A) A technique to attach two pieces of leather strip, mainly used as a means of repair rather than for aesthetic reasons; B and B inset) Repeating the slit-and-pull construction results in a decorative strap, which is often seen in footwear but occasionally associated with book covers. Photography by Martin Moser.

Braiding

One braided leather strap is registered. DB 853a (Cat. No. 199) is a strap that is made with three narrow strips of leather that are braided in an 'over one, under one' pattern. The fragment is found together with two small fragments of sandals (DB 853b & c, Cat. No. 14), although the identification of DB 853c (Cat. No. 14) as part of a sandal sole is rather uncertain.

Braiding is a good way to obtain stronger ropes. The technique is especially used with materials with short fibres, such as goat hair, but, as the leather braid indicates, not limited to these kinds of material. Braiding with leather is not uncommon (see also Leguilloux, 2006: pl. 191), although in most cases the braids are made for decorative purposes. A good example of decorative braids, albeit of a much later date and worn as late as the 19th century, is the *rahat*, a skirt made of hundreds of narrow braids that hang from a waistband (figure 9). The *rahat*, however, is a Nubian piece of clothing and although fairly common in the Ottoman layers from Qasr Ibrim,³¹ they are far less abundant from the Chris-

tian layers (Adams, 1996: 175). Moreover, the *rahat*-braids are much smaller. Functional applications of braids that are roughly comparable in size to DB 853a are as handles of bags, as many examples from Qasr Ibrim prove (Veldmeijer, In preparation b; figure 10). A braid such as DB 853a (Cat. No. 199) could have been used for a variety of applications, but, remarkably, sandal straps were either plain strips of leather or made in the slit-and-pull technique and braids were never used.³²

Coils and Tubes

Two elements in several sandals can be regarded as technological features, but the choice between these elements certainly is on aesthetic grounds.³³ Coils (DB 2153, Cat. No. 70; DB 2432, Cat. No. 71; DB 2689, Cat. No. 72; DB 3200, Cat. No. 69) occur in different sizes: the smallest is 13.0 x 12.7 whereas the biggest is 35.6 x 30.1. The technique, however, is the same: a narrow strip of leather is coiled into a circular or more often oval shape and is pierced at right angles so as to allow for the passing of a strip of leather or part of the strap complex (figure 11).³⁴



Figure 9. Example of the use of small leather braids in a rahat (Qasr Ibrim, Ottoman). Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

Sometimes the strip is folded lengthwise and might be made of leather of different colour, although both together are rather rare (figure 12). Often the passing strip can be seen in relief at the outside of the coil proper (especially clear in DB 2153, Cat. No. 70 and DB 2689, Cat. No. 72). The size differences in sandals depend on function: usually the small ones are purely decorative or used with several together in a functional way (see for example Montembault,

2000: 108). Exceptions to this 'rule' are the very small, coarse, single coils in DB 2118 (Cat. No. 78) and DB 2125 (Cat. No. 79), where they are decorative but also functional: to keep the narrow strap in place in the pre-straps (see below for details of the construction). The bigger coils are used to secure



Figure 10. Fragment of bag from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim in which the animal's extremities are turned into braided handles. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

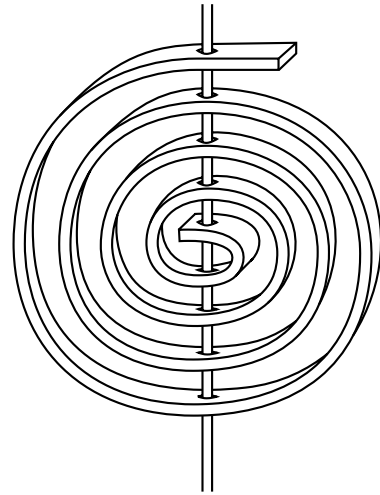


Figure 11. Coils (coiled, narrow strip of leather that is pierced at the edge) are often parts of a sandal's strap complex.



Figure 12. Pair of sandals (SAIUH.without number), which are held to the foot by means of heel- and foot straps. The foot strap consists of slit-and-pull strands that are attached in the centre by means of coils. These coils are made with strips of leather that are folded lengthwise and made of different colours. Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg.

straps (e.g. Montembault, 2000: 110, see also figure 12). These coils are a common element in sandals as many finds suggest (for example Brunton, 1948: pl. LXIX; Kueny & Yoyotte, 1979: 170; Montembault, 2000: 108, 110; Nauerth, 1996: 271-272; Russo, 2004: 193-194); Veldmeijer, 2010b: 196 [TA AM 128, Cat. No. 125]).³⁵ Occasionally, coils are a decorative element in shoes, but these lack the piercing (Montembault, 2000: 160-161).³⁶

Seemingly, in sandals the coils are linked with slit-and-pull straps, but examples are known of strap complexes that are made of slit-and-pull strips without the coils to secure them; instead, these are secured by means of rectangular leather 'spacers' through which the slit-and-pull strips are pulled (figure 13).

DB 2844 (Cat. No. 33) and DB 3718b (Cat. No. 349) are 'tubes' – the cross-section is more or less square –



Figure 13. Pair of sandals (SAIUH 348) with partially preserved strap complex. The slit-and-pull strips are secured only by leading them through a rectangular 'spacer'. Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg.

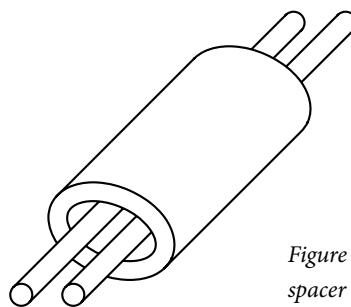


Figure 14. Tubes, acting as spacer for the front straps, are made of one piece of leather.

through which two narrow strips of leather are pulled that act as the sandal's straps (figure 14). The examples show plain straps rather than braids or are made in the decorative slit-and-pull technique. The tube does not have seams, which suggests that it is made from the leather of one of the limbs of an animal. The use of leg leather is not uncommon, as other examples from Deir el-Bachit show (DB 2725, Cat. No. 264 and DB 1551, Cat. No. 298). Bags in Egypt are often made in such a way that the leg skin was turned into handles (for example the bag in figure 10; see also Winterbottom, 2001: 330, fig. 10.17 on a possible example from Mons Claudianus).³⁷ However, in DB 2844 (Cat. No. 33), the leather seems much too thick to be leg leather, because the skin in limbs usually is relatively thin. Possibly, the tube was made by drilling a thick piece of leather, thus removing the inner part. Despite the low number of finds from Deir el-Bachit, tubes without seams are well known in sandals as spacers, mainly to secure, or possibly also to adjust and tighten, the front straps (figure 15) – examples are known from Amarna (Veldmeijer, 2010b: 234 [TA AM 131c, Cat. No. 233]), the Christian layers of Qasr Ibrim (cam-3027) and from various collections.³⁸

Montembault (2000: 95) described a tube that consists of a strip of coiled leather that is secured with leather thong stitches. Such a coil is registered from Deir el-Bachit too (DB 3729, Cat. No. 403): a coiled strip of leather is secured by stitching the outer end through the coil and, at the other side, back again, but this time not penetrating the entire coil. An even more complicated construction is seen in a sandal in the collection in National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh, which is made of one strip of leather that is folded in a serpentine fashion as to produce a decorative effect (figure 16).³⁹



Figure 15. Sandal (SAIUH 354), showing the tube in situ. Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg.

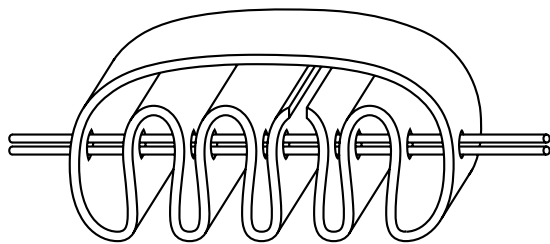


Figure 16. The sandal RSM 1911.271a in National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh, has a decorative 'spacer' for the front strap: one strip of leather that is folded in a serpentine way.

Decoration

The footwear shows several decoration techniques,⁴⁰ viz. impressing/stamping and the application of paint.⁴¹ The number of finds that exhibit decoration, however, is low: only three sandals showed decoration. Besides the fact that much footwear was not

decorated other reasons for the lack of decoration can be given too. Firstly, by far the most entries in the sandal category are related to straps, which usually are not decorated. Secondly, many fragments of sole are repaired extensively; if the original sole was decorated, it might not be visible anymore. Another major functional group, book covers, shows a variety of decoration techniques: impressed and incised decoration as well as painting.

Painted Decoration

DB 2031 (Cat. No. 7), a sandal's heel, is decorated with two parallel zigzag lines ('W'-shape) that are made up of black dots. Two of these relatively large 'W'-motifs are situated in the centre, between the slits for the reception of the pre-straps. Footwear with painted motifs on the sole is unusual. In contrast, sandals of which entire sole layers are made of painted leather are reported as early as the New Kingdom (Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 306-307; Veldmeijer, 2009b; see also Montembault, 2000: 110 for an undated but possibly Christian example).

One fragment of book cover (DB 2826, Cat. No. 163) has paint on the obverse. The U-shaped motif (with an average width of 3.5 mm) has a dark hue, and the leather surface is clearly affected, which is evidenced by the numerous small cracks. Possibly this is due to a chemical reaction between (elements of) the colour and the leather or the curing/tanning agencies, because the surface of the leather is damaged exactly where the colour was applied. This happened too with the two triangles that are situated inside this 'U'-motif. Above this 'U' are several red lines and other shapes of varying width, which might be remnants of text, but it is too badly preserved to be certain. In contrast to the 'U'-motif and the triangles, the leather surface here is not damaged. Although rare among the leather from Deir el-Bachit, evidence of painted decoration on book covers from Nag Hammadi (Gabra & Eaton-Krauss, 2007: 152-153), suggests it was not uncommon, although not the most favourite means of decoration.

Impressed and Stamped Decoration

The painted motifs are not the only decoration in sandal DB 2031 (Cat. No. 7) because at one of the

edges is a row of impressed zigzag motifs. These are very clear at one edge, but are less clearly defined at the heel and seem entirely absent on the other edge. The condition of the motifs at the heel and the absence at the opposite edge might be due to wear, although this would contradict the good, nearly undamaged condition of the painted decoration unless this was applied much later. It is remarkable that often this zigzag motif is ill defined.

Also the dorsal surface in the sole DB 3389 (Cat. No. 3) has impressed motifs. However, the shape is rather unclear, but is, possibly, just badly defined zigzag motifs rather than different motifs. In the centre, most of the decoration is worn away.

The stamped zigzag motif is one of the most often occurring motifs in the decoration of sandals and parallels are abundant (*e.g.* Brunton, 1948: pl. LXIX; Montembault, 2000: 92, 101; Russo, 2004: 189-190, pl. VII [note that here the motif seems incised rather than stamped])⁴² but does not occur before later Roman-early Christian times. In the Deir el-Bachit examples, the zigzag motif does occur alone, although usually it is combined with other motifs and/or lines. The impressed motifs along the edge of sole DB 2063 (Cat. No. 19) are not decorative but rather features of use. The motif is also seen in belt fragments (DB 2071, Cat. No. 182).

Only sandal DB 879 (Cat. No. 2) has other decorative motifs on the dorsal surface of the insole, but the pattern cannot be established in detail due to wear. There are at least two impressed lines that start at the front of the sandal and might have run lengthwise down the centre over the entire length. Medial to these are remnants visible of two double circles that most likely are impressed too. One of the characteristics of an impressed motif is that “because of the compressing of the leather a dark line or area will appear in these places” (Goubitz *et al.*, 2001: 44).⁴³ Circular motifs in particular vary in appearance. Some are impressed, showing the shallow lines that are characteristic of this technique (for example DB 2325c, Cat. No. 143; figure 17A). Other examples, such as DB 2676a (Cat. No. 171; figure 17B) already show the clear, sharp outer edges of the motif that suggests that they were made with a sharp knife-like instrument, although the perfect circular shape of the motif rules out their



Figure 17. Circular motifs in book cover leather in different appearances. A) DB 2325c (Cat. No. 143); B) DB 2676a (Cat. No. 171); C) DB 1269a (Cat. No. 122). Cf. catalogue for indication of scale.

having been cut by hand with a circular movement. Rather, they must have been made with a circular, very sharp tool like a hollow stamp. If so, the second, interior circle must have been added in a second phase. This kind of circular decoration is also seen in several fragments of book cover, such as DB

1269a (Cat. No. 122), DB 3422 (Cat. No. 170; note that here, several circles dropped out of the cut as is the case in DB 3401, Cat. No. 142) and possibly DB 2676a (Cat. No. 171). Sometimes the circular motifs were cut too far and nearly cut out of the leather (for example 1269a, Cat. No. 122; figure 17C). In contrast to the shallow impressed motifs, the centre is cut out. This, however, is coincidental rather than intended because it always occurs in the same object that also has motifs in which the interior is still present (belt DB 895b, Cat. No. 184; DB 2554, Cat. No. 189). Possibly the loss of the interior happened in use rather than during manufacture. Slightly different are the circles in DB 3754 (Cat. No. 195), which have comparable sharp edges, but the interior is still there. However, in at least two there are traces of a second circle inside the big one.

Circular motifs are universal in decoration and can be seen in many sandals as well as other objects (such as belts, see below; see Montembault, 2000: 97-98, 101, 103, 108-109, 111, 114-115 for several examples). Pharaonic leather sandals might have impressed decoration but the circular motif is not common (be it footwear or non-footwear). A pair of sandals from the Nagada I period in Turin has impressed, diagonal lines at the dorsal surface of the sole but the examples with impressed line decoration from later periods show simply one or two lines that follow the shape of the sandal along the edge, sometimes accompanied by a smaller 'sandal-shaped' line impression in the centre (see for example Veldmeijer, 2009b). Sandals of a Nubian origin, such as the C-group finds from Adindan (Williams, 1983: 65-75) only have impressed line decoration but finds from for example Gebel Adda, which is roughly contemporaneous with the Deir el-Bachit finds, sometimes have an intricate impressed design of several motifs (own observation, but see for an example Veldmeijer, 2010c). Also the motifs with lines that run diagonally across the dorsal surface as seen in the Nagada I period, mentioned above, are not uncommon in footwear that is associated with Nubians (for example from Hierakonpolis' C-group; note, however, that this decoration is incised⁴⁴).

The most popular way in Pharaonic times to decorate sandals (Veldmeijer, 2009b), shoes (Veldmeijer, 2009a) and other leatherwork (Veldmeijer, 2010b; Veldmeijer & En-

denburg, 2007), besides the use of bright colours (especially red and green) is appliqué (see also Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 311; Veldmeijer, 2008a: 5; 2010b: 22-24, 93-143; Veldmeijer & Laidler, 2008: 1216), which is largely abandoned in post-Pharaonic times. In pre-Roman times impressed and stamped decoration occur in quivers (Schwarz, 2000: Catalogue C, no. 44-46) and dog collars, among others from Maiherpri (own observation)⁴⁵ but is not common. In mummy braces, however, it is very common (own observation Berlin; see also for example Doetsch-Amberger, 1995; Stannage, 2005)⁴⁶ as well as in wrist protectors (Müller, 1989).

Other impressed or stamped motifs are rectangles, seen at the anterolateral edge of sandal DB 879 (Cat. No. 2), close to the inner side of the edge stitching. These small rectangles are relatively deep. Several motifs only occur in belt fragments. DB 2071 (Cat. No. 182) has two horizontal lines and two vertical bands of X-motifs. As with the above-mentioned circular motifs, these X-motifs have sharply-defined, straight edges (figure 18A), suggesting they were made with a sharp knife. However, the regularity of the motifs suggests the use of a sharp X-shaped tool, most likely a stamp, driven into the leather with a swift but very powerful movement. Also on this fragment are the shallow W-motifs, which are impressed. In contrast to the X-motifs, the edges of the W-motifs are sloping rather than straight (figure 18B).

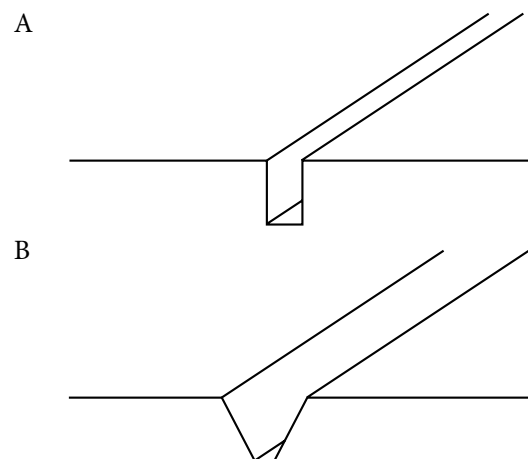


Figure 18. DB 2071 (Cat. No. 182) shows two different decoration techniques. A) Stamped X-motifs; B) Impressed W-motifs.



Figure 19. DB 2393 (Cat. No. 191) has three motifs. A) The rosette motif is universal; B) & C) These motifs are very rare and C) has no parallels thus far. Cf. catalogue for indication of scale.

Belt DB 2393 (Cat. No. 191) has an elaborate decorative design, consisting of three different motifs. The most common of these are the rosettes (figure 19A), which is a motif already common in the Pharaonic period in Egypt (and far abroad⁴⁷). The rosettes in DB 2393 (Cat. No. 191) are stamped with, interestingly, a stamp in relief because the centre of the stamped decoration is in high relief (thus in the stamp itself, this element would be hollow) and the



Figure 20. DB 2389 (Cat. No. 190) has two different motifs. A) Stamped motif (resembling a Coptic cross) in high and low relief; B) Incomplete impressed motif. Cf. catalogue for indication of scale.

petals in low relief (thus in high relief on the stamp itself). A stamp with high and low relief is also used to produce the other two motifs. These motifs, combining diamonds with dots and lines (figure 19B & C), are rare and the motif shown in figure 19C is, to the best of my knowledge, not reported anywhere else. The motif in figure 19B, however, is also present in one of the Coptic manuscripts in the Piermont Morgan Library (Cockerell, 1932: pl. V) and is dated to the end of the 10th c. AD. Another unique motif, which is also stamped with a stamp in relief, is seen in the possible belt fragment DB 2389 (Cat. No. 190). The square low-relief-motif (figure 20A) consists of two lines in high relief that cross each other in the middle. The terminal ends



Figure 21. DB 3013 (Cat. No. 181) is entirely covered with gouged motifs.

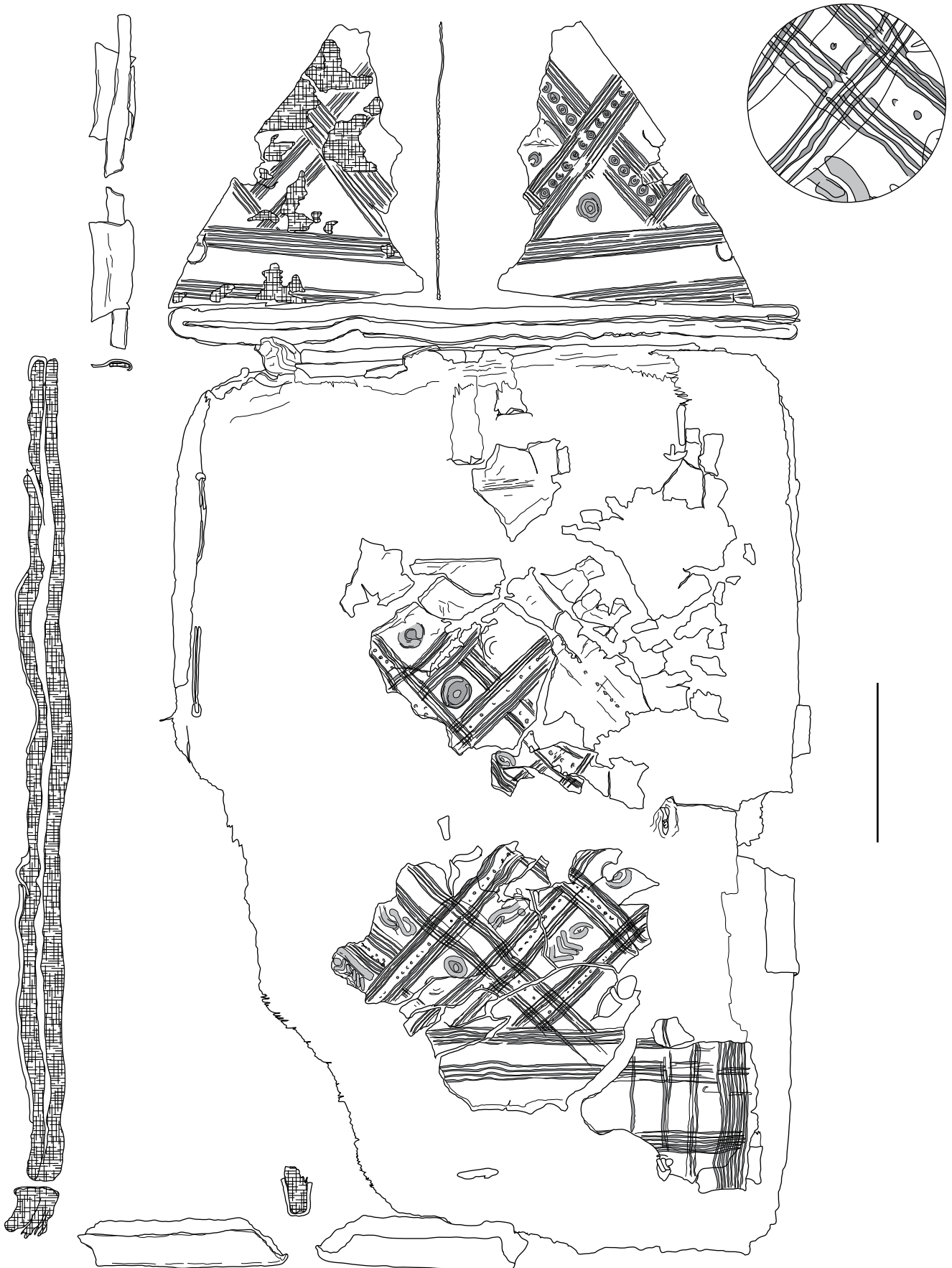
of the cross slightly increase in width, thus resulting in four compartments. Each of these compartments contains a circle in high relief. The fragment has another impressed motif, which is, unfortunately, incomplete (figure 20B). It consists of a central line that is orientated lengthwise, from which run diagonal lines outwards, ending in circles. The reverse(?) of DB 3013b (Cat. No. 181) is entirely covered with small motifs (figure 21). The rough surface of the motifs as well as the fact that the individual motifs slightly differ from each other, suggest that they are not made by stamping or impressing, but possibly by gouging, a technique that is very common in the leatherwork from Gebel Adda.

Some fragments of book covers show elaborate decorative designs, consisting of lines, rosettes, crosses, circles, stars, spirals and peculiar irregular motifs (seen only in DB 1306, Cat. No. 146), several of which are seen combined in some fragments.⁴⁸ All decorated fragments, however, have line decoration although the composition often differs. Usually, sets of parallel lines are used parallel to and/or at an angle to other sets of parallel lines. A set might consist of three lines (DB 2196, Cat. No. 175 [figure 35]; DB 975, Cat. No. 158 [figure 25]; DB 1306, Cat. No. 146 [figure 27]), four lines (DB 989b, Cat. No. 149 [figure 26B]; possibly DB 975, Cat. No. 158 [figure 25]; DB 1306, Cat. No. 146 [figure 27]; DB 2116, Cat. No. 127 [figure 33]; DB 322, Cat. No. 174 [figure 22]; DB 2027, Cat. No. 148 [figure 30]; DB 1510, Cat. No. 147 [figure 28]; DB 2044, Cat. No. 113 [fig-

ure 31] and DB 1716, Cat. No. 173 [figure 29]) or even more (five in DB 989a; Cat. No. 149 [figure 26A]; DB 989b, Cat. No. 149 [figure 26B]; DB 2143, Cat. No. 123 [figure 34]; DB 2027, Cat. No. 148 [figure 30] and DB 1510, Cat. No. 147 [figure 28] and six in DB 322, Cat. No. 174 [figure 22]; DB 989a, Cat. No. 149 [figure 26B] and DB 1510, Cat. No. 147 [figure 28]). Although it seems in most fragments that the sets are vertical and/or horizontal, the larger fragments such as DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175; figure 35) and DB 322 (Cat. No. 174; figure 22) suggests that these too were part of a much more elaborate design that combines horizontal and vertical running sets with diagonal sets. DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175; figure 35) is exceptional in that the line decoration is made with sets of three (and one set of only two lines, which might be a mistake) whereas in most other fragments the design consists of sets of more lines and/or sets of different number of lines (*cf.* DB 989b, Cat. No. 149 [figure 26B] and DB 1510, Cat. No. 147 [figure 28] where a set of three, four, five and six lines are combined). Details like these allow us to rule out possible fits between the various fragments. An extraordinary design is seen in DB 325 (Cat. No. 169 [figure 23]) where single horizontal and vertical lines divide the surface into squares that are further divided by diagonal lines. Another design is unique too: the lines in DB 2100a (Cat. No. 128 [figure 32]) consists of three parallel lines, the outer two of which are in low relief and the middle one in high relief.⁴⁹ Usually, the lines that make a set as well as the sets themselves are clearly separated. In fragment DB 2044 (Cat. No. 113 [figure 31]), however, two relatively wide lines are placed against each other. These diagonal lines, as well as the other, vertical lines, are clearly defined, which differs from most of the line decoration in the other fragments.

Many of the impressed lines terminate in rounded ends and at some points the rounded end of the next line is positioned on top of or close to the previous one (*e.g.* DB 322, Cat. No. 174 [figure 22 inset] and DB 2196, Cat. No. 175 [figure 35 inset]). Moreover, some lines in DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175; figure 35)

► Figure 22. Fragment of book cover DB 322 (Cat. No. 174). The triangular piece is DB 1715, that apparently belonged to it. Inset: detail of the start of the impressed line decoration.



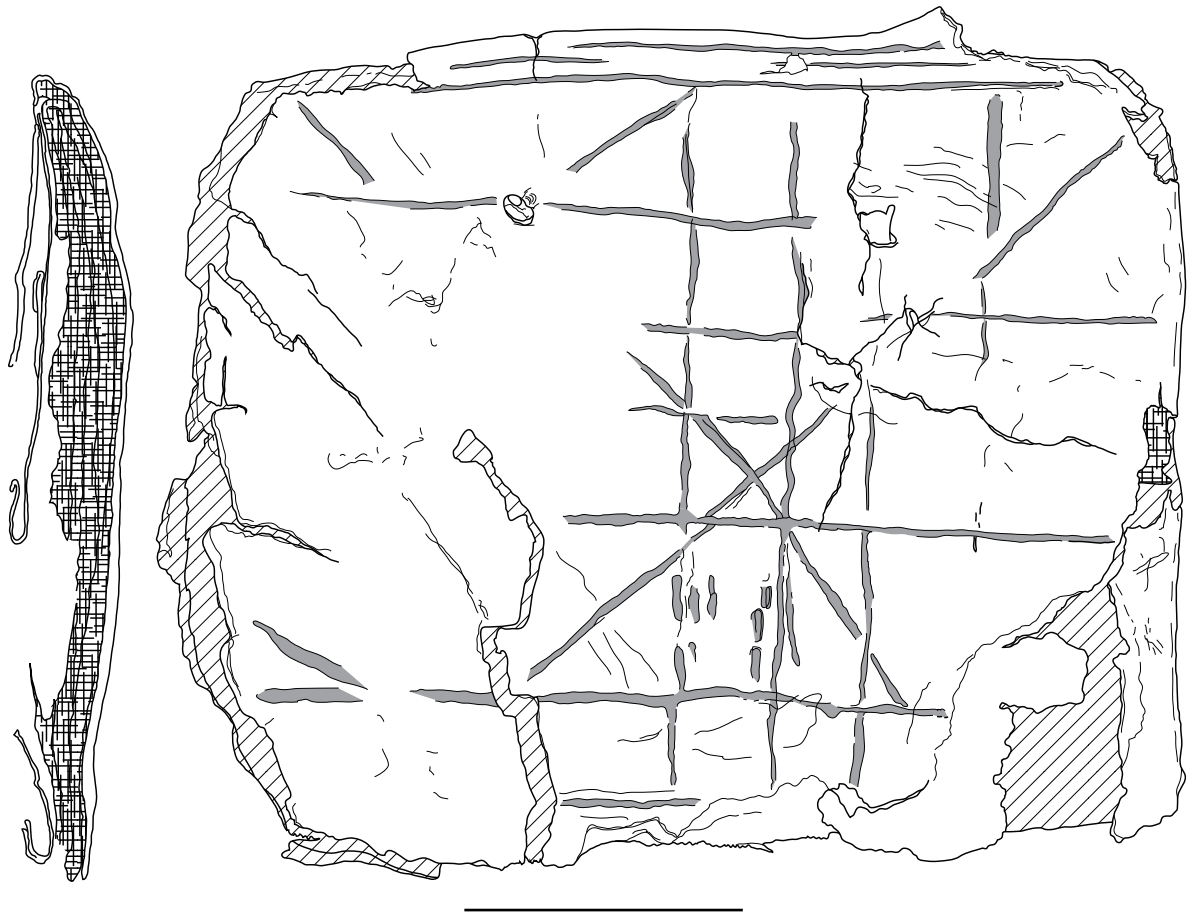


Figure 23. Fragment of book cover DB 325 (Cat. No. 260).

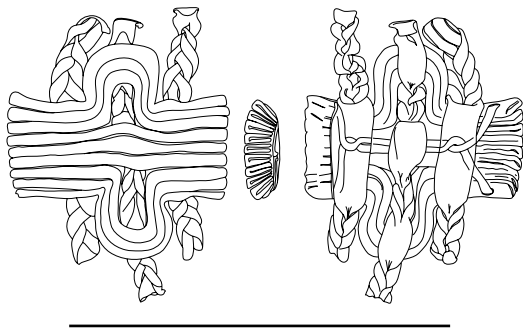


Figure 24. Fragment of book cover DB 782 (Cat. No. 157).

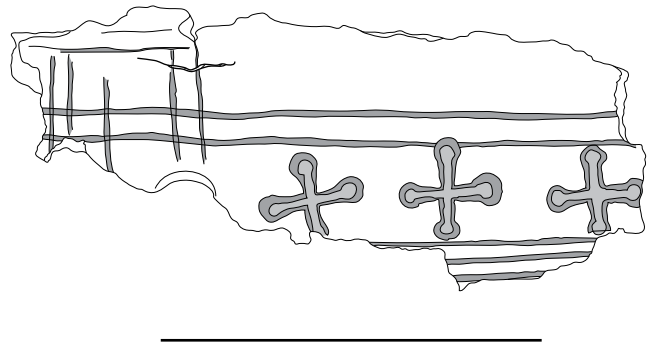


Figure 25. Fragment of book cover DB 975 (Cat. No. 158).

show such rounded ends at both ends of the line (arrows), suggesting the length of the tool that was used. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the tool itself had a rounded end: motifs made with this technique will not show clear-cut lines but have rather smooth lines instead (figure 36). The lines are about 65 mm long. The decoration of this fragment is partially based on the length of the tool:

rather than the line having been lengthened with an additional impression, lines were applied at an angle. Although it is possible that one tool was used that created several lines in one go, it is more likely that a tool was used that each time produced only a single line impression, judging by the differences in number of lines in a set. Moreover, the lines are sometimes so close together that it would be very

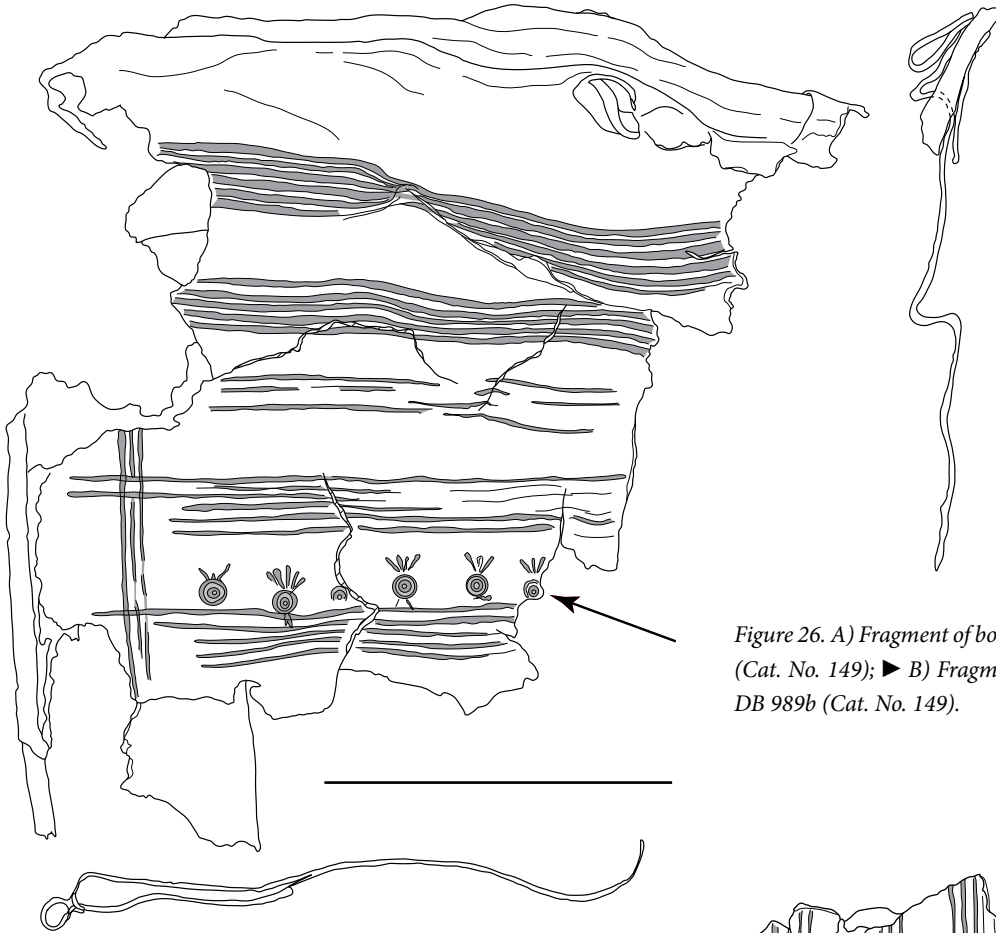


Figure 26. A) Fragment of book cover DB 989a (Cat. No. 149); ► B) Fragment of book cover DB 989b (Cat. No. 149).

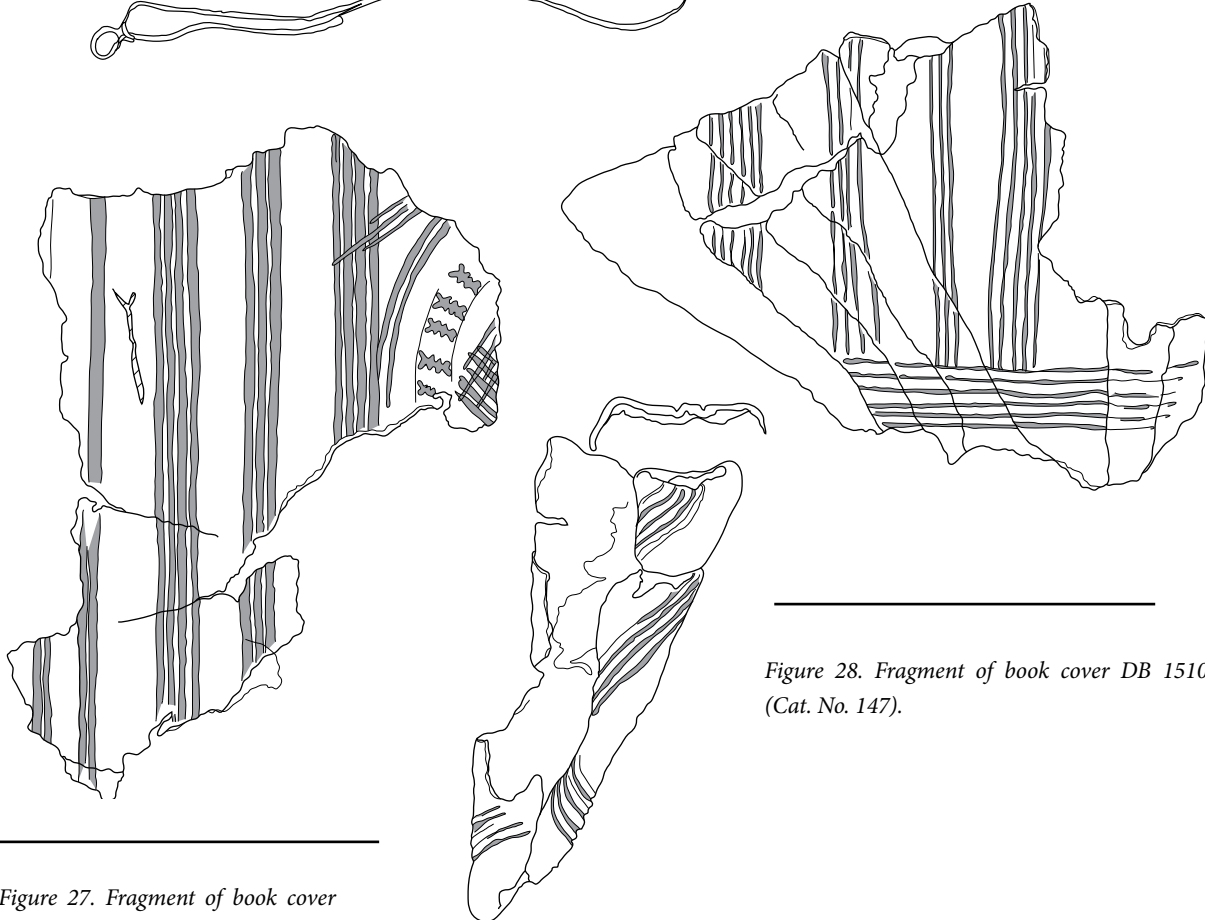


Figure 28. Fragment of book cover DB 1510 (Cat. No. 147).

Figure 27. Fragment of book cover DB 1306 (Cat. No. 146).



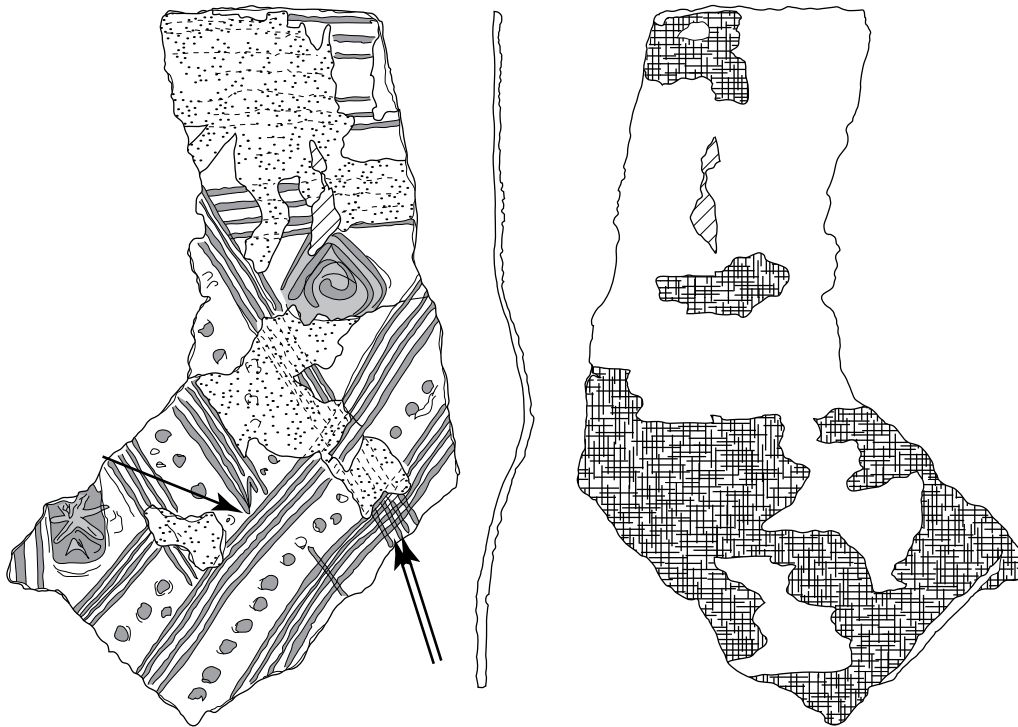


Figure 29. Fragment of book cover DB 1716 (Cat. No. 173).

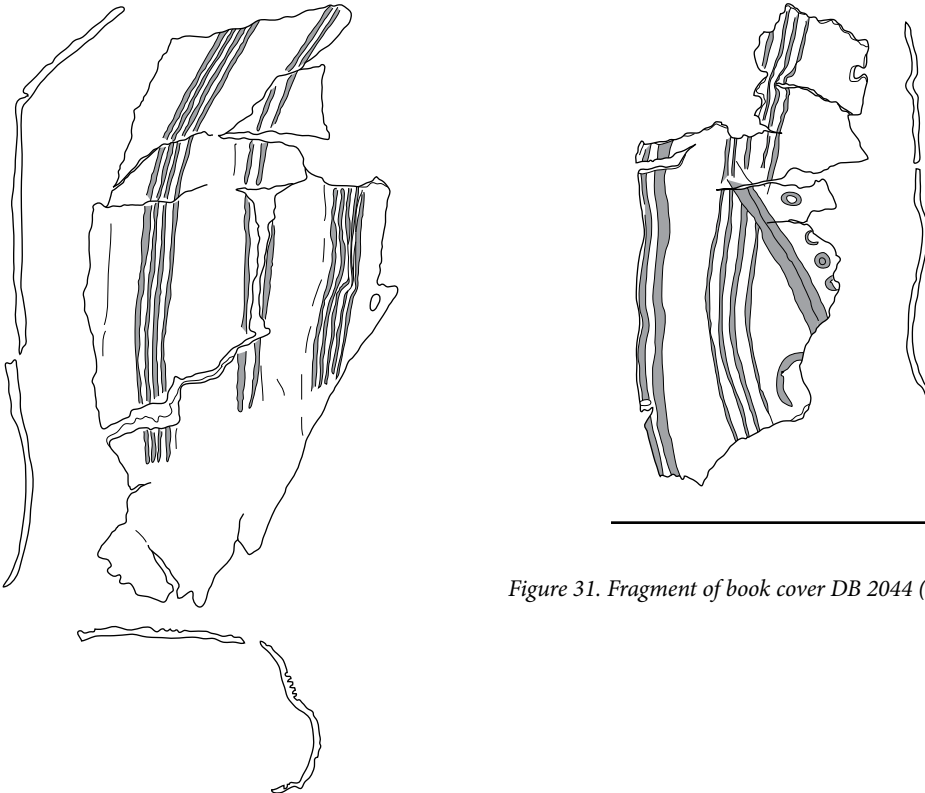


Figure 30. Fragment of book cover DB 2027 (Cat. No. 148).

Figure 31. Fragment of book cover DB 2044 (Cat. No. 113).

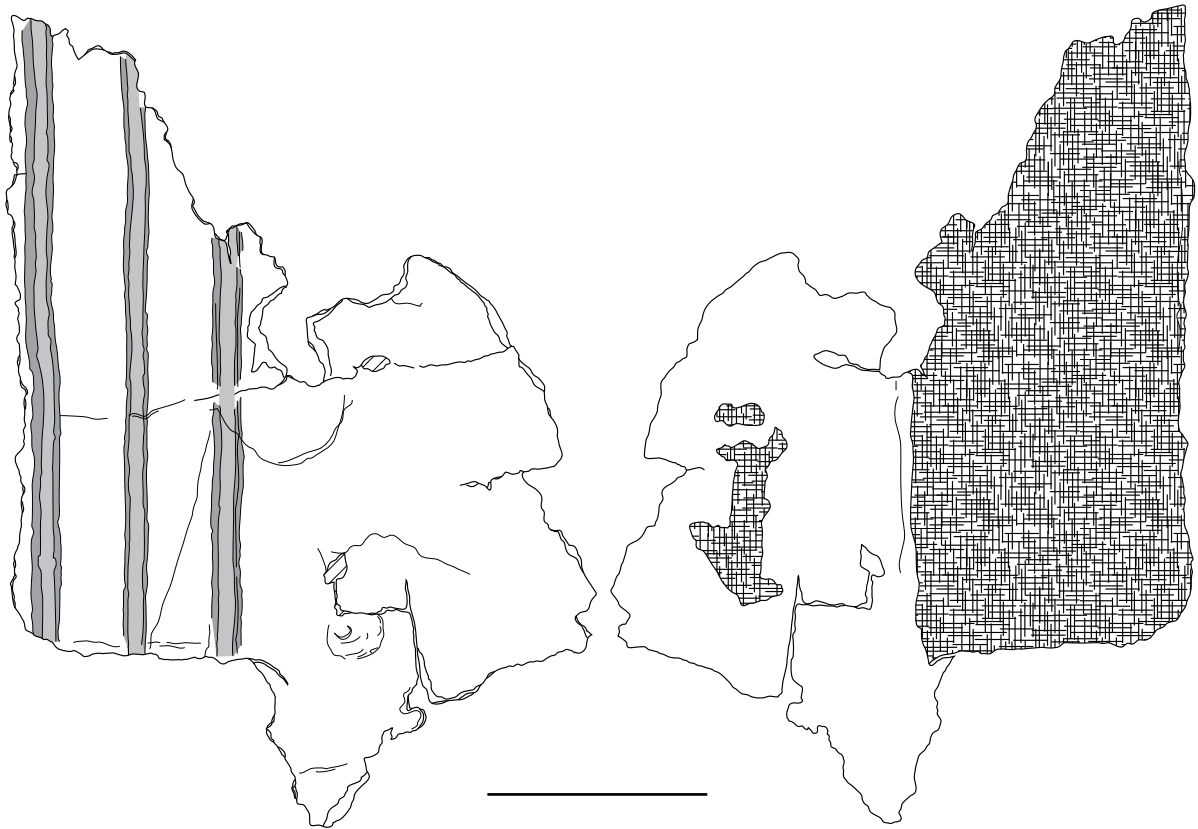


Figure 32. Fragment of book cover DB 2100a (Cat. No. 128).

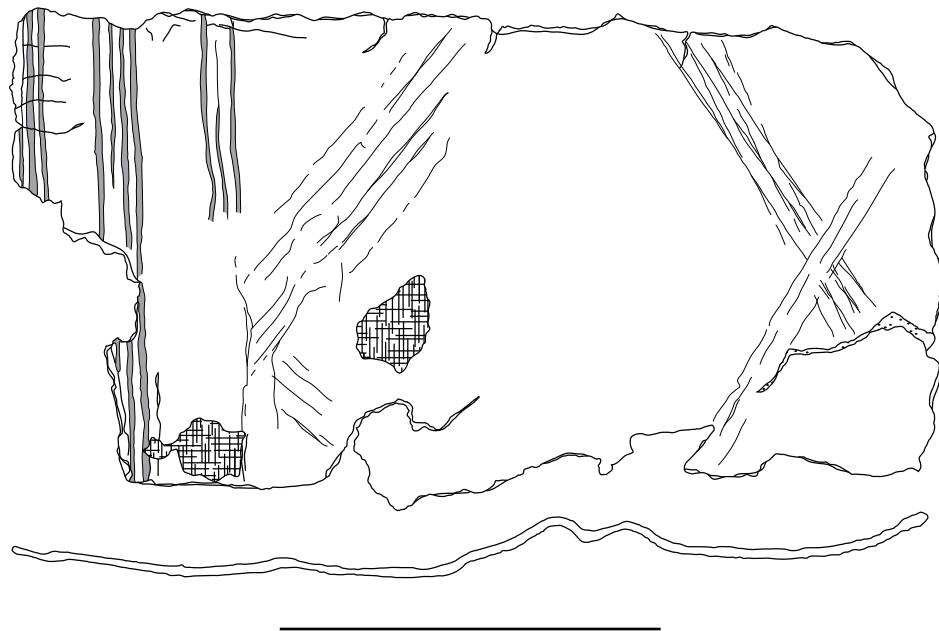


Figure 33. Fragment of book cover DB 2116 (Cat. No. 127).

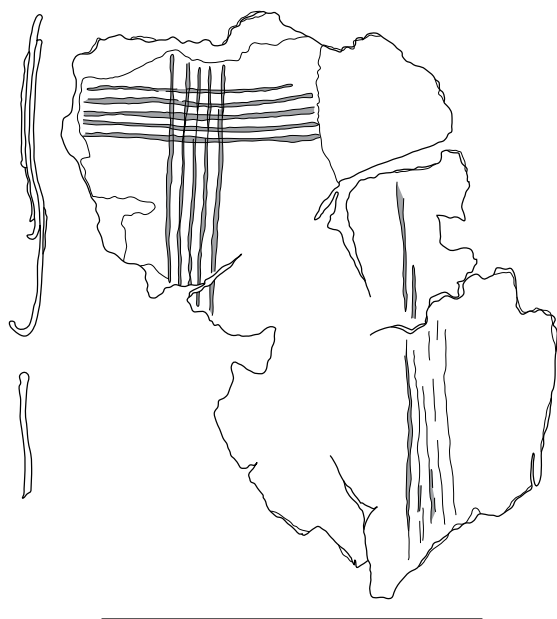


Figure 34. Fragment of book cover DB 2143 (Cat. No. 123).

difficult, if not impossible, to push the leather into the spaces between the lines of a tool that had to produce multiple lines in one go. The sequence of application often cannot be determined; it is therefore extraordinary that it could be established that the diagonal lines in DB 1306 (Cat. No. 146; figure 27) were applied over the vertical lines.

According to Goubitz *et al.* (2001: 44) “a dark line or area will appear” in the places that are compressed by impression or embossing. The reverse (*i.e.* flesh side) of DB 1715 (Cat. No. 172; figure 22) shows this very well, which suggests that at least in this example, the decoration was applied to the not-visible surface. However, the black colour of the obverse (*i.e.* grain side) often does not allow the recognition of the discoloration, but at least some motifs were clearly applied to the obverse.

Some of the most remarkable but nevertheless expected stamped motifs are crosses, which are seen in only two fragments. DB 975 (Cat. No. 158; figure 25) shows three almost complete crosses. The outline is impressed and thus in low relief. The centre appears in high relief but is not protruding beyond the rest of the leather’s surface. In other words, the tool must have been hollow in the shape of the outline (figure 37). Although it is tempting to suggest that the double crosses in DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175; figure 35) are made by stamping them twice with the same tool as the aforementioned crosses in DB 975 (Cat. No. 158),

we can rule out this possibility because the inner parts are too different (especially the ends: in DB 2196 they widen much more than the ends of the crosses in DB 975). I have not encountered any parallels.

A peculiar and to the best of my knowledge a motif without any parallels, is the star-like motif in a rectangle in DB 1716 (Cat. No. 173; figure 29). The decoration is, however, badly preserved as can be seen in the photograph in the catalogue and we cannot, therefore, be entirely sure that it is actually a star. The rectangle is in low relief with the star-like motif in high relief. The same fragment has also a ‘spiral’ motif in a square or perhaps diamond: the spiral is in high relief. This motif might also be seen in DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175; figure 35) but the preservation is too bad to be certain. It might be something comparable to the motif seen

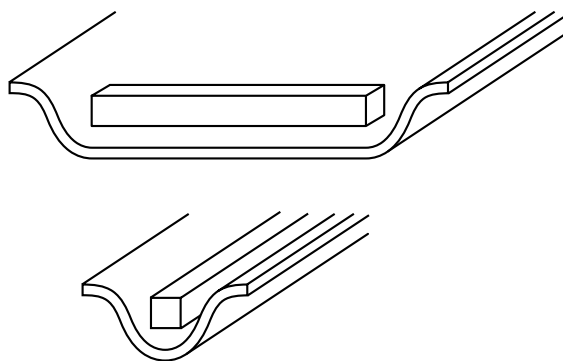


Figure 36. Longitudinal- and cross-section of applying impressed motifs. The edges of the impressed motif are not clear-cut as seen in incised or openwork decoration but rather smooth, which might lead to the erroneous assumption that the tool had a comparable shape.

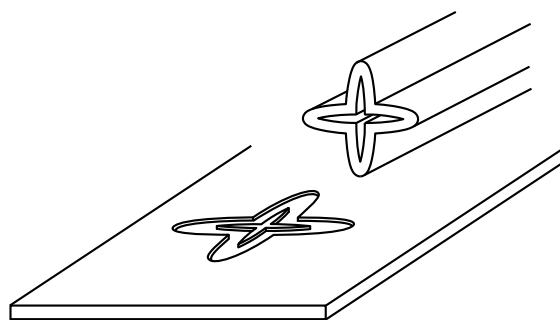
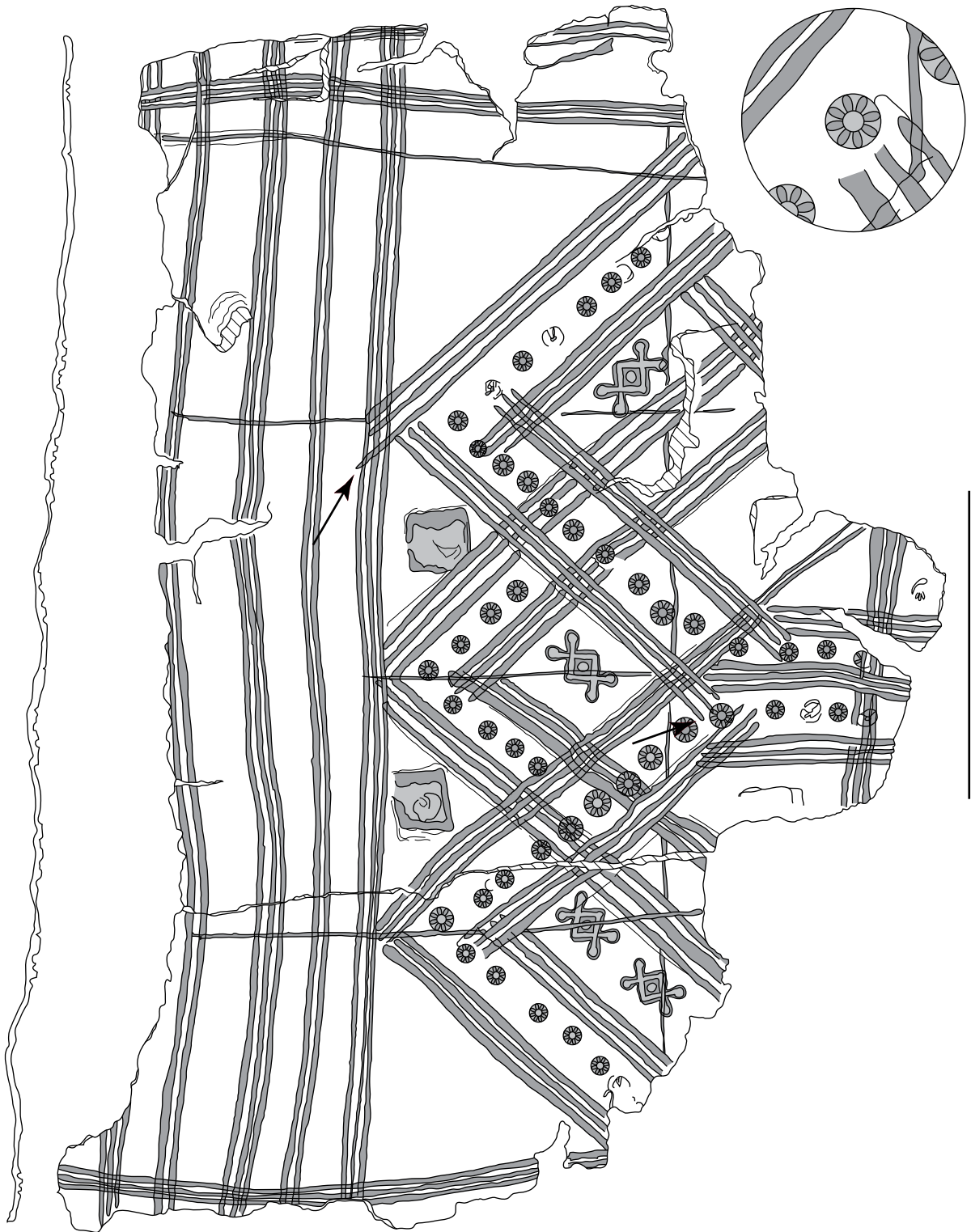


Figure 37. The crosses in fragment DB 975 (Cat. No. 158) are made with a hollow stamp.

