

# LEATHERWORK FROM QASR IBRIM (EGYPT)

PART I. FOOTWEAR FROM THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

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ANDRÉ J. VELDMEIJER

WITH A CHAPTER BY PAMELA J. ROSE



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Published by Sidestone Press, Leiden

[www.sidestone.com](http://www.sidestone.com)

Sidestone registration number: SSP67280007

ISBN 978-90-8890-096-9

Lay-out: A.J. Veldmeijer

Cover design: K. Wentink, Sidestone Press

Photograph cover: Examples of Ottoman footwear from Qasr Ibrim

Photography: A.J. Veldmeijer / E. Endenburg

In honour of  
John de Vos





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PART I

ANALYSIS



## PREFACE

During many years, all material excavated from Qasr Ibrim has been studied in Aswan as well as Cambridge and London. The study of this wealth of material, running well over 3000 objects, took many years, not least because not references were available.

In good consultation with the excavation's direction and several other parties, it was decided, to refrain from further delay, to relinquish the original idea of publishing all leather finds from the Ottoman Period in one volume (*i.e.* footwear as well as non-footwear). Footwear is by far the most numerous object category and most important group within the leather finds and therefore, the present work deals with the leather footwear only. It focuses on the description and explanation of the manufacturing technology; a detailed analysis of the context (largely unpublished), comparisons with the leather finds from the other periods of Qasr Ibrim's history (the study of which is still ongoing), and comparisons with material from other regions in Egypt (again, several studies are in progress) and topics such as demographic history, textual evidence and iconography will be dealt with in a future volume. However, some preliminary results will be presented. Thus, this volume is largely descriptive in nature with preliminary conclusions, providing a basis for further research on Qasr Ibrim's footwear and beyond.<sup>1</sup>

The layout of the catalogue part differs from the 'traditional' layout: no detailed description of each fragment is given, but an overall description that explains the manufacturing technology, development etc. for the category, type and variant is presented in the first part, the text of which is illustrated with figures of the most diagnostic pieces. Occasionally, however, the reader is referred to photographs in the catalogue of which figures are not inserted in

the descriptive part. In the catalogue, however, important traits are summarised in tables with references to figures. There are two reasons for this way of working: firstly, the quantity of objects is large and most of the objects (especially footwear) are very complete. A description would simply take too much space. This is not a problem, because of the general uniformity of the footwear. Secondly, all objects have been described already on cards, as will be explained. Although errors do occur, the reader will be able to detect these errors easily with the present work and see whether these are truly errors or wrongly interpreted by the present author.

In contrast to the policy in the early days of the Egypt Exploration Society (EES), only some objects have been distributed to other collections, among which are the British Museum (*i.e.* besides the move of the finds that were formerly stored in Cambridge), the Egyptian Museum and the Coptic Museum, both in Cairo. Attempts are being made to gain access to the material in Cairo but thus far have not been successful (January 2012).

I would like to thank the EES for allowing me to study the material, financially supporting the work both in Egypt and Cambridge and permission to publish the research and photographs. Special thanks to Pamela Rose for help, support and friendship over the years. Julie Anderson (British Museum London, BM) was so kind to help in various ways. Mikko Kriek is acknowledged for allowing to use the basis of his artist impression as well his own impression of cam-0189.

I am indebted to the authorities of the Royal Ontario Museum Toronto (ROM; especially Krzysztof Grzymski and Bill Pratt), the authorities of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford (especially Helen Whitehouse), the authorities of the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL (especially Stephen

Quirke), the authorities of the Museum of Fine Art Boston (MFA; especially Denise Doxey) and the *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Abteilung Kairo* (DAIK; especially Daniel Polz) for collaboration, support and permission to publish the material under their care in the present work for comparative reasons. I am indebted to Martine Leguilloux for her help regarding the Didymoi finds. As usual, Joanne Ballard checked the English; I am thankful for that and like to emphasize that any remaining mistakes are solely my own responsibility.

Further financial support came from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), the British Museum London (photographing the footwear collection by Adri 't Hooft) and Jan and Gré Endenburg, for which I am truly grateful.

Last but not least I thank Erno Endenburg for his continuous support, assistance in the field as well as with help in preparing the publications.

Amsterdam/Cairo, August 2012



# INTRODUCTION

*Pamela J. Rose*

The site of Qasr Ibrim is situated in Egyptian Nubia, a short distance north of the modern Egyptian-Sudanese border. Originally a large cliff-top fortress and religious centre on the east bank of the Nile, it now exists only as a small island in Lake Nasser. The material presented in this volume was recovered in the course of excavations undertaken by the EES to document the fortress before its expected destruction as the waters rose after the construction of the High Dam near Aswan.

The Ottoman presence at Qasr Ibrim was the last phase of a more or less continuous sequence of occupation which dates back to at least 1000 BC and probably earlier (Rose, 2011), and, as a consequence of its proximity in time to the excavations, was undoubtedly the best preserved.

The Ottoman garrison was established at Qasr Ibrim sometime between 1555 and 1570 (Ménage, 1988: 146). Despite the site's long history of occupation, at the time that the Ottomans arrived Qasr Ibrim seems to have had little in the way of population. The garrison – which included men whose names betray Hungarian, Bosnian and other origins in eastern Europe – was for a short time at the southernmost limit of the Ottoman empire, and was equally briefly the centre of an *eyalet*, a large administrative unit extending from near Qena in the north to Sukkot in the south (Alexander, 2009: 228). However, as a result of conflict with the Funj sultanate of Sennar, the Ottoman army moved further south and established another garrison about 275 km south of Qasr Ibrim at Sai (Alexander, 1999). This marked the new southern frontier, and reduced Qasr Ibrim to the position of a smaller supply and administration point for Sai, in which role it continued for the rest of its history.

The Ottoman occupation lasted for a little less than 250 years, and is known from a wealth of architectural and artefactual remains, including the

leatherwork presented in this volume. The excellent preservation conditions at the site have also preserved a large number of documents in Arabic and Turkish, which give valuable insights into the nature and life of the inhabitants (Hinds & Sakkout, 1986; Hinds & Ménage, 1991). They provide a picture of a prosperous and socially complex community. Its military *raison d'être* is reflected in numerous Turkish dockets recording the pay of the garrisons of both Qasr Ibrim and Sai, which was dispatched, if somewhat fitfully, from Jirja in Upper Egypt. Its military organisation is recognisable from the titles of many of the high-ranking officials within the garrison named in the documents, and the jobs of others, including gunners and armourers (Hinds & Ménage, 1991: 2-4). There are even musicians in the military band, a key feature of the Ottoman military. Other documents request that sons inherit their father's military positions.

Equally, however, the garrison became at least in part a settled community, with a resident population including women and children, and it is possible from documents to trace some families through several generations. These documents record marriages, issues of inheritance, property sale and transfer, including slaves, and land transactions. Both men and women owned land in the area, and houses in the fortress. Presumably some of the women originated from Nubian communities, whilst others belonged to the garrison families, but unfortunately it is not possible to identify Nubian presence through the names in the documents since all are Moslem. Inter-marriage and land acquisition show a growing involvement of the garrison with the local population. Despite this, however, travellers' accounts indicate that the garrison families identified themselves as '*Kaladshy*' ('people of the castles') rather than Nubians, even after the abandonment of the fortress, and were independent

of the Nubian governor, and exempted from taxation (Burckhard, 1819: 84, 134).

Whilst Qasr Ibrim maintained its garrison status throughout its occupation (in 1796 it had 56 men), It seems that the more pressing demands of agriculture led over time to at least some of the inhabitants leaving the fortress to settle closer to their lands, so that by the times the fleeing Mamluks passed through the area in 1811, the fort was easily seized and occupied. This final brief but busy chapter of activity, which saw the Mamluks driven out, gave rise to much of the destruction of the fortress noted by travellers who visited shortly thereafter, and was seen at the start of excavation at the site.

In archaeological terms, the earliest features associated with the garrison are the perimeter defenses, rebuilt on top of much older walls, with bastions guarding the single main entrance and vulnerable points. Within the fortress, barrack blocks against the perimeter walls faced onto a road that ran round the entire fortress. Two of the older stone buildings which remained standing were pressed into use: the cathedral in the middle of the site was converted into a mosque, although possibly not immediately after the garrison was established, and a small temple of the early centuries AD at the far northern tip of the site may have been used as a powder magazine. One or two blocks of rooms stood in the middle of the fortress, close to the cathedral, and may have served as official quarters and perhaps the residence of the fortress commander. In one of these (B64) a large cache of documents was found stored in a jar (Plumley, 1966: 9 [B64 was published as 'house 299']; Hinds & Sakkout, 1986) and the complex included what may have been suites of offices, but it was cleared early in the history of excavation at the site, so as a consequence little is known of it. Another is the early complex B1-12, traces of which were found to the east and south east of the cathedral, but it was too destroyed to interpret. All buildings throughout the Ottoman occupation made use of the locally available sandstone as the primary building material, undressed but broken into relatively small pieces, laid up in mud mortar.

Over time there is clear evidence of the expansion of occupation, and increasing numbers of groups of rooms are recognisable as conventional family housing. These spread over much of the

area inside the walls, although some open spaces around the main entrance and close to the bastions were maintained throughout the Ottoman occupation (figure 1A). Their long term freedom from construction is likely to have been as the result of official control of the use of space, and implies a formal purpose, although there is no indication as to what this may have been. The houses themselves were separated by an increasingly warren-like and apparently unplanned network of alleyways. The barracks (at least on the northern edge on the site) were partly adapted and partly overbuilt to form new dwelling units, and here and elsewhere rooms intruded onto the main road. The powder magazine itself was eventually built over by what were probably houses. The houses themselves were, at first, quite large, including public and private spaces, and often had large courtyards. Over time, these units were subdivided by the blocking of doorways and the construction of new walls and rooms, fragmented by inheritance, a growing population and constrained space. Constraints of space may also be reason that much storage of basic commodities such as grain and beans was in basketry-lined pits, found all over the site including in the streets.

Whilst many of the groups of rooms can be argued to be family dwelling units comparable in spatial organisation, if not in direct ground plan, with other Islamic sites such as Suakin (Greenlaw, 1994; Alexander & Rose, Forthcoming), other groups do not conform to this pattern and may be official structures, such as the offices in B64. Rooms close to the bastions may have been for guards, and for the storage of weaponry. No public facilities other than the mosque have been identified, such as *khans* or bath houses, and these may have been in the river valley given the effort involved in carrying water up to the cliff to the fortress. In fact, there is little evidence for water storage within the fortress and it seems that that there was little large-scale provision for it. The river could, however, be reached from a protected stairway down the cliff.

The fortress itself was flanked by cemeteries on the plateau below, where members of the garrison community were buried (Mills, 1982: 3). The garrison occupants were presumably self supporting in terms of much of their material culture, but from lack of comparative evidence it is not clear how dis-



Figure 1A. Aerial photograph showing the late Ottoman remains, taken before excavations began. Courtesy EES.

tinct this was from that of the surrounding area, nor how much the inhabitants' notion of their otherness was expressed in material terms. There are relatively few identifiable artefacts that appear military in character. There is, however, evidence for trade networks that gave the inhabitants of Qasr Ibrim access to material from distant places, including Indian printed cotton and other textiles (Adams *et al.*, 1983: 52), and glass bangles of types found widely in the Middle East and Africa. These hint at the wealth and status of at least some of the occupants. Children are seen from their clothing, shoes and dolls. How the leather presented here fits into this picture will be discussed in the future, final volume of this series after the finds from the other periods are studied as well; at present one can only note its unique nature and the apparent lack of evidence

for the production of leather items at this period in Qasr Ibrim itself.

## THE EXCAVATIONS

Finally, something should be said about the nature of the excavations that produced the leatherwork described in this volume. When the EES began excavations in the fortress of Qasr Ibrim in 1963 the director of the mission, J. Martin Plumley, was faced with the badly damaged but extensive late Ottoman settlement, in which walls still stood to some considerable height. The remains covered most of the area within the fortification walls, although some earlier buildings were visible. It was expected that the site would be submerged within a relatively

short period by the rising waters of the newly-created Lake Nasser, and the priority of the expedition lay in investigating earlier remains. Hence, after the planning of the standing remains, not entirely accurately (figure 1B), removal began, concentrating first on the Ottoman remains within visible earlier buildings such as the cathedral and Temple 1, and then expanding outwards. Sadly, this was carried out with little documentation.

It was only with the realisation that Qasr Ibrim would survive substantially intact once the lake had reached maximum capacity that an effort was made to record in detail the remaining areas of Ottoman occupation. This was undertaken from 1978-1982, first by Roger Allen (Anderson & Adams, 1979: 35-36), and then by John Alexander (Adams *et al.*, 1983). The leatherwork presented below comes mainly from these excavation seasons.

Plumley's map, prepared at the beginning of the excavations, remains one of the key sources for Ottoman Qasr Ibrim. He numbered the visible rooms in sequence, without seeking to define larger groupings. This was done later, the grouped rooms being termed 'houses'. In a few cases the houses as defined consisted of just a single room; in others, a 'house' constituted a closely related group of rooms, sharing, for example, a common entrance. Each of the groups was numbered and prefixed 'B' (for example, B25); the 'B' stands for Bosnian, the supposed ethnicity of the garrison as recounted by Burckhard (1819: 84, 134). More recent analysis (Adams *et al.*; 1983; Alexander & Rose, Forthcoming) showed that many of the 'houses' are in fact only parts of much larger dwelling complexes. Future publication will give a concordance between the 'houses' of the provenances used here and the larger 'dwelling units' into which they can be grouped.

Despite the complexity of the architectural remains, it has not proved possible to make a detailed, site-wide phasing of the Ottoman occupation except for its earliest period. Buildings of this phase are given the prefix B1-. Almost all of these early structures cluster in the north-west corner of the site, except for B1-12, which lies close to the cathedral.

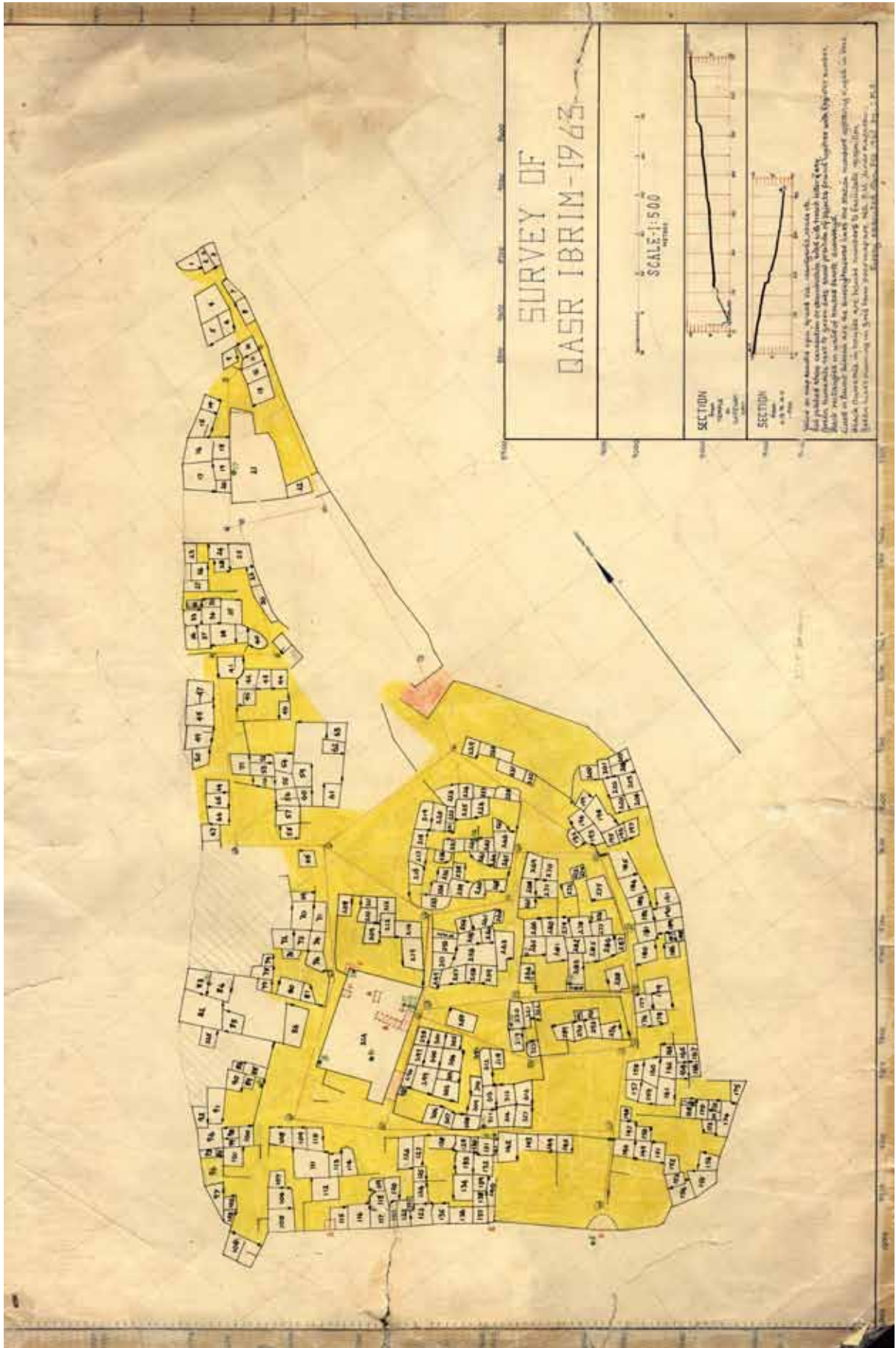
One of the advantages of the excellent preservation of the deposits at Ibrim is that it has been possible to address issues of site formation in a way not usually possible. Unfortunately, such studies have shown that material found in a particular location can almost never be confidently associated with its findspot either as abandonment debris, or as primary refuse, which accumulated in the place where it was used (Rowley-Conwy, 1994). Rather, the deposits found in excavation at Qasr Ibrim result from the removal of deposits as waste to secondary locations such as the streets, which show a rapid accumulation of deposits, or abandoned rooms within the dwelling unit. From there they become incorporated into the archaeological record. Even when found in contexts sealed by floors, it is likely that the material was secondary refuse in abandoned rooms that were then taken back into occupation, when the refuse was covered over by new floors. The refuse then probably originated relatively close to where it was found, but cannot be more closely provenanced.

Many of the pieces described below come from pit fills. These are often the storage pits already mentioned, which were refilled once they had been cleared out, but also, in the early part of the Ottoman settlement, from pitting carried out to find reusable materials for construction (*e.g.* 'B1-8', which is an area of pitting rather than any sort of structure). Other leather pieces were found during the dismantling of walls, in which scraps of pliable material, whether leather or textile, seem to have been used to plug gaps in the rough stonework.

The remaining contexts producing the leather detailed below relate to excavations of earlier levels where small amounts of Ottoman material were found, in pits intruded into earlier deposits, levelling fills making good the ground surface over earlier structures, and from skims of material sometimes remaining after more recent structures had been removed.

Figure 1B. Map of the standing remains at Qasr Ibrim at the start of the excavations. Courtesy of the EES. ►









# OBJECTIVES OF THE QASR IBRIM LEATHERWORK PROJECT

The overall aim of the research into the Qasr Ibrim leatherwork<sup>2</sup> is to determine the status of leatherwork in Qasr Ibrim and for the Egyptian and Nubian civilizations in general, both in social as well as economical sense. The site provides a unique opportunity to compare the finds from the various periods, due to its long occupation lasting for nearly 3000 years, and to gain insight into the development over the years. The present work focuses on the finds from the Ottoman layers. The forthcoming second volume on finds from the Pharaonic Period up to the Age of Christianity will present the final analyses of the material from the various occupational periods of Qasr Ibrim, including detailed comparisons (also with the finds from other, contemporary sites such as Gebel Adda) and size distribution analysis, which will ideally also include the non-leather footwear.

In short the research has two components: the material culture and socio-cultural aspects. See [www.leatherandshoes.nl](http://www.leatherandshoes.nl) for a detailed account of the research into ancient Egyptian leather and footwear.

Before being able to interpret artefacts and determine socio-cultural aspects, a thorough insight into the product and its manufacturing process is necessary (material culture). There are three focal points:

- A) What kind of hide<sup>3</sup> was used and how was it processed into leather? Recently, a new project was started, which focus on the identification of the leather and the hide processing techniques (within the framework of conservation of archaeologically encountered leather);
- B) Insight into the manufacturing technology. The focus is on the artefacts, the study of which includes stitching, seams, cutting patterns, decoration etc., in order to better understand the origin and development;
- C) The leatherworkers and their workshops, including the tools. This will be dealt with in the

future (see below), as the present volume does not include tools and archaeological traces of the leather workshops and trade.

Socio-cultural aspects is a rather broad and loosely defined term, which includes topics such as the interpretation of the objects, the value of footwear within the community and society at large (in both a monetary and aspirational sense) and the organisation and status of the leatherworker. Within these focal points, there are several points of interest. How were the artefacts used and how are artefacts and their production to be interpreted? Is there any indication as to long-term use. This can be deduced from (many) repairs but perhaps some artefacts were handled more carefully or used less frequently (such as objects for ceremonial purposes)? This might be linked to the status of (some) leatherwork and/or footwear, but what status did leather and the various leather products have within the community? And what does this say about their possible owners, and, in a broader perspective, the community? What can be said concerning the relative 'wealth' of the community on the basis of footwear? These questions all focus predominantly on the user, but socio-cultural aspects will also deal with the manufacturing side. The status of the leatherworker is one of the topics that will be investigated as well as the organisation of the craft. First question will be, of course, whether or not this craft was employed in Qasr Ibrim.

What role did footwear and leather production play in the broader economic, administrative, and social networks? How do leather/footwear-production facilities relate to domestic, public and official spaces and how does the distribution of facilities compare with the distribution of leather artefacts?

Finally, how do these questions relate to the other periods of Qasr Ibrim's occupation and to other sites (in the immediate vicinity).



## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### THE RESEARCH

The research on the leatherwork from Qasr Ibrim was started in 2003. The material stored in the magazines of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) first in Shellal (Aswan), but moved to Kom Ombo in 2004, was first sorted into material that exhibited important features such as stitching and seams, and fragments without such features, including scraps of hair and hide. The latter group was re-packed and stored without study. Since the material that was stored in the Faculty of Oriental Studies (Cambridge) and which was moved to the British Museum in 2008,

only consists of material with recognisable features, sorting of this kind was unnecessary. Next – and the procedure from here onwards was the same for both localities – all selected finds were divided into two groups (the Ottoman material and the material from the Pharaonic Period to the Age of Christianity), after which they were given a specialist number (figure 2). The reason for this was mainly practical: the identification of an artefact by means of a four-digit specialist number is less complicated than using the identification code consisting of the site's abbreviation (QI), year of excavation (*e.g.* [19]78), date (*e.g.* 27 March) and find number (*e.g.* 56) that has



Figure 2. A) Sorting and numbering of the Ottoman leatherwork in the basement of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, Cambridge.



Figure 2. B) Sorting and numbering in the Shellal magazine of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

been assigned to every piece (see figure 3). A concordance between specialist numbers and registration numbers has been made and can be found in the appendix. Over 1300 specialist numbers have been assigned to the material in the SCA magazines, of which a majority have been subdivided into a, b, c etc., making the total number of fragments well over 2500. Over 1300 numbers have been assigned to the finds that are currently housed in the British Museum (London). Besides the renumbering, attention was given to the condition of the artefacts. If necessary, emergency packing was carried out after the cleaning of the material from dust, sand and insects (or their remains). All artefacts are stored in acid free tissue paper.

Testing for vegetable tanning (see section 'Hide Identification and Processing' below) was done first, after which each object was studied, starting with the finds from the Ottoman layers and working backwards in time. This study was done with the aid of the extensive card system (see section 'Card System and Database' below). The information on

these cards, written by non-specialists, was checked and, where necessary, revised and completed in the computer database (not on the cards themselves). Next, the diagnostic pieces were drawn; all objects have been photographed.

## DRAWING AND PHOTOGRAPHY

A large percentage of the objects have been drawn. Since so little work has been done on leatherwork from ancient and pre-modern Egypt, a detailed catalogue is much needed. Thus, whenever small details differed, the object was drawn but is only included when features were not clearly visible in the photographs in the catalogue. Drawing was done by placing an acetate sheet over the object onto which the object was sketched with a waterproof marker. Back in the office, the drawings were transferred to the usual tracing paper, constantly referring back to the notes made on the sheet, and the photographs to aid in the illustration. Whenever there was doubt, the drawing was checked against the object



DATE 78.3.27	SITE <u>Below Church 2</u>	FRAGMENTS OF BOOK COVERS	REG No. 78/91
TIME	GRID No. _____		
	LEVEL <u>MANUSCRIPT DEPOSIT</u>		
	DATING <u>EC2-294-D</u>		
EXC.No. 56	PHOTO Nos. (A) 78A131 (A) 78A151 (A) 78A151 26A	MATERIALS <u>LEATHER AND PAPIRUS.</u>	
		SIZE (A) 27 x 3 cms (B) 14 x 3 cms	

(A) APPROX. 6 THICKNESSES OF PAPIRUS AND A LEATHER BINDING. PAPIRUS RUNS FULL LENGTH OF THE BINDING. FOR 6 CMS AT ONE END, LEATHER PRECISED RIGHT AROUND THE PAPIRUS, SO THE BOOK CANNOT HAVE HAD ANY MORE PAPIRUS THICKNESSES THAN THOSE WHICH SURVIVE. IT IS FOLDED BACK, AND HEAT HAS CAUSED IT TO ADHERE, SO WIDTH IS ALMOST 6 CMS.

ON BETTER-PRESERVED SIDE, CLEAR THAT THE SPINE BINDING WAS ABOUT 2.8 CMS WIDE, BOUND AROUND IT. IT SEEMS THAT THE PAPIRUS TORE ALONG THE EDGE OF THIS SPINE BINDING WHEN THE BOOK WAS DESTROYED.

OVER THE TOP OF IT IS SEWN ANOTHER PIECE OF LEATHER. THIS IS NOW ONLY c 0.8 CMS WIDE AT MAX., BUT PRES-UNDOUBT IT FORMED THE ORIGINAL COVER, THUS: -

STITCHED TO THE SPINE BINDING WITH A LINE OF VERY FINE LEATHER STITCHES, 4 TO 5 PER CM.

ALONGSIDE THE EDGE OF THIS, ON THE SPINE BINDING ONLY, ANOTHER STRIP OF LEATHER, OF 2 THICK STRANDS, ITS FUNCTION PROBABLY DECORATIVE, TO MASK THE EDGE OF THE JOIN (A)

PAIRS OF SLITS ABOUT 1 CM FROM THE BACK OF THE BINDING STRIP. THESE ARE 1½-2 CMS LONG (THE PAIR) AND THE PAIRS ARE 6.7 AND 6.7 CMS APART. IN EACH PAIR, EACH SLIT c 0.6 CMS LONG, c 0.5 CMS BETWEEN THEM. THE LEATHER IS RUBBED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAKE IT LIKELY THE TIES THROUGH THESE RAN AROUND THE BACK OF THE SPINE, NOT UP AND DOWN THE BOOK. INDEED, THE SLIT ITSELF RUNS ALONG THE BOOK. THERE ARE ALSO 2 INDIVIDUAL SLITS AT 1.8 CMS FROM A PAIR (0.5 CMS LONG) AND 0.9 CMS FURTHER ON (0.6 CMS LONG). IN THE FIRST OF THESE SURVIVES JUST SUCH A TIE (WIDTH 0.4 CMS) MADE OF PLATED LEATHER (WE HAD ONE SUCH EARLIER THIS SEASON).

THE PAPIRUS NOW ADHERES TO THE LEATHER, BUT THESE TIES MUST HAVE BEEN THE ORIGINAL FIXING METHOD, LIKE A RING-BINDING.

(B) SECOND FRAGMENT OF SAME DESIGN. A PAIR OF HOLES AND MOST OF ANOTHER PAIR. 6.2 CMS BETWEEN PAIRS. EACH PAIR c 1.8 CMS

Figure 3. (Above and next page) Several examples of find cards. Courtesy EES.

itself. Then, the drawings were scanned (1200 dpi black/white bmp), checked, lines cleaned and scale bars and other information added. Some of these line drawings contain various shades of grey. These include a key in order to distinguish the different colours and patterns more easily. Note that this key is not used in the conventional way: it does not represent a certain part of the shoe or sandal, hence the lack of text with the key. The colouring is done first and foremost to make identification of the archaeological object easier rather than exactly point out the various parts individually. However, one pattern is always used for the same feature: holes through all layers, *i.e.* you can look through it, are always filled with diamond-motif. The drawings are made by the author; the artist impressions in the analytic part are by Erno Endenburg (with thanks to Mikko H. Kriek) and Mikko H. Kriek. Construction drawings, made by A.J. Veldmeijer/E. Endenburg, are not to scale; all other technical drawings are.

Photography of the Ottoman material was done during the first years of the Project with a 3.1 megapixel camera. From 2005 onwards a Canon EOS 300D Rebel was used. The objects could be pho-

tographed with a macrolens (Tamron 90/2, 8 DI CAF SP) in most cases. A Kodak Colour Card was included. Scale bars in the figures equal 50 mm, unless stated otherwise. Photography was done by A.J. Veldmeijer/E. Endenburg, courtesy of the EES, again, unless stated otherwise. The processing of the photographs (including the removal of the background, upgrading of colour and sharpness etc. was done by Adri 't Hooft Photographic Services' (Voorschoten, The Netherlands).

The figure text, placed with the image where convenient (*i.e.* not consistently to the left or right) refers to the objects as 'obverse' and 'reverse' views when it is not clear which surface it is. 'Dorsal' and 'ventral' is used when it is clear which surface is facing upwards or downwards. For uppers, sometimes 'inside' and 'outside' is used. In the catalogue, as many figures as possible where fit on one page in order to save space. Therefore, occasionally, subsequent figures might be found on the next page – this is indicated at the right corner of the bottom of the page.

DATE 90.1.14	UNIT 14005 GENERAL RUBBLY	FRAGMENTS OF SHOES	REG. NO.
EXC. NO. 42	DATE OF LEVEL	DATE OF OBJECT 6 BOSNIAN	
PHOTO NOS. 92 F18 / 10, 11	SIZE A LENGTH 7.5 CMS, WIDTH 5.5 CM B " 9.5 " HEIGHT 5.7 - ONE PARTIAL	MATERIALS LEATHER (ALSO FLAX)	

(A) FRAGMENT OF SHOE SOLE, SINGLE THICKNESS  
 STOUT LEATHER, FAIRLY LIGHTLY TANNED  
 (WHITE CORE IN BREAK). INCLUDED PART OF  
 ONE EDGE WITH STITCHES OF 20-PLY FLAX  
 LENGTH OF EACH STITCH 0.7. SCRAP OF SOFT  
 LEATHER CAUGHT IN ONE, STITCHED  
 CANNOT TELL IF UPPER OR  
 SECOND THICKNESS.

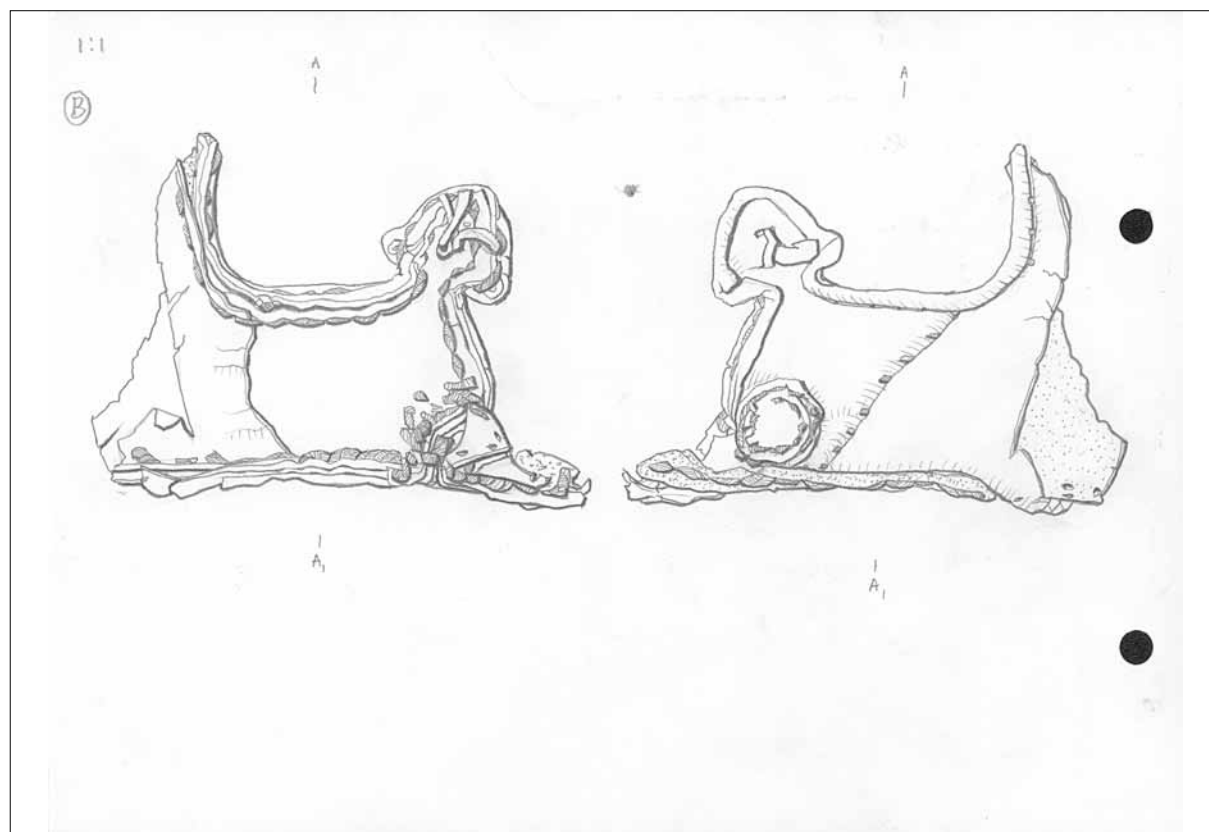
(B) FRAGMENT OF SHOE UPPER OF SHOE, FROM  
 LEFT SIDE. BOSNIAN SOFT RED LEATHER,  
 TWO THICKNESSES: OUTER ONE HAS 2  
 PIECES STITCHED TOGETHER, ONE WITH INTERNAL  
 Q THE PROTECTING IN WHICH IS SCRAP OF  
 LEATHER TIE STRIP. EDGING STRIP ALL AROUND.  
 TWO SUPERIMPOSED ROUNDS, DIA 1.7 AND 1.2,  
 NO COUNTER STITCH. INNER THICKNESS IS A  
 SINGLE SHEET, BUT WITH A VERTICAL REINFORCING  
 STRIP 1.1 - 1.4 WIDE THE UPPER AND LOWER PART  
 OF WHICH MAY HAVE CONTINUOUS REINFORCING.  
 ALONG THE BOTTOM IS A SMALL PIECE OF SOLE,  
 SOFT LEATHER BUT FAIRLY STIFF, SEW  
 NO NAT. STITCHES TO THIS ARE 3  
 TO 2 CMS LENGTH

STITCHES ARE ALL 5-PLY FLAX.  
 FORE SAMPLE TAKEN BY S.T. FOR M.K.

1:1

(A)

P.T.O.





## CARD SYSTEM AND DATABASE

The finds from Qasr Ibrim are, from the first years onward, registered and described on cards. Although the first years have no or almost no information written down, during the years roughly from the beginning of the 1970s onward, extensive descriptions, including drawings, were provided (figure 3). Although it proved necessary to check the information, one should keep in mind that a specialist looks differently at objects than non-specialists, but in general the information on the cards is of an amazing consistency, considering there are an estimated 25,000 (not only leatherwork of course) produced during more than 40 years of excavation. The information is extremely detailed and indispensable for the study of the artefacts. Dr. Peter French wrote by far the majority of the cards and often included helpful sketches. Artefacts that were considered by him as more important have been drawn, in the last several years, by the excavation's illustrator, Adrian England.

## TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in describing leather and footwear follows Goubitz (2001: 317-324), the most important ones of which are presented here (additions or alterations by present author between [ ]):

- [Anterior - front or toe part of a foot or piece of footwear; towards the front];
- Backpart (of upper) - term used for pre-16th-century footwear lacking quarters and a back seam, describing the rear area of the shoe upper;
- [Backpart extension (referred to by Goubitz as 'elongated backpart') - the large extended part on the backpart];
- Back strap - the strap which holds the rear part of the sandal to the foot;
- Back seam - the seam that joins the rear part of the quarters together [or secures a one-piece-upper], centred at the backmost part of the shoe;
- Butt seam or butted seam - join made by placing the two edges together and sewing from the leather's surface through the thickness of the edges and through to the surface of the adjoin-

ing leather, often know as being sewn edge/flesh (split closing); the seam is invisible on the reverse side;

Cobbler - person who repairs shoes and makes shoes from recycled leather: a separate trade and guild from the shoemaker;

[Closed shoe - Veldmeijer (2011a: 266): shoe with an upper that entirely encloses the foot];

Cutting pattern - all the main components of the upper or entire shoe laid out flat so that the overall design can be seen; the pieces in their original positions as cut out by the shoemaker;

[Dorsal - the dorsal surface of a foot or a piece of footwear is the surface that faces upwards; towards the sky];

[Ear - Veldmeijer (2011a: 267): type of pre-strap. Some types of leather sandals [...] have a pre-strap that is cut out from the same sheet of leather as the sole itself. They protrude at the start of the heel (at the edge of the heel) or form large triangular extensions of the heel, Veldmeijer, 2011d; In Preparation];

[Edge] binding - strip of leather whip-stitched [or other types of stitching] to the edge of a shoe's opening in order to finish it off neatly and reinforce the leather [besides reinforcement it might have been added to keep the lining in place, Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 49];

Foot strap - the strap on the forepart of a patten or sandal [these have not been identified among the leather footwear, but for the use of these in Qasr Ibrim pattens, see Veldmeijer (2008)];

[Front strap - Veldmeijer (2011a: 266) the strap that holds the front part of the sandal to the foot by running between two toes (or in the case of a double front strap, the strap that run between the first/second and third/fourth toe) towards the back straps];

[Heel strap - Veldmeijer (2011a: 267): the strap that runs from the pre-strap around the heel of the foot];

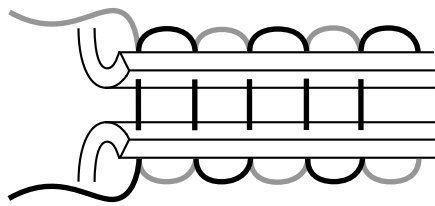
Heel stiffener - reinforcement inside the back of the quarters [could be placed outside as well, and is not restricted to quarters but also seen in backparts];

Insert - added piece of leather which fills out or completes the shape of the upper's cutting pattern;

Insole - sole upon which the foot rests, found in the interior of the shoe [here also used to refer to the dorsal-most sole layer of a sandal];

Instep opening - a rather imprecisely defined area on top of the foot between the rear of the toes and the ankle joint;

[Interlocking running stitch (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 101) - two threads are used simultaneously but in opposite direction, resulting in an uninterrupted line of stitching. [Referred to in other work as 'continuous running stitching'];



Internal strengthening - reinforcement leather pieces on the inside of the shoe; after 1500 AD [in Europe] external reinforcements also occur on some shoes and boots (see 'heel stiffener');

[Lace (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 124) - Long narrow strip, normally of leather, threaded through pairs of holes on opposite sides of an opening and pulled tight for fastening. [the laces in the Ottoman shoes holds the two sides roughly together rather than tightening the shoe to the feet properly]];

[Lace attachment area - dorsally protruding element on the front of the side of the backpart to which the laces are secured];

Lateral - of the outer side of the foot, [...] last [or piece of footwear]; of the side facing away from the other foot;

Lining - layer of leather covering the inside surface of the quarters [or backpart]; may extend [...] over the side seam and onto the vamp [the vamp might have a separate lining too].

Medial - of the inside of the foot [...], last [or piece of footwear]; of the side facing the other foot;

Midsole - the sole layer or any of the sole layers found between the insole and treadsole;

Mule - see 'Slipper';

Offcut: [pieces of leather left over] from cutting out the shoe [or sandal] parts;

Passepoil - small strip of leather [usually] folded double and sewn in a seam that joins two pieces of leather;

[Patten - footwear with a wooden sole on stilts, commonly fastened to the foot with a foot-strap];

[Posterior - back or heel part of a foot or piece of footwear; towards the back];

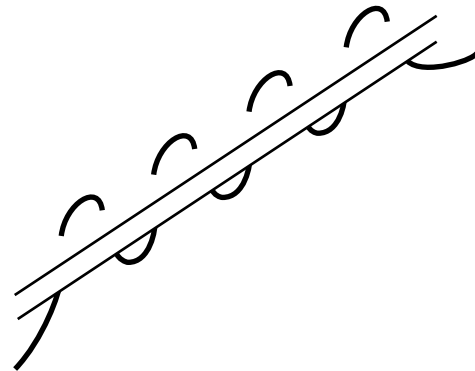
[Pre-strap - Veldmeijer (2011a: 268): the connecting element of the back- and/or heel strap to the sole];

Quarters - the sides of the shoe upper joining the vamp at the front, and each other at the heel with a backseam. Name derived from the cutting pattern layout for a shoe upper: the vamp making one half of the upper and the two sides making up the other half; a half halved is a quarter, hence four quarters to a pair of shoes;

Rand - strip of leather sometimes included in the sole seam of turnshoes, placed between the sole and upper;

[Roundel - decorative and simultaneously reinforcing element at the junction between the backpart and the vamp. They are situated close to the sole];

Running stitch - single thread that follows a serpentine course in and out [of the material];



Side seam - seam at the side of the shoe, between vamp and quarter;

Slip-on shoe - a shoe without any means of fastening or closure;

Slipper - kind of footwear without a covering for the heel [i.e. covering the toes only];

[Sole - Veldmeijer (2011a: 269): all-inclusive term for the parts of the shoe under the foot [...]. A sole might consist of several sole layers: insole, treadsole and midsole(s)];

[Sole/upper construction - Veldmeijer (2011a: 269): the way in which the sole layers are built up; and the method used to attach the sole to the uppers [or, in sandals, to attach the strap complex to the soles; this term excludes use in turnshoes, see sole seam]];

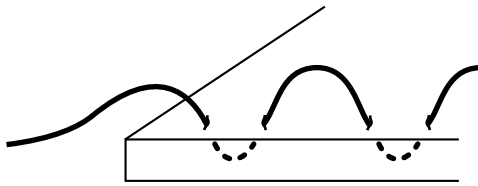
Sole seam - seam by which the sole of a turnshoe is connected to the upper;

Straight sole - sole with a symmetrical shape [lengthwise], *i.e.* neither left- or right-foot orientation;

Swayed [...] sole - sole matching the right or left curving of the foot;

Treadsole - the undermost sole of footwear, facing the ground;

Tunnel stitch - sewing technique in which the thread is passed in a serpentine pattern through 'tunnels'; it passes for a short distance into the thickness of the leather before reappearing on the same side and then passing to the adjoining piece of leather in the same manner, making a stitch that cannot be seen from [one side];



Turnshoe - shoes made inside-out on the last, with one [or more] sole layer[s]; after the sole seam is finished, it is turned right side out whereby the seams are situated inside the shoe;

Upper(s) - all the leather above the sole and covering parts or [...] all of the foot and leg;

Vamp - the part of the upper covering the fore part of the foot up to the instep;

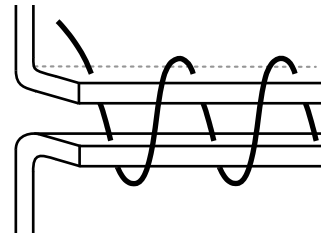
Vamp extension - [referred to by Goubitz as 'elongated/extended vamp']: an extension at the vamp that reaches to the instep joint;

[Ventral - the ventral surface of a foot or a piece of footwear is the surface that faces downwards; towards the ground];

Waist - the narrow middle part of the [...] shoe or the sole, corresponding with the instep and the arch of the foot;

Waste - pieces of hide or skin left over after the processing into (pseudo-) leather;

Whip stitch - the overcast stitch used to sew on reinforcement pieces, edge bindings [...].