► Figure 35. Fragment of book cover DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175).



in one of the Hamuli bindings headpieces (Depuydt, 1993: pl. 174).

The most popular motif that is used for decoration of the book covers, besides the impressed lines previously discussed and the circle motif discussed with the footwear (but see also below),⁵⁰ are rosettes. If we take

DB 2196 (Cat. No. 175; figure 35) as example, they are usually placed between sets of parallel lines. Different tools must have been used for these because they differ (slightly) in size. The average diameter, however, is about 3 mm. The entire motif is stamped, with the rosette (centre and petals) in high relief. Distinctly

different from this common rosette (note the difference with the rosettes in other objects, such as the belt DB 2393, Cat. No. 191 in which the centre is in high relief and the petals in low relief) are the rosettes seen in DB 2372a (Cat. No. 144). These rosettes are not only much bigger, but they have more petals as well, which are longer and more elongated. DB 989a & b (Cat. No. 149; figure 26A & B) shows remnants of rosettes(?) in which the petals seem to be detached from the centre (arrows), but the condition of the leather is too bad to be certain about the shape.

Incision

Incised decoration⁵¹ is only seen in several small fragments of thin leather, that are tentatively identified as book cover (DB 3801a-p, Cat. No. 176). The identification is tentative, because there are no parallels known from Deir el-Bachit or Qasr Ibrim. The small size of the fragments prohibits the identification of the motifs, but two fragments clearly show squares (DB 3801i & j, possibly DB 3801d too) and four show a combination of circular motifs and lines (DB 3801a, c, f & l). For incised circular motifs see 'Impressed and Stamped Decoration'.

Incision is one of the oldest, if not *the* oldest decoration technique. It might very well have been discovered by accident while cutting the leather into the required shape, leading to more complicated and elaborate decoration techniques. However, it has never gained much popularity in Egypt. Moreover, usually motifs are rather simple and the discussed Deir el-Bachit fragments are therefore an exception.

Weaving

Two fragments (DB 3464, Cat. No. 409 and DB 3742a, Cat. No. 405) have woven decoration, which is a type of decoration that is recorded at least as far back as Middle Kingdom times (fragment of quiver(?) from tomb 830 in el-Khokha, Thebes) and has been noted in several New Kingdom objects, including some of Tutankhamun's shoes (Veldmeijer, 2010a). However, despite the decorative value, it is only applied rarely until post-Roman times. In weaving, the leather is stabbed, resulting in short slits in multiple rows, through which a narrow strip of leather (or in the case of Tutankhamun's shoes



Figure 38. Decorative weaving was recorded twice. This is an example of alternating weaving of narrow leather strips through series of slits from Qasr Ibrim (cam-3682). Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society. Scale bar is 10 mm.

and sandals, a strip of gold) is woven, usually in an alternating pattern (figure 38). Often, the woven strip is of a different colour as seen in DB 3464 (Cat. No. 409), but not always. This type of decoration is used in a variety of objects, such as the above-mentioned footwear, but also in belts.⁵² Several fragments of book cover from the Early Christian layers of Qasr Ibrim are decorated with one narrow strip through slits.⁵³ This is only seen in two small fragments of book covers from Deir el-Bachit (DB 985, Cat. No. 126 and DB 3439, Cat. No. 165).

The Objects

Only those objects from the category 'Unidentified' of which tentative identification is possible due to their features or parallels are discussed.

Footwear

The ongoing nature of the AEFPP means that a classification of the Deir el-Bachit footwear in the AEFPP typology is, for the time being, not possible. There-

fore, as explained above and elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2009f: 5), the finds will be referred to within existing typologies (Montembault, 2000; on Leguilloux's typology [2006] with regard to the Deir el-Bachit material see above and Veldmeijer, 2009f: 3).

Only four more or less complete sandal soles have been identified; all other entries are fragments. Most specimens show an extremely high degree of repair. This prohibits the identification of the original type of sandal. Besides these (fragments of) soles, there are several coils (such as DB 2153, Cat. No. 70; DB 2432, Cat. No. 71; DB 2689, Cat. No. 72 and DB 3200, Cat. No. 69), which originate from sandal straps (see 'Coils and Tubes'). However, because several types of sandals, and even shoes, might have such elements, the finding of these isolated footwear parts does not give a clear indication of the range of footwear.

All recognisable sandals (or sandal parts) fall in Montembault's category 'Class I, Type B, Variant 2' (Leguilloux 2b).⁵⁴ Sandals I, B, 2 are characterised by the strap complex, and in particular by the construction of the back strap. A pre-strap, which basically is a narrow strip of leather, is pulled through slits in the insole on either side of the sandal (figure 39A); between the two slits, the pre-strap is thus sandwiched between the insole and the midsole (if there are more than two sole layers) or treadsole (if there are only two sole layers). In the examples known from Egypt (Montembault, 2000: 98-105; all sandals studied by the author), the slits in the sole are situated away from the edge quite distinctly. In two sandals from Gebel Adda, which are tentatively classified as I, B, 2 sandals,⁵⁵ the slits are situated much closer to the edge. Gebel Adda is a Nubian settlement, south of Abu Simbel, but it seems premature to conclude that this small difference is due to difference in region and/or tradition. Moreover, as yet, the dates of the Gebel Adda examples are unclear.

A problem arises with isolated pre-straps, because it is not possible, in most cases, to determine whether they were pulled through slits in the insole or, as in Montembault's 'Class I, Type B, Variant 3', emerged from the edges of the sole (figure 39B). Remarkably, although this type of pre-strap usually consists of one piece of leather, each end of which emerges from one of the slits in the sole (see for example DB 1236, Cat. No. 5, but see also Mon-

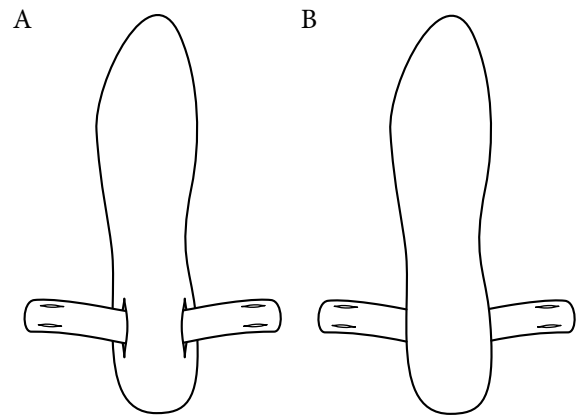


Figure 39. A) The pre-straps in Montembault I, B, 2 sandals run through two slits in the insole; B) In Montembault I, B, 3 sandals, the pre-straps emerge from between the insole and the mid- or treadsole.

tembault, 2000: 103), complete isolated pre-straps have not been found. Examples are known of sandals where a pre-strap does not run from side to side, but rather is secured at the slit from which it protrudes (cam-1258, Veldmeijer, In preparation b). This is a weak construction and the example referred to is clearly a repair.⁵⁶

The ends of the pre-straps have (a) slit(s), usually two or three, to which the back/heel straps are hitched. Montembault (2000) does not use the number of slits in the pre-strap in her classification. Enigmatic for the time being is why in some finds the back straps have been pulled through the sides of the pre-strap (*i.e.* through the thickness) after being hitched first (for example DB 2118, Cat. No. 78).

A strap construction as in I, B, 2 sandals (figure 39A) is known from Roman Didymoi (1st-3rd c. AD, Leguilloux, 2006: 3-4) and finds from the Ottoman layers of Qasr Ibrim (c. 1570-1811 AD)⁵⁷ show the long tradition of this construction. The origin, however, is less clear. It seems unlikely that the Romans brought it with them from Rome, because finds from Europe suggest they used the system of letting the pre-strap emerge from the sides rather than through cuts in the insole (personal communication Carol van Driel-Murray & Marquita Volken, 2009). Thus the origin might be found in a different region – possibly further south in Africa – or from within Egypt as an alternative to the Roman way of pre-strap attachment. This type of pre-strap (*viz.* the I, B, 2 strap – figure 39) was unknown in Pharaonic times.

The front strap in DB 879 (Cat. No. 2), though lost, would have been pulled through two slits in the insole, which are positioned transversely one behind the other. The front strap is thus sandwiched between the insole and treadsole and does not show at the ventral surface of the treadsole.⁵⁸ The front strap is secured in a simple way: the terminal end has a larger width than the slit in the sole, preventing it from slipping through (DB 1155, Cat. No. 11 is a good example and DB 3714b, Cat. No. 93 possibly is another). This technique was already used in New Kingdom Egypt, as examples of composite leather sandals suggest (Veldmeijer, 2009b) but is, without a doubt, much older. It is used in a wide variety of sandals. Comparable sandals from Qasr Ibrim differ at one important point: the sandals have a double front strap running between the first and second and third and fourth toe as opposed to the single front strap that runs between the first and



Figure 40. In Ethiopia, simple leather sandals with a double front strap are still being used. Note the pre-straps that are integrally cut from the sole's leather. Copyright by Susanne Eppele.

second toe in the Deir el-Bachit finds (and the sandals published by Montembault). As explained elsewhere (Adams, 2005, Figure 61, Plate 25; Adams & Adams, 1998: 62-64; Veldmeijer, 2006/2007: 73; Veldmeijer 2008/2009: 111; see Williams, 1983: 75 for additional remarks), the double front strap is a typical Nubian or, perhaps more likely, African tradition of wearing sandals⁵⁹ and such sandals are still worn in, for example, present-day Ethiopia (figure 40).

DB 2903 (Cat. No. 43) is an interesting sandal. It is made of very thin leather that is roughly torn in the shape of a sandal, suggesting it was made of re-used leather. The straps – only a fragment of a cabled fibre string remains – were inserted through holes at the heel as well as through one hole in the front. The sandals seem to be a poor-man's sandal and/or made by someone him or herself whose occupation had nothing to do with leather or footwear. Sandals that are made of very thin leather are seen more often and usually, though not exclusively made for children.⁶⁰ Makeshift, secondary straps of fibre are, surprisingly, not often seen – usually, the leather straps are repaired rather than substituted with fibre straps.⁶¹

No records from elsewhere are known of I, B, 2 sandals with a strap complex as seen in DB 2118 (Cat. No. 78)⁶² and DB 2115 (Cat. No. 79): it consists of two vertical elements that taper towards the top, which has slits to which the back- and heel straps are secured. Remarkably, comparable straps are not reported for any sandal to date, and although many features point to their being sandal straps (size, shape of the strips through which the narrow back- and heel straps are pulled, the small coils), we cannot be absolutely certain about this function without such an element *in situ*. However, if we accept this tentative identification, the straps are of unusual construction in the fact that two pre-straps are situated very close together, suggesting these both belong at one side of the foot. Although such a construction is rare, the use of 2 x 2 pre-straps, albeit of a different design, is seen in a much older, leather composite sandal (Veldmeijer, 2009b: 15-18). Possibly, the straps of only one sandal are amongst the Deir el-Bachit finds, because the other entry, DB 2125 (Cat. No. 79) might very well be the opposite part of this strap complex. Note that this strap complex includes a heel strap, an element that is not always present in sandals.

'Insignias'

Although most of the eleven objects, tentatively identified as 'insignia',⁶³ are made of fairly thin leather, several are made of thicker leather (among which is DB 2869, Cat. No. 105). A general description is difficult to give (see the catalogue), but most of them are made in the same way and include decorative stitching with leather thong. The objects consist of two layers on top of each other, one of which is pulled through a small slit in the other (figure 41). All seem to have been objects in themselves, but DB 3141 (Cat. No. 106) clearly shows evidence that it belonged to a bigger object: the leather is torn off without giving a hint of its use. No parallels are known for these enigmatic objects. At a meeting of the Archaeological Leather Group in Cambridge in 2009, the identification as insignia or token was regarded as plausible. An alternative explanation of these objects, however, might be as part of a leather sandal's strap complex. Sandals from the Christian layers from Gebel Adda and Qasr Ibrim sometimes have large, decorative elements on the straps to hide the junction of the back and front strap and/or the back strap with the pre-straps (figure 42). Possibly, the Deir el-Bachit 'insignias' are comparable elements. However, all known examples of these decorative sandal elements are of completely different

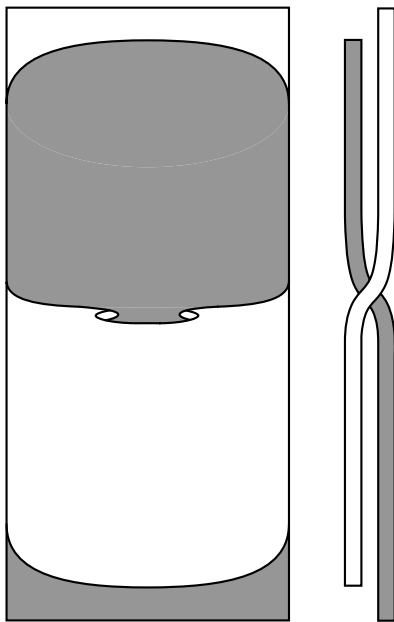


Figure 41. Construction of the objects that are tentatively referred to as 'insignia' (based on DB 1192, Cat. No. 109).



Figure 42. Nubian sandals such as these from Gebel Adda in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (973.24.2699), sometimes have decorative elements to hide the junction between front and back straps.

shape and with different decoration (appliqué, open work rather than stitching). Moreover, sandals with such decoration are known from Nubian contexts and do not fit the 'Egyptian'/'Christian' tradition as we know it at the moment.

Another possibility, and perhaps more plausible, is that these items are parts of book-markers. Usually, book-markers consist of a small strap that terminates in a wider, decorated part (Lamacraft, 1939: 231, pl. Vb). Although the examples shown are much more decorated, I can imagine that less elaborately decorated book-markers did exist, perhaps the Deir el-Bachit 'insignias' being examples.

Book Covers

The fragility of the fragments of book covers makes the survival of large quantity as well as the size of some of these exceptional. Nonetheless, an estimated 120 original bindings are known in museums and

libraries (Glaister, 1996: 113-114). A famous find is without a doubt the Nag Hammadi Library (Robinson, 1988), popularly known as ‘The Gnostic Gospels’. These books are dated to the 3rd and 4th c. AD and is therefore somewhat older than the Deir el-Bachit material. Another important discovery of Coptic books is the Hamuli Gospels (found in Hamuli, Fayum), which date to the 7th or 8th c. AD.

Unfortunately, it cannot be identified with certainty for most of the Deir el-Bachit fragments from what type of binding they originate, because few constructional elements have survived,⁶⁴ but both common types of binding are among the finds. DB 2146 (Cat. No. 120) is the terminal element of the fore-edge flap as seen in the Nag Hammadi books (*cf.* the Hamuli bindings [with pegs] in Depuydt, 1993: pl. 460, but see also the straps in the Nag Hammadi Codices in Farid, 1972: 1-4;⁶⁵ nice image in Gabra & Eaton-Kraus, 2009: 152-153; Rosen-Ayalon, 1991: 408).

The covers of the Nag Hammadi texts were made of flexible leather that was stiffened with waste sheets of papyrus, which was a common technique (however, occasionally other materials were used to stiffen the cover, such as wood). The fore-edge flap was folded over the front edge and the fore-edge strip of leather was wrapped around it and tied (*Ibidem*; see also Szirmai, 1999: 9). Other, smaller, straps of leather were in some examples attached to the short sides of the book for tying it even more. Evidence that at least some of the books from Deir el-Bachit were closed with straps comes, besides the above mentioned fore-edge flap DB 2146 (Cat. No. 120), especially from DB 2676a & b (Cat. No. 171). Probably, many of the straps in the catalogue and possibly some of the belts are fragments of these fastening straps for books.

DB 325b (Cat. No. 169) and DB 322 (Cat. No. 174)⁶⁶ indicate that books with so-called boards were in use as well. As Rosen-Ayalon explains (1991: 408) “most fourth-century boards consisted of layers of waste papyrus cartonnage (paper boards) pasted inside leather covers to stiffen them” but again nothing can be said about the way these books were bound.

Comparisons of the fragments of book covers with other finds show that the design, despite several unique or rare motifs, is rather simple and open

in its design (it is in post-11th c. AD times that the Coptic *horror vacui* reached its peak, Rosen-Ayalon, 1991: 409). The goat skin bindings of the Hamuli Gospels are elaborately decorated (some more elaborately than others, including many different motifs and designs). Although some motifs in these bindings are also found in the Deir el-Bachit covers, one binding is of particular interest (M599, lower cover; Depuydt, 1993: pl. 453; see also Falck & Lichtwark, 1996: 229) because the design includes horizontal, vertical and diagonal impressed lines as well as double circles. In addition there are cut-out circles, which might support the above explained theory about the nearly cut-out circles in some of the Deir el-Bachit finds.

There are many different crosses but the Coptic cross is always recognisable by its equally long arms. But details, especially the shape of the ends of the arms, differ. The Hamuli finds show that these ends can be triangular (*e.g.* Depuydt, 1993: pl. 24 & 26); can have bars at right angles to the arm (*e.g.* *Ibidem*: pl. 25); end in stair-step fashion (*e.g.* *Ibidem*: pl. 260) or a combination (*e.g.* *Ibidem*: pl. 27). The crosses in DB 975 (Cat. No. 158) differ from these, as the ends of the arms have a rounded shape, which is without any parallels. An example from the Pierpont Morgan Library shows a leather knob that is thought to represent a gemstone (Cramer, 1964: 125) and one wonders, therefore, whether the rounded terminal ends of the crosses in the Deir el-Bachit bindings have a comparable function, *i.e.* representing an expensive gemstone.

An interesting motif, although not seen in the leather bindings, is a painted rendering of the slit-and-pull technique of straps in the Hamuli books (Depuydt: *e.g.* pl. 178, 286). Several leather straps in this technique are clearly associated with book covers (DB 989, Cat. No. 149; DB 782, Cat. No. 157; DB 2676d, Cat. No. 171).

Fastenings

DB 3712 (Cat. No. 178)⁶⁷ is a narrow, long strip of leather that ends in a rolled toggle. Toggles like these are well known from Roman layers (Brun & Leguilloux, 2003: 543, figure 249; Leguilloux, 2006: 36, pl. 22; 90, fig. 60, pl. 50⁶⁸) and are either interpreted as ‘strap’ without a narrower indication of their

function or as part of the sandal strap complex. However, exactly how this would work is unknown as thus far they have never been found *in situ* in a sandal (also noted by Winterbottom, 2001: 338). It is therefore unlikely that they actually are parts of the strap complex. Interestingly, Goubitz *et al.* (2000: 57-60) show the rolled toggle as part of shoe fastenings, where they are pushed or drawn through toggle holes and thus close the upper around the ankle.⁶⁹

Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related

By straps, those other than sandal straps are meant, which, for example, might have been used to secure saddles or bags (*cf.* Goubitz, 2007), or just to tie things. Cordage is twisted (and plied) strips of leather with a (near) circular cross-section. The identification of a fragment as belt is sometimes uncertain: small fragments of limited width could, theoretically, originate from many types of objects, including shoes. If a fragment of limited width is made of fairly thick and sturdy leather with a hole or slit at (one or both?) terminal ends (such as DB 3733e, Cat. No. 194), it could either be a belt or strap, although it is more tempting to refer to it by the latter name. Fragments that are, in addition to the above-mentioned features, decorated (such as DB 2389, Cat. No. 190 and DB 2393, Cat. No. 191) are, in the present work, referred to as belt parts, because it is very unlikely that ordinary straps were decorated. If we accept this way of reasoning, there is a relatively large number of decorated belt fragments, most of which have been discussed in 'Impressed and Stamped Decoration'.⁷⁰ DB 1200 (Cat. No. 185), however, is not. It has, at the reverse, circular motifs in a V-shape with a base that is largely obscured by big, leather thong, repair stitches. DB 1717 (Cat. No. 192) is a big strap that consists of several layers and ends in a strong and inflexible loop to which a much narrower strap is tied. Remarkable is the fact that the loop is at right angles to the width of the belt proper. There are no exact parallels. Other belts with loops and 'buckles' have been found in Qasr Ibrim, but these loops and 'buckles' are in line with the belt rather than at right angles.⁷¹

Belts (or girdles) are an important part of clothing of modern day Copts, as explained on the world

wide web (<http://www.coptic-cairo.com/culture/monk/monk/garment.html>⁷²; see also the online Coptic Encyclopedia <http://www.copticpedia.com>, entry 'belt'⁷³): "Fasten on your waist all the bonds of God and the power of repentance through our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen". The girdle is also made of leather, as well as the three crosses braided on it. The nun puts this girdle on her waist so that it is located directly over the kidneys opposite to the center of the sexual drive. With the power of these crosses and stamps the nun is able to keep her purity and suppress the desires. This also helps in fasting and enduring hunger as well as in making successive genuflections." (Quote in original).

The relative lack of (recognisable) strap parts might be a surprise, because of their function of tying, but three reasons might be proposed for this lack: instead of using straps, leather might also be turned into cordage. However, leather cordage was not used much in Deir el-Bachit. A more important reason seems to be the use of fibre linear cordage for tying (donkey saddles, for example, were and are usually made of plant fibres; own observation Qasr Ibrim, but see also Wendrich, 1999: 234, pl. 11-22) instead of leather. Finally, as observed by Winterbottom (2001: 337) "even if broken, such items could easily be used again in modified form or for other purposes".

Although the number of straps is relatively small from Mons Claudianus (Winterbottom, 2001: 337) and Didymoi (Leguilloux, 2006) narrow straps that are comparable to DB 1719d (Cat. No. 200) and DB 3733e (Cat. No. 184) are abundant in Ottoman Qasr Ibrim⁷⁴ but less so in the pre-Ottoman layers.⁷⁵ Decorated belts have not been registered from Qasr Ibrim's Ottoman period⁷⁶ but are known from the pre-Ottoman period. However, they are still not numerous and those that are recorded show different decoration techniques.⁷⁷ In Hierakonpolis, fragments of a decorated, possible belt are known from the Pangrave culture, but these are much older than the Deir el-Bachit layers.⁷⁸

Several narrow, small strips of leather were found, all of which with a slit lengthwise in one of the ends (DB 2550, Cat. No. 211; DB 3702a & b, Cat. No. 221; DB 3704, Cat. No. 226; DB 3793, Cat. No. 230; DB 3736c, Cat. No. 235; DB 2661, Cat. No. 212;

DB 1103a; Cat. No. 197). The fragments are folded lengthwise, except for DB 2661 (Cat. No. 212). Some are torn off, but others show that there was a slit at the other end too. One strip (DB 2661, Cat. No. 212) is much longer with slits along its entire length. Several fragments (DB 1103a, Cat. No. 197 and DB 3702a, Cat. No. 221) have a second narrow strip of leather attached to the slit. DB 3793 (Cat. No. 230) is exceptional: one end has an empty slit, whereas at the other end a second strip of leather is attached by means of a single slit-and-pull (DB 3793, Cat. No. 230). Usually, the second strip is attached by means of knotting (mesh knot, see for example DB 3702a & b, Cat. No. 221). Although there are parallels for the fragments with the slit-and-pull connections to sandal straps⁷⁹ (see above), the identification of the other strips is less clear but the small size suggests a rather restricted application. Equally tiny strips are reported from Didymoi (Leguilloux, 2006: pl. 22-24), but none of the illustrated strips are folded lengthwise. Leguilloux interpreted all of the examples as parts of the strap complex. Two comparable finds are known from Amarna (Veldmeijer, 2010b: 220, 224 [TA AM 071 and TA AM 098 respectively; 071 is short with two slits at each end and the leather is wrapped around plant fibre). Several sandals have front straps that are also made of a lengthwise folded strip with a slit in the end to which the back straps are attached (EA 26780 in the British Museum, London [dated to New Kingdom times] and the remnants E23909a & b in the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago [dated to the C-Group from Adindan]). Except for the latter, these front straps, as well as the ones discussed below, have a bigger overall size (including the slit). In some, the slit is positioned in the fold of the strap (E30112 [from Adindan] and E30092 [also C-Group, Adindan] in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago). The strap in 36.3.159a & b (Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York [18th Dynasty tomb of Amenhotpe]) is a single layer, rather than folded lengthwise and MFA 13.4000a & b (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston [Kerma]) has a strap from a single thick piece of leather with a nearly square cross-section. Note that all parallels are of a distinctly different date from the Deir el-Bachit examples. Thus, although it is tempting to identify these strips as elements of the strap complex, without any strong association with sandals, this identification remains tentative.

Bags and Related Objects

The evidence for bags is scarce, which is not a surprise: bags are often used beyond repair and if discarded, parts are often re-used (seen regularly among the leatherwork from Qasr Ibrim). Moreover, fragments of leather might not be recognised as such, especially if they originate from the body of the bag and do not have diagnostic elements anymore (seams and the like). Finally, it is very well possible that water bags were not much used at the monastery. Water bags are quite handy when travelling or living in a desert environment, such as Qasr Ibrim, and were used predominantly in these situations (Veldmeijer, 2010b: 29). In settlements with a less arid environment, pottery containers were used to store water. It seems more likely that the inhabitants used linen carriers for the transport of stuff rather than leather bags, as is common in Bedouin societies.

Handles such as DB 2670 (Cat. No. 243) and DB 3003 (Cat. No. 242) are usually identified as the handles of bags. There are many examples of comparable objects from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim,⁸⁰ but such objects are far less common in Roman Didymoi (Leguilloux, 2006: 82-93) or Mons Claudianus (Winterbottom, 2001).

Offcuts and Waste

The difference between offcuts and waste is that waste is all that is cut off from the skin, such as the rough edges, the legs, tails and the like, whereas offcuts are the fragments that are left from cutting out the objects (parts). The enormous amounts of both clearly suggest that leatherworking was one of the (main?) occupations of the monks in the monastery. It is unclear, but unlikely because of their messy character, that the slaughtering and skin processing took place in the monastery but for the time being we cannot entirely exclude the possibility that these activities were done close by. However, another possibility is that the hides were obtained elsewhere and turned into objects in the monastery. Exactly where within the monastery this work took place remains unclear at the moment, but will be the focus of future research.

The concept of Coptic monks producing leather objects is not at all strange: the importance

of leather is well attested. St Simaan, who lived at the end of the 10th c. AD, is known as ‘St. Simaan the Tanner’, ‘St. Simaan the Shoemaker’ and ‘St. Simaan, the Cobbler’ (Anonymous, 1994; Meynardus, 2002: 58). But there are many more indications that leatherworking was done by monks, who often lived as hermits in ancient tombs. TT 29, which was inhabited by Apa Frange⁸¹ and the Middle Kingdom tombs 1151 and 1152 north of Deir el-Medinah, where in 2005 a major find consisting of several papyrus books was made (see above)⁸² are some good examples.

Up until today, Asyut, a Middle Egyptian town still with an important Coptic community, is famous for their pottery, carved bone and wood, silk shawls and leatherwork.

Unidentified

DB 1694 (Cat. No. 410): Although the value of comparing the Coptic Deir el-Bachit leatherwork with finds from Medieval Europe is limited, a striking parallel is found in the case of DB 1694 (Cat. No. 410) with finds from Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York (figure 43; Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3408-3411) dating to the 10-11th c. AD. DB 1694 (Cat. No. 410) compares well in size, although most from York are slightly larger. Moreover, the York speci-

mens are of lozenge or elliptical shape whereas the one from Deir el-Bachit is more or less triangular. However, we cannot exclude that DB 1694 (Cat. No. 410) was longer as well and thus even more comparable in shape with the York specimens, because the bottom part is torn off. Some of the York panels have stitch holes at the edges and “four of the seamed panels appear to comprise two matching components (15673-5, 15771), apparently sewn back to back to stiffen and strengthen” (*Ibidem*: 3409 [italics in original]). Mould *et al.* (*Ibidem*) also mention finds from elsewhere (Hull, Gloucester and Dublin). One example of much later date and with slashed interiors was found with a knotted thong in a slit at the end. Again the authors mention the find of comparable panels from all over Britain as well as from abroad and, contrasting to York, from older contexts as well (8th-10th c. AD). Despite the wealth of examples, the use of these items is enigmatic. As Mould *et al.* (*Ibidem*: 3410) explains, the identification as sling was rejected because they are too small and too fragile.⁸³ A much more plausible function is proposed too (*Ibidem*): like that of iron strap guides because they are of similar shape even though slightly larger. They add: “Perhaps they were used to suspend a sheath or scabbard from a belt, being attached to the back of the sheath at the terminals and the belt slipped through the loop [see

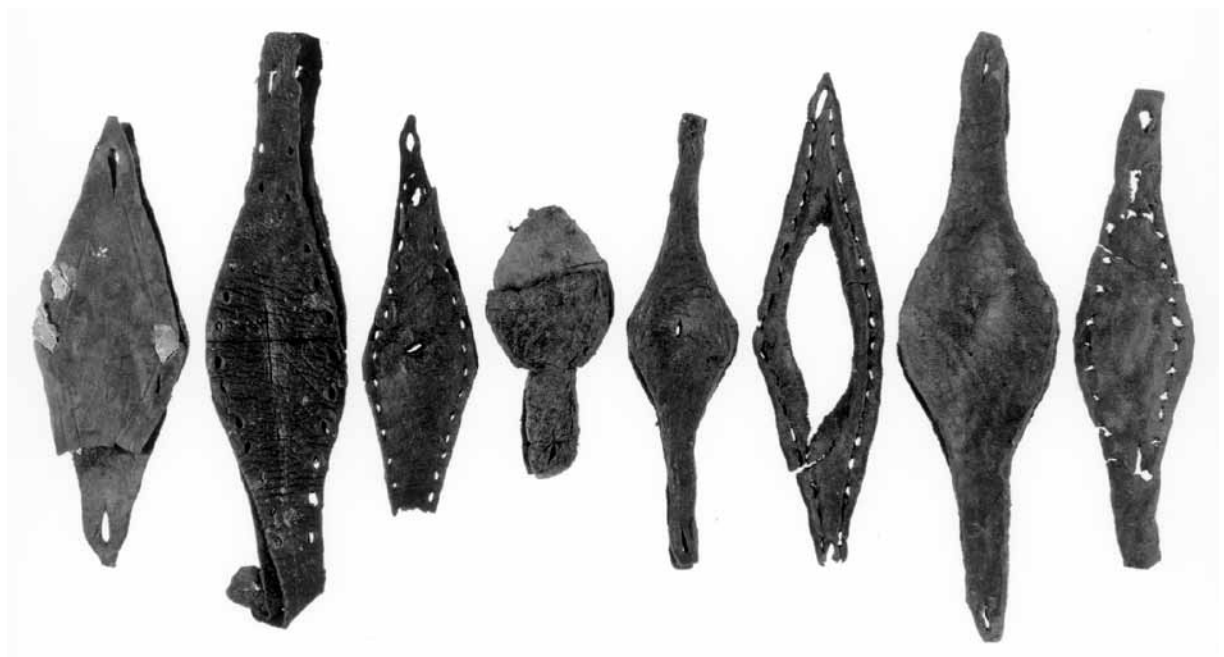


Figure 43. Selection of plain elliptical panels from 16-22 Coppergate (see Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3408-3411). Courtesy of the York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research.

for example Goubitz, 2007: 41-42]. They are also of an appropriate shape to be small handles from box or chest lids, held by a nail or rivet at each end” (reference inserted by me).

DB 2721 (Cat. No. 261) is a curious object for which no parallels are known. The object is simple in construction (three lengthwise folded strips of leather, through which a fourth is pulled at right angles, thus holding them together, and forming a small loop). It is tempting to suggest that this is a decorative tassel, but evidence to support this identification is lacking.⁸⁴

DB 2048 (Cat. No. 305) is a sheet of leather that is made into a flattened tube by sewing the edges, flesh to flesh, with leather thong whip stitches. Although one end is clearly torn, the corner probably is complete, which means that the object is more or less of original length. Comparable objects are known from Roman Mons Claudianus (Winterbottom, 2001: 340, fig. 10.21 [96]) including the leather thong whip stitches. A fragment from Didymoi (Leguilloux, 2006: pl. 52 [239]) is sewn with leather thong running stitches, as is an example from pre-Ottoman

Qasr Ibrim.⁸⁵ Winterbottom (2001: 340) suggests that a short tube like this might have been used to hold the front straps in sandals together but usually these tubes are seamless. The few that have stitches differ in the fact that these consist of a coiled strip of leather that is secured with a stitch at right angles. In these cases, the stitch is made of the tapering end of the coiled strip of leather (see DB 3729, Cat. No. 403). Also, these coiled tubes are much shorter. Note the difference between DB 2048 (Cat. No. 305) and objects such as described by Winterbottom (2001: 340, fig. 10.21 [94, 95]) and Leguilloux (2006: 90-91, pl. 52 [243-245]) and tentatively identified as protective sheet for ropes (longer, different stitching; see ‘Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related’).⁸⁶ From Deir el-Bachit such an object is found, but the possible handle DB 2670 (Cat. No. 243) is not empty; instead, a lengthwise coiled strip of leather serves as core (*cf.* Winterbottom, 2001: 339, fig. 10.21 [90]). The size of the object does not exclude a function of protection of the end of the thumb or fingers when sewing or doing other sorts of manual work (leatherwork?) that could hurt your fingers.⁸⁷

TOOLS: A SHORT NOTE

Experimental work should shed more light on the traces a particular tool leaves on the leather.⁸⁸ However, one tool is readily recognisable from the leather. The edges of several objects (the best examples are DB 1232a, Cat. No. 186; DB 1660b, Cat. No. 46; DB 1710, Cat. No. 47 and DB 2066/2068, Cat. No. 17), which are made of fairly thick leather, have a convex shape. This has been done to obtain an aesthetically pleasing effect and was done with a special knife: the edge shaver or beveller. Such a tool consists “of a slender, curved shank with a groove

on the upper side forming a chisel-shaped cutting edge” (Darke, 2006: 105-106). Darke also notes that the tool is “particularly vulnerable to wear and damage” which might account for its near-absence in the archaeological record. The tool compares well with a gouge and might be mistaken as such (Schwarz, 2000: 94-100; *cf.* Petrie, 1917: pl. XXI and XXII) but has a long tradition: edge shaving is convincingly identified in Pharaonic two-dimensional art (Schwarz, 2000: 94-100).

WEAR, REPAIR, RE-USE

The high degree of re-use and repair does not come as a surprise given the nature of the site (monastery). Footwear, in particular, is fragmented and in some cases repaired over and over again, which sometimes does not leave any trace of the original type of sandal (DB 1647a, Cat. No. 48 is a good example). Other specimens are made of pieces and bits of other objects, often sandals, such as DB 951 (Cat. No. 34) and DB 1166 (Cat. No. 10). But some objects are repaired with patches (for example

DB 3764a, Cat. No. 387) and in others cracks are repaired with stitches (DB 3733a, Cat. No. 400 is a good example). The possible belt 1629c (Cat. No. 183) consists of two strips, the ends of which are put on top of each other and secured with leather thong running stitches. This does not seem to be a repair, because both ends are intact: there are no signs of being torn or worn. Probably the two were attached to lengthen it rather than to repair it.

DISCUSSION

The importance of leatherwork for Coptic monks is well known and the large amount of offcuts and waste together with the relatively low number of leather objects clearly indicates that the monks of Deir el-Bachit at least partially lived from this industry. In other words, they made leather objects, which they sold for a living. An exception might be the leather book covers, which the monks, without a doubt, have made themselves too. The degree of repair and re-use, especially seen in the footwear, is very high, which is not surprising given the nature of the site. It is not clear yet whether the monks took care of their own hides or bought them from elsewhere.

Footwear from Christian times was very varied and often (elaborately) decorated but that is not the case here. Nevertheless, the recognisable types of sandals fall well within the tradition of this period, including the shape of the straps, having the pre-strap pulled through slits in the insole as well as the decoration and shape of the sole. Possibly, the construction with the pre-strap pulling through slits is an Egyptian alternative to the Roman habit of letting the pre-strap emerge out from either side of the sandal.

Securing the sole layers with leather thong (and often, beside edge stitching, lengthwise down the centre too) was the default, contrasting the predominant use of sinew in earlier times.

The reason for decorating leatherwork varies: the decoration of footwear might be related to magic, religious or popular traditions related to feet (Goubitz *et al.*, 2001: 41). For example, the back straps of a pair of sandals from Gebel Adda of post-Meroitic date are decorated with a painted image of a frog, which is an important symbol of regeneration (Veldmeijer, 2010c). In yet another example, the junction between the front strap and back strap is covered with a separate oval element with openwork design, among others showing a cross. Another reason for decoration

of footwear is to convey someone's wealth and status, whereas the decoration of book covers has, besides a simple decorative function (the line motifs), a symbolic one (crosses). However, Goubitz *et al.* (2001: 42) states that for European footwear "in all periods before the 20th century, decorated shoes were almost exclusively worn by the well-to-do" and although much more research on footwear in ancient Egypt is necessary to either confirm and dismiss such a hypothesis, the first results of the AEFPP already point to such a situation in ancient Egypt as well.⁸⁹

Decoration in leatherwork varies greatly in time and space, even though some motifs (especially circles, lines and rosettes) and techniques (impressing, stamping) are universal. Comparisons of the fragments of book covers with other finds show that the design of the Deir el-Bachit covers, despite several unique or rare motifs, is rather simple and seemingly lacks the use of gold foil and gemstones (so far as we can infer from the recovered fragments). However, it does resemble closely a cover from the monastery of Saint Michael in Hamuly (Fayum). This seems to indicate that the monastery, despite the important place on the Theban westbank, was relatively poor. This suggestion is supported by the high degree of wear and repair.

The way leather can be decorated depends on several factors among which are skin processing methods, thickness and flexibility of the leather, function of the object, price, and tradition.

The variety in stitching and seams is limited and the ones that occur fall well within the known corpus of ancient Egypt. Tools have not been included in this stage of the research, but the objects suggest that the tool-kit of the monks was rather professional, judging especially by the presence of trimmed edges that must have been made with an edge-shaver or beveller.

NOTES

- 1 Only when fashion became largely dictated by industrialisation, did types and construction of footwear begin to change far more quickly. Nowadays, new shapes and designs are developed several times a year.
- 2 More information on www.leatherandshoes.nl.
- 3 See for an example Veldmeijer (2010a: 226).
- 4 Note that Leguilloux's reconstructions (and hence typology?) are partially based on assumptions of the layout of the strap complex: no sandals with intact straps have been depicted and hence we can assume they were not preserved (more on the lack of straps: Van Driel-Murray, 2002c: 3-4).
- 5 Collections: *Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrusammlung, Berlin*; Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; British Museum, London; Egyptian Museum, Cairo; Luxor Museum, Luxor; The Manchester Museum, University of Manchester (future project); Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *Museo Egizio*, Turin; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden; National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh; Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago; Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL, London; *Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum, Hildesheim*; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; *Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg*; World Museum, Liverpool. Excavations: Amarna; Amenhotep II Temple Luxor; Berenike; Deir el-Bachit; Dra Abu el Naga; Elephantine; Hierakonpolis; Mersa Gawasis; Qasr Ibrim.
- 6 Without proper treatment, decay of the skin sets in as soon as the animal dies. Here is meant further decay by agents in the ground.
- 7 Much research is done into the deterioration of leather, especially for the modern leather industry. For a good introduction on the mechanisms of deterioration see Florian (2006).
- 8 Skin processing yields waste; 'offcuts', however, usually only refers to fragments of leather that are cut off from a processed sheet of leather in order to obtain a suitable piece for the manufacture of an object. Both will be discussed in section 'Offcuts and Waste'.
- 9 The identification by various steps at <http://www.furskin.cz> is handy, although it relies heavily on hair. Moreover, powerful microscopes are needed, which are not always available in the field. A new project by Dominica D'Arcangelo at University College London (UCL) is meant to expand this system and focus more on the skin's grain pattern.
- 10 For fat contents, see especially Trommer (2005). Regarding DNA, Roy Thomson (2006: 58) wrote: "Work is being undertaken to analyse DNA extracted from skin-based objects. It might well be possible to develop such procedures for untanned materials and successful results have been reported with oil-tanned chamois leathers (Langridge, 2004). It is less likely, however, that successful methods will be found for use with vegetable- or mineral-tanned leathers as the cross linking mechanisms involved in the tanning processes will probably interfere with the extraction procedures." This means that the way a skin is prepared (so-called skin processing) needs to be known first in order to increase the possibility of positive skin type identification.
- 11 See also section 'Offcuts and Waste'.
- 12 But note that the discussion of the context is forthcoming, see above.
- 13 See note 8.
- 14 Stubbed-toe shoes, however, are usually made with leather thong. The dating of these shoes, unfortunately, is, as yet, uncertain.
- 15 Including the nearly complete chariot leather currently under study (see Veldmeijer, 2010b; Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2009).

- 16 Non-footwear examples DB 3701A (Cat. No. 358) and DB 3795A (Cat. No. 360).
- 17 Decorative stitching is sometimes done with whip stitching too. Good examples are the handles of water bags (the identification of which has been disputed for a long time, but convincingly proven by Volken, 2008) from Roman context (Leguilloux, 2006: 208 [193 – Of-026], 209 [194 – Of-028; 195 – Of-029; 196 – Of-036; 197 – Of-037; Veldmeijer, 2007a: 3-5, 19 [Cat. No. 032], 23 [Cat. No. 151], 32 [Cat. No. 193], 33 [Cat. No. 200], 35 [Cat. No. 233]; most of the objects in Winterbottom, 2001: 336-337, fig. 10.19 are without decorative stitching).
- 18 It is not entirely clear whether DB 1314 and DB 3755b are seams or hems, but they are tentatively identified as seam (*i.e.* that it joined another edge). DB 1719a is probably a hem (a folded, free edge which has been stitched in a decorative way).
- 19 But this might be due to lack of research. The pre-Ottoman leatherwork from Qasr Ibrim as well as the mainly post-Meroitic leatherwork from Gebel Adda are currently under study by the author.
- 20 Note that in thick leather it is not always possible to differentiate between flesh-edge and flesh-grain stitching (*cf.* Goubitz *et al.*, 2001: fig. 4; more on this problem in Veldmeijer, In preparation b).
- 21 A strip, sometimes folded lengthwise, between two pieces of leather that is not part of the sole/upper construction. It is the equivalent of a rand in shoes. According to Sue Winterbottom (personal communication January 2011) “This strip may have a similar function to the folded ‘beading’ strip used in the Roman period (Van Driel-Murray, 1998: 289) in constructions like the edge seam of small pouches and larger bags (often in combination with a narrow binding strip which covered the joined edges on the inside). In a coarser, heavier form it was also used in the seam, which joined the gable edges of Roman tents to the roof and side walls. [...] ‘Beading’ as just explained, however, does not involve any beads (the term comes from an architectural and woodworking term – ‘a bead moulding’, which is a narrow, linear, protruding moulding with a semicircular cross-section).” Because in Predynastic and Nubian leatherwork beads were sometimes included in seams for aesthetic reasons, in Egyptian leatherwork the term ‘beading strip’ is avoided.
- 22 Referring to K. East, “The Shoes” in Care Evans, A. Ed. Volume 3 in R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial* (London, 1983: 788-812).
- 23 Several shoes with rand are reported by Montembault (2000) from the Louvre collection, but none are dated.
- 24 The use of knots for decorative element in rings is also seen in a ring from Qasr Ibrim, although made of vegetable material rather than leather (Wendrich, 1996: 63-64).
- 25 Some constructional elements are also decorative. For more decoration techniques see section ‘Decoration Techniques’.
- 26 SAIUH 31912.3.
- 27 EA 53916.
- 28 Further examples are UC 28289 (Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL); ASH 1890.421 (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford); 1654 (*Roemer-und Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim*); SAIUH 1198.FJ1119, SAIUH 1162.FJ1827, SAIUH 348 (see figure 13), SAIUH.without number (see figure 12; *Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg*). Examples that are not related to footwear from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim are cam-0796 and cam-0839).
- 29 Nubian quivers from Meroitic Gebel Adda (currently under study by the author) often include decorative continuous slit-and-pull strings.
- 30 Also seen in leatherwork from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim, such as cam-0869 and cam-0896. That this technique is rather universal is suggested by the finds from York of belt purses with decorative slit-and-pull (Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3403) and the examples where seams were made with this technique (*Ibidem*: 3413, figure 15808). See also Goubitz (2007: 17, 24, 5, 35, 111) for examples from The Netherlands.
- 31 *Rahats* are also known from Gebel Adda.
- 32 Montembault (2000: 234-235) shows fragments of boots, but it seems not at all certain to me that the tiny braids were part of them, as none of the other boots include braids (*cf. Ibidem*: 206-211).

- 33 Some constructional elements are also decorative. For more decoration techniques see section 'Decoration Techniques'.
- 34 Coils that are made of plaited strips of palm leaf are sometimes used in fibre footwear (fibre shoes with full flexible upper [Veldmeijer, 2010e]; coiled sandals [UC 28307, Veldmeijer, In press b], isolated finds [QI 22028/A10 from Qasr Ibrim]).
- 35 Also SAIUH 1162.FJ1827; SAIUH.without number (*Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg*); UC 28289 (Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL) and ASH 1890.421 (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford).
- 36 Also AM 6979 (*Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Berlin*); EA 57313 (British Museum, London); SAIUH 1181.FJ445 (*Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg*); 1654 and 2213 (*Roemer- und Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim*).
- 37 This is a rather universal way of making bags, as examples from the Cave of Letters (Yadin, 1963: 162-164, pl. 53-55) suggests.
- 38 AMZ 4313 but due to the condition of the sandals it could not be established beyond doubt that the tube is without seams (*Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Berlin*); EA 53914 (British Museum, London); E20542 (Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago). Probably in SAIUH.349 or 194, but certain in SAIUH 1164. FJ495, SAIUH 1165.FJ1228, SAIUH 1167.FJ507 (*Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg*).
- 39 RSM 1911.271a. According to the archives of the museum, the pair was excavated from Der el Hammalin and is of New Kingdom date. This, however, is a mistake judging by the pre/back strap construction and the use of a tube to secure the front straps (see below). Remarkably, the label on the ventral surface of the sole already says 'iv-vi cent'. Another example of a more elaborate tube is seen in SAIUH 155 as well as in SAIUH.without number, shown in figure 12 (both *Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg*), but these need further analysis.
- 40 Some constructional elements are also decorative. See the sections 'Slit-and-Pull Technique' and 'Coils and Tubes'.
- 41 See above for remarks on the term 'paint'.
- 42 SAIUH 352.FJ.unknown and SAIUH 1162. FJ1827 (*Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg*); AMZ 4313 (*Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Berlin*); 12.592a,b (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston); ASH 1962.956A,B (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford); UC 28327 and UC 28361 (Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL); RSM 1903.331 (National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh). Examples with more elaborate zigzag motifs: OIM E21360, a Nubian sandal (Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago).
- 43 Goubitz *et al.* (2000: 44) clearly make distinction between 'impressing' and 'stamping', which is not always easy to make. Here, the term 'stamped' is used for small motifs that are seen repeatedly in one fragment. A good example is DB 2393 (Cat. No. 191).
- 44 I am grateful to Renee Friedman for sending me the photographs. The study of these leather objects is scheduled for the near future.
- 45 See for example Daressy (1902: 32) and Schwarz (2000: 243-244, Catalogue C – no. 46 and 48). Other examples of quivers with impressed/stamped design are described by Schwarz (Catalogue C – no. 43, 44). See also McLeod (1982: 62).
- 46 There are mummy braces in most collections, but few have been studied with leather as focus.
- 47 One such an example is a small fragment of decorated leather from Medieval-early post-Medieval backfill at Coppergate. The fragment, interestingly, is tentatively identified as book cover, but the authors warn "Once stripped away from the wooden board that they covered small bookbinding fragments are very difficult to recognise" (Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3412).
- 48 The drawn fragments, which have the best preserved decoration and/or the most extraordinary designs, act as example; see the catalogue for more decorated book cover fragments.
- 49 Combinations of high and low relief are more often used in other motifs, as will be explained below.
- 50 The combination of line and circle motifs is also seen in other "*plats de reliure*" (e.g. Malandain & Bouyeure, 2009: 54; Rutschowskaya, 1986:

- 71), markers (e.g. *Ibidem*: 65; Neunert, Forthcoming) but also in belt fragments (e.g. Falck & Lichtwark, 1996: 377).
- 51 An example from Hierakonpolis with incised decoration is mentioned above.
- 52 A fragment of unknown function from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim (cam-3373) has two sets of three woven strips.
- 53 Cam-3375 (see also Adams, 1996: 207-208), cam-3490; cam-3492D; cam-3502; cam-3503. Examples from Qasr Ibrim with multiple rows are cam-3341D (belt?; Roman), cam-3343 (unknown; Roman), cam-3579 (unknown; Roman).
- 54 DB 1261 (Cat. No. 1); DB 879 (Cat. No. 2); DB 3389a, b (Cat. No. 3); DB 1236 (Cat. No. 5); DB 3745 (Cat. No. 60). Possibly Montembault I, B, 2: DB 2031 (Cat. No. 7); DB 1269b (Cat. No. 16); DB 1710 (Cat. No. 47); DB 3709a (Cat. No. 54).
- 55 The collection in the Royal Ontario Museum is under study by the author and thus only a small part has been studied. It is likely that more sandals are among the collection leatherwork. The two are: 973.24.2942 and 973.24.2939.
- 56 The hole and the slit at the edge in DB 1297 (Cat. No. 98) seem to indicate a comparable repair.
- 57 Cam-0699 is only one example (see Veldmeijer, In preparation b).
- 58 There are examples of single-sole sandals that have a comparable construction, in which, consequently, the front strap is visible at the ventral surface and prone to wear (for example MFA 12.592a,b; WML 1973.2.123; WML 1973.2.126; NMS 1911.271a).
- 59 Note that the aforementioned examples from Gebel Adda only have one front strap, despite the fact that the settlement is Nubian too. As with Qasr Ibrim, both types are among the finds but the 'Nubian way of wearing sandals' is clearly much more common.
- 60 Examples from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim are cam-0657; cam-1263; cam-1281; asw-1121.
- 61 Exceptions from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim are cam-1269; cam-1271 and asw-0511c.
- 62 DB 3753e (Cat. No. 66) might be another example, but because only one vertical element is present, the identification is tentative.
- 63 The ':' indicates a tentative identification.
- 64 The identification of DB 2431 (Cat. No. 124) and DB 985 (Cat. No. 126) is tentative.
- 65 The edges of this codex are not folded around the cover, apparently in contrast to the situation in codex I and VIII (Farid, 1979: 1-2).
- 66 Probably DB 989a & b (Cat. No. 149) and DB 2676a-d (Cat. No. 171) originate from comparable book bindings.
- 67 Here the focus is on DB 3712a (Cat. No. 178), because the function of DB 2100b (Cat. No. 177) as toggle is uncertain (see catalogue).
- 68 Toggles, comparable in shape but different in technique, have been reported from Berenike (Veldmeijer, 2007a: 10, figure 16) and Mons Claudianus (Winterbottom, 2001: 337, figure 10.20). Van Driel-Murray (1993: 48, no. 2, pl. X) described similar objects from the Roman fort of Vindolanda.
- 69 See for an example from Ptolemaic(?) Egypt (Veldmeijer, In press a).
- 70 DB 3013b (Cat. No. 181); DB 2071 (Cat. No. 182); DB 1200 (Cat. No. 185); DB 895b (Cat. No. 184); DB 2554 (Cat. No. 189); DB 2389 (Cat. No. 190); DB 2393 (Cat. No. 191).
- 71 Cam-1306 is only one of the many examples. Belts like these are made of goat hair, which is sometimes clad with leather. The buckle, however, is always made of goat hair and clad with leather and might include wood reinforcement elements.
- 72 Visited 13 February 2010.
- 73 Visited 21 December 2010.
- 74 Cam-0982; cam-0988; cam-1002 and cam-1016 are only several examples. Broader straps and belts are, for example, cam-0803; cam-0880; cam-0968; cam-0971; cam-0973 and cam 0976.
- 75 For example cam-3046; cam-3384 and cam-3385.
- 76 The great majority of the Ottoman leatherwork is without decoration.
- 77 For example cam-3302 (decorative weaving, see above); cam-3353 (simple impressed lines); cam-3439 (plaited fabric) and cam-3610 (decorative stitching).
- 78 Of course, straps and belts are universal objects, but still might differ in detail of decoration or manufacturing. Cf. for example the straps and belts from York (Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3367-3369, 3392-3402).
- 79 The unique shoe EA 53916 in the collection of the British Museum, London is only one example.

- 80 For example: cam-0195; cam-0725; cam-0757 and cam-0769 (including part of the bag's body). Far more numerous, however, are handles that are made of braiding narrow strips of leather around a core.
- 81 I am grateful to Laurent Bavay for his help.
- 82 See the website of the Polish mission at <http://www.centrumarcheologii.uw.edu.pl/index.php?id=130&L=2>.
- 83 Leather slings are known from Europe but seemingly not from Egypt. There are examples of slings from Egypt such as UC 6921 (possibly from Lahun) in the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL, London, made of flax(?) and possible examples from Qasr Ibrim that are made of palm.
- 84 Decorative tassels are known from Qasr Ibrim (for example cam-1340) but these consists of a braided strip that is folded to make a loop; the narrow 'threads' of leather protrude individually from the binding that secures the loop. Usually, these are associated with *rahats* (cf. figure 9).
- 85 Asw-0683.
- 86 Linear cordage with a protective leather cover is known from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim (for example cam-0774; cam-0975[?]; cam-1302) and are of-ten part of belts and, therefore, usually much longer. This makes one wonder if these shorter leather tubes were used as a protective sheath for handles of (water) bags, which usually have a bigger diameter. However, the diameter is still somewhat larger than those of the reported handles, which are well known from various sites: Berenike (Veldmeijer, 2007: 3-6); Didymoi (Le Guilloux, 2006: 82-86, pl. 41-42); Mons Claudianus (Winterbottom, 1991: 80-81; 2001: 335-337, fig. 10.19). See also Volken (2008). Remarkably, only one water bag handle is known from Qasr Ibrim (95.1.2/122).
- 87 I thank Sue Winterbottom for this intriguing suggestion.
- 88 At time of writing, no insight could be obtained about tools found in Deir el-Bachit – therefore, this will be given attention elsewhere, together with a discussion on the identification of gouges versus edge shavers.
- 89 Compare for example the leather curled-toe ankle shoes (Veldmeijer, 2009a) with the leather stubbed-toe shoes (Veldmeijer, In preparation a).

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PART II. CATALOGUE

FOOTWEAR (CAT. NOS. 1-101)

SANDALS (CAT. NOS. 1-98)

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1261
1	<i>Object</i>	Complete(?) sole
	<i>Measurements</i>	l: 114#; w heel: 51.5; w front: 64.0; t: 2.0; l slits: 27.5
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown

Description

The heel is rounded and the width towards the front slightly but continuously increases in size. The waist is not restricted. The front is square cut. Most of the stitch holes along the edge have leather thong stitches *in situ*, suggesting that there was at least one other sole layer that was secured with running stitches. The stitches at the front are situated at a substantial distance from the edge, the ventral area of which is smoothed. Lengthwise down the centre are two short rows of stitch holes: one starting at the front and the other at the heel. In between the two rows is an empty area with a scratch that also runs lengthwise. This scratch does not go through the entire thickness. In the middle of the stitch row is a hole, containing the

remnants of a lengthwise-folded strip, which is all that remains of the front strap. Two large slits for the reception of the pre-strap are situated about halfway down the sandal's length rather than close to the heel's edge, which is usually the case. The ventral surface shows the wear that is caused by the pre-strap: the area between the slits is much smoother than the rest of the surface. It shows that the pre-strap was as wide as the length of the slits. The strange shape of the sandal, together with the two small cuts in the front edge and the forward position of the slits for the pre-straps, suggests that the sandal is made from a re-used piece of leather (probably cut from a larger sandal). In the current state, the sandal must have been meant for a child. The position of the front strap is perhaps too much anterior to be useful for going between the toes. A possibility, however, is that the insole was sewn onto a longer treadsole, which would have given the front strap a much better fit.



DB 1261. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 879
2	Object	Complete sole
	Measurements	l: 232.0; w heel: 76.1; w waist: 68.7; w front: 92.9; t: 8.6; w pre-strap: 18.0; w slits front strap: 11.4
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Complete sandal's sole, consisting of an insole and treadsole. The latter slightly protrudes from the former on all sides. The sandal has a rounded heel and distinctly restricted waist. From here, the width increases rapidly; the lateral edge curves rather abruptly towards the toe whereas the medial edge curves much more gently. Consequently, the sole is swayed; it is meant for the right foot. The sole layers are secured along the edge with leather thong running stitches, which are more or less evenly-spaced. However, there is some variation: the stitching at the heel is slightly more dense and shorter than at the medial edge. Three additional rows of leather thong running stitches (which appear short on both sides of the soles) are placed within the edge stitching: the outer two roughly follow the contour of the sandal whereas the middle one runs lengthwise down the centre. The dorsal surface of the insole shows impressed decoration, the pattern of which cannot be established in detail, due to the fact that much of the decoration has worn away. At least two lines lengthwise accross the surface and circles made part of the inner decoration; the edge, close at the inner side of the edge stitching, has impressed motifs that seem rectangular but unfortunately additional details cannot be determined. The pre-strap runs through two slits that are positioned lengthwise. They are in the insole but do not go through the treadsole: the part of the pre-strap in between the two slits is thus sandwiched between the insole and treadsole. Nothing of the strap complex is preserved besides the sandwiched fragment of the pre-strap and a small protruding element. There are two transverse slits, one behind the other, for the reception of the front strap. In between the slits are coarse leather thong stitches, which seem to be a reinforcement rather than repair (there is nothing broken at that spot). A repair can be seen lateral to the posterior slit; here, two coarse leather thong stitches repair the torn slit. Note that, although these stitches go through both sole layers, the ones

in between the slits only go through the insole. Although the heel is worn through, compared to the other footwear (fragments) from the site, there is less wear and repair.

Find No.	DB 3389a, b
Object	Sole
Measurements	(a) 25.9 - 48.3 x 88.8; t including repair: 9.9; (b) w at pre-strap: 74.0; w front (= w maximal): 103.0; t original: 5.7
Colour	Greyish brown to brown

Cat. No.
3

Description

The two fragments fit together; the description therefore focusses on the complete object. The heel is missing. The width of the sandal increases from the waist forwards. The lateral edge curves gently towards the front; as the medial edge runs nearly in a straight, diagonal line towards the big toe, the sole's shape clearly indicates for which foot it is meant (swayed): the left foot. The insole and treadsole are secured with leather thong running stitches along the edge and with three rows of stitches that run lengthwise down the centre. All stitches are short but widely-spaced. The rows down the centre follow the shape of the sandal more or less: the spacing in between the rows increases with the width of the sandal. Note the larger leather thong running stitches at the lateral edge, which are a repair. Against the edge stitching, on the inner side, is a row of impressed decoration of zigzag motifs; this type of decoration can also be seen in several places between the centre rows of stitches. The front is repaired on both sides, but especially on the ventral surface of the treadsole. Here, two patches have been sewn on. One (the oldest one) is cut in the shape of the front part of the sole. It seems that all repairs have to do with the front strap: the sole does not show signs of severe wear. The pre-strap runs through two slits in the insole that are situated close to the edge: it is sandwiched between the in- and treadsole for the part in between the two slits. Two pair of stitch holes at the torn edge, just anterior of the pre-strap attachment, suggests a repair of some sort, which is possibly associated with the single stitch beside the slit at the medial edge.

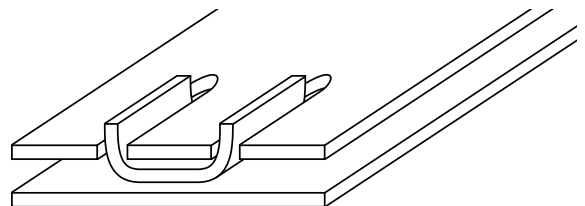


DB 879. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3245
4	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	w: 39.4 - 54.1; l: 67.7; t: 2.8
	Colour	Dark brown

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment with three rows of running stitches (leather thong). One long edge is intact.



Cross-section showing the pre-strap and the way it is pulled through the slits.



DB 3389a & b. Dorsal and ventral view.



DB 3245. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1236
5	Object	Sole and pre-strap
	Measurements	l: 120 [#] ; w heel: 49.3; w waist: 48 [#] ; w front: 60.8; t sole: 5.2; l slits sole: 20.7; w pre-strap: 15.2; t pre-strap: 1.9; l slits pre-strap: 6.7
	Colour	Grey sole, reddish brown pre-strap
	Description	Back three quarters of the length of a small sandal. The leather is relatively thick. The heel is rounded and the waist is slightly constricted. Towards the front the width increases, but the sandal is incomplete which prohibits knowing exactly to what ex-

tent. The stitch holes at the heel, some of which still have the leather thong running stitches *in situ*, suggest at least one other layer originally, but whether it was an entire sole or only at the heel is uncertain. Anyway, it would have sandwiched the pre-strap running underneath the preserved sole layer. The pre-strap, pulled through slits on either side of the sole layer, is situated rather far back. It is made of reddish leather as opposed to the grey leather of the sole. The malformation of the three slits at each rounded terminal end of the pre-straps clearly shows evidence of the attachment of the back and heel strap, now lost.



DB 1236. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1100
6	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 60.8; w: 21.1; t: 7.4
	Colour	Grey
	Description	Crescent-shaped piece that consists of three layers. One of the layers (probably the treadsole) is substantially thicker. They are attached to each other by means of leather thong running stitches (approximately 3 mm long), which are widely, but evenly-spaced (approximately 5 mm). Two small empty stitch holes at the insole.

Find No.	DB 2031
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	l: 79.6; w heel: 61.4; w front (as preserved): 58.3; t: 6.0; l slit for pre-straps: 37.6
Colour	Greyish brown
Description	Heel of a sandal, consisting of at least two sole layers. The dorsal surface of the insole is decorated between the slits with two parallel zigzag lines made up of dots, which might be painted. On the outer side of one slit is a row of impressed zigzag decoration.

Cat. No.
7



DB 1100. Dorsal and ventral view.

Remarkably, this is not visible on the other side, but it might have been worn away. The heel shows many repairs: a row of big leather thong stitches between the slits; narrow leather thong stitches at right

angles to the slits and slightly wider running stitches of leather thong along the posterior edge. Remnants of the pre-strap are still *in situ*.



DB 2031. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1140
8	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 92.8; w: 43.3 - 47.0; t: 18.9
	Colour	Brown to dark brown
	Description	Crescent-shaped fragment consisting of three layers. One of these is much thicker than the other two and might be a secondary addition. The layers

are secured by means of a line of short, but widely-spaced running stitches made of leather thong that follow the curved edge. The remaining surface shows comparable stitches, but the fragment is too small to identify a pattern. However, it seems likely that these are lengthwise-running rows of stitches, which is often seen in multi-layer-sole sandals from this period.



◀ DB 1140. Ventral and dorsal view.

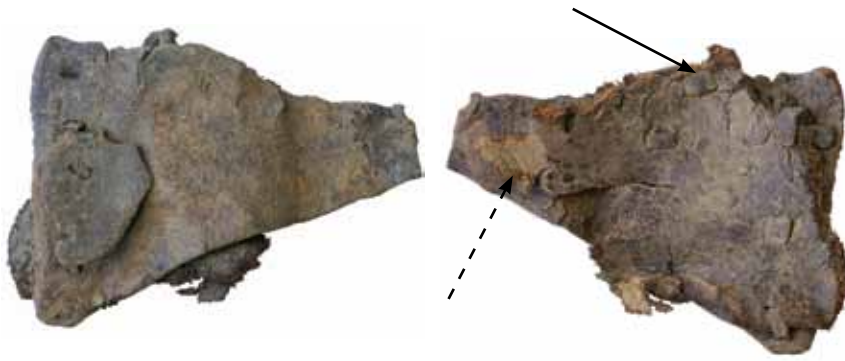
▼ DB 1140. Detail, showing the layers. Scale bar is 10 mm.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1165
9	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 40.3; w: 53.0; t: 7.8
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	Roughly triangular part of a sandal's sole, consisting of two sole layers. On top of the original(?) insole is a scrap of a third layer, seemingly not original. If so, the sandal has been used even when the rest

of this layer was lost, judging from the smooth and worn edges of the scrap. The layers are secured by means of leather thong running stitches along the edge. Note, however, the stitches along one of the torn edges (arrow). The opposite edge seems too straight to have been torn and must have been cut. The treadsole shows the concentric impressions, resulting from being re-used as a door pivot (dashed arrow).

Footwear: Sandals



Db 1165. Obverse and reverse

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1166
10	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 40.3; w: 53.0; t: 7.8
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	Fragment of a sandal, showing a distinct curve, but it is not clear whether it is the front or heel part. It con-

sists of two layers, which are undoubtedly re-used pieces of leather as the current treadsole shows the remnant of a pre-strap at the torn edge of the fragment (arrow). The two layers are secured, more or less along the intact edge, with coarse leather thong running stitches. Re-used as door pivot, evidenced by the concentric rings on the insole (dashed arrow).



DB 1166. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1155
11	Object	Sole and front strap fragment
	Measurements	l: 63.9; w: 83.2; t: 2.0 - 3.1
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Front part of a sandal consisting of one sole layer. Intact leather thong running stitches along the edge. Note, however, that this stitching differs in spacing at the lateral and medial edges. The fragment shows a distinct rounded, pointed front. The attachment of the front strap is still <i>in situ</i> , showing

it was pulled through two transverse slits. The slits are situated closer to the medial edge, indicating the sandal was meant for the left foot. The end of the front strap is pulled through the second slit (from the front edge) and increases in width, resulting in a semi-circular extension; since the width is wider than the slit, it prevents it from slipping through. Possibly, the strap was secured with a stitch running over it at the first slit and at the dorsal surface of the sole, but the stitch is loose on one side, making it impossible to ascertain the construction. After

the strap was pulled through the first slit (from the edge) it must have turned back, running between the first and second toe, and back to the back straps. Note the two stitches next to the strap as well as an empty stitch hole, the function of which is uncer-

tain. Securing straps by means of increasing the width of the terminal end is often seen, but usually this is situated on the ventral surface of the sole rather than on the dorsal surface (*cf.* DB 1605b, Cat. No. 20).



DB 1155. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.
12

Find No. DB 1109a, b
Object Sole fragments
Measurements (a) l: 48.2; w: 32.9; t: 2.4;
(b) l: 41.1; w: 53.1; t: 2.8
Colour Grey
Description
(a) Nearly rectangular fragment of a sandal's sole layer. The fragment has a small piece of original lateral or medial edge. Three rows

of stitch holes run lengthwise; some still contain remnants of leather thong running stitches. Note that the stitch holes are not entirely on one line, but the spacing between the three rows is fairly equal.

(b) Irregularly-shaped fragment, possibly originating from the same sandal or a comparable one, judging by the rows of stitch holes.



▲ DB 1109a. Dorsal and ventral view.

► DB 1109b. Dorsal and ventral view.



Footwear: Sandals

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 920	Description
13	Object	Sole fragment	Irregularly-shaped fragment, consisting of two layers. No features. Possibly sandal fragment.
	Colour	Grey	
	Measurements	l: 60.5; w: 36.8; t: 9.9	
	Remarks	Badly preserved	



DB 920. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 853b, c	intact edge, using leather thong in running stitch (spaced closely on one side, but further apart on the other). Note the single stitch at a right angle to the ones at the fragment's edge.
14	Group	DB 853a-c	
	Object	Sole fragments	
	Measurements	(b) l: 26.7; w: 15.2; t: 5.0; (c) l: 23.7; w: 19.6; t: 3.2	(c) Nearly square fragment consisting of two layers that are secured with leather thong running stitches. Parallel to these are two empty stitch holes. Uncertain if this is part of a sandal, although its association with (b) seems to suggest so.
	Colour	Greyish brown	
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 199	
	Description	(b) Small, roughly crescent-shaped fragment consisting of two layers that are secured along the	



DB 853b & c. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1699c, e	41.1; w back strap: 7.1; w total: 20.4; t: 3.4
15	Group	DB 1699a-e	
	Object	Sole fragment and pre-strap	Colour Grey to greyish brown
	Measurements	(c) l: 35.7; w: 46.3; t: 2.2; (e) w pre-strap: 14.4; l pre-strap:	Remarks See text figure 7. See also Cat. Nos. 271, 272

Description

- (c) Small thin fragment of a sandal's sole. Along the intact edge a single leather thong running stitch is visible. A little towards the other edge is another row of leather thong running stitches. The stitches appear very short on one surface but very long on the other
- (e) End of a sandal's pre-strap. The top is rounded and has one slit for the reception of the back strap, which is attached to it by means of a

mesh knot (text figure 7D). Just before running under itself, a second part has been attached by stitching it through the first part of the back strap as well as the pre-strap. Included in the back strap is a small string, which is prevented from slipping through by means of a Z-over-hand knot (text figure 7B). Note the hole at the other, torn end of the pre-strap. There seem to be remnants of a second layer at the back of the pre-strap.



DB 1699c. Dorsal and ventral view.



▲ DB 1699c. Detail of stitches and stitch holes at the dorsal, ventral and ventral surface respectively. When the thong is pulled tight, the 'bar' sinks into the leather thickness (left). At the other side of the layer, the slits are more widely-spaced (centre and right). See also text figure 2. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 1699e. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1269b
16	Group	DB 1269a, b
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 90.6; w: 12.2 - 41.8; t: 9.2. Scrap: 19.2 x 19.4; t: 3.5

Colour Greyish brown
Remarks See also Cat. No. 122
Description

The fragment seems to consist of three layers, but one layer is possibly folded at the edge around the

other. This, however, could not be determined for certain. The layers are secured at the edge with leather thong running stitches. Note the single

leather thong stitch at the torn opposite edge. The small scrap, which is not numbered separately, has two empty stitch holes close to one edge.



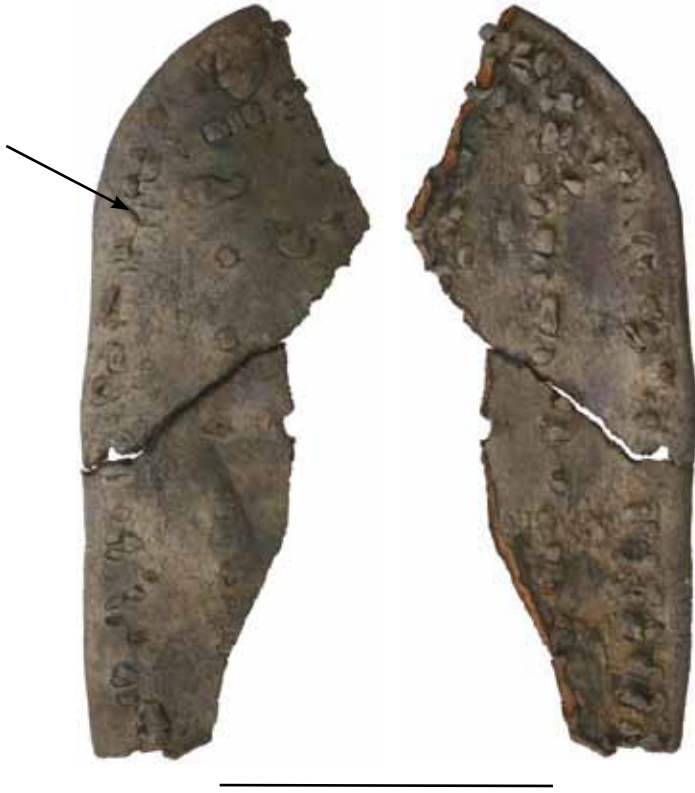
DB 1269b, including the unnumbered scrap. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2066 & 2068
17	Object	Sole fragments
	Measurements	(2066) l: 62.2; w: 18.9; t: 2.6; (2068) l: 73.5; w: 41.2 (bent); t: 2.6
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	Two pieces fitting together. One long edge is still intact; the other edges are torn. Originally secured with leather thong running stitches along the edge as well as with a row of stitches lengthwise down the centre, suggesting a multiple layered sole. At the front it is heavily repaired, evidenced by the multiple, random stitches. Note the rounded edge. A row of incised(?) decorations is visible immediately on the inner side of the edge stitches (arrow). Although this type of decoration is often seen, it is strange that they are applied to the ventral surface. This might suggest that the sole was, originally, an insole with the current ventral surface acting as dorsal surface.

Find No.	DB 2096
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	l: 49.6; w: 7.6 - 36.0; t: 2.8
Colour	Greyish brown to brown
Description	Tapering piece of a sandal's sole with one curved edge, which is original: the other edges are torn. Several random leather thong stitches suggests repair; other stitches suggests at least one other sole layer.



DB 2096, Ventral and dorsal view.



DB 2066 & 2068. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2063
19	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 52.1; w: 61.1; t: 10.2
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped piece of sandal's sole, consisting of two layers. One edge is intact; the others are torn off. The layers are secured with leather thong run-

ning stitches, distinctly set inwards from the intact edge. Along the edge are empty stitch holes and several leather thong stitches are seemingly placed randomly. Their function is uncertain, but probably they have to do with repair. Note the comparable 'decoration' on the dorsal surface (arrow) as in DB 2066 & 2068 (Cat. No. 18).



DB 2063. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1605b
20	Group	DB 1605a-e
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 94.8; w: 55.2; t: 4.0 - 11.5
	Colour	Brown to dark brown, black

Remarks See also Cat. No. 284

Description Front part of a sandal, repaired at the ventral surface with, what seems to be a partial (triangular in shape), back part of a sandal that is secured with

random leather thong stitches. The front strap would have gone through two slits, judging by the upwards curvature of the edges of the area be-

tween the slits (arrows; cf. DB 1155, Cat, No.11). Only the posterior slit is preserved. Note the rounded edges of the leather.



DB 1605b. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1624a, b
21	Object	Sole fragments
	Measurements	(a) l: 22.9; w: 42.1; t: 2.4; (b) 92.1 x 73.5; t: 13.9
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	It is not certain if both fragments belonged to one sandal

Description

- (a) Small fragment of a sole, single thickness, showing one intact edge. It may have belonged to a multi-layer-sole sandal, judging by several leather thong stitches.
- (b) Irregularly-shaped fragment of heavily repaired sandal's sole. There are at least three layers (arrows), but possibly more, which cannot be established with certainty due to the repaired state. The fragment is covered with repair stitches of leather thong. Seemingly, the current sole is compiled of several other sandals and/or the parts of the broken sandal have been stitched together randomly. Clearly visible is the front of a sandal (dashed arrow) which no longer served this purpose in the lat-

er(?) stage of use of the object, because a front strap is visible on the opposite side. This front strap, consisting of a lengthwise folded strip of leather, is secured on the ventral surface by means of an enlargement, preventing the strap from slipping through the slit.

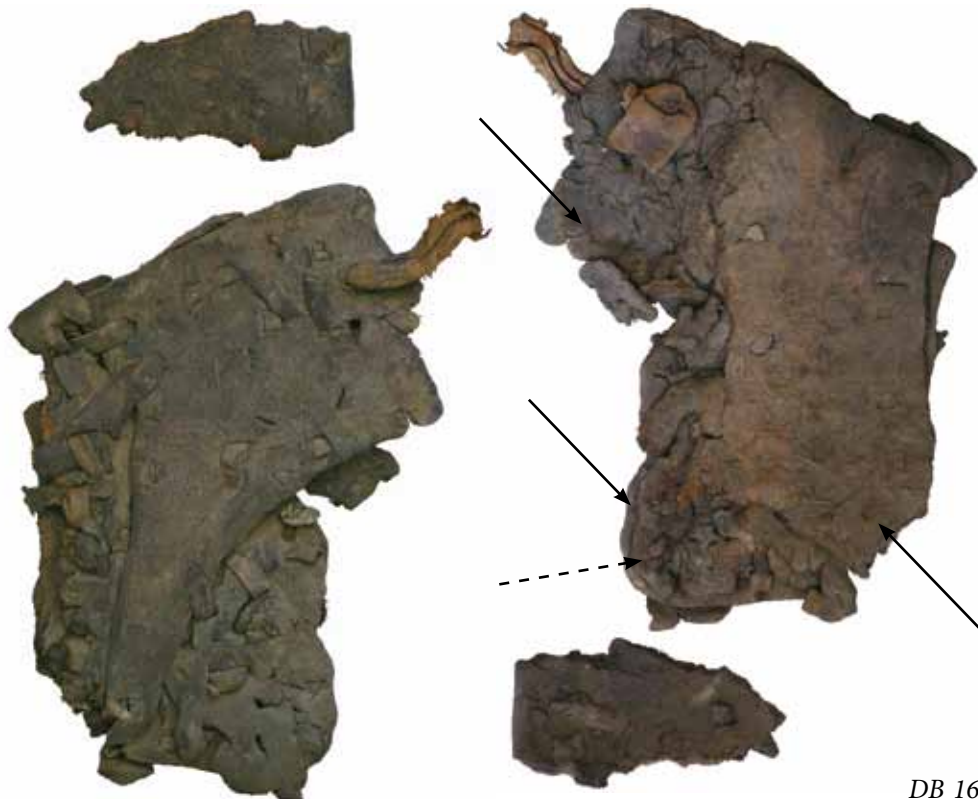
Find No.	DB 1855a
Group	DB 1855a-d
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	l: 61.6; w: 23.2 - 25.5; t: 6.7
Colour	Brown
Remarks	See also Cat. No. 205

Description

Fragment with one intact, curved edge. The other edges are torn. The fragment consists of two layers which are secured with fairly coarse (3-4 mm wide), widely but evenly-spaced (about 5 mm) leather thong running stitches along the edge. The stitches are barely visible on the ventral surface.

Cat. No.
22

Footwear: Sandals



DB 1624a & b. Dorsal and ventral view.



DB 1855a. Dorsal and ventral view.



DB 842. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 842
23	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 85 [#] ; w: 22.1 - 25.6; t: 4.3
	Colour	Dark brown
	Description	Crescent-shaped fragment, showing one intact edge. Barely visible are stitch holes along the edge,

as well as a pair of stitch holes set slightly more inwards. Possibly, a second layer is visible on one surface.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1549
24	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 53.2; w: 28.4; t: 2.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	

Irregularly-shaped fragment that is torn on three sides: the fourth edge may be intact (arrow). It shows two rows of paired stitch holes as well as two isolated stitch holes on both sides (possibly remnants of other rows, now lost). One corner has still remnants of a second sole layer *in situ*.



DB 1549. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1527
25	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 58.4; w: 19.2; t: 4.9
	Colour	Dark brown
	Description	

Irregularly-shaped sole fragment with one intact, curved edge. It consists of a single, fairly thick layer, but the fairly coarse (about 4 mm wide), widely but evenly-spaced (about 10 mm) leather thong running stitches along the edge, as well as a single leather stitch slightly inwards from the edge suggests at least one additional sole layer, which is now lost. In its construction, the fragment is not unlike DB 1855a (Cat. No. 22). However, in between the stitches, the dorsal surface of the sole has impressed zigzag decoration.



DB 1527. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1528
26	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	32.1 x 39.7; t: 9.4
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	

Small scrap consisting of several thicknesses, the exact number of which cannot be established with certainty; there are at least four. These result from repair, judging from the various random leather thong stitches.



DB 1528. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1691a
27	Group	DB 1691a-c
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	54.3 x 37.0; t: 15.4
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 208, 290

Description

Incomplete sandal's sole, which is repaired so heavily that the original shape cannot be determined anymore, neither the front nor the back of it. On one surface (the dorsal surface?) the leather thickness is rounded, but this seems (partially?) due to breakage with the lower (ventral?) layer. The other end is folded towards the ventral(?) surface and stitched with coarse leather thong stitches. The sole layers have numerous stitches and empty stitch holes placed seemingly at random. Note the large leather thong protruding from one side.



DB 1691a. Dorsal and ventral view.

thong stitches (3.0-4.0 mm wide, between 10.0-13.0 mm long, with a spacing of about 5.0 mm). In some of these stitches are remnants of another layer (or strip?) still *in situ*. Some of these leather pieces protrude from the insole's edge. One stitch at the front is sewn over the edge of the two sole layers (arrow). Lengthwise down the centre is a row of comparable leather thong running stitches; possibly these are part of the front strap.



DB 2440. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.
28

Find No. DB 2440
Object Sole fragment
Measurements l: 75.4; w posterior: 81.3; t total: 14.3
Colour Brown

Description

Front part consisting of an insole and treadsole. The front tapers without any indication for which foot it is meant (straight). The treadsole protrudes slightly from the insole on one side. Along the edge of the insole are widely, but evenly-spaced leather

Cat. No.
29

Find No. DB 1175
Object Sole fragment
Measurements l: 34.2; w: 23.5 - 31.5; t: 3.4
Colour Greyish brown

Description

Roughly rectangular fragment, showing two rows of fairly evenly-spaced stitch holes, some of which still contain remains of leather thong stitches. One edge is intact; the others are cut off. One short end

has a cut lengthwise (about 9 mm long), the function of which is unknown. A large piece of thong protrudes from a stitch hole next to it.

Cat. No. 30	Find No. DB 1167
	Object Sole fragment
	Measurements l: 42.0; w: 21.2; t: 34.0
	Colour Greyish brown to brown
	Remarks Resinous appearance at one end
	Description Triangular fragment from a sandal's sole, consisting of two layers. Several stitch holes are visible, two of which still have the remnants of leather thongs.



DB 1175. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No. 31	Find No. DB 1194
	Object Sole fragment
	Measurements l: 72.2; w: 18.6 - 23.5; t: 2.6
	Colour Greyish brown to brown
	Description Roughly rectangular piece, covered randomly with stitch holes. One of the long edges seems intact. If so, however, the cutting of the sole was done very coarsely because cuts can be seen at several points, which marks the changing of the knife's direction (arrows). Note the sharp corner, which is unfamiliar in the known shapes of sandals. It might be a later rework.



DB 1167. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No. 32	Find No. DB 2369
	Object Sole fragment
	Measurements 32.3 x 41.2; t: 3.4
	Colour Brown
	Description Roughly square fragment of single thickness. However, the stitch holes, some with remnants of leather thong running stitches still in them, suggest at least one more layer originally.



DB 1194. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No. 33	Find No. DB 2844
	Object Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements l: 107.8; d: 3.8 - 4.7; w tube: 12.2; t tube: 8.2
	Colour Greyish brown
	Description Two lengthwise-folded or slightly twisted pieces of leather that are held together with a tube of leather. The tube has no seams, but seems to thick for leg's leather?



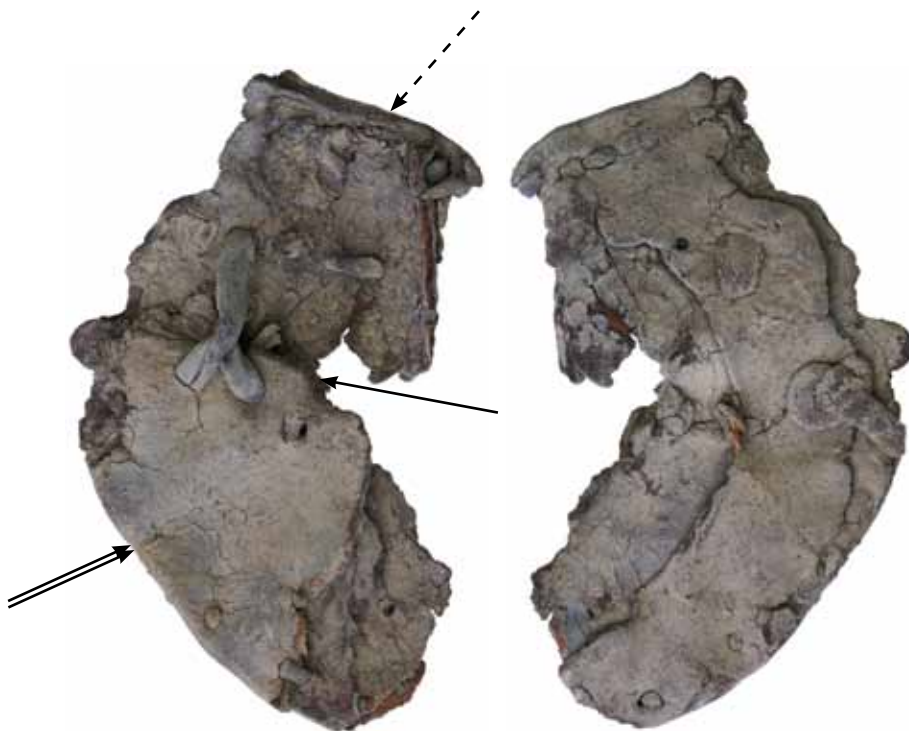
DB 2369. Ventral and dorsal view.



DB 2844. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 951
34	Object	Fragment of sole(?)
	Measurements	32.9 - 37.2 x 77.8; t: 9.4
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment of a sandal's sole. The object is assembled from various parts, either originating or not from the same sandal. There are at least three layers, one of which has an original edge,

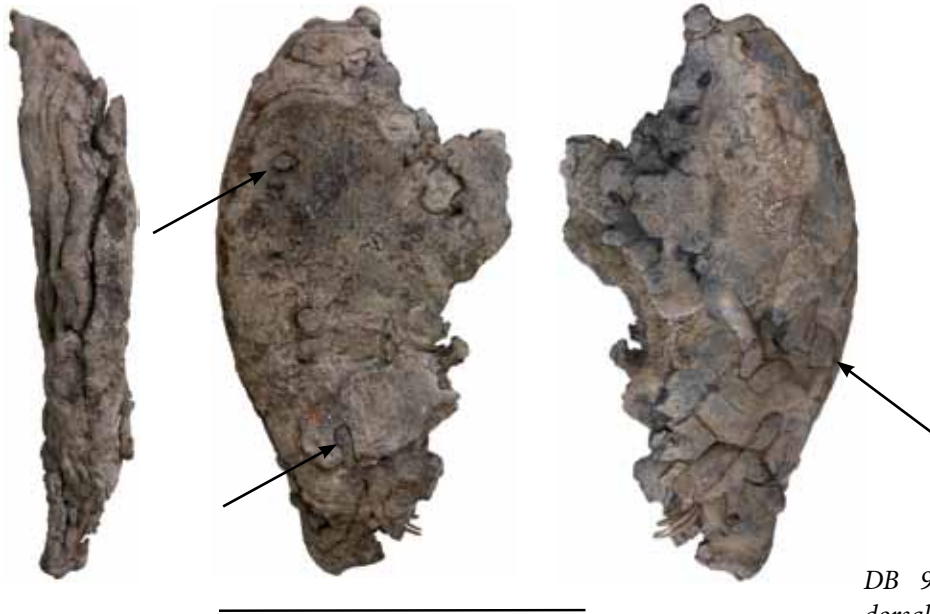
indicating re-use (arrow). One of the outer layers also clearly shows part of the original edge of a now re-used sandal (double arrow). The opposite side of the object has a straight edge (dashed arrow). Several coarse, randomly-placed stitches keep the layers together. What part of the sandal the object is can no longer be identified; likewise, how it was worn cannot be ascertained either.



DB 951. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 978a
35	Group	DB 978a-c
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 74.6; w: 25.6 - 40.7; t: 12.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 295
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment of a sandal's sole, the original shape of which cannot be identified any-

more. The fragment has one intact edge, showing a distinct curvature. The object consists of at least four layers, but not throughout the entire fragment. Several of the layers are later additions, judging by the fact that they run over previous stitches. Several 'original' leather thong stitches are still identifiable (arrow). It is remarkable that the repairs are cut nicely to fit the original sole.



DB 978a. Side, ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1235
36	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 116.0; w: 39.5 - 55.6; t: 2.7
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing one piece of intact edge (arrow). Four rows of leather thong running stitches, widely-spaced, can still be identified in between the larger repair stitches. The presence of the stitches indicates that there was originally at least one more sole layer.

Description

The two pieces of intact edge form, if the object is a fragment of a sandal's sole, the front part. The lateral edge, which is the largest intact edge of the two, shows a distinct curvature before ending in the pointed front. The sandal consisted of at least one more sole layer, judging by the leather thong running stitches along the edge. Typically in sandals the additional rows of stitches are placed lengthwise down the centre; here, however, the two additional rows run diagonally from back to front. This fact is responsible for the '?' with the identification of the object as sole fragment. Moreover, the slit, tentatively identified as the one for the reception of the front strap, is placed diagonally too (at right angles to the diagonal rows of stitches), again a feature usually not seen in sandals.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2218
37	Object	Sole fragment(?)
	Measurements	l: 100.0; w: 23.9 - 55.4; t: 1.3
	Colour	Greyish brown



DB 1235. Ventral and dorsal view.



DB 2218. Ventral and dorsal view.

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Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1195	Description
38	Object	Sole fragment	Irregularly-shaped fragment with several stitch holes, some of which still contain remnants of leather thong stitches. One edge seems intact (arrow).
	Colour	Greyish brown to light brown	
	Measurements	l: 56.1; w: 25.2 - 45.0; t: 2.5	



DB 1195. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3264	
39	Object	Sole fragment	there was at least one additional sole layer, which is now lost. There are three secondary leather thong running stitches at the intact edge, which run from the edge slightly but distinctly inwards. Note the cut on one of the short edges (arrow).
	Measurements	l: 49.2; w: 34.9 - 39.3; t: 2.6	
	Colour	Brown	
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing one intact edge. Two rows of empty stitch holes indicate that	



DB 3264. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3309	
40	Object	Sole fragment	edge. Additional leather thong stitches set inwards from the edge suggests repair. The same is true for the layers themselves, but it cannot be established which ones are repairs. Note that the treadsole is slightly smaller than the insole and midsoles.
	Measurements	l: 69.5; w: 29.4 - 40.2; t: 11.1	
	Colour	Greyish brown insole; brown treadsole	
	Description	Poorly preserved fragment of a sandal's sole, consisting of four layers. One edge, the only intact one, shows a gentle curvature. The layers are secured with leather thong running stitches along this curving	



DB 3309. Ventral, dorsal and side view.

Cat. No.
41

Find No. DB 2864
Object Sole fragment
Colour Greyish brown grain surface;
brown flesh surface
Measurements l: 41.5; w: 44.2; t: 1.6

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment of sole, showing three stitch holes along the intact edge, as well as two additional stitch holes slightly inwards. Scraps of a second layer adhere to the flesh surface.



DB 2864. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.
42

Find No. DB 2616
Object Sole fragment
Measurements l: 71.7; w: 78.7; t: 2.5
Colour Greyish brown

Description

The fragment has a rounded front; one side edge curves gently towards the straight back edge. The other side edge is straight. Thus, it might be the sole of a right sandal. The paired stitches along the edge (one of which still has remnants of leather thong stitches *in situ*) suggest that there was at least one additional sole layer originally. The back edge clearly shows it is cut off.

Find No.

DB 2903

Object

Nearly complete sole

Measurements

l: 113.0; w back: 46.3; w waist: 35.8;
w front: 43.4; t: 1.2

Colour

Black grain surface (= dorsal surface sole); dark brown flesh surface

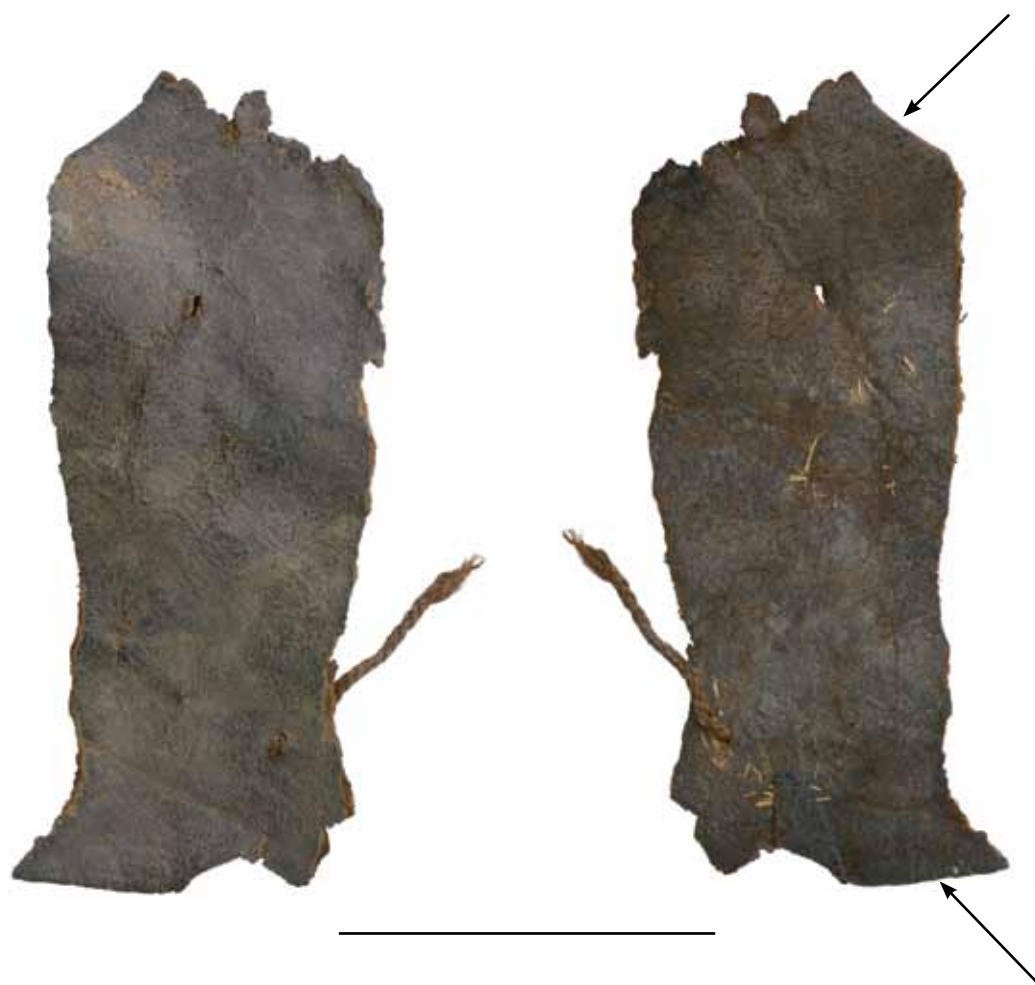
Description

Thin layer of leather, which is torn off on most edges. However, two spots show intact edges (arrows). The child's sandal roughly follows familiar sandal shapes: the heel is slightly expanded in width, the waist is restricted but the width increases again towards the front and terminates in a rounded front. At the lateral edge, at the heel, a string ($sZ_{2(7)}[S_3]$) is pulled through a hole, acting as back strap (the one at the medial edge is lost). At the front, a small longitudinal slit must have been used for the reception of the front strap, which is now lost.

Cat. No.
43



DB 2616. Ventral and dorsal view.



DB 2903. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1643a	Description
44	Group	DB 1643a, b	Fragment of sole consisting of two layers. A small piece of original edge is still intact (arrow), including the leather thong running stitching. Two rows of stitches lengthwise down the centre can also still be observed.
	Object	Sole fragment	
	Colour	Brown	
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 320	
	Measurements	l including stitches: 57.7; w: 41.0; t: 7.5	



DB 1643a. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1708
45	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 111.6; w at back strap (= waist?): 72.5; w front: 72.1; t total: 11.7
	Colour	Brown; the ventral surface of the sole is black (charred)

▼ DB 1708. Dorsal and ventral view.

Description
The piece of sole consists of four layers, but the ventral two are probably repairs. The original layers are secured along the edge, and possibly also lengthwise down the centre. However, due to the numerous stitches, the original stitches can no longer be recognised. Note the fragment of the back strap: it is a repair and attached to the soles with a single stitch.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1660a, b
46	Object	Sole fragments
	Measurements	(a) l: 61.4; w: 30.3 - 37.5; t: 7.1; d front strap: 4.1; (b) w: 47.0; l: 34.3; t: 2.9
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	(a) Piece of sandal's sole with rounded front, consisting of three layers. The insole has a row of leather thong running stitches lengthwise down the centre, which is also visible on the ventral surface of the treadsole. However, other stitches and stitch holes in the treadsole are not

visible in the insole. Thus, at least one of the two sole layers is a later addition. The front strap consists of a lengthwise-folded strip of leather that is secured on the ventral surface of the sole by means of an S-overhand knot (*cf.* text figure 7B). The sandal was meant for the left foot; the size suggests a child's sandal.

(b) Piece of sandal's sole (probably heel part) with a rounded, intact edge with stitch holes along it. Two stitch holes suggest there was a row of them lengthwise down the centre. This suggests there was at least one other sole layer.



DB 1600a. Dorsal and ventral view.

DB 1600b. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1710
47	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 68.2; w: 93.2; t: 9.8
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Front part of a sandal, showing on both edges a distinct curvature towards the front. However, the curvature of the lateral edge (the sandal is meant for the left foot) is more continuous than the medial

edge. The result is a clear big toe area (even though this part is largely missing). The sole layers seem to have been secured along the edge, but numerous repair stitches across the surfaces prohibit identification of the original stitching. There is one transverse slit for the front strap, but most likely another one was positioned anterior to this one. Anterior to the visible slit for the front strap are coarse, leather thong repair stitches.

edge. The result is a clear big toe area (even though this part is largely missing). The sole layers seem to have been secured along the edge, but numerous repair stitches across the surfaces prohibit identification of the original stitching. There is one transverse slit for the front strap, but most likely another one was positioned anterior to this one. Anterior to the visible slit for the front strap are coarse, leather thong repair stitches.



DB 1710. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1647a	Description
48	Group	DB 1647a-f	Part of a thick, heavily-repaired sandal's sole, consisting of many fragments, all stitched randomly to each other with coarse leather thong stitches. Nothing can be said about the original shape anymore.
	Object	Sole fragment	
	Colour	Brown	
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 321, 216	
	Measurements	53.2 x 81.5 x 16.6	



DB 1647a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1684b-d	Description
49	Group	DB 1684a-d	(b) Small fragment of sandal's sole. The width is intact, suggesting it was meant for a child. There is one, incomplete stitch hole on one of the edges. (c) Small, triangular fragment, which possibly is a part of a sandal's sole (of (b)?). There are two intact leather thong running stitches visible on the intact edge.
	Object	Sole fragments	
	Colour	(b), (c) Brown; (d) Brown, black	
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 334	
	Measurements	(b) l: 34.9; w: 61.5; t: 1.8; (c) 14.3 x 24.1; t incl. stitches: 4.5; (d) l: 22.7; w: 27.2; t: 6.6	

- (d) The fragment consists of three layers that are secured with leather thong running stitches, of which only one is intact (situated at the intact edge).

▼ DB 1684b. Obverse and reverse; DB 1684c. Ventral and dorsal view; DB 1684bd. Various views.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1288
50	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 35.8; w: 28.7; t: 2.5
	Colour	Brown

Description

Roughly square fragment, but tapering on one side. One edge is intact. Several stitch holes, some of which still contain remnants of leather thong running stitches *in situ*, suggest a fragment of a sandal's sole.



DB 1288. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3713a
51	Group	DB 3713a, b
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 74.2; w: 32.3 - 34.8; t: 3.4 - 5.3
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 346

Description

Parts of the two sides are still hanging on to each other by a small scrap of leather. The sole consists of two layers, which are secured with leather thong stitches along the edge. Slightly inwards from the edge are several additional stitches of leather thong, suggesting repair.



DB 3713a. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3710
52	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 60.0; w: 55.6; t: 3.6
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Roughly square fragment of a sandal's sole, with, besides the row of leather thong running stitches

along the edge, two additional rows lengthwise down the centre. The spacing between the rows is about 15 mm. The stitches appear short on the dorsal surface of the sole but the spacing is wide. Remnants of the second sole layer are still *in situ* in some of the edge stitching.



DB 3710. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3711a
53	Group	DB 3711a-c
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 62.4 - 67.4; w: 61.3; t: 7.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 347

Description
A nearly square fragment of a sandal's sole, which consists of two layers. Remarkably, most of the five rows of leather thong running stitches are still intact. The rows are about 10 mm apart.



DB 3711a. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3709a
54	Group	DB 3709a, b
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 49.1; w: 36.2; t: 2.1
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 353. Cf. DB 3704a (Cat. No. 354)

Description

A fragment of the sole of a child's sandal that consists of two layers, which are secured along the edge with leather thong running stitches. Note the difference in spacing at the front relative to the back part of the fragment. The fragment tapers towards the front, ending in a rounded toe part. In the longitudinal plane it is asymmetrical; this suggests it was meant for the left foot, which is confirmed by the off-centre position of the two slits for the reception of the front strap. Behind the front strap are four more slits to further secure the various sole layers. Usually a row of stitches runs lengthwise down the centre along the entire length. Here, however, this is the case only at the front part.



DB 3709a. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3704b
55	Group	DB 3704a-f
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 86.5; w: 8.8 - 13.7; t: 2.5
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 226, 252, 354

Description

Crescent-shaped fragment with intact edge. Several coarse leather thong running stitches are still *in situ* along the edge.



DB 3704b. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3721
56	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	32.1 x 32.8; t: 7.7
	Colour	Black

Description

Triangular fragment of two layers that are secured with leather thong running stitches. Possibly, the stitches are repairs.



DB 3721. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3790a
57	Group	DB 3790a-d
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 19.3 - 35.9; w: 19.2 - 35.7; t: 4.7
	Colour	Dark brown

Description

Irregularly-shaped sole fragment, with one intact edge, showing widely-spaced leather thong running stitches that must have secured at least one more sole layer (now lost). Remnants of a second row, more inwards from the edge, are visible.



DB 3790a. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3759
58	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	22.1 - 41.6 x 24.6 - 47.5; t: 1.1
	Colour	Brown

Description

Roughly L-shaped fragment. There are several coarse leather thong stitches (three pairs, which are widely-spaced) at the edge for the attachment of another sole layer (now lost) to the existing one.



DB 3759. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3786a
59	Group	DB 3786a-e
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	24.5 - 39.8 x 56.4; t: 3.3
	Colour	Black to brown grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 103, 153, 253, 366

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment of sole with paired stitch holes, suggesting that the running stitches appeared short on one side.



DB 3786a. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3745
60	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 54.2; w: 41.6; t: 4.4
	Colour	Brown

Description

Edge part of the heel of a sandal, just showing small remnants of the lengthwise positioned slit for the reception of the pre-strap. The fragment consists of two layers that are secured with coarse stitches, seemingly made of rawhide. It is certain that most of the visible stitches are not original.



DB 3745. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3758a
61	Group	DB 3758a, b
	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 82.0 - 88.0; w: 60.5 - 68.7; t: 3.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 394

Description

Centre piece of a sandal's sole, showing one intact side edge with a row of leather thong running

stitches along its edge, suggesting that there was at least one more sole layer originally (now lost). There are two more rows of stitch holes (in many of which are the remnants of leather thong stitches), which run lengthwise down the centre. The other edge is torn off, as well as both short edges. Note the relatively large hole on one of the short edges, just next to one of the rows of stitches. Its function is unknown.



DB 3758a. Ventral and dorsal view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3779a-c
62	Object	Sole fragments(?)
	Measurements	(a) 13.0 x 28.1; t: 3.3; (b) 12.3 x 38.8; t: 2.1; (c) 28.0 x 41.7; t: 3.1
	Colour	(a) Brown to greyish brown; (b) Greyish brown; (c) Brown

Description

- (a) Roughly rectangular fragment with one intact edge, showing two pairs of leather thong running stitches. The stitches are short on the dorsal surface and long on the ventral surface.
- (b) Triangular fragment with remnants of leather thong running stitches.
- (c) Irregularly-shaped fragment with two rows(?) of small stitch holes.



DB 3779a-c. Obverse and reverse view.
Scale bars are 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3792
63	Object	Sole fragment
	Measurements	l: 49.3; w: 40.1; t: 2.8
	Colour	Brown

Description

Larger part of the heel of a sandal, currently consisting of one layer. The stitch holes, however, some of which have remnants of leather thong running stitches *in situ*, suggest that there was at least one more sole layer originally.

Measurements	(a) 43.2 x 64.1; t: 19.6; (b) 25.8 x 46.0; t: 8.2
Colour	Brown
Remarks	See also Cat. No. 239

Description

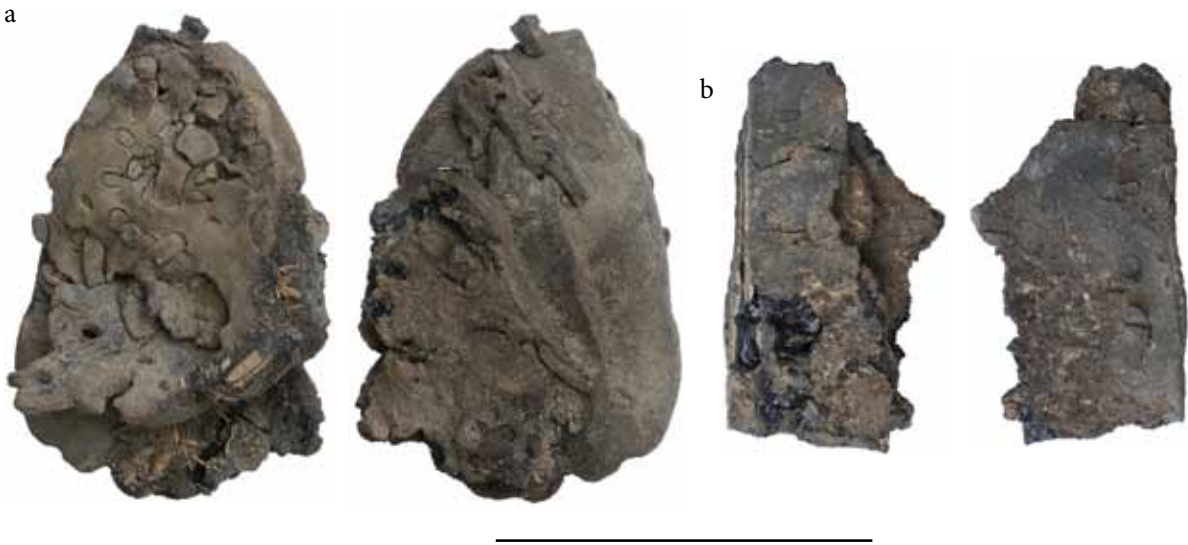
- (a) Much repaired fragment of a sandal's sole, consisting of two layers. The original shape can no longer be determined.
- (b) Nearly rectangular fragment of a sandal's sole, which includes a piece of the original edge. The sole consists of three sole layers that are secured along the edge with leather thong running stitches (more or less evenly-spaced). A single stitch more inwards from the edge suggests additional rows of stitching.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3746a, b
64	Group	DB 3746a-c
	Object	Sole fragments

Footwear: Sandals



DB 3792. Ventral and dorsal view.



DB 3746a & b. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.

Cat. No.	Find No.	Description
65	DB 3738	The roughly rectangular fragment with a slit lengthwise, parallel at the intact edge. The hole at the opposite side is a purposeful hole rather than a torn slit.
	Object	
	Measurements	
	Colour	



DB 3738. Dorsal and ventral view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	Measurements
66	DB 3753b, e	(b) l: 84.5; w: 45.0; t: 9.3;
	Group	(e) 6.0 x 6.0 x 32.2 / 4.6 x 5.6 x
	Object	120.6 / 1 total object: 80.3; 1 pre-

	strap: 38.0; w pre-strap: 9.3; t pre-strap: 3.4
Colour	Brown
Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 254, 404
Description	

- (b) Fairly thick piece of a sandal's sole. The rounded edge suggests that the fragment is either a part of the front or the heel. Along the edge are leather thong running stitches (small on the dorsal surface, but large on the ventral surface), which suggests that there was at least one more sole layer originally. However, both surfaces show repair patches; the one on the ventral surface thus must have been applied after the second sole layer was lost. The patches are secured with leather thong running stitches; the one on

the dorsal surface in a much coarser way than the one on the ventral surface.

- (e) Two fragments are lengthwise-folded strips of leather, some of which have so-called 'slit-and-pull' connections (see the section 'Slit-and-Pull Technique'). The bigger fragment consists of a pre-strap with a square top to which the back strap is secured through a mesh knot (text figure 7D). The ends of the strip that is knotted to the pre-strap emerges at the side of the pre-strap from between the two layers of which the pre-strap is made. No stitching of the two layers has been observed, even though the top of the pre-strap suggests it. The strip going through the pre-strap is connected, just before the pre-strap, with another strip in the slit-and-pull technique.



DB 3753b. Ventral and dorsal view.



DB 3753e.

e



DB 3753e. Dorsal and ventral view
(based on the pre-strap).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3715d-h	
67	Group	DB 3715a-i	
	Object	Sole fragments and fragment of pre-strap	
	Measurements	(d) 61.8 x 92.7; t: about 7.8; (e) w: 15.9 - 52.6 x 67.7; t: 6.2; (f) l: 69.8; w: 79.5; t: 12.8; (g) l: 50.6; w: 33.4; t: 4.7; (h) l: 37.5; w: 16.3; t: 3.2;	
	Colour	(d), (e), (g) Brown; (f) Dark brown to black; (g) Brown to dark brown	
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 257, 345	
	Description		
	(d)	Heavily repaired fragment of a sandal's sole. The repairs are so numerous that the original shape or other features such as number of sole layers can no longer be determined.	(f) Heavily repaired fragment of a sandal's sole, the width of which is intact. Several leather thong running stitches along the edge to attach the various sole layers (likely there were two originally) are still <i>in situ</i> . At least one row of leather thong stitches lengthwise down the centre belongs to the original sandal's construction.
	(e)	Oval piece, consisting of a thick layer of leather. The rounded edge is intact. The leather thong running stitches along the edge as well as the rows lengthwise down the centre suggest at least one other layer.	(g) Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing one intact edge. Here, leather thong running stitches are still <i>in situ</i> . A second row of leather thong stitches is set slightly inwards suggesting that the fragment originates from a sandal's sole.
			(h) Pre-strap, ending in a triangular top with one slit lengthwise for the attachment of the back strap (now lost). The outer, visible surface shows raised edges (arrow). Note the two stitch holes on the other end of the fragment, suggesting it was broken and stitched back to the sandal.

d



e



▲ DB 3715d. Dorsal and ventral view.

◀ DB 3715e. Ventral and dorsal view.

▼ DB 3715f. Ventral and dorsal view.

▼ DB 3715g. Dorsal and ventral view.

▼ DB 3715h. Obverse and reverse.

f



g



h



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2338Aa, e	Description
68	Group	DB 2338Aa-e	(a) Incomplete front part of a sandal's sole. Paired, empty stitch holes that follow the edge as well as two rows lengthwise down the centre.
	Object	Sole fragment and pre-strap with fragment of back strap	(e) The top of this pre-strap is triangular/trapezoidal in shape and contains three slits, lengthwise, to which the back strap (more or less folded lengthwise) is hitched (text figure 7F).
	Colour	(a) Brown; (e) Dark brown	
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 240	
	Measurements	(a) l: 98.7; w (maximal): 42.7; t: 3.4; (e) l pre-strap: 93.0; w pre-strap: 16.6; t pre-strap: 1.8; l back strap: 60.5; w back strap: 4.0; t back strap: 2.4	



DB 2338Aa. Dorsal and ventral view.