## HIDE IDENTIFICATION AND PROCESSING

Identification of the skin type of archaeological leather is problematic, although less so for the finds from these recent layers from Qasr Ibrim. But the worn character of much of the leather, still poses problems in the identification of part of the corpus due to 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 (Trommer, 2005; Thomson, 2006), another is that it requires specialised laboratories for which sampling is needed. This kind of research is planned for the near future.

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 much of Qasr Ibrim's footwear leaves no doubt that this is the case here as well.

Vegetable tanning is thought to have been brought to Egypt by the Romans or perhaps in Graeco-Roman times; in Qasr Ibrim the technology apparently has been lost in times following after the Roman presence, to be 're-invented' later, in post-Meroitic times (Van Driel-Murray, 2008: 484, 492). Chemical analyses to identify the methods of making a hide durable are expensive and, since the object needs to be sampled, destructive and thus not preferred. Some years ago, a field test for testing leather on vegetable tanning (Leach, 1995; Van Driel-Murray, 2002a; 2002b) enables large scale testing of leather goods.<sup>4</sup> As Van Driel-Murray (2002a: 17) puts it, "The reaction is highly effective in spot testing for the presence of surface applications, for

multiple testing of technologically complex items, and for the rapid assessment of conservation treatment. [...] Widespread application will shed light on the origin and development of vegetable tanning in the ancient world.”

Problems with the tests, however, have been noted (Van Driel-Murray, 2002a: 19-20; Thomson, 2006: 59; Trommer, 2005: 40-43; Van Roode & Veldmeijer, 2005<sup>5</sup>) and results are not always as clear as one would like. This was also true for the results of the test on the Ottoman leatherwork from Qasr Ibrim. The testing results have been cat-

egorised in three groups. A dark spot (figure 4A) is interpreted as ‘positive,’ thus vegetable tanned; a weak spot, but still visible (figure 4B) is interpreted as ‘unclear’ and vegetable tanning is questionable; no spot means ‘negative,’ thus not vegetable tanned. Many specialist numbers have been tested (see the catalogue). However, since the test needs careful evaluation and should be checked by proper analyses – for example, in pair of shoes cam-0690/0691, different results are observed and this pair is no exception – the test will not be given further attention here.



Figure 4. A) A dark spot indicates vegetable tanning (asw-0426i); B) A weak spot is interpreted as ‘unclear’ and vegetable tanning is questionable (asw-0466f).





# DESCRIPTION

## SANDALS

Footwear makes up a large part of the leather objects, but sandals make up a small part of the leather footwear from Qasr Ibrim. There are only few complete or nearly complete leather sandals; however, there are many parts of sandals, especially (parts of) the strap complex. A total of 168 entries have been included.

Due to the fact that the sandals (and the other footwear) are much repaired, the original shape and construction often can no longer be identified. Even so, several types of sandals have been identified.

The problem with preliminary research that must be fitted into a larger-scale-project is that one has to work with preliminary typologies. The footwear will be analysed within the framework of the Ancient Egyptian Footwear Project (AEFP), the Project which use a combination of Montembault's (2000) and Goubitz (2001) typologies (see Veldmeijer, 2011a for a detailed explanation).<sup>6</sup> Montembault's work, however, is far from complete due to the limited variety in the collection of the Louvre.<sup>7</sup> Leguilloux (2006) made a typology of the material found at the *Praesidium* Didymoi, which dates roughly to the first three centuries AD. Many of the Qasr Ibrim sandals discussed here can be included in Didymoi's typology; a concordance is provided for. The existing typologies are evaluated and adjusted.

### Category: Integral Pre-Straps

In sandals with integral pre-straps or 'ears', these elements are cut out from the same leather as the sole's leather, thus forming integral components. They are situated at the waist or at the heel's edge. These are actually the pre-straps, but since in the

literature these parts of sandals are known as 'ears', this term is used by the AEFP to refer to this type of sandals.

Generally, the shape of a sandal determines its classification. However, often the shape can no longer be determined due to wear or bad preservation and hence, the criterion is not so useful. The same is true for isolated straps; these do not give an indication of the shape of the sole. Thus a combination of diagnostic features is used, such as decoration, to distinguish between different sandals.

The category of sandals with pre-straps that are integral with the sole is comparable to Montembault's (2000: 62-83) Category I, Type A, but also includes types described by Leguilloux (*modèle* 1a-c). It is a large, diverse group and consists of several subcategories: Egyptian Eared Sandals, Nubian Eared Sandals and Classic Nubian Sandals (table 1).

Several subcategories and types are distinguished (table 1 and 2). The distinction between the subcategories 'Egyptian Eared Sandals' and 'Nubian Eared Sandals' is explained by Veldmeijer (2011d: 2-3) thus: "Distinctions between the various types of Eared Sandals are based on two features [table 2 in the present work]: the shape of the sole and the layout of the front strap (single or double).<sup>8</sup> The type of decoration helps to distinguish Nubian from Egyptian sandals, but several Predynastic exceptions make it non-universal in character. Although other categories of sandals have comparable pre-straps, the shape of the sole usually differs markedly. Further categories of sandals with pre-straps that are integrally cut from the sole's leather are excluded from the Eared Sandals type because they have other features that are here regarded as more characteristic and more important. For example, Leather Composite Sandals usually have a different sole shape and are (elaborately) decorated with appliqué, colours and padding (Veldmeijer, 2009a).

The sandal from Meir (Veldmeijer, Submitted) differs in many ways from Eared Sandals, but still has pre-straps that are cut from the leather of the sole. They are, however, much longer and, like those in Leather Composite Sandals, clad – cladding of pre-straps in Eared Sandals is a rare exception – and are cut from the heel's circumference. Also, the pre-straps in an open shoe in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo (Veldmeijer, 2009b) are integral with the sole (actually, pre-straps are cut from both sole layers), which are secured with the attached back strap.<sup>9</sup> But the sole shape is much more comparable to Leather Composite Sandals (cf. Veldmeijer, 2009a).” (References in original; text between [ ] inserted by present author).

The subcategory Classic Nubian Sandals consists of three types (table 1 and 2; figure 5). The sandals with a large triangular pre-strap that protrudes from the heel (Montembault A 1; Leguilloux 1b and c) are referred to as ‘Type I’. This type can be divided in three variants, based on the shape of the pre-strap. Variant A has relatively small pre-straps that are positioned far back at the heel of the sandal. In Variant B, the pre-strap is much bigger (up to nearly half of the length of the sole) and wider. Variant C has an equally big triangular pre-strap, but the sides widen in a straight but diagonal line towards the front. Shortly before the rounded front there is a clear angle where the diagonal edges change into the rounded front edge. Subvariants are recognised by a single or double front strap.

Type III are sandals in which the elongated pre-strap protrudes from the heel, but usually from the posteriormost edge (Leguilloux 1a).<sup>10</sup> Both types of sandals, but especially Type 1, are common from Nubian contexts; sandals like these are found at many Nubian sites, among which is Gebel Adda (Veldmeijer, 2010a; In preparation), Kerma (Dunham, 1982), Ermenne (Junker, 1925: 20-23, 6768), hence the name of the category: Classic Nubian sandals. Williams (1983: 71-75) published the finds from Adindan in Nubia and made a classification as well, which is discussed by Veldmeijer (2011d: 3). Williams (1983: 73) notes that “since the strap arrangements are so poorly preserved, the classification has to be made on the basis of the shape and structure of the sole and the portion that is most often preserved, *i.e.*, the portion closest to the sole

[this is the start of the pre-strap].” (Text between [ ] inserted by present author). Veldmeijer (2011d: 3) relates that Williams “distinguishes four major categories of which one is divided into two subcategories, based on the presence or absence of decoration. Interestingly, Williams’ Form II sandals consist of a sole that is cut from one sheet of leather and folded at the toe (1983: 72; cf. Museo Egizio S.14043 [...]).<sup>11</sup> But the specimens studied by Williams show a clearly rounded front, which means that the fold was very small. This is in contrast to the sandals in the *Museo Egizio* in Turin [...], where the front is square, because the two sole layers are folded at the front. Williams’ third form is based on the different construction of the straps (using a slit-and-pull technique rather than simple strips of leather): this is the group that is further divided into undecorated (III-A) and decorated (III-B) sandals. Williams’ last form “is a single-soled sandal to which a heel has been added” (Williams, 1983: 75). However, the original heel of this specimen (E 23369 in the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago) is heavily worn and the additional heel is a repair rather than an original feature.<sup>12</sup>” [references in original]

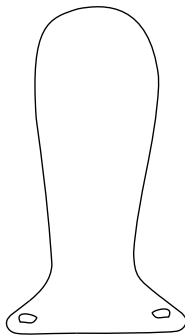
*Egyptian Eared Sandal, Swayed Sole Type, Single Sole Variant (cf. Montembault, 2000: A2)*

Egyptian Eared Sandals are rare in Ottoman Qasr Ibrim. The sandal in figure 6 is incomplete and consists of three parts; two parts have specialist number cam-0624 and one part is numbered cam-0625. Part of the sandal is rotted away, evidenced by the black parts, a process in leather studies usually referred to as ‘melting,’ which is a bacterial breakdown of the collagen. Due to this, part of the back strap is stuck to the sole. This right sandal is made of rather stout leather. The heel is rounded and the waist is distinctly constricted. Although the middle part is missing, there is an increase in width towards the front. The lateral edge curves more distinctly towards the front; because the medial edge is much straighter, the result is a swayed sole with a pointed area for the big toe. The edges stand high relative to the centre; probably with a decorative intent. About 10 mm inside the edge, impressed lines provide further decorative effect. The ventral surface is plain. Two diverging, incised lines, almost obliterated, run lengthwise some-

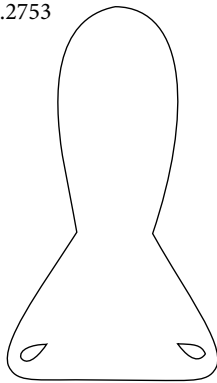


## TYPE 1

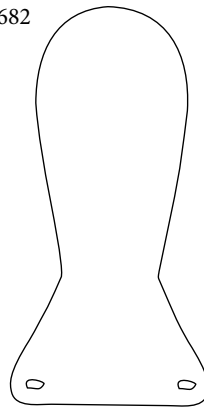
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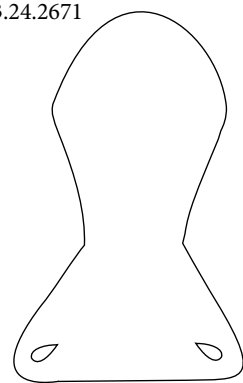
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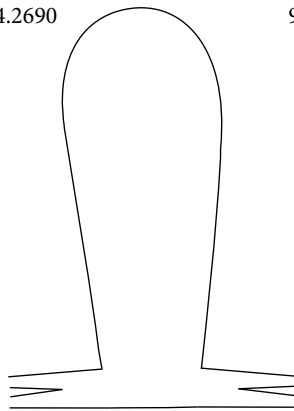


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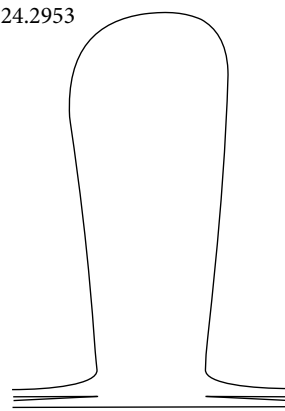


## TYPE 2

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973.24.2953



## TYPE 3

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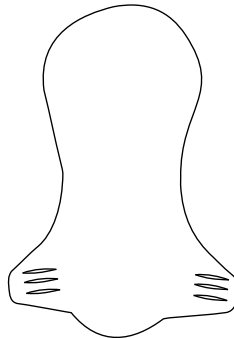


Figure 5. The three different types of Classic Nubian Sandals (based on the finds from Gebel Adda, currently housed in the Royal Ontario Museum Toronto).

what to the left of the centre, reaching the hole for the front strap.<sup>13</sup> The hole in the front for the reception of the front strap is the only indication of the single front strap. Note that the element currently inserted in this hole actually is a pre-strap. The slit lengthwise in the pre-strap, which evolves from the waist, still contains part of the back strap.

A different kind of pre-strap, but still cut integrally from the sole's leather, is seen in figure 11. At the waist are two rectangular pre-straps with two oval,

lengthwise-positioned slits for the reception of the back and/or heel straps. This sandal, cam-0698, is the only example from Qasr Ibrim and is classified as a Nubian Eared Sandal of the Double Front Strap type. The frontmost part of the sandal is missing as well as the left pre-strap. The sole consists of a single thickness of leather. The heel is rounded and the width towards the front increases continuously, without a clearly constricted waist. At the front, there are two holes for the reception of a double front strap.

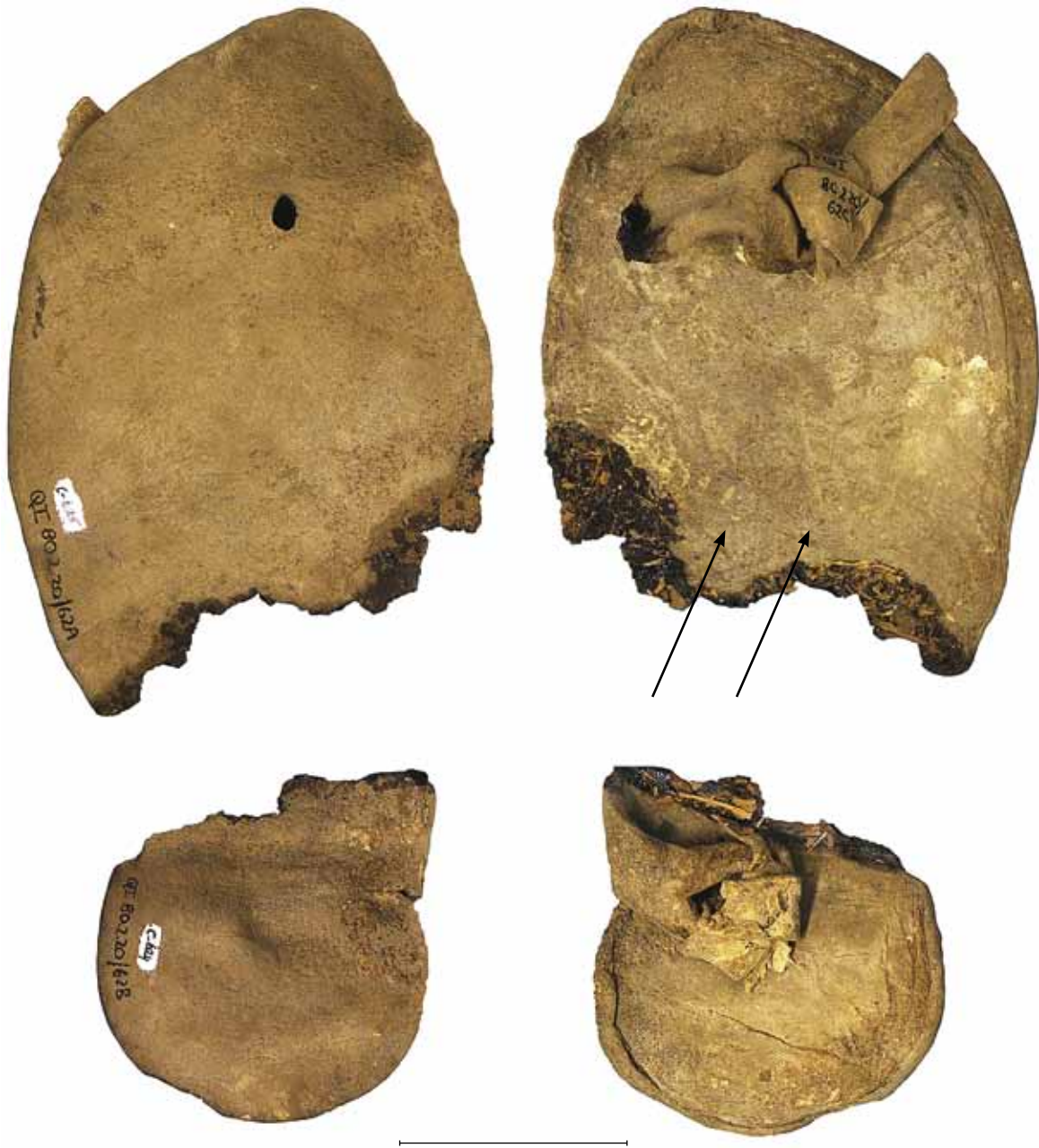


Figure 6. Ventral and dorsal view respectively of cam-0624 (front part) and cam-0625 (heel part).

*Egyptian Eared Sandal, Straight Sole Type, Single Sole Variant*

Cam-0376 (Sandal Catalogue figure 31) is the only example of this type: it has a rounded heel and constricted waist from which the width increases

equally on both sides towards the front. The front part itself is incomplete, but there are two transverse slits (one behind the other; figure 21, second from left) still visible for the reception of the single front strap. The sandal has a repair patch at the heel, and stitch holes suggest repair of the front as well.

*Nubian Eared Sandal, Double Front Strap Type,  
Single Sole Layer Variant*

Despite the fact that sandal cam-0377 (figure 42) is missing the heel part, we can still determine the type. The lack of stitch holes suggests that the sandal consisted of one sole layer only. Although in Ottoman sandals with multiple sole layers the layers are often only secured by means of the strap complex, this is not the case here. The small remnant of an expansion at the heel part (arrow) suggests it had an integrated pre-strap. Note the impression of the double front strap on the ventral surface.

*Classic Nubian Type I, Variant A, Subvariant Single  
Front Strap (Leguilloux, 2006: modèle 1b<sup>14</sup>)*

Sandal cam-1320 (figure 7) is a much-repaired sandal that consists of a stout, single thickness of leather. The back edge of the heel is slightly rounded rather than pointed or exactly straight. On the sides, it has ears in which semi-circular holes are cut, which are bigger than those in cam-0615 (figure 8) described below. A fragment of the back or heel strap is still *in situ* at the left pre-strap. In front of them, the sole has its smallest width at the waist. Towards the front it widens, but only slightly: the



Figure 7. Cam-1320. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Heavily repaired sandal. The arrow points to the cut in the big toe area.



lateral edge curves gently towards the front and the medial edge runs almost straight towards the first toe area, which is separated from the rest of the toes by a small incision (arrow). The single hole for the front strap is visible on the dorsal surface, but not on the ventral surface – a big repair patch obscures it. Possibly, the knot that ties the front strap was sandwiched between the original sole and the patch.

*Classic Nubian Type I, Variant A, Subvariant Double Front Strap (Leguilloux' (2006) modèle 1c<sup>15</sup>)*

Cam-0615 (figure 8) has a straight sole (single layer), and a double front strap. It is not entirely clear whether the slightly indented posterior edge of the heel was an original feature: the edge of the right ear (arrow) seems original, whereas the other two edges (double arrow) are clearly torn off. Note the repair of the front part: the worn front edge is replaced by a piece of leather that is inserted in a slit slightly more posterior and held in place by means of the front strap. The front strap consists of at least two parts. A narrow strip of leather, with slits lengthwise at either end, is pulled through the two sole parts. Through the slits, a second, narrower and more flexible strip is pulled and tied.<sup>16</sup> The ends are torn off slightly beyond the knot, but it certainly would have run back on either side of the ankle. Cam-0657 (figure 9) is very comparable to cam-0615 but the slits in the ears are smaller; furthermore, the leather is thinner.

The child's sandal in figure 10 consists of a single thickness of stout light brown leather. The triangular pre-straps at the heel are slightly damaged on their back edge, but the shape of the sole itself is largely intact. The heel ends in a point, which is slightly off centre relative to the longitudinal plane. This is reminiscent of the Classic Nubian Sandal Type III, although the pre-strap is much more in line with Type I. There is no increase in width of the sole, save for the ears in which the holes for the back straps are situated; the front is rounded. Thus, the sole can be referred to as straight. At the front, two holes receive a single strip of leather, which is knotted on the dorsal surface.<sup>17</sup> One end of the front strap is pulled through a slit in the other end and knotted into an S-half knot (terminology of knots and cordage follows Veldmeijer, 2005; 2006). This would have been attached to the back strap.

*Classic Nubian Sandal Type I, Variant A, Subvariant unknown*

Cam-1289 (figure 12) is an extraordinary sandal. The single, stout but soft thickness of light brown leather lacks the frontmost part, so nothing can be said about the front strap (single or double front strap), hence the classification of indeterminable subvariant. Besides much of the front part, it is also missing a piece of the posterior edge of the heel, but it can be determined nonetheless that the heel in this specimen has a straight back edge. The heel has protruding triangular pre-straps in which the crescent-shaped holes for the back (and heel straps if they existed) are cut. However, the pre-straps are decoratively reinforced with thin red leather, which is externally affixed to conform with the pre-strap's shape. This layer appears to be a double thickness. On top is a thin white leather strip around the edge, both layers of which have been secured with running stitches of narrow leather thong. The width of the sandal is smallest in front of the pre-straps and increases continuously towards the front on both sides. Under the ball of the foot, on the dorsal surface, are the stitches of a, now lost, decorative roundel which is still visible.<sup>18</sup> Nothing is known about the front strap: at least the remnants of one slit are visible on the left side.

The straight posterior edge of the heel differs from cam-0683 (extending and pointed) and compares well with, for example, cam-0615. The sandal has a more distinctly constricted waist. The decorated, reinforced pre-straps are different from all other sandals, although the shape (triangular) compares well with those of Leguilloux 1b and 1c.

*Undetermined*

There are several examples of sandals that have slits on either side of the heel, but without the pre-straps to accommodate them. This would be enough reason to establish a different type except that in the examples, no strap complex is preserved. Hence, it cannot be determined whether these slits served for the reception of an independent pre-strap or for the attachment of the back/heel strap itself. In other words, it is not clear how the sandal was held to the foot and thus a classification is, for the time being,

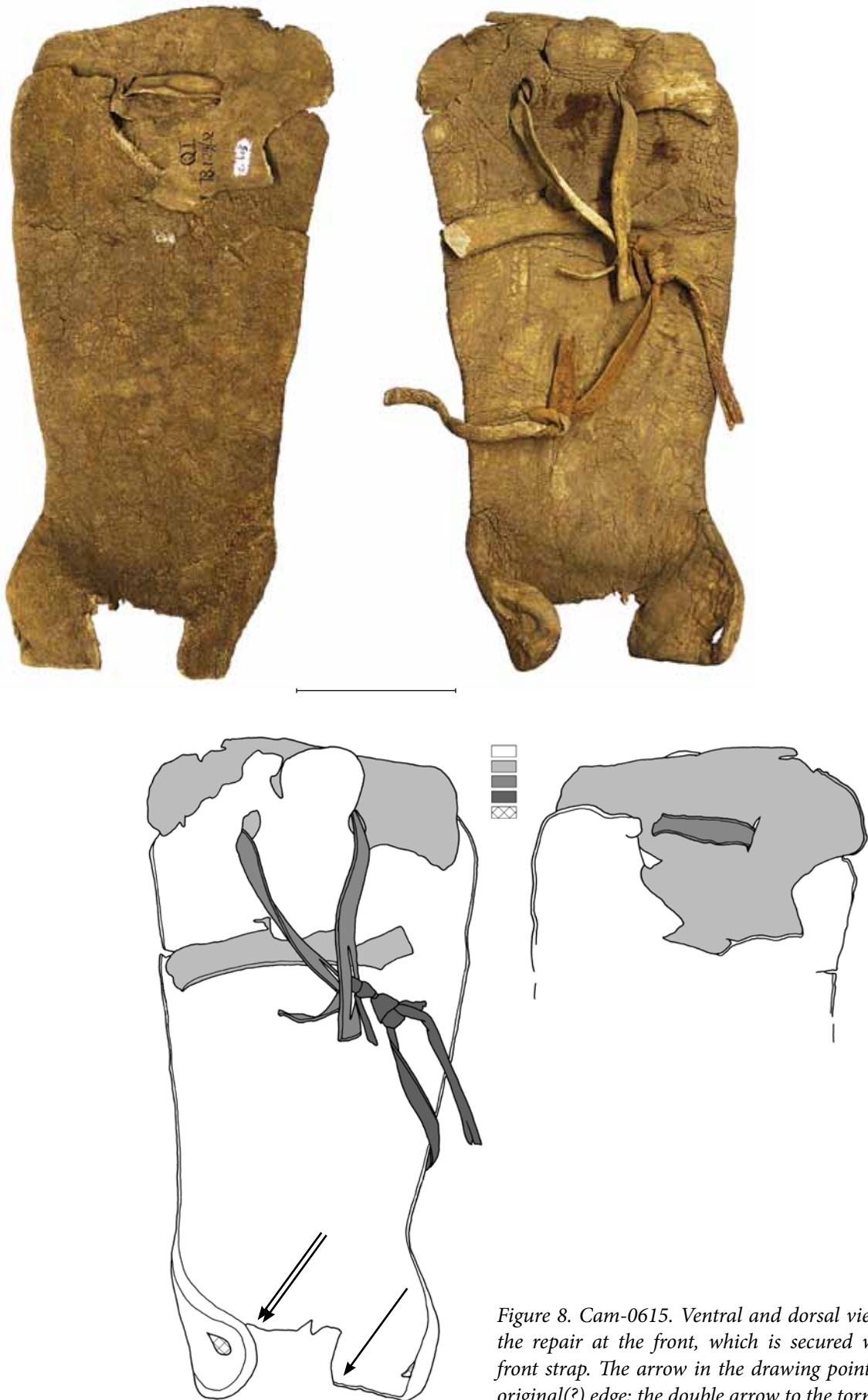
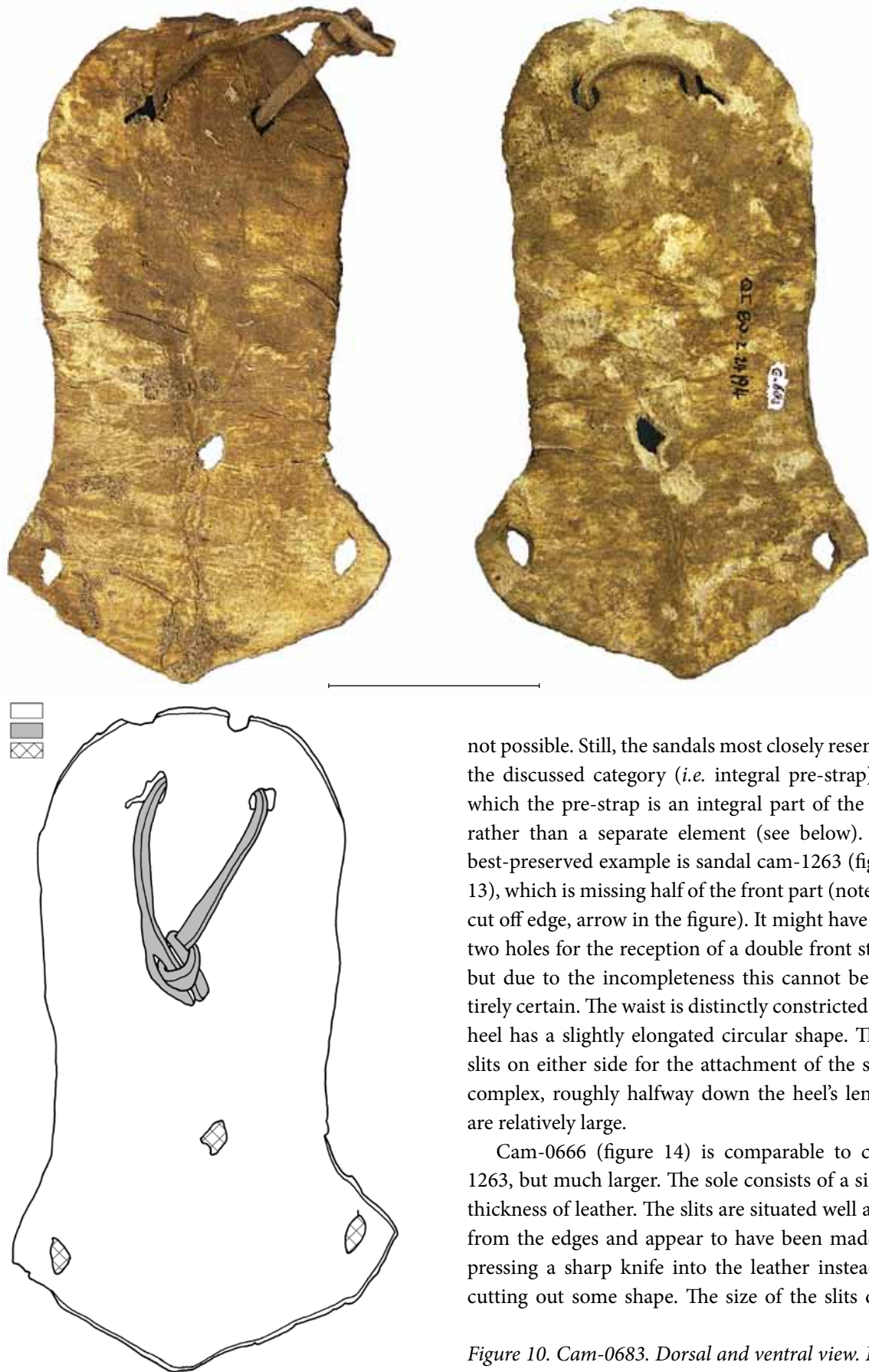


Figure 8. Cam-0615. Ventral and dorsal view. Note the repair at the front, which is secured with the front strap. The arrow in the drawing points to the original(?) edge; the double arrow to the torn one.



Figure 9. Cam-0657. Ventral and dorsal view. Note the small holes in the pre-straps.





not possible. Still, the sandals most closely resemble the discussed category (*i.e.* integral pre-strap), in which the pre-strap is an integral part of the sole rather than a separate element (see below). The best-preserved example is sandal cam-1263 (figure 13), which is missing half of the front part (note the cut off edge, arrow in the figure). It might have had two holes for the reception of a double front strap, but due to the incompleteness this cannot be entirely certain. The waist is distinctly constricted; the heel has a slightly elongated circular shape. These slits on either side for the attachment of the strap complex, roughly halfway down the heel's length, are relatively large.

Cam-0666 (figure 14) is comparable to cam-1263, but much larger. The sole consists of a single thickness of leather. The slits are situated well away from the edges and appear to have been made by pressing a sharp knife into the leather instead of cutting out some shape. The size of the slits does

Figure 10. Cam-0683. Dorsal and ventral view. Note the pointed heel and the spots of fur still in situ.



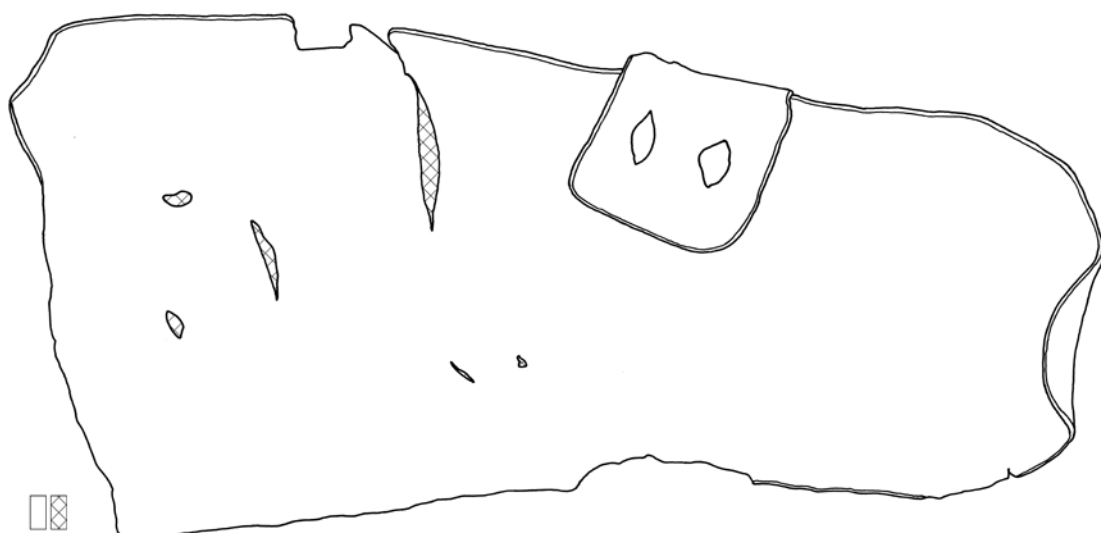


Figure 11. Cam-0698. Ventral and dorsal view. The frontmost edge is missing.

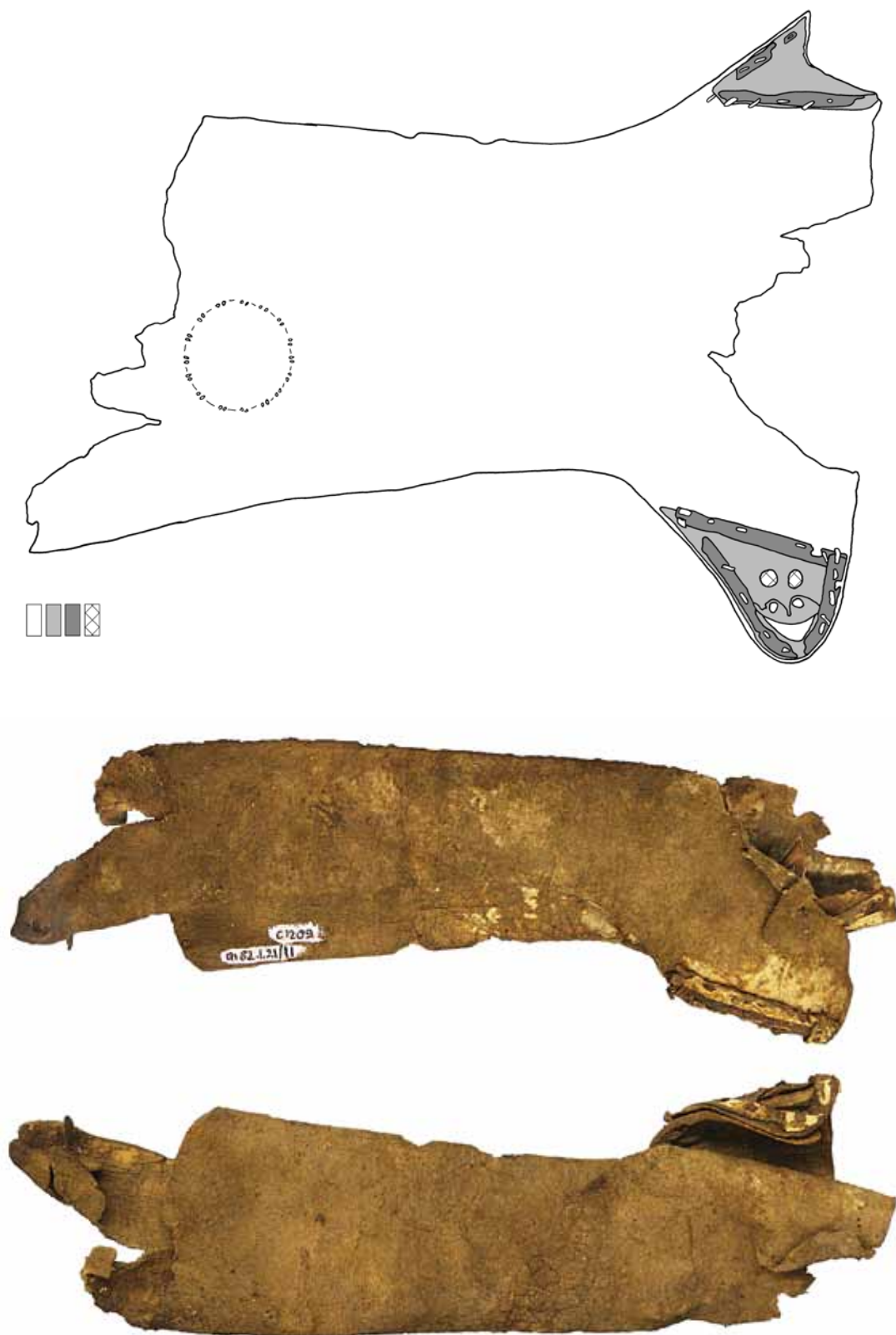


Figure 12. Cam-1289. Obverse and reverse views of the lengthwise folded sandal. The triangular pre-strap is decorated and the slit is reinforced. The lack of front part prohibits classification on subvariant level.

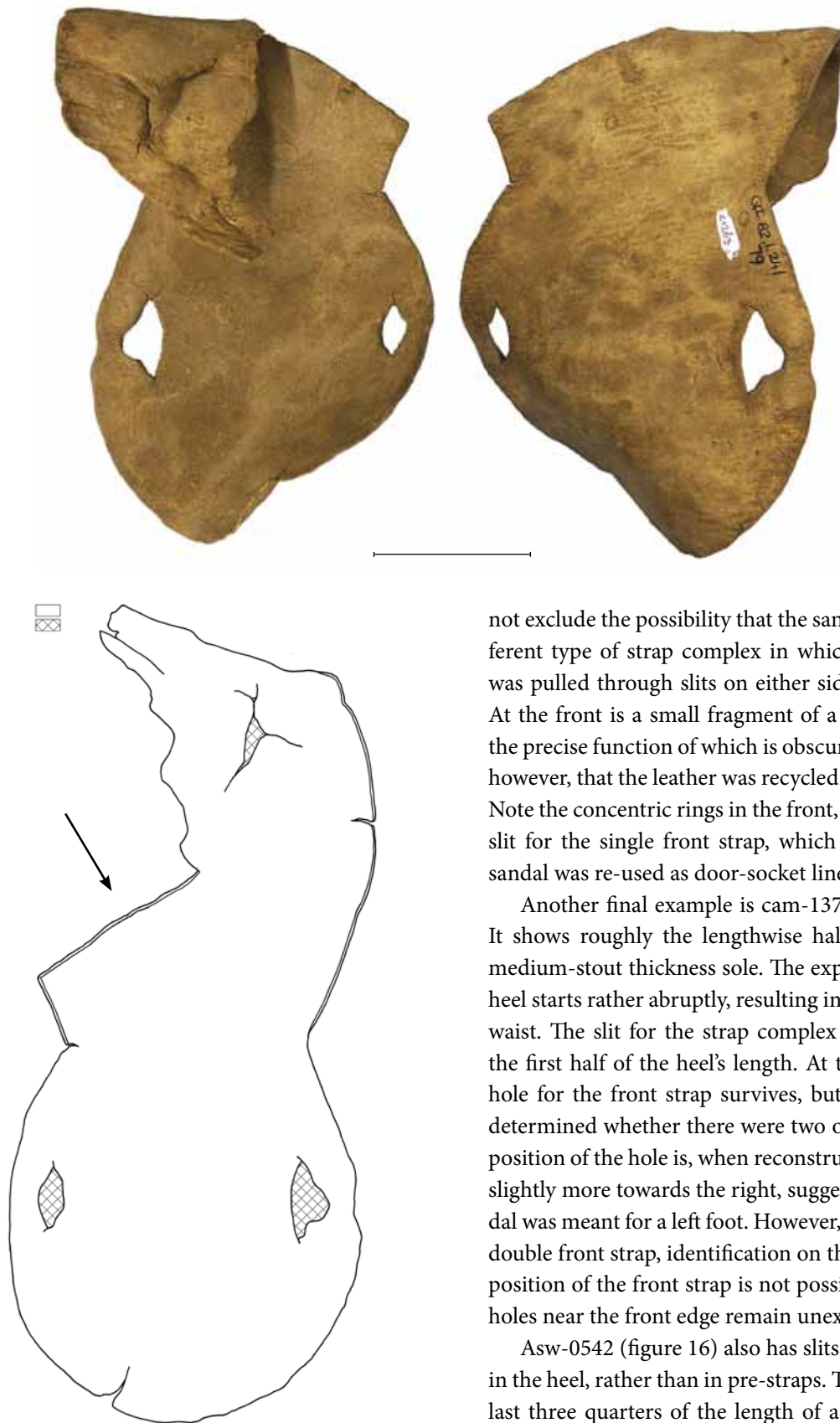


Figure 13. Cam-1263. Dorsal and ventral view. The arrow points to the cut edge.

not exclude the possibility that the sandal had a different type of strap complex in which a pre-strap was pulled through slits on either side of the sole. At the front is a small fragment of a second layer, the precise function of which is obscure. It suggests, however, that the leather was recycled into a sandal. Note the concentric rings in the front, including the slit for the single front strap, which indicates the sandal was re-used as door-socket liner.

Another final example is cam-1378 (figure 15). It shows roughly the lengthwise half of a single, medium-stout thickness sole. The expansion of the heel starts rather abruptly, resulting in a constricted waist. The slit for the strap complex is situated at the first half of the heel's length. At the front, one hole for the front strap survives, but it cannot be determined whether there were two originally. The position of the hole is, when reconstructed, situated slightly more towards the right, suggesting the sandal was meant for a left foot. However, if there was a double front strap, identification on the basis of the position of the front strap is not possible. Two tiny holes near the front edge remain unexplained.

Asw-0542 (figure 16) also has slits incorporated in the heel, rather than in pre-straps. This estimated last three quarters of the length of a sandal (consisting of a single, stout thickness) is slightly damaged at the posteriormost edge, but it is still possible to see that the corners are rounded. There is



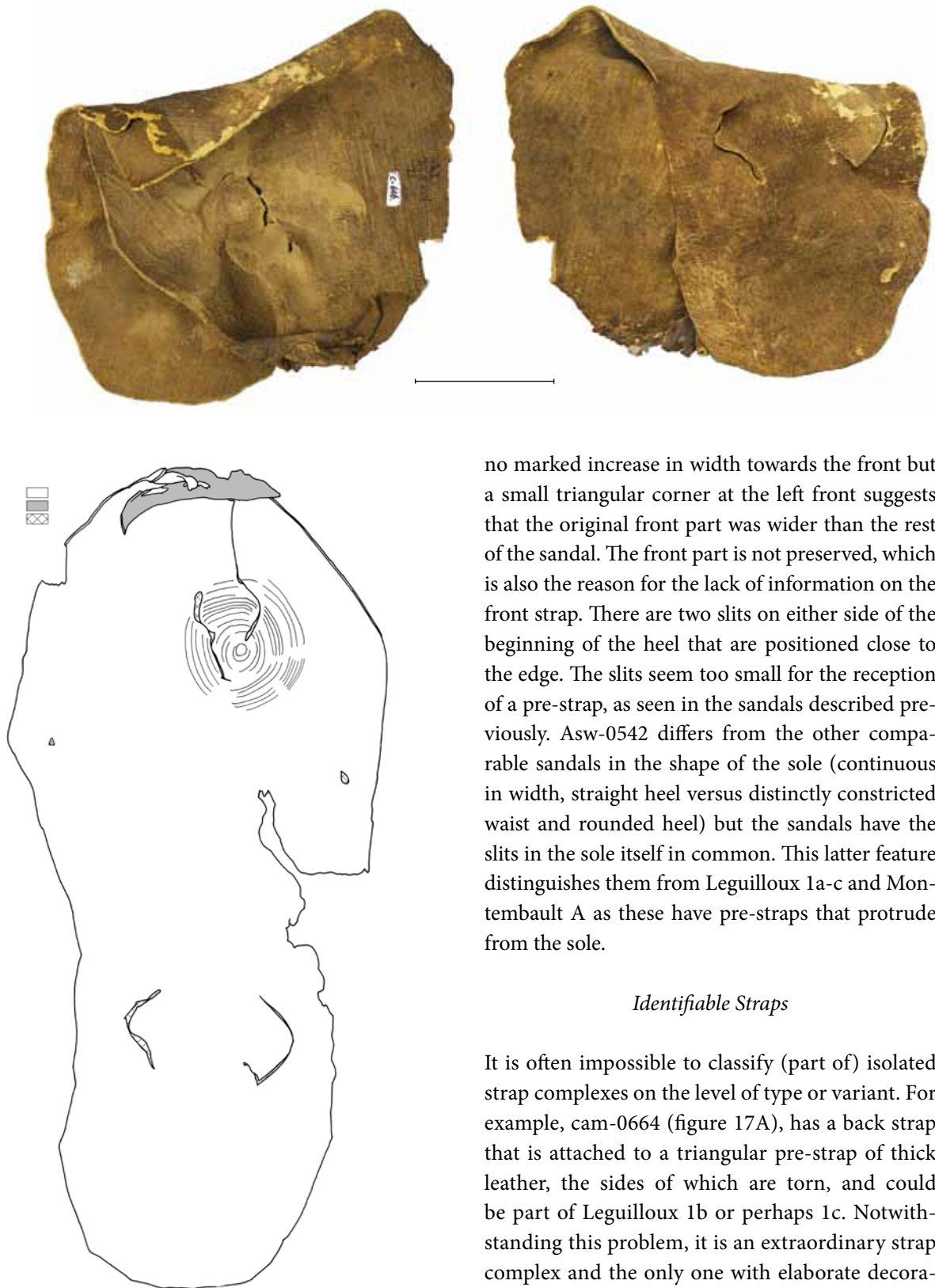


Figure 14. Cam-0666. Dorsal view of front and heel part respectively. The concentric rings at the front are the result of the sandal's re-use as door pivot.

no marked increase in width towards the front but a small triangular corner at the left front suggests that the original front part was wider than the rest of the sandal. The front part is not preserved, which is also the reason for the lack of information on the front strap. There are two slits on either side of the beginning of the heel that are positioned close to the edge. The slits seem too small for the reception of a pre-strap, as seen in the sandals described previously. Asw-0542 differs from the other comparable sandals in the shape of the sole (continuous in width, straight heel versus distinctly constricted waist and rounded heel) but the sandals have the slits in the sole itself in common. This latter feature distinguishes them from Leguilloux 1a-c and Montembault A as these have pre-straps that protrude from the sole.

#### *Identifiable Straps*

It is often impossible to classify (part of) isolated strap complexes on the level of type or variant. For example, cam-0664 (figure 17A), has a back strap that is attached to a triangular pre-strap of thick leather, the sides of which are torn, and could be part of Leguilloux 1b or perhaps 1c. Notwithstanding this problem, it is an extraordinary strap complex and the only one with elaborate decoration recovered from Qasr Ibrim thus far. One strap is almost entirely lost but the other one runs into a central decorative element, which is used to cover the connection between front- and back strap. The strap ends in a loop (figure 17C), which emerges



Figure 15. Cam-1378.  
Ventral and dorsal  
view.

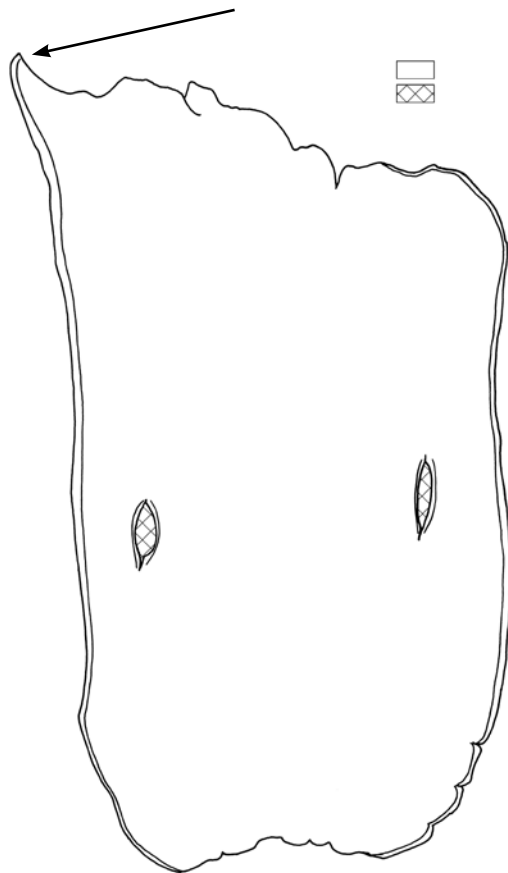
from the upper end of the leather cladding (the ends of the cladding protrude), likely to form the other part of the strap complex, now lost. The loop is secured to the second layer of the element with two stitches (arrow), which obscure the construction. The element consists of two layers, the exterior of which has an elaborate cut-out design. When worn, this side would have been visible. It is not clear how the front strap would have been attached to it, but the small loop at the back (double arrow in the figure) might have played a part in it. From Gebel Adda, more of these elements are known (see Veldmeijer, 2010a for an example). The analysis on the basis of the Gebel Adda material, albeit still ongoing, points to the use of such decorative elements to cover the junction between front- and back strap and its application in only certain types of sandals (figure 17D). Cam-0663 (figure 17B), recovered from the same context, is

without a doubt the other pre-strap. A slit serves as the attachment for two straps of thinner leather (17 mm wide), each of which is secured in place by passing through slits in itself. Cam-0663 still has the attachment of the strap *in situ* too, but the attachment seems to be different.

Cam-1265 (figure 18) is a single thickness sole with a rounded heel. The heel is not constricted but from the strap attachment towards the front, the width increases on both sides. The frontmost part is missing. The remnants of the strap complex suggest that there was an ear with a large slit originally, judging from the incision close to the sole's leather. The grouped stitch holes along the edge and lengthwise down the centre suggest that there were more than one sole layer originally.



**Category: Independent Pre-Strap,  
Single-Layer Sole**



The problem with the category 'Independent Pre-Strap, Single-Layer Sole' is that it is often possible that the sandals that consist of one sole layer, originally consisted of more. After the treadsole was entirely worn, the sandal might have been used as sandal with a single-layer sole. If the multiple layers were connected only by the straps rather than (also) by stitching, there might be nothing to indicate the additional sole layers. Consequently, as long as this cannot be determined with certainty, creating a separate category is the only option.

The type 'One Set of Transverse Front Slits' combines Leguilloux' 2b and c and in this, equals Montembault's B2 closely. Distinction is made in sandals with one or more sole layers, which contrasts with Leguilloux'. Moreover, Leguilloux distinguishes between sole shape even though sandals have either

*Figure 16. Asw-0542. Dorsal and ventral view. The arrow points to the start of the increasing width of the front part of the sandal.*



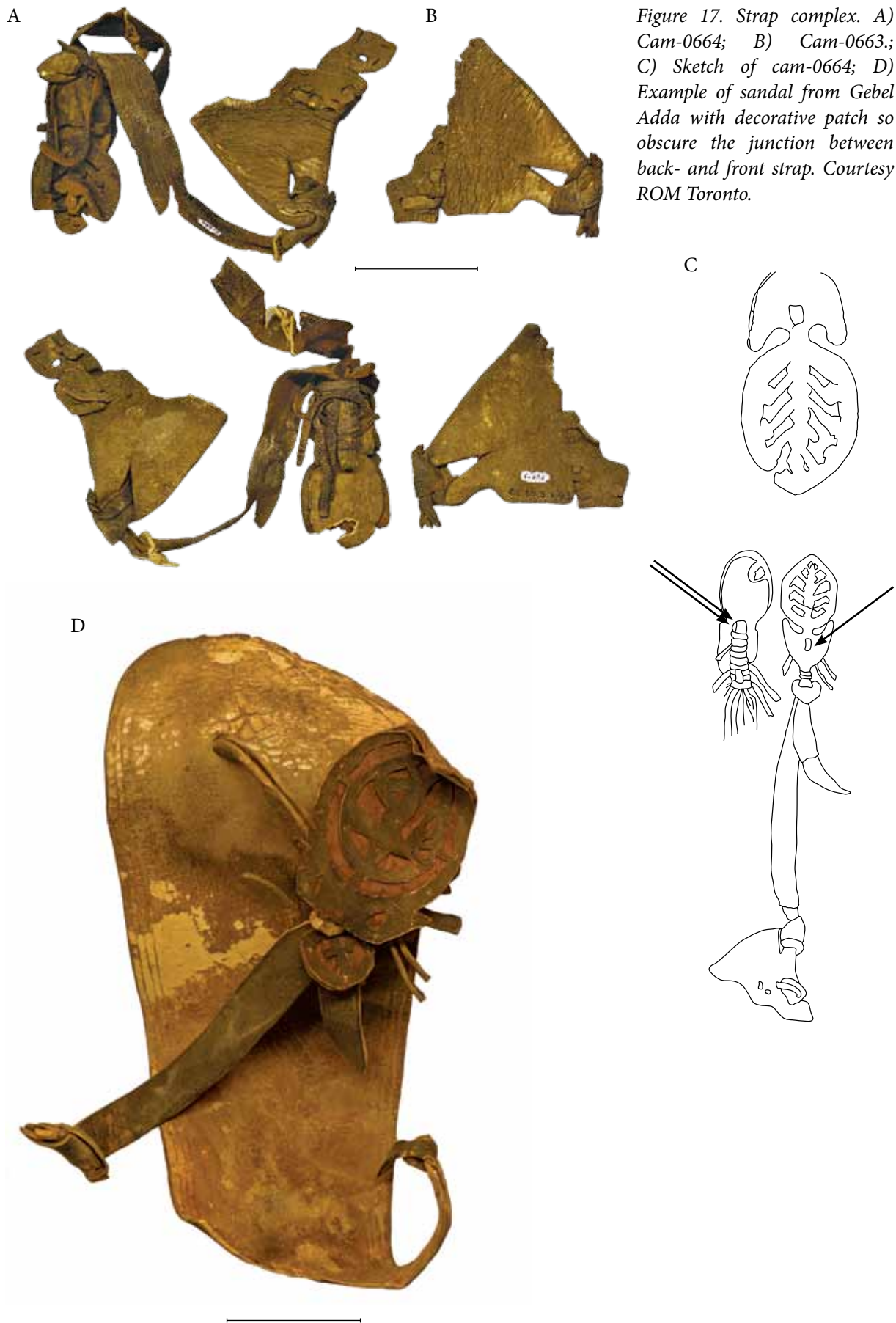






Figure 18. Cam-1265. Two views of the folded sandal, showing the heel part and the rest of the sandal in ventral and dorsal view respectively.

one set of front slits or three (cf. S-085 [Modèle 2b] and S-106 [Modèle 2c]). For reasons explained previously, here the differences in strap complexes are given more emphasis. Consequently, a type is established with 'Two Transverse Front slits' as well as those with 'Multiple Transverse Front Slits'. The shape of the sole is used as a criterion to distinguish Variants.

*Single Front Strap, Pre-Strap Through Four Slits,  
Straight Undecorated Sole*

Sandal asw-1228c (figure 34) has a square heel and a slightly constricted waist; the width increases towards the front and the edges gently curve into a front with a pronounced(?) big toe area. The sandal is too incomplete to be sure whether it is a straight sole or not, but if it had a pronounced big toe, it would have been very slight, hence the classification as 'straight.' Asw-1228c is the larger part of the left(?) sandal, the sole of which consists of a single thickness, medium stout leather. It lacks the right front part. The left pre-strap is intact and has two

large, lengthwise-oriented slits for the attachment of the back strap; the right section of the pre-strap was lost in ancient times judging by the repair with a leather strip. The slits through which the pre-straps run, are 'reinforced' with a rectangular patch that runs through the slits as well. In the centre there are two lengthwise-oriented slits through the sole and the 'reinforcing' patch.

*Double Front Strap, Pre-Strap Through Slits,  
Swayed Sole*

The incomplete sandal cam-0658 (Sandal Catalogue figure 60) seemingly consists of one layer. The heel is incomplete, but wider than the waist, which is constricted. The heel part has a large slit on either side for the reception of the pre-strap. The width towards the front increases continuously, ending in a pointed front. The increase is slightly asymmetrical, suggesting the sandal was meant for the right foot.

*One Set of Transverse Front Slits;  
Isolated Toe*

Asw-1121 (figure 19) might be one of the very few originally single-layer sole sandals: there are no stitches, for example, that indicate additional sole layers and the present state is the final state evidenced by the complete strap complex. The sole is clearly swayed. The sandal has been re-used as door-socket liner, which resulted in a large hole on the lateral front side, marked with a circular line-impression. The heel is rounded and increases slightly in width towards the front. The lateral edge curves gently into the toe area; the medial edge, however, runs almost straight to the notched big toe area. The notch that separates the big toe from the others is partly obscured by remnants of the front strap. The front strap inserts in one slit, runs along the ventral surface towards the front edge of the sandal and reappears on the dorsal surface through a second transverse slit. The pre-strap, pulled through two slits, is located unusually far back at the heel. The back straps are attached in the usual way: *i.e.* hitched. Note the patches of hair.

**Category: Independent Pre-Strap,  
Multi-Layer Sole**

More complicated sandals are those in which slits in the sole take a pre-strap to which the back and/or heel strap are secured. Although in this it compares well with Montembault B and Leguilloux 2a-c (Montembault B2 = Leguilloux 2B) usually the sandals from Qasr Ibrim have two holes next to each other (*i.e.* in the width of the sandal) for the reception of a double front strap that goes between the first/second and third/fourth toe (figure 20). Montembault B3 as well as Leguilloux 2a have only one hole; the others have front straps that go through two transverse slits, one above the other in the longitudinal plane (figure 21). This feature warrants a classification separate from Montembault's and Leguilloux' sandals and as different Type (Double Front Strap). It is beyond the present work to establish an whole new typology that incorporates the existing one, but it should be mentioned that the category 'Independent Pre-Strap, Multi-Layer

Sole' more or less replaces Montembault Category I, but only type A and B; type C needs to be isolated as it does not have an independent pre-strap. It is therefore proposed to use the name 'Independent Pre-Strap, Multi-Layer Sole' for the overall category. The sandals with the double front strap, which are by far the biggest group of the Qasr Ibrim corpus, then, are separated as Type from those described by Montembault and Leguilloux. The distinction between the attachment of the pre- and back strap as presented by Montembault (Variant 1 and 2) are valid for the Double Front Strap Type as well. Distinction between two or more slits through which the pre-strap is pulled exists but these sandals are rare and often seem to be made of recycled parts, which might be the reason for the extra slit.

Besides the common feature of the double front strap in Ottoman sandals, the differences in, for example, the layout of the pre-strap, shape of the soles, number of sole layers and the way these are secured are numerous and are noted in Montembault's and Leguilloux' variants as well. Decorated sandals from Ottoman layers are extremely rare, but should be separated from non-decorated ones nonetheless – for example, as subvariant. This, however, is not done by Montembault (2000: 101, 102-103) who classifies them within the same variant (*e.g.* decorated sandals Cat. No. 43 and 45 respectively).

The variety in the Qasr Ibrim sandals, despite the low numbers, is often due to extensive wear and repair. By far, the majority of the sandals from the Ottoman layers of Qasr Ibrim fall into the category Independent Pre-Strap, Multi-Layer Sole.

*Single Front Strap, Pre-Strap Through Slits,  
Straight Decorated Sole*

Due to the fact that many sandals are heavily damaged or extensively repaired, it is not always certain whether it had been a swayed or a straight sole. The shape of cam-0616 (figure 22) is only slightly asymmetric in the longitudinal plane, but calling it, therefore, a swayed sole is incorrect. The off-centre-position of the slit for the front strap suggests it is a left sandal. The heel is rounded and expands in width towards the front, terminating in a substantially wider front part. The medial edge diverges more strongly than the lateral edge. The sandal con-

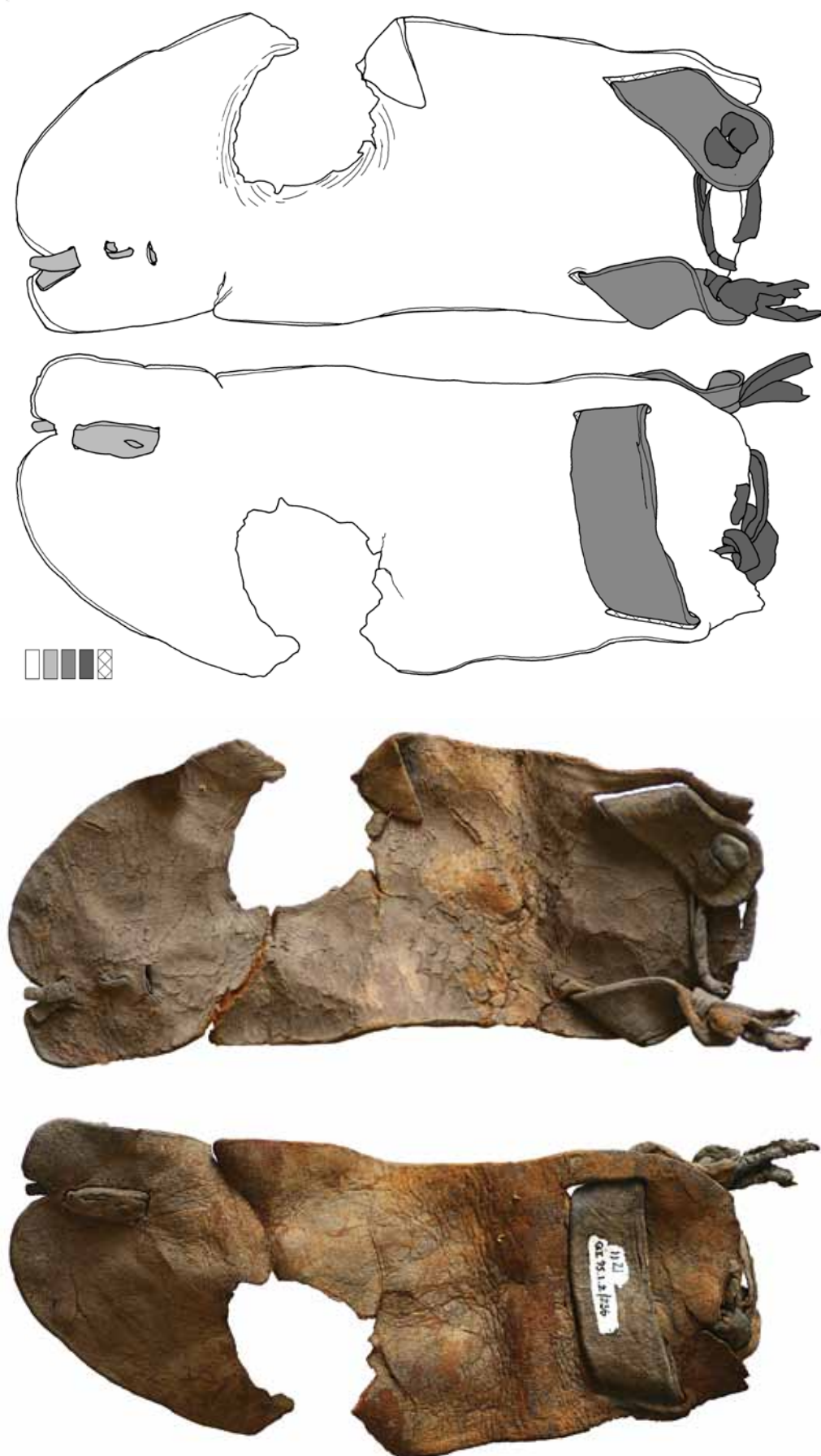


Figure 19. Asw-1121. Ventral and dorsal view respectively.



Figure 20. Sandals as found in Qasr Ibrim are common in Nubian contexts. This sandal from Qustul dates to the X-group. In more southerly areas in Africa, sandals are still being worn like this. Courtesy MFA Boston.

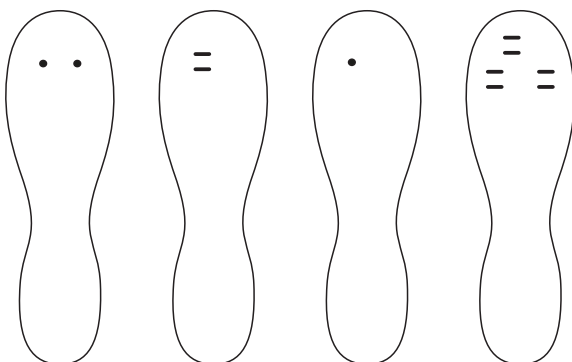


Figure 21. There are several ways to fasten a front strap to a sole all of which result in different strap complexes.

sists of two sole layers, which are secured by small leather thong running stitches along the edge and by one row lengthwise down the centre. Much of the treadsole is lost. A large, roughly square patch in the right front corner is secured on the ventral surface through both sole layers with large leather thong running stitches. The slit for reception of the front strap goes through the sole layers as well as the patch. The pre-strap goes through slits in the insole and, most likely, also the treadsole (this is no longer visible). In the middle, the pre-strap is stitched in place with small leather stitches, which, compared to other known examples, is not original and likely a repair or reinforcement. The insole has a stamped and incised decoration, consisting of transverse, rectangular panels within lengthwise lines that follow the edge. The motifs alternate between incised upside down V-shaped and stamped floral motifs, one panel in each case being devoted to one motif only. The stamped floral motifs recur all around between the borders of the described design and the row of stitches. The decoration is used, together with the shape of the sole, to define a subvariant.

*Double Front Strap; Pre-Strap Through Two Slits;  
Straight Undecorated Sole*

Cam-0175 (figure 23) is a good example of a sandal that is made of recycled parts. It is made of three sole layers, the tread- and midsole of which are recycled pieces (at least the midsole was part of a shoe judging from the stitching along the edge); the insole might be (part of) the original sandal. The sole layers have been cut into a similar shape. Three lengthwise rows of leather thong running stitches secure the insole to the midsole but do not include the incomplete treadsole: thin leather strands, knotted in overhand knots at both ends attach the mid- and treadsole on the lateral side and all three sole layers on the medial side (arrows). The treadsole is possibly a repair of the other two sole layers; it is wider than the in- and midsole. It has three rows of stitch holes lengthwise, which occur in groups of three. The sole retains most of the front but has lost a large, roughly triangular part of the centre and back, which seems to have been cut out. Despite the messy sole layers, the shape can vaguely be determined, which can be described as a constricted heel



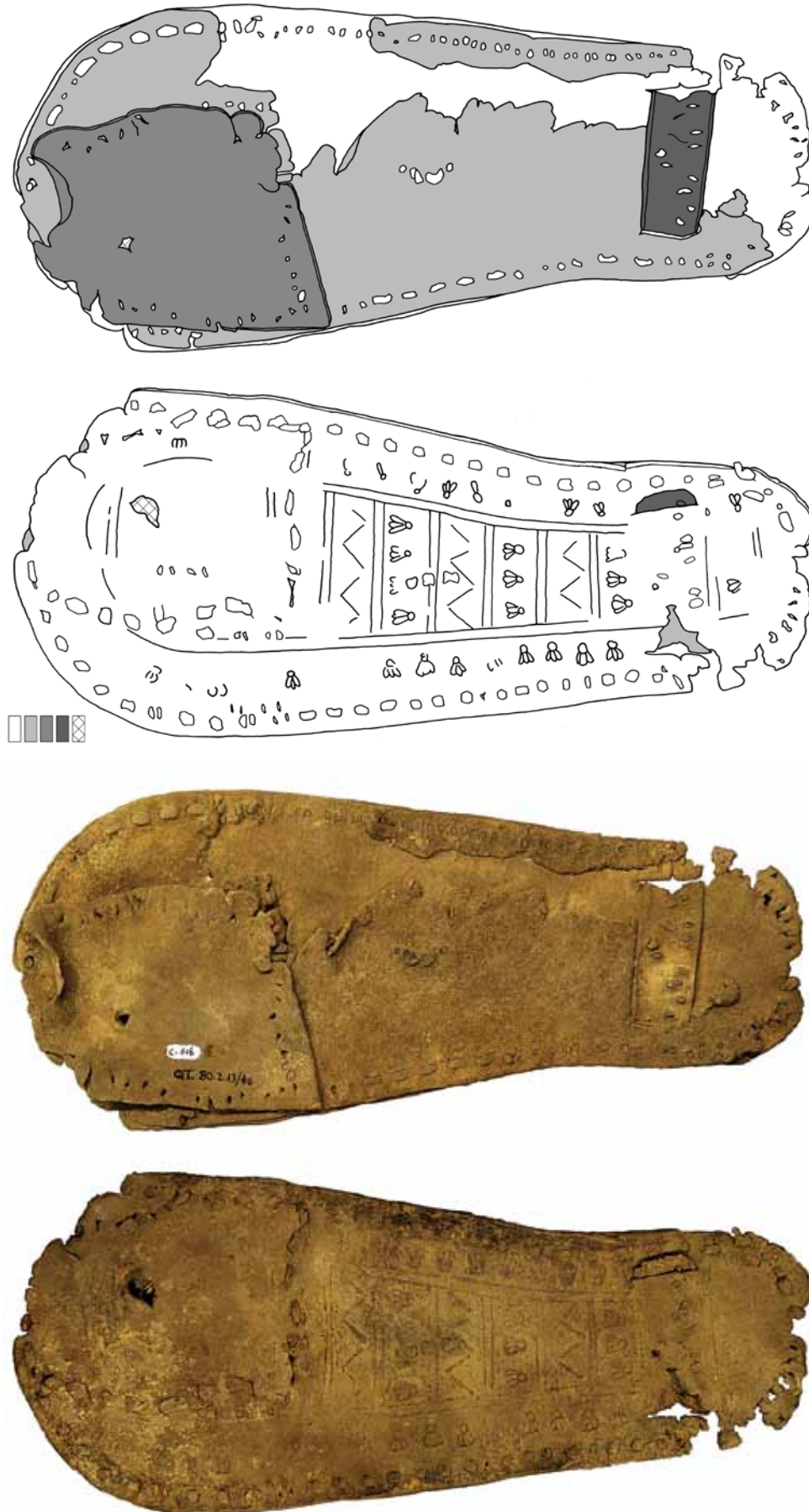


Figure 22.. Cam-0616. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.

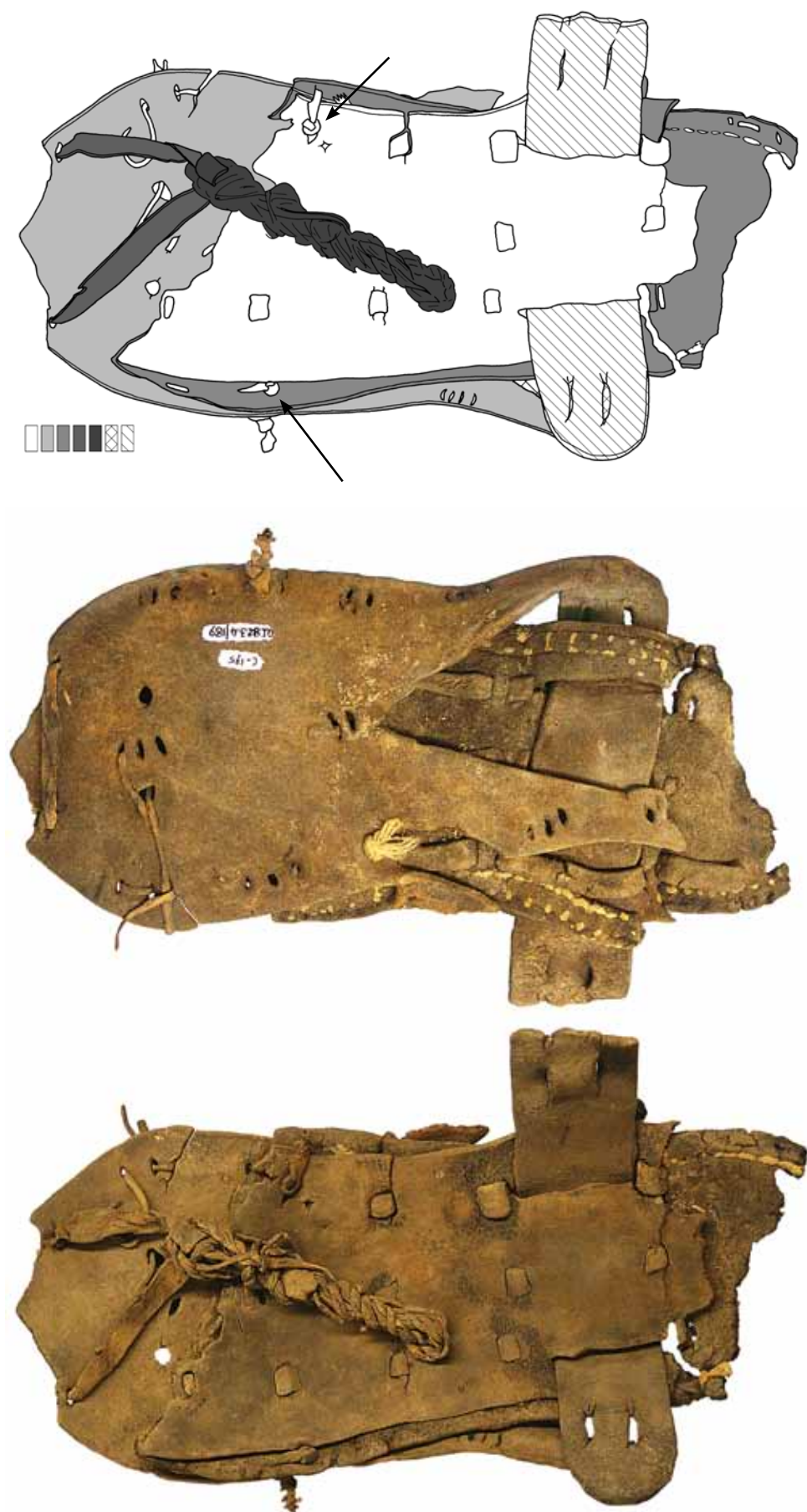


Figure 23. Cam-0175. Dorsal and ventral view. The sole is made of recycled pieces of shoe leather.

that widens towards the front and terminates in a slightly pointed sole by curving medial and lateral edges. The treadsole only has two holes that take the double front strap. Most likely, the strap ran through the in- and midsole too, but these parts are now missing. The original holes for the front straps, however, are situated slightly posterior of the ones in use now: in adjacent stitch holes remain wisps of narrow leather strands fulfilling no purpose. The front strap is a leather strand that is knotted to a palm leaf sZ<sub>2</sub>[Z<sub>4</sub>] cable, which has been folded; the eyes are used for attachment with the leather strip, the eye on the other side is undoubtedly meant for the attachment to the back strap. A simple leather pre-strap passes through the two original transverse slits near the edge of the insole and through slits cut in the midsole. Due to the leather thongs that secure the in- and midsole, the pre-strap is held firmly in place. The pre-strap has pairs of lengthwise slits near each end. One end is rounded, the other broken off short.

A sole that is more pronounced in its shape, but with a slightly less constricted heel as seen in cam-0175, is seen in cam-0699 (figure 24), which is a left sandal. In many cases, the paired stitch holes along the edge still hold remnants of leather thong stitches, indicating that there must have been at least one more sole layer. Further evidence for additional sole layers comes from the occasional leather stitches in the centre. The present state, however, is the final state of use evidenced by the intact strap complex; it is of comparable construction as in cam-0175 (figure 23). The two lengthwise slits on each end of the pre-strap receive the narrow leather back strap by means of hitching. These back straps are knotted to the double front strap in a complicated series of knots.

A comparable but more complete sandal is cam-1264. Actually, the resemblance between cam-0699 (figure 24) and cam-1264 (figure 25) is such that it is tempting to identify the two as a pair, supported by the fact that cam-0699 is a left sandal and cam-1264 a right one. This right sandal consists of three almost intact sole layers, missing only the outermost back part of the heel. Although the sandal is not symmetrical lengthwise, the sole does not really follow the shape of the foot either, and might therefore be regarded as 'straight'. The treadsole is

the thinnest, which is due to wear. This sandal also has large leather thong running stitches along the edge and lengthwise down the centre that keep the three sole layers together. At the front, there are two rather small slits for the double front strap, which is now lost. At the back, two long slits are situated remarkably far forward (note that the slits in the treadsole are much closer together) and receive the pre-strap. The back strap is pulled through the two lengthwise-situated slits at both ends of the pre-strap in a comparable way to cam-0699 (figure 24). In this sandal, the pre-strap seems to have acted as an intermediate link: usually, it would have passed through the sole layers itself. The reason for this might be the fact that the slits are situated excessively far towards the front of the sandal, resulting in too short a strap. This made an increase in length necessary, accomplished by means of inserting another length of leather strap.

The shape of the sandal in figure 26 (cam-1258, -1259 and -1260) is comparable as well, although the front is slightly more pointed. The sandal is broken in three parts but the heel is intact, showing that it is square rather than rounded as in cam-0175 (figure 23). The sole consists of three layers of stout leather, which are not all of exactly the same shape. They are secured with strong, large and thick leather thong running stitches along the edge and lengthwise down the centre (note the worn state of most of them). The sandal is heavily repaired, as can be seen on the pre-strap. As with the previously discussed sandals with pre-straps, the pre-strap goes through slits in the sole. It is stitched to the sole, which is a repair because it was broken off. The pre-strap differs in the fact that it has three slits, rather than one, to which the back or heel strap is secured by means of hitching.

The sandal in figure 27 (asw-1123c) has a rounded heel and front which indicate that they are not only symmetrical in the longitudinal plane but transversely as well. The incomplete sandal consists of three sole layers, which are secured with coarse leather thongs (running stitch) along the edge and lengthwise down the centre. The insole has a roughly cut incision for the reception of the pre-strap, which is pulled through all sole layers. The slits in the treadsole are situated much closer to the centre, resulting in a diagonal course



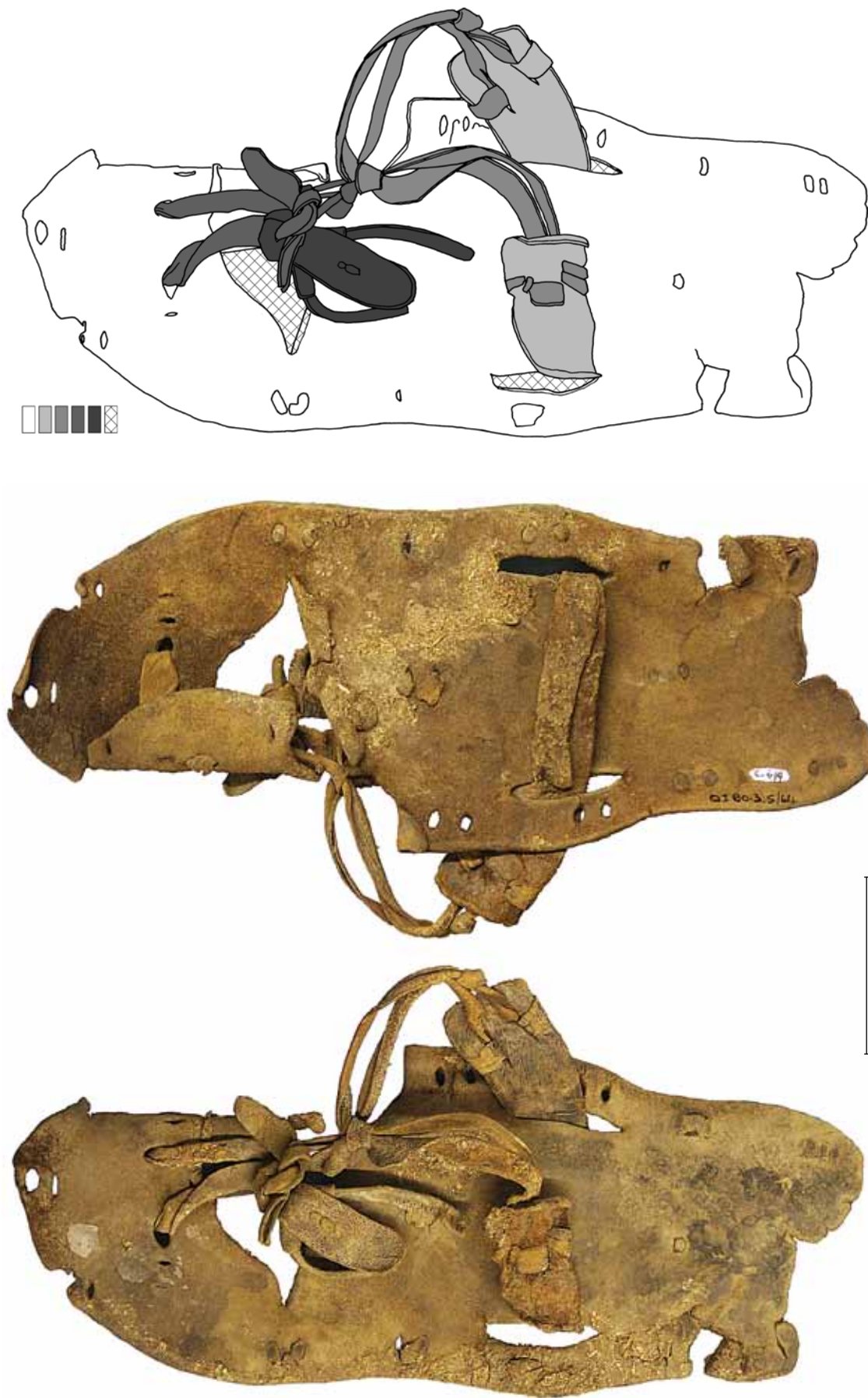


Figure 24. Cam-0699. Dorsal and ventral view. The sandal consists now of one sole layer only, but this was not originally not the case, as is suggested by the stitching along the edge.



Figure 25. Cam-1264. Partial ventral and complete dorsal view respectively. Possibly, this sandal forms a pair with cam-0699 (figure 24).

cam-1260

cam-1259



cam-1258



Figure 26. Cam-1258, -1259 and -1260.  
Dorsal and ventral view respectively.



of the straps through the leather. This was probably done deliberately to prevent easy breakage or wear. The pre-strap is stitched at the corner, which most likely is a repair, possibly after the edge (arrow) broke.<sup>19</sup> The back strap is attached to the pre-strap by inserting it in two slits after each other. The end of this narrow strap has a 'button', which prevents it from slipping through the slits. Usually, however, the back/heel strap are hitched to the pre-strap (*cf.* for example cam-0699 in figure 24).

A comparable sandal is cam-0179 (figure 28). As with asw-1123c (figure 27), the sandal consists of three sole layers of which the midsole is less stout than the other two. Note that the three layers are not equal in length, which suggests that (one of the) sole layers is made of recycled leather. These sole layers are secured with large leather thong running stitches along the edge and lengthwise down the centre. Two long, lengthwise-oriented slits through all thicknesses receive the broken pre-strap to which back straps are secured. There are also two holes for the double front strap, again through all layers.

Numerous isolated sole layers have been recovered, one of which can be seen in figure 29. The sole layer has a rounded, constricted heel and widens towards the front, terminating in a rounded front as well. There are stitch holes in pairs along the edge and lengthwise down the centre, suggesting there was at least one more sole layer. At the back there are two large slits for the pre-strap, which is now lost, and the two holes in the front suggests a double front strap.

A last example is cam-0628 (figure 30) which is a much-damaged child's sandal. The paired stitch holes along the edge and lengthwise down the centre suggest at least one more sole layer. The narrowing of the back half reflects the tearing away of the leather exterior of two unusually long, lengthwise-oriented slits, which now form the edges. It is unlikely that a second set of slits was situated next to it, *i.e.* towards the edges. One of the front strap holes is now in the break.

*Double Front Strap, Pre-Strap Through Four Slits,  
Straight Undecorated Sole*

Various sandals show four slits for the pre-strap but in most cases it proved impossible to determine

how they were used. One of the best-preserved sandals is cam-0174 (figure 31). The sandal consists of three sole layers of stout leather. The treadsole is heavily damaged and curled; the in- and midsoles are mostly complete but lack about a centimetre of the heel's edge. The heel was most likely rounded; the sole is highly shaped with a distinct waist, which is situated about halfway down the length of the sandal. The lateral and medial edges curve gently towards the front and terminate in a pointed toe. At the back, there are two slits which are flanked on the outer sides by two semi-circular cut outs. The pre-strap survives as a fragment in the slits. It is not certain if it went through all thicknesses or not.

A 'button' secures the end of each 'pre-strap' on the ventral surface. The corners of each button are cut out and hooked onto the edges of the semi-circular cut outs; this suggests that it was a kind of fastening of the sole layers, albeit not a very strong one. The narrower back strap under the right-hand cut-out is more of a tie than a strap and seems to be a repair. According to the database description, these remnants are tied to a stout leather thong, one end of which passes through a slit in the other end, before going through two parallel lengthwise-oriented slits in all sole layers in the front part, thus making a double front strap. This, however, is now broken.