DB 2338Ae. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3200
69	Object	Element of strap complex
	Measurements	13.0 x 12.7; t: 7.1
	Colour	Dark brown
	Description	Small, coiled strip of leather.



DB 3200. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2153
70	Object	Element of strap complex
	Measurements	35.6 x 30.1; t: 7.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip of leather that is coiled nine times. The shape is roughly circular and it is perforated through the long sides and through the width of the leather, through which, as parallels suggests, strips of leather were pulled. Note the elevation of the centre part as a result of this (arrow).



DB 2153. Obverse, reverse and side view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2432
71	Object	Element of strap complex
	Measurements	h: 15.5; w: 17.7; t: 7.2
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip of leather, coiled nine times. The shape is roughly circular. Note the elevation of the centre part, due to the straps that used to go straight through the coil.



DB 2432. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2689
72	Object	Element of strap complex
	Measurements	h: 18.0; w: 26.2; t: 7.2
	Colour	Brown to black
	Description	Strip of lengthwise-folded leather that is coiled seven times. Note the elevation of the centre part, which is due to the straps that used to go straight through the coil.



DB 2689. Obverse, reverse and side view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 870a-c
73	Object	Fragments of strap complex
	Measurements	(a) l pre-strap: 34.0; w pre-strap: 20.7; t pre-strap: 2.2; w back strap: 4.4; (b) l pre-strap: 90.0; w pre-strap: 20.1; t pre-strap: 1.0; w back strap: 3.9; (c) 23.2 x 25.8 x 7.4
	Colour	Greyish brown, brown

Description

- (a) Incomplete pre-strap. One intact end is rounded and has one slit that is orientated lengthwise for the reception of the back strap, which is tied to it with a mesh knot (text figure 7D). The other end of the pre-strap is torn off.
- (b) Pre-strap with one intact end, cut into a trapezoid shape, with two slits lengthwise to

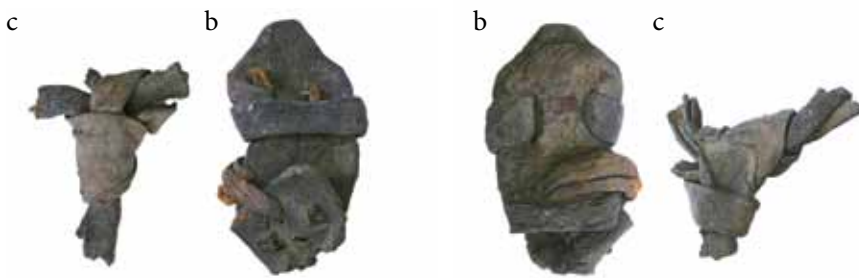
which the back strap is hitched (text figure 7F). The other end is torn and has a small, nearly square scrap of leather that is attached by means of a single leather thong stitch of a distinctly browner colour. Note the presence of three more stitch holes, in one of which

are remnants of stitches. This fragment is also torn. Possibly, it is a repair of the pre-strap.

- (c) Two narrow strips of leather knotted in a 'true-lovers-knot' (text figure 7E). It is uncertain whether this is a part of a sandal, though the close association with (a) and (b) suggests so.



DB 870a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 870b & c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2356
74	Object	Fragment of pre-strap
	Measurements	l: 92.0; w: 12.1; t: 4.3; l slits: 5.0 - 10.0
	Colour	Dark brown
	Description	Pre-strap of fairly thick leather with trapezoidal end. It has three parallel slits that are positioned lengthwise for the reception of the back straps.



DB 2356. Obverse and side view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3787
75	Object	Fragment of pre-strap
	Measurements	22.4 - 22.7 x 88.4; t: 2.2
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	Large fragment of pre-strap, the top of which ends in a trapezoid. At the same end are three slits that are orientated lengthwise (about 12 mm long) for the reception of the back strap (of which nothing

remains). The middle slit stands wide open due to the fact that the back strap usually runs through it twice. The opposite end clearly shows the part that was sandwiched between the insole and subsequent sole layer.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1629b
76	Group	DB 1629a-d
	Object	Fragment of pre-strap
	Measurements	l: 30.6; w: 17.6; t: 2.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 183, 273
	Description	Terminating, rounded end of a pre-strap. Note, however, that one corner is cut in a straight, diagonal line. The strap has three slits lengthwise for the reception of the back straps.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3757a
77	Group	DB 3757a-c
	Object	Pre-strap with fragment of back strap
	Measurements	l: 38.5; w: 12.2 - 13.4 x 38.5; t: 2.3
	Colour	Black outer surface (grain); brown inner surface (flesh)
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 228, 367
	Description	Pre-strap, the top of which is triangular. It has one slit to which the back strap (single layer, narrow strip of leather) is hitched (text figure 7F). Note that the extremities of the back strap do not emerge from the other surface, but are pulled through the thickness of the edges of the pre-strap. Note also the single stitch hole at the other end.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2118
78	Object	Strap complex
	Measurements	l total: 190.0; h pre-strap: 17.6; t pre-strap: 3.1; w back strap: 5.4; h coil: 11.5; w coil: 6 [#] ; t strip coil: 1.8
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Two pre-straps with trapezoidal ends are connected with a narrow leather thong (back strap). The back strap is attached to the single slit, orientated lengthwise, as is usually seen, <i>i.e.</i> hitching (<i>cf.</i> text figure 7F), but with one exception: instead of going through the slit, they are put through the thickness of the leather (arrow) and emerge from the outer sides of the pre-strap, rather than the inner side, after which the back strap runs to the second pre-strap. In between the two pre-straps is an oval, triple coiled element that is made of a narrow but relatively thick strip of leather.



DB 3787. Obverse and reverse.

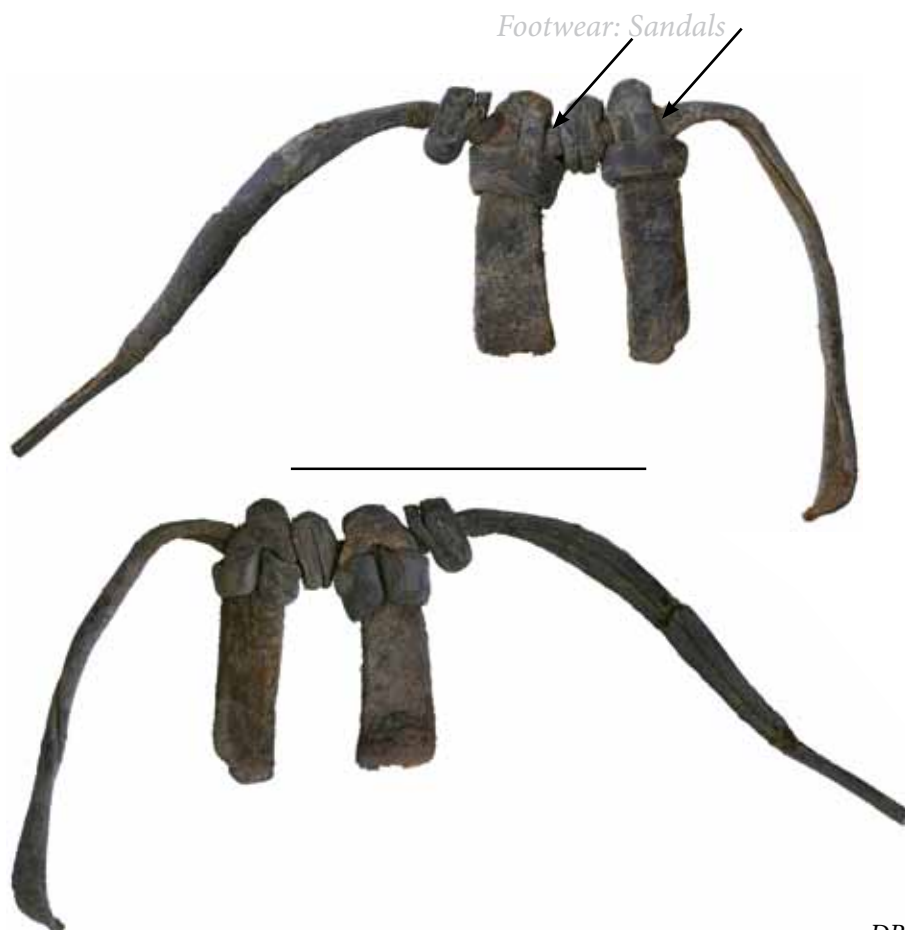


DB 1629b. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3757a. Obverse and reverse.

In this, it contrasts with, for example, DB 2153 (Cat. No. 70), which is made of a lengthwise-folded strip of leather that is far bigger and circular. On the other side of one of the pre-straps is another coil; there was probably also one on the opposite side of the other pre-strap, but it is not preserved.



DB 2118. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2125
79	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	l pre-strap: 105.0; w pre-strap: 9.7 - 12.6; t pre-strap: 2.2; w total: 114.1; d back straps: 2.1 x 4.1; coils: 5.4 x 6.1 x 11.0
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Two pre-straps with triangular top ends and one slit lengthwise to which the lengthwise-folded back

straps are hitched (text figure 7F). Although the slit is cut through and through, the back strap is pulled through the leather's thickness at the sides of the slit. The back strap is decorated, on both sides of the pre-strap as well as in between them, with small coils (coiled twice) of single layer, relatively thick leather. Probably the main function was to prevent the back straps from slipping and moving too much. Note the unique joined start of the two pre-straps.



DB 2125. Obverse and reverse. The joined start of the two pre-straps is clearly visible.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1104a, b
80	Object	Fragments of strap complex
	Measurements	(a) l: 23.5; d: 3.2 - 3.4; (b) l: 30.9; d: 3.0 - 3.5
	Colour	Dark brown to black
	Description	Two fragments, both of which consist of two narrow strips, which are connected by the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 1104a & b. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1875a, b
81	Object	Fragments of strap complex(?)
	Measurements	(a) l: 74.7; w: 7.1; (b) l: 35.1; w: 7.6
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	(a) Two narrow leather strips, still connected to each other although the knot (possibly a half knot, text figure 7A) is largely lost. (b) Two narrow leather strips that are attached by the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 1875a & b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1103b
82	Group	DB 1103a, b
	Object	Fragments of strap complex(?)
	Measurements	l: 60.1; d: 3.3 x 8.0
	Colour	Dark brown/black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 197
	Description	Two lengthwise-folded strips, which are attached by the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 1103b. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3725
83	Object	Fragment of strap complex(?)
	Measurements	4.7 x 7.2 x 47.2; w strip: 5.9
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Two narrow strips showing the start of the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 3725. Side view and obverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 997a
84	Group	DB 997a, b
	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	l: 34.6; d: 3.8 x 5.7
	Colour	Red and brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 294

Description

Slit-and-pull fragment, made of two differently coloured strips of leather (text figure 8). Part of book cover(?).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1823a, b
85	Object	Fragments of strap complex
	Measurements	(a) l: 20.9; d: 4.3; (b) l: 77.2; d: 4.1
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Two fragments in the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 997a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2203
86	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	l: 43.7 (including bending of the fragment); d: 3.5 x 4.0
	Colour	Dark brown
	Description	Fragment in the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 1823a & b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1290
87	Object	Fragments of strap complex
	Measurements	l: 61.2; d: 2.1 x 4.1
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Smaller and larger fragment of two strips made in the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



DB 2203. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3310
88	Object	Fragment of pre-strap with back strap
	Measurements	l pre-strap: 42.1; w pre-strap: 27.2; t pre-strap: 2.9; d back strap: 3.9; w back strap (at attachment pre-strap): 6.0
	Colour	Greyish brown pre-strap; brown back strap

Description

End of a pre-strap of trapezoidal shape. The pre-strap has three slits lengthwise to which a lengthwise folded back strap is hitched (text figure 7F).



DB 1290. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2634
89	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	l: 244.0; d: 4.1 x 5.3

Colour Dark brown to black original and red-brown repair

Description

Fragment in slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8). Approximately halfway down a break is repaired with a red leather thong by winding it around the two ends and tucking it into the slit-and-pull fabric in a rather haphazard way.



DB 3310. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2634. Overview.



DB 2634. Detail of the obstruction in obverse and reverse.
Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3707
90	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	3.2 x 3.5 x 65.1
	Colour	Brown flesh surface; blackish-brown grain surface

Description

One strip in the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8). One strip is used with the rougher flesh surface outwards; the other with the smoother grain surface outwards, resulting in a decorative effect.



DB 3707. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2695a-c	Description
91	Object	Pre-strap with back strap fragment	(a) Pre-strap with rounded top (folded); the other end is torn off. The lengthwise-folded back strap is secured by means of a mesh knot (text figure 7D) to the single, lengthwise-orientated slit.
	Measurements	(a) l pre-strap: 49.6; w pre-strap: 17.6; t pre-strap: 2.7; w back strap: 5.7; t back strap: 3.0; (b) l pre-strap: 85.0; w pre-strap: 13.6; t pre-strap: 2.5; w back strap: 6.8; (c) l: 23.0; w: 5.1; t: 2.3 & l: 65.0; w: 5.2; t: 2.5	(b) Same as (a). Note that the rounded top end is not folded. In both examples, the part of the back strap which is knotted to the pre-strap is not folded lengthwise: the folding starts after the ends return from the knot.
	Colour	Dark brown	(c) Two fragments of lengthwise-folded strips of leather, possibly parts of the back straps.



▲ DB 2695a & b. Obverse and reverse.

► DB 2695c. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3351
92	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	2.5 x 4.9 x 118.0
	Colour	Dark brown
	Description	Very regular, well-made example of the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8).



▲ DB 3714b. Scale bar is 30 mm.

► DB 3351. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3714b
93	Group	DB 3714a, b
	Object	Fragment of strap complex(?)
	Measurements	l: 49.0; w: 8.4 - 18.7; t: 2.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 352
	Description	One end of this fragment is cut diagonally, the points of the end of which are currently slightly up-turned. This part would have been pulled through a narrow slit, the corners preventing it from slip-

ping through. This construction is used in sandals. However, the other end of the fragment seems intact, which makes the object much too short to be a sandal's front strap.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 911
94	<i>Object</i>	Pre-strap with back strap fragment
	<i>Measurements</i>	l pre-strap: 46.2; w pre-strap: 4.4 - 20.0; t pre-strap: 2.5; w back strap: 3.9 - 7.4 (hitched part); t back strap: 3.1
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Description</i>	Pre-strap with trapezoidal top and three parallel slits, lengthwise, for the reception of the back strap, which is hitched to it (text figure 7F). The back strap is folded lengthwise, but the part going through the slits has lost its folding and the leather is of single thickness. The opposite end is torn off. A narrow, lengthwise-folded strip is inserted at the edge and secured by means of a Z-overhand knot (text figure 7B).



DB 911. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1900
95	<i>Object</i>	Pre-strap with back strap fragment
	<i>Measurements</i>	l pre-strap: 36.5; w pre-strap: 17.1 - 21.7; t pre-strap: 2.3; w back strap: 5.9
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Description</i>	Pre-strap, the top of which ends in a rounded triangle and has three slits lengthwise for the reception of the back strap. The back strap consists of two different parts: they run through the outer slits and one end of each is wound once through the centre slit. As usual, the short end opposite to the triangular end is broken off.



DB 1900. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1719b
96	<i>Group</i>	DB 1719a-d
	<i>Object</i>	Fragment of strap complex(?)
	<i>Measurements</i>	l: 69.6; w: 11.2; t total: 5.2
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 200, 277



DB 1719b. Obverse and reverse.

Description

Two narrow pieces, which are attached by mesh-knotting one through the hole in the end of the other (text figure 7D). Note that the end of this latter fragment terminates in a small but distinctly square area, containing the hole. The opposite ends are slightly wider than the rest of the strip too. Possibly terminal end of pre-strap.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3752b
97	Group	DB 3752a, b
	Object	Fragment of strap complex
	Measurements	22.5 x 54.2 x 8.4
	Colour	Dark brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 406

Description

Small, messy piece, but a small coil, as seen in sandal's strap complexes, can still be identified.



DB 3752b. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1297
98	Object	Pre-strap with back strap fragment
	Measurements	l pre-strap: 38.4; w pre-strap: 10.9; w back strap: 5.6
	Colour	Brown to redbrown

Description

Pre-strap with triangular top and two parallel slits, lengthwise, for the reception of the back strap, which is hitched to it (*cf.* text figure 7F). However, instead of going through the entire thickness, the strap goes through the edge of the pre-strap, emerging again from its side. The triangular top is slightly constricted. The opposite end shows a single hole, probably for the reception of a leather strip as seen in, for example DB 911 (Cat. No. 94).



DB 1297. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

FOOTWEAR (CAT. NOS. 1-101)

SHOES (CAT. NOS. 99-101)

Cat. No.	Find No.	Description
99	DB 3795b-d	(b) The centre of this small fragment consists of a lengthwise folded strip, with small scraps of leather attached on both sides. These are secured with double string flax(?) stitches. One stitch is wrapped around the rand.
	DB 3795a-d	(c) Like (b).
	Fragments of shoe's sole or upper seam(?)	(d) Scrap of leather with stitch holes and remnants of flax(?) stitches, comparable to (b) and (c). Probably of the same (kind of) object.
	Measurements	(b) 34.4 x 12.5; (t rand: 4.5; t total: 7.3; (c) 18.0 x 38.2; t total: 9.5; (d) 13.7 x 22.4 x 6.7
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 360. Cf. DB 945 (Cat. No. 330) and DB 1509 (Cat. No. 331). See text figure 6



DB 3795b. Lateral and medial view.
Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3795c. Lateral and medial view. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3795d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	Remarks
100	DB 3708a-c	See text figure 5; (c) not illustrated
	Fragments of upper	Description
	Measurements	(a) 96.5 x 137.9; (b) 54.0 - 56.7 x 70.9. Repair patch: 21.5 x 35.8; (c) 29.0 x 50.2; t: 3.2
	Colour	(a), (b) Greyish brown; (c) Black grain surface; brown flesh surface.

(a) The fragment is much-folded, hard and brittle; consequently a thorough study was impossible. Therefore, the description is superficial: the reader is referred to the photographs and figures as main sources of information.

- (b) Front part of the vamp with a semi-circular repair patch at the big toe area. This makes the fragment recognisable as the left shoe. The patch is attached with widely-spaced leather thong running stitches that follow the edge.

The opposite edge was possibly inserted in the sole/upper seam but since nothing remains of this element, this statement is tentative.

- (c) Small, irregularly-shaped fragment, with a crack that is repaired with a sailor stitch of leather thong (text figure 4).



DB 3708a. Obverse and reverse in overview (top) and detail of the seams (bottom). Scale bar details is 30 mm.



DB 3708b. Dorsal and ventral view.



DB 3074. Lateral and medial view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3074
101	Object	Fragment of upper
	Measurements	l total: 130.9; h vamp (maximal): 39.3; h back part: 19.3 - 27.6. Triangular patch: 25.4 x 29.2
	Colour	Brown
	Description	The irregularly-shaped fragment of the vamp, apparently without lining, is attached to a scrap of the

back part by means of a lengthwise-folded passepoil. The back part has a lining. A triangular patch is inserted between the outer layer and the lining and thus an original part of the shoe rather than a repair. The upper was secured to the sole, of which nothing is left, with leather thong running stitches. The function of the sZ_n flax(?) thread is uncertain (cf. DB 3705, Cat. No. 348).

INSIGNIAS

(CAT. NOS. 102-112)

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3735a, b
102	Measurements	(a) 24.7 x 33.1; t: 1.6; (b) 44.6 x 39.7; t: 1.3
	Colour	Brown with beige stitching
	Description	(a) Semi-circular fragment (note, however, that the curved edge is not smoothly curving but rather cut at various angles, resulting in an angular edge) with z-spun flax(?) string stitched lengthwise down the centre. Additional stitches are situated parallel to the edge

(b) Possibly belonging to (a). The fragment has two (or three?) intact edges. Six flax(?) stitches form a semi-circle; two stitch holes are empty. At right angles to the semi-circle of stitches are several empty stitch holes, which possibly contained flax stitches as well. If (a) and (b) really belong together, the object compares well with the 'insignias' made with leather thong stitches.



► DB 3735a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3735b. Reverse and obverse. Scale bars are 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3786b
103	Group	DB 3786a-e
	Measurements	l: 27.8; w: 30.3; t: 3.9 & l: 32.8; w: 34.6; t: 3.9
	Colour	Black
	Remark	See also Cat. Nos. 59, 153, 253, 366

Description
Two fragments that fit together, each consisting of two layers. Both layers have one rounded end and an unworked, straight end, which are placed in such a way that both rounded ends are visible on the same side of the object. The attachment is made by pulling one of the two layers through a slit in

the other (text figure 41). In order to do so and to ensure that the two layers lie flat together, the pulled thickness has cuts on the side of the part (arrow), which fits the slit. The two thicknesses are placed against each other flesh surface to flesh surface. A row of widely-spaced (5-6 mm) leather thong running stitches (about 3 mm wide and between 4 and 5 mm long) are stitched along the rounded edges of the two thicknesses. Additionally, a row of stitches run lengthwise down the centre.



DB 3786b. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 1587. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1587
104	Measurements	27.4 x 34.7; t: 3.5
	Colour	Blackish grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Two layers, both of which have two intact edges (thus, the width is intact). One end of each layer is torn off; the opposite ends are largely intact. The two thicknesses are placed together grain to flesh surface. Although the fragment is broken, it can still be seen that the most intact fragment was pulled through a transverse slit in the other (arrow; text figure 41). The two layers are secured with widely-spaced leather thong running stitches along the edge, except on one edge (which would have been the middle of the length of the complete fragment, cf. for example DB 2869, Cat. No. 105). Additional stitches run lengthwise down the centre.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2869
105	Measurements	36.5 x 77.8; t: 3.4
	Colour	Greyish brown to black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Object made of two layers, both of which have a square end. The opposite end of one layer ends in a triangle; the end of the other is less well-defined. The layers are put together with the flesh surface against the grain surface. One is cut in at the sides in order to fit the transverse slit in the other (text figure 41). The layers are secured with short, equally but closely-spaced, leather thong stitches in a circle. Through it, lengthwise down the centre, is a row of comparable stitches, which extend to the end of the object. Here, the tip of the thong protrudes. This row of stitches is stitched over the circle.

Find No.	DB 3141
Measurements	52.8 x 150.0; t folded: 6.6; t leather: 1.0
Colour	Black grain surface; red-brown flesh surface

Description

Tapering fragment, the widest part consisting of two layers both of which have a trapezoidal end that is placed against the square end of the other layer. The layers are placed flesh to grain surface. One of the layers is cut in at the side (arrow) in order to fit it into the transverse slit of the other (text figure 41). This part is secured with short, evenly-spaced (about the same length as the stitches) leather thong stitches. The stitches form a circle through which, lengthwise, another row of stitches is added. The circle stitches are applied first, because the row is

Cat. No.
106



DB 2869. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3141. Obverse and reverse.

stitched on the flesh side, over them. Note that the stitches do not extend beyond the two layers into the folded, tapering part.

square end. The layers are put together flesh to grain surface. One thickness is pulled through a slit in the other (arrow), in such a way that the rounded end of one faces the square end of the other. Note that, as in the comparable objects, the thickness that is pulled through the slit has been cut in at the sides (text figure 41). The thicknesses are secured along their perimeter with leather thong running stitches. At one end of the layer—and this is not seen in the other examples—is a loop that is made of a tapering

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2043
107	Measurements	22.5 - 29.1 x 49.4; t: 2.5
	Colour	Greyish brown to black
	Description	

The object is rather damaged. Two thicknesses of leather, both of which have a rounded end and a

strip of leather. One end is attached on one surface of the object proper; the other end is sandwiched between the two thicknesses. The loop is secured with two coarse leather thong stitches. Possibly, the loop was attached because of the poor condition of the object due to wear (especially visible on the obverse) and acted as a sort of repair.



DB 2043. Obverse and reverse.

end) and a square end. Halfway down the length of one thickness is a transverse slit through which half of the length of the other thickness is pulled (text figure 41). The slit is positioned in the middle of the thicknesses' width and is about 10 mm long. The thickness, which is pulled through the slit, has cuts at right angles to its length on either side of the inserted part to allow a good fit (arrow). The round edge of one thickness rests on top of the square edge of the other. The contact surface of the thicknesses have flesh against grain surface: thus, one side of the object shows only the grain side (but of both thicknesses) and the other side the flesh side (again, of both thicknesses). The two layers are secured lengthwise with three rows of leather thong running stitches. These are rather evenly-spaced. The centre row is slightly longer than the outer two. The stitches are decorative as well as functional. The object is the most complete one of this type of objects.

Cat. No.
108

Find No. DB 1550
Measurements 41.8 - 46.2 x 49.8; t: 2.4
Colour Black grain side; brown flesh side
Description

Almost square fragment that consists of two thicknesses, which are secured along the perimeter with regular leather thong running stitches (2.5 mm wide). The two layers are put together grain surface to flesh surface (text figure 41). Note that a big cut in one of the thickness is repaired with leather thong running stitches parallel to it, rather than crossing the cut itself as is usually done (with whip or sailor stitches). This has occurred before the edge was secured as the stitches run over the repair stitches (arrow). Although the second thickness seems to have been used as reinforcement of the cut, the resemblance to the 'insignias' is clear. The edge at one side is damaged.

Cat. No.
109

Find No. DB 1192
Measurements l: 59.7; w: 27.7; t: 1.6
Colour Dark brown grain surface; brown flesh surface
Description

Two thicknesses, both of which have a rounded (although one has, accidentally(?) a more trapezoidal



DB 1550. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 801a
110	Group	DB 801a-j
	Measurements	30.8 x 39.0; t: 3.3
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 135, 206, 288

Description

Small fragment consisting of two layers (text figure 41), which are secured with leather thong running stitches. Additional flax(?) stitches further secure the two layers. The object is badly preserved but it can be ascertained that one end of at least one layer is rounded; the opposite end is torn off. Possibly comparable to the other 'insignias'.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1712
111	Measurements	l: 54.1; w: 20.3; t: 4.0
	Colour	Dark brown

Description

Fragment consisting of two parts, both of which have a rounded and a square end. These layers are placed on top of each other in such a way that the rounded end faces the rectangular end of the other. Halfway down, one is pulled through a slit in the other (text figure 41), which makes it face the reverse side of it. In order to accomplish this, the layer being pulled through the slit is cut in at the part where it passes through the slit. The two layers are secured with leather thong running stitches (approximately 3 mm wide) along the perimeter as well as lengthwise down the centre.

DB 1192. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2827
112	Measurements	l: 66.0; w: 37.9; t: 4.0
	Colour	Dark brown grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Rectangular object that consists of two layers, one slightly thinner than the other. They are assembled with the flesh against the grain surface. Halfway down, one thickness has a transverse slit through which half of the length of the other thickness is pulled (text figure 41). The slit is positioned in the middle of the thicknesses' width and is about 20 mm long. The thickness which is pulled through the slit has right angle cuts on both sides of the place where it goes through the slit to allow a good fit (arrow). A strip of leather is stitched in a circle and line symbol, the latter of which runs lengthwise through the circle. The leather thong is approximately 3 mm

DB 801a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1712. Obverse and reverse.

Insignias

wide. At the straight, short edge, the thong of the line decoration runs under the circle on the grain

side (emerging on the other side, *i.e.* flesh side) and is folded over the edge as a means of finishing.



DB 2827. Obverse and reverse.

BOOK COVERS

(CAT. NOS. 113-176)

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2044
113	Measurements	l: 62.5; w: 21.9-31.6; t: 0.8
	Colour	Dark brown
	Remarks	Several small scraps not described. See text figure 31

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment with two parallel impressed lines along one, intact(?) edge. Next to this set follows a set of four lines, parallel to the first set but separated from it by an undecorated band. Barely visible is a double impressed line, approximately at a 45° angle as well as remnants of circle decoration.

▼ DB 2044. Obverse and reverse. Right: drawing, see text figure 31.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2717
114	Measurements	23.9 x 23.4; t: 3.7
	Colour	Dark brown to black
	Description	Small fragment without decoration. Remnants of papyrus adhere to one surface. Leather thong stitches at one edge (apparently running stitch).

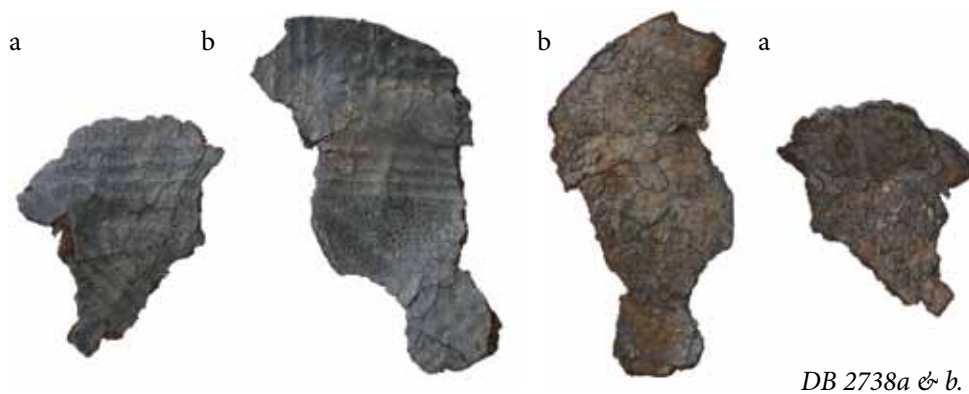


DB 2717. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2738a, b
115	Measurements	(a) 23.5 x 34.0; t: 1.0; (b) 32.7 x 50.7; t: 1.3
	Colour	Greyish brown

Description

- (a) Two sets of four(?) lines at about 45° angle.
(b) Two sets of four lines at right angles, in the corner of which are the dots parallel to the lines.



DB 2738a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3242
116	Measurements	26.0 x 31.2; t: 1.9
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Small rectangular fragment with horizontal lines at an angle.



DB 3242. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2790
117	Measurements	35.4 x 52.5; t: 1.5
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment with sets of impressed horizontal lines. From short, small edge to wide short edge (from bottom to top in the figure): set of three, two, three, two and four(?) lines.



DB 2790. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2485a, b
118	Measurements	(a) 23.8 - 44.0 x 46.8; t: 1.3; (b) 23.2 x 73.9; t: 1.3
	Colour	Black, dark brown, light brown
	Remarks	Scraps of papyrus adhere to one surface of both fragments

Description	(a) Roughly square, featureless scrap. (b) Rectangular fragment showing evidence of being folded lengthwise, but torn off just after the fold. At the edge it has two stitch holes, in one of which are remnants of sZ ₂ string (flax?).
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DB 2485a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 964a, b
119	Measurements	(a) l: 48.1; w: 34.5; t: 2.4 (including papyrus); (b) l: 87.0; w: 13.1 - 25.3; t: 0.9
	Colour	(a) Grey; (b) Reddish brown
	Description	(a) Roughly square fragment consisting of two parts. One is attached to the other by means



- of pulling a narrow extension through a slit. Note that this goes through a layer of papyrus as well.
- (b) Tapering piece consisting of two parts, which are attached together but it is uncertain how: possibly it is glued. Remnants of papyrus are attached to both fragments. Note the difference in colour: usually book covers are black, but (b) is not.



DB 964a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2146
120	Measurements	l total: 235.0; w maximal: 50.5; t: 1.0; w sewn strip: 10.0
	Colour	Black and brown
	Description	Thin semi-circular fragment that is black on the obverse (outer surface) and brown on the reverse (inner side). The obverse has, on its long edge, two impressed, parallel lines. The semi-circular part has a crescent-shaped slit at one end, which is clearly cut and not caused by wear. Its function is, however, uncertain. The other end has a strip of leather attached (slightly thicker than the semi-circular piece) that is secured with three leather thong, running stitches (note the fourth, empty stitch hole). Fragment of the fore-edge flap.



DB 2146. Detail of attachment of strip of obverse and reverse. See overview on next page.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 793a
121	Group	DB 793a-c
	Measurements	l: 27.7; w: 19.9; t: 5.2 (folded)
	Colour	Grey to grey brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 270. Several featureless small scraps are not registered



DB 2146. Overview of obverse and reverse.

Description

Triangular fragment, folded on one side, showing impressed decoration of two horizontal and two vertical lines that cross each other at the corner. Above one set of lines are three stamped dots.



DB 793a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1269a
122	Group	DB 1269a, b
	Measurements	(Rectangular fragment) l: 55.8; w: 25.2; t: 2.9; (Decorated fragment) 26.8 x 31.8; t total: 3.1
	Colour	Black
	Remarks	Two fragments that are not numbered separately. Scraps of papyrus adhere to both fragments. See also Cat. No. 16.

Description

The rectangular fragment has no features. The smallest fragment consists of two layers of leather. It has three stamped rings down the middle and two additional rings at right angles to the middle one of the row of three (text figure 17).



DB 1269a. Close up to show the decoration. Overview at next page. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 1269a. Overview of obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2143	Description
123	Measurements	67.3 x 85.7; t total: 2.9	Folded scrap, showing four parallel impressed line decorations. Another set of four linear decorations crosses these at right angles. Remnants of a third set are visible too.
	Colour	Black	
	Remarks	Scraps of papyrus adhere to it. See text figure 34	



DB 2143. Overview of obverse and reverse. Right: drawing, see text figure 34.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2431
124	Measurements	l: 62.5; h: 15.1; t total: 7.2
	Colour	Black
	Remarks	Scraps of papyrus adhere to one of the outer surfaces

Description

Folded piece with layers of papyrus in between. The fragment is folded in such a way that a narrow back is created ('t total').



DB 2431. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 805
125	Measurements	19.9 x 16.6; t: 2.3 & 18.4 x 32.2; t: 2.3
	Colour	Black
	Remarks	Not numbered separately. Scraps of papyrus adhere to one of the surfaces
	Description	Three small scraps with impressed line decoration.



DB 805. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 985
126	Measurements	l: 106.5; w: 6.2; h: 12.8; t leather: 0.9
	Colour	Black, brown
	Remarks	Scraps of papyrus adhere to the inner surfaces.
	Description	The fragment is folded, creating a narrow back. This back is decorated with a strip of leather that is woven through slits.



DB 985. Side view, obverse and reverse.

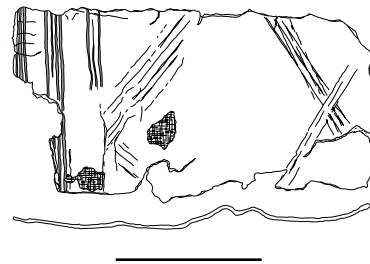
Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2116
127	Measurements	l: 126.3; w: 68.4; t: 0.9
	Colour	Black, brown
	Remarks	Scrap of papyrus adhere to it. See text figure 33

Description
Roughly rectangular fragment, with impressed line decoration. There are three vertical sets of lines (consisting of three, four and three lines respectively) with unclear remnants of sets of diagonal lines.



DB 2116. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2100a
128	Group	DB 2100a-c
	Measurements	135.6 x 200.0; t: 2.0
	Colour	Black, brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 177, 245. Scrap of papyrus adheres to it. See text figure 32



DB 2116. Drawing, see text figure 33.

Description

The decoration consists of three parallel lines, the outer two of which are in low relief and the middle one in high relief.

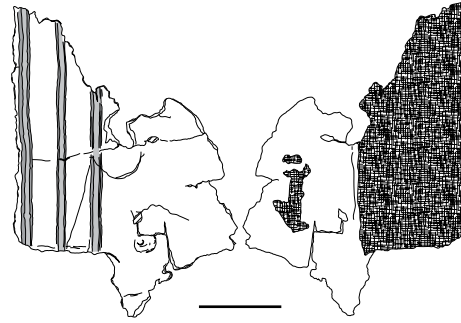


DB 2100a. Folded, obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1301
129	Measurements	37.4 x 42.3; t: 13.2
	Colour	Black, brown
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus in between the layers of leather

Description

Small scrap that consists of two layers in between which are remnants of papyrus. Two lengths of string (sZ_n) adhere to one surface, its connection to the piece of book cover being enigmatic.



DB 2100. Drawing of the unfolded piece, see text figure 32.

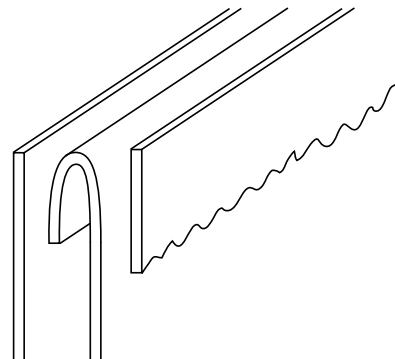


DB 1301. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 913
130	Measurements	l: 61.4; w: 33.7; t: 3.0
	Colour	Black, brown
	Remarks	Scraps of papyrus in between the layers of leather as well as on the surfaces

Description

The fragment consists of two layers, one of which is positioned against the folded edge of the other. This layer, however, has a strip of leather on the same edge, the lower edge of which is very irregular. It is not clear whether this is the remnant of the folding of the layer, the folded edge of which is worn through, or that the strip is a separate addition.



Construction drawing of DB 913.



DB 913. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 131
131	Measurements	Varies from 30.6 x 47.3 to 36.4 x 56.6
	Colour	Black, light brown
	Remarks	Not numbered separately
	Description	Four featureless fragments of which one surface shows remnants of the blackish upper surface, characteristic of book covers. However, the surfaces are so worn, the inner layers (flesh side) of the leather are predominantly visible.



DB 131. Featureless scraps.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 839a, b
132	Measurements	(a) 8.9 x 39.5; t folded: 5.3; t leather: 1.4; (b) 12.6 x 81.0; t folded: 2.3
	Colour	Black, light brown
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus on all outer surfaces
	Description	(a) Lengthwise-folded, slightly curved fragment. (b) Rectangular, lengthwise-folded fragment with a single stitch hole and remnants of the stitch at the folded edge.



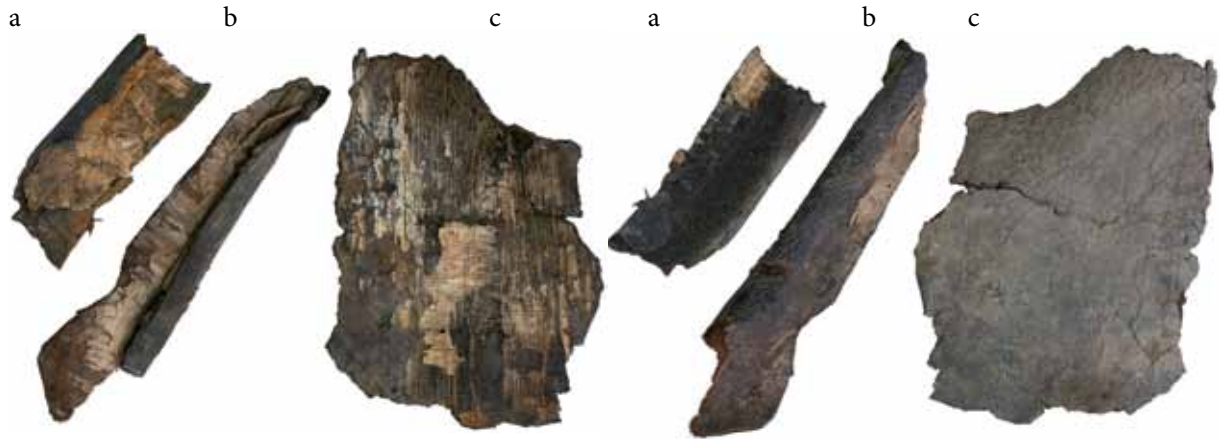
DB 839a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1656
133	Measurements	9.4 x 12.0 x 59.6; t leather: 1.4
	Colour	Brown, black
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus inside
	Description	Lengthwise folded strip of leather, resulting in a relatively wide back.



DB 1656. Inner- and outer view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1655a-c
134	Measurements	(a) 19.8 x 50.2; t total: 7.3; (b) 17.4 x 89.6; t: 5.2; (c) 56.7 x 77.8; t: 1.7
	Colour	Greyish brown to dark brown
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus inside the folds, on both surfaces of (a) and (b) and on one surface of (c)
	Description	(a) Short, rectangular fragment, showing the start of a fold on one of its long edges. (b) Long, roughly rectangular fragment, which is folded lengthwise. Remnants of fibres are present inside the fold; possibly, these are palm leaf. (c) Bigger, but featureless fragment.



DB 1655a-c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 801c
135	Group	DB 801a-j
	Measurements	24.1 x 38.5; t: 1.1
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 110, 206, 288. Remnants of papyrus inside

Description

Curled fragment with impressed line decoration. There is at least one set of three parallel lines and, possibly, a single line some distance away.



DB 801c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1180
136	Measurements	34.0 x 37.5; t including papyrus: 5.7
	Colour	Black. Papyrus scraps adhere to both sides

Description

Triangular fragment with an isolated leather thong stitch.



DB 1180. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2333
137	Measurements	Decorated: 29.4 x 47.2 x 9.2. The remainder varies from 19.2 x 31.0 to 18.8 x 49.2

Colour Greyish brown to brown

Remarks Not numbered separately

Description

One of the fragments shows impressed line and circle decoration: two sets of four parallel lines run vertically, overlain by a set of two parallel horizontal lines. In the thus-created compartments are impressed circles. The smallest fragment shows two parallel lines and a circle, all of which are impressed. The third fragment seems to have an impressed circle.

Find No.	DB 1379
Measurements	68.2 x 89.8; t: 1.0
Colour	Brown, black

Description

Featureless fragment except for a small hole in the centre. Judging by the worn area around it, the hole is probably due to wear.

Cat. No.
138



DB 2333. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1379. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2344a-c
139	<i>Measurements</i>	(a) total: 6.4 x 66.3 x 73.8. Leather strip: w: 17.0 & 17.7; (b) total: 3.4 x 52.2 x 62.6. Leather strip through slit: w: 9.6; t: 2.1; (c) 12.6 x 21.3; t: 2.1 & 13.6 x 63.3; t: 1.0
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown to black
	<i>Description</i>	(a) Roughly square piece of multi-layer papyrus, the edge of which is covered with a leather strip that is folded over the thicknesses of papyrus. Note the large slit in the papyrus (see also (b)). (b) Irregularly-shaped piece of multi-layer papyrus (but much thinner than (a)). A small scrap of leather strip is pulled through a slit. (c) Two featureless scraps of leather.

Find No.	DB 2142
<i>Measurements</i>	38.3 (maximal) x 56.4; t: 1.0
<i>Colour</i>	One surface blackish (grain surface?); obverse surface red-brown (flesh surface?)

Description
Roughly teardrop-shaped fragment with impressed line decoration. There are two to four parallel lines in one set; several horizontal and vertical sets form a checkerboard pattern. On the other side (the flesh surface), the checkerboard decoration is visible as well, but here it shows as one or two, wider, raised lines that are crossed by impressed ones. Note the oval stitch holes(?) at one edge (arrow).

Cat. No.
140



DB 2344a-c. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2142. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2142. Details obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3000
141	Measurements	53.8 - 77.0 x 163.0; t edge: 7.8
	Colour	Blackish outer surface but red-brown beyond the worn surface. Grey inner surface

Description

Corner piece of a sheet of leather, the edge of which is reinforced with a strip of leather that is folded

around (width approximately 13.0 mm). One surface shows a large patch of papyrus, which clearly is the inner side of the cover. The outer side, however, has patches of papyrus attached but these are much smaller. The outermost surface of this side is severely worn, showing the yellow brown inner layer of the leather thickness.



DB 3000. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3401
142	Measurements	28.6 x 38.0; t: 1.9
	Colour	Black grain surface; red-brown flesh surface

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment with a set of three parallel, impressed lines. Note the perfect circular, randomly placed holes.



DB 3401. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2325a-c
143	Measurements	(a) 72.4 - 110.1 x 160.0; t: 0.8; (b) 21.6 x 43.7; t: 1.0; (c) 91.5 x 123.5; t including papyrus: 3.3
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Papyrus adheres to the entire flesh side. See text figure 17

Description

- (a) Irregular, roughly rectangular fragment, showing horizontal, impressed line decoration. A set of five parallel lines is crossed at one end of the

fragment by a second set of five lines at right angles. Shortly before this set (about 10 mm), a set of three parallel lines crosses the horizontal lines, again at right angles. The opposite end, being much wider, has diagonal lines on one side of the set of horizontal lines, which possibly consist of three parallel lines. These cross each other, forming a diamond pattern. Inside some of the corners there are circles. These seem to be at random but this might be due to the fact that the fragment is too badly preserved. The poor condition also prohibits the identification of the sequence of application of



DB 2325a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2325a. Detail of the decoration.



DB 2325b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2325c. Obverse and reverse.

the decoration. Note that the decoration is also visible on the back side of the leather.

- (b) Featureless scrap with some unclear impression at one corner that might be impressed line decoration.
- (c) Fragment with impressed decoration, starting with a set of three parallel, horizontal lines. Below these, at a fair distance (about 10 mm), is a set of five horizontal, parallel lines, followed by

a row of circles (about 11 mm high; the diameter of the circles is about 4 mm). Below, this row of circles is bordered with a set of two horizontal, parallel lines. To the left, at right angles to the horizontal lines, is first a set of three(?) parallel lines, followed at a fair distance (about 10 mm?) by a set of four parallel lines. The vertical lines cross the set of five horizontal lines, after which the fragment is broken.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2372a-c
144	Measurements	(a) 51.0 - 63.1 x 56.5 - 66.0; t: 0.8; (b) 19.5 - 55.2 x 26.9 - 52.1; t: 0.9; (c) 33.3 - 56.7 x 25.3 - 65.5; t: 0.8
	Colour	Black grain surface; red-brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Note the small pieces of sticking paper, which were added before the fragment was studied for the present work.

Description

(a) Roughly square fragment, which is broken on all edges. The corners show remnants of impressed line decoration; one corner seems intact. It has a set of three parallel lines, followed at a slightly larger distance (about 4 mm), by a set of four parallel lines. The other corner only shows the first set (partially). The thus-created, diamond-shaped area (about 50 x 50 mm), is filled with

two large, stamped rosettes (about 15 mm in diameter), one of which is incomplete due to a break. The petals are in low relief, but the heart of the rosette shows in high relief.

- (b) Triangular fragment with impressed line decorations. A set of five horizontal, parallel lines is followed at fair distance (about 7 mm), by a set of three parallel, horizontal lines. Below this set (about 8 mm), is another set of four parallel, horizontal lines. Just visible on the lowest point of the fragment, at an estimated 45° angle, is a set of three(?) parallel lines. Note that these do not run over or under the last horizontal lines, but are neatly placed against them.
- (c) Roughly triangular fragment with elaborate, but barely visible, impressed decoration consisting of several sets of parallel lines that are at right angles to each other. In addition to the lines are dots and possibly other symbols.



DB 2372a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2372b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2372c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3724b, c
145	Group	DB 3724a-c
	Measurements	(b) 60.1 x 63.6; t total: 15.7; w thong: 13.3; (c) 21.1 x 62.0; t: 1.2 / 13.8 x 52.1; t: 1.7 / 13.2 x 21.2; t: 1.9
	Colour	(b) Black grain surface; brownish-black flesh surface; (c) Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 342. Remnants of papyrus adhere to the surfaces

Description

- (b) Irregularly-shaped fragment with leather thong protruding from it. On the reverse, the leather thong includes the papyrus layers as well as a bunch of s-spun strings.
- (c) Three scraps, one of which (the largest) has two stitch(?) holes.

▼ DB 3724b & c. Obverse and reverse.

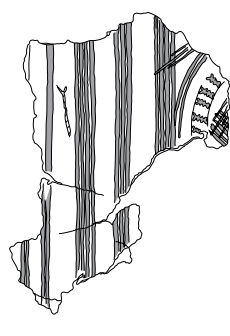


Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1306
146	Measurements	41.4 - 87.7 x 36.2 - 62.1; t: 1.4
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown to black flesh surface
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus adhere to the flesh surface. See text figure 27

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment with impressed decoration. A rather superficial impression of two wide lines, which are only loosely separated, is followed (spacing between 3 and 4 mm) by a set of two vertical lines (although it might also be one; it is too unclear to be certain), also superficially impressed. Next follows (about 8 mm spacing) a set of four, parallel lines, which is followed, at a fair distance (about 7-8 mm), by a set of three parallel lines. Again, at a fair distance (about 7 mm) is another set of four vertical, parallel lines. Two parallel lines curve away from the this last set. On the convex side of these two lines run two (or more?) slightly impressed lines that partially

cross the last set of four horizontal lines, but it is uncertain if these are intentional and part of the decoration scheme. On the other side of the curved lines are five impressed motifs, approximately 4 mm high. These are barely visible, but probably consist of two 'x' symbols on top of each other. Next to it, the corner of decoration of lines that cross each other at right angles can just be seen after which the fragment is broken off. Note the slit between the second and third set of vertical decoration.

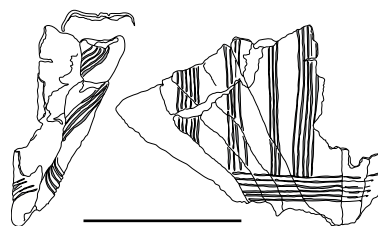


◀ DB 1306 Drawing, see text figure 27.

▼ DB 1306. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1510
147	Measurements	15.3 - 26.2 x 65.0; t leather: 1.6
	Colour	Grey grain surface; red-brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus adhere to the flesh surface. See text figure 28



DB 1510. Drawing, see text figure 28.

Description

Small, curled fragment with impressed line decoration. A set of five vertical, parallel lines is followed at a fair distance by a set of four horizontal, parallel lines, another set of three lines and, finally, a set of five vertical lines. On one edge of the fragment is a set of six lines, which crosses the vertical lines at right angles.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2027
148	Measurements	32.9 x 76.0; t: 1.1
	Colour	Grey grain surface, red-brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Remnants of papyrus adhere to the flesh surface

Description

Poorly preserved fragment, showing, albeit unclearly, impressed line decoration. A set of four horizontal, parallel lines is followed, at a fair distance (about 10 mm), by a set of two(?) horizontal, parallel lines. Finally, there is a set of five horizontal but barely visible, parallel lines at about 6 mm from the previous set.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 989a, b
149	Measurements	(a) 119.1 x 119.3; t folded, horizontal edge: 3.3; t leather: 0.7 (see also sketch); (b1) 47.8 - 72.8 x 49.1 - 53.3; (b2) 40.2 x 37.7; (b3) 31.4 x 47.9; (b4) 31.7 x 44.3; (b5) 27.3 x 39.7; (b6) 14.3 x 25.8; (b7) 2.5 x 5.3 x 60.7
	Colour	Grey grain surface; red-brown flesh surface; red leather in (b7)
	Remarks	Description based on text figure 26A & B. Remnants of papyrus adhere to the flesh surface

Description

(a) Corner piece. The horizontal edge consists of a folded layer ('A' in the sketch; the fold is about 28 mm wide), which is the outermost surface of the cover on the other side, under which another, but smaller, folded layer is situated ('B' in the drawing; this is about 13 mm wide). On the corner, the folded area from the vertical edge ('C'



DB 1510. Obverse and reverse



DB 2027. Obverse and reverse

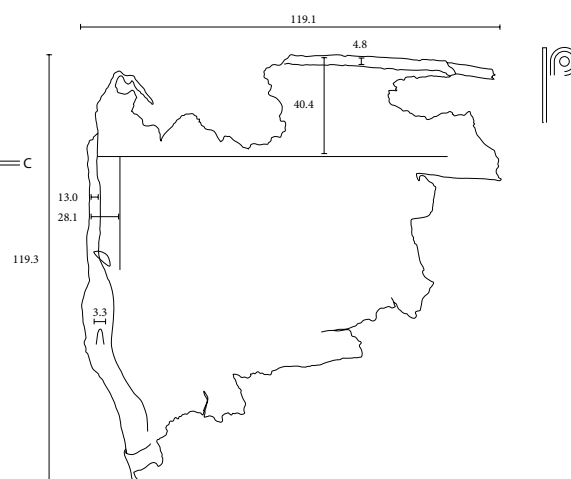
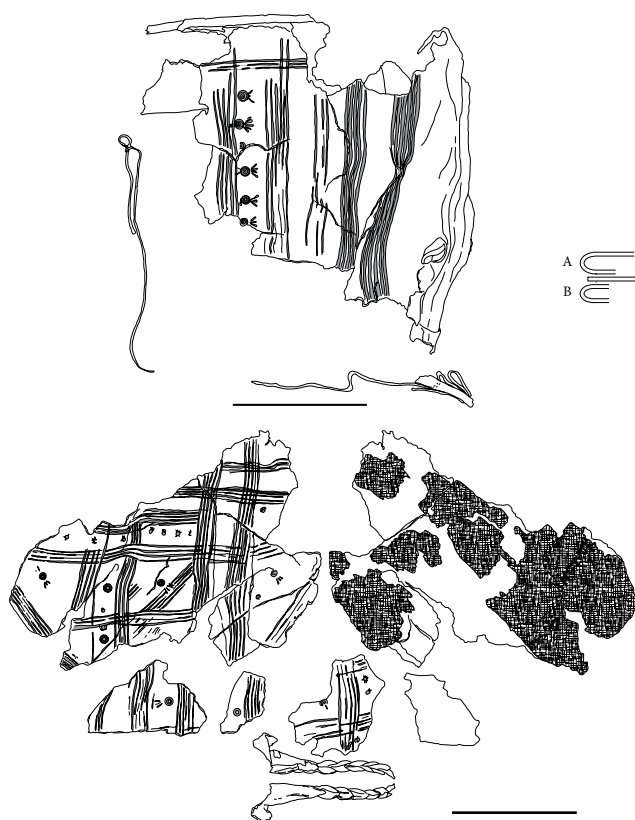
in the sketch; about 40 mm wide) runs over the small folded horizontal edge and the larger folded, horizontal edge. The vertical edge has a thin rod included. The exact construction cannot be determined, but leather is covering the rod on all sides. The rod as well as its leather covering seems independent of the rest, but there are no stitches: it might be glued to the cover proper. The outer side has impressed decoration. The sequence is: a set of six horizontal, parallel lines; about 10 mm

below is a second set, consisting of five horizontal, parallel lines; barely visible parts of a set of four horizontal, parallel lines at about 10 mm below; 10 mm below this is another set of six irregular, horizontal, parallel lines (it might have been intended to make five, but most likely something went wrong here as two lines are very close together and seem to merge into one another); a band of about 10 mm width contains stamped circles from which 'petals' extend at the top and bottom (arrow in the text figure; from here on referred to as 'rosettes'; note that most likely these differ from rosettes proper in the fact that the petals do not extend around the entire central circle, cf. for example DB 2196, Cat. No. 175) and finally a set of five horizontal, parallel lines. Towards the edge with wood core mentioned above, roughly 10 mm from the edge proper, is a set of three vertical, parallel lines that cross the horizontal lines at right angles (the latter run to the edge itself).

- (b1) Irregularly-shaped fragment, which shows a rectangular and square area that are made of sets of impressed lines (five vertical and apparently four horizontal, parallel lines). To the left and right sets of impressed lines are visible too: at least a set of five or six parallel, vertical lines, crossed at three

points by sets of horizontal lines. The set of lines that make up one of the long sides of the rectangle does not continue to the second vertical set of lines (dashed arrow); the other set that forms the long side of the rectangle does. The rectangular area has several 'rosettes'; the square has at least one. More rosettes can be found in the areas immediately next to the rectangle and square as well as on the other side.

- (b2) Small triangular fragment with impressed line decoration, consisting of sets of three and five parallel lines. It fits with fragment A (cf. text figure 26B).
- (b3) Roughly triangular fragment with impressed decoration (remnants of two sets of six lines and one of three lines(?)) and one 'rosette'.
- (b4) Irregularly-shaped fragment with impressed decoration: two sets of five (one set only shows the remnants of four because the fragment has broken off) parallel lines that are crossed at right angles by a set of five parallel lines. In several spots, remnants of 'rosettes'.
- (b5) Irregularly-shaped, featureless fragment.
- (b6) Irregularly-shaped fragment with impressed decoration: a set of five (possibly six) parallel lines and one 'rosette'(?).
- (b7) Fragment that is made in the slit-and-pull technique (text figure 8) with two differently-coloured leather strips: red and dark brown.