Asw-0511b (figure 32) is the front part (about three-quarters of the original length) of which the front is pointed in a comparable way as seen in cam-0174 (figure 31). The sole is comprised of two layers. However, there is a reinforcement patch between the front strap and the midsole,<sup>20</sup> which may be all that remains of the actual treadsole. The latter may have been cut away for re-use. Just visible at the back are the remnants of the four slits for the reception of the pre-strap. The double front strap consists of a stout leather strap, passing through two lengthwise-oriented slits, and it is tied in a knot after one end has passed through a slit in the other.<sup>21</sup> In this respect, it is very comparable to cam-0174 (figure 31). Close to the end of the strap is a lengthwise-oriented slit through which passes a scrap of a red leather tie, which again passes through a hole in itself. The end of this scrap is broken. The front strap has several holes in a row in it (arrow), which are irrelevant; the strip of leather thus seems to be

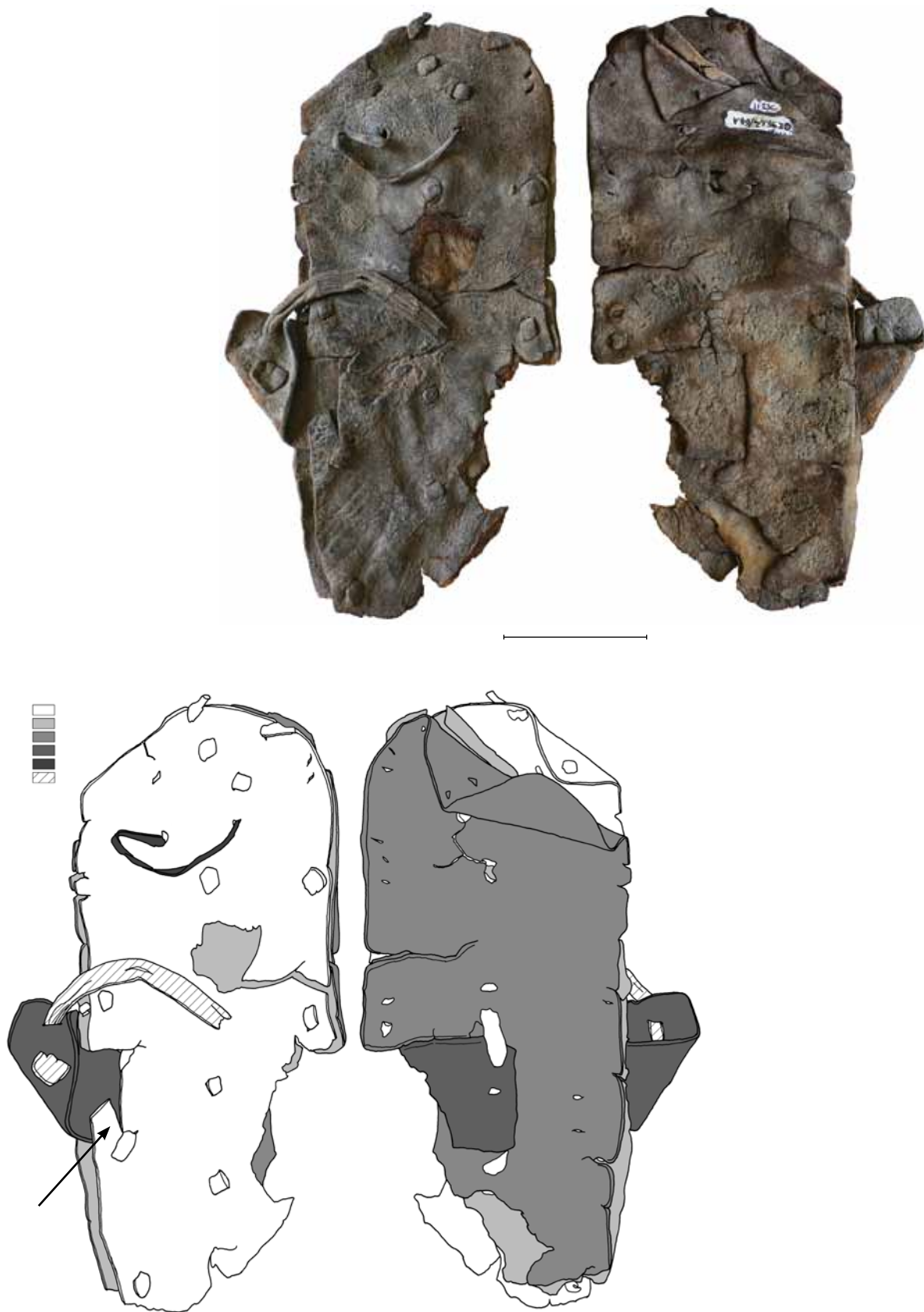


Figure 27. Asw-1123c. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Note the unique fastening of the back strap to the pre-strap.

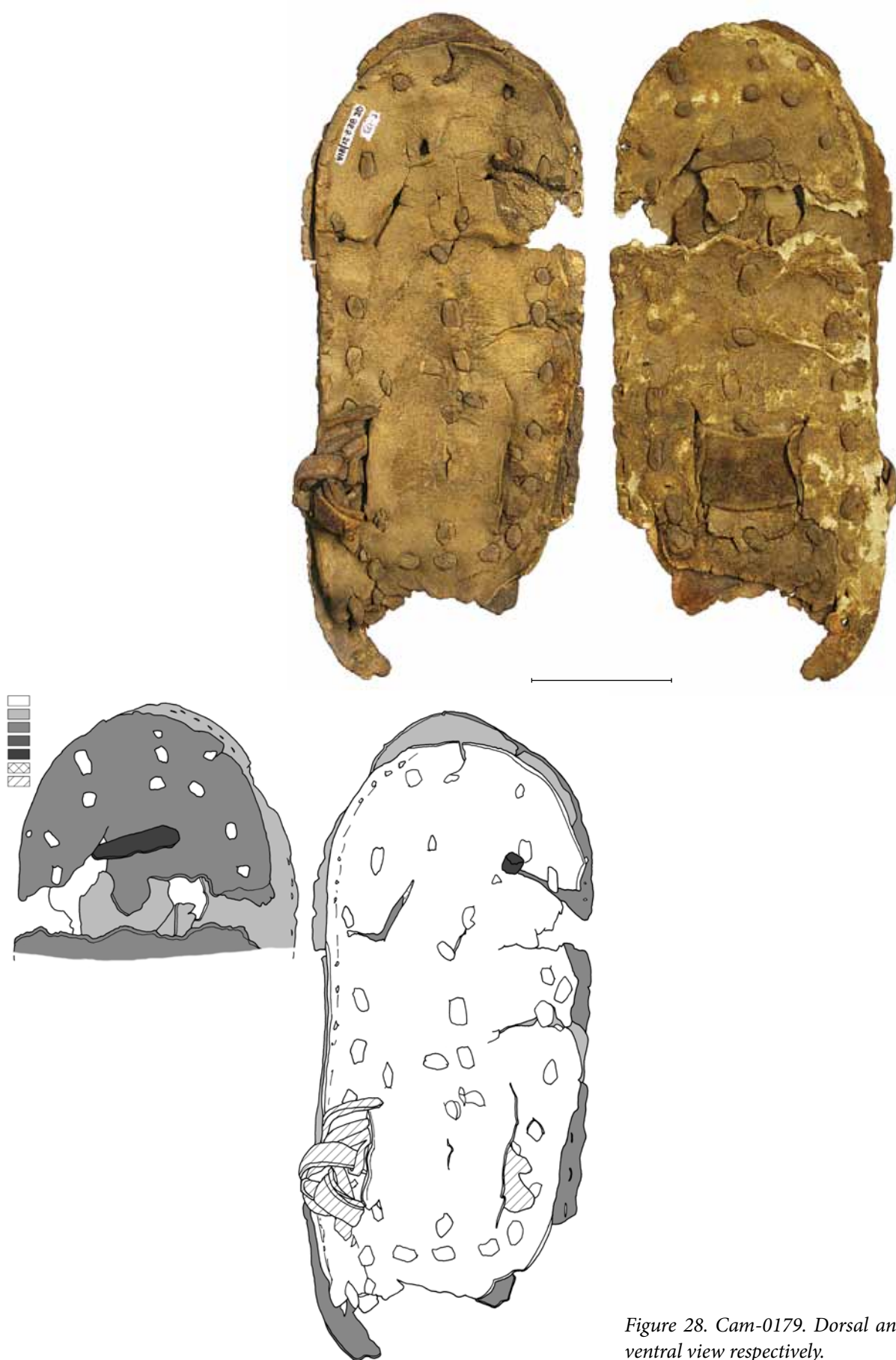


Figure 28. Cam-0179. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.



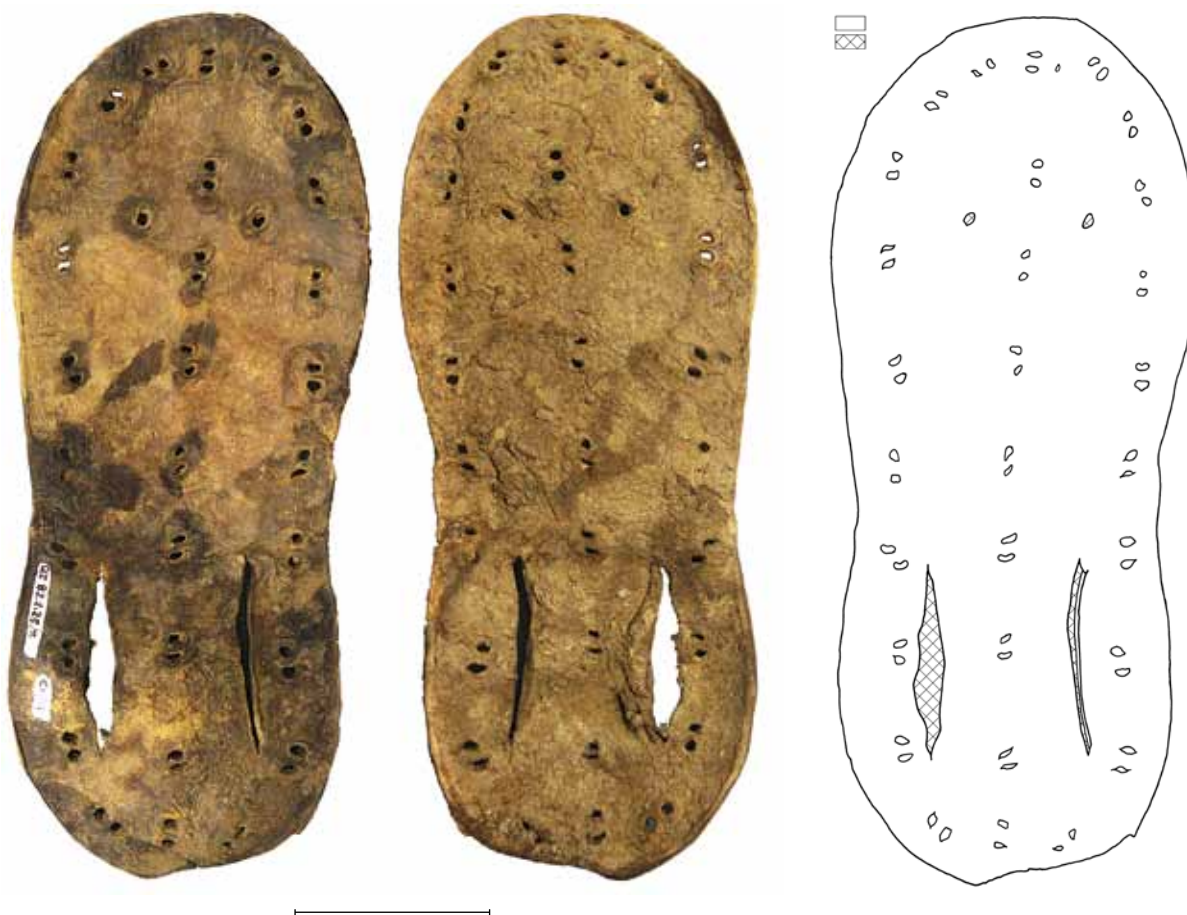


Figure 29. Cam-0182. Ventral and dorsal view respectively.

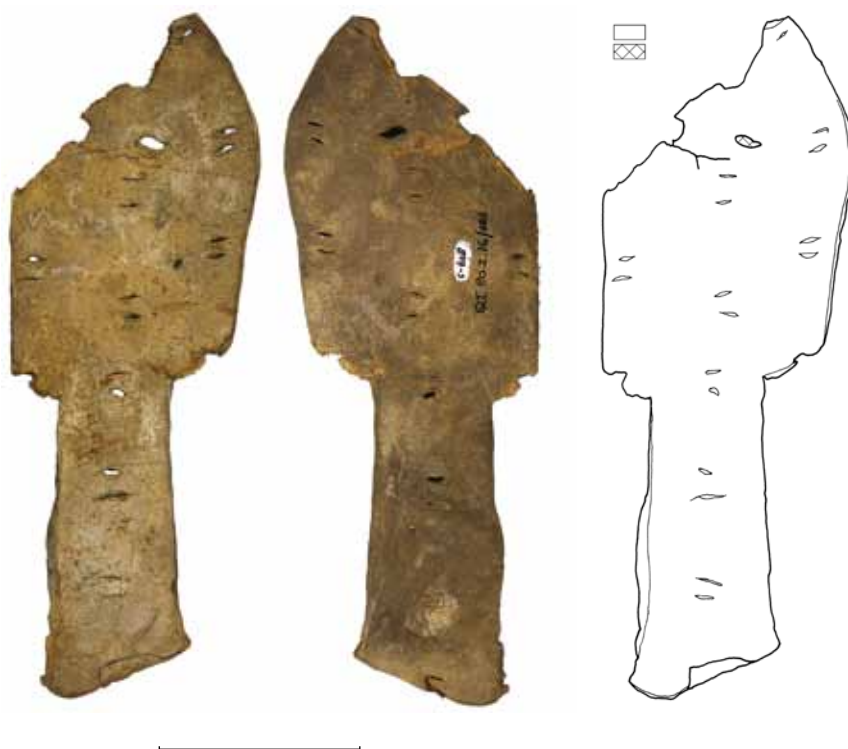


Figure 30. Cam-0628. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. The sole layer is torn along the slits for the reception of the pre-strap.



Figure 31. Cam-0174. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. The small narrow fragment at the heel was, originally, connected to the bunch that is attached to the strips forming the front strap, but is now broken.



a re-use. The sole layers are secured to each other only by the straps, which is a construction that is seen often.

Cam-0178 (figure 33) is a long sandal, having lost a small portion of the rear end, which is made of a single thickness, stout sole layer. The stitch holes along the edge, however, suggest at least one more sole layer. On the back half are four long parallel and lengthwise-oriented slits and the clear impressions of a transverse pre-strap between the inner two slits. Note that on various spots, the edge is cut off at an angle (arrows).

### **Category: Independent Pre-Strap, Extreme Multi-Layer Sole**

The most extraordinary category of sandals is represented by three specimens: one nearly complete example, one insole and a fragment of the edge from a third specimen. Despite the fact that the sandals in this category also have an independent pre-strap that protrudes from the sides and a multi-layer sole, the differences between these traits with the examples from the other categories is enormous. Moreover, there is a distinct difference in the shape of the sole. Taken together, this warrants a classification as a separate category. The description should be regarded as explanation of the category as a whole.

Cam-1317 (figure 35) is a sandal with a straight sole, which has a narrow shape with a tapering heel. Note that the description is valid for the upper sole layers only: towards the treadsole, the sole layers decrease in overall size (see below). Towards the front, the width increases continuously. The edges of the front half, however, are slightly convex and terminate in a more-or-less square front edge. In sandals, usually the front is pointed rather than the heel, but there is no mistake here: the double front strap is situated at the wider part.

This remarkable piece of footwear consists of 21 sole layers (with a total thickness of 28 mm). The sole layers become smaller overall from top to bottom. The lowest four or five layers are clover-shaped and consist of two parts, *i.e.* one clover-shaped layer at the front and one at the heel, thus creating a sort of shallow 'stilts.' These clover-shaped soles are stitched in the middle only, but the bigger sole lay-

ers are secured along the edge with small stitches of leather thong (running stitch). The insole also has stitches lengthwise down the centre. Situated slightly closer to the heel than the front half is the pre-strap. It runs under the dorsal two layers, which are relatively thick compared to the others. In the middle of the two layers, a square has been cut out, showing the pre-strap. The pre-strap has three small slits oriented lengthwise to which small back straps are attached by means of hitching; the heavily knotted parts of the back strap are repairs. Two small remnants of the leather double front strap protrude from the front.

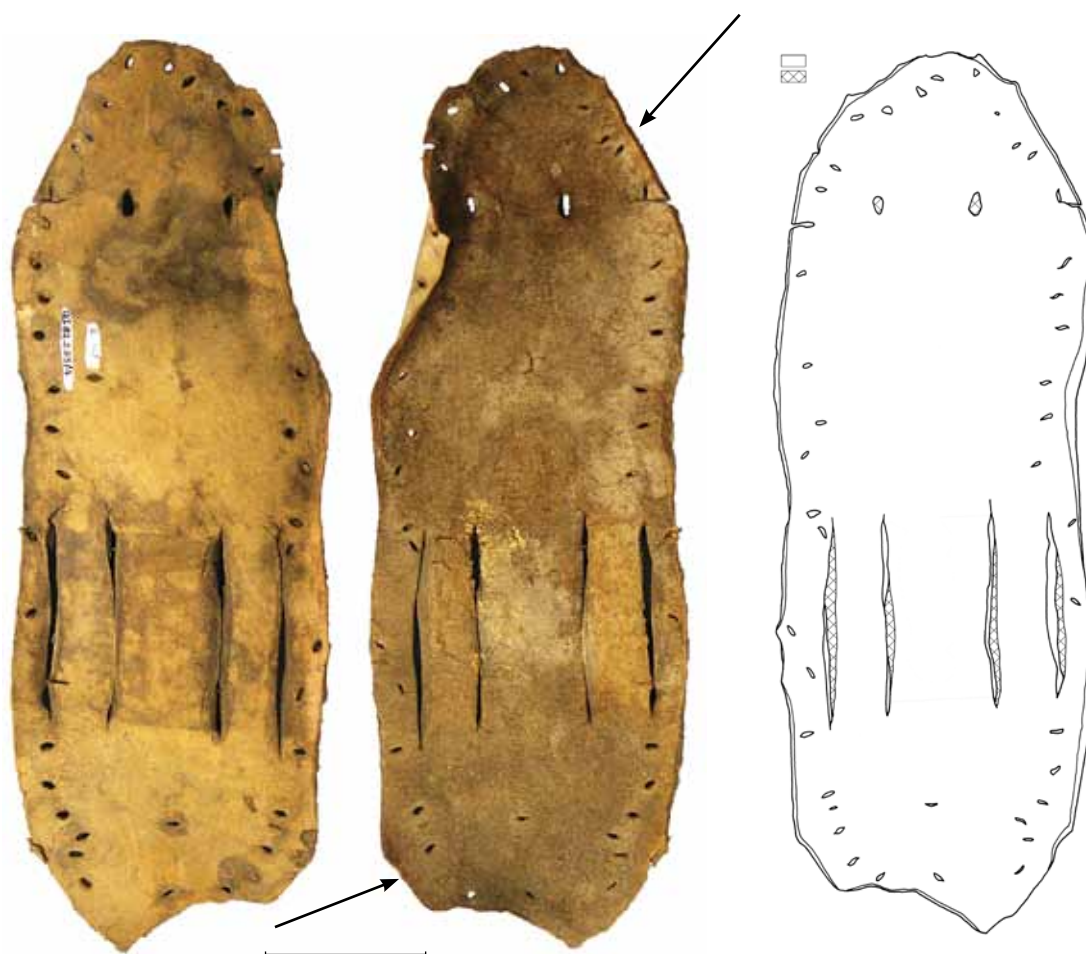
A comparable object is asw-1114 (figure 36) which is just an insole. In fact, the two are so comparable, even in measurements, that it seems plausible that these were a pair originally except that in asw-1114 the insole is oriented opposite, *i.e.* the pre-strap is not visible running between the slits as seen in cam-1317 (figure 35). Asw-1120 (figure 37) is the edge and the front part of a comparable sandal, but consists of fewer sole layers. However, there are still at least nine. Furthermore, the sandal is much wider. Too little is left to be certain about the strap complex. Cam-1293 (figure 38) is interpreted as a part of an isolated sole layer. The arrows point to the holes for the double front strap.

### **Leather Reinforced Plaited Sandals**

An interesting piece of sandal is cam-1354/1355 (figure 39). The sole consists of two pieces: the smaller piece is cam-1355 and the bigger piece is cam-1354). The virtually parallel edges terminate in a heel with rounded corners. The toe is slightly rounded too but the edges terminate rather suddenly into the front edge. At the left front corner is a big leather stitch (at the right hand side is the impression still visible of the lost stitch). Slightly inwards of the stitch is the remnant of a leather loop, which is one of the double front straps. There are no indications of a back strap, but because there was at least one more layer, the back strap might have been attached to the other layer(s). Note the peculiar stitch holes(?) which are punched out triangles and occur in pairs. From the study of other footwear, it



▲ Figure 32. Asw-0511b. Dorsal and ventral view. The square 'reinforcement' patch might be a remnant of the cut-away treadsole; ▼ Figure 33. Cam-0178. Ventral and dorsal surface respectively. The impression of the pre-strap is visible on the ventral surface. The arrows are explained in the text.



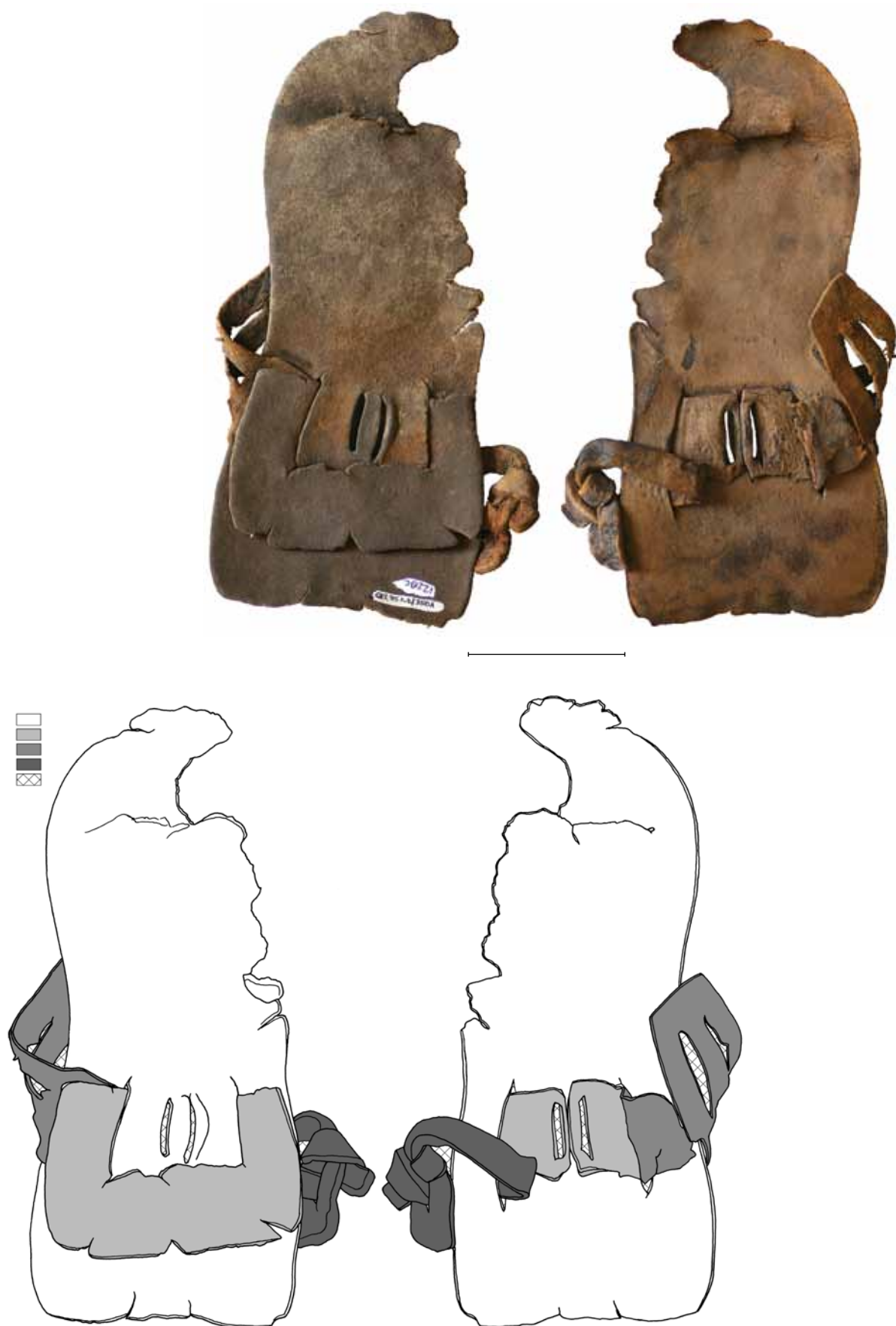


Figure 34. Asw-1228c. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.



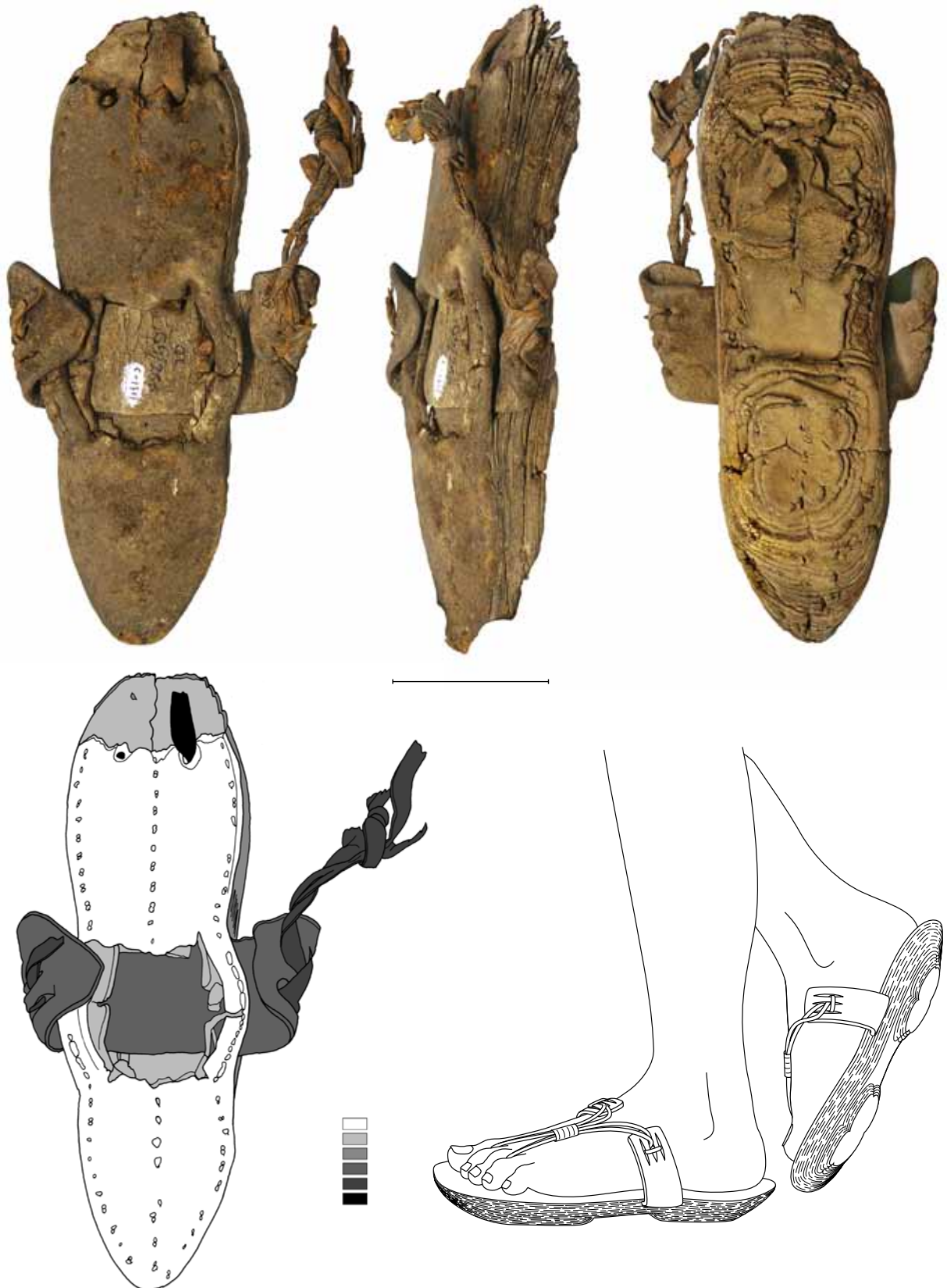


Figure 35. Cam-1317. Dorsal, side and ventral view respectively. The sole layers get increasingly smaller downwards, ultimately resulting in layers that consists of a small patch at the front and one at the heel, creating a sort of 'stilts.' Possibly a pair with asw-1114 (figure 36). Artist's impression by E. Endenburg (the front straps are reconstructed).

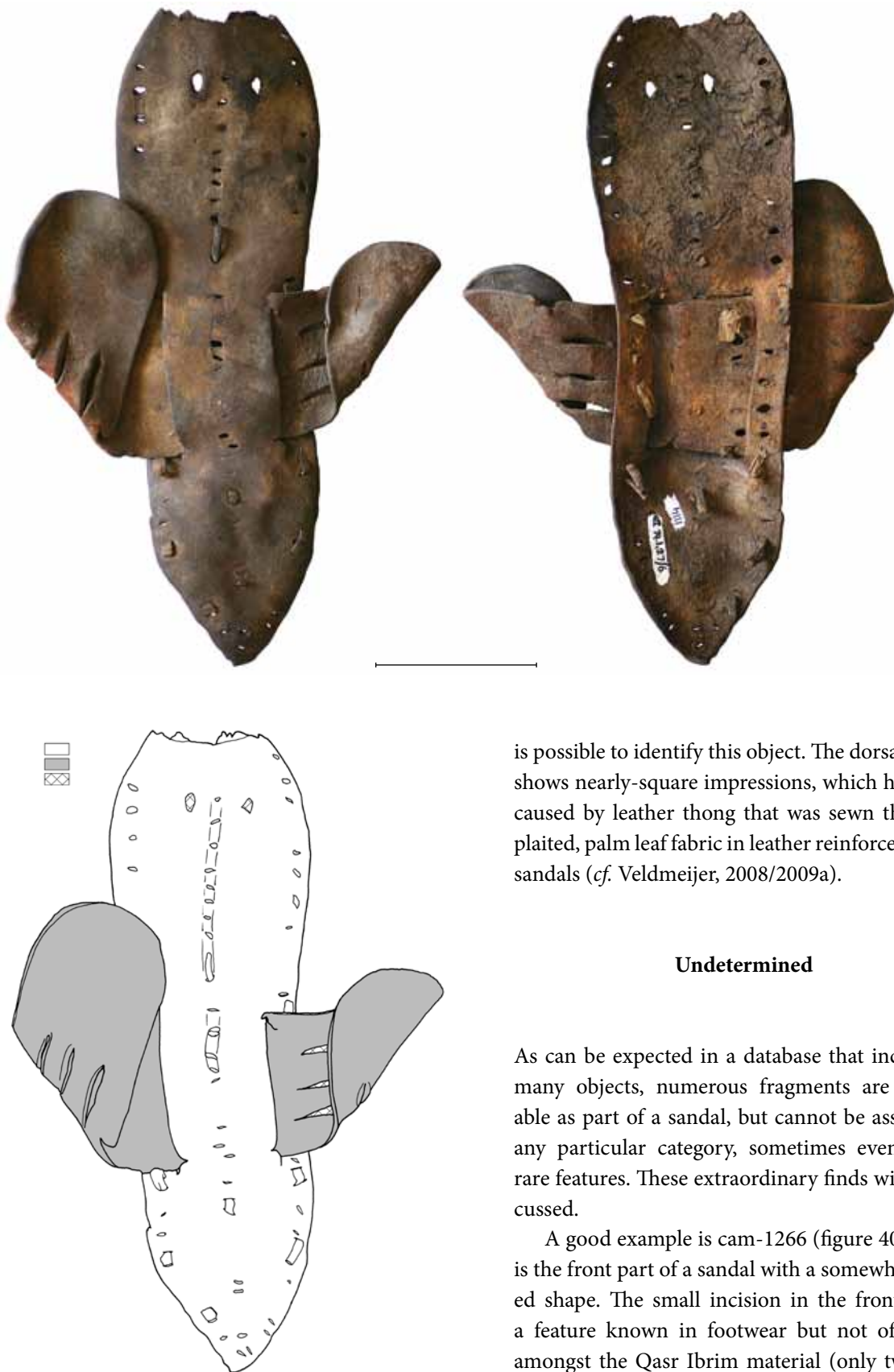


Figure 36. Asw-1114. Dorsal and ventral view of the insole. Possibly a pair with cam-1317 (figure 35).

is possible to identify this object. The dorsal surface shows nearly-square impressions, which have been caused by leather thong that was sewn through a plaited, palm leaf fabric in leather reinforced plaited sandals (cf. Veldmeijer, 2008/2009a).

### Undetermined

As can be expected in a database that includes so many objects, numerous fragments are identifiable as part of a sandal, but cannot be assigned to any particular category, sometimes even despite rare features. These extraordinary finds will be discussed.

A good example is cam-1266 (figure 40), which is the front part of a sandal with a somewhat pointed shape. The small incision in the front edge is a feature known in footwear but not often seen amongst the Qasr Ibrim material (only two other examples, asw-1121 [figure 19] and asw-0520 [Sandal Catalogue figure 7], are known). The remnant of a stitch, of uncertain function, is still *in situ* just in





Figure 37. Asw-1120. Ventral, dorsal and side view.



Figure 38. Cam-1293. Dorsal and ventral view respectively of one of the sole layers of a sandal of, probably, the category 'Independent Pre-strap, Extreme Multi-Layer Sole.'

front of the incision and runs along the ventral surface towards the incision. Slightly further back are two holes for the double front strap. Various stitch holes point to at least one more sole layer.

Another example is cam-1247 (figure 41). The heel is missing its edge. It has a clear impression of the strap, which ran, atypically, through two slits very close together; the small strip of leather between them has been torn off (arrow). Most likely

there was a layer on top of this (the stitch holes in pairs along the edge suggest the presence of at least one more layer), possibly with the usual arrangement of two slits through which the pre-strap ran.

Cam-0654 (figure 43) is the irregularly-rounded front of a sandal that consists of three sole layers. These layers are secured with leather thong stitches (running stitch) along the edge and lengthwise down the centre. The stitches appear long on the



ventral surface of the treadsole but short on the dorsal surface of the insole. The two holes at some distance from the front edge take the double front strap, but in contrast to the common double front strap (one strip pulled through both holes), here an  $sZ_2$  leather tie is secured on the ventral surface of the treadsole with a knot passes through the left hole. Through the right one passes a length of  $zS_n[Z_2]$  flax string. The latter, but more likely both, are repairs. A remnant of leather passes through the eye, suggesting the string was looped around the leather strap, which is clearly another repair. Note also the repair running stitches of leather thong on the edge.

◀ Figure 39. Cam-1354 and 1355. Dorsal and ventral view respectively; ▼ Figure 40. Cam-1266. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.

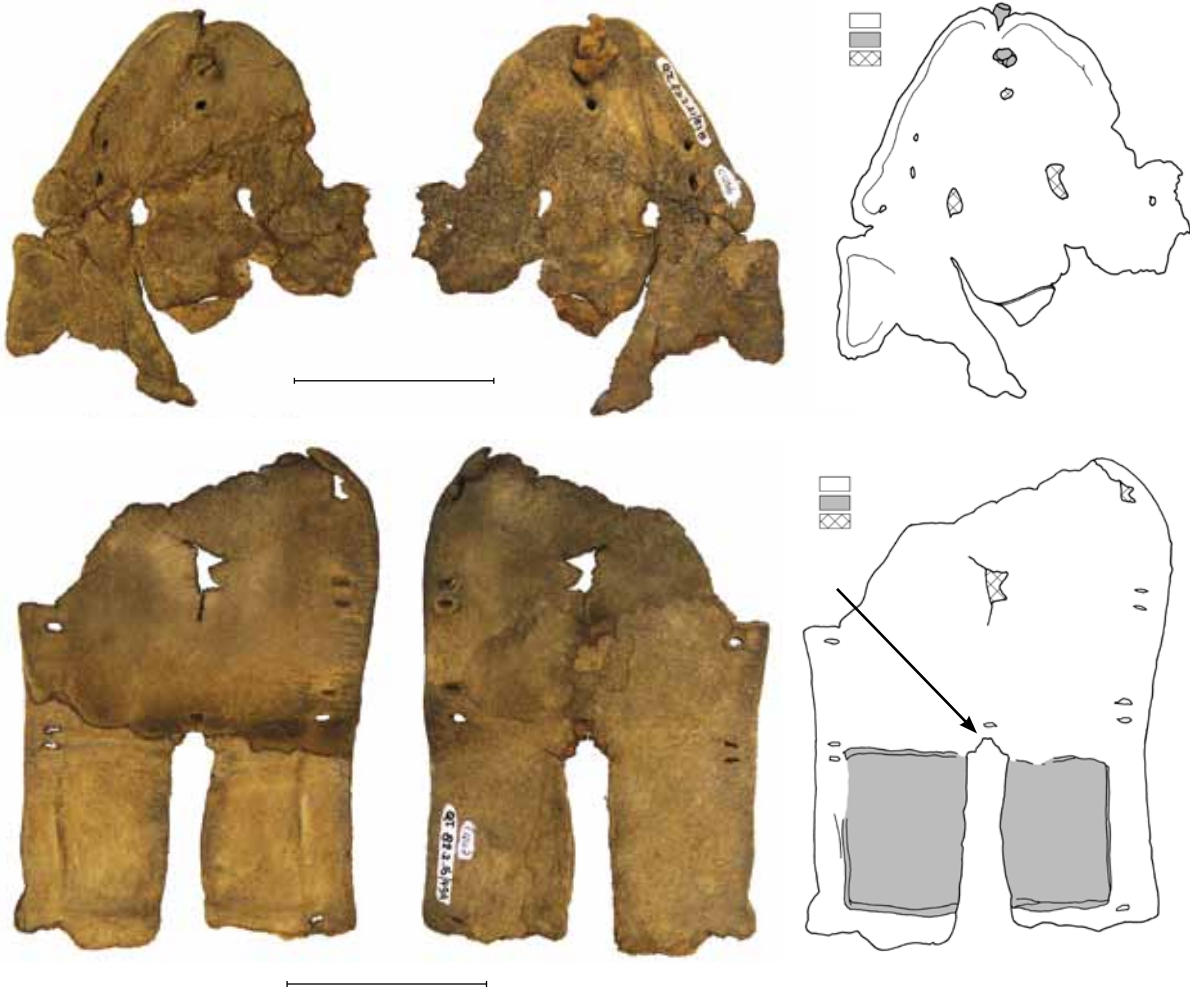


Figure 41. Cam-1247. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Note the impression of the pre-strap.



Figure 42. Cam-0377. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Note the possible remnant of the integrally cut pre-strap (arrow).



Figure 43. Cam-0654. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.

A more problematic sandal is shown in figure 44 (cam-1281). One layer of leather forms the sole, which has a rounded heel and slightly constricted waist. Towards the front, the width increases but it terminates in a pointed front. The back strap, which is folded and the ends tied into a half knot, are pulled through two holes close to the edge; a comparable construction is seen as a double front strap, although here usually the ends are unknot-

ted. It is not clear how the straps functioned, but the strap at the heel is too short to wrap around the foot and thus seems to have functioned as a pre-strap. Furthermore, the straps are inserted in holes rather than slits but at different distances from the heel's edge. Possibly, the sandal is a recycled piece of leather.

Two comparable sole layers are cam-0181 (figure 45) and cam-0235 (figure 46); both have front ends



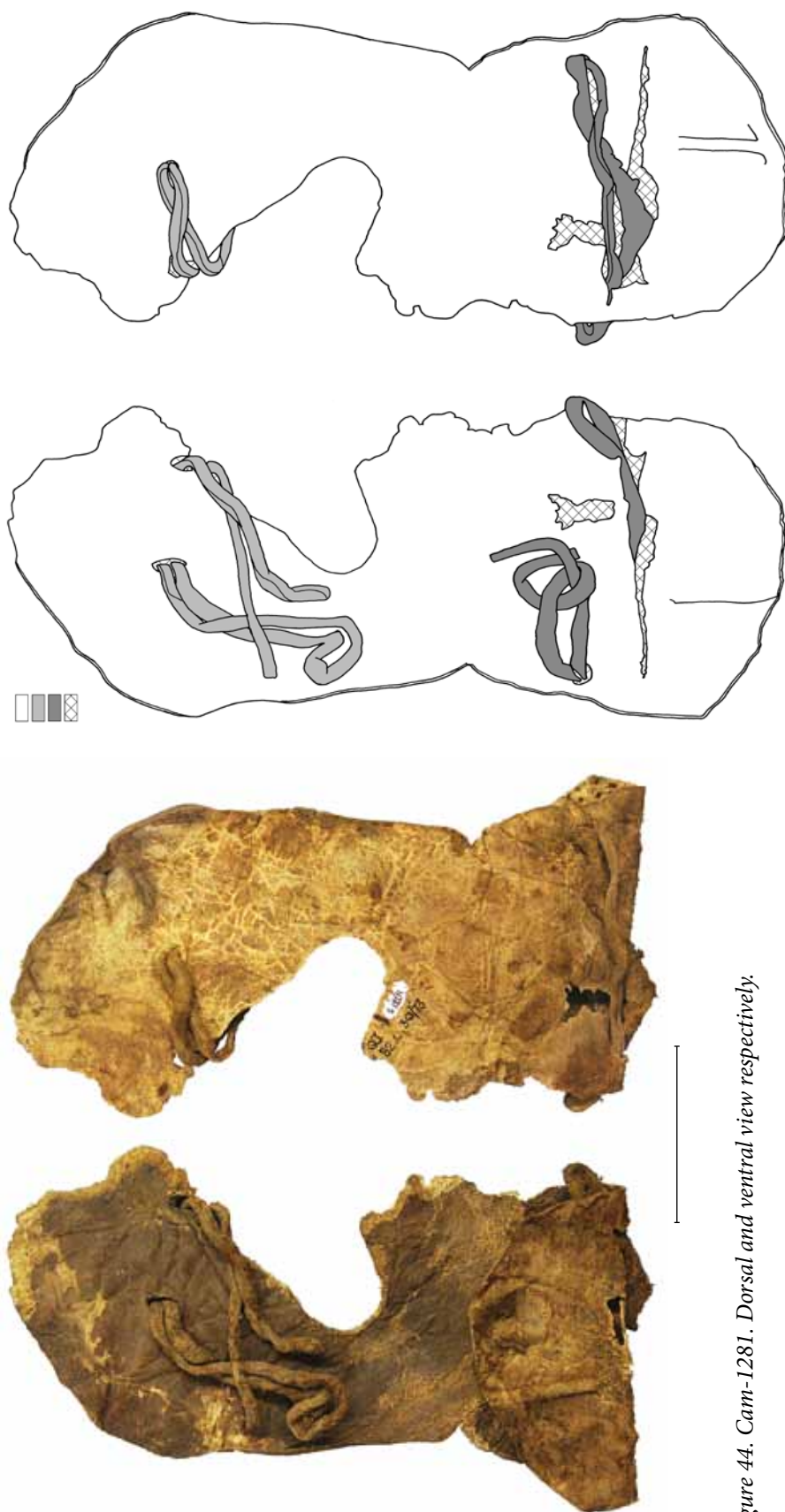


Figure 44. Cam-1281. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.

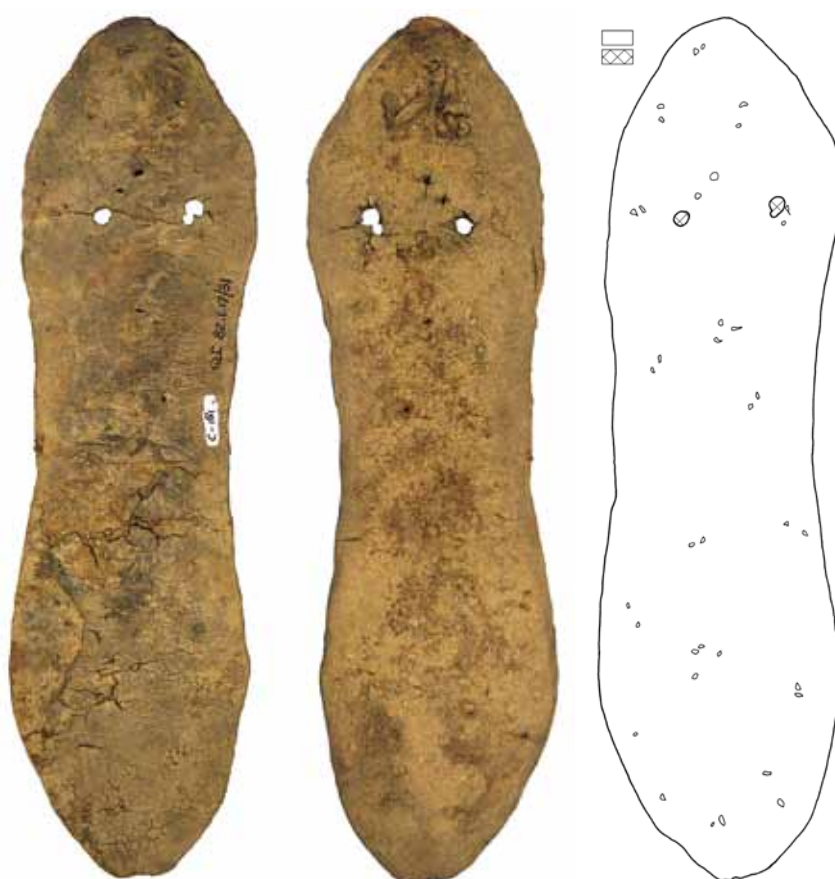


Figure 45. Cam-0181. Ventral(?) and dorsal(?) view respectively.



Figure 46. Cam-0235. Ventral(?) and dorsal(?) view respectively.



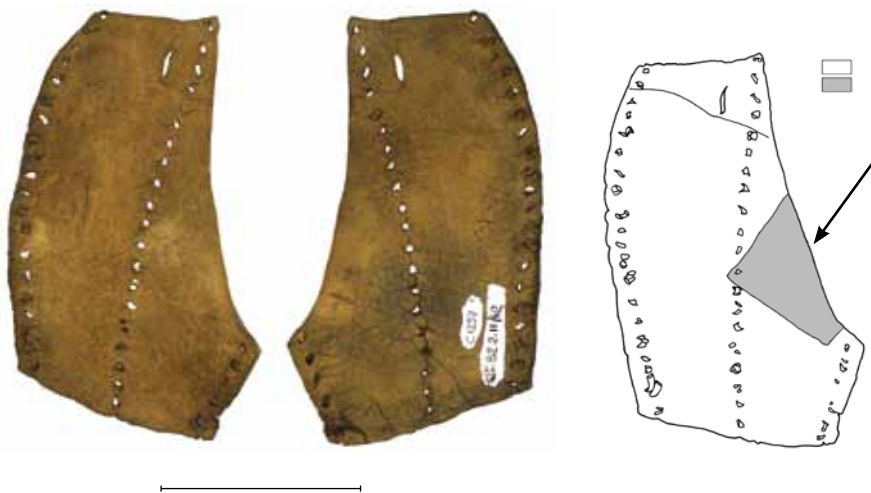


Figure 47. Cam-1257. Dorsal and ventral view respectively.

that increase in width, and are also slightly pointed. Cam-0181 has various small stitch holes in pairs; within many of them are remnants of leather thong stitches. The stitch holes in cam-0235 are more numerous and clearly along the edge and lengthwise down the centre; they are arranged in pairs. Cam-0181 has remnants of stitches close to the edge; about 25 mm towards the center of the sandal are two holes next to each other for the reception of the double front strap. There is no indication of a back strap. The heel portion of cam-0235 is damaged, but two torn holes might be holes for taking the pre- or back strap (arrow). Both show a double front strap.

Cam-1257 (figure 47) is a single thickness of fairly stout leather. The front end, judging by the lengthwise-oriented slit for the reception of the front strap, is wider than the other end. Along the edge and lengthwise down the centre are many stitch holes, some of which still contain remnants of the leather thong stitches. This suggests that there was at least one additional sole layer. Note the impressions on the diagonal torn edge (arrow).

## SHOES

One way to classify footwear is by its fastening (Goubitz, 2001: 132). However, the shoes from Qasr Ibrim lack any fastenings because they all are slip-on shoes, Goubitz' (*Ibidem*: 219-227) Type 90. For this type, the laces found in certain types are not true laces as they do not close the slip-on shoes but rather hold the extensions of the side of the backpart more or less upright. Recognisability is therefore given priority rather than a classification on the

basis of technological features such as sole seam. There is good reason to do so, because shoes comparable in appearance might be made in different ways (for example, with or without a rand). This, in turn, can be an original design but might also be due to repair, but whether original or reworked, in many cases can no longer be determined anymore. Furthermore, the appearance of a shoe is important, evidenced for example by the fact that inserts are always placed in such a way that they are hard to notice, *i.e.* on the medial side of the shoe.

Goubitz (*Ibidem*) recognised three groups of slip-on shoes, one of which is of interest for the finds from Qasr Ibrim. This group, Group 1, is subdivided: Group 1A are "models with a tongue-like extension of the vamp" (Goubitz, 2001: 220). Goubitz notes that "These shoes are strongly reminiscent of Egyptian and more particularly, Coptic shoes." Group 1B "are shoes of a model that is higher and therefore somewhat more closed, with a long, tongue-like vamp running up the instep and a high backpart that is straight-edged or upward-pointing at the heel."

Montembault (2000: 62-83), however, classifies footwear into various categories, the low ankle shoes without laces being referred to as Category IV. Category IV is subdivided in Type A and B, the latter of which is important for the shoes from Qasr Ibrim because of the comparable upper. Montembault's Category VIII has a comparable upper as Category IV shoes, but without a back seam. Still, the upper is one part but closed with a side seam on the left edge of the instep. Furthermore, the heel's elongated backpart is a separate piece. Finally, the vamp extension is large but narrow. Although

some examples from Qasr Ibrim are documented in which the upper consists of one piece, these are closed with a back seam (Category IV, Type B, Variant 3); most of the uppers in shoes from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim consist of more parts. Montembault's Category IX differs in having a back seam and heightened side uppers. Furthermore, the sole seam is more complicated, including an insole and treadsole. The shape of the side upper is rather high and convex in the Louvre shoe (Montembault, 2000: 196-197).

As a consequence, part of the Qasr Ibrim shoes do not fit the classification and therefore new categories have been inserted. Unfortunately, Montembault did not leave any space for the insertion of new classes and thus classes are added to the typology, *i.e.* Category XII and XIII, following onto Category XI. A re-organisation of, for example, low-cut ankle shoes and boots would be ideal but that must wait until various ongoing projects on footwear are finished, in order to have a thorough insight in the variation of footwear in ancient to pre-modern Egypt. Although Leguilloux's (2006) work proved very useful for the sandals, the classification of Didymoi's shoes is less useful as they are clearly identifiable and referred to as Roman shoes.

The classification of Montembault is followed for reasons of convenience: the book on the Louvre footwear is more easily available for colleagues

working with finds from ancient Egypt and fits the material better than Goubitz' typology of European footwear.

## Construction

### Sole Shape

In Qasr Ibrim, there are all types and variants of differences in sole shapes. A sole might consist of one or more layers, but in all cases shoes do not have high heels. In cases of multiple sole layers, one might be stouter than the other (treadsole and insole respectively) and although this is the most common arrangement, it is by no means visible in all objects. Often the number of sole layers is not its original construction, as the custom was to repair broken soles or add sole layers to worn ones. Backparts might have walked in and sometimes, after the sole was worn through at the heel, secured with stitches,<sup>22</sup> thus forming a new sole layer.

The sole can be divided into four groups from straight to swayed. The first group consists of almost straight soles (figure 48). The heel is small, and the waist is straight without constriction and might even be (a little) wider than the heel. Towards the front, the width increases but only slightly. The front is rounded. But despite the con-

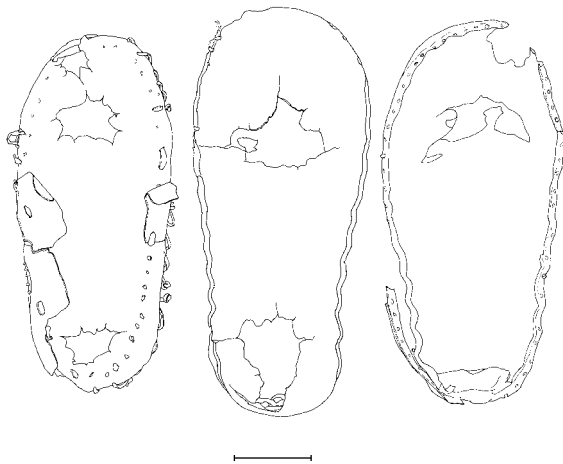


Figure 48. Three examples of straight or nearly straight soles (Group 1). From left to right: dorsal view of cam-0204 (see also figure 122); ventral view of cam-0481 (see also figure 109); dorsal view of cam-1180.

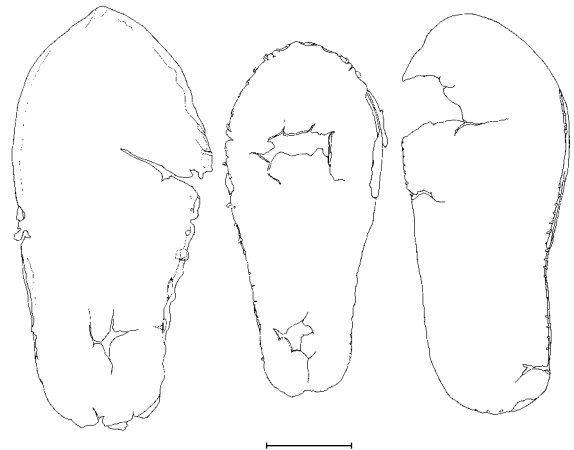


Figure 50. Three examples of the second group of soles, which are much more shaped than the (nearly) straight soles of the first group. From left to right: ventral view of cam-0670 (see also figure 86); ventral view of cam-0677 (see also figure 103); ventral view of cam-1324 (see also figure 69, 70).

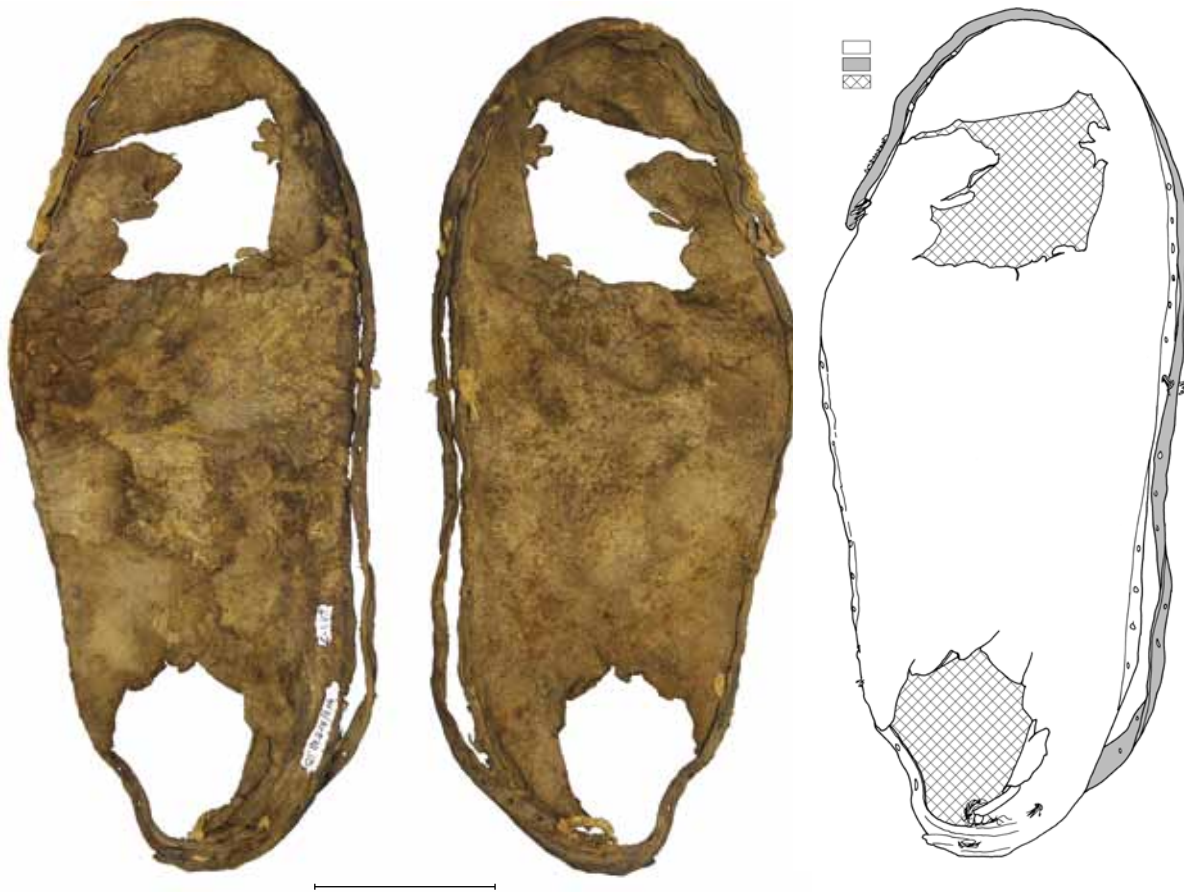


Figure 49. Cam-0448. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Isolated sole with remnants of the rand still in situ. Note the peculiar expansion at the front lateral part.

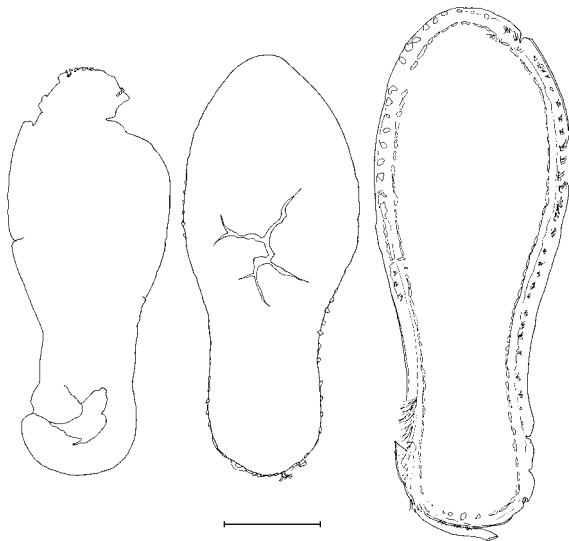


Figure 51. Three examples of shaped soles but still not distinctly swayed (Group 3). From left to right: ventral surface of cam-0189 (see also figure 77, 78); ventral surface of cam-1325 (see also figure 73, 74); dorsal surface of cam-0499.

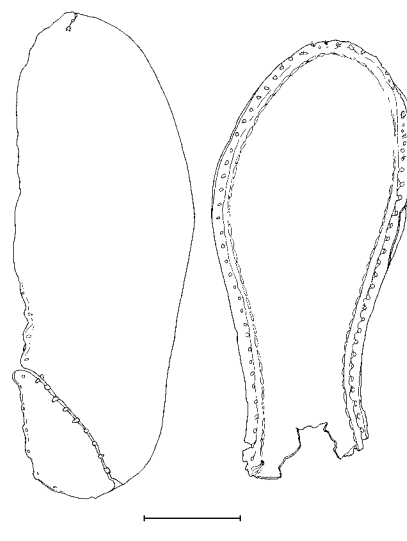
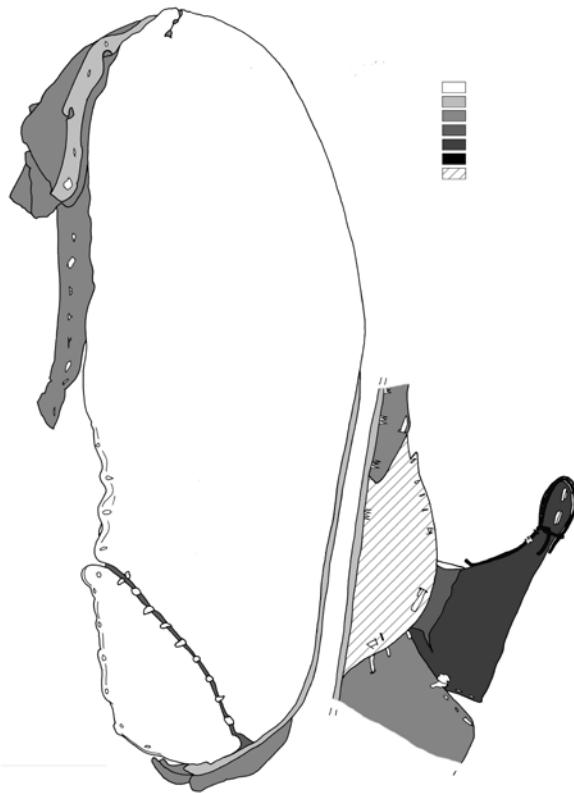


Figure 52. Two examples of the fourth group of soles, which are (clearly) swayed. From left to right: cam-0674, ventral surface (see also figure 53, 93) and cam-0543, dorsal surface.



formities, there are some soles that differ from this 'standard'. The right sole cam-0448 (figure 49) shows a distinct expansion at the front lateral edge. This feature was not constructed this way but rather circumstantial, probably caused by a foot/walking condition.

The soles of the second group (figure 50) are much more shaped and widen distinctly towards the front. Still the waist is almost straight, showing at best a slight concave edge. The front might be pointed but not clearly so.

The soles of the third group (figure 51) have a narrower waist with gently concave edges. Towards the front, the sole's width increases distinctly and terminates in a pointed front; the heel is rounded or, less commonly, straight with rounded edges. The soles are, at best, slightly swayed.

*Figure 53. Cam-0674. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Note the repair of the treadsole. The construction of the insole seems intended. See figure 93 for explanation of the attachment area.*



Clearly swayed soles are rare (figure 52). Cam-0674 (figure 53) is swayed although the waist is very comparable to soles in Groups 1 and 2. It has two sole layers, both of which are rather stout. The treadsole has a triangular piece sewn into the heel, which is a repair. The insole consists of two pieces that overlap about 30 mm; there is no indication that this is a repair and is therefore regarded as the original construction.

Sole cam-0543 (figure 52; see also Sandal Catalogue figure 296) is one of the rare examples of clearly swayed soles. The heel, unfortunately, is missing, but it can still be seen that the waist is distinctly narrower than the heel or the front half. The increase in width towards the front is asymmetrical: on the lateral side it starts far back whereas the increase of the medial side starts closer to the front of the sole. The lateral edge, on the other hand, curves more smoothly towards the big toe, which results in a swayed sole.

Children's shoes and sandals in ancient as well as pre-modern Egypt usually are smaller variants of shoes for adults rather than distinctly different (see below; for more examples see Veldmeijer, 2008/2009b; 2009a: 2-5; 2009d; In Press a) as is the case nowadays (Breyer, 2008). However, Grew & De Neergaard (1988: 105) noticed, on the basis of the finds from Medieval London, that from the late

14th to early/mid-15th century, shoes for children became more specific. The soles of the smallest shoes from Qasr Ibrim are oval in shape (figure 54). Slightly larger children's shoes have a more distinct shape, but can be classified into the first group.

### *Sole Seam*

The corpus of shoes from the Ottoman layers of Qasr Ibrim shows a remarkable similarity. Almost all shoes are turnshoes. Even within the identified types, the difference in appearance is slight. Although this is also true for the sole seam, there still is some variation, mainly in the type of stitching that was used. Most of the differences are due to the number of layers of the upper and/or sole, but in some cases the difference seems due to a choice rather than being dictated by the shoe. A problem in identifying the sole seam occurred because differences between various types of sole seams are so slight that often it cannot be determined with absolute certainty what sole seam it is without taking the shoe apart. In particular, the seams with upturned edges of the sole and upper versus seams without (one of) the upturned edges proved problematic (B4 in figure 56 versus C4 in figure 57, for example). Difficulty in identification was also due to the extensive repair of many of the objects, which often prohibited identification of the original construction (although the latest construction could in most cases be tentatively identified). Moreover, the worn condition as well as post-deposition deterioration sometimes negatively influenced the identification. The many different sole seams are, therefore, grouped into closely related variants; in this way the problem of identification is overcome. Moreover, it is assumed that with a repair, the new construction would be the same or close to the original, although this is not always the case (see Veldmeijer, In Press a for a Ptolemaic example). The sole seams can be divided into five groups, with each group consisting of several different constructions. Most, however, occur only once or twice and are variants of the most commonly occurring ('default') constructions. Although it is possible that these constructions were made deliberately, it is often the result of wear (e.g. in cases where sole or uppers consist of one rather than two layers) or (crude) repair.

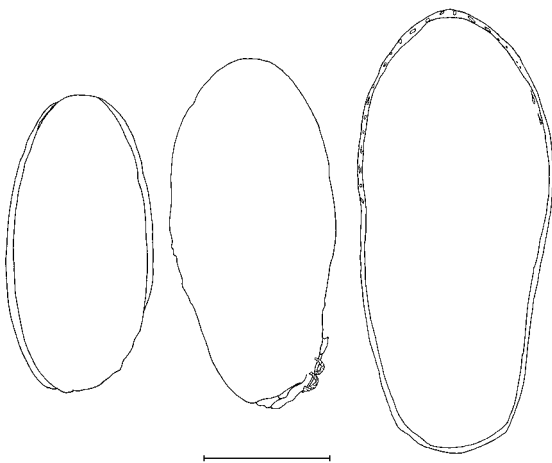


Figure 54. Three examples of soles of children's shoes. The smallest are oval, but larger ones have a more distinct shape, falling into Group 1. From left to right: ventral view of cam-0713 (see also figure 115); ventral view of cam-0599; dorsal surface of cam-0307.



Sole seam A1 (figure 55) is the simplest construction and fairly common. The stitch goes through the single sole layer as well as the single layer of the upper. Both the edge of the upper as well as the edge of the sole are slightly upturned. The sole seam is made with coarse running stitches, usually made of leather thong, which results in a characteristic wavy line of the seam (which is also visible in sole and uppers that consist of two thicknesses, see for example figure 82). Sole seam A2 basically is the same, the only difference being the added lining of the upper; A3 differs in the fact that, besides the two thicknesses of the upper, the sole consists of two layers too. This construction is often reinforced with a rand. Sole seam A4 shows a single-layer-sole and upper, reinforced with a rand (here a lengthwise-folded strip), but, as with the previous constructions, it is still stitched with running stitches. A5 equals A4 except that the upper has a lining. In shoes with an A6 sole seam, both upper and sole are made of two thicknesses. Usually, the rand is folded lengthwise and placed be-

tween the upper and sole in such a way that the fold faces outwards. In one example, the rand consists of a single strip (A7).

Several of the sole seams are stitched with two threads (figure 56). B1 is the same as A1, for example, but stitched with a double thread and stitched in opposite directions (so-called 'interlocking running stitch').<sup>23</sup> This type of stitching is often referred to as flesh/grain stitching (Goubitz, 2001: 37) but this is slightly misleading here because often the surfaces of the leather cannot be determined. Moreover, in cases where it can be determined, often the grain side of the sole faces downwards and thus the upturned edge in these constructions faces the upturned edge of the upper (also the grain side). B2 compares in the same way with A2; B3 with A3; B4 with A4; B6 with A5, and B7 with A6. B5 has no equivalent in the A-group; it is basically the same construction as B7 but with an upper of only one layer.

Different types of sole seams are grouped in C (figure 57). In C1, the thread goes through the up-

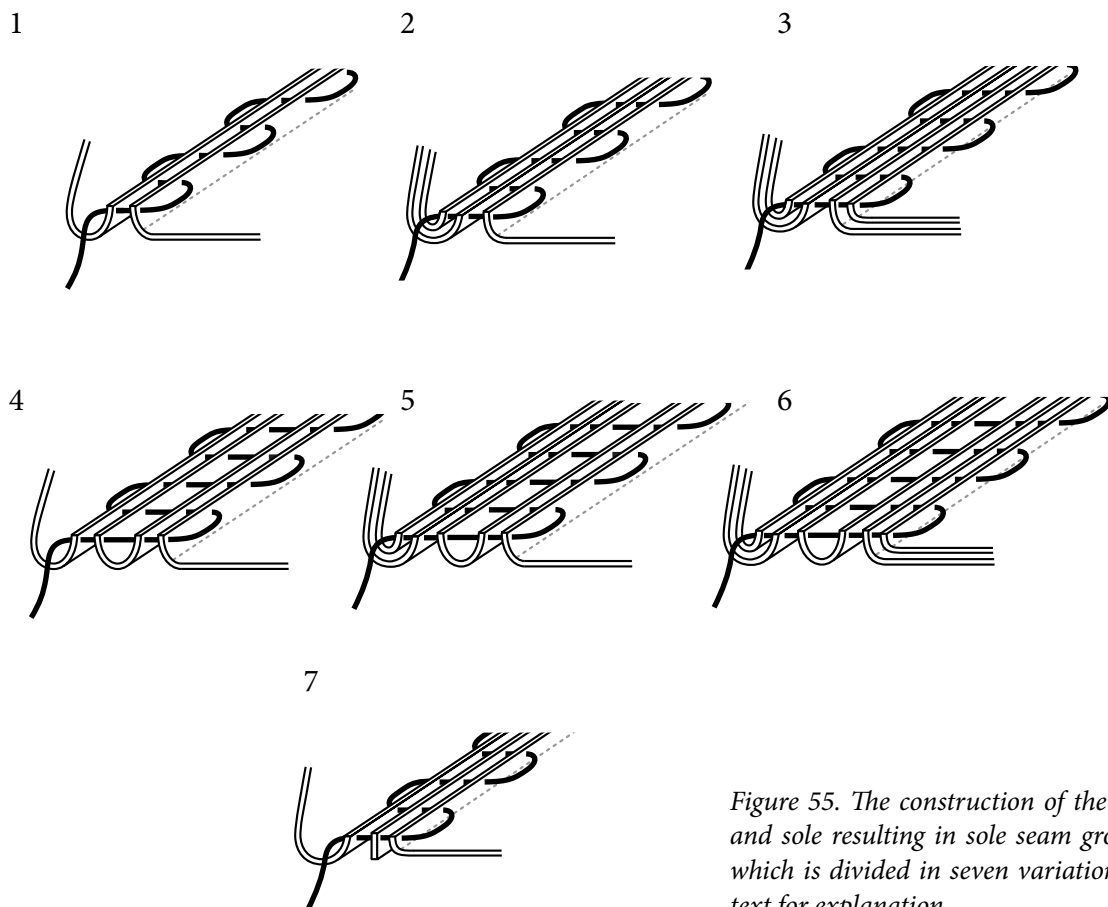


Figure 55. The construction of the upper and sole resulting in sole seam group A, which is divided in seven variations. See text for explanation.

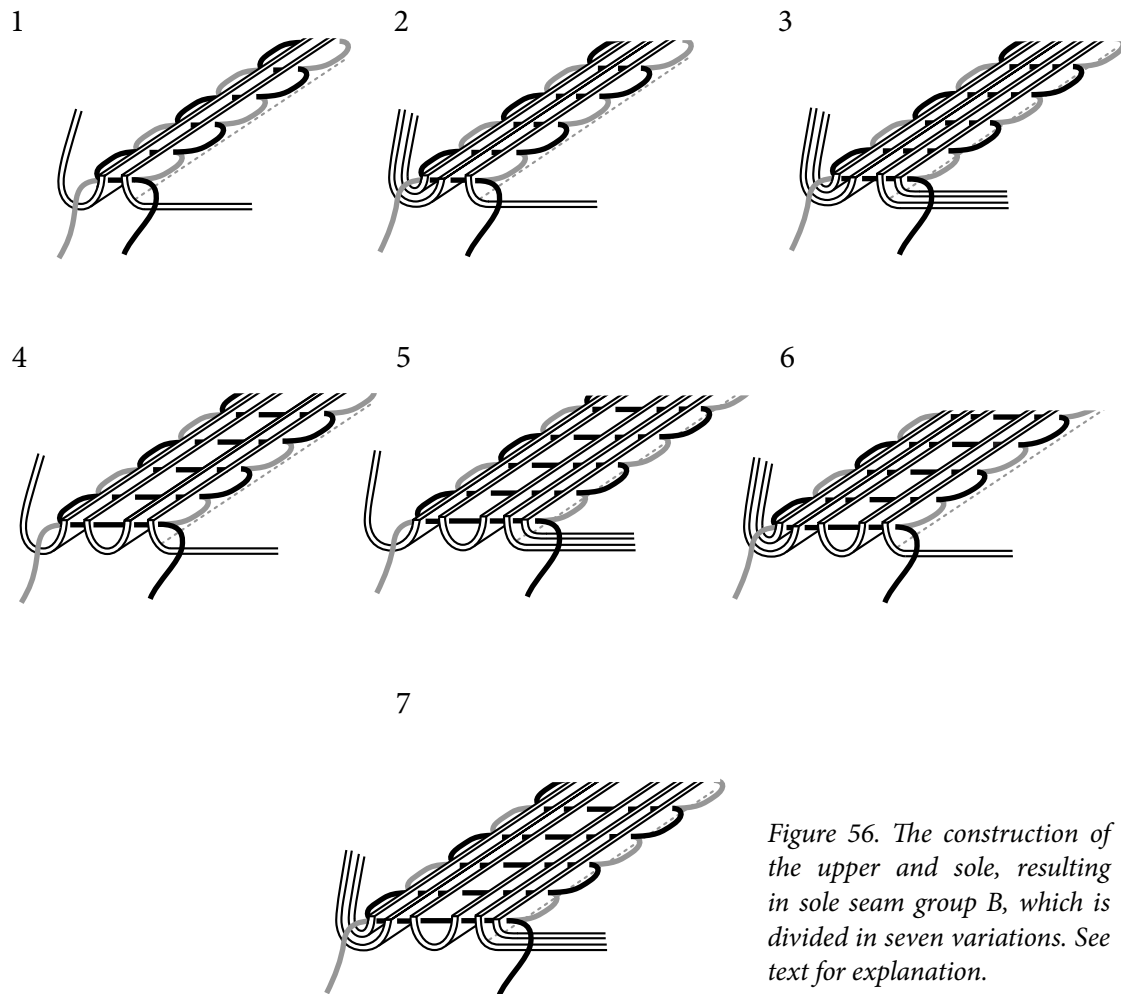


Figure 56. The construction of the upper and sole, resulting in sole seam group B, which is divided in seven variations. See text for explanation.

per entirely but penetrates the thickness of the sole on the edge. Two threads are used. The upturned edge of the upper is pulled against the edge of the sole. Stitching like this sometimes results in a seemingly upstanding edge (cf. C5 and 6). C2 is the same construction but with an upper that has a lining. C3 shows a comparable construction but here the construction is reinforced with a lengthwise-folded rand. Sole seam C4 is also comparable but the upper has a lining. Sole seam C5 and C6 are comparable to each other, with the exception of the number of layers of the upper (the latter has a lining). The stitching is done in the edge of a raised rim along the edge of the sole, which seems to be the result of removing the topmost, dorsal surface of the sole proper. The outer surface of this raised edge (*i.e.* the surface that makes contact with the upper) is straight and the corner with the ventral surface of the sole is at right angles rather than gently curving as seen with the upper's upturned edge. The upper is

pulled against the edge of the sole. Sole seam C7-11 also shows a raised rim, but at the treadsole; the sole consists of an insole and a treadsole. Another difference is that the rim is not situated at the edge but rather slightly inwards from the edge of the sole, leaving a strip of leather for the upper to rest on. In C7, the upper connects with its edge to the rim; on the other side, the insole is placed against it. The single thread is stitched in running stitch, penetrating the insole and upper through their edges and going through the entire rim of the treadsole. C8 is comparable to C7, but stitched with double thread. C9 differs – here the insole's edge is upturned and stitched, rather than the edge being placed against the raised rim. The upper in C10 does not face the rim with its edge. Instead, the edge is upturned and placed thus against the rim. The stitches go through the entire thickness of the insole and upper; they are interlocking running stitches. C11 is the same as C10, but the upper has a lining. The fact that these

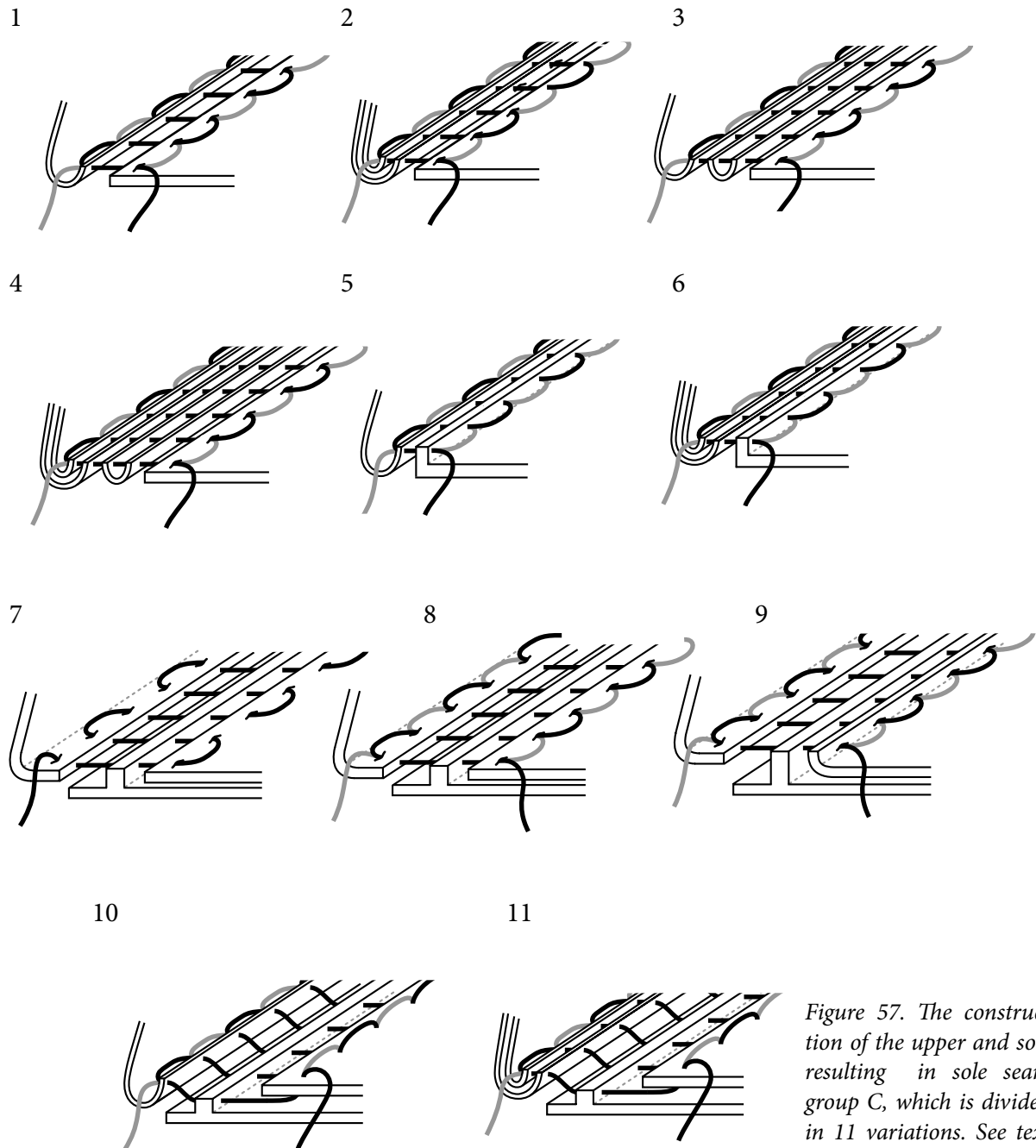


Figure 57. The construction of the upper and sole resulting in sole seam group C, which is divided in 11 variations. See text for explanation.

seams are all situated inside the shoe, suggests that they are all turnshoe-constructions.

The sole seams in Group D (figure 58) are the result of a sole upon which the upturned edge of the upper rests. The sewing thread goes through the thickness(es) of the upper, but only partially through the thickness of the sole. The stitch holes are positioned at right angles to the sole's edge. In one example, D1, the stitches are running parallel to the sole's edge; this construction differs from the

rest of the group. Sole seam D2 consists of a single sole layer and a one-layer upper; it is secured with one single thread. D3 is comparable but secured with interlocking running stitching. D4 has an upper with a lining, and is secured with interlocking running stitching too. D5 is comparable to D4 but the upper's lining does not have an upturned edge; this layer is stitched on the edge.

Group E (figure 59) is, to certain extent, comparable to D, but the soles of the shoes have at least

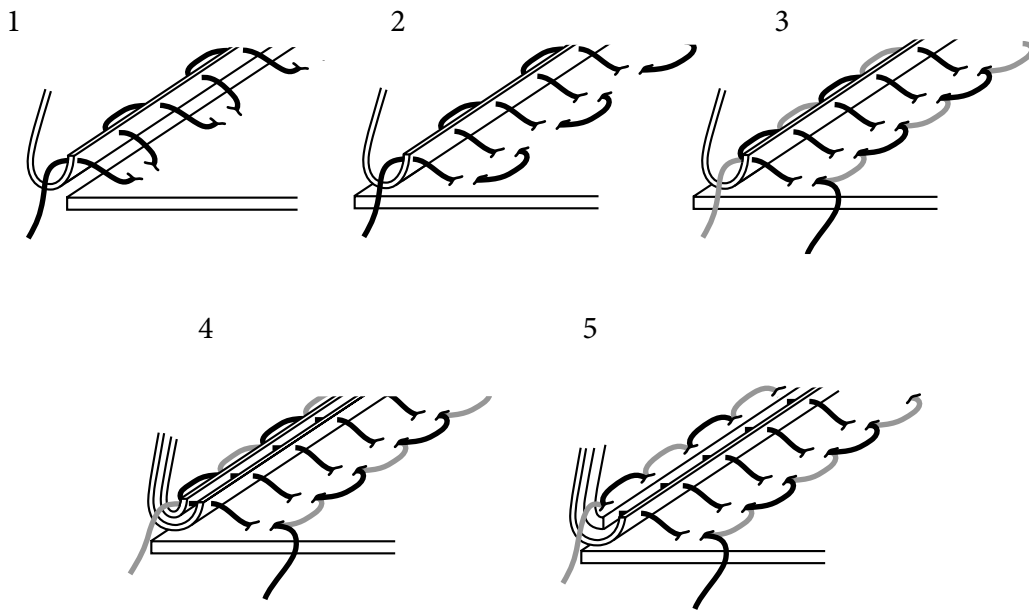
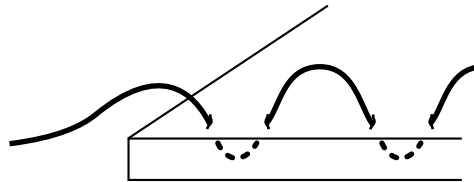


Figure 58. The construction of the upper and sole resulting in sole seam group D, which is divided in five variations. See text for explanation. The inset right shows how the thread runs through the thickness.



two layers. In sole seam E1, the upturned edge of the upper rests against the edge of the treadsole. This is due to the fact that the thread goes through the edge of the treadsole but, in contrast, through the entire thickness of the upper. After the thread reappears on the dorsal surface of the treadsole, it is stitched through the thickness of the insole as well, reappearing on the dorsal surface too. The construction is with a single thread. The construction E2 is comparable to E1, but interlocking running stitching is used. Moreover, the thread does not go through the edge of the treadsole but is inserted into the dorsal surface of the sole and reappears slightly further away from the edge before going through the edge of the insole; it does not penetrate the entire thickness (so-called tunnel stitch). Since the upper rests on the treadsole, the sole slightly protrudes from the upper. Sole seam E3 is comparable to E2, the only difference being that the thread is led through the entire thickness of the insole, rather than being led through the edge. E4 is comparable to E3, but the upper has a lining. In the single thread construction of E5, the sewing thread is led through the edge of the single layer upper and through the edge of

the treadsole and the insole. In doing so, the upper is pulled against the treadsole. The thread in E6 goes through the entire thickness of the upturned edge of the upper, passes through the lengthwise-folded rand and penetrates the edge of the treadsole before going through the entire thickness of the insole. The construction is made with a single thread. E7 is the same construction but stitched with interlocking running stitching. E8 is also comparable to E6, but here the upper has a lining. In E9, the sole seam equals E8 but is secured with interlocking running stitching. The upper in sole seam E10 is made of two thicknesses and secured with interlocking running stitching. There is no rand, but there are midsoles, which are, seemingly, not included in the stitching.