▲ Sketch, showing measurements and edge construction. Description is based on orientation of the text figure.

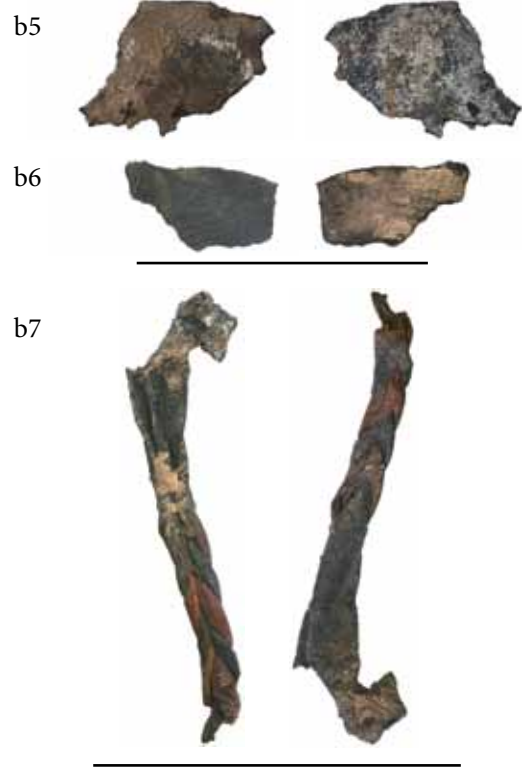
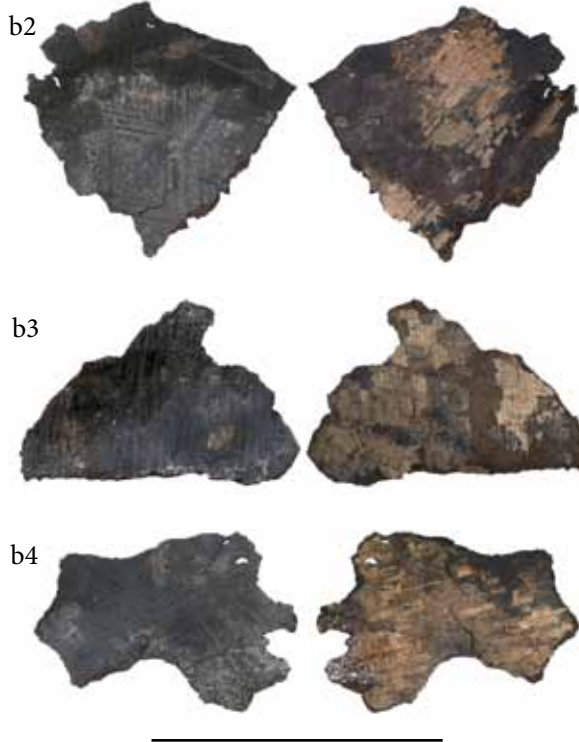
◀ DB 989a & b respectively. Drawing, see text figures 26A & B.



DB 989a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 989b1. Obverse and reverse. Note the text in the left lower corner of the reverse. See text figure 26B.



DB 989b1-7. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1614
150	Measurements	30.1 x 35.0; t: 1.0
	Colour	Grey-brown grain surface, brown flesh surface

Description

Small fragment with horizontal and vertical impressed line decoration: a set of three parallel, horizontal lines is followed, at a fair distance, by a set of two parallel, horizontal lines. On the side, these are crossed by a set of three vertical, parallel lines and, next to it, by another set, of which two vertical parallel lines are still visible. At the top of the fragment, the edge shows several cuts, one of which is a slit (the others probably were too but since the fragment broke off, they appear now as cuts).



DB 1614. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3349
151	Measurements	40.5 x 49.8; t: 1.4
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Small fragment with remnants of impressed line decoration (three lines).



DB 3349. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3751
152	Measurements	32.6 x 41.4; t: 2.0
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Roughly rectangular fragment with one rounded corner. A row of stitch holes runs slightly diagonally across the fragment's length.



DB 3751. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3786c
153	Group	DB 3786a-e
	Measurements	26.9 x 34.9; t: 1.5
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 59, 103, 253, 366
	Description	Roughly rectangular scrap, with, just visible, two parallel impressed lines on one surface.



DB 3786c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3768
154	Measurements	25.9 x 34.5; t: 1.7
	Colour	Brown
	Description	The surface is much worn, probably by continuous handling. The fragment has a set of four impressed, parallel lines.



DB 3768. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3756c
155	Group	DB 3756a-d
	Measurements	28.7 x 39.8; t: 1.2
	Colour	Greyish black
	Remarks	See also Cat. Nos. 229, 368
	Description	Triangular fragment with horizontal and vertical line impression, resulting in a checkerboard pattern (the squares are about 5 x 5 mm).

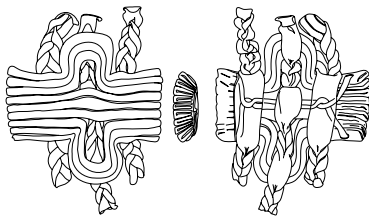


DB 3756c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3788
156	Measurements	50.3 x 66.4; t: 1.4
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	Papyrus adheres to one surface
	Description	Roughly triangular fragment with an incised line, at one side of which are irregularly-shaped slits that might be stitch holes.



DB 3788. Obverse and reverse.



DB 782. Drawing, see text figure 24.



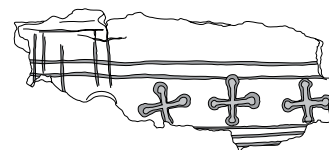
DB 782. Obverse and reverse.



DB 975. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 782
157	Object	Element associated with books
	Measurements	28.5 x 36.7 x 5.4
	Colour	Red, brown
	Description	Cross that is made of 3 x 3 lengthwise folded strips of leather; the outer three strips, on both sides, make a distinct curve. These protruding parts thus make up the vertical beams of the cross. The strips are secured at right angles with slit-and-pull strings. One of the two strips from which these slit-and-pull strings are made, go through the lengthwise-folded leather whereas the other goes over it, to be joined afterwards. Most likely it was attached with a strip of leather, string or string of beads to the book binding, serving as book-marker.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 975
158	Measurements	16.9 - 34.1 x 85.3; t: 2.4
	Colour	Greyish black grain surface (the visible, decorated surface); brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See text figure 25
	Description	Roughly rectangular fragment with impressed line decoration and crosses. Two horizontal, parallel lines are followed by a band (about 14-15 mm



DB 975. Drawing, see text figure 25.

high) of three crosses (12.8 x 12.8 mm), which in its turn is bordered by a set of three horizontal, parallel lines. To the left are five vertical, roughly parallel impressed lines that cross the horizontal ones at right angles. The spacing of the vertical lines varies.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3797a, b
159	Measurements	(a) 33.0 - 63.3 x 25.1 - 66.7; t: 1.2; (b) 8.6 - 36.4 x 38.8 - 95.4; t folded: 2.2
	Colour	(a) Greyish black grain surface (decorated surface), brown flesh surface; (b) Brown
	Description	(a) Roughly L-shaped fragment with impressed decoration. A set of two horizontal, parallel lines are, on the right side, crossed by a set of

four vertical lines. This latter set makes a 90° angle twice, due to which a square is created of about 20 x 20 mm. Outside this square is a band (about 10 mm wide) with impressed rosettes (about 3 mm in diameter). This band is bordered by a set of three vertical, parallel lines, which start at the lowest of the set of two horizontal lines, but do not cross them. At the bottom of the fragment are parts visible of three horizontal, parallel lines; it is not certain, however, if these make a square with the set of vertical lines, as the fragment is not preserved at the possible junction.

(b) Lengthwise-folded fragment. The presence of impressed line decoration can be observed, but the bad condition of the fragment prohibits a detailed description.



DB 3797a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3797b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3783a
160	Group	DB 3783a-c
	Measurements	12.6 - 39.0 x 90.0; t: 2.5
	Colour	Grey grain surface (surface with decoration); brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 234, 379. Scraps of papyrus adhere to the flesh surface

Description

The fragment has five, poorly visible, impressed circles (about 1.3 mm in diameter). Possibly, there is more decoration but the bad condition prohibits identification.




DB 3783a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No. 161	Find No.	DB 3765b	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 386
	Group	DB 3765a, b	Description	
	Measurements	48.0 x 59.8; t: 0.8	Scrap, showing a set of four parallel, impressed lines.	
	Colour	Greyish black grain surface (is decorated surface); brown flesh surface		



DB 3765b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No. 162	Find No.	DB 3782b, c	
	Group	DB 3782a-f	
	Measurements	(b) 22.5 x 31.9 x 68.0; t total: 11.4; (c) 6.5 - 15.5 x 55.0	
	Colour	(b) Brown; (c) Black grain surface (decorated surface); brown flesh surface	
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 388	
	Description	<p>(b) Corner piece that includes several layers of papyrus. One part of the layer is cut in and folded around the edge.</p> <p>(c) Irregularly-shaped fragment with barely visible remnants of impressed line decoration on one surface.</p>	

DB 3782b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3782c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2826
163	Measurements	200.0 x 230.0; t: 0.9
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	Stored in the SCA Magazine, Luxor
	Description	

Big piece of book cover, showing red and black painted decoration. On one side there is a damaged band (average width about 3.5 mm) in the shape of an upside down 'U'. Within this, about 75 mm wide area, are three triangles, placed seemingly at random. These triangles are also visible because of the damaged surface of the leather. The damage might have been caused by a chemical reaction between the paint and the leather (or curing/tanning chemicals). On the opposite edge is decoration(?) in red; one motif is recognisable and vaguely resembles the shape of a question-mark.



DB 2709a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2709a, b
164	Measurements	(a) 18.7 - 29.3 x 103.6; t: 1.8; (b) 24.6 x 47.3; t: 1.6
	Colour	Black grain surface (decorated surface); brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Stored in the SCA Magazine, Luxor. Papyrus remnants adhere to the flesh side of the leather

Description

- (a) Roughly rectangular fragment showing on the grain surface a set of three vertical, parallel impressed lines, next to which is, at a fair distance (about 8 mm), another single vertical impressed line.
- (b) Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing some vaguely impressed line decoration, which might be comparable to (a).



DB 2709b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3439
165	Measurements	28.6 - 36.5 x 58.2; t including papyrus: 3.4
	Colour	Grey brown grain surface; brown flesh surface



DB 2826. Obverse and reverse. Note the painted decoration.

Remarks Papyrus remnants on the flesh side. Cf. DB 985 (Cat. No. 126)

Description

Decorated fragment, showing two parallel, impressed, horizontal lines, followed at a fair distance

(about 5-6 mm) by one horizontal, impressed line. Below this line is a band of decoration: short (7-8 mm) near-vertical cuts are made at a regular distance, through which a strip of leather is woven.



DB 3439. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.
166

Find No. DB 3736b
Group DB 3736a-c
Measurements 23.1 x 26.3; t: 1.4
Colour Greyish brown
Remarks See also Cat. No. 235, 398

Description

Decorated fragment, showing on one surface a set of two parallel, horizontal impressed lines, crossing a set of two parallel, vertical impressed lines.



DB 3736b. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No.
167

Find No. DB 3732
Measurements 17.5 x 26.6; t: 1.2 & 31.1 - 37.7 x 49.6; t: 1.4
Colour Greyish black grain surface (= decorated surface), brown flesh surface

Description

Two pieces that fit together, with vaguely impressed line decoration that form a rectangle. One of the long sides consists of two parallel lines.



DB 3732. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.
168

Find No. DB 1585
Measurements l: 66.5; w (thickness back): 7.9; h: 10.9; t leather: 1.7
Colour Greyish brown

Description

A strip of leather forms the back of several layers of papyrus. This is done in such a way that there is a true back (measurement 'w (thickness back)').

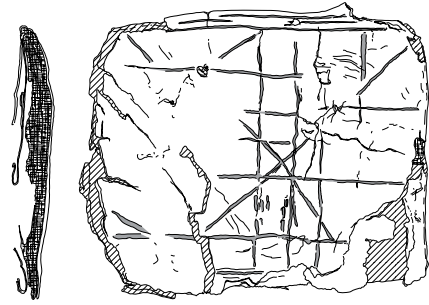


DB 1585. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 325a, b
169	Measurements	(a) 73.4 x 113.2; (b) 150.0 x 185.0; t: 10.4
	Colour	(a) Greyish brown; (b) Black grain surface (decorated); brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See text figure 23

Description

- (a) Fragments of leather with papyrus. No features.
- (b) The leather is decorated with single impressed lines, running horizontally, vertically and diagonally. The edges are folded over the papyrus; in doing so, one fold overlaps the other at right angles to it. The width of these folds varies from 52.8 to 54.0 mm. Within the fold of this layer, the edges are reinforced with a strip of leather that is folded over the edge of the papyrus and



DB 325b. Drawing, see text figure 23 and photograph on the next page.

thus sandwiched between it and the outer sheet of leather. On one corner is a leather thong, which penetrates all layers and emerges on the obverse side.



DB 325a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3422
170	Measurements	39.4 x 58.2; t: 2.4
	Colour	Black obverse, brown reverse
	Remarks	Scraps of papyrus still attached to the reverse

Description

Small fragment of heavily decorated book cover. The motif consists of a smaller square of three parallel

impressed lines, surrounded by a bigger square of three parallel impressed lines. The centre of the inner square has an impressed motif too, but it is too badly preserved to be sure what kind of motif. The area between the two squares is filled with circular impressions, which are better described as 'incised' (see part I). To the right of the described squares the decoration continues, probably with the same motifs.



DB 325b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3422. Obverse and reverse.

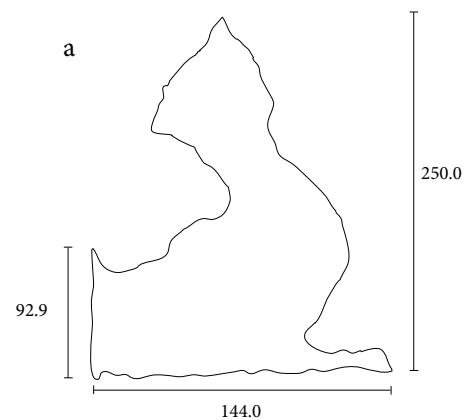
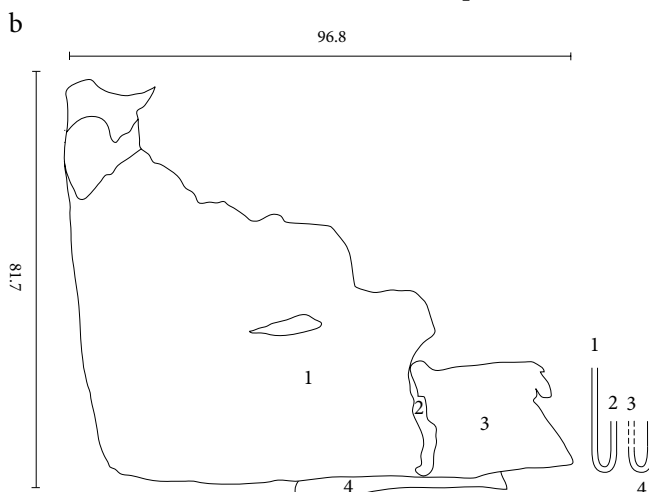
Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2676a-d
171	Measurements	(a) 92.9 - 250 x 70.7 - 144.0; t leather: 1.5; slits: 1.9 x 10.7 / 4.4 x 14.6 / 4.8 x 17.0 and 12.7 x 13.2; (b) 81.7 x 96.8; slit: 3.6 x 13.4; (c) 11.0 x 23.5 x 72.0; t edge: 5.4; t leather: 1.4; (d) Varies from 7.6 x 21.7 to 20.5 x 46.2. Piece of slit-and-pull string: l: 36.3; d: 3.2 x 3.5
	Colour	Brown to greyish brown
	Remarks	Papyrus adheres to the fragments. See text figure 17

Description

- (a) Large piece of decorated book cover leather, including a corner around which the leather is simply folded over. On the reverse there are short pieces of leather strips sticking out of the folded edge, but their function could not be determined. The bottom and side of the obverse are decorated with sets of parallel impressed lines (bottom: six, five, two and four; side: four, one, four). Within these lines are squares that

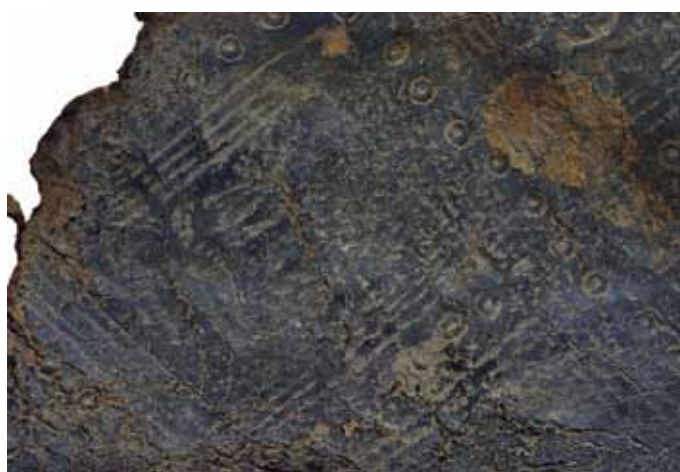
are made with four parallel impressed lines. The area between the two squares is decorated with circular impressed motifs. Possibly the centre of the smallest squares contain impressed decoration too, but it could not be established what motif. Might belong to DB 322 (Cat. No. 174). Note the four big slits.

- (b) Corner piece, showing sets of parallel impressed lines, the combination of which (four, one, four) equals the combination as described for the side of (a). The fragment has a comparable slit to those seen in (a). It seems, therefore, likely that (a) and (b) belonged to the same cover originally. Here too, the leather is simply folded over the edge. One element at the 'top' edge is folded, but it is not clear if the two layers were connected originally (dashed line in sketch);
- (c) Triangular fragment, the edge of which is folded over.
- (d) Eight scraps of leather, two papyrus scraps, a grass zS₂ string and a fragment of leather slit-and-pull string.



Sketch of DB 2676a & b showing measurements and edge construction.

a

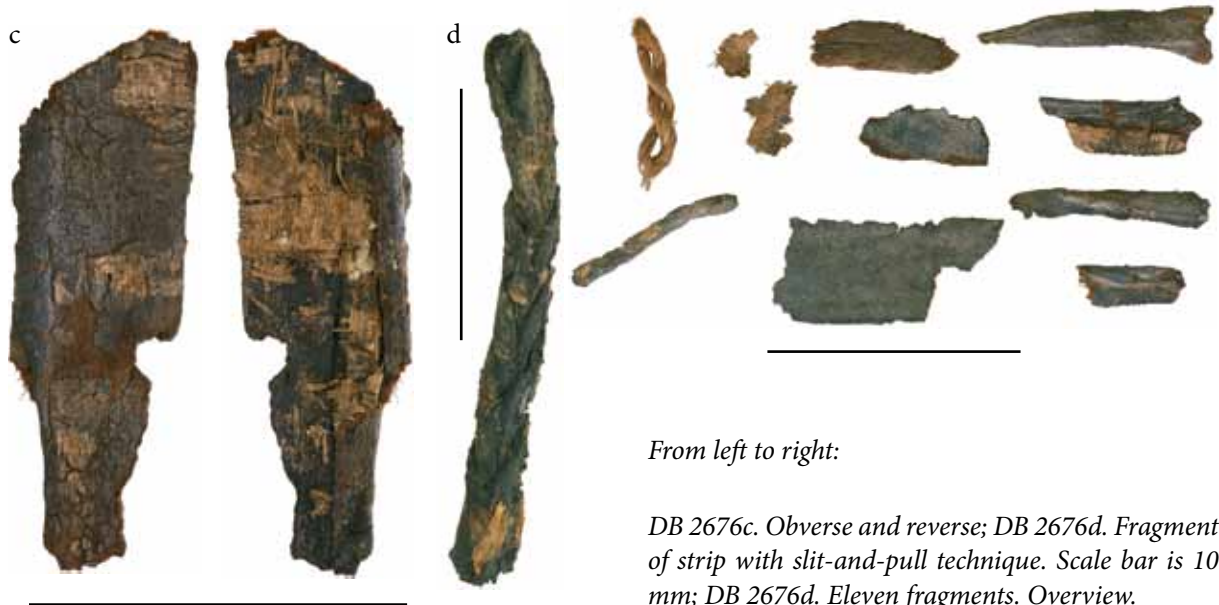


▲ DB 2676a. Detail of obverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

▲ DB 2676a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2676b. Obverse and reverse.



From left to right:

DB 2676c. Obverse and reverse; DB 2676d. Fragment of strip with slit-and-pull technique. Scale bar is 10 mm; DB 2676d. Eleven fragments. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1715
172	Measurements	87.8 x 82.6 x 106.3; t: 0.9
	Colour	Greyish black obverse; brown reverse. Papyrus adheres to the reverse
	Remarks	Apparently part of DB 322 (Cat. No. 174), but by time of study, nothing could be noted to support this suggestion. See text figure 22

Description

Triangular fragment with impressed line and circle decoration. The bottom edge (orientation as seen in text figure 22) has a set of six parallel lines, followed at a fair distance by a second set of six lines. Above this are diagonal sets of lines, forming squares. One set consists of a set of four and a set of five lines that are separated by a band with circular motifs. The squares too, contain impressed motifs: one is a set of two circles but in the other partially preserved square, the motif could not be identified. Note that the reverse shows the negative of the impressed lines, but not the negative of the circle decoration.

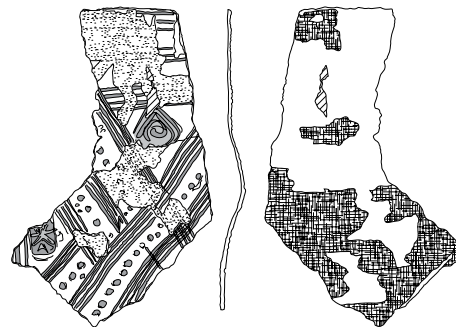


DB 1715. Obverse and reverse

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1716
173	Measurements	29.9 - 34.4 x 97.0; t: 2.4 (incl. adhering papyrus)
	Colour	Greyish black obverse; brown reverse. Papyrus adheres to reverse
	Remarks	See text figure 29

Description

Roughly L-shaped fragment of which the topmost layer of the obverse is damaged. Still visible, however, is the edge with remnants of two sets of three impressed, parallel lines that are separated from each other. Below this is a set of four impressed, parallel lines, but this set is not part of the edge decoration but of the body. Several sets of four impressed, parallel lines create squares and rectangles, which are filled with impressed circle decoration. Two of these compartments show other motifs: one at the top has an impressed spiral-like motif in diamond-shape. A compartment to the left has an impressed star in a rectangle, but is incomplete because the fragment broke off. Note that the line decoration sometimes continues over each other (double arrow in text figure 29) and sometimes falls short of the set of lines with the opposite orientation (arrows in text figure 29).



DB 1716. Drawing, see text figure 29.

Find No.	DB 322
Measurements	200 x 290
Colour	Greyish black obverse; brown reverse
Remarks	Apparently DB 1715 (Cat. No. 172) belongs to this piece, but by time of study by the author, nothing could be noted to support this suggestion. See text figure 22

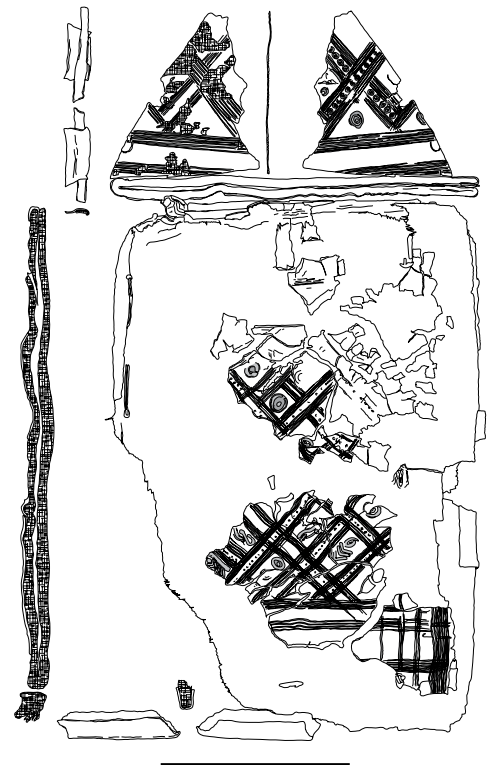
Cat. No.
174



DB 1716. Reverse and obverse.

Description

Large, rectangular and multi-layered piece of papyrus with badly fragmented leather covering. The reverse has not been studied as the object proved too fragile; it needs consolidation first. Despite the fragmented state, the impressed decoration can still be seen. It consists of diagonal sets of lines (usually four) but on one corner, the decoration close to the edge consists of a set of possibly eight lines, followed at a fair distance by two sets of three lines and, finally one(?) line. At right angles to these, possibly also following the edge, is a set of six lines; it is uncertain if this set was followed by others, as the leather is incomplete. Within the edge-decoration is a design of diagonal sets of lines (usually four) at right angles to each other. In the thus-obtained square and rectangular compartments are impressed circles but also other, difficult-to-distinguish motifs. Note the remnants of z-spun stitches of flax(?) as well as the slits (cf. DB 2676a, Cat. No. 171).

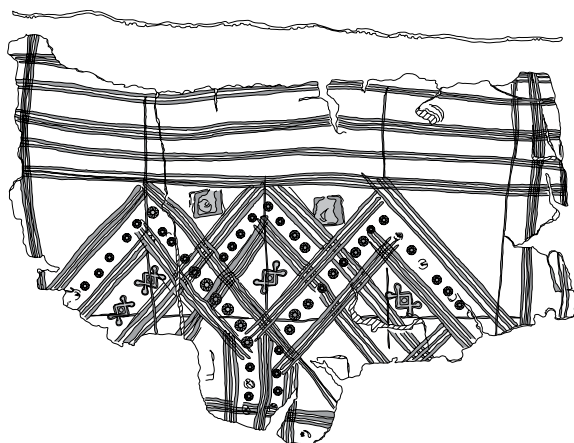


DB 322. Drawing, see text figure 22. The triangle at the top (seen here in obverse and reverse) is 1715 (Cat. No. 172).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2196
175	Measurements	60.0 - 120.0 x 145.0 - 198.0; t: 1.1
	Colour	Greyish to whitish black
	Remarks	See text figure 35



DB 322. Top: main part. Bottom: fragile part that mainly consists of papyrus. Obverse views.



DB 2196. Drawing, see text figure 35.

Description

Large, irregularly-shaped piece. The obverse is elaborately decorated with impressed motifs. The top edge has, parallel to it, five sets of lines, consisting of alternating sets of three and two lines. The edges on the sides have comparable decoration but both sides are broken off and it is, as with the top edge, uncertain how many sets of impressed lines there would have been originally. Inside these edge-decorations are sets of three parallel, diagonal running lines at right angles. The thus-created squares and rectangles are filled with impressed rosettes, two joining crosses with a circle in between, and an unidentifiable motif with square edges. Note that usually the diagonal lines run up to the edge-decoration, but in one case runs over it (arrow). In the lower, centre part, a change in orientation of the decoration occurs: here, three sets of three lines run vertical, with one set of three horizontal lines still visible.

Cat. No.
176

<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3801
<i>Measurements</i>	(a) 46.2 x 51.4; (b) 20.1 - 34.7 x 7.8 - 38.4; (c) 31.2 x 36.9; (d) 22.0 x 24.8; (e) 23.5. x 37.0; (f) 24.6 x 45.6; (g) 16.5 x 21.1; (h) 16.3 x 16.4; (i) 41.1 x 46.3; (j) 24.9 x 27.3; (k) 20.4 x 34.5;

(l) 23.1 x 35.9;
(m) 12.9 x 19.4 x 7.8;
(n) 17.5 x 22.9 x 6.1;
(o) 14.5 x 16.2;
(p) 12.2 x 16.1

Colour

Brown

Description

Small fragments with incised decoration at the obverse.

- (a) Roughly triangular fragment. The decoration on the obverse consists of straight and curved lines, the exact pattern of which is not clear.
- (b) Irregularly-shaped fragment with, as (a), straight and curved line decoration, the pattern of which is indeterminable.
- (c) Irregularly-shaped, decorated as (a) & (b).
- (d) Nearly square fragment with an accidental hole in the centre. Decoration with straight lines at right angles.
- (e) Irregularly-shaped fragment with, at one corner, incised straight lines at right angles.
- (f) Irregularly-shaped with decoration as (a)-(c).
- (g) Small, roughly triangular fragment. The obverse has grooves but it is uncertain that these are incised decoration as seen in the previous fragments.
- (h) Roughly triangular fragment with horizontal, straight lines.
- (i) Roughly triangular fragment with straight, horizontal and vertical lines, forming, partially, a checkerboard pattern
- (j) Nearly square fragment, decorated as (i).
- (k) Irregularly-shaped, crumpled fragment without decoration.
- (l) Irregularly-shaped fragment with decoration as (a)-(c) and (f).
- (m) Small, undecorated fragment, consisting of two layers that are secured with a leather thong running stitch (short-long spaced).
- (n) Nearly square fragment with remnants of leather thong running stitches. There is nothing left of the second layer.
- (o) Triangular fragment with horizontal, straight lines.
- (p) Irregularly-shaped fragment with a leather thong running stitch. The reverse shows a small scrap of the second layer.



DB 2196. Obverse. The limited time available in the magazine prohibited detailed photography.



DB 3801a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3801b. Reverse and obverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3801c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3801d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3801e. Reverse and obverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Book Covers



DB 3801f. Reverse and obverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3801g. Reverse and obverse. It is unclear if the grooves at the obverse are decoration. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3801h. Reverse and obverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3801i. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3801j. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Book Covers



DB 3801k. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3801l. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3801m. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3801n. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3801o. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3801p. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Table of featureless scraps of book covers

Find No.	Measurements	Remarks
DB 2713	6.5 x 13.6; t: 4.2	Remnants of papyrus
DB 2729	35.4 x 45.2; t: 1.7	Remnants of papyrus
DB 2762	4.9 - 12.6 x 47.9; t: 3.0	Remnants of papyrus
DB 2711	19.9 x 27.6; t: 1.8	Remnants of papyrus
DB 2752	16.1 x 79.2; t: 1.0	Remnants of papyrus
DB 1122	26.5 x 35.3; t: 1.6	Remnants of papyrus
DB 1687	16.9 x 20.5; t: 1.7	Remnants of papyrus
DB 1253 (2x)	34.8 x 36.2; t: 1.7 39.1 x 25.1; t: 1.1	Remnants of papyrus. Brown
DB 1274	22.8 x 45.7; t: 6.6 (folded edge) 54.6 - 56.2 x 100.2; t: 2.1	Remnants of papyrus
DB 1309	19.9 x 23.7; t: 1.4 & 37.4 x 49.2; t: 2.5	Remnants of papyrus
DB 891	29.8 x 31.4; t: 1.2	Remnants of papyrus
DB 2479	51.8-31.4 x 33.5 x 70.3; t folded: 4.1 21.1 x 36.2; t folded: 3.7	-
DB 1137a	27.5 x 27.8; t: 2.9	Remnants of papyrus. Part of group DB 1137a, b (see also Cat. No. 248).
DB 960	32.3 x 64.6; t: 0.8	Brown line decoration(?)
DB 953	11.1 - 16.3 x 55.2; t: 1.2	Remnants of papyrus
DB 1825	56.2 x 87.5 x 17.2; t: 1.0	Remnants of papyrus
DB 2204	29.5 x 68.2; t: 3.2	Seems charred
DB 3138	17.6 - 30.0 x 46.2; t: 1.5	Much worn
DB 2985	27.9 - 32.1 x 142.0; t: 1.6	Overlapping thicknesses: probably glued. Remnants of papyrus
DB 3181	51.5 x 131.8; t: 1.2	Small slit close to one of the long edges
DB 3318	52.2 x 65.5; t: 2.5	One intact edge. Remnants of papyrus
DB 1231 (2x)	20.2 x 29.1; t: 2.0 (including papyrus scraps) 30.8 x 60.2; t: 1.0	Remnants of papyrus
DB 781 (2x)	18.2 - 33.9 x 71.4; t (including papyrus): 3.0; t leather: 1.4	Remnants of papyrus
DB 1210	25.5 x 27.2; t: 1.4	Remnants of papyrus
DB 946	14.7 - 21.1 x 38.8; t total: 3.5	Remnants of papyrus
DB 3770a	21.5 - 36.7 x 82.0; t: 1.2	Part of group DB 3770a, b (see also Cat. No. 362)
DB 3766	54.0 - 57.2 x 52.6 - 1.9; t: 1.0	-
DB 3798 (2x)	23.2 x 37.3; t: 1.6 & 26.9 x 33.2; t: 1.4	-
DB 995 (12x)	Varies: 15.8 x 33.5 to 52.8 x 61.5; t: 1.2	Remnants of papyrus adhere to most. Some show impressed decoration.
DB 3748	26.2 x 77.2; t: 1.0	Remnants of papyrus
DB 3733b	113.9 - 32.3 x 135.7; t total: 1.2	Part of group DB 3733a-h (see also below and Cat. No. 194, 237, 400)
DB 3733c	16.7 - 25.5 x 65.4; t total: 2.7	Remnants of papyrus. Part of group DB 3733a-h (see also above and Cat. No. 194, 237, 400)

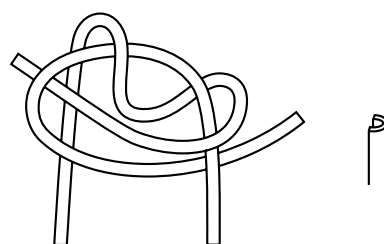
FASTENINGS

(CAT. NOS. 177-178)

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2100b
177	Group	DB 2100a-c
	Object	Toggle(?)
	Measurements	w maximal: 20.0; l: 27.6; w strip: 2.8
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 128, 245. Cf. DB 3790c (Cat. No. 231) and DB 3777 (Cat. No. 232)

Description

Lengthwise-folded strip, turned into a wide construction. Items with a comparable shape, albeit constructed differently, are known as toggles for fastening shoes (and clothes?). The difference of this number with the other comparable finds from Deir el-Bachit (see remarks) is that this construction really seems to be locked, whereas the others might not be locked, hence the difference in classification.

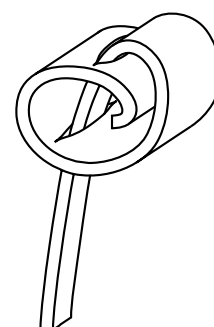


DB 2100b. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3712a
178	Group	DB 3712a-d
	Object	Toggle
	Measurements	w strip: 4.6; t strip: 1.5; l: 170.0. Toggle: 7.9 x 10.2
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 222

Description

Narrow, thin strip, ending in a toggle.



DB 3712a. Narrow strip with toggle.

BELTS, STRAPS, CORDAGE AND RELATED (CAT. NOS. 179-240)

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2712
179	<i>Object</i>	Knot
	<i>Measurements</i>	w strip: 7.1; l: 55; t: 2.2
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown
	<i>Description</i>	Reef knot (text figure 7C) made of two narrow strips of leather.



DB 2712.
Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3033b
180	<i>Group</i>	DB 3033a, b
	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 4.9; l: 85 (coiled); t: 1.6
	<i>Colour</i>	Dark brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 262
	<i>Description</i>	Strip of leather that ends in a loop. The loop is made by pulling the end of the strip through a slit in the opposite end.



DB 3033b. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3013b
181	<i>Group</i>	DB 3013a-c
	<i>Object</i>	Belt(?)
	<i>Measurements</i>	32.3 x 33.3; t: 2.7
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish to dark brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 266. See text figure 21

Description
Nearly square fragment of thick leather. One surface shows cut out (more gouched) decoration in 11 lines lengthwise and, on each edge, the same motif at right angles.



DB 3013b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2071
182	<i>Object</i>	Belt
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 34.0; l: 37.5; t: 3.0
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown

Description
Roughly square, thick fragment with impressed (or incised?) decoration on one surface (grain side). The decoration consists of a band of zigzag motifs



DB 2071. Reverse and obverse.

that are placed lengthwise with immediately under it a horizontal band of 'x' motifs. These are poorly preserved, but two complete ones can clearly be distinguished. Under this band, at right angles (*i.e.* lengthwise under each other) are two rows of 'x' motifs. These are situated slightly inwards from the edges with a slightly larger space separating them.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1629c
183	<i>Group</i>	DB 1629a-d
	<i>Object</i>	Belt(?)
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 6.4; l: 69.9; t: 1.4; t attachment: 2.8
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 76, 273

Description

Two pieces that are secured with leather thong running stitches along the perimeter of the overlap. The two fragments face each other with the opposite surfaces: one shows the grain side whereas the other shows the flesh side. The smallest part tapers. Both have finished long edges, suggesting it is part of a belt or comparable object.



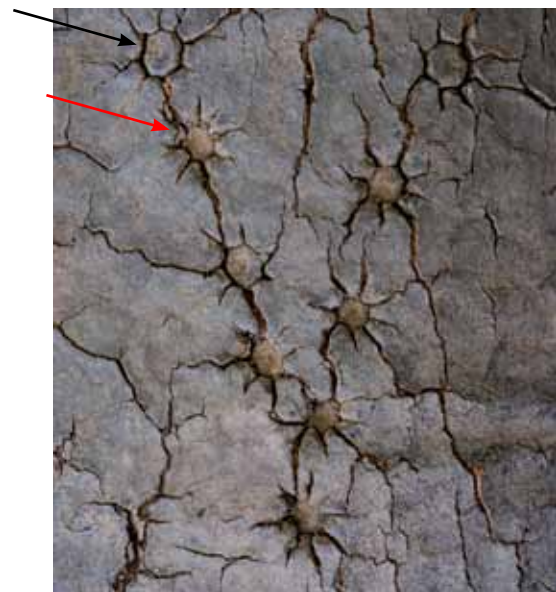
DB 1629c. Reverse and obverse.



Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 895b
184	<i>Group</i>	DB 895a, b
	<i>Object</i>	Belt
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 47.1; l: 34.4; t: 2.8
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 201. Cf. DB 1200 (Cat. No. 185)

Description

Rectangular fragment of fairly thick, sturdy leather. The width of the fragment is intact; the short ends are torn off. One surface shows an array of two times six impressed and cut out circles, which are aligned in a V-shape (diameters between 1 and 2 mm). The decoration can be divided in two 'types': one of which the inner part is either cut out (red arrow) and those which still have a 'core' (black arrow). These cores are different from those seen in other decorated fragments: here they are closed, whereas in others the cores are open as well (in other words, the motif is better described as a 'ring', see for example DB 1715, Cat. No. 172). Radiating from the motifs are short rays, but these seems due to crackling of the leather rather than manmade. However, most of the circles have eight of these rays and



DB 895b. Top: reverse and obverse. Bottom: detail of decoration. Scale bar bottom is 10 mm.

although the patterns of them are not entirely the same, the rays are perhaps too regular to be accidental. After pushing the hollow tool in the leather with great force (the edges of the motifs still show being pressed due to it), the inner part must have been removed separately or perhaps by a sideways, scraping movement of the tool.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1200
185	Object	Belt
	Measurements	w: 33.3; l: 187.0; t: 2.6
	Colour	Black obverse, grey brown reverse surface
	Remarks	Cf. DB 895b (Cat. No. 184)

Description

The belt was broken and repaired with coarse leather thong stitches. This repaired end also has 12 impressed motifs in a V-shape, which equals the ones described for DB 895b (Cat. No. 184). Here, however, two additional motifs are visible (arrows), which form the basis of a triangle with the V-shaped rows. Possibly, more of the motifs closed the base, but they are not visible due to the fact that the repair stitches have been sewn over them. Possibly, also DB 895b (Cat. No. 184) had the motifs arranged in a triangle, rather than in a 'V' but broke off at the point where the base of the triangle would have been. Possibly, the two belong to the same object.



DB 1200. Obverse and reverse.

► *DB 1200. Detail obverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.*

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1232a
186	Group	DB 1232a-c
	Object	Belt
	Measurements	w: 29.6; l: 145.0; t: 3.7
	Colour	Black obverse, dark grey brown reverse surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 304

Description

Piece of belt, which is broken at both short ends but of intact width. It contains three small holes. The intact edges have a rounded profile.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3100
187	Object	Belt(?)
	Measurements	w: 26.0; l: 107.8; t: 1.4
	Colour	Reddish brown. The colour reminds one of rawhide

Description

Fragment of belt(?), broken on both short ends but of intact width. The belt is repaired with coarse leather thong stitches lengthwise down the middle as well as along the perimeter of one edge.



DB 1232a. Obverse.



DB 3100. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1218a
188	Group	DB 1218a, b
	Object	Belt(?)
	Measurements	w: 17.8; l: 127.0; t: 1.8
	Colour	Dark brown to black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 311

Description

Fragment of narrow belt(?), broken on one short end but of intact width. No features.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2554
189	Object	Belt
	Measurements	w: 38.7; l: 85.6; t: 4.9
	Colour	Greyish black

Description

Rectangular piece of belt, which is broken on both short ends but of intact width. As for example DB 895b (Cat. No. 184), the fragment has impressed circles in V-shape. There are six visible. Note the rounded edges.



DB 1218a. Obverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2389
190	Object	Belt(?)
	Measurements	w: 31.0; l (including protruding stitches): 102.7; t: 3.8
	Colour	Greyish brown to black
	Remarks	See text figure 20

Description

Rectangular piece, broken on one short end but of intact width (although some parts of the edge are damaged). The intact end has two leather thongs, close to the long edges, which both make one and a half stitches. The ends of the thongs protrude from the edge. In between these stitches are two empty stitch holes but one shows the impression of the stitch, which is now lost (arrow); an additional stitch hole is situated between the long edge and



DB 2554. Reverse and obverse.

the leather thong stitch. The leather thong stitches are bordered by line impressions; below the stitches are two transverse lines, impressed. Again below, there are three horizontal rows of four impressed (stamped) motifs, consisting of a square in low relief, in which a '+' with a dot in each square, all of which is in high relief (one of these measures 4.7 x 3.8 mm). These three rows, the two top ones slightly diagonally but the lower one almost transverse relative to the length of the belt(?), are followed by two impressed transverse lines. The last decoration of this fragment consists of a deeply impressed line lengthwise from which starts, diagonally, impressed lines that ends in a dot (length of the intact one is about 12 mm, but there is quite some variation).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2393
191	Object	Belt
	Measurements	w: 30.2; l: 117.5; t: 3.0
	Colour	Brown obverse, black reverse

Description

Rectangular fragment that is broken on both short ends but of intact width. The reverse is distinctly black and shows three diagonal cuts, which do not penetrate through the entire thickness. The obverse is elaborately decorated with impressed (stamped) motifs. The decoration starts with three transverse rows of four deeply impressed rosettes (measuring about 3.4 x 4.6 mm): the centre is in high relief and the petals in low relief. Two transverse lines, 10 mm under each other, separate this decoration from the next one, which consists of three rows of three motifs consisting of a diamond in high relief, in the centre of which is a circle in high relief as well. From the top and bottom point of the diamond extends three lines in high relief: one outer line is directed slightly diagonally to the left, the other outer line to the right and the middle one is orientated lengthwise upwards and, at the other end of the motif, downwards. The motifs measure 5.2 x 15.7 mm. This panel of decoration is bordered by two lines (about 7 mm below each other) and followed by the next decoration panel. Although this panel is largely lost, a transverse row of diamonds is still visible, in the centre of which is a circle in high relief. At the top and bottom point of the diamond are two dots, one on both sides, in high relief. This decoration measures 4.3 x 8.3 mm.



DB 2389. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2389. Details of obverse (see also text figure 20). Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 2393. Obverse and reverse.

► DB 2393. Details of obverse (see also text figure 19). Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1717
192	Object	Strap
	Measurements	w belt: 28.9 - 36.3; w loop: 10.2; l: 295.0; t: 5.1; w tied strip: 3.9 - 8.1
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	One relatively thick strip of leather is folded on one side and secured to form a loop. The leather that forms the loop is distinctly narrower than the belt proper. The looped end is short and stitched to the longer, reverse side of the belt with at random leather thong stitches. Note that the loop itself is secured by means of a transverse strip of leather, the attachment of which could not be ascertained. Through the loops runs a narrow leather strip, which is knotted into two half knots (text figure 7A). Below this smaller part of the original(?) part of the belt, is

attached a thinner, but lengthwise-folded strip of leather that is secured at the point where it follows up the original(?) layer; slightly further away from the loop is a set of four empty stitch holes, but these do not penetrate the thicker layer. At the end that is opposite to the loop, a big repair patch is stitched onto the thick, original(?) layer with several leather thong stitches. This leather is substantially thinner than the other parts.



DB 1717. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3726b
193	Group	DB 3726a-c
	Object	Strap
	Measurements	w: 9.4; l: 9.8; t: 4.8
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 340
	Description	

Narrow strap with a slit lengthwise at one end. Both short ends are torn off but the width is intact. Note the leather thong stitches approximately halfway down its length.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3733e
194	Group	DB 3733a-h
	Object	Strap
	Measurements	w: 14.8; l: 43.8; t: 1.5
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 237, 400 and the book cover table on pp. 160



DB 3726b. Side view, reverse and obverse.

Description

Rectangular fragment of which one end has a flat triangular shape; the opposite short end is torn off. The width is intact. There are several holes close to the triangular end.



DB 3733e. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3754. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3743. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1103a. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Description

The end is folded with a hole through both layers (arrow) for the reception of the other end of the strip. Function unknown.

Cat. No.
195

Find No. DB 3754
Object Belt(?)
Measurements 24.5 x 30.0; t: 3.5
Colour Brown

Description

Nearly rectangular fragment with one intact edge. One surface is decorated with five circles. The edges of these circles are cut rather sharply, suggesting the decoration is cut, rather than impressed. One circle seems to have a stitch, but this is not certain due to the condition of the fragment.

Cat. No.
196

Find No. DB 3743
Object Belt
Measurements 15.9 - 21.2 x 106.3; t: 3.5
Colour Brown

Description

Rectangular fragment of intact width. Length-wise down the centre are three holes; one of the short edges broke off halfway through the fourth hole. Note the nicely cut long edges.

Cat. No.
197

Find No. DB 1103a
Group DB 1103a, b
Object Strips
Measurements l: 40.0; d: 3.8 - 7.4
Colour Dark brown to black
Remarks See also Cat. No. 82

Description

Two strips that are coiled lengthwise, both of which have a hole at one end. To this hole, a slightly thinner and darker narrow strip is knotted, resembling a mesh knot (*cf.* text figure 7D). Function unknown, but might be part of a sandal's strap complex.

Cat. No.
198

Find No. DB 1582
Object Strip
Measurements w: 6.3; l: 155.0; t: 1.2
Colour Brown



DB 1582. Obverse and reverse.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.
199 | Find No.
DB 853a |
| Group | DB 853a-c |
| Object | Braided strip |
| Measurements | w: 10.2; l: 27.7; t: 5.2 |
| Colour | Dark brown |
| Remarks | See also Cat. No. 14 |
| Description | Three strand braid in 'over one, under one' pattern. |



DB 853a. Overview.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.
200 | Find No.
DB 1719d |
| Group | DB 1719a-d |
| Object | Strip |
| Measurements | w: 18.3-22.7; l: 230.0; t: 2.3; l slit: 21.0 |
| Colour | Brown |
| Remarks | See also Cat. No. 96, 277 |
| Description | Long, narrow piece, terminating in a pointed end, which contains a slit that is orientated lengthwise. |



DB 1303 and 1719d respectively. Overview.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Cat. No.
201 | Find No.
DB 895a |
| Group | DB 895a, b |
| Object | Strip |
| Measurements | 21.8 x 37.7 x 52.4; t: 2.2 |
| Colour | Brown |
| Remarks | See also Cat. No. 184 |
| Description | Strip of leather with a slit lengthwise in one end, through which the strip itself is pulled, thus forming a hitch (text figure 7F). Might be part of a sandal's strap complex. |



DB 895a. Obverse and reverse.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.
202 | Find No.
DB 1303 |
| Object | String |
| Measurements | d: 4.0 / 10.7; l: 83.2 |
| Colour | Brown vegetable fibre. Black leather |
| Description | Palm leaf string, cabled in [S ₃]. Possibly, the string is a sZ ₂ [S ₃] string. The plies are wrapped with a leather strip, before they were cabled. Cf. DB 3008b (Cat. No. 219). |

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 987
203	Object	Strips
	Measurements	16.2 x 12.5 x 43.2
	Colour	Grey black
	Description	Two small strips hitched together (text figure 7F)



DB 987. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1621
204	Object	Strips
	Measurements	w: 12.3; total: 64.4 x 73.7
	Colour	Black grain side; brown flesh side
	Description	Strip of leather, which is split at one end and knotted into two half knots on top of each other (text figure 7A). This is a repair.



DB 1621. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1855b-d
205	Group	DB 1855a-d
	Object	strips
	Measurements	(b) w strip: 5.8 - 7.4; total: 20.3 x 17.5 x 39.0; (c) w: 4.5; l: 98.3; (d) w: 3.6; l: 140.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 22
	Description	(b) Lengthwise-coiled strip of leather. Possibly, it was coiled to store it for future use. (c) Strip, lengthwise-folded and terminating in an S-overhand knot (text figure 7B). (d) Fragment, folded lengthwise but terminating in a braided end ('over one, under one'). In order to braid it, the end is cut twice, resulting in three strips.



DB 1855a.
Obverse and side view.



DB 1855d. Detail. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 1855c & d. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 801i, j
206	Group	DB 801a-j
	Object	Strips and strings
	Measurements	(i) Varies from d: 3.0 - 4.1; l: 21.4 to d: 3.0 - 4.1; l: 80.0; (j) 12.6 x 14.9 x 24.8
	Colour	(i) Brown; (j) Grey
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 110, 135, 288
	Description	(i) Four fragments (not sub-numbered as they clearly belong together). The longest two fragments are S-twisted; the smallest is coiled lengthwise. The remaining fragment consists of two leather strips, knotted into a reef knot (text figure 7C) and secured with a 'figure-of-eight-knot' (Veldmeijer, 2006: 351). (j) Lengthwise-folded strip, knotted into an S- and Z- overhand knot (text figure 7B).



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1586
207	Object	Strip
	Measurements	w strip: 4.7; t strip: 3.1; l object: 59.2; knot: 12.5 x 13.1
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Narrow, rather thick strip to which is tied a thinner strip into a mesh knot (text figure 7D). This knot is secured with a hitch (text figure 7F).



▲ DB 801i. Obverse and side view.

◀ DB 801j. Overview.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1691c
208	Group	DB 1691a-c
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	12.5 x 23.2; w strip: 4.3
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 27, 290
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip that is split at one end, showing the beginning of an obstruction. Might be part of a sandal's strap complex.

DB 1586. Overview.



DB 1691c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3187
209	Object	Strip
	Measurements	d: 4.0 - 4.9; l: 120.0
	Colour	Greyish brown, black
	Description	Nearly square in diameter.



DB 3187. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3183
210	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w strip: 8.5; object: 49.0 x 61.9 x 20.4
	<i>Colour</i>	Reddish to greyish brown
	<i>Description</i>	Containing a reef knot (text figure 7C).



DB 3183. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2550
211	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 5.2; l: 54.4; t: 2.8
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Description</i>	The end shows a slit lengthwise. Likely it was used to attach another strip, securing it with a knot. Part of sandal's strap complex?



DB 2550. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2661
212	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 4.7; total: 46.0 x 46.5
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Description</i>	Narrow leather strip with several holes. Possibly, the length was once coiled into a shoe or sandal decoration (<i>cf.</i> for example DB 2153, Cat. No. 70). Note that this strip is not folded lengthwise.



DB 2661. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3182
213	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w strip: 5.5; t: 1.8; total: 19.2 x 20.9 x 27.8
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Description</i>	Featureless, narrow leather strip.



DB 3182. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1248
214	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 5.8 - 11.4; t: 1.6; total: 15.8 x 22.0 x 27.7
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown
	<i>Description</i>	Featureless, narrow leather strip.



DB 1248. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2911
215	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 5.2 - 7.3; l: 125.0; t: 1.2
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown

Description

Narrow strip, the end of which is knotted into a Z-overhand knot (text figure 7B).

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1647e, f
216	<i>Group</i>	DB 1647a-f
	<i>Object</i>	Strips
	<i>Measurements</i>	(e) w strip: 11.0 - 11.6; t strip: 0.8; total: 54.6 x 85.2; (f) w strip: 3.7 x 6.7; l: 37.8; t: 1.1
	<i>Colour</i>	(e) Redbrown, brown; (f) Greyish brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 48, 321

Description

(e) Strip, containing a reef knot together with another piece of strip (text figure 7C).

(f) Tapering, narrow strip tied into a reef knot (text figure 7C) together with a second small piece.



DB 2911. Overview.



DB 1647e. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1295b
217	<i>Group</i>	DB 1295a, b
	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	2.0 - 10.3 x 112.0; t: 2.2
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 325

Description

Piece of featureless, tapering strip.



DB 1647f. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1273a
218	<i>Group</i>	DB 1273a, b
	<i>Object</i>	Strip
	<i>Measurements</i>	w strip: 4.0 - 8.1; l total: 40.5; d total: 8.8 - 10.3
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 244

Description

Lengthwise-folded strip that is knotted into a Z- and S-overhand knot (text figure 7B).



DB 1295b. Overview.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3008b
219	<i>Group</i>	DB 3008a-e
	<i>Object</i>	String
	<i>Measurements</i>	d: 6.3; l: 220.0
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown fibre, greyish brown leather
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 335

Description

Palm fibre s_2 string clad S-wise with a leather strip. Cf. DB 1303 (Cat. No. 202).



DB 1273a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3008b. Overview.

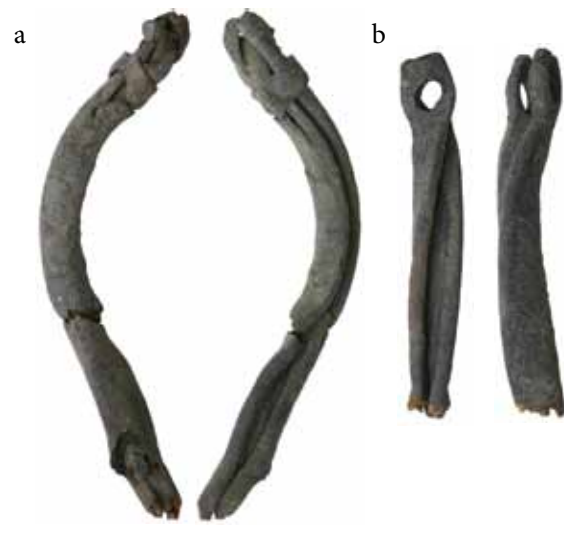
Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3727b
220	Group	DB 3727a, b
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	4.4 x 6.1 x 71.3
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 341
	Description	

Lengthwise-folded strip, with remnants of a slit in one of the terminal ends.



DB 3727b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3702a, b
221	Object	Strips
	Measurements	(a) 4.7 x 6.0 x 67.0; (b) 5.0 x 6.4 x 48.8
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	
	Two lengthwise-folded, narrow strips, both of which have a slit in one end that is orientated lengthwise. Fragment (a) has a narrow strip tied to the slit; although incomplete, the remnants suggest a mesh knot (text figure 7D). Parts of sandal's strap complex?	