Rands are a common feature in the Ottoman shoes from Qasr Ibrim. The rand was probably developed “in an attempt to make the seam more waterproof” (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 10) suggesting it was introduced into Egypt from outside. However, it also reinforces the sole seam by hiding and protecting the stitching.<sup>24</sup>

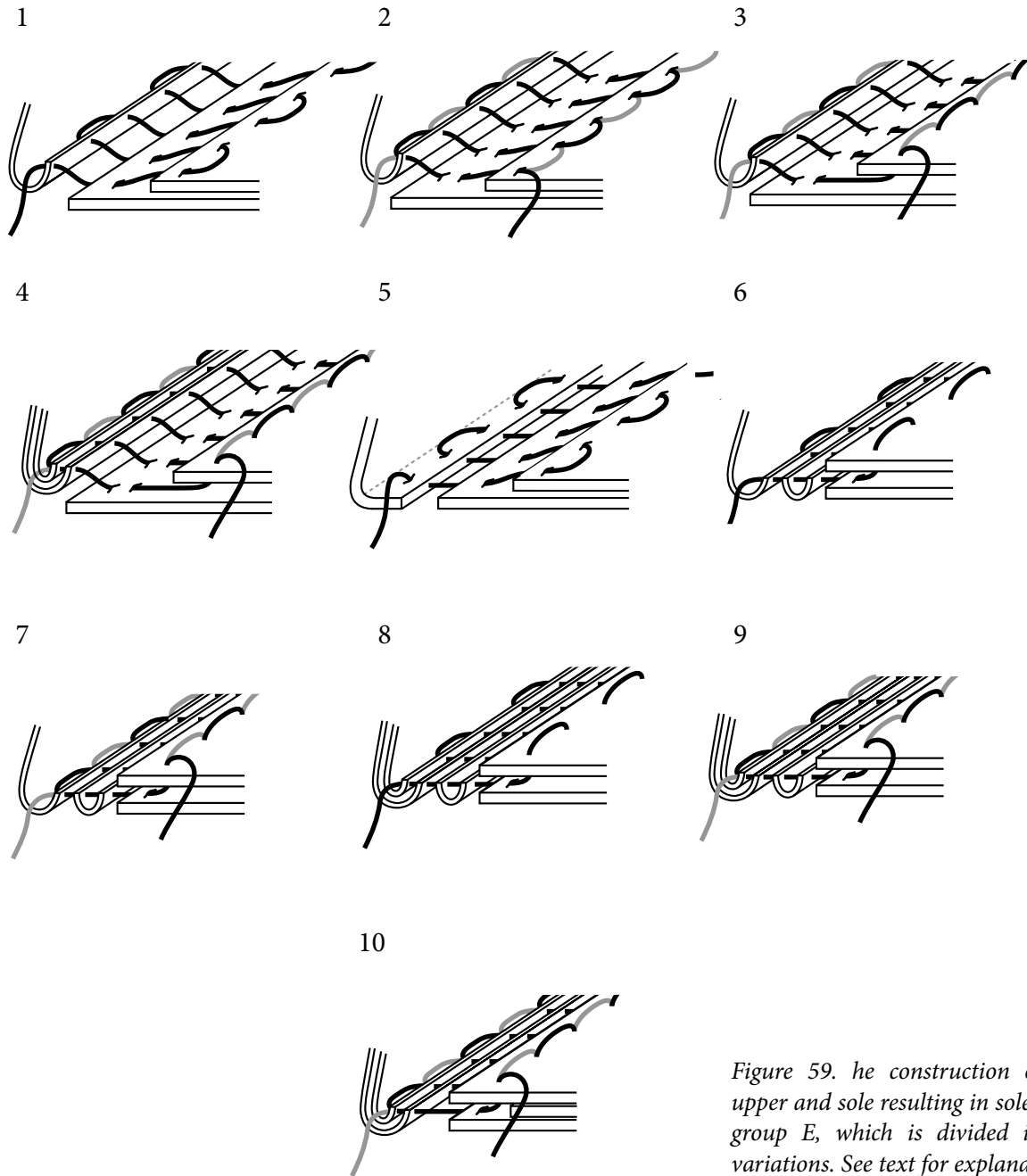


Figure 59. The construction of the upper and sole resulting in sole seam group E, which is divided in ten variations. See text for explanation.

#### *Vamp/Backpart*

In general, one can say that the upper's leather is less stout than the leather used for the sole. Still, the leather is relatively thick but nonetheless very supple. The inside of the shoes has the flesh side of the leather.

There are various ways to secure the vamp to the backpart. In Category IV, Type B, Variant 3 the upper consists of one part, which is secured with a side seam and includes a passepoil. In cam-0619 (figure 68) it cannot be established with certainty

how the seam was made because only the outer surface could be studied. However, the wavy line of the back seam suggests it was stitched with a single thread. It remains unclear whether the edges of the upper are folded (4 in figure 60) or not (2 in figure 60), although construction number 4 seems more plausible, judging by the fact that usually seams with one thread in running stitch occur with folded edges (*cf.* edge bindings and sole seams). The back seam in cam-1324 (figure 69) is made with a butt seam and includes a single passepoil (3 in figure 60).



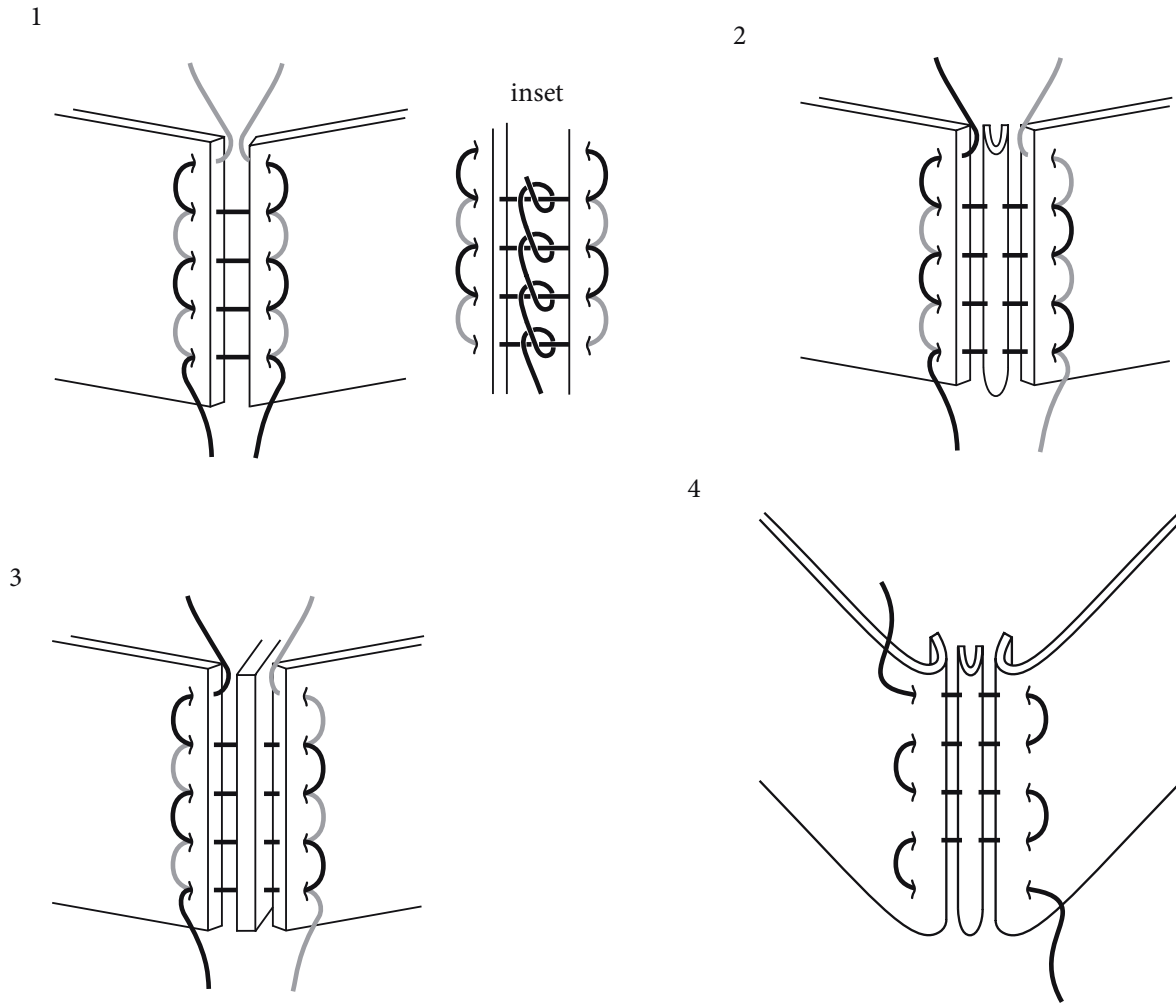


Figure 60. Seam types used to secure vamp and backpart (side seam). 1) The edges of the vamp and backpart leather faces each other, stitched with a butt seam with interlocking running stitches and without a passepoil; 2) As 1) but with a lengthwise folded passepoil inserted in between the two; 3) As 2) but with a single passepoil; 4) The edges of the leather of the upper are folded, in between which runs a lengthwise folded passepoil. The seam is secured with a single thread in running stitch.

In cam-0189 (figure 77), a Category XII, Type A, Variant 3 shoe, the vamp and backpart consist of one layer without inserts. The vamp and upper connect halfway down the instep, the side seam of which is secured with a butt seam (cf. 1 in figure 60).

Inserts are either secured with a butt seam (1 in figure 61) or with a slightly folded edge, either with normal running stitching or with interlocking running stitching (2 and 3 in figure 61). Often, a clear distinction between the two seams is not possible; they can even occur in one and the same seam if the fold loses its position.<sup>25</sup> Note that, in general, the

leather of the upper is relatively thick with only a thin lining (or without lining at all). In both cases, however, the norm is to stitch it with interlocking running stitching and without a passepoil.

In one example, cam-0361 (figure 62) the seam between the vamp, a small insert and the backpart is filled with a string that is looped around the sewing thread (cf. 1 inset in figure 60). It is unclear whether this was done to fill the gap between the parts or as a more decorative seam. Note that the shoe is a heavily repaired one, composed of several recycled parts.

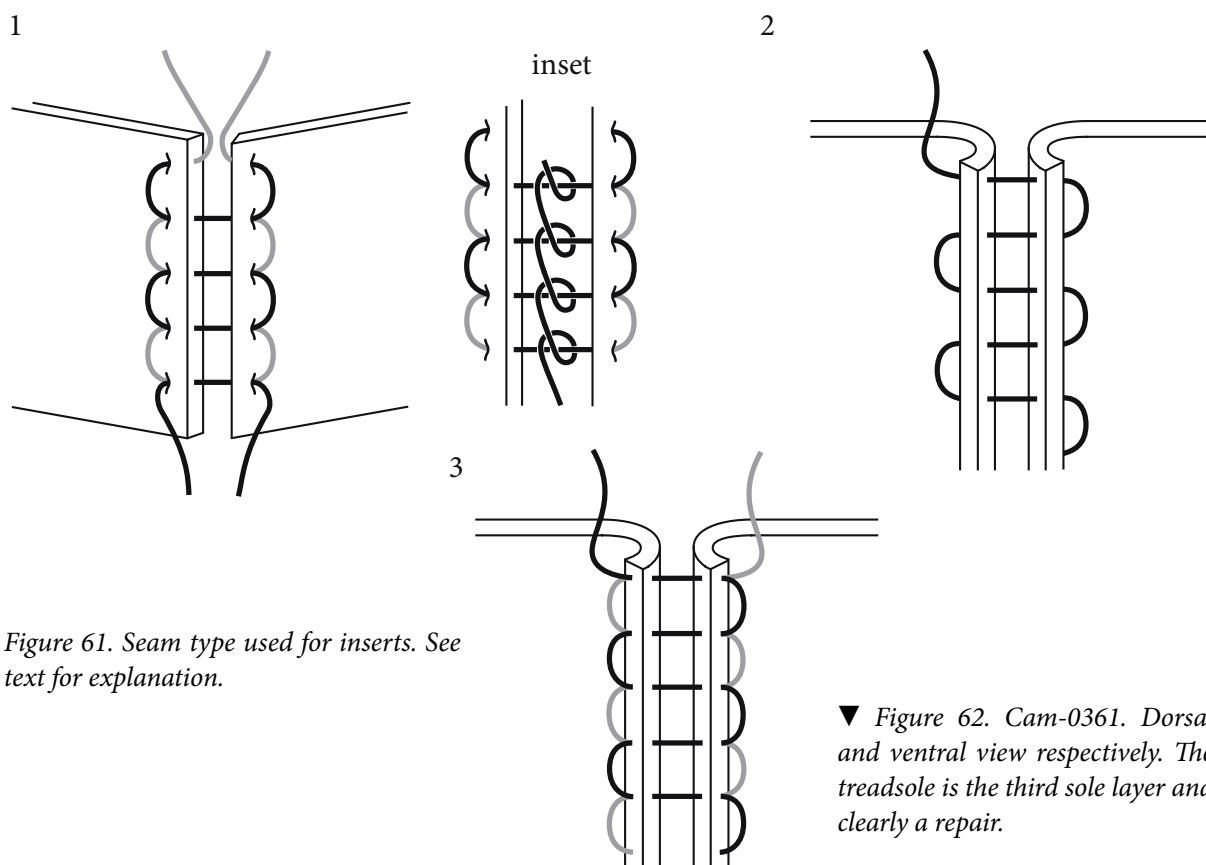


Figure 61. Seam type used for inserts. See text for explanation.

▼ Figure 62. Cam-0361. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. The treadsole is the third sole layer and clearly a repair.



### *Cutting Patterns*

Cutting patterns give insight into the technological and stylistic development. Goubitz (2001: 31) explains that “well into the Christian era, footwear continued to consist of a single piece of leather, but in the course of time it was given increasing numbers of darts and seams.” It is also noted that different cutting patterns might result in a shoe with the same shape. A patchwork cutting pattern might, for example, have been sold at a lower price. Only from 1500 AD onwards (but note that this is in Europe), “when shoes were always made from multiple parts, did shoemakers consistently adhere to the cutting patterns prescribed for each type and model” (*Ibidem*). Patchwork cutting patterns occur often in children’s shoes, although this is not apparent from the few children’s shoes from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim (such as cam-1252, figure 90). However, sometimes small pieces were inserted to complete a certain pattern. In the present work, only a representative cutting pattern is given for the group as a whole, rather than for each individual shoe.

### *Edge Binding*

The differences in edge binding are partly due to the construction of the upper; the binding of an upper that is made of two thicknesses differs from the binding of an upper that is made of one layer, although the stitching type might be the same. Often distinction between two cannot be made, or both types are present. For example, if the thread should go partially through the thickness, as seen in figure 63M but goes through it entirely (figure 63J), the binding will end up against the leather rather than on top of it. Most commonly found edge bindings in shoes with uppers that have a lining are folded lengthwise and secured with a whip stitch (C figure 63; a good example is cam-0482 in figure 101). This type of edge binding may also occur with uppers that consist of one layer only (D in figure 63). The thread can go through the thickness but might also go all the way through, the distinction of which can often not be determined. Sometimes, edge bindings are made of a single strip of leather, *i.e.* it is not folded lengthwise. Cam-0617 (figure 76) consists of uppers with linings; there is still a small piece of edge binding of

the backpart preserved, which is secured with a whip stitch (B in figure 63). A comparable construction is seen in cam-0619 (figure 68), where a single layer upper has a single edge binding, which is secured with whip stitches (A in figure 63). A single edge binding can also be secured in a different way, as shown in child’s shoe cam-0397 (figure 83). The stitch that is used is a running stitch with leather thong (F in figure 63). Probably, the choice of this construction in this particular example was dictated by the size of the child’s shoe. The upper in cam-1324 (figure 69) consists of one thickness; the edge binding is a single strip that is secured with interlocking stitching (E in figure 63). A different edge binding is documented for cam-0694 (figure 81). The vamp consists of two thicknesses on top of which, on the outer surface, is stitched a lengthwise-folded strip of leather. The edge binding of this strip is secured with running stitch of leather thong (I in figure 63). The construction is rare and might be a repair rather than an original feature. Comparable constructions are stitched with interlocking running stitching (K in figure 63; seen in *e.g.* cam-0053). A comparable edge binding is also applied to single layer uppers (J in figure 63), as for example seen in cam-0667. The edge binding seen in cam-0469 is relatively rare too, although the construction (H in figure 63) is difficult to distinguish from G (figure 63). In cam-0469, the edge of the double thickness of the upper’s leather is folded, on top of which is a single edge binding that is secured with interlocking running stitching. Another exceptional construction is seen in cam-0671 (figure 85), where the edge of the vamp is folded and secured (L in figure 63).

In the great majority of shoes with edge binding, the binding extends to the sole and is sandwiched on the side between the leather of the vamp and the backpart – cam-0041 is a good example (figure 64; *cf.* figure 107). This passepoil consists of the edge binding of the backpart only. Passepoils are not always situated between the entire side seam; in cam-0686 (figure 64), the double passepoil (it is uncertain if these are two small isolated lengthwise-folded strips or that one strip is folded at the sole, the end of which is tucked under the roundel), is only inserted between the leather of the vamp and backpart, below the roundel. In child’s shoe cam-0397 (figure 64), the passepoil consists of the edge

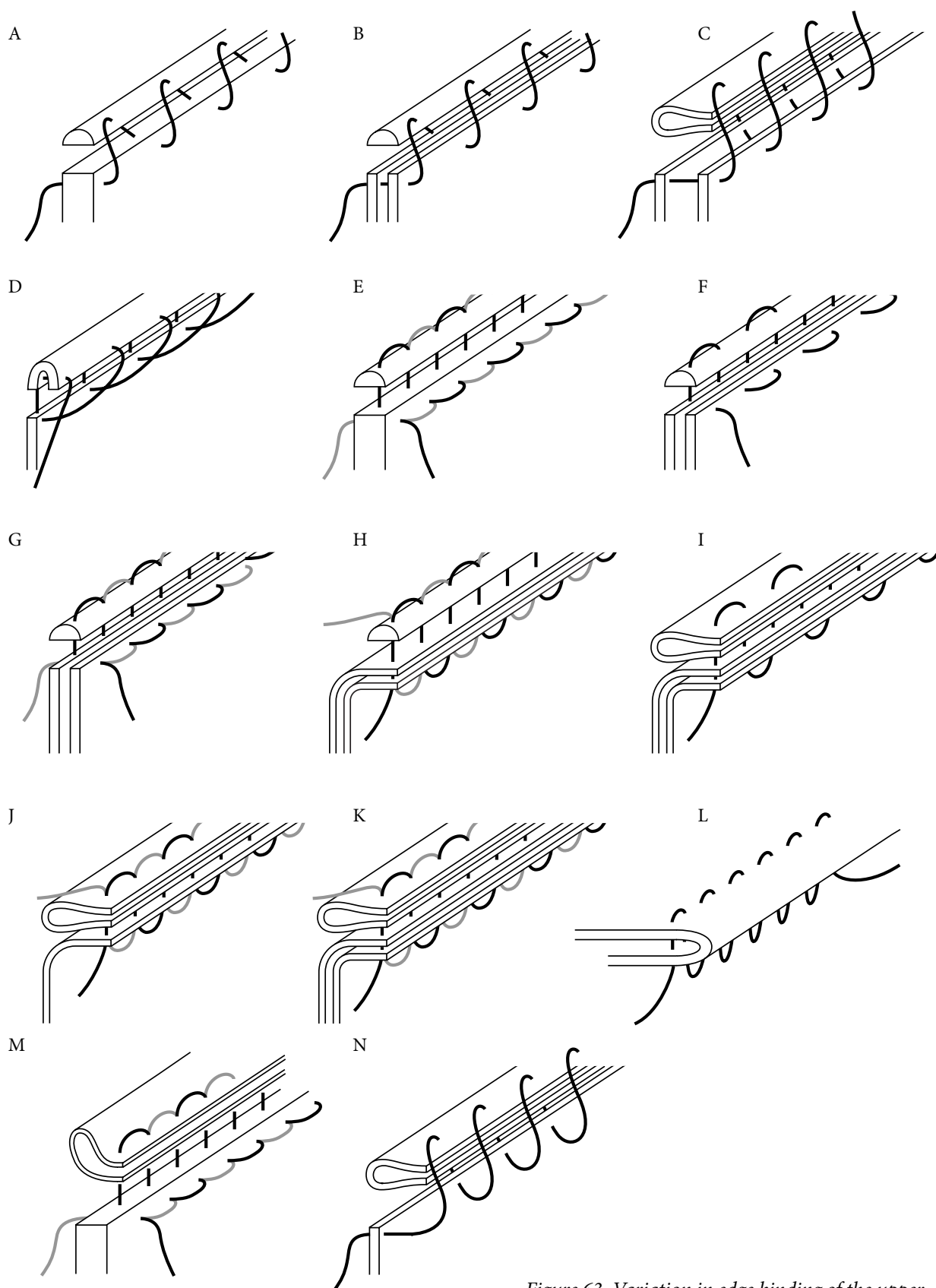


Figure 63. Variation in edge binding of the upper. Note that some bindings are the same, the only difference being the presence of a lining or not (e.g. J and K). See text for explanation.

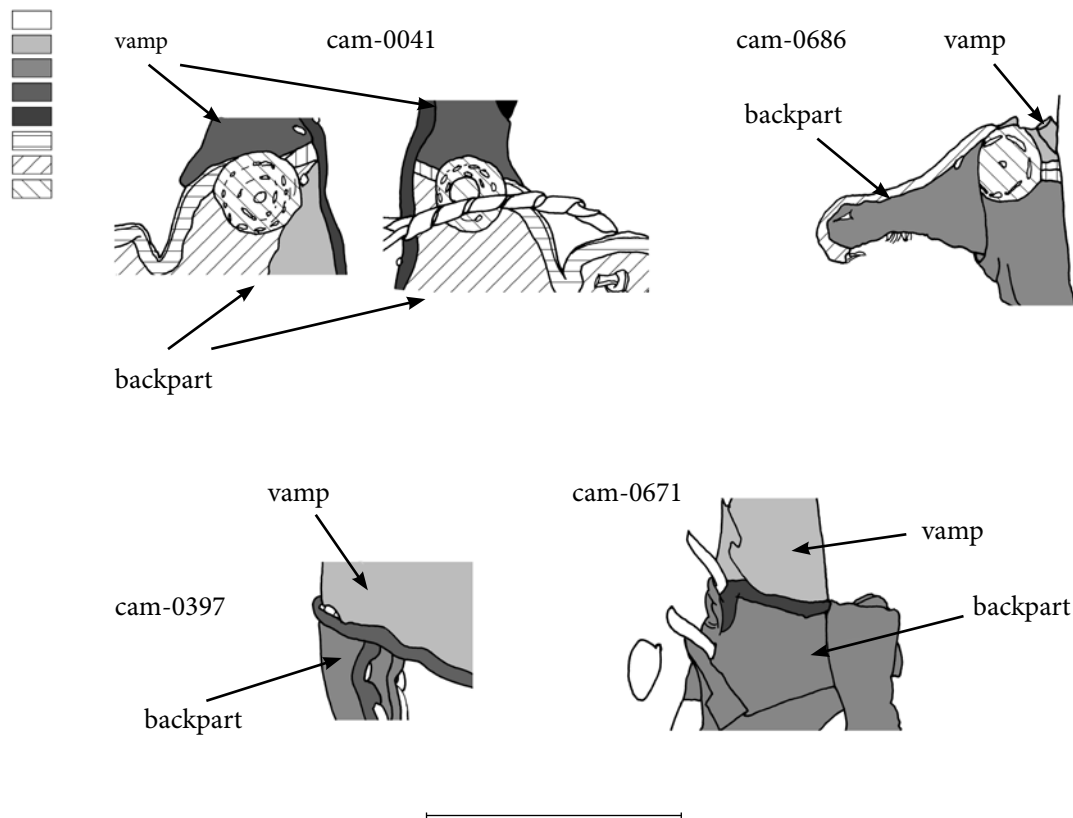


Figure 64. Four examples of vamp/backpart construction. Cam-0041 (see also figure 107) and cam-0686 (see also figure 93, 118) are Category XII, Type C, Variant 1 shoes; cam-0397 (see also figure 83, 84) and cam-0671 (see also figure 85) are Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoes. See text for explanation.

binding of the vamp only (figure 64), a feature more often seen in children's shoes but absent in almost all adult's shoes. As said, passepoils between the vamp and the backpart are not always extended edge binding. The passepoil in cam-0671 for instance is separate (figure 64); the upper has no edge binding.

## Typology

### Category IV

Difficulties in establishing a typology on footwear are well known among those working with sandals and shoes (Swann, 2010: 6). Goubitz' (2001: 224-225) low-cut slip-on shoes are classified by Montembault (2000) in Category IV, Type A. However, the more complete specimens all show gold leaf decoration on the upper, indicating their Christian origin. Furthermore, although the vamp is low-cut,

it is still higher relative to cam-0084 (figure 65), thus covering larger part of the foot. Moreover, the vamp's edge at the instep in the Louvre examples is straight, contrasting to the concave vamp's edge in the Qasr Ibrim specimen. Therefore, a new variant is established (Variant 2), with cam-0084 the only example from Qasr Ibrim. The Louvre material is thus re-named as Category IV, Type A, Variant 1.

Some shoes (besides cam-0084, a Category IV, Type A, Variant 2 shoe) with a back seam are registered, which are classified to Montembault's Category IV, Type B, Variant 3, despite the fact that there are small differences to be noted between the Louvre material and the Qasr Ibrim examples (the difference in shape of the vamp's extension and the shape of the heel).

### Type A, Variant 2

The length of the vamp of cam-0084 (figures 65 and 66) is only about 30 mm, thus hardly covering the



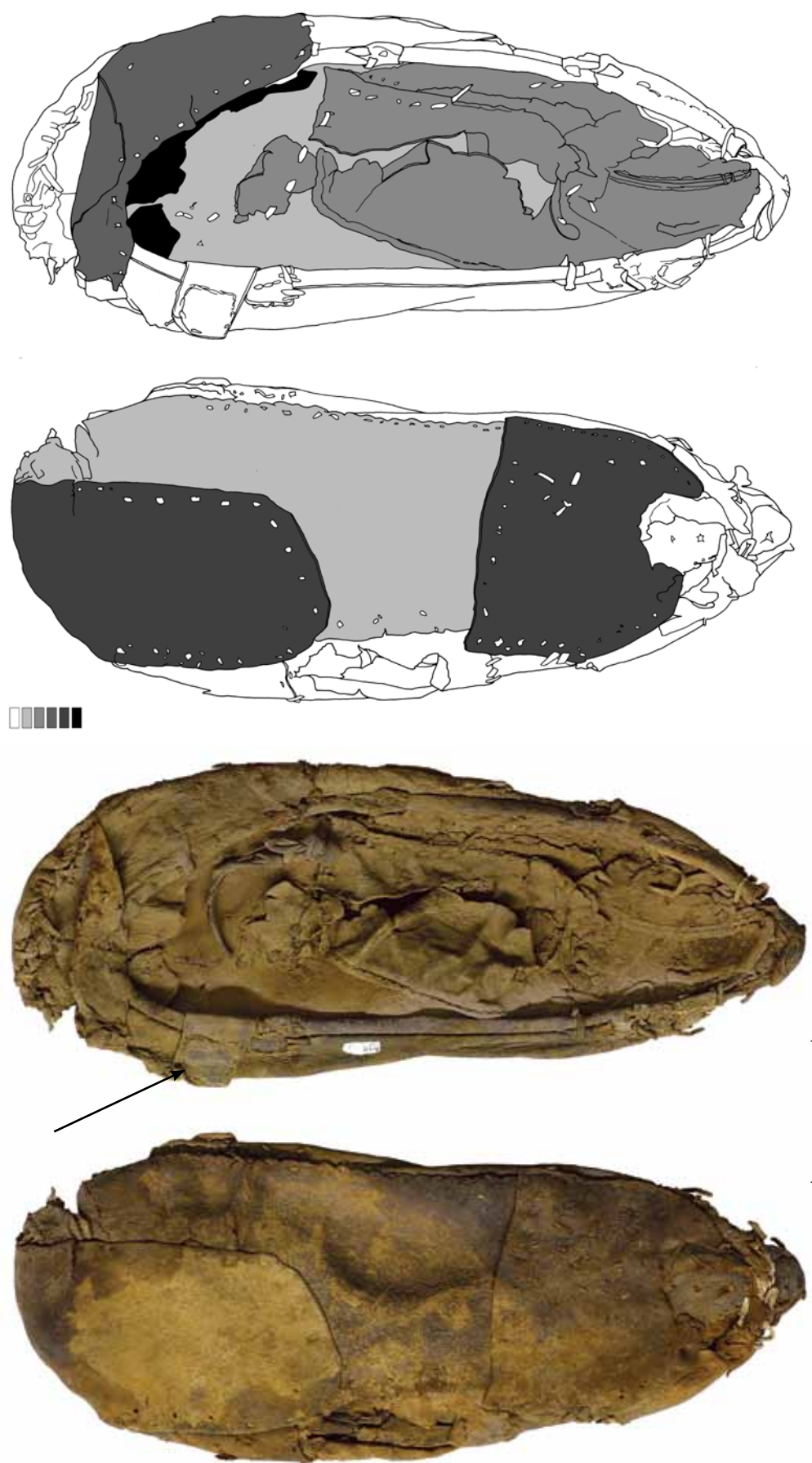
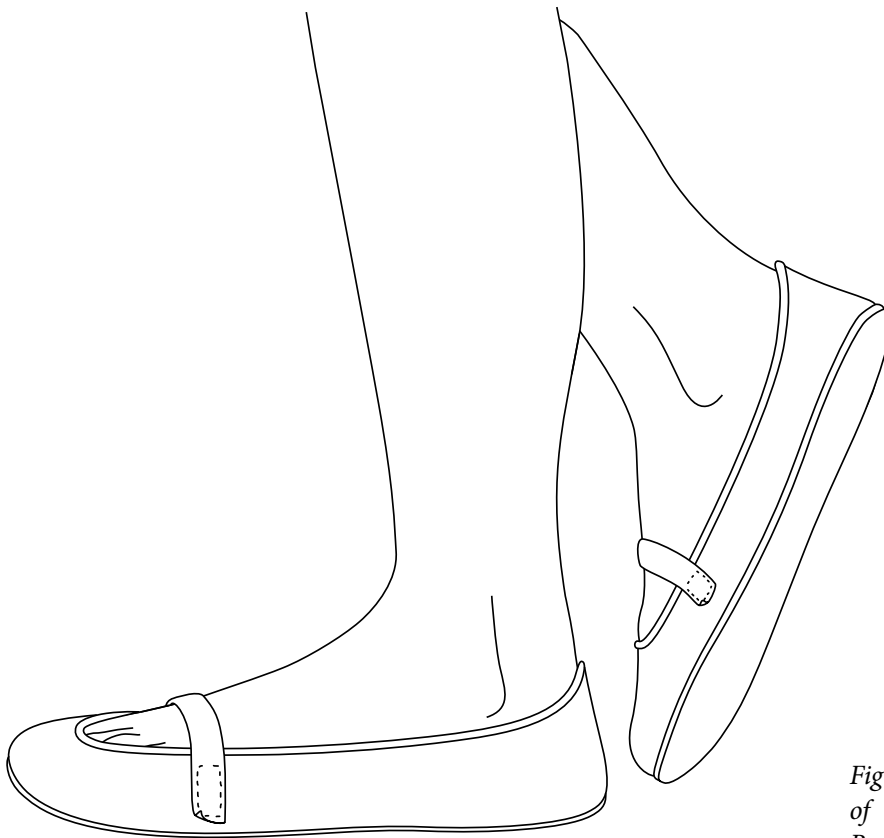


Figure 65. Cam-0084. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. The shoe is the only example of Category IV, Type A, Variant 2. It is a very low-cut slip-on shoe and heavily repaired. Note the remnants of the strap that might have run over the of the foot from one side to the other (arrow).



*Figure 66. Artist's impression of cam-0084 (figure 65). By E. Endenburg.*

toes; the sides are even slightly lower. At the front, a single rectangular piece of leather is attached to the medial side, which seems to be a remnant of a strap that runs over the ball of the foot to keep the shoe in place. This would be unique to Egypt. Note that low-cut slip-on shoes can be worn perfectly without straps.<sup>26</sup> About 60 mm before the heel, a leather tie, consisting of two knotted strands, is attached to the sides by passing through holes in them. Its function is unclear.

The upper consists of one piece, which is secured with a back seam (if this is in fact, a feature of the original shoe), seemingly without a passe-poil. The heel is low, too. Note, however, that the heel proper has a small, dorsally extending protrusion. The instep has a strong edge binding.

Cam-0084 is a good example of re-use of leather, as there are many repairs on both sides of the sole. Two large, roughly rectangular patches are secured with small leather thong running stitches to the ventral surface of the sole. The dorsal surface of the sole is repaired as well – this is done with re-used pieces of leather from other shoes. The repair of

the upper is largely limited to the front and heel. The classification is tentative due to the extensive repairs.

#### Type B, Variant 3

The three examples asw-0997 (figure 67), cam-0619 (figure 68) and cam-1324 (figures 69 and 70) show two different shapes of soles but in all cases they consist of one layer. The sole in cam-0619 has a rounded heel and no constricted waist; the width of the sole is almost equal throughout its length. The front is rounded, resulting in a straight sole. The sole in cam-1324 (figures 69 and 70), however, is slightly swayed; it has a rounded heel and a distinctly constricted waist. The medial edge curves more strongly towards the front than the lateral edge, thus terminating in a clearly defined big toe area. The sole in asw-0997 (figure 67) is too damaged to identify its shape.

The vamp extension in this type of shoe is distinctly pointed; the extension in cam-1324, for example, has a length of about 80 mm. The sides run



Figure 67. Asw-0997. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category IV, Type B, Variant 3. Note the insert at the heel, which is rather exceptional as inserts are usually located at the side(s).

slightly concave towards the sides of the upper, the attachment of which is less far back than is seen in other types. The upper consists of a single thickness. In cam-0619 (figure 68), the edge binding is secured with leather thong stitches (whip stitching) around the entire instep, but in asw-0997 (figure 67) and cam-1324 (figures 69 and 70) the binding is secured with a butt seam of flax thread.

Type B, Variant 3 shoes have a back seam, but the seam is not situated in the exact middle of the heel in the three discussed examples. Cam-0619 is the only example of which the upper consists of one part. The back seam is secured with a passepoil using leather running stitch; it cannot be determined whether the passepoil is folded lengthwise or not. In cam-1324 (figures 69 and 70), the back seam is a butt seam, sewn with flax thread, including a single

passepoil. Note that the passepoil is almost invisible on the inner side. A diagonal side seam (also butt seam with flax thread but without a passepoil) is visible on the medial side, suggesting the upper consists of two parts. Also, the back seam in asw-0997 has a passepoil, which might be folded lengthwise, and is secured with a butt seam, stitched with flax thread. Moreover, there is a side seam (butt seam without a passepoil) at right angles to the back seam, close to the sole.

In cam-0619 (figure 68), the upper is secured to the sole by means of a single rand and leather thong running stitch (A5, figure 55). In asw-0997 (figure 67) and cam-1324 (figures 69 and 70), the upper and sole are secured with a lengthwise-folded rand with flax thread (A5, figure 55).



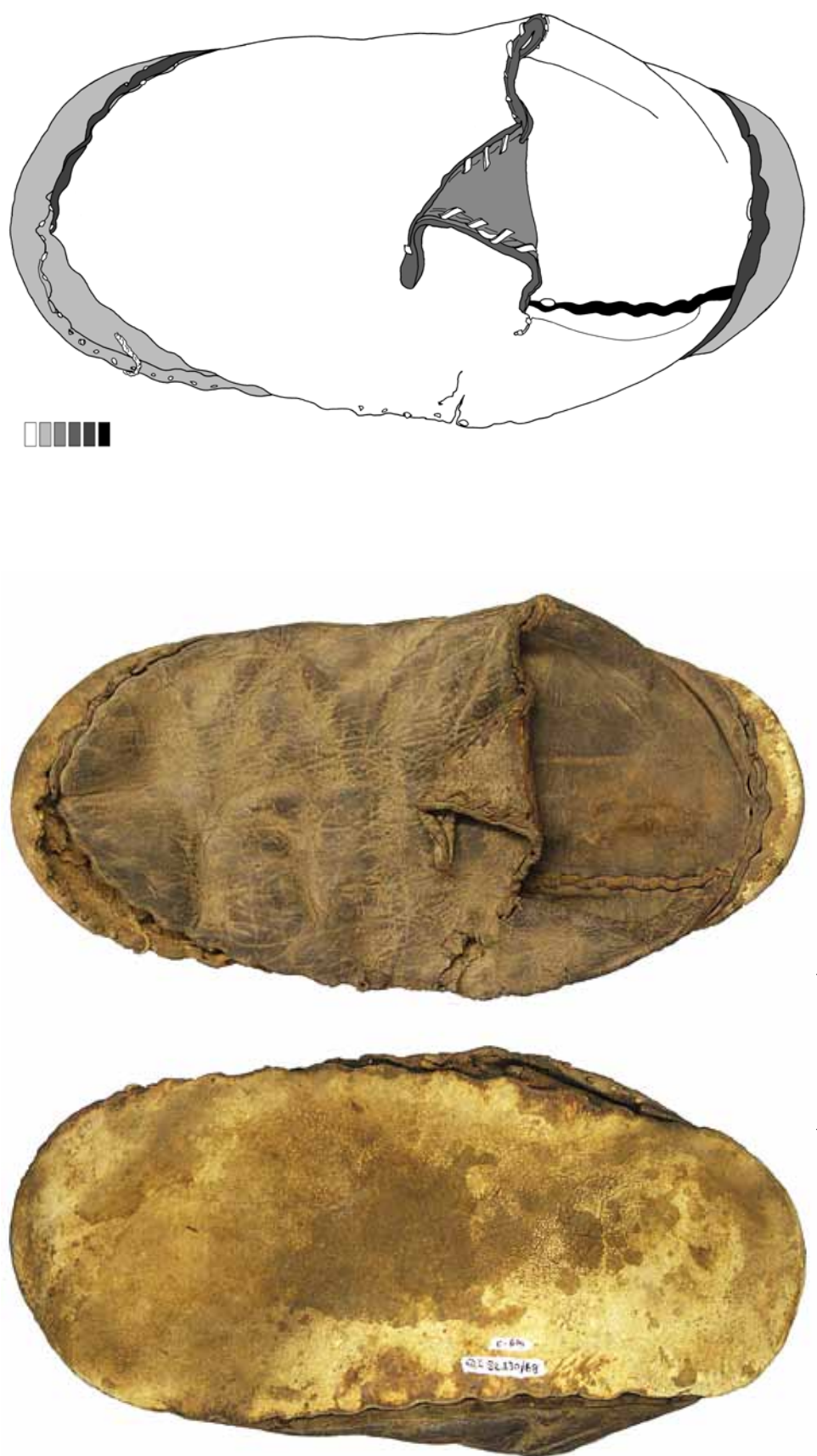


Figure 68. Cam-0619. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Complete, well-preserved shoe. Category IV, Type B, Variant 3. The upper consists of one piece, which is secured with a back seam. ► Inset: cutting pattern.

DESCRIPTION

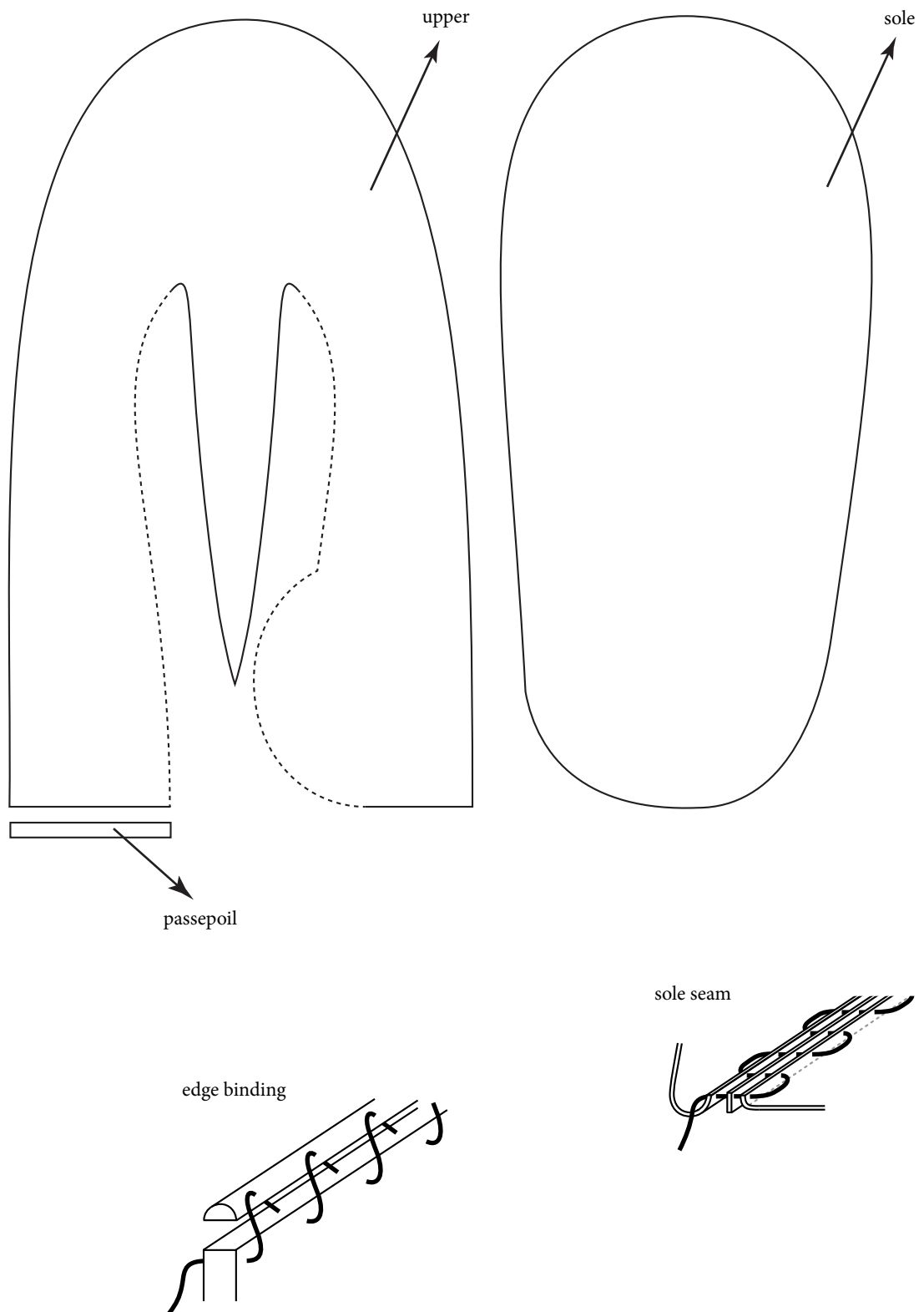
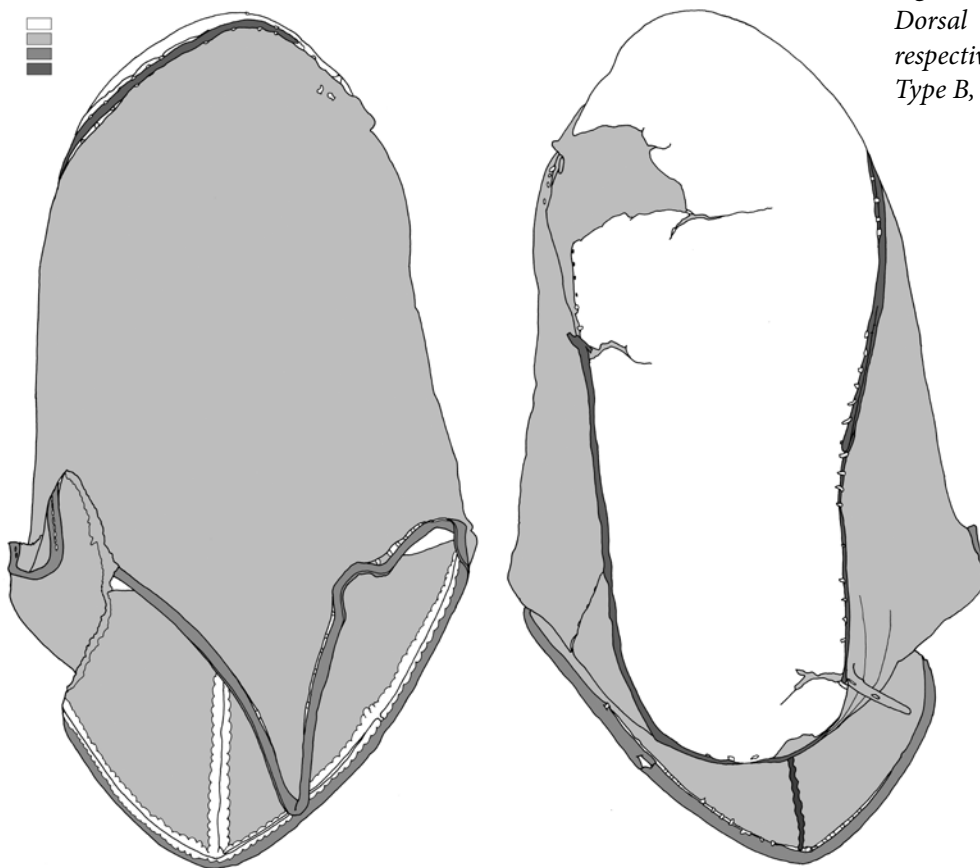


Figure 68 inset





Figure 69. Cam-1324.  
Dorsal and ventral view  
respectively. Category IV,  
Type B, Variant 3.