DB 3702a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3712b-d
222	Group	DB 3712a-d
	Object	Strips
	Measurements	(b) w strip: 5.3; t strip: 1.2; l: 145.0; knot: 3.7 x 8.6 x 9.2; (c) d: 2.8-3.1; l: 90.0; (d) w strip: 4.5; t strip: 2.8; total: 42.1 x 63.8
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 178
	Description	
	(b) Narrow, thin strip that is knotted into an S-overhand knot (text figure 7B).	
	(c) Narrow, thin strip, with remnants of slit-and-pull technique in one end (text figure 8).	
	(d) Strip knotted into a half knot, thus creating a loop (text figure 7A).	

Find No.	DB 3718e
Group	DB 3718a-f
Object	Strips
Measurements	w strip: 4.4; l: 141.8; t leather: 1.1; knot: 11.7 x 22.4
Colour	Brown
Remarks	See also Cat. No. 349
Description	
Narrow, thin strip, to which is attached, in the middle, another strip, forming a mesh knot (text figure 7D).	

Cat. No.
223



DB 3712a, b & c. Overviews.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3723b
224	Group	DB 3723a, b
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	3.2 x 5.4 x 150.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 251
	Description	Narrow strip with a slit lengthwise in one terminal end.



DB 3718e. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3717b
225	Group	DB 3717a, b
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	w strip: 9.1; t strip: 3.1; l: 64.2; knot: 13.7 x 25.6
	Colour	Dark brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 351
	Description	Strip, turned into a hitch at one end (text figure 7F). The object to which it was hitched is not preserved.



DB 3723b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3704e
226	Group	DB 3704a-f
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	3.3 x 5.9 x 40.3
	Colour	Dark brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 55, 252, 354. There is another entry with this Find No. under 'Offcuts and Waste' because the fragments were not numbered separately

Description

Lengthwise-folded strip, with a slit that is orientated lengthwise in one terminal end. Part of sandal's strap complex?



DB 3717b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3704e. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3763a
227	Group	DB 3763a, b
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	w strip: 3.0 - 5.7; t strip: 1.8; l total: 131.8; knots: 9.9 x 12.5
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 365
	Description	Two narrow strips that are connected by means of a reef knot and secured with a half knot (text figure 7C and A respectively).



▲ DB 3763a. Obverse and reverse.

► DB 3757c. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3757c
228	Group	DB 3757a-c
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	d strip: 2.5 x 3.2; l: 162.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 77, 367
	Description	Narrow, lengthwise-folded strip, with at one end an S-overhand knot and in the other a Z-overhand knot, followed by a hitch (text figure 7B and F respectively).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3756d
229	Group	DB 3756a-d
	Object	Knot
	Measurements	6.0 x 9.3 x 15.3
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 155, 368
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip, which is knotted into a reef knot (text figure 7C).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3793
230	Object	Strip
	Measurements	4.4 x 7.6 x 38.3
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	The fragment, which is folded lengthwise, has, at one end, a slit-and-pull part (text figure 8). The opposite end has a slit that is orientated lengthwise. Part of sandal's strap complex?



DB 3756d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3793. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3790c
231	Group	DB 3790a-d
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	30.4 x 41.4; t: 6.4
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 57, 373. Cf. DB 2100b (Cat. No. 177) and DB 3777 (Cat. No. 232)

Description

Strip, folded in such a way as to form a small loop. The strip is folded lengthwise.



DB 3790c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3777
232	Object	Strip
	Measurements	4.9 x 20.3 x 58.1
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip, folded to form a loop originally (but now lost). Cf. DB 3790c (Cat. No. 231) and DB 2100b (Cat. No. 177).



DB 3777. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3775
233	Object	Strips
	Measurements	w strip: 2.4 - 5.6; t strip: 1.6; total: 36.3 x 55.5 x 13.0
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Two narrow strips are tied into a reef knot (text figure 7C).



DB 3775. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3783b
234	Group	DB 3783a-c
	Object	Strips
	Measurements	w strip: 3.1; t strip: 1.8; total: 20.7 x 23.2 x 4.7
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 160, 379
	Description	Two narrow strips are tied into a reef knot (text figure 7C).



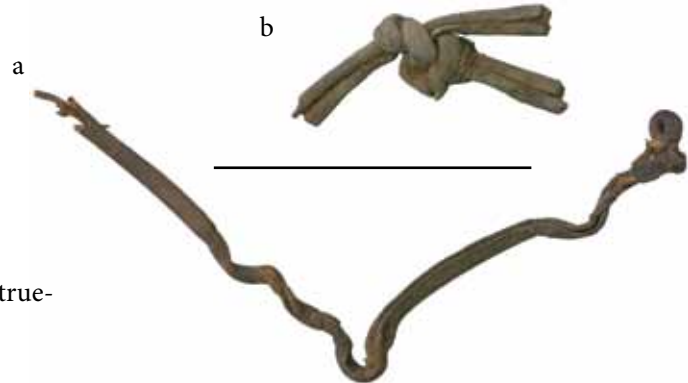
DB 3783b. Overview. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3736c
235	Group	DB 3736a-c
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	6.3 x 6.6 x 45.5
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 166, 398
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip, in one end of which is a large hole.



DB 3736c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3734a, b
236	Object	Strips
	Measurements	(a) 3.6 x 1.6 x 145.0; (b) 17.0 x 43.4 x 8.6
	Colour	Brown
	Description	(a) Lengthwise-folded strip. (b) Two lengthwise-folded strips, tied into a 'true-lovers-knot' (text figure 7E).



DB 3734a & b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3733f, g
237	Group	DB 3733a-h
	Object	Strips
	Measurements	(f) 7.8 x 8.3 x 67.2; (g) 22.5 x 41.4 x 1.4
	Colour	(f) Greyish brown; (g) Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 194, 400 and table book cover fragments on pp. 160.
	Description	(f) Lengthwise-folded strips of leather that are tied together with an undeterminable knot. (g) Strip of leather that is folded to form a loop.



DB 3733f. Obverse and reverse; DB 3733g: overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3742b
238	Group	DB 3742a, b
	Object	Strip
	Measurements	3.7 x 12.5 x 63.4
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 405
	Description	Lengthwise-folded strip (note that the strip in the knot is not folded) that is tied into a reef knot (text figure 7C), but with one extra winding (arrow).



DB 3742b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3746c
239	Group	DB 3746a-c
	Object	Strips
	Measurements	14.9 x 22.8 x 9.3
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 64

Description

Incomplete fragment that consists of two strips, which are folded around each other. The layout suggests they are remnants of a mesh knot (*cf.* text figure 7D).



DB 3746c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2338Ab-d
240	Group	DB 2338Aa-e
	Object	String and strips
	Measurements	(b) d: 7.4; w leather strip: 11.5; l: 170; (c) 63.3 x 82.4; w strip: 7.1; (d) w strip: 7.4; t strip: 3.2; d loop: 27.6 x 47.1
	Colour	(b) Fibre is reddish brown, but leather strip is dark brown; (c), (d) Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 68

Description

- (b) Palm fibre zS_2 string around which a strip of leather is wound S-wise.
- (c) Leather strip that is knotted, accidentally(?), into an unrecognisable knot.
- (d) Both ends of a strip of leather (of which the sides are folded inwards lengthwise, arrow), has a slit, through which a second, narrower strip of leather is pulled. This second strip has an overhand stopper knot (text figure 7B) in one end to prevent it from slipping through the slits.



DB 2338Ab-d. b & c) Overview; d) Obverse and reverse.

BAGS AND RELATED OBJECTS

(CAT. NOS. 241-244)

Cat. No. 241	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2756	<i>Description</i>
	<i>Measurements</i>	w: approximately 9.0 - 40.6; l: 103.6; t: 1.2; t edge: 4.0	Tapering piece. One edge is folded and secured with leather thong running stitches. The opposite edge is torn off. At right angles is a strip of leather that is secured with a large leather thong. May be a piece of a bag.
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown to brown	



DB 2756. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No. 242	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3003	<i>Description</i>
	<i>Object</i>	Handle	Fairly thick, lengthwise-coiled fragment. The edge is sewn lengthwise with a row of leather thong stitches. Various other leather thong stitches and stitch holes, most of which seem at random, cover the outer surface. One end is distinctly thicker than the rest, which indicates the leather's edge at this end was folded before coiling.
	<i>Measurements</i>	d: 4.9 - 19.0 x 10.2; l: 43.0; t leather: 1.3 - 2.5	
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown	



DB 3003. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2670
243	Object	Handle
	Measurements	d: 12.6 - 12.7; l: 125.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	

The curved handle consists of a lengthwise-coiled core around which a sheet of leather is folded. The edges are secured with leather thong whip stitches.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1273b
244	Group	DB 1273a, b
	Object	Handle
	Measurements	h: 22.4 - 40.3; t total: 13.1 - 23.5; l: 106.5
	Colour	White, brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 218
	Description	

The fragment can be divided into two parts: one part consists of two layers of folded leather whereas the other has another layer that is sandwiched between these two layers. There are several stitches that secure the layers.



DB 2670. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1273b. Obverse and reverse.

OFFCUTS AND WASTE (CAT. NOS. 245-255)

The most important pieces are included here, including those that are part of a group of finds. Two offcuts (DB 3705) are described as Cat. No. 348. Other offcuts and waste fragments are listed in Appendix I.

Cat. No. 245	<i>Find No.</i> <i>Group</i> <i>Object</i> <i>Measurements</i> <i>Colour</i> <i>Remarks</i> <i>Description</i>	DB 2100c DB 2100a-c Offcut, waste Vary from 9.1 x 31.5 to 20.0 x 75.6 Grey, brown See also Cat. No. 128, 177 The triangular fragment certainly is an offcut; the other three are not.
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DB 2100c.
Overview.

Cat. No. 246	<i>Find No.</i> <i>Object</i> <i>Measurements</i> <i>Colour</i> <i>Description</i>	DB 1013 Waste Vary from 15.2 x 29.7 to 24.2 x 48.5 Brown Three fragments without features. However, the largest one (piece of waste) has two holes, but it is unlikely that these are stitch holes.
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DB 1013. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No. 247	<i>Find No.</i> <i>Object</i> <i>Measurements</i> <i>Colour</i> <i>Description</i>	DB 1105 Waste 24.1 - 44.2 x 71.0; t total: 9.4; t upper surface: 0.8 Black, brown Irregularly-shaped, thick piece of hide. The uppermost surface is detached at various points. Several patches of this surface show the characteristics of rawhide.
------------------------	--	--

Cat. No. 248	<i>Find No.</i> <i>Group</i> <i>Object</i> <i>Measurements</i> <i>Colour</i> <i>Remarks</i> <i>Description</i>	DB 1137b DB 1137a, b Offcut 10.0 x 49.1; t: 2.9 Greyish brown See also Appendix I Irregularly shaped.
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DB 1105. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1137b. Obverse and reverse.

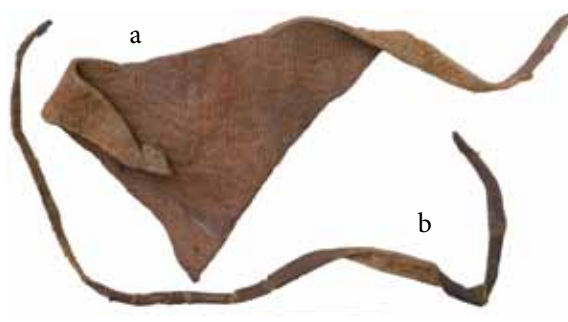
Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2920
249	Object	Waste(?)
	Measurements	48.7 x 84.1; t: 1.8
	Colour	Red-brown
	Description	Featureless, folded fragment. One short end is rounded. Possibly piece of waste.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2586a, b
250	Object	Offcuts
	Measurements	(a) 104.9 x 145.0; t: 2.1; (b) 3.1-6.9 x 255.0;t: 1.5
	Colour	Brown
	Description	(a) Triangular. Although the fragment seems to be an offcut, there is nevertheless a small stitch hole on one edge. (b) Narrow strip, possibly broken off from the other fragment.



DB 2920. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3723a
251	Group	DB 3723a, b
	Object	Offcut
	Measurements	2.1 x 5.8 x 85.6
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 224
	Description	Narrow offcut.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3704e
252	Group	DB 3704a-f
	Object	Offcuts
	Measurements	Vary from 5.3-32.5 to 4.0 x 66.4
	Colour	Brown

DB 2586a & b. Overview.

Remarks	See also Cat. No. 55, 226, 354
Description	Three offcuts.



DB 3723a. Overview.



DB 3704e. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3786e
253	Group	DB 3786a-e
	Object	Waste
	Measurements	17.5 x 22.6 x 24.6
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 59, 103, 153, 366
	Description	Waste (animal's nipple).



DB 3786e. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3753f
254	Group	DB 3753a-f
	Object	Offcuts
	Measurements	Not measured
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 66, 404. Not illustrated
	Description	Offcuts.

Find No.	DB 827
Object	Waste?
Measurements	h total: 119.9; w protruding parts: 24.2 & 33.5; h part between protruding parts: 33.6
Colour	Reddish brown
Description	Two tapering elements are still connected to each other by a narrow strip.

Cat. No.
255



DB 827. Obverse and reverse.

MISCELLANEOUS

(CAT. NOS. 256-258)

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2688
256	Object	Repair patch
	Measurements	54.9 x 57.0; t: 2.0
	Colour	Greyish brown

Description

Circular repair patch that is worn through in the middle. On the visible (grain) surface, there are short (between 2 and 3 mm), but widely-spaced (about 6 mm) leather thong running stitches along the perimeter. Note the stitches surrounding the hole in the centre.



DB 2688. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3715a
257	Group	DB 3715a-i
	Object	Child's finger ring(?)
	Measurements	h: 14.6; w: 19.6; w leather: 3.2
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 67, 345

Description

A narrow strip of leather is made into a ring by tying the ends into a reef knot (text figure 7C). Probably a child's finger ring. Comparable tiny rings are known that are made of vegetable fibre (Wendrich, 1996: 63-64).



DB 3715a. Side view, from above and other side view respectively.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3001
258	Object	Lid
	Measurements	300.0 x 170.0; t leather (double layer): 2.7
	Colour	Brown and black
	Description	A sheet of leather is folded and sewn on the open side with leather thong running stitches. The edges of both layers have been folded inwards; the

stitching thus goes through four layers. The circular, deeper inner part is likely caused by pushing it firmly onto the opening of the pot, for which it functioned as lid. The sewing at the perimeter of the circular impression might have been a reinforcement to keep the shape unaltered. Associated with the lid is a toggle(?), made from a tiny strip of leather (4.4 x 2.3 x 115.0).



DB 3001. Obverse and reverse.

UNIDENTIFIED

(CAT. NOS. 259-410)

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3432
259	Measurements	50.9 x 61.8; t: 1.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	Papyrus remnants on both sides of the leather

Description

Featureless, except that papyrus adheres to both sides. This suggests it is a fragment of book cover, but the leather differs considerably from the usual fragments of book cover.



DB 3432. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3254
260	Measurements	49.9 x 63.6; t: 0.3
	Colour	See description
	Description	Thin leather, light brown reverse and dark/red-brown obverse. The obverse has a black, painted(?) band of decoration as well as lines, which might be writing.



DB 3254. Reverse and obverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2721
261	Measurements	w: 49.8; l: 47.9; w one strip: 3.6; t one strip: 2.6
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Three lengthwise-folded strips of leather, through which a fourth is pulled at right angles, thus holding them together and creating sort of tassel.



DB 2721. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3033a
262	Group	DB 3033a, b
	Measurements	w: 101.3 - 116.1; t: 2.7; l: 158.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 180
	Description	Thick large piece with one square corner. The two opposite edges are cut off for re-use, the edge of which is sewn with coarse running stitches of leather.

Unidentified

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2763	Find No.	DB 2725	Cat. No.
263	<i>Measurements</i>	w folded: 35.5; w total: 8.6; l: 66.5	<i>Measurements</i>	w: 12.4 - 25.6; l: 165.0; t: 2.2	264
	<i>Colour</i>	Reddish brown to brown	<i>Colour</i>	Light brown	
	<i>Description</i>	Crescent-shaped fragment that is folded. One edge has relatively large empty stitch holes. Part of foot-wear?	<i>Description</i>	Leg's leather judging by the tapering tube without seams.	



DB 3033a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2725. Overview.

◀ DB 2763. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3102a, b	<i>Description</i>
265	<i>Measurements</i>	(a) 74.1 x 63.0; (b) 64.7 x 128.7; t: 2.0	(a) Irregularly-shaped, featureless fragment. (b) Irregularly-shaped fragment. Note the folded corner with four stitch holes in a row (paired) and the four stitch holes set together in a square.
	<i>Colour</i>	(a) Brownish black; (b) Greyish brown	

Unidentified



◀ DB 3102a. Obverse and reverse.

▼ DB 3102b. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3013a, c
266	Group	DB 3013a-c
	Measurements	(a) 40.3 (total) x 36.8; t: 3.0; (c) w: 35.8; l: 104.8; t: 1.8
	Colour	Brown to dark brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 181
	Description	

- (a) Rectangular fragment with remnants of three leather stitches.
- (c) Irregularly-shaped, tapering fragment of thin leather. Featureless.



DB 3013a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3013c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1164
267	Measurements	25.3 x 27.6; t: 4.2
	Colour	Grey

Description

Rounded square fragment consisting of two layers that are heavily sewn, at random, with leather thong stitches. Several edges of both layers are original.



DB 1164. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1588
268	Measurements	w: 16.8; l: 50.3; t: 2.0
	Colour	Greyish brown

Description

Tapering piece with two slits to which a second, narrow (about 4 mm) strip of leather is hitched (text figure 7F). Note that one of the ends is split, each end being pulled through a slit. Might have been part of a pre-strap/back strap, but if so, the intact, tapering end has not been seen before.



DB 1588. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 811
269	Measurements	62.5 x 175.0 x 10.0 (edge)
	Colour	Brown

Description

Thick piece of rawhide, one side of which is folded. On one surface it shows, lengthwise, two raised lines, which run diagonally towards each other. These lines are not visible on the reverse.



DB 811. Obverse and reverse.

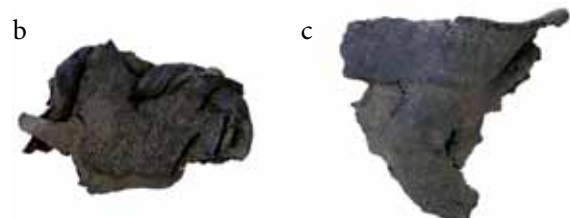
Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 793b, c
270	Group	DB 793a-c
	Measurements	(b) w: 15.0; l: 23.0; t: 4.1; (c) 22.7 x 21.8; t: 1.0
	Colour	Black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 121. Found with various featureless scraps

Description

- (b) Roughly square fragment of thin leather that is sewn on one edge with leather thong whip stitches. Unknown use, although this type of leather is usually seen as a book cover.
(c) Scrap without any features.



DB 811. Obverse and reverse.



DB793b & c. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1699a
271	Group	DB 1699a-e
	Measurements	w double layer part: 36.2; h double layer part: 25.8; t double layer part: 3.0; w single layer part: 14.7; l total: 53.0

Colour Greyish brown to brown
Remarks See also Cat. No. 15, 272. Cat. No. 271 and 272 both have the same find number, which is due to the fact that they have been packed, erroneously, in different bags

Description

L-shaped fragment with the horizontal part that consists of two layers, which are secured along the perimeter with leather thong running stitches. This additional layer is stitched with its flesh side to the grain side of the lower layer. The single layer part, at right angles to the double layer part, has, on one edge, two large cuts resulting in two small strips. Note the impressed line, visible on both sides: on the flesh side as impression, but on the grain side of the leather in high relief.



DB 1699a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1699b, d
272	Group	DB 1699a-e
	Measurements	(b) w: 23.5; l: 39.1; t: 3.5; (d) w: 16.5-19.1; l: 55.1; t: 1.6
	Colour	(b) Grey brown; (d) Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 15, 271

Description

- (b) Small rectangular fragment that consists of two layers. These are secured with leather thong running stitches along the perimeter. Note a single large leather stitch roughly in the centre.
- (d) Oval fragment with several empty stitch holes in pairs. One, however, still has the leather thong stitch *in situ*, which is still quite long on the reverse (flesh side).



DB 1699b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1629a, d
273	Group	DB 1629a-d
	Measurements	(a) w: 31.7; l: 74.1; t: 1.5; (d) w: 18.9; l: 76.0; t: 1.2
	Colour	(a) Black grain side; brown flesh side; (d) Brown to black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 76, 183

Description

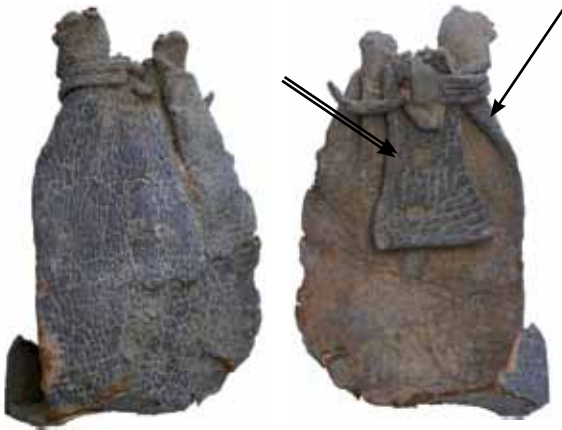
- (a) Roughly rectangular layer to which, on the flesh side, is attached a smaller trapezoid-shaped fragment, facing the layer with its flesh side. This additional piece of leather is secured lengthwise down the centre with two leather thong running stitches; a third stitch does not



DB 1699d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

include the trapezoid fragment. At the top of the object, the trapezoid element is secured with a double, narrow leather strip by hitching through both layers. The strips are pulled tight, due to which the edges of the larger element are turned inwards (arrow). A small leather protrusion (double arrow) might be a reinforcement.

Unidentified

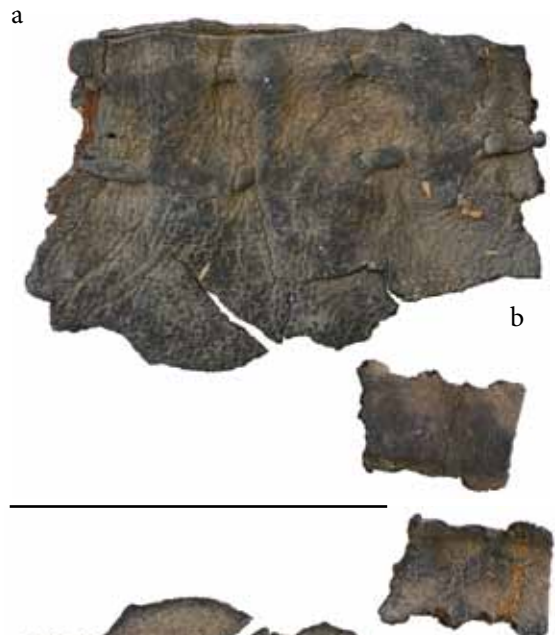


DB 1629a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1629d. Obverse and reverse

- (d) Roughly rectangular fragment, but with tapering ends. One of the long edges has two holes close to the edge, which have been pulled out, suggesting there was much force exerted on them. Close to one tapering end are two additional holes, but not showing the same condition as the previously-mentioned ones.



DB 2082a & b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2093. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2082a, b
274	Measurements	(a) w: 46.5; l: 69.2; t total: 4.6; w edge: 27.5; (b) 15.3 x 22.7; t: 1.1
	Colour	Brown flesh side; black grain side
	Description	(a) A roughly rectangular fragment that is torn on three edges. The intact edge has a rectangular fragment of irregular width to it (grain to flesh), which is secured along its long edges with two rows of leather thong running stitches. (b) Small featureless scrap.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2093
275	Measurements	l wood: 65.2; d: 4.4 x 6.0 & 5.6 x 8.3; w leather: 4.3 - 7.7
	Colour	Brown stick and string; black leather
	Description	Small piece of wood, nearly square in diameter, around which is wound a narrow strip of leather. One end of the wooden stick has been inserted through a hole in the leather strip, after which the winding starts. On both sides, an s-spun string is wound around the stick.

Unidentified

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1263a, b
276	Measurements	(a) w: 13.7; l: 41.6; t: 3.1; w sewn strip: 8.2; (b) w: 8.1-11.5; t: 1.6
	Colour	Brown
	Description	(a) Roughly rectangular fragment to which a smaller strip is applied that is secured with leather thong running stitches on the long intact edge. The other edges are torn off. The sewing thong is finished by inserting it into the stitches (arrow). (b) Tapering strip of leather to which a small scrap is attached with a single leather thong stitch on one of the ends. The stitch itself has a hole in one of the ends.



DB 1263a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1719a, c
277	Group	DB 1719a-d
	Measurements	(a) 176.0 - 100.0 x 200.0; t: 1.4; (b) w: 18.9 - 22.8; l: 53.4; t: 6.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 96, 200
	Description	(a) Large piece without features except for several empty stitch holes in the protruding area, including the impression of the sewing string/thong on the grain side. The impres-



DB 1719c. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1719a. Obverse and reverse.

sions suggest the sewing was done with a whip stitch (text figure 3).

- (c) Rectangular piece that consists of two layers. These are secured with leather thong stitches. The width is intact. One of the short edges is rounded and has a large hole. Might be the terminal end of a narrow belt.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1314
278	Measurements	w: 25.0; l: 56.5; t: 0.8
	Colour	Brown

Description

Rectangular fragment with relatively large stitch holes on one of the long edges. The impressions of the sewing string (note that in one, remnants of the stitch are still *in situ*) that run diagonally from the holes to the edge (text figure 3), suggest that the fragment was sewn with whip stitches.



DB 1314. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2169
279	Measurements	80 x 155
	Colour	Brown

Description

Accumulation of various layers of thin leather but without any features.



DB 2169. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1521
280	Measurements	Vary from 10.5 x 21.5 to 25.5-28.7; t: 1.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	Not sub-numbered

Description

Three small scraps, covered with stitch holes.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2059
281	Measurements	Approximately 1500 x 1900 & 750 x 3400; t: 1.0
	Colour	Black, brown
	Remarks	Not sub-numbered

Description

Rather large fragments, but without any features. Possibly book cover's leather.



DB 1521. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 136a-c
282	Measurements	(a) 72.6 x 82.3; t at stitch holes' edge: 4.1; (b) 85.1 x 117.3; t folded: 1.8; (c) 81.4 x 115.7; t folded: 1.4
	Colour	(a) Greyish brown; (b) and (c) Brown

Description

- (a) Roughly circular piece without any features, except several large, empty stitch holes on one edge.
- (b) and (c) are comparable fragments and distinct from (a) in the fact that they are much-worn pieces due to which the outermost surface is entirely rubbed off. No features.



DB 2059. Overview.

a



DB 136a-c. Obverse and reverse views.

b



c



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 963
283	Measurements	w: 21.2-39.2; l: 160.0; t: 5.6
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown

Description

Thick, irregularly-shaped piece of skin/rawhide with six holes. The outer surface has, in addition to the holes, grooves lengthwise, which roughly follow the shape of the object. Note the cut in one of the long edges.



DB 963. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1605a, c-e
284	Group	DB 1605a-e
	Measurements	(a) w: 69.7; h: 57.2; t: 1.3; (c) w: 28.3; l: 32.9; t: 6.4; (d) 44.1 x 64.4; t: 2.1; (e) 16.8 x 25.8; t: 1.1

Colour Brown

Remarks See also Cat. No. 20

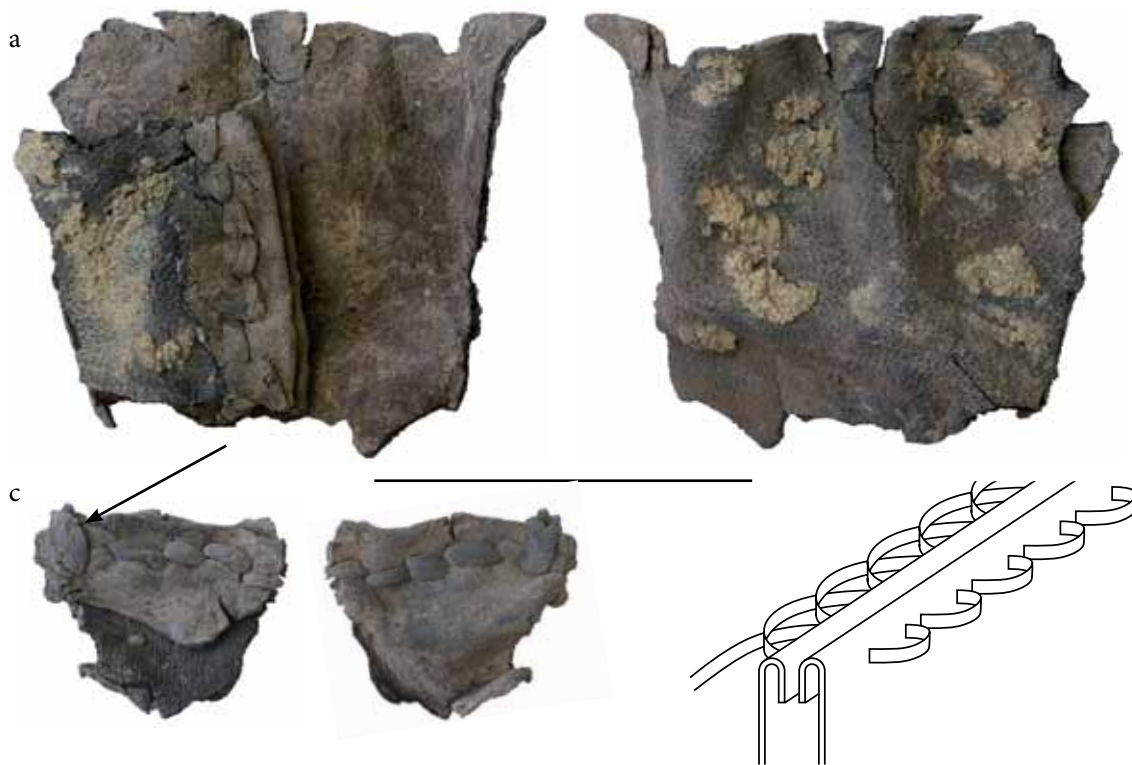
Description

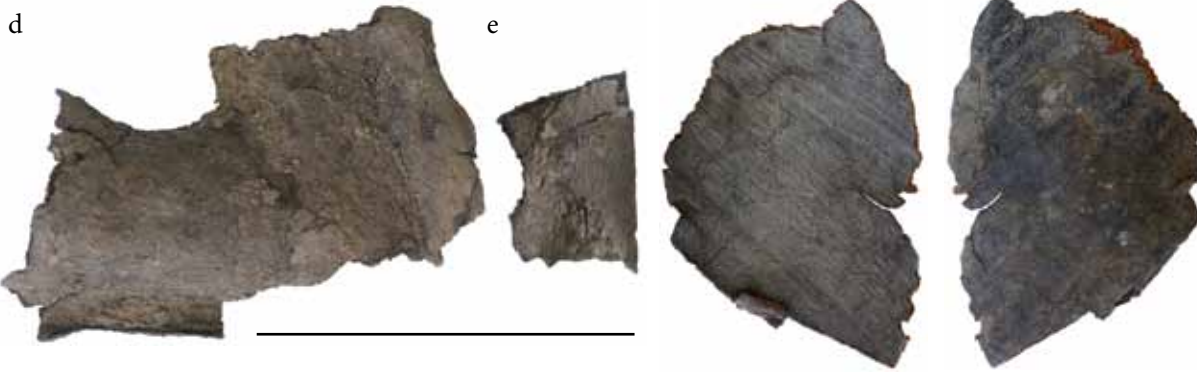
(a) Two thin sheets are folded and secured with double leather thong stitches, sewn in opposite directions (see section 'Stitches and Seams'). In the seam, the folded edges face each other.

(c) as (a). Note the finishing at one end (arrow).

(d) and (e) Featureless fragments.

▼ DB 1605a, c . Obverse and reverse views.





DB 1605d & e. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2166
285	Measurements	113.5 x 115.4; t: 1.5
	Colour	Black
	Description	Featureless fragment, which looks like leather for book covers but seems a little too thick.

DB 2166. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1636a-c
286	Measurements	(a) d: 24.9 - 30.3 x 15.3 - 18.3; l: 86.6; (b) 35.2 - 43.4 x 83.3; t edge: 4.3; t leather: 2.9; (c) 15.2 x 37.5; t: 0.8 & 12.8 x 43.1; t: 0.9

Colour Greyish to dark brown

Description

The three fragments are comparable and must have belonged to one and the same object.

- (a) Fragment consisting of two sheets of leather. The edges of the widest sheet overlap each other, the folds thus created stand up in between which the second, folded sheet is placed. The edges of this layer face 'upwards' (it is uncertain which side is up and which side down; the term is used to visualise the stitch method) in the same way as the fold. Lengthwise down the middle, the five layers are secured with isolated stitches 'inside out'.



DB 1636a & b. Obverse and reverse views.

◀ DB 1636c. Overview.

These stitches are isolated, but most likely were not originally, as they are torn off.

- (b) Rectangular fragment that consists of three layers. The outer two layers are folded lengthwise in between which the third layer is sandwiched. The fragment compares well to (a). One end of the outer layer shows a fold at right angles to the lengthwise-fold (arrow). Stitch holes are visible, two of which contains remnants of stitches.
- (c) Two small scraps, probably originating from (b). Note the stretched stitch holes in one of the fragments.



DB 884a & b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 801b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 801d. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 884a, b
287	Measurements	(a) 72.7 x 83.8; t: 1.1. Holes: 11.6 x 26.0; (b) 60.1 x 92.8; t: 1.0

Colour Brown

Description

- (a) Roughly rectangular fragment with two relatively large holes. Cf. DB 3762, Cat. No. 363.
- (b) Rectangular fragment, with a small hole in one of the corners. Both fragments are made from the same kind of leather.

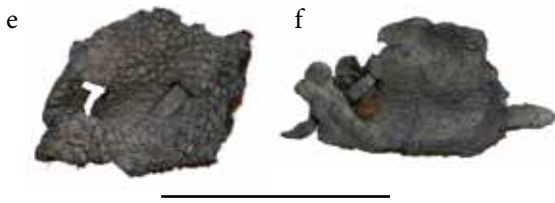
Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 801b, d-h
288	Group	DB 801a-j
	Measurements	(b) 15.7 - 24.8 x 51.2; t single: 1.0; (d) 52.8 x 47.9 x 28.2; (e) 22.1 x 25.9; t: 3.6; (f) 18.3 x 34.7; t: 1.2; (g) 9.4 x 58.5; t: 1.8; (h) 23.5 x 32.3; t: 1.3

Colour (b), (d) Dark brown; (e) Grey obverse, dark brown/black reverse side; (f), (h) Grey; (g) Brown

Remarks See also Cat. No. 110, 135, 206

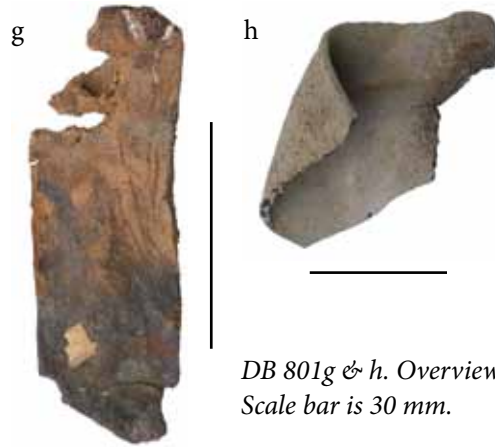
Description

- (b) Fragment consisting of two thicknesses that are secured flesh to flesh with widely, but evenly-spaced leather thong running stitches along the perimeter. Note the single stitch in the centre of the fragment, suggesting a row of stitches lengthwise down the centre, as is often seen in sandals. The largest thickness has two intact edges, showing a distinct curvature that forms a nearly right-angle corner. On the opposite side, the start of another corner is visible, but the fragment broke



DB 801e & f. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.

- off, prohibiting any further statement. Only scraps remains of the other thickness.
- (d) Folded fragment, showing two intact, albeit partial, edges. No features. It might be a part of a sandal's sole.
 - (e) Slightly diamond-shaped scrap with remnants of one long leather thong running stitch. Next to it is an empty stitch hole(?). Note that the reverse has a distinctly darker colour.
 - (f) Irregularly-shaped fragment with remnants of one long leather thong, running stitch, which is not unlike the one seen in (e), although narrower. The fragment is slightly bent. On the obverse, the stitch includes scraps of leather. In contrast to (e), both surfaces have a grey colour.
 - (g) Roughly rectangular, featureless fragment. Seems to be of intact width.
 - (h) Curled, featureless scrap. One edge is (partially) intact. Might be part of a sandal's sole.



DB 801g & h. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 1693. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1691b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1693
289	Measurements	10.2 - 17.5 x 70.8; t leather: 1.3
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Folded and slightly curved fragment. One edge shows five intact stitch holes as well as the remnant of a sixth. The leather is comparable to leather that is used in book covers, but seems slightly too thick. Moreover, such stitch holes are of no use in book covers.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1691b
290	Group	DB 1691a-c
	Measurements	26.7 x 37.8; t: 1.7
	Colour	Dark brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 27, 208

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment of which the curved edge is intact. There are two intact leather thong running stitches, together with one empty stitch hole. Note the single stitch in the centre of the fragment.

Unidentified

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 1341
291	<i>Measurements</i>	27.8 - 47.8 x 71.3 (folded) - 140.0 (total); t leather: 1.2
	<i>Colour</i>	Dark brown grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Folded, tapering thin sheet of leather. One edge shows long (average about 6 mm), regular but widely-spaced (about 10 mm) leather thong running stitches.



DB 1341. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 2391
292	<i>Measurements</i>	12.3 - 18.3 x 85.0; t: 2.1
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown flesh surface; black grain surface

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing several stitch holes. The more or less straight long edge is original; the others are torn. Note the scratch on the widest part (arrow). The grain surface is comparable to the leather that is used in book covers. The current fragment, however, seems too thick for such a function.



DB 2391. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 950
293	<i>Measurements</i>	26.0 x 46.4; t: 1.8
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown to black

Description

Roughly triangular, curled fragment, which consists of two thicknesses (one of which is reduced to a small scrap) that are secured with leather thong whip stitches. In the seam, the edges of the two thicknesses face each other and do not overlap.



DB 950. Obverse, side view and reverse.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 997b
294	<i>Group</i>	DB 997a, b
	<i>Measurements</i>	64.1 x 74.8; t leather: 1.3; t edge: 2.6
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 84

Description

Roughly square piece, consisting of two layers, which are secured on one edge with short (about 3-4 mm), wide (about 9 mm) but evenly-spaced leather thong stitches.

<i>Find No.</i>	DB 978b, c
<i>Group</i>	DB 978a-c
<i>Measurements</i>	(b) 32.0 x 24.2 x 9.1; (c) 18.7 x 19.9; t: 9.1
<i>Colour</i>	(b) Brown to reddish brown; (c) Brown
<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 35

Cat. No.	295
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Unidentified



DB 977b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 978b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 978c. Obverse and reverse.

Description

- (b) Folded, roughly square fragment. Usually, the nipple is cut out and discarded as waste. Here, however, the leather seems to have been used. The edges at right angles to the nipple's length are original; the other edges are torn off.
- (c) Roughly square fragment of two thicknesses that are secured with several leather thong running stitches. Might be a fragment of a sandal's sole. Note the patches of hair.



DB 903. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 903
296	Measurements	31.2 x 39.4 x 10.1
	Colour	Redbrown
	Description	Small piece of leather that is coarsely wrapped with a narrow strip.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1502
297	Measurements	h: 12.7 - 18.5; w: 12.2; l: 54.8
	Colour	Greyish brown. Textile is beige
	Description	Curved fragment that consists of a lengthwise-folded layer of leather, sandwiching two additional layers. In

DB 1502. Obverse and reverse.

Unidentified

between is a layer of coarsely woven textile, which are secured with double thread stitches of cotton or flax (not identified). The stitches are made of more than five z-spun yarns, which, remarkably, do not seem to have been plied. On one side, there are two additional scraps, which are secured independently to the folded outer layer. It is not clear through which layers these stitches go: they are not visible on the other side.



DB 1551. Obverse, reverse and view from above.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1551
298	Measurements	d: 7.8 x 13.1; l: 24.8; inner d: 3.4 x 8.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Natural tube of leather, which suggests that it is part of an animal's leg, but the thickness makes this questionable.



DB 1501. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1501
299	Measurements	24.0 - 38.5 x 78.3; t: 4.1
	Colour	Light brown
	Description	Triangular piece of rawhide with one curved edge. All edges are intact. There are pairs of stitch holes along the perimeter, some of which still contain <i>in situ</i> remnants of leather thong stitches.

are original edges: close to one edge is a repair patch, which is cut in half through one of the stitches that secures it. Note that the patch consists of two layers: a lower, pointed patch on top of which is a circular patch, both of which are stitched to the sheet of leather with the same leather thong running stitches.

▼ DB 2331. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2331
300	Measurements	93.0 x 100.8; t: 1.4
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	Roughly triangular fragment, showing four (partially) intact edges. It is, however, unlikely that these



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1222
301	Measurements	7.6 - 25.3 x 60.3; t: 2.5
	Colour	Brown

Description

Triangular fragment that consists of two layers (facing flesh-grain side), which are secured along the long, tapering edges with large, evenly-spaced leather thong running stitches.



DB 1222. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1378a, b
302	Measurements	(a) 28.9 x 44.1; t: 1.1; (b) 50.5 x 75.4; t: 0.9; w stitch: 2.2
	Colour	Black grain surface, brown flesh surface

Description

Two pieces from the same object, both torn on all sides.

- (a) Smallest fragment, irregular in shape. Note the nipple, which is usually cut out as waste but in some cases they are not and sewn tied or patched. Apparently, this depended on the function of the leather.

- (b) Largest, also irregularly-shaped fragment. Both fragments have large (about 8 mm), but closely-spaced (about 4 mm) leather thong running stitches.

▼ DB 1378a & b. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1380
303	Measurements	43.2 x 65.6; t: 1.4
	Colour	Black grain surface; greyish brown flesh surface
	Remarks	The black grain surface compares

well with the book cover leathers, but it seems too thick for such a use

Description

The fragment has one curving edge with leather thong running stitches. On the grain surface, these

are short (about 3 mm) but widely-spaced (about 6 mm), contrasting with the situation in for example DB 1378a, b (Cat. No. 302). Set inwards from this edge, two impressed lines are visible which run nearly parallel to the edge, albeit straight rather than curved. These seem coincidental and not intended. Note that the flesh surface differs from, for example, the much comparable leathers DB 1378a, b (Cat. No. 302).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1232b, c
304	Group	DB 1232a-c
	Measurements	(b) 72.4 x 54.9; t: 1.4; (c) 20.4 x 47.9; t: 7.1
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 186. With (b), the side with the strip of leather sewn onto it is referred to as obverse; this edge is seen in horizontal position for the description.

Description

- (b) Triangular fragment, the top of which has a short cut and the leather on both sides is rounded (arrow). At this cut, the outer part is folded, resulting in a fold of about 6 mm width; several leather thong stitches are still *in situ*. Note at the back a small scrap of leather that is sandwiched between the fold and the rest of the object (double arrow). The horizontal edge has a wide strip of leather sewn onto it at the front. The stitching is rather unusual: the leather thong running stitches are short (2-3 mm), in between which 'x' motifs, also of leather thong, are sewn. Obviously, on the back side, the running stitches are larger (up to 13 mm). Here, the 'x' stitches are not visible: the leatherworker inserted the stitches at right angles to the horizontal running stitches. In one case, the stitch runs over the long horizontal running stitch. Probably, the leather strip was attached to reinforce the torn original edge.
- (c) Roughly triangular fragment that consists of two thicknesses. Several at random leather thong stitches are visible. Shortly before the widest part, on one side, a series of three stitches secure the two layers; on the reverse these were sewn through each other. Because the stitches extend over the edges, it can be concluded that the fragment's width is, at least at this point, intact. But the edges are torn and thus this must be a repair.



DB 1380. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1232b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1232c. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2048
305	Measurements	w: 22.0; t: 11.3; l: 32.0; t leather: 2.7; d inside: 6.4 x 13.8

Colour Greyish brown

Description

Sheet of leather that is made into a flattened tube by securing the edges, flesh to flesh, with leather thong whip stitches. Patches of reddish brown material, which has an appearance not dissimilar to rawhide, adheres to the outer surface.



DB 2048. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2919
306	Measurements	40.2 - 44.2 x 117.0; t: 1.5
	Colour	Yellowish brown flesh side; brown grain side
	Remarks	The fragment is very hard, suggesting rawhide. However, the colour as well as its general appearance contradicts this

Description

Featureless fragment, except for a big hole at one of the short edges, which clearly shows evidence of distortion by pulling.



DB 2919. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2908
307	Measurements	82.1 x 86.5; t: 2.4
	Colour	Brown. Note the rather red colour of the inner side of the leather's thickness

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing many, seemingly random, stitch holes. Two edges have been cut off, but it is uncertain whether this was done to manufacture the original object or secondarily.



DB 2908. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2905a, b
308	Measurements	(a) 67.3 (maximal) x 92.0; t: 3.5; (b) 73.6 (maximal) x 150.3; t folded: 4.0

Colour Greyish brown

Description

- (a) Irregularly-shaped fragment. A hole is repaired with a patch that is secured along its edge with widely but regularly-spaced leather thong stitches. A second repair is placed on top after the edges of the first repair started to break. This repair is done with comparable stitches.
- (b) Large, folded but featureless sheet of leather.



DB 2905b. Overview.



DB 2905a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.
309

Find No. DB 2613
Measurements 85.7 x 87.4; t: 1.2
Colour Brown

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment. Remnants of a second layer, which is secured with large, widely but regularly-spaced leather thong running stitches, adhere

to the flesh side. It seems unlikely this is a repair, because usually (but not always), holes are repaired with circular or oval patches (*cf.* for example DB 2331, Cat. No. 300). Note the parallel slits in the centre of the fragment.

▼ DB 2613. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2633
310	Measurements	18.3 - 27.1 x 124.0; t: 1.8
	Colour	Brown

Description

Rectangular fragment, one end (folded) of which is rounded and contains a slit lengthwise. Two stitch holes(?) are positioned on the remaining part, lengthwise down the centre. On the edges are several leather thong stitches, which seem to have attached the object to something else. An additional thong stitch is placed just before the folded end.



DB 2633. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1218b
311	Group	DB 1218a, b
	Measurements	32.4 x 55.2; l: 2.0
	Colour	Black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 188

Description

Triangular, featureless fragment except for an isolated leather thong stitch.



DB 1218b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3217
312	Measurements	18.4 - 25.3 x 140.0; t: 1.8
	Colour	Greyish brown to black

Description

Tapering fragment, the square end of which is folded. A row of stitch holes, several of which still contain the leather thong stitches, curves from one long edge to the opposite. The stitches are short (about 2 mm) and equally-spaced, the spacing being about the same length as the stitches.



DB 3217. Obverse and reverse.

► DB 3217 Detail obverse and detail reverse respectively. Scale bar is 10 mm.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2793
313	Measurements	10.0 - 32.3 x 140.0; t: 1.1
	Colour	Greyish brown grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	The identification of the string is based on macroscopic analysis

Description

Tapering fragment. The centre of the widest part is cut, leaving two extensions on both sides, which are tied with flax strings. Two holes are made in the tapering end, through which a $zS_2[Z_2]$ string is pulled. On one of the long edges, two holes are used for the attachment of a sZ_2 flax string.



DB 2793. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2822
314	Measurements	53.8 x 34.6 (folded) 70.0 (total); t: 3.6
	Colour	Brown

Description

Rectangular fragment, of which one end is folded, giving the profile a 'U'-shaped appearance. There are stitch holes along the perimeter. On one surface, a cut marks the fold. The cut does not go through the entire thickness.



DB 2822. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2601
315	Colour	Brown
	Measurements	21.0 - 29.7 x 9.6; t leather: 1.2; t repair: 3.3

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment with two repair patches that sandwich the original layer (one patch is 42.0 x 27.0 mm). The patches are secured along the perimeter with leather thong running stitches. The patch is secured flesh side to flesh side.



DB 2601. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3212
316	Measurements	25.6 - 33.4 x 113.6; t: 2.4
	Colour	Grey black, brown (repair layer's flesh side) and reddish brown (repair layer's grain side)

Description

Roughly rectangular fragment of black leather. A big crack in the leather is repaired by placing a second layer of leather against it and securing it, through the edges of the crack, with leather thong sailor stitches (text figure 4). The second

layer of leather differs from the original one: it is brown on one side, but red on the other. The red grain surface is placed against the black layer's grain side. The stitching is done with comparable leather to the repair layer.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3276
317	Measurements	62.8 x 71.2; t: 2.6
	Colour	Brown
	Description	

Irregularly-shaped sheet of leather, with on all sides either empty stitch holes or (at the visible grain surface) short but widely-spaced, intact leather thong running stitches. Note the patches of red pigment on the grain surface.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1197
318	Measurements	26.9 x 74.8; t: 2.2
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Description	

Rectangular fragment, one short end of which is torn. The other, intact end has slightly rounded corners. The fragment is secured along the perimeter with long leather thong running stitches, which are rather closely-spaced. The stitch holes are pre-made.



DB 3212. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3276. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1197. Obverse and reverse.

Unidentified

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3103	Description
319	Measurements	46.9 x 47.9 - 69.1; t: 2.9	Irregularly-shaped piece, with, especially along one edge, stitch holes(?) of different sizes.
	Colour	Brown	



DB 3103. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1643b
320	Group	DB 1643a, b
	Measurements	16.6 x 75.7; t (= w strips): 4.3
	Colour	Brown to black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 44

Description

Fragment consisting of two lengthwise-folded strips of leather, with one strip pulled through holes in the other. However, at the next fastening, the one being pulled through the hole has a hole through which the other is pulled. In between these two attachments is a remnant of a stitch still *in situ*. On one end, a scrap of leather is folded around one of the lengthwise-folded strips. Cf. 3715c (Cat. No. 345).



DB 1643b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1647b-d
321	Group	DB 1647a-f
	Measurements	(b) h: 36.6; l: 64.2; t leather: 1.7; t total: 16.1; (c) 35.2 x 41.6; t: 3.0; (d) 13.0 x 29.6; t: 1.3 & 17.9 x 31.0; t: 1.1

Colour (b), (c) Brown; (d) Greyish brown

Remarks See also Cat. No. 48, 216

Description

(b) Fragment of single layer leather that is roughly triangular in shape (but incomplete). A single layer strip (torn off on one edge) is secured with leather thong running stitches on two edges.



DB 1647b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1647b. Detail of seam.

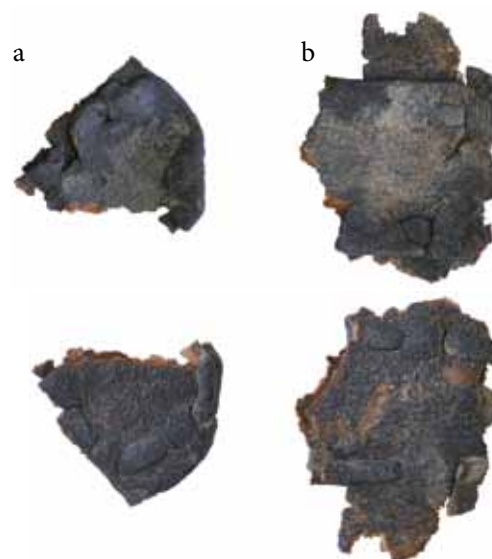
- (c) Fragment with a quarter-of-a-circle shape. In the rounded corner (the only intact edge), there is an isolated leather thong stitch.
- (d) Two featureless scraps, although the larger fragment has a long (about 15 mm), narrow (about 1.5 mm) isolated leather thong stitch.



DB 1647c. Obverse and reverse.



DB 1647d. Obverse and reverse.



DB 969a & b. Obverse and reverse.

DB 948.
Obverse and
reverse. Scale
bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 969a, b
322	Measurements	(a) 23.2 x 26.1; t: 2.9; (b) 27.6 x 36.2; t: 2.7
	Colour	Black
	Description	Both fragments are comparable pieces of black leather, showing leather thong running stitches. The leather is comparable to book cover leather, but because of the stitches, it is unlikely that it was used as such.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 948
323	Measurements	11.8 - 20.5 x 40.0; t: 3.3
	Colour	Brown to greyish brown with red-brown hair
	Description	Featureless scrap. Note the patches of thick, red-dish hair.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1257
324	Measurements	30.5 x 37.7; t leather: 2.2; t edge: 8.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	A strip of leather is folded around the edge of a second thickness and secured with leather thong running stitches.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1295a
325	Group	DB 1295a, b
	Measurements	38.2 x 39.6; t: 3.0; l slit: 23.9
	Description	Roughly rectangular piece, with a big transverse slit on one side. Several leather thong running stitches are situated along the edge.



DB 1257. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 1295a. Overview. scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2654a, b
326	Measurements	(a) 24.5 - 78.4 x 208.0; t: 2.7; (b) 27.8 - 44.0 x 200.0; t: 1.1
	Colour	Blackish brown grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Might belong to DB 2650 (Cat. No. 338)

Description

- (a) Irregularly-shaped fragment of which two edges are folded and secured with widely-spaced leather thong running stitches.
- (b) As (a), but the empty stitch holes are running lengthwise down the centre of the fragment, rather than securing the edge. A single leather thong stitch secures the folded end.



DB 2654a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3029
327	Measurements	26.8 - 89.5 x 275.0; t: 1.2
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Featureless, except for the presence of s-spun flax threads, which are pulled through some holes, the function of which is unclear.



DB 3029. Obverse and reverse.



DB 2654b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3006
328	Measurements	162.0 x 180.0; t: 1.8
	Colour	Brown to greyish brown
	Description	Large, featureless fragment.



DB 3006. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 cm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1672
329	Measurements	28.4 x 34.6; t: 2.0
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Roughly diamond-shaped fragment with two intact edges. Several empty stitch holes. Note the small patches of hair.



DB 1672. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 945
330	Measurements	23.2 x 37.5; t total: 3.6
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	Comparable to DB 1509 (Cat. No. 331); probably from the same object

Description

Two pieces are secured by means of a passepoil, which is folded lengthwise. The edges of the leather on either side of the passepoil are folded for the reception of the leather thong running stitching. The leather's grain surface forms the outer surface. Passepoils are a feature in certain types of footwear, but the leather as well as the decoration makes it unlikely this is the case here. Sometimes passepoils were also used in other objects. Note the two diagonal impressed lines.



DB 945. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1509
331	Measurements	17.4 x 66.6; t: 3.9
	Colour	Blackish grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	Comparable to DB 945 (Cat. No. 330); probably from the same object

Description

Two pieces (one of which only a small edge survives) are secured by means of a passepoil, which is folded lengthwise. The edges of the leather on either side of the passepoil are folded for the reception of the leather thong running stitching. The leather's grain surface forms the outer surface. One of the two pieces of leather that is secured with the passepoil has five parallel diagonal impressed lines (decoration?).



DB 1509. Obverse, side view and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1508
332	Measurements	18.5 - 25.4 x 37.8; t: 18.8
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Small fragment, covered with relatively large leather thong stitches.



DB 1508. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 785a, b
333	Measurements	(a) 21.4 x 23.0; t: 3.1; 16.2 - 17.0 x 57.2; (b) 16.2 - 17.0 x 57.2
	Colour	(a) Dark brown; (b) Brown
	Description	(a) Square fragment that consists of two layers, which are secured with small, relatively wide but regularly-spaced leather thong running stitches along three intact edges (the fourth edge is torn). Note that one of the layers is smaller, because it is torn off shorter relative to the other. (b) Roughly rectangular fragment, showing one intact long edge. Along the opposite edge runs a row of leather thong running stitches.

DB 785a & b.
Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1684a
334	Group	DB 1684a-d
	Measurements	7.7 - 21.5 x 123.0; t (including edges): 23.8
	Colour	White, brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 49
	Description	Fragment that consists of two pieces of rawhide. One end of the bigger of the two increases slightly in width and shows two leather thongs that attach a curled fragment at right angles. Note the patch of red-brown hair.



DB 1684a. Obverse, side view and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3008a, c-e
335	Group	DB 2008a-e
	Measurements	(a) As folded: 66.3 - 69.6 x 245.0; t: 4.5; t leather: 1.8; (c) 5.7 - 64.0 x 141.8; (d) 8.3 - 17.6 x 135.5; t: 6.2; (e) 24.2 - 40.0 x 190.0; t: 1.2
	Colour	(a), (c), (e) Black grain surface; redbrown flesh surface; (d) Greyish brown, black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 219

Description

- (a) Featureless fragment of thin leather. In appearance it compares well with book cover leather.
- (c) Triangular, featureless fragment, except for two holes on the only small length of intact(?) edge; all other edges are torn. The tapering corner is folded.
- (d) Featureless, roughly rectangular piece, which is folded lengthwise.
- (e) Irregularly-shaped fragment with one square and one tapering end. Two pieces of leather, apparently belonging together originally, are repaired by inserting the broken ends of one into slits in the other (arrow). This construction is further secured with leather thong running stitches. The larger part of the two, which has the square end, has a slit lengthwise and about halfway down its length an sZ₄ flax(?) string has been pulled through. The function of the string is unknown. Possibly, it is tied with a hitch (text figure 7F).



DB 3008e. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3008a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3008c. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3008d. Overview.

Description

The fragment is of irregular width, but the long edges are mostly intact. One end has a small (12 mm long) slit, orientated lengthwise. On the other end there is, at about a quarter of the length, a 'V'-shaped slit (about 25 mm wide).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3032
336	Measurements	42.7 - 69.8 x approximately 380; t: 1.0
	Colour	One surface (flesh surface?) is brown, the other (grain surface?) is black

Unidentified



DB 3032. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 780
337	Measurements	27.8 - 70.6 x 280.0; t folded: 9.9; t leather: 1.5
	Colour	One surface (flesh surface?) is brown, the other (grain surface?) is black

Description

Lengthwise folded fragment of irregular width. Several layers of cloth are sandwiched between the folded leather. The leather shows several holes through which some have a z-spun (and loosely S-plied) string pulled that holds the textile fabric in place.



DB 780. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 2650
338	Measurements	145.0 x 215.0; t: 1.6
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment. The black grain surface shows many cracks giving a crumbled texture. The flesh surface has an appearance of a latticework, the origin of which is unclear. At the only intact edge, two leather thong running stitches survive as well as four empty stitch holes.



DB 2650. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 866
339	Measurements	37.4 x 42.8; t: 1.0
	Colour	Dark brown grain surface; reddish brown flesh surface

Description

The fragment tapers gently into a rounded end on one side. There are several empty stitch holes. More numerous, however, are stitch holes that contain z-spun flax(?) threads, apparently to attach another layer, which is now lost.



DB 866. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3726a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3726a, c
340	Group	DB 3726a-c
	Measurements	(a) 29.7 - 46.7 x 30.1; t: 1.1; d patch: 24.0; (c) 13.1-18.6 x 73.0 (curled); t: 2.6
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 193
	Description	(a) Trapezoid-shaped fragment, two edges of which are seemingly intact. One cut edge shows half of a circular, leather repair patch, that is secured along its edge with leather thong running stitches. (c) Small, narrow, curled fragment, showing one big leather thong stitch lengthwise down the middle. It appears that one long edge is intact; the short edges are torn.



DB 3726c. Obverse, side view and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3727a
341	Group	DB 3727a, b
	Measurements	43.0 - 68.1 x 96.4 (maximal); t: 1.0
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 220
	Description	Roughly 'L'-shaped fragment, with one big patch in the corner, which is secured with leather thong running stitches. One end shows the attachment of a second, smaller repair(?). This is done with leather thong running stitches as well.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3724a
342	Group	DB 3724a-c
	Measurements	44.6 x 76.0; t: 3.9
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 145
	Description	Rectangular fragment but with slightly rounded long edges, one of which is intact. Stitch holes are still visible along the edge, in some of which are remnants of leather thong stitches <i>in situ</i> .



DB 3724a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3724a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3720. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3720
343	Measurements	8.8 - 21.9 (folded) x 82.5; t edge: 4.4
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment, which consists of a sheet of leather, around the edge of which is folded a second thickness. This is, on the edge of the folded leather, secured with leather thong whip stitches.



DB 3719. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3719
344	Measurements	53.8 x 85.6; t: 1.2; hole: 4.9 x 13.8. Triangular fragment: 31.3 x 15.1; t: 0.9. Rectangular fragment: 35.9 x 55.2; t: 1.6
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	Two featureless fragments (one triangular, the other rectangular) have not been sub-numbered/described

Description
Roughly trapezoidal fragment with a relatively large slit close to one of the protruding edges. All edges but one seem to be intact.



DB 3715b. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3715b, c, i
345	Group	DB 3715a-i
	Measurements	(b) 22.0 x 59.3; t: 1.1; (c) 11.1 x 7.8 x 77.8; (i) 16.8 x 61.5; t: 2.9

Colour	(b) Yellowish brown to brown; (c), (i) Brown
Remarks	See also Cat. No. 67, 257



DB 3715c. Obverse and reverse.

Description

- (b) Triangular rawhide fragment, in one corner of which is a large circular hole with slightly raised edges (*cf.* DB 3718d, Cat. No. 349).
- (c) Two lengthwise-coiled strips are attached by pulling one through a slit in the other. The construction is reinforced with several leather thong stitches (*cf.* 1643b, Cat. No. 320).
- (i) Irregularly-shaped fragment, showing, besides leather thong stitches along the only intact edge, several empty stitch holes across the entire surface.



DB 3713b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3713b
346	Group	DB 3713a, b
	Measurements	22.6 x 30.4; t: 1.3
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 51

Description

Small rectangular fragment with one intact edge(?). The fragment is perforated with many stitch holes.



DB 3711b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3711b, c
347	Group	DB 3711a-c
	Measurements	(b) 36.8 x 46.2; t: 3.4; (c) 14.5 - 20.7 x 42.6; t: 3.4
	Colour	(b) Blackish brown; (c) Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 53

Description

- (b) Rectangular fragment with one short and one long intact edge. Along the long intact edge are rather coarse leather thong running stitches. Slightly inwards from the edge is a row of leather thong running stitches parallel to the edge;

Unidentified



DB 3711c. Obverse and reverse.

these are smaller in all respects. The stitches suggest at least one additional thickness, which is now lost.

- (c) 'L'-shaped fragment with two pairs of stitch holes, in two of which are remnants of leather thong running stitches.



DB 3705a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3705a-c
348	Measurements	(a) Approximately 46 x 110 x 55; (b) 32.2 x 63.8 x 8.7; 50.5 x 77 x 45
	Colour	(a) Brown; (b) Brown with greyish black; (c) Reddish brown
	Description	(a) Crumpled fragment of leather that is heavily repaired. Might be upper's leather (cf. DB 3074, Cat. No. 101). (b) Probably from (a). Fragment that is much repaired, including a greyish black patch. (c) Featureless fragment. This entry includes two offcuts (not subnumbered/measured).



DB 3705b. Obverse and reverse. DB 3705c. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3718a-d, f
349	Group	DB 3718a-f
	Measurements	(a) 32.0 x 42.2; t: 5.5; (b) d: 10.5 x 11.9; l: 33.0; (c) 17.9 - 42.2; t: 3.5; (d) 32.0 x 52.5; t: 1.6; (f) 10.5 x 35.2; t: 2.1



DB 3718a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Colour (a) Black grain surface; brown flesh surface; (b) Greyish brown; (c), (d), (f) Brown

Remarks See also Cat. No. 223

Description

- (a) Crescent-shaped fragment without features.
- (b) Hollow tube in one piece (*i.e.* no seams to secure the two edges of a coiled strip of leather), in which remain the remnants of two folded strips. The tube must have come from leather from an animal's leg or comparable. Piece of sandal's strap complex?
- (c) Roughly triangular fragment, without features except for one leather thong stitch.
- (d) Triangular fragment of rawhide, one corner of which shows a circular hole with raised edges (*cf.* 3715b, Cat. No. 345).
- (f) Teardrop-shaped fragment with a hole.



DB 3718b-c. Obverse and reverse. DB 3718d & f. Overview. Scale bar b-c & f is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3722
350	Measurements	35.6 - 42.0 x 89.4; t: 6.6
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Remarks	Small scrap included but not described/subnumbered

Description

Nearly rectangular fragment (one long edge is incomplete) of intact width; the short ends, however, are broken off. Two thicknesses are secured (flesh to flesh surface[?]) along the long edges with leather thong running stitches. These appear short on the visible surface and long on the back side.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3717a
351	Group	DB 3717a, b
	Measurements	53.0 x 75.1; t: 1.9; l slit: 21.5
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 225

Description

Triangular, featureless fragment except for a big slit in one corner.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3714a
352	Group	DB 3714a, b
	Measurements	41.8 x 63.4
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 93



DB 3722. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3717a. Obverse and reverse.

Description

Crumpled fragment of thin leather. Due to the fact that it proved too fragile to straighten it, a detailed description is not possible. However, fine leather thong running stitches are visible that suggest the presence of a repair patch. Note also several large leather thong stitches.



DB 3714a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3709b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3704a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3709b
353	Group	DB 3709a, b
	Measurements	29.9 x 61.3; t folded: 9.4; t: 1.6
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 54

Description

Two thicknesses (or perhaps one folded sheet of leather; this cannot be ascertained) are folded over by another thickness and secured with coarse leather thong stitches (cf. DB 3704a, Cat. No. 354 and DB 3799, Cat. No. 359).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3704a, c, d, f
354	Group	DB 3704a-f
	Measurements	(a) 9.2 x 66.5; t: 1.5; (c) 26.4 x 39.2; t: 3.4; (d) 18.8 x 42.6; t: 2.4; (f) 39.2 - 49.8 x 117.8; t: 1.5
	Colour	(a), (b), (f) Black grain surface; brown flesh surface; (d) Dark brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 55, 226, 252

Description

(a) Two thicknesses are folded over by another thickness and secured with coarse leather

thong stitches (*cf.* DB 3709b, Cat. No. 353 and DB 3799, Cat. No. 359).

- (b) Small, rectangular and curved fragment with leather thong stitches. Fragment of sandal's sole?
- (d) Triangular fragment with one slit. Note the damage on one side, which goes lengthwise down the middle.
- (f) Featureless. Compares well with book cover leather.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1903
355	Measurements	38.1 x 41.7; t: 1.8
	Colour	Brown
	Description	The small fragment has one intact, curved edge. Several leather thong running stitches are still <i>in situ</i> .



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3703
356	Measurements	81.8 x 135.1; t: 1.9
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

Tapering and curved fragment with an intact edge, consisting of a folded part through which a leather thong is sewn (running stitch).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3700a, b
357	Measurements	(a) 22.1 x 36.7; t: 1.7; (b) 7.3 - 15.5; l: 115.0; t: 1.5
	Colour	(a) Blackish grain surface; brown flesh surface; (b) Light brown

Description

- (a) Rectangular fragment with one long intact edge. Several stitch holes, some of which contain the remnants of leather thong stitches, run lengthwise down the length of the fragment.





(b) Narrow, rectangular fragment with one long intact edge with empty stitch holes parallel to it.

DB 3700a & b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3701a. Side view, obverse and reverse.; DB 3701 b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3701a, b
358	Measurements	(a) 13.0 x 60.0; t: 7.1; (b) 16.1 - 27.8 x 80.0; t: 3.2
	Colour	(a) Grey outer surface but brown inner; (b) Brown

Description

- (a) Well-made fragment, which is folded and secured with tiny leather thong running stitches (1 mm long, 3 mm wide and spacing of about 7 mm on both sides). Note the square edges (*cf.* for example DB 3795a, Cat. No. 360).
- (b) Fragment with a wide side that tapers towards a more or less triangular opposite end, which contains a slit. Some types of shoes include parts of a comparable shape, but the fragment here is torn on all sides.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3799
359	Measurements	35.2 x 85.3; t folded: 10.2; t leather: 1.4
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown

Description

Two separate layers of leather are sandwiched between a folded thickness. The thus-created layers are secured with leather thong running stitches. Two featureless scraps are not sub-numbered/illustrated (*cf.* DB 3709b, Cat. No. 353 and DB 3704a, Cat. No. 354).

▼ DB 3799. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3795a
360	Group	DB 3795a-d
	Measurements	6.4 x 11.5 x 60.0 & 7.0 x 12.0 x 100
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 99

Description

Two fragments of fairly thick leather, which are folded lengthwise and secured with small (about 2-3 mm long and 3 mm wide), widely but evenly-spaced (about 8 mm) leather thong stitches. Note that the stitches on both sides of the object are equally small. One fragment is curved. Cf. DB 3701a (Cat. No. 358).



DB 3795a. Clockwise: obverse, reverse and side view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3794a, b
361	Measurements	(a) 26.2 x 29.6; t: 1.9; (b) 18.8 x 63.3; t: 1.2
	Colour	(a) Black grain surface; brown flesh surface; (b) Brown

Description

- (a) Square fragment with rounded corners. Along the perimeter and lengthwise down the centre are tiny, closely-spaced leather thong running stitches. The object compares well with the 'insignia's' (Cat. No. 102-112), but it is doubtful whether it originates from such an object.
- (b) Triangular fragment with two torn stitch holes.



DB 3794a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3770b
362	Group	DB 3770a, b
	Measurements	4.6 - 28.8 x 111.6; t: 1.4
	Colour	Reddish dark brown grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also the table with book cover fragments on pp. 160

Description

Triangular, featureless fragment. There is, however, a single stitch.



DB 3794b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3770b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3762. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3762
363	Measurements	17.7 - 26.7 x 56.4 x 29.6
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Crumpled, featureless fragment except for two incised, parallel lines on the grain surface. Note the big hole (arrow), seen in several other fragments (<i>cf.</i> for example DB 884, Cat. No. 287).



DB 3755a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3755a, b
364	Measurements	(a) 4.1 - 15.4 x 50.1; t: 3.8; (b) 39.8 x 60.5; t: 1.5
	Colour	(a) Greyish brown; (b) Blackish grain surface; dark brown to black flesh surface
	Description	(a) Tapering fragment with three sets of two stitch holes. One of the long edges is intact. (b) Roughly rectangular fragment with stitch holes on one of the long edges. The stretched appearance of the stitch holes strongly suggests whip stitching. Second, featureless scrap not numbered separately and not illustrated.



DB 3755b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3763b
365	Group	DB 3763a, b
	Measurements	12.2 x 13.8 x 26.4
	Colour	Black grain surface; dark brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 227



DB 3763b. Obverse and reverse.

Unidentified

Description

Rectangular scrap with remnants of relatively large leather thong running stitches.



DB 3786d. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No. 366	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3786d
	<i>Group</i>	DB 3786a-e
	<i>Measurements</i>	32.1 x 32.7; t: 1.4
	<i>Colour</i>	Light, reddish brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. Nos. 59, 103, 153, 253
<i>Description</i>		
Diamond-shaped featureless fragment. Note the cut in one of the corners.		

Cat. No. 367	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3757b
	<i>Group</i>	DB 3757a-c
	<i>Measurements</i>	3.3 - 14.7 x 108.3 & 20.4 - 53.0 x 148.5
	<i>Colour</i>	Greyish brown to brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 77, 228
<i>Description</i>		
Irregularly-shaped fragments (not numbered separately), the larger one of which exhibits rows of stitch holes on its edges.		



DB 3757b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No. 368	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3756a, b
	<i>Group</i>	DB 3756a-d
	<i>Measurements</i>	(a) 76.7 x 26.2 - 76.1; t: 2.0; (b) 42.0 x 79.2; t: 5.1
	<i>Colour</i>	(a), (b) Black grain surface; brown flesh surface. The patch in (b) is brown too
	<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 155, 229



DB 3756a. Obverse and reverse.

b



DB 3756b. Obverse and reverse.

Description

- (a) Irregularly-shaped fragment without features, except for a big leather thong attached through a hole on one of the corners.
- (b) Irregularly-shaped fragment. The original black leather surface is repaired with a big brown patch that is coarsely sewn with leather thong running stitches.



DB 3750. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3750
369	Measurements	26.0 - 26.4 x 20.7 - 39.2; t total: 4.0
	Colour	Black on one side; brown on the other

Description

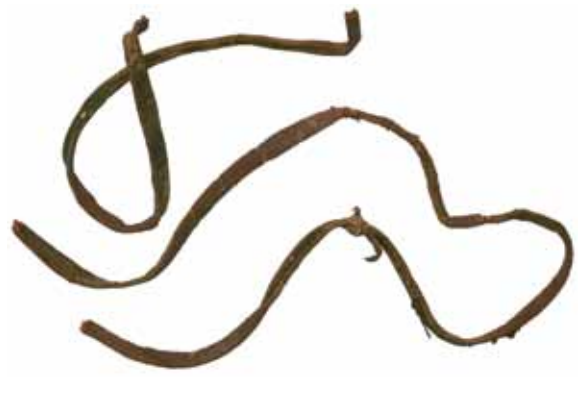
Irregularly-shaped fragment that consists of two thicknesses, which are secured with two rows of leather thong running stitches.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3744
370	Measurements	12.3 - 26.6 x 13.2 - 53.4; t: 1.7 & 13.6 - 74.4 x 475.0; t: 1.0. Strips: 4.0 - 9.5 x 260.0 & 4.0 - 9.0 x 483.0; t: 3.0
	Colour	Light, reddish to dark brown

Description

Large and small featureless fragments (not numbered separately). One fragment is triangular in shape. The find number includes two narrow strips, one of which is either repaired by means of a reef knot (text figure 7C) or attached to another piece (this is always difficult to tell with these kind of repairs/bends).



DB 3744. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3796
371	Measurements	28.9 x 38.1; t: 1.7
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment with a row of empty stitch holes parallel to one edge.



DB 3796. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3791
372	Measurements	29.0 x 68.0; t: 2.0
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment with two rows of empty stitch holes parallel to the long edges.



DB 3791. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3790b, d
373	Group	DB 3790a-d
	Measurements	(b) 10.8 x 35.5; t: 2.1; (d) 13.4 x 31.1; t: 1.6
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 57, 231
	Description	(b) Rectangular, slightly tapering fragment with one intact long edge. Approximately in the middle of the length and width is a pair of stitch holes. (d) Rectangular fragment with one intact long edge. Several stitch(?) holes.



DB 3790b & d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3789a, b
374	Measurements	(a) 13.5 - 19.8 x 65.4; t total: 3.2; (b) 10.6 - 36.2 x 190.0; t: 1.8
	Colour	(a) Dark greyish brown; (b) Light reddish brown

Description

- (a) Roughly rectangular fragment, slightly tapering towards one end, with a nearly rectangular patch that is secured along the edge with leather thong running stitches. It is doubtful whether this is a repair, as the original layer is not damaged.
- (b) Tapering fragment without features, except for a relatively large hole at the wide end. Note the small patches of hair.



DB 3789a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3789b. Overview.



DB 3785. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.
375

Find No. DB 3785
Measurements 29.2 x 58.4 x 9.1
Colour Brown, beige thread
Description

A leather sheet is folded, the edges of which are secured with double thread stitches (flax(?), zS₂).

Cat. No.
376

Find No. DB 3780a, b
Measurements (a) 15.2 - 34.4 x 17.7; t: 3.2;
(b) 36.4 x 48.3; t (folded): 4.6
Colour Brown

Description

(a) Roughly 'V'-shaped fragment with several stitch holes, in some of which are still remnants of leather thong stitches visible.

(b) Folded, featureless fragment.



DB 3780a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.
377

Find No. DB 3776
Measurements 12.4 x 29.7 x 87.2
Colour Brown

Description

Two thicknesses are secured at their edges with leather thong running stitches. Note that the leather is folded around the seam, which is not original.



DB 3780b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.
378

Find No. DB 3774
Measurements 26.2 x 36.3; t: 2.7
Colour Greyish brown grain surface;
brown flesh surface



DB 3776. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3774. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment with several paired stitch holes with leather thong stitches (running stitch).

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3783c
379	Group	DB 3783a-c
	Measurements	30.4 x 64.3; t: 2.7
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 160, 234

Description

Featureless. The appearance compares well with some of the book cover leathers.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3781a, b
380	Measurements	(a) 23.0 x 34.4; t: 3.2; (b) 12.4 x 26.0 & 13.5 x 30.2; t: 1.4
	Colour	(a) Reddish, dark brown to black grain surface; brown flesh surface; (b) Brown

Description

(a) Nearly rectangular fragment of intact width; one short edge is intact as well. Lengthwise down the centre is a row of leather thong running stitches, one stitch of which, at the intact short end, runs to the corners. The sole intact stitch (the other is only indicated by means of the impression and discolouration) is finished by stitching it back into itself (arrow).

(b) Two rectangular, featureless fragments.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3784a, b
381	Measurements	(a) 17.7 x 27.8; t: 1.5; (b) 16.4 x 77.2; t: 1.2
	Colour	(a) Brown; (b) Black grain surface; brown flesh surface



DB 3783c.
Obverse and reverse.



DB 3781a.
Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3781b. Overview. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3784a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3784b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3761a-c. Obverse and reverse views. Scale bar (a) is 30 mm.

Description

- (a) Nearly triangular fragment with four impressed circles on the obverse. This decoration is visible as black dots on the reverse.
- (b) Tapering fragment, the wider part of which has four cuts diagonally from the edge inwards. They stop shortly before touching each other, thus leaving a tiny centre in between them.

Find No.

DB 3771

Measurements

22.3 x 41.6; t: 2.5

Colour

Brown

Description

Oval fragment with several stitch holes.

Cat. No.

383



DB 3771. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.
382

Find No.

DB 3761a-c

Measurements

- (a) 28.2 x 49.3; t: 2.1;
- (b) 13.2 - 45.3 x 41.0; t: 2.0;
- (c) 10.4 - 20.1 x 150.0; t folded: 2.2

Colour

(a), (b) Brown; (c) Dark brown grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

- (a) Triangular fragment with stitch holes, in several of which are preserved the remnants of leather thong running stitches.
- (b) Irregularly-shaped, curled fragment, one edge of which has stitch holes containing some remnants of flax(?) stitches.
- (c) Rectangular, wide strip of leather of which one of the long edges is folded and sewn, judging from the large, coarse stitch holes.



DB 3769. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3769
384	Measurements	87.5 - 100.0 x 87.5 - 100.2; t: 2.2
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface (text figure 3).

Description

Irregular, roughly square sheet of fairly thick, sturdy leather. In the middle, a square has been cut out. All edges are torn, except for a small part, which shows a seam that is made with leather thong whip stitches. Note that the stitching is done in a decorative fashion.



DB 3767. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3767
385	Measurements	19.8 - 28.4 x 31.6; t: 1.7 & 0.8
	Colour	Brown

Description

Roughly square fragment (but missing one corner) of one thin and one relatively thick layer of leather, which are secured with leather thong running stitches. The stitching runs along the edge and down the centre, which suggests the object is complete.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3765a
386	Group	DB 3765a, b
	Measurements	61.2 (curved) x 52.8 (maximal); t: 9.6
	Colour	Brown and black
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 161

Description

The circular object is distinctly curved. Two thick layers of leather are attached to each other by two rows of iron nails; eight are still *in situ*. These nails are meant for that purpose, as is clear from the fact that they are bent after penetrating the inner(?) layer.



DB 3765a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3764a, b
387	Measurements	(a) 17.8 - 31.9 x 111.4; t leather: 2.1; (b) 9.7 - 23.1 x 88.4; t: 1.4
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface

Description

- a) Roughly crescent-shaped fragment. In the middle a repair patch is added facing the flesh side of the underlying leather with its own flesh surface. It is attached to the leather with whip stitches. The fragment has no intact edges; it was also cut through the patch.
- (b) Featureless fragment.



DB 3764a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3782a, d-f
388	Group	DB 3782a-f
	Measurements	(a) 18.1 - 54.9 x 32.0 - 50.5; t: 8.7; (d) 19.4 x 29.1; t: 6.5; (e) 19.9 x 24.6; t: 2.1; (f) 2.6 x 28.7; t: 2.7
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 162

Description

- (a) Although the structure as well as the stitching suggests that the object is part of a sandal's sole, the shape contradicts this interpretation. All but one edge seems to be intact, resulting in a corner of slightly less than 90°, an angle not seen in footwear (unless the part was cut off). The object consists of two layers. Additionally a strip runs along the edge. The layers are secured with leather thong running stitches.
- (d) Irregularly-shaped scrap with numerous stitches. Possibly part of a heavily repaired sandal.
- (e) Roughly rectangular fragment with four big stitch holes.
- (f) Rectangular, featureless fragment. One intact edge.



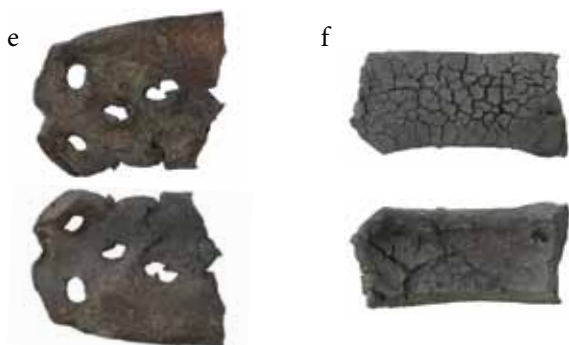
DB 3764b. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3782d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3782a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3782e & f. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3446. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3446
389	Measurements	43.5 - 75.7 x 37.4 x 105.5; t: 4.0
	Colour	Black obverse; brown reverse
	Description	Featureless, relatively large fragment.



DB 3448. Overview.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3448
390	Measurements	25.4 x 35.9; t: 2.7 & 31.8 x 41.6; t: 1.6
	Colour	Black obverse; brown reverse
	Description	Featureless.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3778a, b
391	Measurements	(a) 19.6 - 39.2 x 82.7; t: 3.6; (b) 28.4 - 36.4 x 44.2; t: 4.2
	Colour	Greyish brown to brown
	Description	(a) and (b) likely originate from the same object. Both are folded with stitch holes on only one side.



DB 3778a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3773a-c
392	Measurements	(a) 24.1 x 71.7; t: 13.7; (b) 35.9 x 50.5; t: 6.5; (c) 9.3 x 34.9; t: 3.0

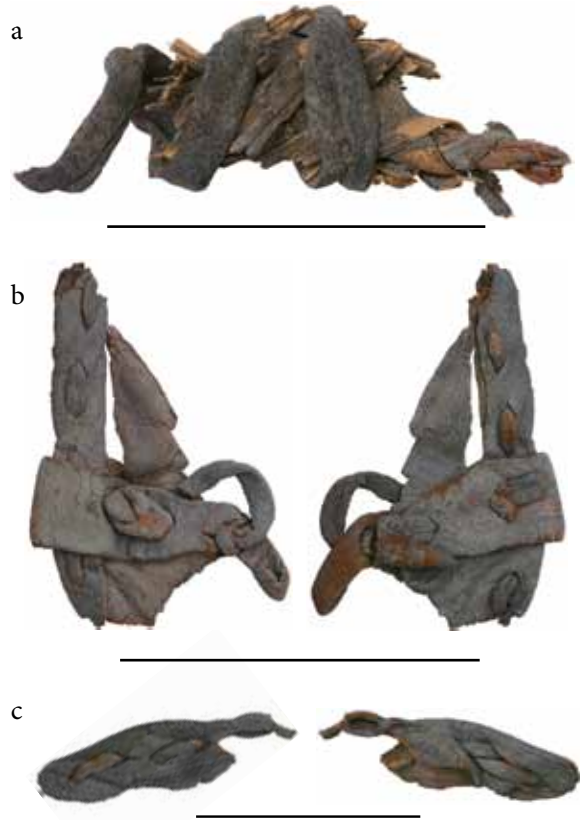


◀ DB 3778b. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Colour (a), (b) Greyish brown to brown;
(c) Dark brown to black

Description

- (a) Strips of palm leaf, wrapped around with a strip of leather. To attach the leather, the end is stitched through one of the windings.
- (b) The edge of a triangular piece of leather is folded and secured with leather thong running stitches. A second strip of leather is folded around the edge, at right angles. It is secured with a stitch halfway down its length and at the opposite end of the folded part.
- (c) Small scrap, consisting for the larger part of a leather thong stitch.



DB 3773a. Overview; DB 3773b & c. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar (c) is 30 mm.

Cat. No. 393	<i>Find No.</i> DB 3749a, b
<i>Measurements</i>	(a) 48.8 x 85.7; t: 1.6; (b) 48.4 x 58.5; t: 1.7
<i>Colour</i>	(a) Brown; (b) Dark brown grain surface; flesh surface is lighter brown

Description

- (a) Triangular, featureless fragment, except for four slits (stitch holes) along one of the torn edges (only two edges are intact).
- (b) Triangular part, but with two extending corners. There is a row of stitch holes running parallel to the longest edge of the fragment.



DB 3749a & b. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No. 394	<i>Find No.</i> DB 3758b
<i>Group</i>	DB 3758a, b
<i>Measurements</i>	24.8 x 30.4; t: 2.8
<i>Colour</i>	Brown to black
<i>Remarks</i>	See also Cat. No. 61

Description

Small featureless scrap.



DB 3758b. Obverse and reverse.

Unidentified

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3741a, b
395	Measurements	(a) 31.6 - 41.6 x 62.0; t: 2.1; (b) 34.0 - 48.0 x 65.0; t folded: 5.9
	Colour	Brown
	Description	(a) Featureless scrap. (b) Fragment, folded lengthwise as well as transversely. One end shows several stitch(?) holes.

►▼DB 3741a & b. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3740
396	Measurements	7.6 - 27.3 x 56.2; t: 2.4
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Roughly triangular fragment (one side is slightly curved and the point is truncated) with a row of running stitches lengthwise down the centre, which appear small on one side but large on the other. At the widest part of the fragment, one stitch runs diagonally towards the edge; on the reverse it extends horizontally to the other side where it is inserted again in order to form the opposing stitch on the obverse. The ends of both stitches are inserted into a slit and cut off. Note the triangular notch at the tapering end. On either side of the wide edge, one edge has a short cut, whereas the opposite edge has a shallow notch (arrow).



DB 3740. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3739
397	Measurements	15.1 x 53.7; t: 1.8
	Colour	Brown
	Description	Rectangular edge fragment with, lengthwise, two pairs of stitch holes.



DB 3739. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3736a. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.



DB 3730. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 30 mm.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3736a
398	Group	DB 3736a-c
	Measurements	31.8 x 44.4; t: 3.3
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 166, 235
	Description	Irregularly-shaped fragment with remnants of the original edge. A row of leather thong running stitches runs slightly at an angle to the edge, which is the reason for doubting that the fragment is part of a sandal's sole.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3730
399	Measurements	15.8 x 44.8; t: 3.1
	Colour	Greyish brown
	Description	Rectangular fragment of which the long edges are intact; the short edges, however, are torn off. Close to one of the short edges are four stitch holes (in which a remnant of the leather thong stitch is still in one of these). On the opposite edge is a single stitch hole with the remnants of a palm leaf(?) string.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3733a, d, h
400	Group	DB 3733a-h
	Measurements	(a) 14.0 x 23.3; t total: 5.6; t leather: 1.3; (d) 28.2 - 67.4 x 190.0; t: 1.7; (h) 15.4 - 28.9 x 83.7; t: 2.3
	Colour	(a) Brown; (d), (h) Light, reddish brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 194, 237 and the table with book cover fragments on pp. 160.



DB 3733a. Obverse and reverse.

Description

- (a) Irregularly-shaped, partly-folded fragment. On one end, a big tear is repaired with coarse leather thong stitches. Interestingly, there are two types of stitches (sailor stitch and running stitch, text figure 4 and 2 respectively), which might indicate two independent repairs.
- (d) Tapering fragment, showing paired stitch holes on one of the long edges. The width as well as the widest short edge is (largely) intact.
- (h) Roughly triangular fragment with a hole close to one of the corners. One of the opposite corners shows a small protrusion, which seems to be a stitch.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3728
401	<i>Measurements</i>	24.3 x 48.7; t folded: 7.3
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown
	<i>Remarks</i>	The two small, featureless scraps are not numbered separately

Description

Two irregularly-shaped fragments that are attached to each other by means of one big, long leather thong. The end of the piece to which the second thickness is attached has a hole at its tapering end.

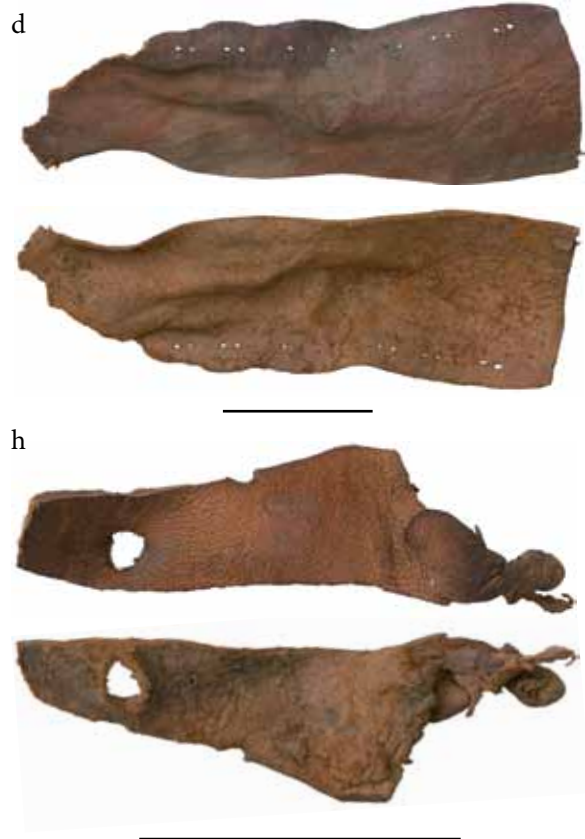
Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3731
402	<i>Measurements</i>	26.5 x 50.9; t: 2.5
	<i>Colour</i>	Light and dark brown

Description

Irregularly-shaped fragment to which a second thickness is attached with leather thong stitches. This additional piece is reddish brown in contrast to the fragment to which it is secured, which is dark brown. Interestingly, the stitches have the same colour as the thickness where they are visible. This suggests that the reddish brown fragment was coloured after it was sewn to the other layer. However, it cannot be entirely excluded that it is a feature of preservation.

Cat. No.	<i>Find No.</i>	DB 3729
403	<i>Measurements</i>	d: 9.3 x 12.8; w strip (= h object): 15.7
	<i>Colour</i>	Brown

► DB 3731. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3733d & h. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3728. Obverse and reverse and two scraps in overview.



Unidentified

Description

Coiled strip of leather. The construction is secured by stitching the outer end through the coil and, on the other side, back again, but this time not penetrating the entire coil (arrows).



DB 3729. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.



DB 3753a. Obverse and reverse.



DB 3753c. Overview.



DB 3753d. Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

Cat. No.
404

Find No. DB 3753a, c, d
Group DB 3753a-f
Measurements (a) 17.0 - 26.3 x 105.5; t total: 11.6;
t leather: 3.6;
(c) 77.8 x 101.3; t: 3.5;
(d) 19.3 x 27.4; t: 1.4
Colour (a), (c) Greyish brown; (d) Black
grain side; red-brown flesh
surface
Remarks See also Cat. No. 66, 254

Description

- (a) Rectangular, rather thick leather, which is folded lengthwise. The long edges show two stitch holes, with some still containing the remnants of leather thong stitches.
- (c) Much worn fragment without features.
- (d) Small, featureless scrap.

Cat. No.
405

Find No. DB 3742a
Group DB 3742a, b
Measurements 12.2 - 47.1 x 47.2 - 64.6; t folded:
4.6
Colour Black grain surface; brown flesh
surface
Remarks See also Cat. No. 238

Description

Featureless, except for a single, narrow strip of leather that is woven through slits as decoration (arrow).

▼ DB 3742a. Obverse and reverse.



Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3752a
406	Group	DB 3752a, b
	Measurements	24.4 x 102.2; t: 0.7 (measurements of complete piece)
	Colour	One side is dark brown to black, the other side is brown
	Remarks	See also Cat. No. 97
	Description	Two fragments that fit together, forming a rectangular object of which the long edges are intact. Note the stitch holes, mainly situated on one side of the tear.



DB 3752a. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3800
407	Measurements	12.8 x 80.9; t: 2.9
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Description	The fragment tapers on both sides, with a straight and a curved long edge. The two thicknesses are secured along the curved edge with leather thong stitches, appearing short (2 mm) on the grain surface (which is the visible surface) and long (6-7 mm) on the flesh surface. The layers are secured flesh to grain surface. Note, on the flesh surface, a small scrap of thin leather, which might be the remains of a third, much thinner layer.



DB 3800. Obverse and reverse.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3451a, b
408	Measurements	(a) 25.2 x 40.4; t: 0.8; (b) 28.9 x 65.5; t: 1.1
	Colour	Black grain surface; brown flesh surface
	Description	(a) Small, curled fragment without features, except for two pairs of stitch holes on one of the edges. (b) Rectangular, partially crumpled fragment with a row of stitch holes on both long edges. Probably part of a sandal's sole.



DB 3451a & b. Obverse and reverse view.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 3464
409	Measurements	14.8 - 29.3 x 81.5; t: 1.5
	Colour	Greyish brown grain surface; red-brown flesh surface
	Description	Fragment of partially intact width. Lengthwise, it has three rows of slits. Remnants of a leather strap that is woven through these slits, suggests this was decorative rather than functional.



DB 3464. Obverse and reverse view.

DB 1694. Obverse and reverse views. Cf. text figure 43.

Cat. No.	Find No.	DB 1694
410	Measurements	w loop: 6.3 - 25.3; l: 67.0; t loop: 8.7 - 9.7; t leather: 2.7
	Colour	Brown
	Remarks	Cf. text figure 43
	Description	A thick strip of leather is folded. At the fold, the leather is distinctly narrower than at the ends. The

ends are secured with whip stitching (original) and further secured (or repaired?) with seemingly random stitching. The two big stitches in the middle, at right angles to the edge, might have served another purpose than securing the two layers of the object proper. All stitching is done with leather thong.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

NON-DIAGNOSTIC OFFCUTS ETC.

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
9	50	-	16*	F1	1	0	1	-
9	50	-	18*	F1	0	0	2	-
9	61	-	19*	A	1	0	0	-
9	-	-	11*	Außenb Süd A	0	0	1	-
9	61	-	20*	D	1	0	2	-
9	49	-	13	C	0	0	2	-
9	50	-	12*	7	0	0	1	-
9	62	-	20*	-	0	0	1	-
9	61	-	21*	D	0	0	1	-
9	61	-	20*	A	0	0	2	-
9	61	-	22*	C	0	0	2	-
9	61	-	18*	D	0	0	5	-
9	61	-	16*	D	0	0	1	-
15	54	-	28/29	-	2	0	3	-
9	50	-	14*	C	0	0	1	-
9	-	-	11*C	Außenb Süd B	0	0	2 (+ scraps)	-
9	62	-	17*	-	0	0	1	-
9	62	-	15*	-	0	0	1	-
9	49	-	13	A	0	0	2	-
9	61	-	23*	D	0	0	1	-
9	49	-	15	B	0	0	2	-
6	40	2	9	-	0	0	2	-
6	43	-	10	-	0	0	4	-
6	40	-	4	0	1	0	4	-
6	40	-	7	Westhälfte	5	0	9	-
6	40	1	9	-	1	0	1	-
6	40	-	5	0	8	0	9	-
6	40	-	8	Nordhälfte/Z	5	1	8 (+ scraps)	-
15	56	-	30	-	1	0	3	-
6	41	-	6	-	0	0	2	-
6	40	-	10/Teilz	-	1	0	2	-
6	40	-	7	Südhälfte	0	0	4 (+ scraps)	-
6	44	-	8	-	1	0	0	-
6	40	-	8	Befund 2	1	0	2	-
6	41	-	6	-	2	0	4	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
6	42	-	8	Südhälfte	0	0	6	-
6	40	-	9	-	2	0	12	-
6	44	-	81/Teilz	-	0	0	3	-
6	41	-	5	-	2	0	3	-
6	40	2	10	-	0	0	1	-
6	40	-	6	-	8	0	2	-
6	40	1	10	-	2	0	5	-
6	40	-	10	-	9	0	12	-
6	41	-	11	-	1	0	3	-
1A Nord	25	2B	4	Fundlage: 2.25, Bf, 2b	1	0	0	korb 1
1A Nord	25	2A	4	-	4	0	0	korb 1
1A Nord	26	1	1/3	-	2	0	15	korb 1
1A Nord	26	1	4	-	1	0	0	korb 1
1A Nord	26	1	6	-	4	0	2	korb 1
1A Nord	26	1	5	-	0	0	1	korb 1
1A Nord	25	2A	3	-	4	0	6	korb 1
1A Nord	26	2	1/3	-	2	0	4	korb 1
1A Nord	25	-	4	-	0	0	1	korb 1
1A Nord	26	1	4	-	2	0	1	korb 1
1A Nord	26	2B	4	-	0	0	1	korb 1
1A Nord	25	-	3	Osthälfte	0	0	2	korb 1
1A Nord	25	2	1	-	2	0	1	korb 1
1A Sud	-	-	1	Fundlage 1 abhub	0	0	13	korb 1
1A Nord	25	2	2	-	1	0	5	korb 1
1A Nord	25	2C	4	-	0	0	1	korb 1
1A Nord	26	2B	6	-	0	0	1	korb 1
1A Nord	25	1	4	-	0	0	1	korb 1
1A Sud	23	-	3	Rundstruktur 2 (innen)	0	0	6 (+ scraps)	korb 1
1A Nord	25	2B	3	-	0	0	1	korb 1
2E	-	-	1	-	0	0	1	-
2E	Korr- abram	-	2	-	0	0	1	-
4	-	-	5	Nordecke (Nordlich von G2)	1	0	0	-
4/N	-	G79	6	-	0	0	1	Komplex: nekr
4/N	-	G83	-	Bei der vorbereitunen von SK Bachit 5, bei stein A in pl. 14	0	1	0	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
4	-	G87	5	-	0	0	1	-
6	44B	3	30	-	4	0	0	-
2C	Vorr- abraum Weststube N		11	-	0	2	4	-
6	43	-	11	-	0	0	3	-
6	44B	-	26	-	0	0	3	-
6	44B	-	23	-	0	0	8	-
6	44B	-	24	-	1	0	7	-
6	44B	3	29	-	0	0	4	-
6	44B	-	25	-	0	0	7	-
6	40	1	11	-	3	0	2	-
6	-	-	3	Nordecke	4	0	2	-
6	-	-	3	Nord-West Ecke	0	0	3	-
6	42	-	10	Osthälfte	1	0	5	-
6	-	-	2	Nordecke	1	0	1	-
6	42	-	10	Westhälfte	0	0	1	-
6	40	-	8	Nordhälfte	3	1	0	-
6	41	-	7	-	3	0	3	-
6	41	-	10	-	2	0	1	-
6	41	-	8	-	0	0	8	-
6	40	2	11	-	0	0	1	-
6	40	-	7	Südhälfte/Z	3	0	1	-
6	42	-	9	Westhälfte	1	1	3	-
6	41	-	4	-	0	0	1	-
6	40	-	4	Westecke	3	0	0	-
6	41	-	9	-	0	0	7	-
6	42	-	9	-	0	0	9	-
6	-	-	1	-	0	0	3	-
6	40	-	6	-	2	0	6	-
6	40	-	7	-	3	0	1	-
6	41	4	14	-	1	0	-	-
6	41	-	14	Südost Ecke	1	0	3	-
6	44	-	16	-	3	0	5	-
6	44	-	13	-	9	2	28	-
6	44	-	15	-	1	0	3	-
6	44 Süd	-	19	-	1	0	2	-
6	44	-	18/1	-	2	0	3	-
6	44	-	16	-	1	0	9	-
6	44	-	14	-	0	0	2	-
6	44	-	14	-	1	0	2	-
6	41	-	14	-	0	0	5	-
6	44	-	12	-	3	0	5	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
6	44	-	10	-	1	1	10	-
6	44	-	18/2	-	1	0	3	-
6	41	-	13	Bereich Q	0	0	1	-
				Nordlich der Südost Tür				
6	41	-	13	-	0	0	2 (+ scraps)	-
6	44	-	14	-	4	1	7	-
6	41	-	15B	Südost-EQ	0	0	1	-
6	44	-	11	-	1	0	4	-
6	41	-	13	Nordost Ecke	1	0	3	-
6	44	-	9	-	1	0	7	-
6	40	1	12	-	1	0	1	-
6	40	-	14	-	0	0	5	-
6	44	-	18	0	3	1	2	-
6	40	-	11	-	6	0	1	-
6	40	-	12	-	3	1	3	-
6	44	-	17	-	5	0	9	-
6	44	-	12	-	3	0	9	-
6	44	-	15	-	1	0	3	-
ZG Ost I	-	-	25	Ab SQ4 D	0	0	4	-
ZG Ost II	-	-	21	-	0	0	5	-
ZG Ost III	52	-	23	-	0	0	1	-
ZG Ost I	-	-	24	Abschnitt B	0	0	1	-
ZG Ost I	-	-	23	Abschnitt D	2	1	4	-
13	51B	-	15B	-	0	0	1	-
13	10	13	11	Quadrant IV	0	0	1	-
13	51B	-	2	-	0	0	3	-
13	10	-	5	Quadrant II	2	1	0	-
13	51B	-	4	-	1	0	3	-
13	10	-	11	Quadrant III	0	0	1	-
13	10	-	5	Quadrant I	0	2	2	-
13	10	-	9	Quadrant III	0	0	1	-
13	10	-	18	Quadrant III Südteil	0	0	7	Abhub: Profilsteg begradigen
13	51B	-	8	-	1	0	5	-
9	-	-	5	Außenbereich	0	0	2	-
11B	-	-	9	Außenbereich	0	0	10 (+ scraps)	-
9	49	-	11	-	0	0	2	-
9	47	-	6	Ost	0	0	2	-
9	-	-	2	Nord Abschnitt	1	0	9	-
9	49	-	14	-	0	0	6	-
9	-	-	7	Außenbereich Süd	0	0	1	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
9	48	-	5	-	1	0	4	-
9	49	-	15A	-	0	0	2	-
9	49	-	6	-	0	0	1	-
7	-	2	7	Ost Abschnitt B	1	6	9	-
7	-	-	5	Ost Abschnitt B	0	1	3	-
7	-	2	6	Ost Abschnitt B	0	2	0	-
7	-	-	4	Ost Abschnitt B	0	2	2	-
7	-	-	2	Ost Abschnitt B	0	0	2	-
7	-	-	3	Ost Abschnitt B	0	1	0	-
8	-	-	7	Ost Abschnitt B	5	6	5	DB 3737
7	-	-	1	Ost Abschnitt B	0	0	3	-
2A	-	-	4	Süd Abschnitt	0	0	2	-
2A	-	-	5	-	0	3	3	-
2A	-	-	8	Nord-West Ecke	0	0	1	-
2A	-	1	8	-	0	0	1	-
2A	-	-	5	-	0	0	1	-
2A	-	1	7	-	0	0	4	-
2A	-	-	1	-	0	0	2	-
2A	-	-	6	-	0	0	3	-
3	23	-	8	Süd	1	1	3	-
3	39	-	9	-	0	0	5	-
3	39	-	7	Nordhälfte	1	1	0	-
3	-	-	5	Nord Quadrant	0	0	2	-
				R 3.5				
3	-	-	5	Südwest Quad- rant	0	0	1	-
3	39	-	8	-	0	0	2	-
3	-	-	3	Nord-West Quadrant	1	2	5	-
3	39	-	6	Nordhälfte	0	0	2	-
3	-	-	5	Nord-West Quadrant	0	0	4	-
3	39	-	6	Südhälfte	0	0	1	-
3	23 Süd	-	7	Südhälfte	0	0	2 (+ scraps)	-
3	39	-	11	-	0	0	3	-
3	23 Süd	-	8	R 5.5, innere einbaut	0	0	1	-
3	39	-	10	-	0	0	2	-
3	-	-	4	Nord-West Quadrant	0	0	12 (+ scraps)	-
3	23 Süd	-	7	Nordhälfte	0	0	12 (+ scraps)	-
2F	Vor- ratsraum	-	1	-	0	2	0	-
8	-	-	3	-	5	8	18	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
8	-	-	5	-	1	7	4	-
8	-	-	5	-	1	7	6	-
8	-	-	16	-	1	1	6	-
8	-	-	6	-	0	5	9	-
8	-	2	7	-	15	15	34	+ scraps (photo)
8	-	-	6	-	17	1	5	photo
8	-	-	4	-	0	3	14	-
8	-	-	9	-	6	0	4	-
8	-	5	10	-	0	0	1	-
8	-	5	11	-	1	0	2	-
8	-	-	18	-	0	0	3	-
8	-	-	1	-	0	3	0	-
8	-	-	6	-	0	2	0	-
8	-	-	7	-	2	0	23	-
8	-	-	8	-	7	2	11	-
8	-	1	7	-	96	25	47	-
8	-	-	8	-	3	0	10	-
8	-	5A	12	-	2	0	1	-
8	-	-	11	-	5	0	10	-
8	-	-	10	-	4	2	25	-
8	-	-	1	-	17	9	20	-
8	-	-	15	-	0	2	13	-
8	-	-	2	Südliche Arbeitsbereich	2	3	5	-
8	-	7	18	-	0	4	0	-
8	-	-	19	-	0	0	3	-
8	-	-	14	-	1	1	2	-
8	-	-	1	-	0	0	3	-
8	-	-	4	-	9	0	7	-
8	-	-	17	-	0	0	3	-
18 Süd	27	-	11	Westecke	0	0	6	-
18 Süd	27	-	6	-	0	0	1 (+ scraps)	-
18 Süd	27	-	7	-	1	2	12 (+ scraps)	-
18 Nord	31	-	10	-	0	0	1	-
18 Süd	28	-	6*	Stegabbau	0	0	4	-
18 Nord	31	-	3	-	0	0	1	-
18 Nord	31	-	5	-	0	0	1	-
18 Nord	31	-	6	-	1	2	3	-
18 Nord	31	-	13	-	0	0	4	-
5	-	-	10	Osthälfte	0	4	5	-
5	-	-	9	Osthälfte	0	10	11	-
5	-	-	8	Eingemessen in planum 2005-5-8	0	0	2 (+ scraps)	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
5	-	-	5	-	0	0	25	-
5A	-	-	15	Nord, unter munaboden	0	0	9	-
5/5A	-	-	sonder Abhub I	Nordliche Mauer IV	0	3	0	-
5A	-	-	sonder Abhub III (=3)	Nordliche Mauer IV	0	0	1	-
5	-	-	3	-	0	2	4	-
5	-	-	15	Nord-West	0	0	3	-
5	-	-	15	Süd-Ost	1	1	0	-
5	-	-	11	Süd-Ost	1	0	0	-
5A	-	-	2	Norden	1	0	0	-
5A	-	-	5	-	0	0	4	-
5	-	-	12	Süd-West	2	0	1	-
5A	-	-	10	-	1	2	12	-
5A	-	5	12	-	0	0	2	-
5	-	-	11	Nord-Ost	4	2	2	-
5A	-	-	14	Unter Muna-boden, Nored	0	0	2	-
5	-	-	17	Süd-West	3	4	0	-
5A	-	6	15	-	0	0	1	-
12	10	-	2	Nord-West Quadrant	0	0	10 (+ scraps)	-
12	10	-	8	Nord-West Quadrant	2	2	19	-
12	10	-	6	Nord-West Quadrant	0	2	13	-
12	10	-	3	Nord-Ost Quadrant	3	1	12	-
12	10	-	9	Nord-West Quadrant	5	1	23	-
12	10	-	5	Nord-West Quadrant	0	1	17	-
12	10	1	6	-	6	1	20	-
12	10	-	1	Nord-West Quadrant	0	0	4	-
12	10	-	1	Nord-Ost Quadrant	0	1	6	-
12	10	-	4	Nord-West Quadrant	0	0	6	-
12	10	-	4	Nord-Ost Quadrant	2	5	6	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
12	10	-	7	Nord-West Quadrant	0	3	40	-
12	51A	-	2	-	0	0	7	-
12	10	-	2	Nord-Ost Quadrant	0	2	5	-
12	10	-	6	Nord-Ost Quadrant	0	2	3	-
12	51A	-	3	-	0	2	3	-
12	10	-	6	Süd-West Quadrant	0	0	1	-
12	10	-	11	Süd-West Quadrant	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	27	?	0	0	2	-
12	10	-	1	Nord-West Ecke	0	0	1	-
12	10	-	2	Nord-West Ecke	0	0	3	-
12	10	-	2A	Nord-West Quadrant	1	0	10	-
12	10	-	9	Nord-Ost Quadrant	0	0	1	-
12	10	-	10	Süd-West Quadrant	1	0	1	-
12	10	-	8	Nord-Ost Quadrant	0	0	4	-
12	10	-	9	Süd-West Quadrant	0	0	1	-
12	10	-	3	Süd-West Quadrant	0	0	1	-
12	10	-	3	Nord-West Quadrant	3	2	1	-
12	10	-	5	Süd-Ost Quadrant	0	0	2	-
12	10	-	7	Nord-Ost Quadrant	0	0	3	-
12	10	-	2	Süd-West Quadrant	0	0	2	-
12	10	-	4	Süd-West Quadrant	0	0	1	-
12	10	8	8	Süd-Ost Quadrant	0	0	1	-
9	49	-	16	-	1	1	4	-
9	-	-	6	Außenbereich Süd	0	0	4	-
9	-	-	11	Außenbereich Süd	0	0	2	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
9	47	-	4	West	0	0	1	-
9	48	-	3	-	0	1	3	-
9	-	-	4	Außenbereich	0	0	2	-
9	-	-	7	Außenbereich	-	-	2	-
				West				
9	48	-	6	-	0	0	7	-
9	49	-	11	-	0	0	2	-
9	48	-	1	-	0	0	2	-
9	48	-	2	-	1	1	2	-
9	49	1	8	-	0	0	1	-
9	-	-	3	-	0	0	3	-
9	49	-	11	Ostliches	0	0	1	-
				Munabodens				
9	47	-	11	Ost schacht	0	0	4	-
9	49	-	12	-	0	0	3	-
9	-	-	8	Außenbereich	0	0	1	-
				Süd				
9	-	-	9	Außenbereich	0	0	1	-
				Süd				
9	48	-	4	-	0	0	3	-
9	49	-	15B	-	1	0	2	-
13	10	-	13	Quadrant IV	0	0	1	-
				Süd				
13	10	-	15	Quadrant IV	0	1	3	-
				Süd				
13	10	-	18	Quadrant IV	0	0	2	-
				Süd				
13	10	-	18 (Profil)	Quadrant IV	1	1	6	-
				Nord				
13	10	-	16	Quadrant I	1	0	0	-
13	10	-	19	Quadrant IV	0	4	0	-
13	51B	-	15B	-	1	0	3	-
13	10	-	6	Quadrant III	2	1	0	-
13	51B	-	18C	-	0	0	4	-
13	10	-	10	Quadrant IV	1	0	0	-
13	10	-	7	Quadrant III	1	0	2	-
13	10	-	3	Quadrant II	2	0	0	-
13	10	-	9	Quadrant IV	0	0	1	-
13	54B	1	7	-	0	0	1	-
13	10	1	15	Quadrant I	0	0	2	-
13	10	-	5	Quadrant III	0	0	1	-
13	51B	-	19E	Eingemessen	0	1	0	big piece
13	10	-	7	Quadrant IV	0	0	3	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
13	51B	-	9	-	0	0	6	-
13	51B	-	6	-	0	0	7	-
13	51B	-	7	-	0	0	5	-
13	51B	-	11	-	1	0	1	-
13	10	-	8	Quadrant I	1	0	0	-
13	10	-	4	Quadrant II	0	0	4	-
13	51B	-	17B	-	0	1	0	-
13	10	-	17	Quadrant IV Nord	0	0	1	-
13	51B	-	10	-	0	0	3	-
13	10	-	3	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
13	10	-	12	Quadrant IV Süd-Ost Ecke	2	0	1	-
13	10	-	4	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
13	10	-	14	Quadrant IV Süd-Ost Ecke	0	0	3	-
13	10	-	17	Quadrant IV Süd-Ost Ecke	0	0	1	-
13	10	-	8	Quadrant III	0	0	3	-
13	51B	-	17C	-	0	0	1	-
13	51B	-	19E	-	1	0	1	-
13	10	1C	4	Quadrant II	1	0	0	-
13	10	3	7	Quadrant II	0	1	1	-
13	10	-	7	Quadrant I	0	0	3	-
13	100	-	6	Quadrant I	0	0	2	-
16	19	-	10	Nord	0	0	1	-
16	10	-	10	Nord	0	0	1	-
16	10	-	11	Nord	0	2	0	-
2B	-	-	6	Südliche ##	0	0	1	-
2B	-	-	6	Bereich Sudlich des Ostrakons	0	0	1	-
2B	-	-	7	Nord-Ost Ecke	1	1	1	-
2B	36	-	7	-	1	0	0	-
2B	38	-	14	-	1	0	1	-
2B	37	-	9	-	0	0	5	-
2B	30	-	15	-	0	0	2	-
2B	37	-	10	-	0	0	2	-
2B	36	-	10	-	0	0	1	-
2B	30	-	8	-	0	0	1	-
2B	36	-	16	-	1	1	1	-
2B	36	2	18	Nord-West Ecke	0	0	1	-
2B	37	-	7	-	0	1	0	-
2B	36	-	18	-	0	0	4	-
2B	30	-	10	-	0	0	1	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
2B	37	-	8	-	0	2	2	-
2B	31	-	9	Nord	0	1	0	-
2B	36	-	8	-	1	2	0	-
15	-	-	77	Quadrant I	1	0	1	-
15	-	-	20	Quadrant IV A	0	0	4	-
15	-	-	12	Quadrant I	0	1	0	-
15	-	-	18	Quadrant II	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	24	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	26	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	26	Quadrant III	0	1	0	-
15	-	-	14	Quadrant I	0	0	2	-
15	-	-	28	Quadrant III	0	1	0	-
15	-	-	24	Quadrant II	0	0	4	-
15	-	-	6	Quadrant I	1	0	4	-
15	-	-	16	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	10	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	24	Quadrant III	1	0	2	-
15	-	-	23	Quadrant III	1	0	0	-
15	-	-	9	Quadrant I	0	0	2	-
15	-	-	24	Quadrant IV	1	0	2	-
15	-	-	27	Quadrant IV A	1	0	0	-
15	-	-	25	Quadrant IV	2	3	1	-
15	-	-	5	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	27	Quadrant III	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	25	Quadrant II	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	13	Quadrant II	1	0	2	-
15	-	-	25	Quadrant III	0	1	2	-
15	-	-	19	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	20	Quadrant I	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	26	Quadrant IV	0	1	3	-
15	-	-	19	Quadrant II	0	0	1	-
15	-	-	22	Quadrant I	1	0	2	-
15	-	-	21	Quadrant I	0	0	4	-
15	-	-	23	Quadrant I	0	0	2	-
5A	-	-	12	Nord	0	0	1	-
5A	-	-	12	Süd	5	1	8	-
5A	-	-	11	-	0	0	1	-
5A	-	-	11	-	6	1	10	-
5	-	-	13	Nord-West	0	0	14	-
5A	-	-	12	Nord	5	4	19	-
5A	-	-	7	-	0	0	7	-
5A	-	-	13	Nord	4	5	8	-
5	-	-	13	Süd-West	4	1	7	-
5A	-	-	6	-	1	-	5	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
5A	-	-	9	-	2	1	6	-
5	-	-	16	Nord-West	0	0	20 (+ scraps)	-
5	-	-	11	Süd-West	1	0	5	-
5	-	-	11	Nord-West	1	2	16	-
5	-	-	17	Nord-West	1	3	9	-
5A	-	-	14	Süd	8	4	12	-
5	-	-	14	Süd-Ost	0	0	1	-
5A	-	-	15	Nord, sudl.o muna bodens	7	11	27	-
5	-	-	15	Süd-West	0	0	3	-
5A	-	-	13	Süd	6	2	11	-
5	-	-	16	Süd-West	0	0	2	-
5	-	5	12	-	0	1	2	-
5	-	-	17	?	0	1	1	-
5/5A	-	-	-	putten des steinplasters	0	0	5	-
5	-	-	17	Süd-Ost	0	0	3	-
5A	-	-	8	-	2	1	3	-
5	-	-	12	Süd-Ost	1	0	0	-
5A	-	-	15	Nord, sudl.o muna- bodens	0	0	1	skin
5	-	-	14	Süd-West	2	1	0	-
5	-	-	12	Nord-Ost	3	1	7	-
5A	-	-	14	Nord, sudl.o muna- bodens	0	6	3	-
5A	-	-	14	-	0	0	4	-
5	-	-	12	Nord-West	0	4	12	-
5	-	-	14	Nord-West	0	2	1	-
5	-	-	sonder Abhub und Mauer I	ZW Pflaster und Mauer I	2	2	10	-
5	-	-	6	Westseite	3	4	6	-
5	-	-	8	Osthälfte	4	4	10 (+ scraps)	-
5	-	-	2	-	0	0	4	-
5	-	-	4	-	0	1	4	-
5	-	-	7	Osthälfte	0	0	8	-
5	-	-	7	Westhälfte	2	0	21	-
5	-	-	10	Westhälfte	4	4	13	-
5	-	-	6	Osthälfte	3	1	15 (+ scraps)	-
5	-	-	8	Westhälfte	8	5	13	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					Offcut	Waste	Other	
DB	-	-	9	West	3	4	17	-
1B Süd	27	7	-	Unter 112 Lehm	0	0	3	-
1B Süd	27	-	5	-	0	0	2	-
1B Süd	27	-	10	-	0	0	1	-
1B Süd	28	-	6	-	0	0	1	-
1B Süd	23 Süd	-	3	-	0	0	2	-
1B Nord	30	-	4	-	0	0	2	-
1B Süd	28	-	4	-	0	1	6	-
1B Süd	28	-	5	-	0	1	2	-
1B Süd	28	-	3	-	1	1	0	-
1B Süd	27	-	4	-	0	0	4	-
1B Nord	-	-	2	Am West Ecke der breiten Ostmauer	0	0	1	-
1B Süd	28	-	4	-	0	0	1	-
1B Süd	28	-	7	-	0	0	9	-
1B Süd	-	-	1	Westseite + Nord Ecke	0	1	2	-
1B Süd	27	-	9*	Stegabbau	0	0	27	-
1B Süd	27	7	8*	Stegabbau	0	0	10 (+ scraps)	-
1B Süd	27	-	2	-	0	0	4	-
1B Süd	28 Süd	-	5	-	0	2	8	-
1B Süd	27	-	8	-	0	0	5	-
1B Nord	-	-	2	-	0	0	2	-
1B Süd	27	-	9*	Stegabbau	0	0	4	-
1B Süd	27	-	11	-	0	0	2 (+ scraps)	-
1B Süd	27	4	8	-	0	1	5	-
1B Süd	27	1	5	-	0	0	1	-
1B Süd	28	1	5	-	0	0	1	-
1B Nord	31	-	7	-	2	0	2	-
1B Nord	30	-	6	-	0	0	1	-
1C	32	-	-	Planum 1a/2	0	1	3	Westliche erweiterung. Eingemessen
1C	23	-	2	Südhälfte	0	0	34	-
1C	-	-	1	-	0	0	1 (+ scraps)	-
1C	23 Süd	-	3	-	0	0	1	-
1C	23	-	2	Südliche Abschnitt	0	0	1	-
1C Süd-hälfte	23	-	5	-	0	0	7	-
1C Süd-hälfte	23	-	4	-	0	0	7	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
1C Sud- hälfte	23	-	1A	Nordhälfte as Rondstruktur 3	0	0	1	-
1C	23	-	1A	Nordhälfte as Rondstruktur 3	0	0	1	-
1C Nord hälfte	-	-	1A	-	0	0	8	-
7	-	-	11	Westabschnitt	0	0	2	-
7	41 Nord	-	20	Westabschnitt von Schnitt 7	0	0	2	-
7	41 Nord	-	12	Westabschnitt von Schnitt 7	0	0	1	-
7	-	-	13	Westabschnitt	-	2	2	-
7	-	-	6	Westabschnitt	0	1	3	-
7	41 Nord	-	18	Westabschnitt von Schnitt 7	2	1	4	-
7	-	-	10	Westabschnitt	0	0	1	-
7	-	-	14	Westabschnitt	0	1	3	-
7	41 Nord	-	14	Westabschnitt von Schnitt 7	0	0	1	-
7	-	-	9	Westabschnitt	0	1	0	-
7	-	-	1	Ostabschnitt A	1	0	0	-
7	-	-	12	Westabschnitt	0	4	4	-
7	41 Nord	-	13	Westabschnitt von Schnitt 7	0	0	1	-
7	41 Nord	-	6	Ostabschnitt A	0	1	0	-
7	-	-	8	Westabschnitt	0	1	1	-
6	44B	-	-	North Profil- kante Abstecken	0	1	1	-
6	44B	-	20	-	2	1	0	-
8	44A	-	21	-	2	1	1	-
6	44B	-	22	-	0	0	12 (+ scraps)	-
2D	-	-	2	-	0	0	1	-
2D	-	-	5	Ausbruchstelle des Lehu- neshidbodens	2	0	1	-
1E	23	-	1	-	0	0	1	-
1E	23	-	3	-	0	1	0	-
1E	23	-	2	-	0	0	2	-
1E	23	-	3	-	0	0	1	-
11A	-	-	4	-	0	0	2	-
11A	-	-	5	-	0	0	2	-
17	51C	-	9	-	0	0	1	-
17	57	-	9	-	0	0	3	-
16	10	-	19	-	0	0	1	-