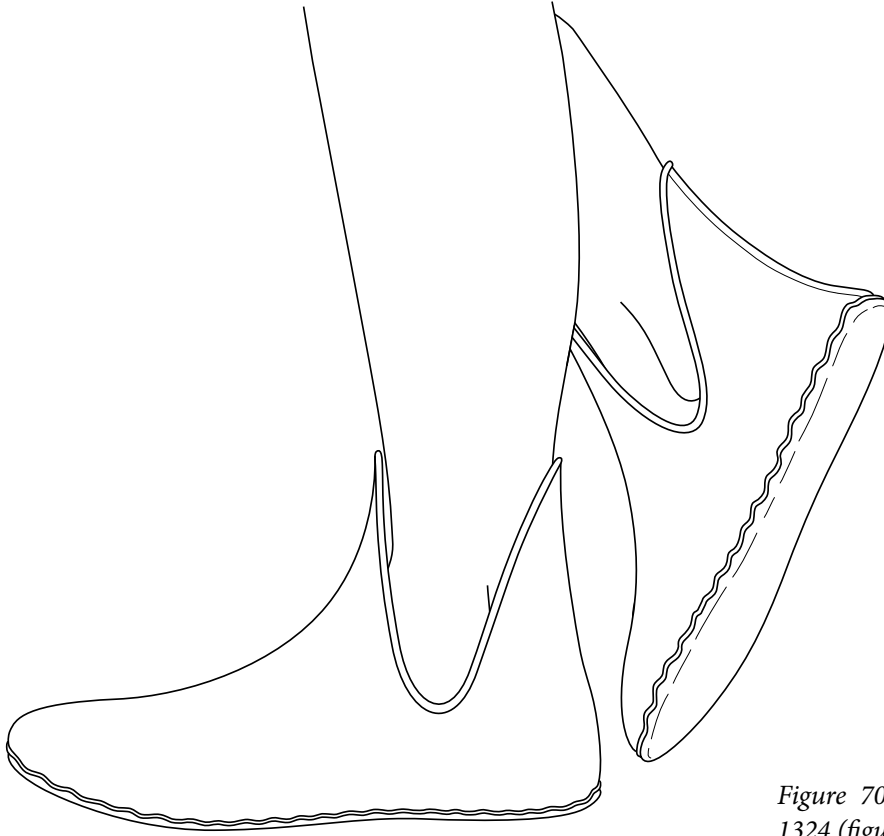


Figure 70. Artist's impression of cam-1324 (figure 69). By E. Endenburg.

### Category XII

Category XII is a newly established Category; Montebault's typology has 11 categories. Category XII shoes lack a back seam. Usually, the side of the backpart is attached to the vamp at the front (in this case, the vamp does not extend into the sides of the shoe) or slightly more towards the heel (in this case the vamp does extend into the sides). Most types and variants have vamp extensions (on which the classification in Types is based) except Variant 1 of Type A, which lacks any extension. Although it also lacks a true backpart extension, the heel might be slightly higher than the sides. However, since the general layout is comparable, it leads to the classification within the same Category. There are different sole seams possible; it could not be established in all cases whether the construction was the original one or not. Type A has no vamp extension or only a very small one, the edges of which run concave towards the sides. A heel extension is lacking. Furthermore, there are two side seams, rather than one. Within Type A, three variants can be distinguished.

Type C (see 'Type B, Variant Undetermined' for generalities of this type) is by far the most common shoe in Qasr Ibrim. Two variants of Type C can be distinguished: the less common Variant 1 and the more common Variant 2. Variant 1 differs from Variant 2 in the fact that there are no lace attachment areas or roundels. In general, the vamp extension is not as large. Type C differs from Type A and B in the fact that they have a big, prominent vamp extension and, in the case of Variant 2, also large extensions at the backpart (not all shoes of Variant 1 have an extension at the backpart).

### Type A, Variant 1

The pair of shoes, cam-0690 (Shoe Catalogue figure 358) and cam-0691 (figures 71 and 72) have a straight sole with a rounded heel and a distinct waist, from which the front increases in width on both sides equally, terminating in a rounded toe. The vamp is without an extension; the edge at the instep is slightly concave and has no edge binding. The vamp consists of a single thickness of leather.



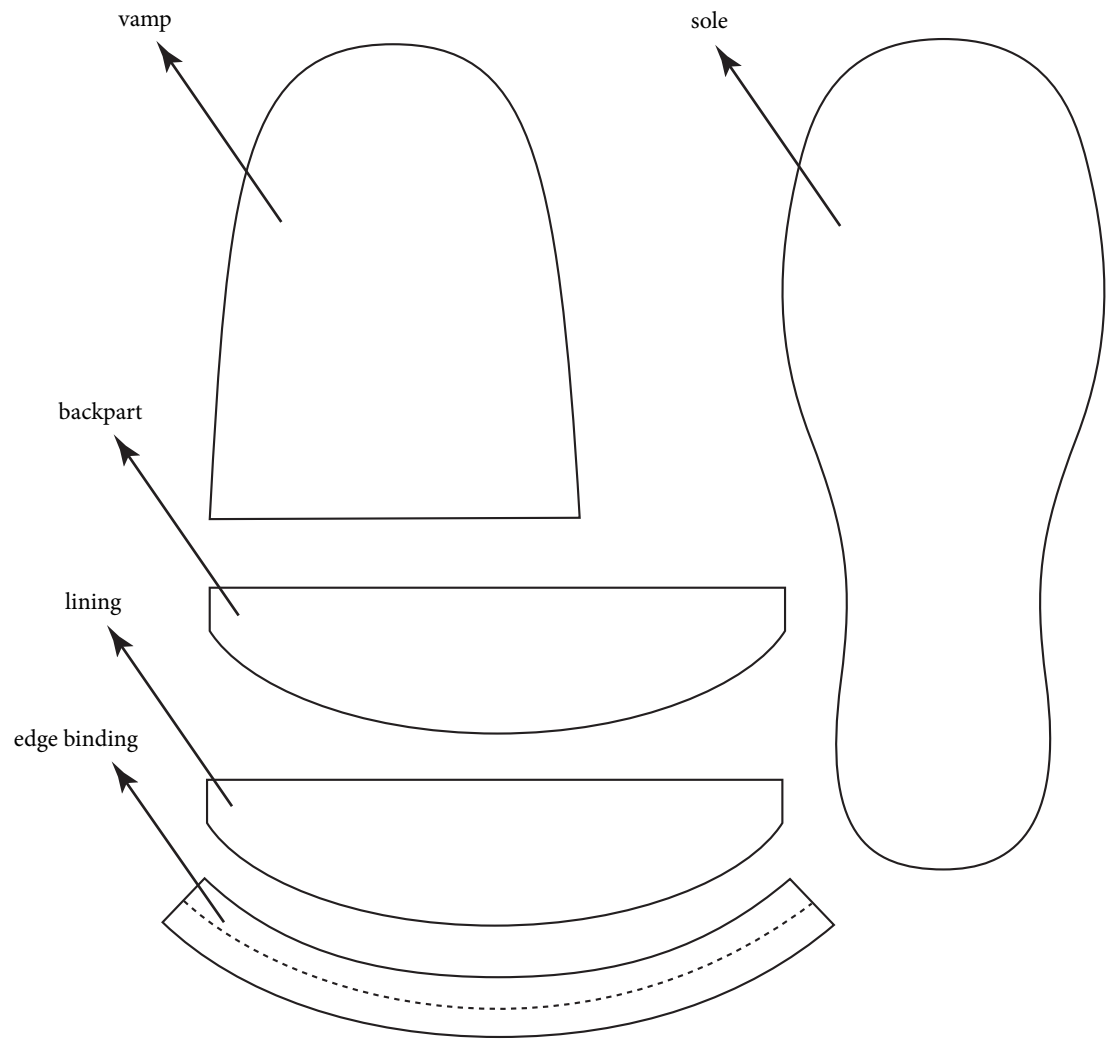
The backpart has a height of about 53 mm, including the edge binding, which was continuous but survives only in part. Vamp and backpart are secured with a vertical side seam on both sides; the leather is secured with a butt seam that is sewn with flax thread. In contrast to the vamp, the backpart has a lining, which does not cover the side seams. The turnshoe construction is without a rand and secured with flesh/edge stitching of flax thread for the sole with the upturned edge of the upper on top of the sole (figure 57, 1 or 2). In both shoes, the vamp has holes in the same position, all of which have been repaired (but the patches are lost, leaving only the stitch holes). Note the triangular insert in the outer backpart in cam-0690 on one side; the lining is without insert.

#### Type A, Variant 2

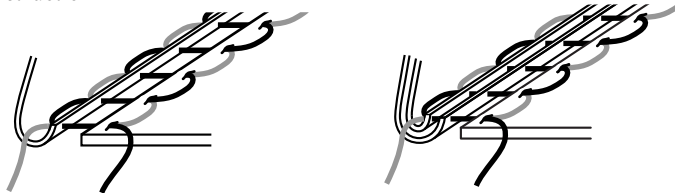
The front of the sole terminates in a more distinctly pointed way, but the sole is straight none-

Figure 71. Cam-0691. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category XII, Type A, Variant 1 (for the other shoe of this pair, cam-0690, see Shoe Catalogue figure 358). ► Inset: cutting pattern.

# DESCRIPTION



probable sole seam construction



edge binding

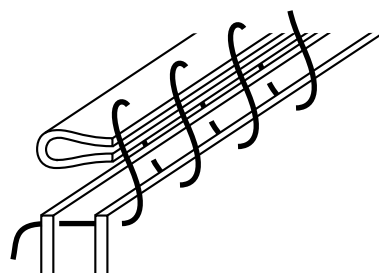


Figure 71 inset



Figure 72. Artist's impression of cam-0690/0691 (figure 71 and Shoe Catalogue figure 358). By E. Endenburg.

theless. Variant 2 shoes show a small vamp extension and a slight heightening of the heel.

The sole in cam-1325 (figures 73 and 74) consists of an insole and treadsole. The vamp, consisting of an outer thickness and lining, has an edge binding which is a lengthwise-folded strip. It reinforces the instep but also has an added decorative effect due to the small protrusion in the centre of the anterior edge of the instep. Although the edge of the entire instep is thus reinforced, only the vamp's edge has a double edge binding. It is secured with flesh/edge stitching. The backpart clearly shows a shallow 'extension,' the edge of which runs gently concave towards the attachment of the vamp. The outer thicknesses of the backpart and vamp are attached at a different point. They are secured with flesh/edge stitching(?) but without a passepoil. The entire length of the extension is about 20 mm. The exact shape of the lining of the two parts of the upper could not be established due to the completeness of the shoe. The turnshoe construction is without a rand and secured with flax thread with the upturned edge of the upper on top of the sole (figure 59, 4).

#### Type A, Variant 3

In Variant 3 shoes, the vamp's edge at the instep runs distinctly concave towards the pointed centre part. Due to the concavity, the sides of the vamp run further backwards than in the first group although the extent differs. The heel is heightened but without extension.

Cam-0385 (figure 75) shows an intact vamp with a short, pointed extension. The length of it is about 15 mm. The vamp is made of a double thickness of leather, the two layers being joined by leather thong running stitches on the edge. There is no trace of any edge binding. A comparable construction is seen in cam-0617 (figure 76) but it nevertheless differs on several points: the extension is slightly longer (about 20 mm) and the vamp's edge at the instep runs more smoothly towards the sides of the shoe proper. The vamp consists of one thickness and there was an edge binding, evidenced by the tiny stitch holes. The extension in cam-0189 (figures 77 and 78) is short too (about 15 mm), but narrower; the vamp has no edge binding and runs strongly concave towards the shoe sides. The binding consists of a single thickness.



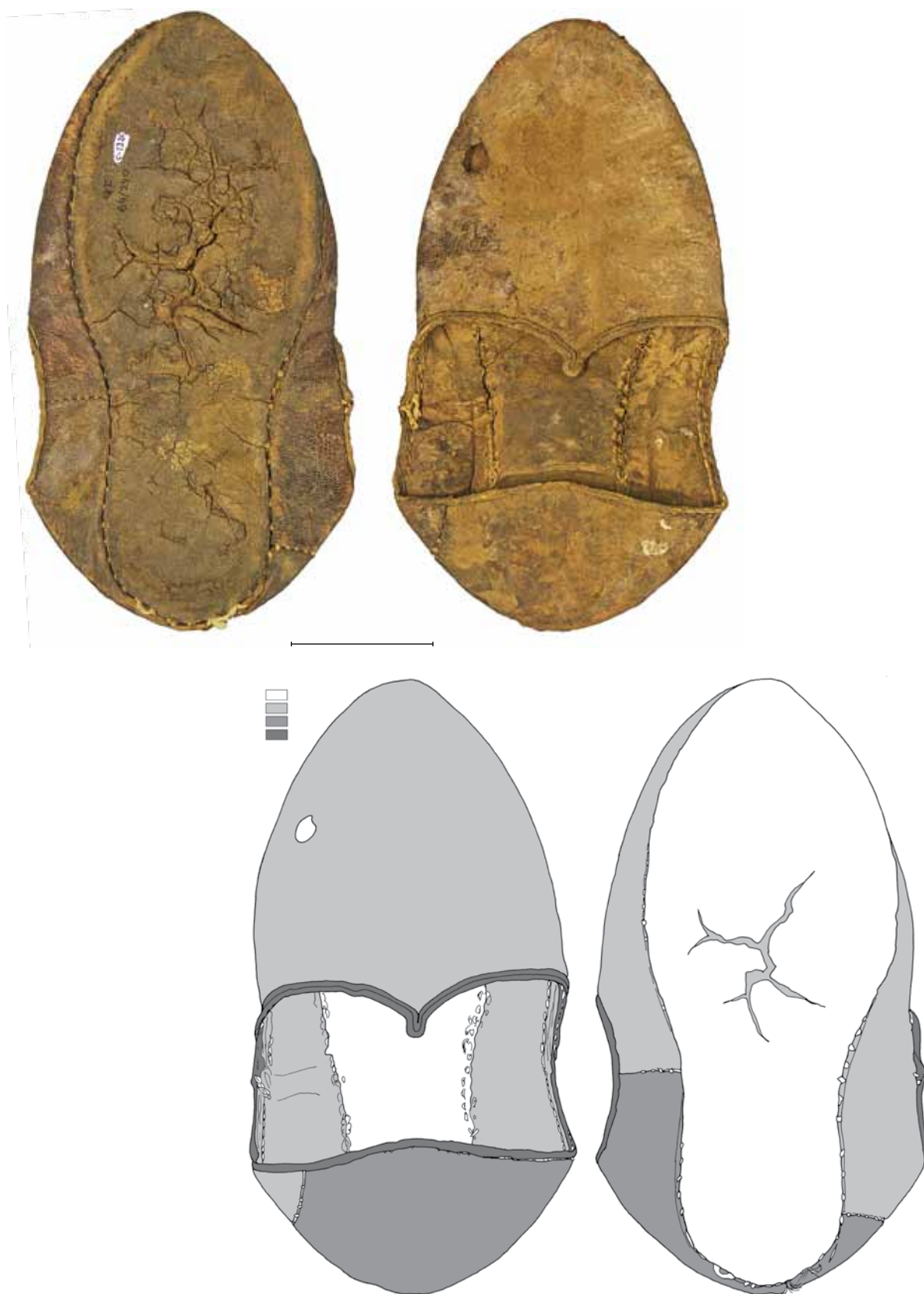


Figure 73. Cam-1325. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category XII, Type A, Variant 2. The lining obscures the sideseams. Note the asymmetrical cutting pattern. The sole seam is uncertain, but possibly E4 (figure 59). ► Inset: cutting pattern.

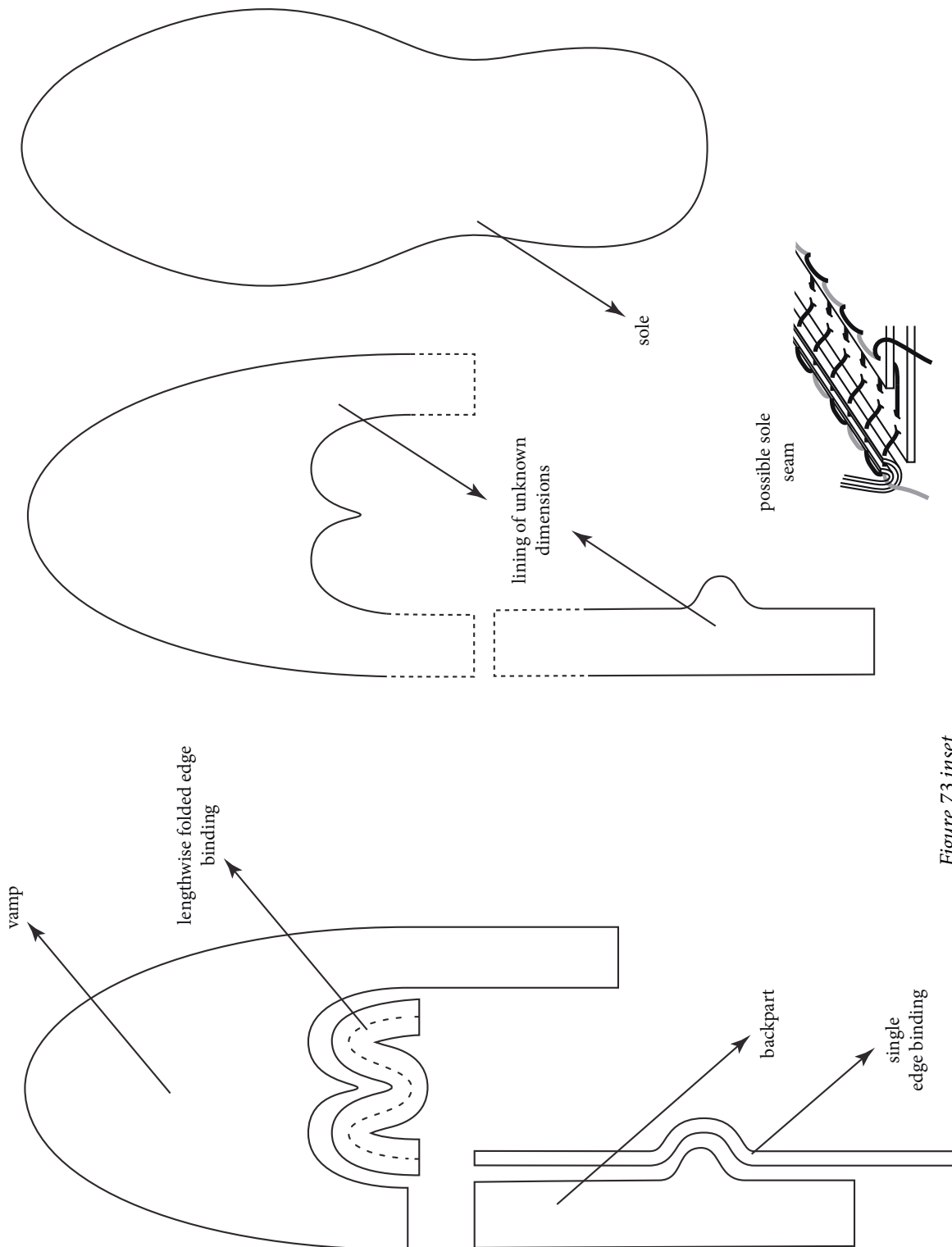


Figure 73 inset

Usually, the vamp and backpart are secured approximately halfway down the instep with a side seam on either side. These are secured with a butt seam and without a passepoil (figure 77), but in some exceptions, such as cam-0385 (figure 75), the seam does include a passepoil. There are no extensions of the sides of the backpart, although asw-

1202 (figure 79), which is tentatively classified to this Variant, does have a roundel about halfway up the height of the side.

A true backpart extension is lacking, but the heel might be slightly higher than the sides. If so, the increase is smooth and starts early on the sides. The heel in cam-0189 (figures 77 and 78) for example, is



Figure 74. Artist's impression of cam-1325 (figure 73). By E. Endenburg.

about 56 mm high and of approximately the same height as the sides. The backpart is one piece with lining patches on the inside that continue around the sides, and run over the side seam. A comparable situation is seen in cam-0617 (figure 76), but here the backpart has a complete lining, which ends in the same position as the outer thickness, and are together (*i.e.* lining and backpart) attached to the vamp. In this, it contrasts with cam-0189 in which the lining overruns the seam. The backpart in asw-1202 (figure 79) is higher than the sides. Still, however, there is no true extension. It has a lining, the edges of which are secured with whip stitches of flax. This seems to be a substitute for the lost edge binding.

The backpart does not always consist of one piece. In asw-1202 (figure 79) it has a triangular insert on the medial side (the shoe is a right one) with a distinct diagonal side seam that runs all the way to the back of the heel. Cam-0617 (figure 76) even has two inserts; one bigger, triangular one on the lateral side (the shoe is a left one) and a smaller one on the medial side, both of which are secured with diagonal seams. These seams are secured with a butt seam without a passepoil.

Two examples show different sole seams. Cam-0385 (figure 75) was most likely a typical construction, the current fastening being repair stitches. The sole in cam-0189 (figure 77) consists of an insole and a treadsole, the central area of the latter being slightly hollowed out to accommodate the insole, which is most likely incorporated in the stitches that secure the sole and the upper.

#### Type B, Variant Undetermined

The incomplete shoe cam-0056 (figure 80) has some features of Type A: the heel lacks an extension. Although shoes with roundels occur with Type B, they are rare in this group, in contrast to Type C shoes, where they are common. The corners of the front part of the sides that are secured to the vamp are broken, but seem to have had an extended attachment area for laces, a feature commonly seen in Type C. The incompleteness of the specimen, however, prevents a definitive classification because of the uncertainty of whether the vamp had an extension or not. The sole seam is a typical turnshoe-construction (figure 56, 1, 2).



Figure 75. Cam-0385. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Heavily damaged and much repaired vamp with front part of sole. Category XII, Type A, Variant 3. Note the extraordinary running stitching along the vamps edge at the instep as well as the decorative whip stitching slightly below it (i.e. towards the front).



#### Type C, Variant 1

Cam-0694 (figure 81) is a partially preserved shoe, showing the largely intact vamp, including the sole, and part of the backpart. The vamp, consisting of two thicknesses of leather, has a convex extension with an edge binding (I in figure 63). Cam-0668 (figure 82) is very comparable and might form a pair with cam-0694 despite the difference in context (both also have the opposite orientation: cam-0694 is a right shoe and cam-0668 a left one).

The sole in child's shoe (total length of 135 mm) cam-0397 (figures 83 and 84) consists of one layer. The vamp is made of one thickness too, and shows a





Figure 76. Cam-0617. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type A, Variant 3. As often seen, the inserts have a different shape. The lining of the backpart goes together with the outer layer and does not obscure the side seam.



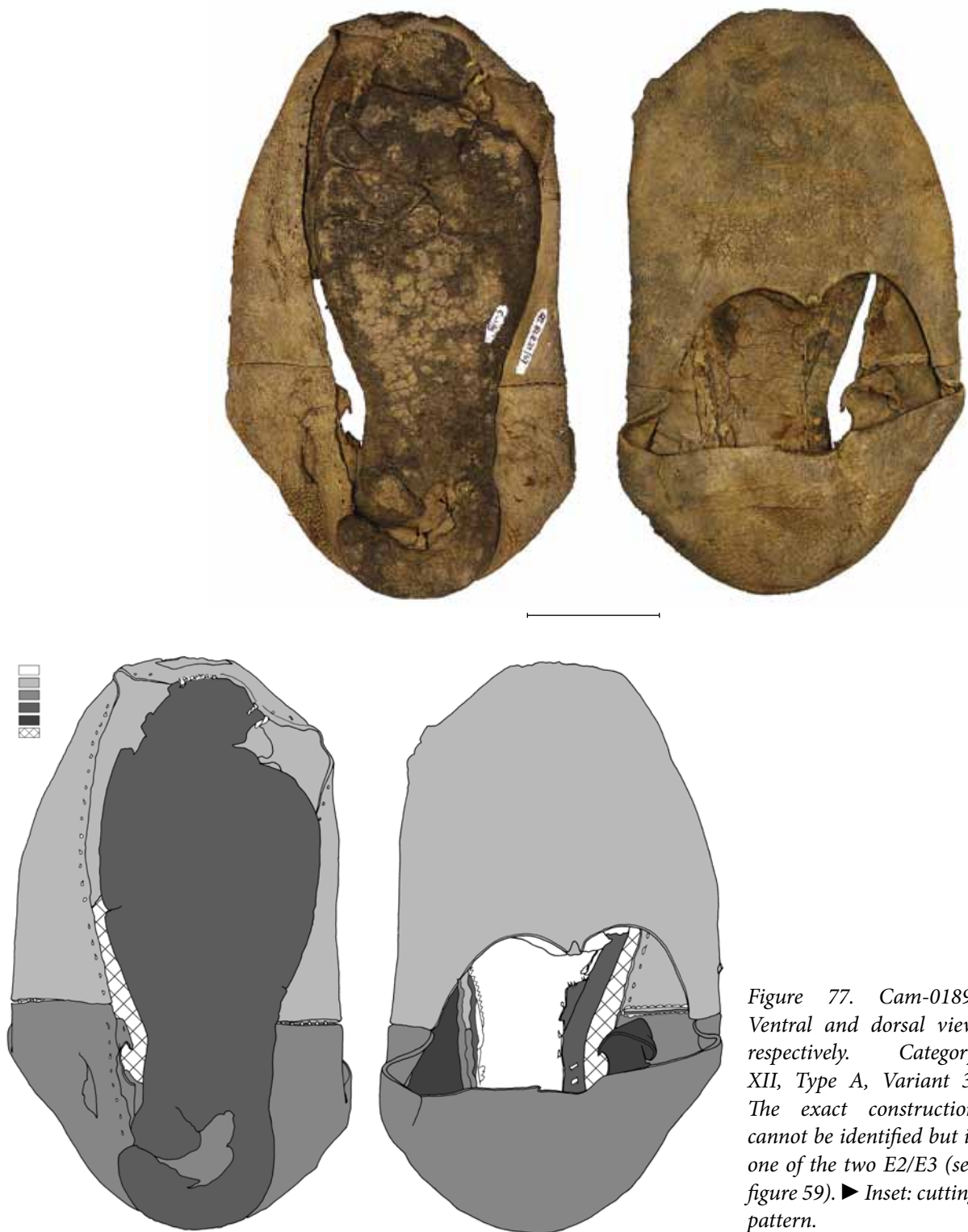


Figure 77. Cam-0189. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category XII, Type A, Variant 3. The exact construction cannot be identified but is one of the two E2/E3 (see figure 59). ► Inset: cutting pattern.

distinct extension with edge binding, which serves as a passepoil between the vamp and the backpart (figure 64). This passepoil is seen in all examples.

Cam-0671 (figures 85 and 64) has a small, short vamp extension, extending about 30 mm. The centre is rounded. The sides do not show a curvature

but run diagonally towards the top. The edge at the instep of the single thickness extension has no edge binding, but instead the edge is folded under and secured, all along the edge (L in figure 63). The vamp extension in cam-0670 (figure 86) is small in length, but larger than in cam-0671 (figure 84). It

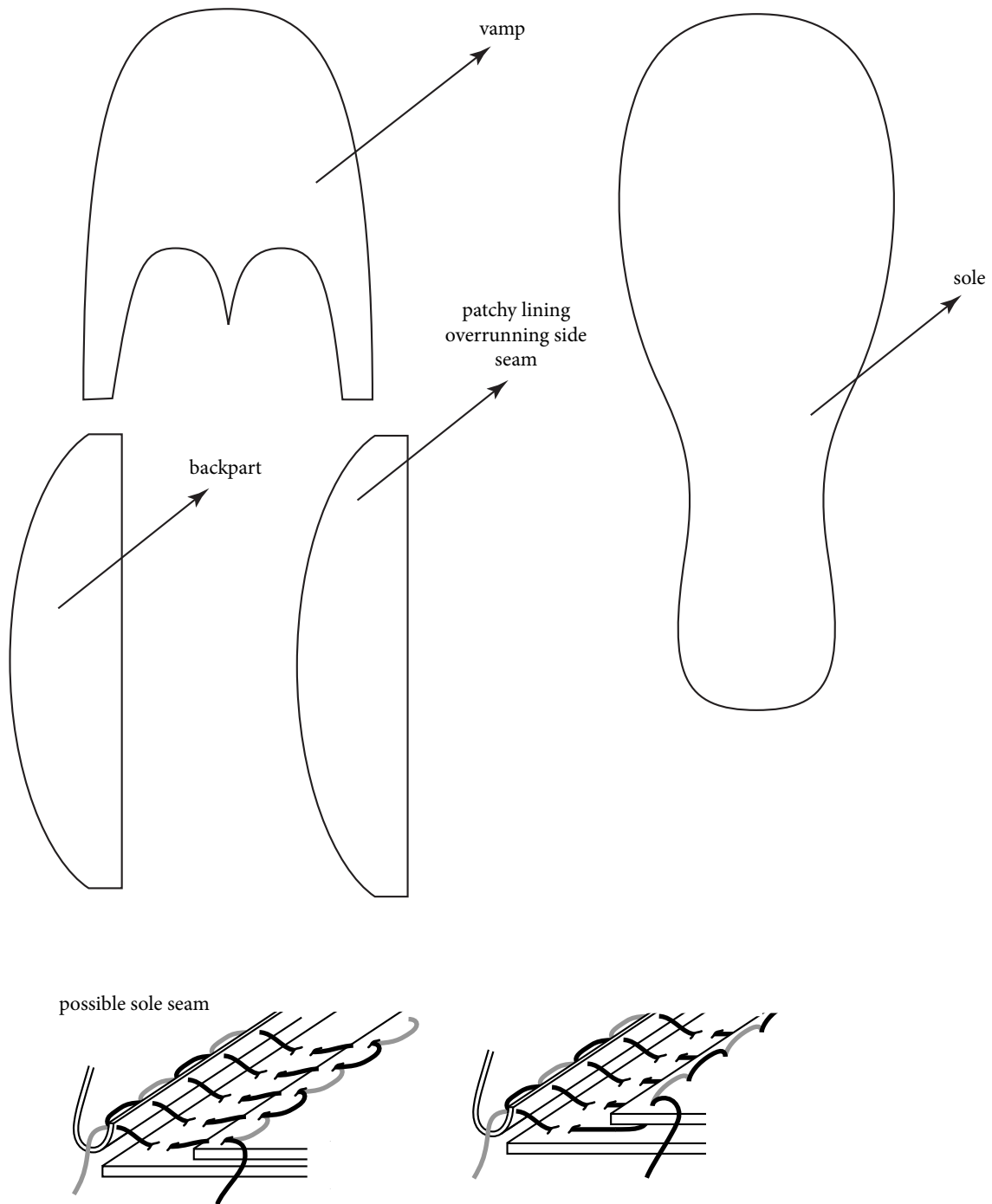


Figure 77 inset

extends about 40 mm. In contrast to cam-0671, the entire edge is convex. Moreover, the vamp is made of two thicknesses with an edge binding, which was lost in antiquity because in one corner the two layers are repaired with coarse leather thong whip stitches.

Cam-0669 (figure 87) has a short vamp extension, extending about 25 mm. The sides are straight and run diagonally towards the pointed top in a comparable way to what is seen in cam-0671 (figure 85).

The extension, however, is pointed much less than in cam-0202 (figure 88). Moreover, it differs in shape from the previous examples because these extensions are rounded. The instep has an edge binding; the vamp has no lining. The shoe in figure 89 is special in various respects. It is unusual that the centre of the shoe, including the vamp extension (which is about 30 mm in length), is a square of about 130 mm from which the instep area is cut out (figure 89 inset). The



*Figure 78. Artist's impression of cam-0189 (figure 77). By M.H. Kriek.*

vamp is cut straight across and secured to the square with tiny leather thong running stitches close to the edge and whip stitching more towards the front of the shoe. The extension has an edge binding, which is secured with leather thong whip stitches.

The single thickness vamp in cam-0202 (figure 88) has a very large extension of about 65 mm in length. The sides run more or less diagonal to the centre point. In this it compares to cam-0671 (figure 85) but it differs from it in that the end of the extension is pointed rather than rounded.

Although the vamp always has an extension, not all shoes in this variant have one on the backpart. The child's shoe cam-0397 (figure 83 and 84) is such an example. Most likely, the backpart is without lining, as is the vamp. The edge binding is secured, as with the edge binding of the vamp, with leather thong running stitches. The upper is attached to the sole without a rand. Not much can be said about the backpart in cam-0671 (figure 85) as there is not much left of it. The backpart in cam-0670 (figure 86), in contrast, shows a distinct extension. It consists of an outer layer with lining and edge binding.

Cam-0670 has an insole and a treadsole. The insert does not seem to be part of the original construction. The backpart in cam-0669 (figure 87) has a lining as well as a distinct extension. The backpart in cam-0694 (figure 81) on the other hand, has a relatively small extension.

#### Type C, Variant 2

Ample attention will be given to this most commonly occurring shoe. As with the previously discussed shoes, a general layout of the upper is difficult to offer because of their worn state – the repair and re-use of the intact parts that have been cut out of most of them prohibits often recognition of the exact layout. Moreover, there are many small differences, which might be original even though at least some are repairs. With cam-1252 (figures 90 and 91), a child's shoe and one of the best preserved shoes as an example, one can say that generally the upper consists of a vamp in one piece, and the backpart. The instep has a whip-stitched leather edge binding but a wide variation in edge binding is documented



Figure 79. Asw-1202. Ventral and dorsal view. Category XII, Type A, Variant 3. Part of the vamp leather is cut away for re-use at the front. The lining of the backpart extends the side seam with the vamp, which is the usual condition.

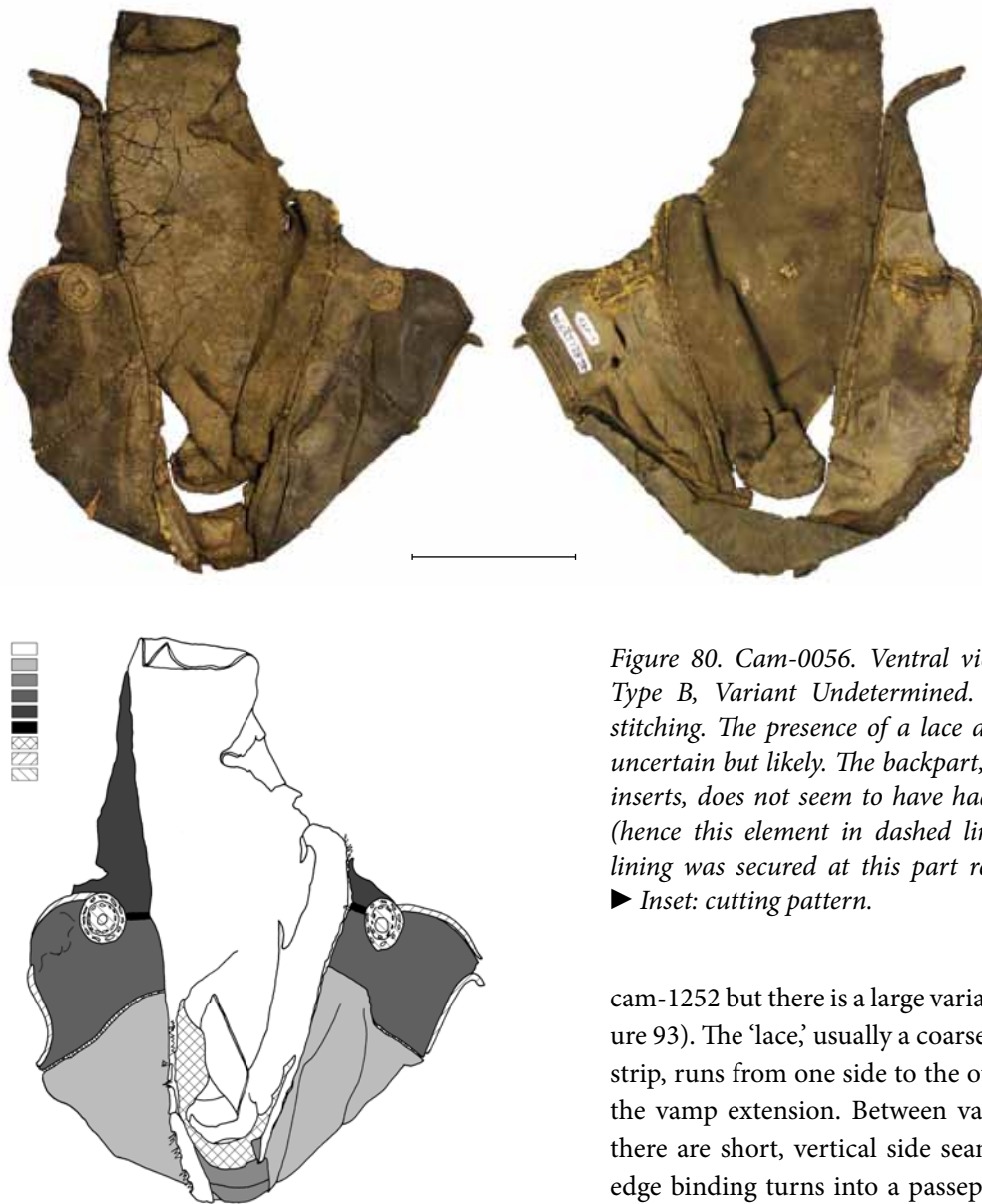


Figure 80. Cam-0056. Ventral view. Category XII, Type B, Variant Undetermined. Note the regular stitching. The presence of a lace attachment area is uncertain but likely. The backpart, as opposed to the inserts, does not seem to have had an edge binding (hence this element in dashed lines), but how the lining was secured at this part remains uncertain. ► Inset: cutting pattern.

for this variant. The vamp is characterised by an extension, which varies in size but is always convex; the sides either run more or less diagonal or convex towards the centre part. Due to the convexity, the sides of the vamp attach at the front of the instep. The extension of the vamp reaches over the instep but it is usually folded back over the vamp, lying on the vamp (see for example cam-0693, Shoe Catalogue figure 360). A second extension is situated on the other side of the instep and is an extension of the backpart. The variation in shape and size of this extension is more distinct than the variation seen in the vamp extension (figure 92). The backpart is attached to the vamp and extends into an attachment area for the laces, which is spade-shaped in

cam-1252 but there is a large variation in shape (figure 93). The 'lace,' usually a coarsely-twisted leather strip, runs from one side to the other in the fold of the vamp extension. Between vamp and backpart there are short, vertical side seams; the backpart's edge binding turns into a passepoil (cf. figure 64). Obscuring the transition of the edge binding into a passepoil (*i.e.* start of the side seam), close to the sole seam, is a roundel sewn on as reinforcement but with a decorative function as well. Cam-1252 has an insert on the medial side only, but inserts can be seen in various places in the backpart and on both sides. A good example is lbm-1330 (figure 94), which has almost equal inserts on either side of the vamp. The shape of the vamp extension, however, is clearly different. Although cam-1252 (figure 90) has an insole and a treadsole, the original sole in some examples consists of only one layer, the additional sole layers being repairs or loose inlays. The upper consists of an outer layer which often has a lining in the backpart. The vamp may have a lining too, but this is not the case in all shoes. The sole and upper



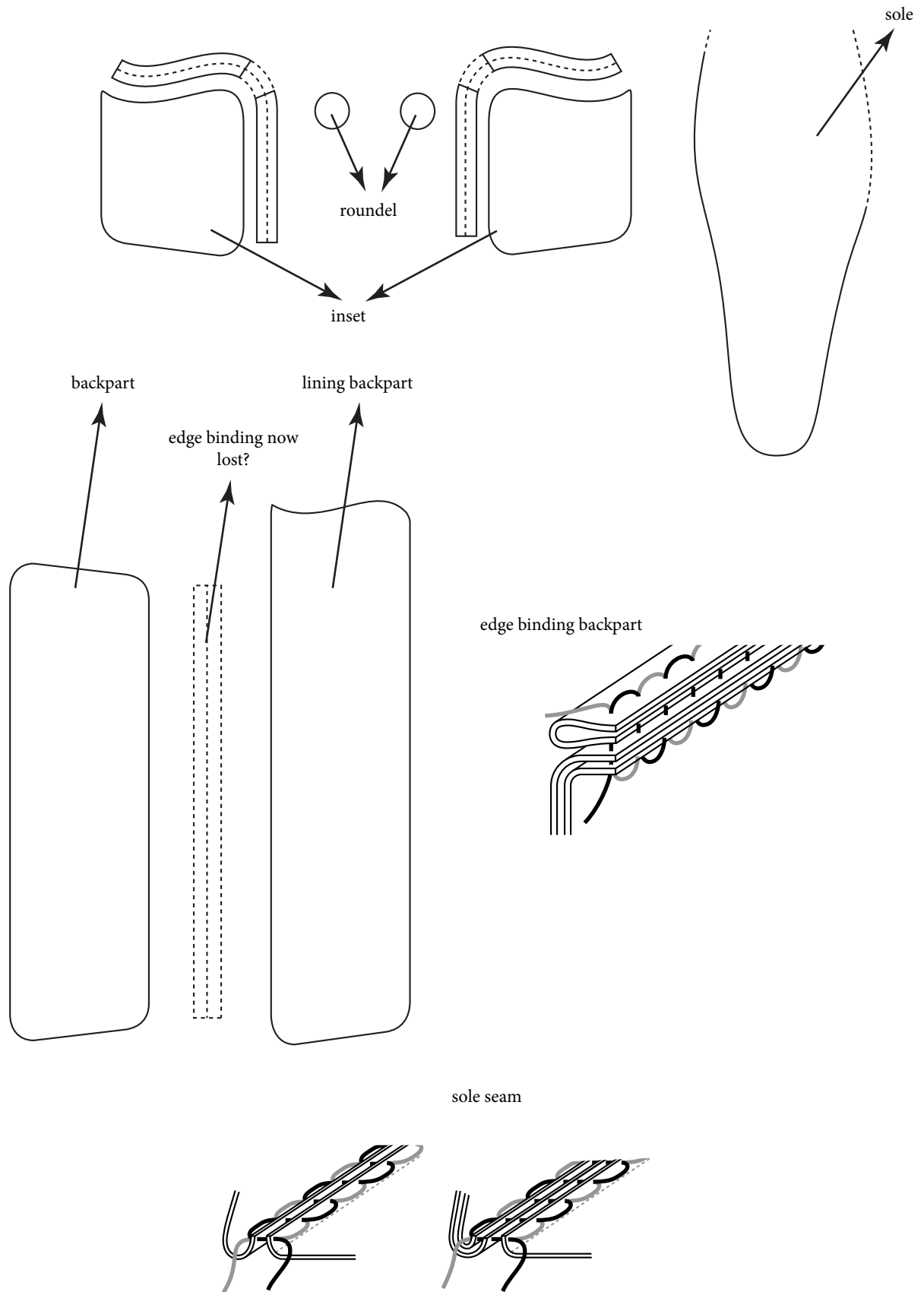


Figure 80 inset

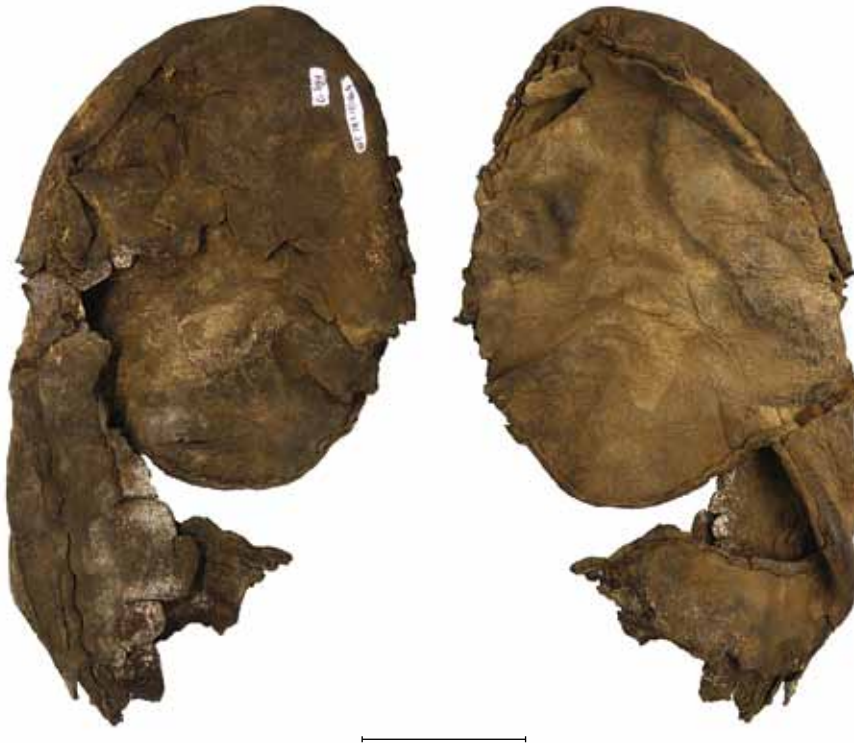


Figure 81. Cam-0694. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. One of the few examples of a Category XII, Type C, Variant 1 shoes. Might be a pair with cam-0668 (figure 82). The passepoil is an extension of the edge binding of the vamp. ► Inset: cutting pattern.