Appendices

Schnitt	Raum	Befund	Abhub	Nähere Angaben	Leder Fragment			Bemerkungen
					<i>Offcut</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Other</i>	
16	10	-	20	Südlicher Bereich	1	4	2	-
16	10	-	18	-	0	0	2	-
15	55	D	34	-	1	0	0	-
17	57	-	6	Zwischen 212 und 213	0	0	1	-
17	51C	-	2	-	0	0	4	-
15	55	C	31	-	0	0	1	-
15	55	8	32	-	2	0	0	-
15	54	-	19-27	Profilversetzen	3	0	0	-
17	51C	-	4	-	0	0	2	-
17	57	-	7	-	0	0	2	-
15	56	-	16-29	Profilversetzen	0	0	2	-
15	55	C	?	-	0	0	2	-
15	55	C	32	-	0	0	2	-
15	55	B	33	-	0	0	2	-
17	57	-	7	Eingemessen	0	1	0	-
17	57	-	6	-	0	1	1	-
15	55	A	31	Eingemessen	0	0	1	-
15	55	-	30	-	0	0	4	-
15	54	-	30	-	2	1	3	-
15	56	-	30	-	2	1	1	-
17	57	-	5	-	0	0	2	-
11A	-	-	3	-	2	0	5	-
11	-	-	1	-	0	0	1	-
11A	-	-	2	-	0	0	2	-

APPENDIX II
CONCORDANCES

CONCORDANCE BY CATALOGUE NUMBER

Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description
1	1261	sandal	30	1167	sandal	62	3779a	sandal
2	879	sandal	31	1194	sandal	62	3779b	sandal
3	3389a	sandal	32	2369	sandal	62	3779c	sandal
3	3389b	sandal	33	2844	sandal	63	3792	sandal
4	3245	sandal	34	951	sandal	64	3746a	sandal
5	1236	sandal	35	978a	sandal	64	3746b	sandal
6	1100	sandal	36	1235	sandal	65	3738	sandal
7	2031	sandal	37	2218	sandal	66	3753b	sandal
8	1140	sandal	38	1195	sandal	66	3753e	sandal
9	1165	sandal	39	3264	sandal	67	3715d	sandal
10	1166	sandal	40	3309	sandal	67	3715e	sandal
11	1155	sandal	41	2864	sandal	67	3715f	sandal
12	1109a	sandal	42	2616	sandal	67	3715g	sandal
12	1109b	sandal	43	2903	sandal	67	3715h	sandal
13	920	sandal	44	1643a	sandal	68	2338aa	sandal
14	853b	sandal	45	1708	sandal	68	2338ae	sandal
14	853c	sandal	46	1660a	sandal	69	3200	sandal
15	1699c	sandal	46	1660b	sandal	70	2153	sandal
15	1699e	sandal	47	1710	sandal	71	2432	sandal
16	1269b	sandal	48	1647a	sandal	72	2689	sandal
17	2066	sandal	49	1684b	sandal	73	870a	sandal
17	2068	sandal	49	1684c	sandal	73	870b	sandal
18	2096	sandal	49	1684d	sandal	73	870c	sandal
19	2063	sandal	50	1288	sandal	74	2356	sandal
20	1605b	sandal	51	3713a	sandal	75	3787	sandal
21	1624a	sandal	52	3710	sandal	76	1629b	sandal
21	1624b	sandal	53	3711a	sandal	77	3757a	sandal
22	1855a	sandal	54	3709a	sandal	78	2118	sandal
23	842	sandal	55	3704b	sandal	79	2125	sandal
24	1549	sandal	56	3721	sandal	80	1104a	sandal
25	1527	sandal	57	3790a	sandal	80	1104b	sandal
26	1528	sandal	58	3759	sandal	81	1875a	sandal
27	1691a	sandal	59	3786a	sandal	81	1875b	sandal
28	2440	sandal	60	3745	sandal	82	1103b	sandal
29	1175	sandal	61	3758a	sandal	83	3725	sandal

Appendices

Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description
84	997a	sandal	118	2485b	book covers	150	1614	book covers
85	1823a	sandal	119	964a	book covers	151	3349	book covers
85	1823b	sandal	119	964b	book covers	152	3751	book covers
86	2203	sandal	120	2146	book covers	153	3786c	book covers
87	1290	sandal	121	793a	book covers	154	3768	book covers
88	3310	sandal	122	1269a	book covers	155	3756c	book covers
89	2634	sandal	123	2143	book covers	156	3788	book covers
90	3707	sandal	124	2431	book covers	157	782	book covers
91	2695a	sandal	125	805	book covers	158	975	book covers
91	2695b	sandal	126	985	book covers	159	3797a	book covers
91	2695c	sandal	127	2116	book covers	159	3797b	book covers
92	3351	sandal	128	2100a	book covers	160	3783a	book covers
93	3714b	sandal	129	1301	book covers	161	3765b	book covers
94	911	sandal	130	913	book covers	162	3782b	book covers
95	1900	sandal	131	131	book covers	162	3782c	book covers
96	1719b	sandal	132	839a	book covers	163	2826	book covers
97	3752b	sandal	132	839b	book covers	164	2709a	book covers
98	1297	sandal	133	1656	book covers	164	2709b	book covers
99	3795b	shoe	134	1655a	book covers	165	3439	book covers
99	3795c	shoe	134	1655b	book covers	166	3736b	book covers
99	3795d	shoe	134	1655c	book covers	167	3732	book covers
100	3708a	shoe	135	801c	book covers	168	1585	book covers
100	3708b	shoe	136	1180	book covers	169	325a	book covers
100	3708c	shoe	137	2333	book covers	169	325b	book covers
101	3074	shoe	138	1379	book covers	170	3422	book covers
102	3735a	insignia	139	2344a	book covers	171	2676a	book covers
102	3735b	insignia	139	2344b	book covers	171	2676b	book covers
103	3786b	insignia	139	2344c	book covers	171	2676c	book covers
104	1587	insignia	140	2142	book covers	171	2676d	book covers
105	2869	insignia	141	3000	book covers	172	1715	book covers
106	3141	insignia	142	3401	book covers	173	1716	book covers
107	2043	insignia	143	2325a	book covers	174	322	book covers
108	1550	insignia	143	2325b	book covers	175	2196	book covers
109	1192	insignia	143	2325c	book covers	176	3801a-p	book covers
110	801a	insignia	144	2372a	book covers	177	2100b	fastening
111	1712	insignia	144	2372b	book covers	178	3712a	fastening
112	2827	insignia	144	2372c	book covers	179	2712	belts etc.
113	2044	book covers	145	3724b	book covers	180	3033b	belts etc.
114	2717	book covers	145	3724c	book covers	181	3013b	belts etc.
115	2738a	book covers	146	1306	book covers	182	2071	belts etc.
115	2738b	book covers	147	1510	book covers	183	1629c	belts etc.
116	3242	book covers	148	2027	book covers	184	895b	belts etc.
117	2790	book covers	149	989a	book covers	185	1200	belts etc.
118	2485a	book covers	149	989b	book covers	186	1232a	belts etc.

Appendices

Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description
187	3100	belts etc.	224	3723b	belts etc.	263	2763	unidentified
188	1218a	belts etc.	225	3717b	belts etc.	264	2725	unidentified
189	2554	belts etc.	226	3704e	belts etc.	265	3102a	unidentified
190	2389	belts etc.	227	3763a	belts etc.	265	3102b	unidentified
191	2393	belts etc.	228	3757c	belts etc.	266	3013a	unidentified
192	1717	belts etc.	229	3756d	belts etc.	266	3013c	unidentified
193	3726b	belts etc.	230	3793	belts etc.	267	1164	unidentified
194	3733e	belts etc.	231	3790c	belts etc.	268	1588	unidentified
195	3754	belts etc.	232	3777	belts etc.	269	811	unidentified
196	3743	belts etc.	233	3775	belts etc.	270	793b	unidentified
197	1103a	belts etc.	234	3783b	belts etc.	270	793c	unidentified
198	1582	belts etc.	235	3736c	belts etc.	271	1699a	unidentified
199	853a	belts etc.	236	3734a	belts etc.	272	1699b	unidentified
200	1719d	belts etc.	236	3734b	belts etc.	272	1699d	unidentified
201	895a	belts etc.	237	3733f	belts etc.	273	1629a	unidentified
202	1303	belts etc.	237	3733g	belts etc.	273	1629d	unidentified
203	987	belts etc.	238	3742b	belts etc.	274	2082a	unidentified
204	1621	belts etc.	239	3746c	belts etc.	274	2082b	unidentified
205	1855b	belts etc.	240	2338Ab	belts etc.	275	2093	unidentified
205	1855c	belts etc.	240	2338Ac	belts etc.	276	1263a	unidentified
205	1855d	belts etc.	240	2338Ad	belts etc.	276	1263b	unidentified
206	801i	belts etc.	241	2756	bags	277	1719a	unidentified
206	801j	belts etc.	242	3003	bags	277	1719c	unidentified
207	1586	belts etc.	243	2670	bags	278	1314	unidentified
208	1691c	belts etc.	244	1273b	bags	279	2169	unidentified
209	3187	belts etc.	245	2100c	offcuts etc.	280	1521	unidentified
210	3183	belts etc.	246	1013	offcuts etc.	281	2059	unidentified
211	2550	belts etc.	247	1105	offcuts ect.	282	136a	unidentified
212	2661	belts etc.	248	1137b	offcuts etc.	282	136b	unidentified
213	3182	belts etc.	249	2920	offcuts etc.	282	136c	unidentified
214	1248	belts etc.	250	2586a	offcuts etc.	283	963	unidentified
215	2911	belts etc.	250	2586b	offcuts etc.	284	1605a	unidentified
216	1647e	belts etc.	251	3723a	offcuts etc.	284	1605c	unidentified
216	1647f	belts etc.	252	3704e	offcuts etc.	284	1605d	unidentified
217	1295b	belts etc.	253	3786e	offcuts etc.	284	1605e	unidentified
218	1273a	belts etc.	254	3753f	offcuts etc.	285	2166	unidentified
219	3008b	belts etc.	255	827	offcuts etc.	286	1636a	unidentified
220	3727b	belts etc.	256	2688	miscellaneous	286	1636b	unidentified
221	3702a	belts etc.	257	3715a	miscellaneous	286	1636c	unidentified
221	3702b	belts etc.	258	3001	miscellaneous	287	884a	unidentified
222	3712b	belts etc.	259	3432	unidentified	287	884b	unidentified
222	3712c	belts etc.	260	3254	unidentified	288	801b	unidentified
222	3712d	belts etc.	261	2721	unidentified	288	801d	unidentified
223	3718e	belts etc.	262	3033a	unidentified	288	801e	unidentified

Appendices

Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description
288	801f	unidentified	323	948	unidentified	352	3714a	unidentified
288	801g	unidentified	324	1257	unidentified	353	3709b	unidentified
288	801h	unidentified	325	1295a	unidentified	354	3704a	unidentified
289	1693	unidentified	326	2654a	unidentified	354	3704c	unidentified
290	1691b	unidentified	326	2654b	unidentified	354	3704d	unidentified
291	1341	unidentified	327	3029	unidentified	354	3704f	unidentified
292	2391	unidentified	328	3006	unidentified	355	1903	unidentified
293	950	unidentified	329	1672	unidentified	356	3703	unidentified
294	997b	unidentified	330	945	unidentified	357	3700a	unidentified
295	978b	unidentified	331	1509	unidentified	357	3700b	unidentified
295	978c	unidentified	332	1508	unidentified	358	3701a	unidentified
296	903	unidentified	333	785a	unidentified	358	3701b	unidentified
297	1502	unidentified	333	785b	unidentified	359	3799	unidentified
298	1551	unidentified	334	1684a	unidentified	360	3795a	unidentified
299	1501	unidentified	335	3008a	unidentified	361	3794a	unidentified
300	2331	unidentified	335	3008c	unidentified	361	3794b	unidentified
301	1222	unidentified	335	3008d	unidentified	362	3770b	unidentified
302	1378a	unidentified	335	3008e	unidentified	363	3762	unidentified
302	1378b	unidentified	336	3032	unidentified	364	3755a	unidentified
303	1380	unidentified	337	780	unidentified	364	3755b	unidentified
304	1232b	unidentified	338	2650	unidentified	365	3763b	unidentified
304	1232c	unidentified	339	866	unidentified	366	3786d	unidentified
305	2048	unidentified	340	3726a	unidentified	367	3757b	unidentified
306	2919	unidentified	340	3726c	unidentified	368	3756a	unidentified
307	2908	unidentified	341	3727a	unidentified	368	3756b	unidentified
308	2905a	unidentified	342	3724a	unidentified	369	3750	unidentified
308	2905b	unidentified	343	3720	unidentified	370	3744	unidentified
309	2613	unidentified	344	3719	unidentified	371	3796	unidentified
310	2633	unidentified	345	3715b	unidentified	372	3791	unidentified
311	1218b	unidentified	345	3715c	unidentified	373	3790b	unidentified
312	3217	unidentified	345	3715i	unidentified	373	3790d	unidentified
313	2793	unidentified	346	3713b	unidentified	374	3789a	unidentified
314	2822	unidentified	347	3711b	unidentified	374	3789b	unidentified
315	2601	unidentified	347	3711c	unidentified	375	3785	unidentified
316	3212	unidentified	348	3705a	unidentified	376	3780a	unidentified
317	3276	unidentified	348	3705b	unidentified	376	3780b	unidentified
318	1197	unidentified	348	3705c	unidentified	377	3776	unidentified
319	3103	unidentified	349	3718a	unidentified	378	3774	unidentified
320	1643b	unidentified	349	3718b	unidentified	379	3783c	unidentified
321	1647b	unidentified	349	3718c	unidentified	380	3781a	unidentified
321	1647c	unidentified	349	3718d	unidentified	380	3781b	unidentified
321	1647d	unidentified	349	3718f	unidentified	381	3784a	unidentified
322	969a	unidentified	350	3722	unidentified	381	3784b	unidentified
322	969b	unidentified	351	3717a	unidentified	382	3761a	unidentified

Appendices

Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description
382	3761b	unidentified	appen. I	no no.	offcuts etc.
382	3761c	unidentified	table	2713	book covers
383	3771	unidentified	table	2729	book covers
384	3769	unidentified	table	2762	book covers
385	3767	unidentified	table	2711	book covers
386	3765a	unidentified	table	2752	book covers
387	3764a	unidentified	table	1122	book covers
387	3764b	unidentified	table	1687	book covers
388	3782a	unidentified	table	1253	book covers
388	3782d	unidentified	table	1274	book covers
388	3782e	unidentified	table	1309	book covers
388	3782f	unidentified	table	891	book covers
389	3446	unidentified	table	2479	book covers
390	3448	unidentified	table	1137a	book covers
391	3778a	unidentified	table	960	book covers
391	3778b	unidentified	table	953	book covers
392	3773a	unidentified	table	1825	book covers
392	3773b	unidentified	table	2204	book covers
392	3773c	unidentified	table	3138	book covers
393	3749a	unidentified	table	2985	book covers
393	3749b	unidentified	table	3181	book covers
394	3758b	unidentified	table	3318	book covers
395	3741a	unidentified	table	1231	book covers
395	3741b	unidentified	table	781	book covers
396	3740	unidentified	table	1210	book covers
397	3739	unidentified	table	946	book covers
398	3736a	unidentified	table	3770a	book covers
399	3730	unidentified	table	3766	book covers
400	3733a	unidentified	table	3798	book covers
400	3733d	unidentified	table	995	book covers
400	3733h	unidentified	table	3748	book covers
401	3728	unidentified	table	3733a	book covers
402	3731	unidentified	table	3733c	book covers
403	3729	unidentified			
404	3753a	unidentified			
404	3753c	unidentified			
404	3753d	unidentified			
405	3742a	unidentified			
406	3752a	unidentified			
407	3800	unidentified			
408	3451a	unidentified			
408	3451b	unidentified			
409	3464	unidentified			
410	1694	unidentified			

CONCORDANCE BY FIND NUMBER

Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description
131	131	book covers	870a	73	sandal	997b	294	unidentified
136a	282	unidentified	870b	73	sandal	1013	246	offcuts etc.
136b	282	unidentified	870c	73	sandal	1100	6	sandal
136c	282	unidentified	879	2	sandal	1103b	82	sandal
322	174	book covers	884a	287	unidentified	1103a	197	belts etc.
325a	169	book covers	884b	287	unidentified	1104a	80	sandal
325b	169	book covers	891	table	book covers	1104b	80	sandal
780	337	unidentified	895b	184	belts etc.	1105	247	offcuts etc.
781	table	book covers	895a	201	belts etc.	1109a	12	sandal
782	157	book covers	903	296	unidentified	1109b	12	sandal
785a	333	unidentified	911	94	sandal	1122	table	book covers
785b	333	unidentified	913	130	book covers	1137b	248	offcuts etc.
793a	121	book covers	920	13	sandal	1137a	table	book covers
793b	270	unidentified	945	330	unidentified	1140	8	sandal
793c	270	unidentified	946	table	book covers	1155	11	sandal
801a	110	insignia	948	323	unidentified	1164	267	unidentified
801c	135	book covers	950	293	unidentified	1165	9	sandal
801i	206	belts etc.	951	34	sandal	1166	10	sandal
801j	206	belts etc.	953	table	book covers	1167	30	sandal
801b	288	unidentified	960	table	book covers	1175	29	sandal
801d	288	unidentified	963	283	unidentified	1180	136	book covers
801e	288	unidentified	964a	119	book covers	1192	109	insignia
801f	288	unidentified	964b	119	book covers	1194	31	sandal
801g	288	unidentified	969a	322	unidentified	1195	38	sandal
801h	288	unidentified	969b	322	unidentified	1197	318	unidentified
805	125	book covers	975	158	book covers	1200	185	belts etc.
811	269	unidentified	978a	35	sandal	1210	table	book covers
827	255	offcuts etc.	978b	295	unidentified	1218a	188	belts etc.
839a	132	book covers	978c	295	unidentified	1218b	311	unidentified
839b	132	book covers	985	126	book covers	1222	301	unidentified
842	23	sandal	987	203	belts etc.	1231	table	book covers
853b	14	sandal	989a	149	book covers	1232a	186	belts etc.
853c	14	sandal	989b	149	book covers	1232b	304	unidentified
853a	199	belts etc.	995	table	book covers	1232c	304	unidentified
866	339	unidentified	997a	84	sandal	1235	36	sandal

Appendices

Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description
1236	5	sandal	1605a	284	unidentified	1699d	272	unidentified
1248	214	belts etc.	1605c	284	unidentified	1708	45	sandal
1253	table	book covers	1605d	284	unidentified	1710	47	sandal
1257	324	unidentified	1605e	284	unidentified	1712	111	insignia
1261	1	sandal	1614	150	book covers	1715	172	book covers
1263a	276	unidentified	1621	204	belts etc.	1716	173	book covers
1263b	276	unidentified	1624a	21	sandal	1717	192	belts etc.
1269b	16	sandal	1624b	21	sandal	1719b	96	sandal
1269a	122	book covers	1629b	76	sandal	1719d	200	belts etc.
1273a	218	belts etc.	1629c	183	belts etc.	1719a	277	unidentified
1273b	244	bags	1629a	273	unidentified	1719c	277	unidentified
1274	table	book covers	1629d	273	unidentified	1823a	85	sandal
1288	50	sandal	1636a	286	unidentified	1823b	85	sandal
1290	87	sandal	1636b	286	unidentified	1825	table	book covers
1295b	217	belts etc.	1636c	286	unidentified	1855a	22	sandal
1295a	325	unidentified	1643a	44	sandal	1855b	205	belts etc.
1297	98	sandal	1643b	320	unidentified	1855c	205	belts etc.
1301	129	book covers	1647a	48	sandal	1855d	205	belts etc.
1303	202	belts etc.	1647e	216	belts etc.	1875a	81	sandal
1306	146	book covers	1647f	216	belts etc.	1875b	81	sandal
1309	table	book covers	1647b	321	unidentified	1900	95	sandal
1314	278	unidentified	1647c	321	unidentified	1903	355	unidentified
1341	291	unidentified	1647d	321	unidentified	2027	148	book covers
1378a	302	unidentified	1655a	134	book covers	2031	7	sandal
1378b	302	unidentified	1655b	134	book covers	2043	107	insignia
1379	138	book covers	1655c	134	book covers	2044	113	book covers
1380	303	unidentified	1656	133	book covers	2048	305	unidentified
1501	299	unidentified	1660a	46	sandal	2059	281	unidentified
1502	297	unidentified	1660b	46	sandal	2063	19	sandal
1508	332	unidentified	1672	329	unidentified	2066	17	sandal
1509	331	unidentified	1684b	49	sandal	2068	17	sandal
1510	147	book covers	1684c	49	sandal	2071	182	belts etc.
1521	280	unidentified	1684d	49	sandal	2082a	274	unidentified
1527	25	sandal	1684a	334	unidentified	2082b	274	unidentified
1528	26	sandal	1687	table	book covers	2093	275	unidentified
1549	24	sandal	1691a	27	sandal	2096	18	sandal
1550	108	insignia	1691c	208	belts etc.	2100a	128	book covers
1551	298	unidentified	1691b	290	unidentified	2100b	177	fastening
1582	198	belts etc.	1693	289	unidentified	2100c	245	offcuts and waste
1585	168	book covers	1694	410	unidentified	2116	127	book covers
1586	207	belts etc.	1699c	15	sandal	2118	78	sandal
1587	104	insignia	1699e	15	sandal	2125	79	sandal
1588	268	unidentified	1699a	271	unidentified	2142	140	book covers
1605b	20	sandal	1699b	272	unidentified	2143	123	book covers

Appendices

Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description
2146	120	book covers	2650	338	unidentified	2985	table	book covers
2153	70	sandal	2654a	326	unidentified	3000	141	book covers
2166	285	unidentified	2654b	326	unidentified	3001	258	miscellaneous
2169	279	unidentified	2661	212	belts etc.	3003	242	bags
2196	175	book covers	2670	243	bags	3006	328	unidentified
2203	86	sandal	2676a	171	book covers	3008b	219	belts etc.
2204	table	book covers	2676b	171	book covers	3008a	335	unidentified
2218	37	sandal	2676c	171	book covers	3008c	335	unidentified
2325a	143	book covers	2676d	171	book covers	3008d	335	unidentified
2325b	143	book covers	2688	256	miscellaneous	3008e	335	unidentified
2325c	143	book covers	2689	72	sandal	3013b	181	belts etc.
2331	300	unidentified	2695a	91	sandal	3013a	266	unidentified
2333	137	book covers	2695b	91	sandal	3013c	266	unidentified
2338aa	68	sandal	2695c	91	sandal	3029	327	unidentified
2338ae	68	sandal	2709a	164	book covers	3032	336	unidentified
2338Ab	240	belts etc.	2709b	164	book covers	3033b	180	belts etc.
2338Ac	240	belts etc.	2711	table	book covers	3033a	262	unidentified
2338Ad	240	belts etc.	2712	179	belts etc.	3074	101	shoe
2344a	139	book covers	2713	table	book covers	3100	187	belts etc.
2344b	139	book covers	2717	114	book covers	3102a	265	unidentified
2344c	139	book covers	2721	261	unidentified	3102b	265	unidentified
2356	74	sandal	2725	264	unidentified	3103	319	unidentified
2369	32	sandal	2729	table	book covers	3138	table	book covers
2372a	144	book covers	2738a	115	book covers	3141	106	insignia
2372b	144	book covers	2738b	115	book covers	3181	table	book covers
2372c	144	book covers	2752	table	book covers	3182	213	belts etc.
2389	190	belts etc.	2756	241	bags	3183	210	belts etc.
2391	292	unidentified	2762	table	book covers	3187	209	belts etc.
2393	191	belts etc.	2763	263	unidentified	3200	69	sandal
2431	124	book covers	2790	117	book covers	3212	316	unidentified
2432	71	sandal	2793	313	unidentified	3217	312	unidentified
2440	28	sandal	2822	314	unidentified	3242	116	book covers
2479	table	book covers	2826	163	book covers	3245	4	sandal
2485a	118	book covers	2827	112	insignia	3254	260	unidentified
2485b	118	book covers	2844	33	sandal	3264	39	sandal
2550	211	belts etc.	2864	41	sandal	3276	317	unidentified
2554	189	belts etc.	2869	105	insignia	3309	40	sandal
2586a	250	offcuts etc.	2903	43	sandal	3310	88	sandal
2586b	250	offcuts etc.	2905a	308	unidentified	3318	table	book covers
2601	315	unidentified	2905b	308	unidentified	3349	151	book covers
2613	309	unidentified	2908	307	unidentified	3351	92	sandal
2616	42	sandal	2911	215	belts etc.	3389a	3	sandal
2633	310	unidentified	2919	306	unidentified	3389b	3	sandal
2634	89	sandal	2920	249	offcuts ect.	3401	142	book covers

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Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description
3422	170	book covers	3715e	67	sandal	3734a	236	belts etc.
3432	259	unidentified	3715f	67	sandal	3734b	236	belts etc.
3439	165	book covers	3715g	67	sandal	3735a	102	insignia
3446	389	unidentified	3715h	67	sandal	3735b	102	insignia
3448	390	unidentified	3715a	257	miscellaneous	3736b	166	book covers
3451a	408	unidentified	3715b	345	unidentified	3736c	235	belts etc.
3451b	408	unidentified	3715c	345	unidentified	3736a	398	unidentified
3464	409	unidentified	3715i	345	unidentified	3738	65	sandal
3700a	357	unidentified	3717b	225	belts etc.	3739	397	unidentified
3700b	357	unidentified	3717a	351	unidentified	3740	396	unidentified
3701a	358	unidentified	3718e	223	belts etc.	3741a	395	unidentified
3701b	358	unidentified	3718a	349	unidentified	3741b	395	unidentified
3702a	221	belts etc.	3718b	349	unidentified	3742b	238	belts etc.
3702b	221	belts etc.	3718c	349	unidentified	3742a	405	unidentified
3703	356	unidentified	3718d	349	unidentified	3743	196	belts etc.
3704b	55	sandal	3718f	349	unidentified	3744	370	unidentified
3704e	226	belts etc.	3719	344	unidentified	3745	60	sandal
3704e	252	offcuts etc.	3720	343	unidentified	3746a	64	sandal
3704a	354	unidentified	3721	56	sandal	3746b	64	sandal
3704c	354	unidentified	3722	350	unidentified	3746c	239	belts etc.
3704d	354	unidentified	3723b	224	belts etc.	3748	table	book covers
3704f	354	unidentified	3723a	251	offcuts etc.	3749a	393	unidentified
3705a	348	unidentified	3724b	145	book covers	3749b	393	unidentified
3705b	348	unidentified	3724c	145	book covers	3750	369	unidentified
3705c	348	unidentified	3724a	342	unidentified	3751	152	book covers
3707	90	sandal	3725	83	sandal	3752b	97	sandal
3708a	100	shoe	3726b	193	belts etc.	3752a	406	unidentified
3708b	100	shoe	3726a	340	unidentified	3753b	66	sandal
3708c	100	shoe	3726c	340	unidentified	3753e	66	sandal
3709a	54	sandal	3727b	220	belts etc.	3753f	254	offcuts etc.
3709b	353	unidentified	3727a	341	unidentified	3753a	404	unidentified
3710	52	sandal	3728	401	unidentified	3753c	404	unidentified
3711a	53	sandal	3729	403	unidentified	3753d	404	unidentified
3711b	347	unidentified	3730	399	unidentified	3754	195	belts etc.
3711c	347	unidentified	3731	402	unidentified	3755a	364	unidentified
3712a	178	fastening	3732	167	book covers	3755b	364	unidentified
3712b	222	belts etc.	3733e	194	belts etc.	3756c	155	book covers
3712c	222	belts etc.	3733f	237	belts etc.	3756d	229	belts etc.
3712d	222	belts etc.	3733g	237	belts etc.	3756a	368	unidentified
3713a	51	sandal	3733a	400	unidentified	3756b	368	unidentified
3713b	346	unidentified	3733d	400	unidentified	3757a	77	sandal
3714b	93	sandal	3733h	400	unidentified	3757c	228	belts etc.
3714a	352	unidentified	3733a	table	book covers	3757b	367	unidentified
3715d	67	sandal	3733c	table	book covers	3758a	61	sandal

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Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description	Find No.	Catalogue Number	Description
3758b	394	unidentified	3784a	381	unidentified
3759	58	sandal	3784b	381	unidentified
3761a	382	unidentified	3785	375	unidentified
3761b	382	unidentified	3786a	59	sandal
3761c	382	unidentified	3786b	103	insignia
3762	363	unidentified	3786c	153	book covers
3763a	227	belts etc.	3786e	253	offcuts etc.
3763b	365	unidentified	3786d	366	unidentified
3764a	387	unidentified	3787	75	sandal
3764b	387	unidentified	3788	156	book covers
3765b	161	book covers	3789a	374	unidentified
3765a	386	unidentified	3789b	374	unidentified
3766	table	book covers	3790a	57	sandal
3767	385	unidentified	3790c	231	belts etc.
3768	154	book covers	3790b	373	unidentified
3769	384	unidentified	3790d	373	unidentified
3770b	362	unidentified	3791	372	unidentified
3770a	table	book covers	3792	63	sandal
3771	383	unidentified	3793	230	belts etc.
3773a	392	unidentified	3794a	361	unidentified
3773b	392	unidentified	3794b	361	unidentified
3773c	392	unidentified	3795b	99	shoe
3774	378	unidentified	3795c	99	shoe
3775	233	belts etc.	3795d	99	shoe
3776	377	unidentified	3795a	360	unidentified
3777	232	belts etc.	3796	371	unidentified
3778a	391	unidentified	3797a	159	book covers
3778b	391	unidentified	3797b	159	book covers
3779a	62	sandal	3798	table	book covers
3779b	62	sandal	3799	359	unidentified
3779c	62	sandal	3800	407	unidentified
3780a	376	unidentified	3801a-p	176	book covers
3780b	376	unidentified	no no.	appen. I	offcuts etc.
3781a	380	unidentified			
3781b	380	unidentified			
3782b	162	book covers			
3782c	162	book covers			
3782a	388	unidentified			
3782d	388	unidentified			
3782e	388	unidentified			
3782f	388	unidentified			
3783a	160	book covers			
3783b	234	belts etc.			
3783c	379	unidentified			

CONCORDANCE BY DESCRIPTION

Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.
bags	241	2756	belts etc.	207	1586	belts etc.	237	3733f
bags	242	3003	belts etc.	208	1691c	belts etc.	237	3733g
bags	243	2670	belts etc.	209	3187	belts etc.	238	3742b
bags	244	1273b	belts etc.	210	3183	belts etc.	239	3746c
belts etc.	179	2712	belts etc.	211	2550	belts etc.	240	2338Ab
belts etc.	180	3033b	belts etc.	212	2661	belts etc.	240	2338Ac
belts etc.	181	3013b	belts etc.	213	3182	belts etc.	240	2338Ad
belts etc.	182	2071	belts etc.	214	1248	book covers	113	2044
belts etc.	183	1629c	belts etc.	215	2911	book covers	114	2717
belts etc.	184	895b	belts etc.	216	1647e	book covers	115	2738a
belts etc.	185	1200	belts etc.	216	1647f	book covers	115	2738b
belts etc.	186	1232a	belts etc.	217	1295b	book covers	116	3242
belts etc.	187	3100	belts etc.	218	1273a	book covers	117	2790
belts etc.	188	1218a	belts etc.	219	3008b	book covers	118	2485a
belts etc.	189	2554	belts etc.	220	3727b	book covers	118	2485b
belts etc.	190	2389	belts etc.	221	3702a	book covers	119	964a
belts etc.	191	2393	belts etc.	221	3702b	book covers	119	964b
belts etc.	192	1717	belts etc.	222	3712b	book covers	120	2146
belts etc.	193	3726b	belts etc.	222	3712c	book covers	121	793a
belts etc.	194	3733e	belts etc.	222	3712d	book covers	122	1269a
belts etc.	195	3754	belts etc.	223	3718e	book covers	123	2143
belts etc.	196	3743	belts etc.	224	3723b	book covers	124	2431
belts etc.	197	1103a	belts etc.	225	3717b	book covers	125	805
belts etc.	198	1582	belts etc.	226	3704e	book covers	126	985
belts etc.	199	853a	belts etc.	227	3763a	book covers	127	2116
belts etc.	200	1719d	belts etc.	228	3757c	book covers	128	2100a
belts etc.	201	895a	belts etc.	229	3756d	book covers	129	1301
belts etc.	202	1303	belts etc.	230	3793	book covers	130	913
belts etc.	203	987	belts etc.	231	3790c	book covers	131	131
belts etc.	204	1621	belts etc.	232	3777	book covers	132	839a
belts etc.	205	1855b	belts etc.	233	3775	book covers	132	839b
belts etc.	205	1855c	belts etc.	234	3783b	book covers	133	1656
belts etc.	205	1855d	belts etc.	235	3736c	book covers	134	1655a
belts etc.	206	801i	belts etc.	236	3734a	book covers	134	1655b
belts etc.	206	801j	belts etc.	236	3734b	book covers	134	1655c

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Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.
book covers	135	801c	book covers	168	1585	book covers	table	3733c
book covers	136	1180	book covers	169	325a	fastening	177	2100b
book covers	137	2333	book covers	169	325b	fastening	178	3712a
book covers	138	1379	book covers	170	3422	insignia	102	3735a
book covers	139	2344a	book covers	171	2676a	insignia	102	3735b
book covers	139	2344b	book covers	171	2676b	insignia	103	3786b
book covers	139	2344c	book covers	171	2676c	insignia	104	1587
book covers	140	2142	book covers	171	2676d	insignia	105	2869
book covers	141	3000	book covers	172	1715	insignia	106	3141
book covers	142	3401	book covers	173	1716	insignia	107	2043
book covers	143	2325a	book covers	174	322	insignia	108	1550
book covers	143	2325b	book covers	175	2196	insignia	109	1192
book covers	143	2325c	book covers	176	3801a-p	insignia	110	801a
book covers	144	2372a	book covers	table	2713	insignia	111	1712
book covers	144	2372b	book covers	table	2729	insignia	112	2827
book covers	144	2372c	book covers	table	2762	miscellaneous	256	2688
book covers	145	3724b	book covers	table	2711	miscellaneous	257	3715a
book covers	145	3724c	book covers	table	2752	miscellaneous	258	3001
book covers	146	1306	book covers	table	1122	offcuts etc.	245	2100c
book covers	147	1510	book covers	table	1687	offcuts etc.	246	1013
book covers	148	2027	book covers	table	1253	offcuts etc.	247	1105
book covers	149	989a	book covers	table	1274	offcuts etc.	248	1137b
book covers	149	989b	book covers	table	1309	offcuts etc.	249	2920
book covers	150	1614	book covers	table	891	offcuts etc.	250	2586a
book covers	151	3349	book covers	table	2479	offcuts etc.	250	2586b
book covers	152	3751	book covers	table	1137a	offcuts etc.	251	3723a
book covers	153	3786c	book covers	table	960	offcuts etc.	252	3704e
book covers	154	3768	book covers	table	953	offcuts etc.	253	3786e
book covers	155	3756c	book covers	table	1825	offcuts etc.	254	3753f
book covers	156	3788	book covers	table	2204	offcuts etc.	255	827
book covers	157	782	book covers	table	3138	offcuts etc.	appen. I	no no.
book covers	158	975	book covers	table	2985	sandal	1	1261
book covers	159	3797a	book covers	table	3181	sandal	2	879
book covers	159	3797b	book covers	table	3318	sandal	3	3389a
book covers	160	3783a	book covers	table	1231	sandal	3	3389b
book covers	161	3765b	book covers	table	781	sandal	4	3245
book covers	162	3782b	book covers	table	1210	sandal	5	1236
book covers	162	3782c	book covers	table	946	sandal	6	1100
book covers	163	2826	book covers	table	3770a	sandal	7	2031
book covers	164	2709a	book covers	table	3766	sandal	8	1140
book covers	164	2709b	book covers	table	3798	sandal	9	1165
book covers	165	3439	book covers	table	995	sandal	10	1166
book covers	166	3736b	book covers	table	3748	sandal	11	1155
book covers	167	3732	book covers	table	3733a	sandal	12	1109a

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Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.
sandal	12	1109b	sandal	49	1684d	sandal	81	1875a
sandal	13	920	sandal	50	1288	sandal	81	1875b
sandal	14	853b	sandal	51	3713a	sandal	82	1103b
sandal	14	853c	sandal	52	3710	sandal	83	3725
sandal	15	1699c	sandal	53	3711a	sandal	84	997a
sandal	15	1699e	sandal	54	3709a	sandal	85	1823a
sandal	16	1269b	sandal	55	3704b	sandal	85	1823b
sandal	17	2066	sandal	56	3721	sandal	86	2203
sandal	17	2068	sandal	57	3790a	sandal	87	1290
sandal	18	2096	sandal	58	3759	sandal	88	3310
sandal	19	2063	sandal	59	3786a	sandal	89	2634
sandal	20	1605b	sandal	60	3745	sandal	90	3707
sandal	21	1624a	sandal	61	3758a	sandal	91	2695a
sandal	21	1624b	sandal	62	3779a	sandal	91	2695b
sandal	22	1855a	sandal	62	3779b	sandal	91	2695c
sandal	23	842	sandal	62	3779c	sandal	92	3351
sandal	24	1549	sandal	63	3792	sandal	93	3714b
sandal	25	1527	sandal	64	3746a	sandal	94	911
sandal	26	1528	sandal	64	3746b	sandal	95	1900
sandal	27	1691a	sandal	65	3738	sandal	96	1719b
sandal	28	2440	sandal	66	3753b	sandal	97	3752b
sandal	29	1175	sandal	66	3753e	sandal	98	1297
sandal	30	1167	sandal	67	3715d	shoe	99	3795b
sandal	31	1194	sandal	67	3715e	shoe	99	3795c
sandal	32	2369	sandal	67	3715f	shoe	99	3795d
sandal	33	2844	sandal	67	3715g	shoe	100	3708a
sandal	34	951	sandal	67	3715h	shoe	100	3708b
sandal	35	978a	sandal	68	2338aa	shoe	100	3708c
sandal	36	1235	sandal	68	2338ae	shoe	101	3074
sandal	37	2218	sandal	69	3200	unidentified	259	3432
sandal	38	1195	sandal	70	2153	unidentified	260	3254
sandal	39	3264	sandal	71	2432	unidentified	261	2721
sandal	40	3309	sandal	72	2689	unidentified	262	3033a
sandal	41	2864	sandal	73	870a	unidentified	263	2763
sandal	42	2616	sandal	73	870b	unidentified	264	2725
sandal	43	2903	sandal	73	870c	unidentified	265	3102a
sandal	44	1643a	sandal	74	2356	unidentified	265	3102b
sandal	45	1708	sandal	75	3787	unidentified	266	3013a
sandal	46	1660a	sandal	76	1629b	unidentified	266	3013c
sandal	46	1660b	sandal	77	3757a	unidentified	267	1164
sandal	47	1710	sandal	78	2118	unidentified	268	1588
sandal	48	1647a	sandal	79	2125	unidentified	269	811
sandal	49	1684b	sandal	80	1104a	unidentified	270	793b
sandal	49	1684c	sandal	80	1104b	unidentified	270	793c

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Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.
unidentified	271	1699a	unidentified	296	903	unidentified	333	785a
unidentified	272	1699b	unidentified	297	1502	unidentified	333	785b
unidentified	272	1699d	unidentified	298	1551	unidentified	334	1684a
unidentified	273	1629a	unidentified	299	1501	unidentified	335	3008a
unidentified	273	1629d	unidentified	300	2331	unidentified	335	3008c
unidentified	274	2082a	unidentified	301	1222	unidentified	335	3008d
unidentified	274	2082b	unidentified	302	1378a	unidentified	335	3008e
unidentified	275	2093	unidentified	302	1378b	unidentified	336	3032
unidentified	276	1263a	unidentified	303	1380	unidentified	337	780
unidentified	276	1263b	unidentified	304	1232b	unidentified	338	2650
unidentified	277	1719a	unidentified	304	1232c	unidentified	339	866
unidentified	277	1719c	unidentified	305	2048	unidentified	340	3726a
unidentified	278	1314	unidentified	306	2919	unidentified	340	3726c
unidentified	279	2169	unidentified	307	2908	unidentified	341	3727a
unidentified	280	1521	unidentified	308	2905a	unidentified	342	3724a
unidentified	281	2059	unidentified	308	2905b	unidentified	343	3720
unidentified	282	136a	unidentified	309	2613	unidentified	344	3719
unidentified	282	136b	unidentified	310	2633	unidentified	345	3715b
unidentified	282	136c	unidentified	311	1218b	unidentified	345	3715c
unidentified	283	963	unidentified	312	3217	unidentified	345	3715i
unidentified	284	1605a	unidentified	313	2793	unidentified	346	3713b
unidentified	284	1605c	unidentified	314	2822	unidentified	347	3711b
unidentified	284	1605d	unidentified	315	2601	unidentified	347	3711c
unidentified	284	1605e	unidentified	316	3212	unidentified	348	3705a
unidentified	285	2166	unidentified	317	3276	unidentified	348	3705b
unidentified	286	1636a	unidentified	318	1197	unidentified	348	3705c
unidentified	286	1636b	unidentified	319	3103	unidentified	349	3718a
unidentified	286	1636c	unidentified	320	1643b	unidentified	349	3718b
unidentified	287	884a	unidentified	321	1647b	unidentified	349	3718c
unidentified	287	884b	unidentified	321	1647c	unidentified	349	3718d
unidentified	288	801b	unidentified	321	1647d	unidentified	349	3718f
unidentified	288	801d	unidentified	322	969a	unidentified	350	3722
unidentified	288	801e	unidentified	322	969b	unidentified	351	3717a
unidentified	288	801f	unidentified	323	948	unidentified	352	3714a
unidentified	288	801g	unidentified	324	1257	unidentified	353	3709b
unidentified	288	801h	unidentified	325	1295a	unidentified	354	3704a
unidentified	289	1693	unidentified	326	2654a	unidentified	354	3704c
unidentified	290	1691b	unidentified	326	2654b	unidentified	354	3704d
unidentified	291	1341	unidentified	327	3029	unidentified	354	3704f
unidentified	292	2391	unidentified	328	3006	unidentified	355	1903
unidentified	293	950	unidentified	329	1672	unidentified	356	3703
unidentified	294	997b	unidentified	330	945	unidentified	357	3700a
unidentified	295	978b	unidentified	331	1509	unidentified	357	3700b
unidentified	295	978c	unidentified	332	1508	unidentified	358	3701a

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Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.	Description	Catalogue Number	Find No.
unidentified	358	3701b	unidentified	388	3782f
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unidentified	366	3786d	unidentified	394	3758b
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unidentified	368	3756a	unidentified	395	3741b
unidentified	368	3756b	unidentified	396	3740
unidentified	369	3750	unidentified	397	3739
unidentified	370	3744	unidentified	398	3736a
unidentified	371	3796	unidentified	399	3730
unidentified	372	3791	unidentified	400	3733a
unidentified	373	3790b	unidentified	400	3733d
unidentified	373	3790d	unidentified	400	3733h
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unidentified	374	3789b	unidentified	402	3731
unidentified	375	3785	unidentified	403	3729
unidentified	376	3780a	unidentified	404	3753a
unidentified	376	3780b	unidentified	404	3753c
unidentified	377	3776	unidentified	404	3753d
unidentified	378	3774	unidentified	405	3742a
unidentified	379	3783c	unidentified	406	3752a
unidentified	380	3781a	unidentified	407	3800
unidentified	380	3781b	unidentified	408	3451a
unidentified	381	3784a	unidentified	408	3451b
unidentified	381	3784b	unidentified	409	3464
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unidentified	388	3782a			
unidentified	388	3782d			
unidentified	388	3782e			

DEIR EL-BACHIT

SANDALS, SHOES AND OTHER LEATHERWORK FROM THE COPTIC MONASTERY DEIR EL-BACHIT. ANALYSIS AND CATALOGUE

The Coptic monastery and cemetery Deir el-Bachit stands on the hilltop of Dra' Abu el-Naga, the well-known necropolis in Qurna (West Bank, Luxor). It is the largest Coptic monastery complex preserved in Western Thebes and the first monastery that has been systematically investigated. The excavation of the monastery was started as a *DFG-Project des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München* in close collaboration with the *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Abteilung Kairo*.

Until the start of the investigations in 2001 with a survey, little research was done. After three seasons of preliminary research, full archaeological research was started in 2004. The leatherwork was studied in 2007, the results of which are presented in this volume. The book consists of two parts: the analysis and a detailed catalogue, including colour images of all finds and, where necessary, line drawings. The finds are analysed within the framework of the excavation as well as within the frameworks of the Ancient Egyptian Leatherwork Project and the Ancient Egyptian Footwear Project (www.leatherandshoes.nl).

André J. Veldmeijer (assistant director for Egyptology at the Netherlands Flemish Institute Cairo) studied archaeology at Leiden University (The Netherlands) and received his PhD from Utrecht University (The Netherlands). He has worked in Egypt since 1995 as a leather, footwear and cordage specialist for various missions (including Amarna, Berenike, Dra' Abu el-Naga, Elephantine, Hierakonpolis and Qasr Ibrim). He has also worked in several collections all over the world, studying ancient Egyptian leatherwork and footwear, and is the director of two ongoing research projects: Ancient Egyptian Leatherwork Project (including the Egyptian Museum Chariot Project) and Ancient Egyptian Footwear Project (www.leatherandshoes.nl). He has published extensively, among which are the monographs *Tutankhamun's Footwear* (2010) and *Amarna's Leatherwork* (2010). Veldmeijer is one of the founders and current chairman of the PalArch Foundation (www.PalArch.nl).

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