Figure 82 Cam-0668. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Might be a pair with cam-0694 (figure 81).

DESCRIPTION

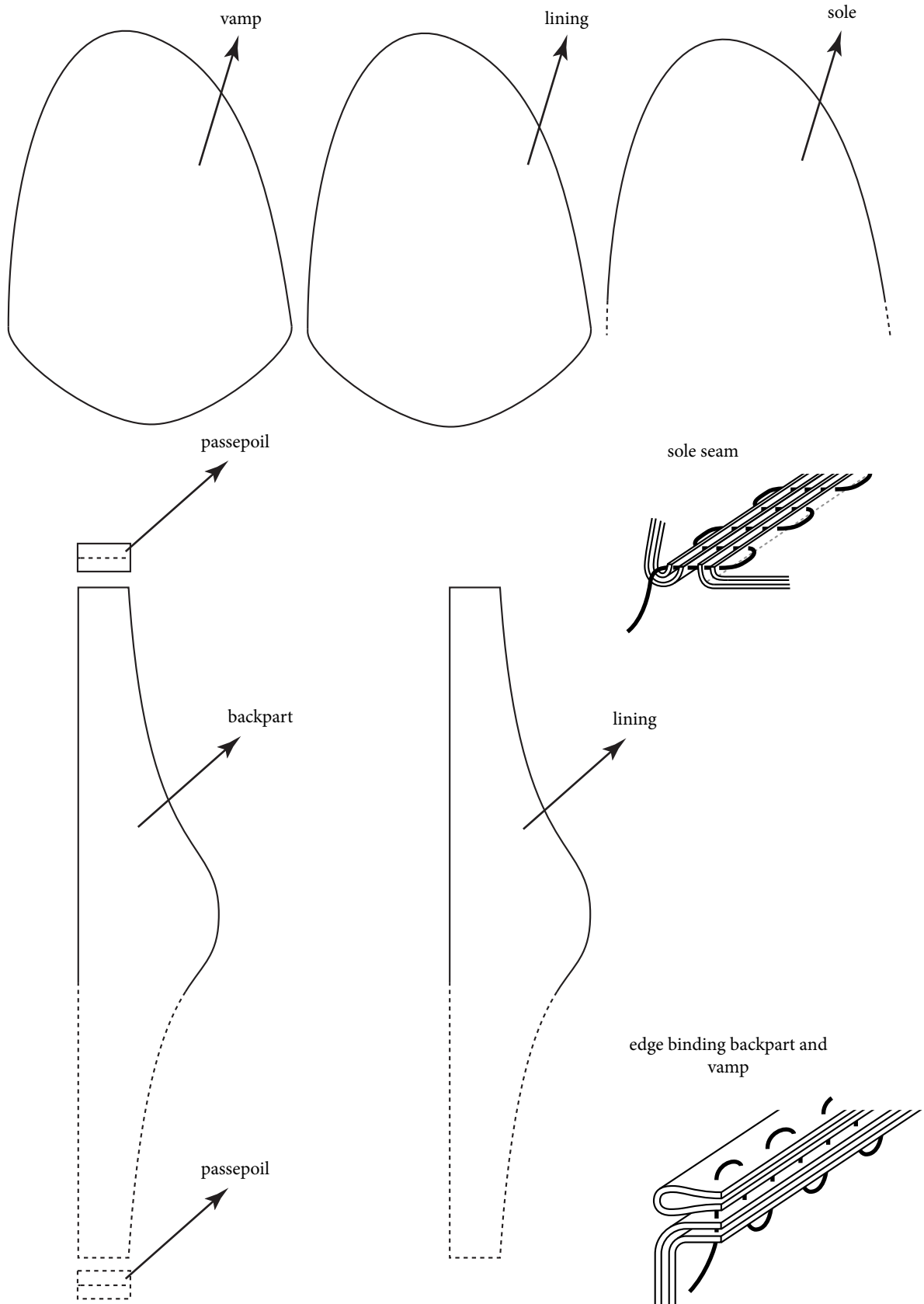


Figure 81 inset

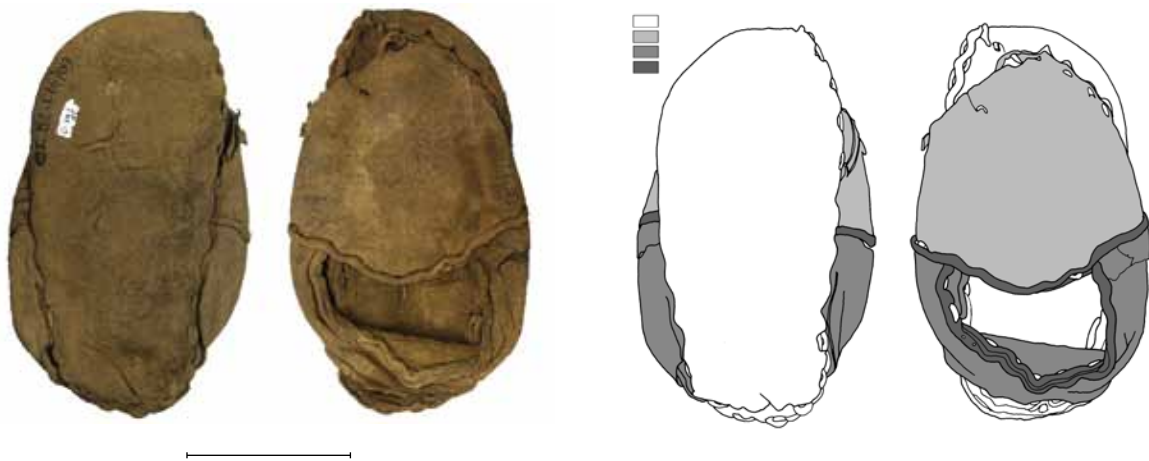


Figure 83. Cam-0397. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Most of the smallest children's shoes look very much like adult ones; it is due to their small size that the construction is adjusted. Bigger children's shoes are, generally, small versions of adult ones in all detail.



Figure 84. Artist's impression of cam-0397 (figure 83). By E. Endenburg.

are secured without a rand, but rands are registered in other examples of this variant.

The edge of the vamp extension in cam-0375 (figure 95) is entirely convex. The big extension extends about 110 mm. The vamp seems to have been made of one layer but it is possible that the front part (*i.e.* the part anterior to the extension) has a lining. The top of the vamp extension in asw-1131 (figure 96) is square (also seen in cam-0387, Shoe Catalogue figure 219). It is questionable if this was intended; the extension is rather messy and the

sides are roughly cut. Moreover, it is asymmetrical lengthwise, which is usually not the case. The extension consists of one layer, whereas the vamp itself has a lining. The backpart is characterised by an extension (figure 92) but it is impossible to group the backpart on the basis of the shape and size of it (see also figure text). This is mainly due to the fact that there is a big group of extensions of comparable shape but various sizes that almost make a continuous row in size-increasing extensions. Therefore, despite the large size difference between the small-

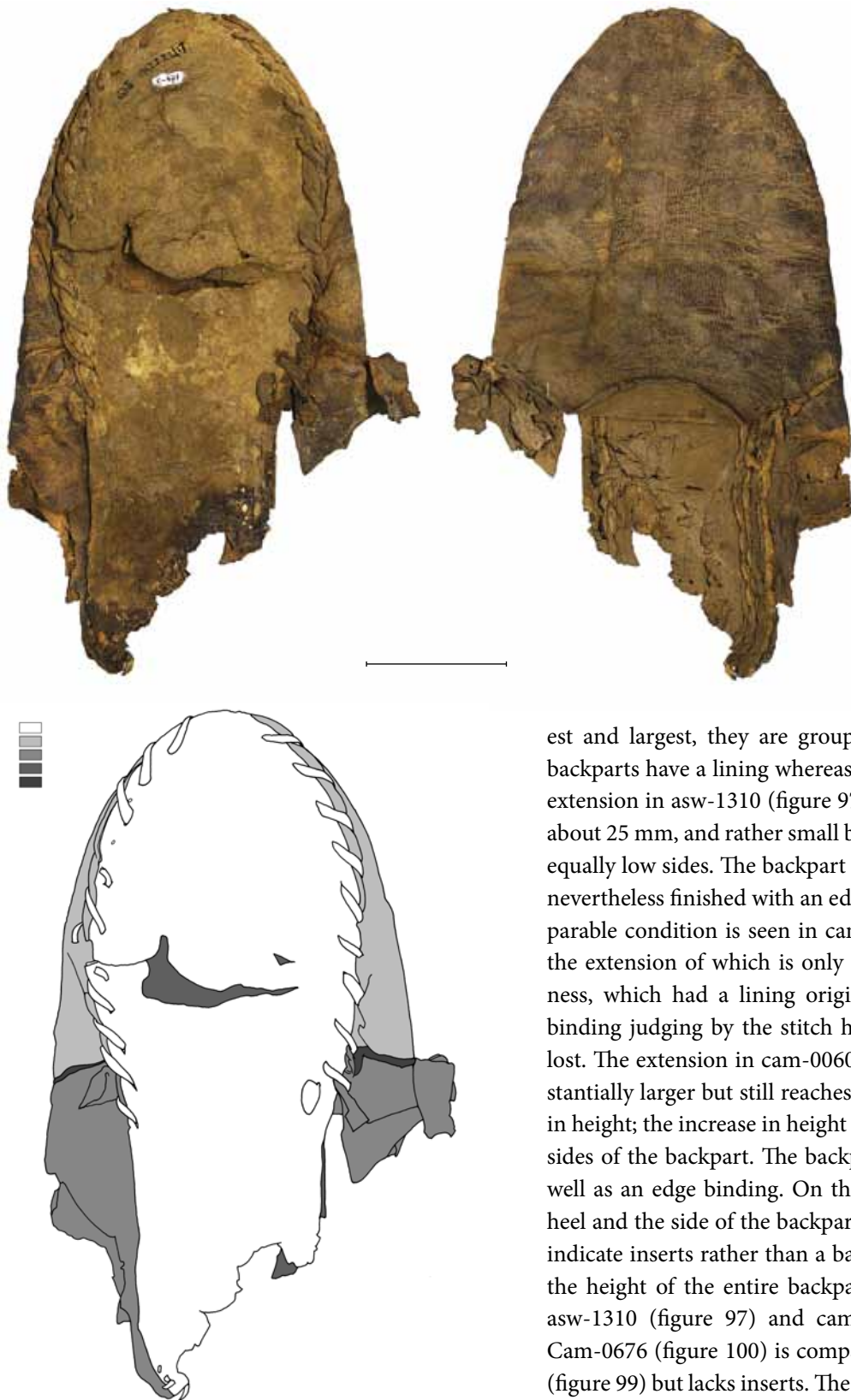


Figure 85. Cam-0671. Ventral and dorsal view. Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. The exact sole seam could not be determined. Note the coarse repair whip stitches of the sole seam with leather thong. See also figure 64.

est and largest, they are grouped together. Some backparts have a lining whereas others do not. The extension in asw-1310 (figure 97) is low, extending about 25 mm, and rather small but fits well with the equally low sides. The backpart has no lining but is nevertheless finished with an edge binding. A comparable condition is seen in cam-0426 (figure 98), the extension of which is only 30 mm. The thickness, which had a lining originally, had an edge binding judging by the stitch holes, which is now lost. The extension in cam-0060 (figure 99) is substantially larger but still reaches only about 30 mm in height; the increase in height starts earlier on the sides of the backpart. The backpart has a lining as well as an edge binding. On the left corner of the heel and the side of the backpart are seams, which indicate inserts rather than a back seam. Note that the height of the entire backpart is taller than in asw-1310 (figure 97) and cam-0426 (figure 98). Cam-0676 (figure 100) is comparable to cam-0060 (figure 99) but lacks inserts. The backpart extension in cam-0482 (figure 101) is much larger; the height of the backpart's sides already starts to increase before the corners of the heel proper. The centre of the extension reaches as high as 70 mm above the edges of the sides. The backpart is lined and has an



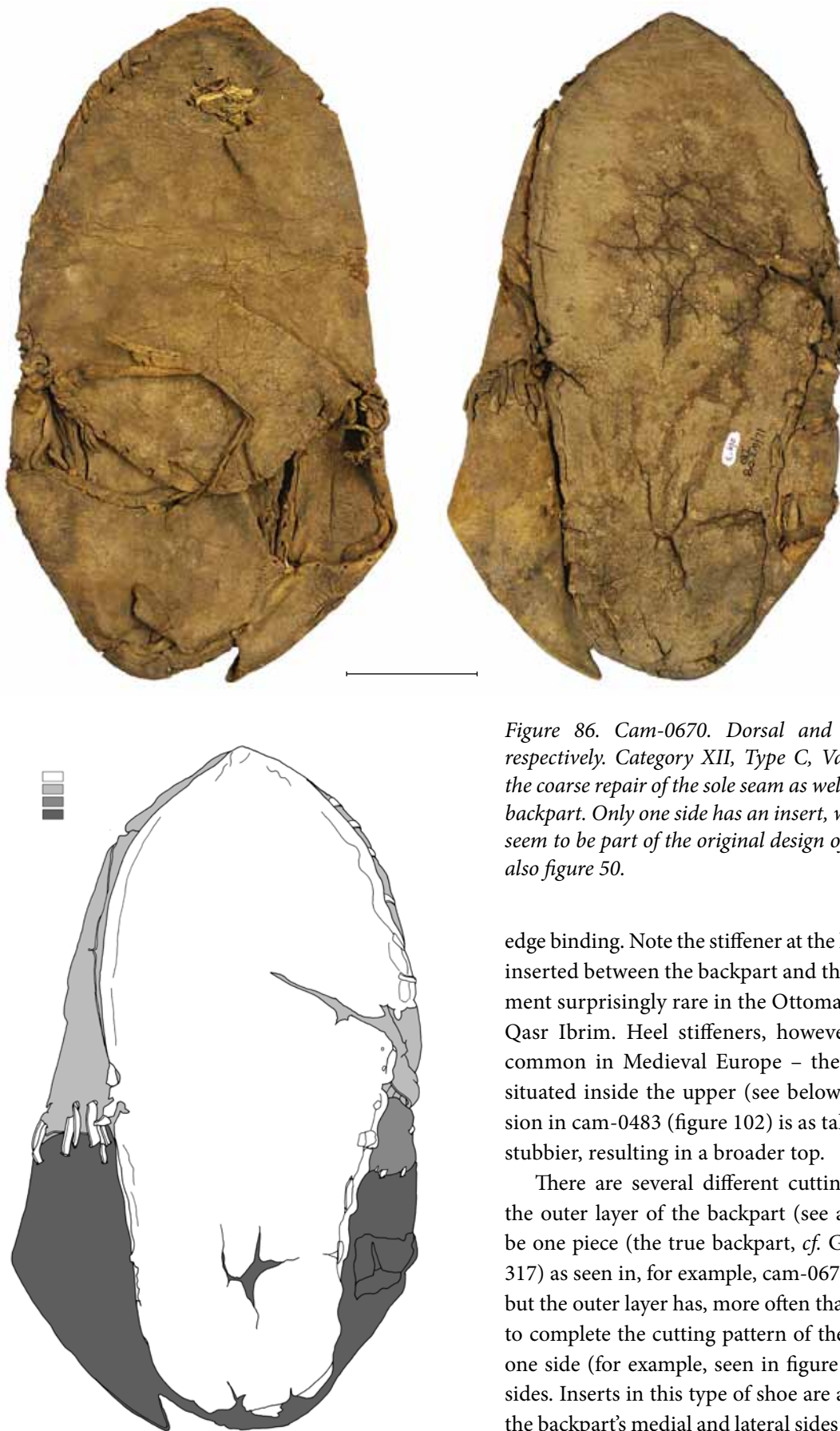


Figure 86. Cam-0670. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. Note the coarse repair of the sole seam as well as the vamp/backpart. Only one side has an insert, which does not seem to be part of the original design of the shoe. See also figure 50.

edge binding. Note the stiffener at the heel, which is inserted between the backpart and the sole, an element surprisingly rare in the Ottoman shoes from Qasr Ibrim. Heel stiffeners, however, are rather common in Medieval Europe – they are usually situated inside the upper (see below). The extension in cam-0483 (figure 102) is as tall and slightly stubbier, resulting in a broader top.

There are several different cutting patterns of the outer layer of the backpart (see above). It can be one piece (the true backpart, cf. Goubitz, 2001: 317) as seen in, for example, cam-0676 (figure 100) but the outer layer has, more often than not, inserts to complete the cutting pattern of the backpart on one side (for example, seen in figure 103) or both sides. Inserts in this type of shoe are always part of the backpart's medial and lateral sides in such a way that they connect to the vamp. These inserts can be

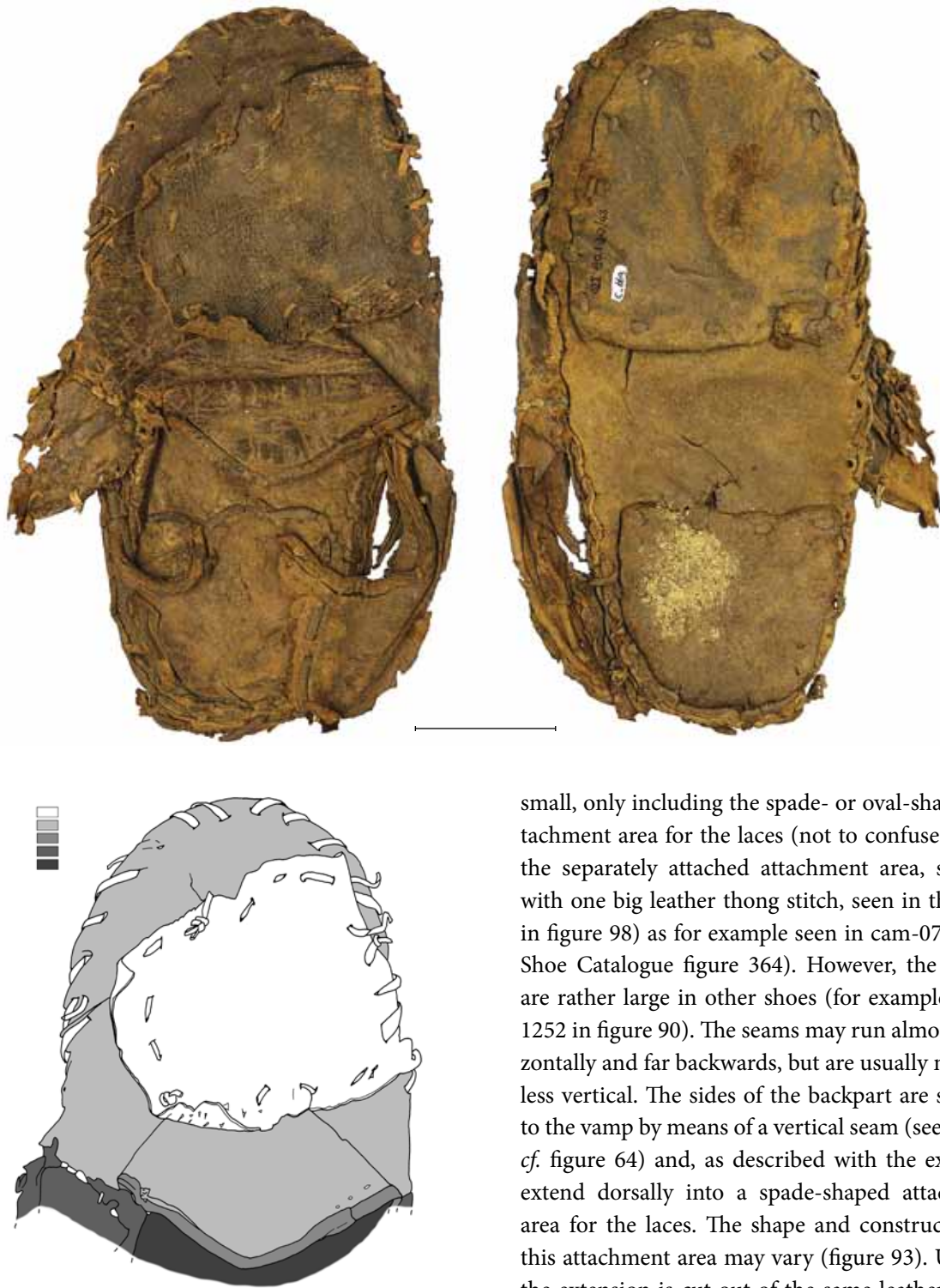


Figure 87. Cam-0669. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. Note the coarse repair with a patch that is stitched with leather thong running stitches. The sole is repaired with two large patches covering it almost entirely.

small, only including the spade- or oval-shaped attachment area for the laces (not to confuse it with the separately attached attachment area, secured with one big leather thong stitch, seen in the shoe in figure 98) as for example seen in cam-0701 (see Shoe Catalogue figure 364). However, the inserts are rather large in other shoes (for example, cam-1252 in figure 90). The seams may run almost horizontally and far backwards, but are usually more or less vertical. The sides of the backpart are secured to the vamp by means of a vertical seam (see below; cf. figure 64) and, as described with the example, extend dorsally into a spade-shaped attachment area for the laces. The shape and construction of this attachment area may vary (figure 93). Usually, the extension is cut out of the same leather as the outer layers of the sides of the backpart or inserts, and included in the edge binding (as in asw-1190 in figure 104). However, the attachment area for the laces is separate and secured with one stitch in several examples (such as cam-0689 in figure 105), and usually on the inner side covered with the lining of the backpart. Cam-0426 (figure 98) has inserted top parts too. The lining of one side, however, is lost,

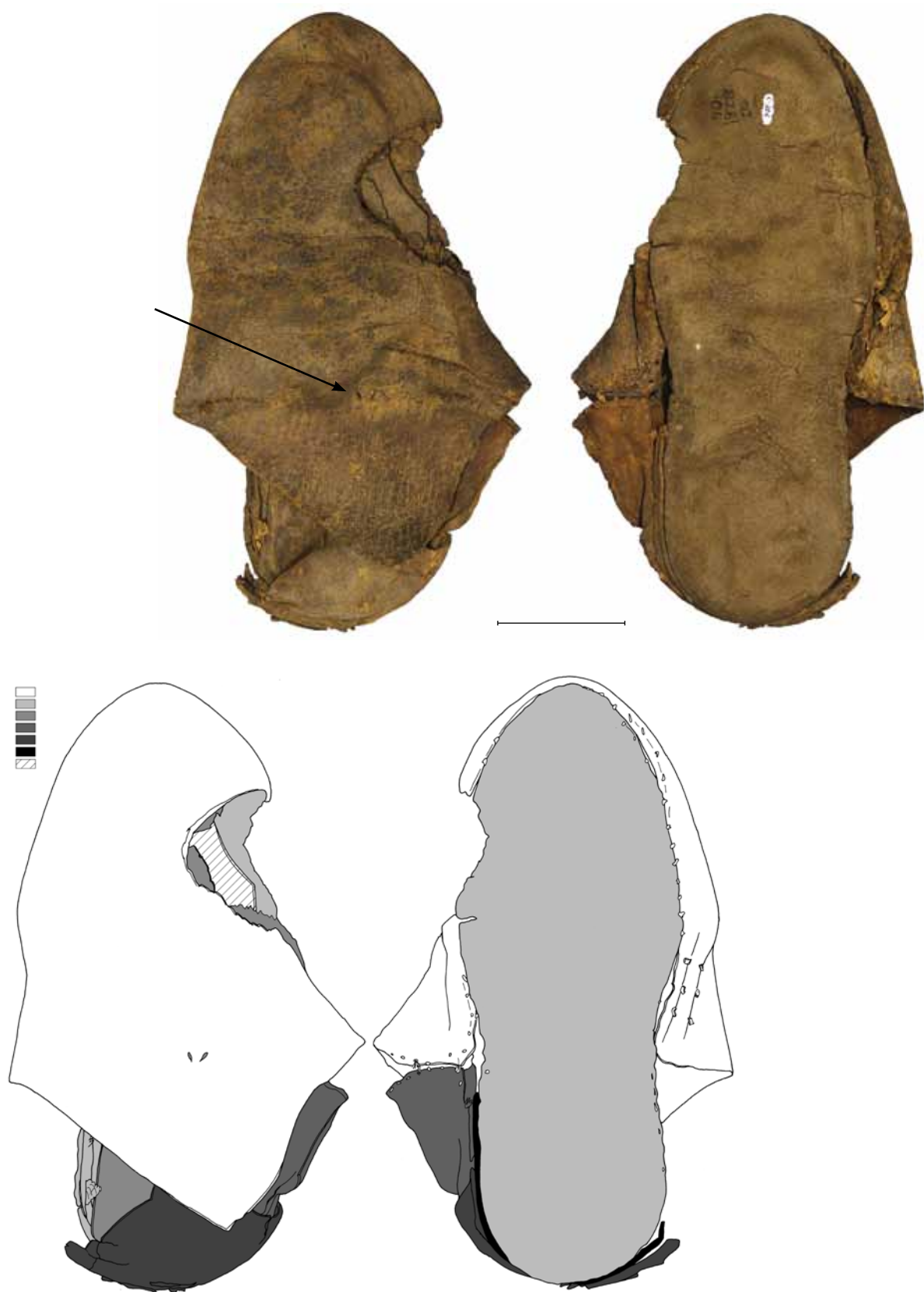


Figure 88. Cam-0202. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. Note the remarkable shape of the extensions and the pair of small holes (for the reception of [decorative?] laces?; arrow) in the vamp extension.



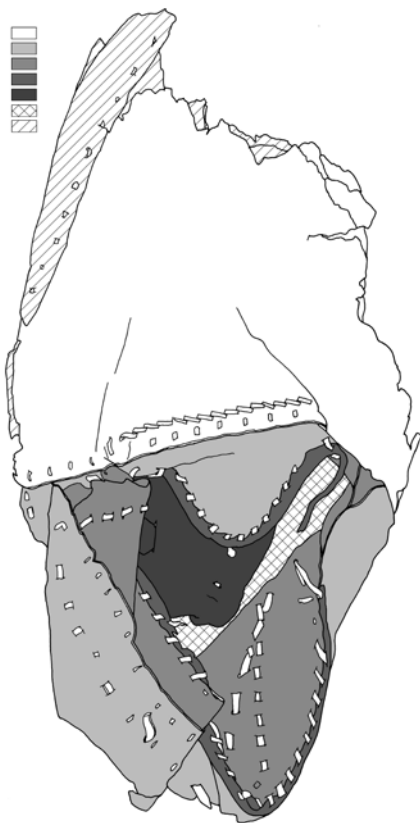


Figure 89. Cam-0138. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. Note the deviant cutting pattern of the backpart; a second element with extension is attached to the inner side of the square-cut part. The exact size/shape of the extension, however, could not be determined, hence the dashed line. The vamp extension is part of the square rather than separately attached. The shape of the part of the square that attaches to the sole could not be determined either (dashed line) ► Inset: cutting pattern.

exposing the inner surface of the outer thickness of the backpart. It shows that the attachment area is reinforced with a rectangular piece of leather. Another way of reinforcing the top of the area is seen in cam-0090 (figure 106). Here, only the top and a small area along one edge of the lace attachment insert are reinforced (arrow). The stitch that secures the attachment area is sandwiched between the outer layer and the reinforcement patch. Although this is not seen in all examples of composite attachment areas, several have intact lining that prevents a clear view of the construction. Two slits are situated vertically below each other and the lace is pulled

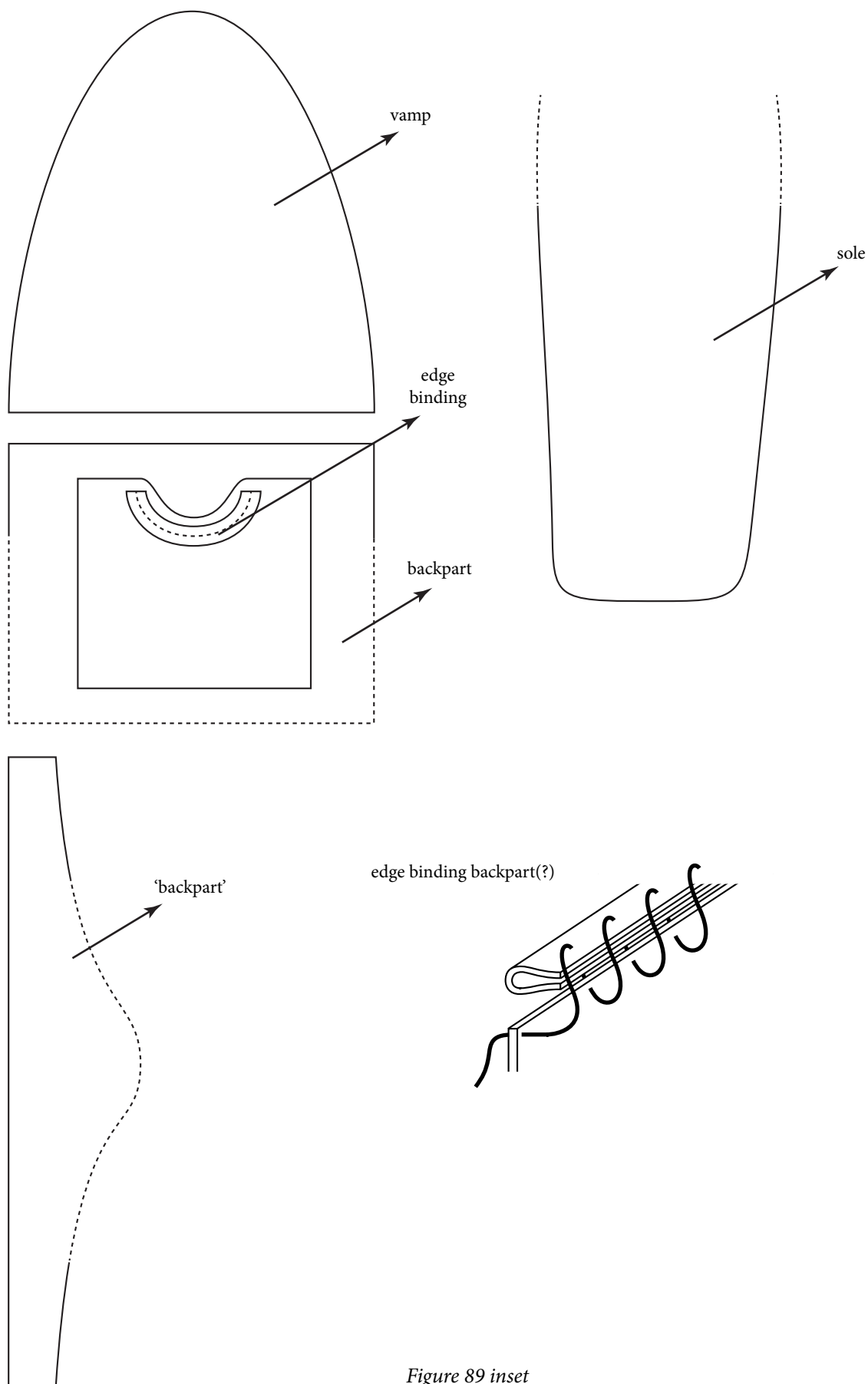


Figure 89 inset





Figure 90. Cam-1252. Ventral, dorsal, lateral and medial views respectively. Complete and good preserved child's shoe. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Inset ►: cutting pattern. Since cam-1252 is the example representative of the group as a whole, no inserts are drawn as the presence/absence and shape of inserts might differ. However, in most cases, the lace attachment area is an insert, as visible in the photograph. Note that a lining is not always present. Moreover, in some shoes the vamp lining extend until the start of the vamp extension, in others the entire vamp is lined. Lining of the backpart is not included always either; if it is present, it lines the entire vamp, but might consist of various parts. In cam-1252 the shape/parts of the lining could not be determined, hence the dashed line.

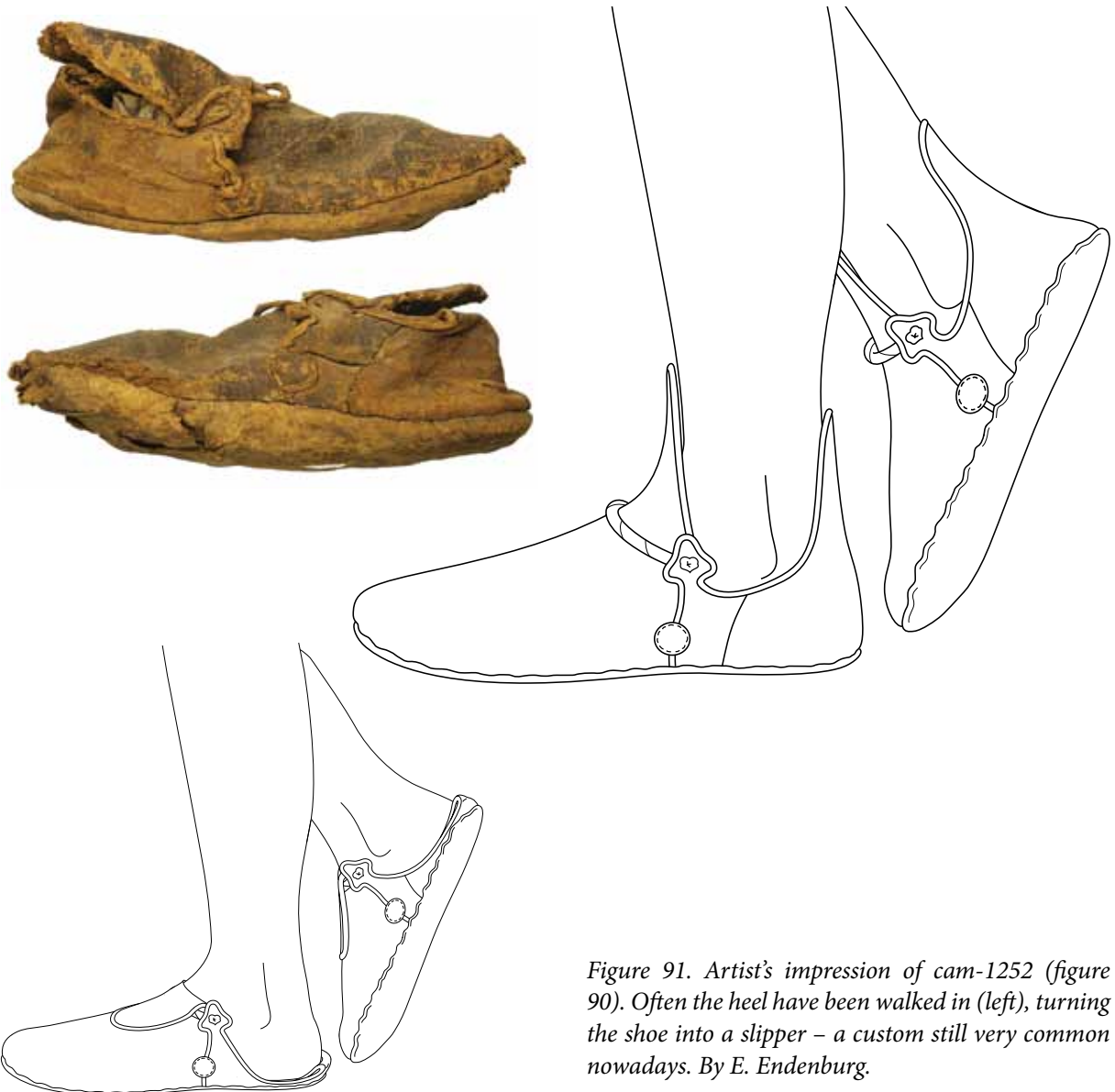


Figure 91. Artist's impression of cam-1252 (figure 90). Often the heel have been walked in (left), turning the shoe into a slipper – a custom still very common nowadays. By E. Endenburg.

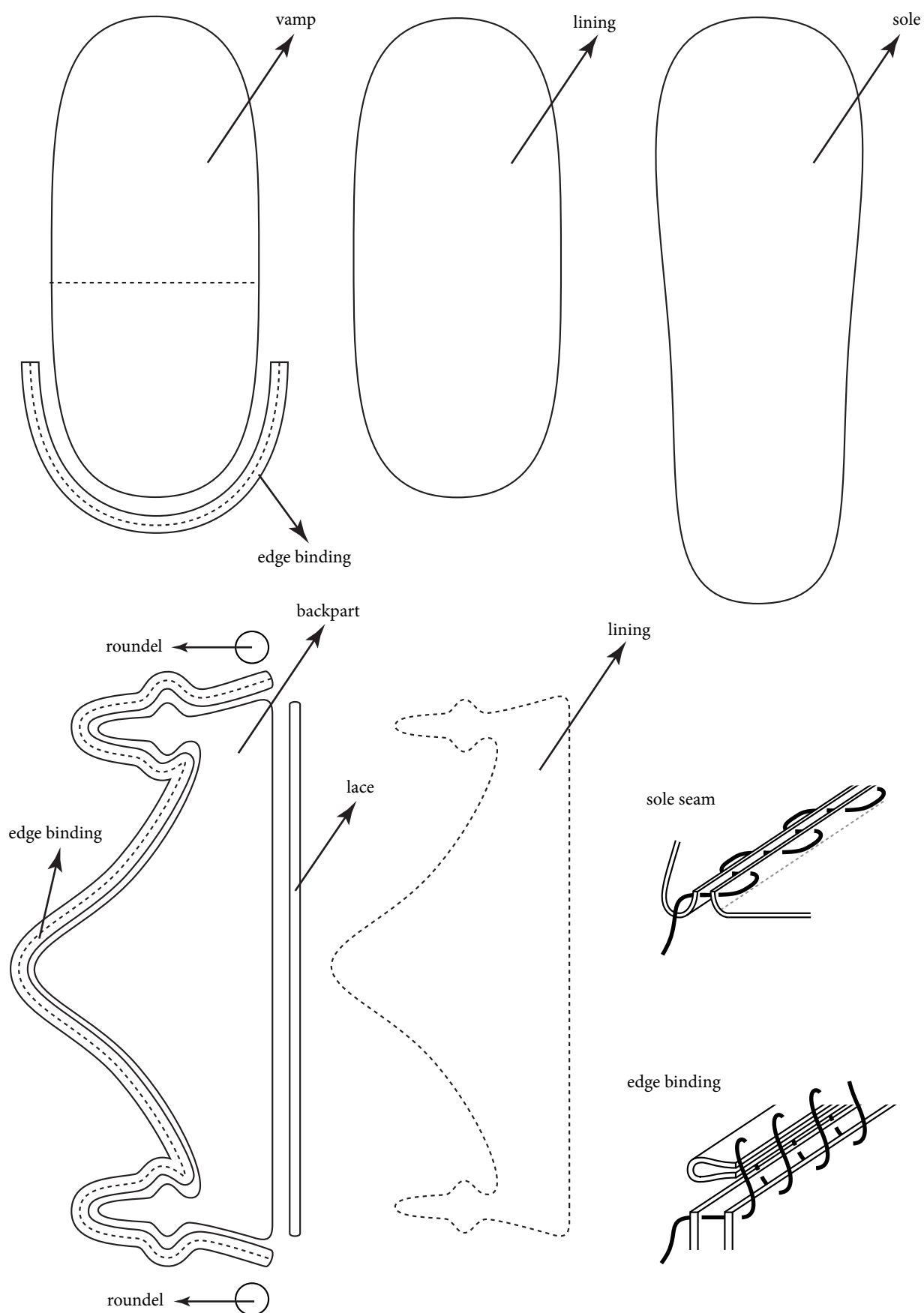
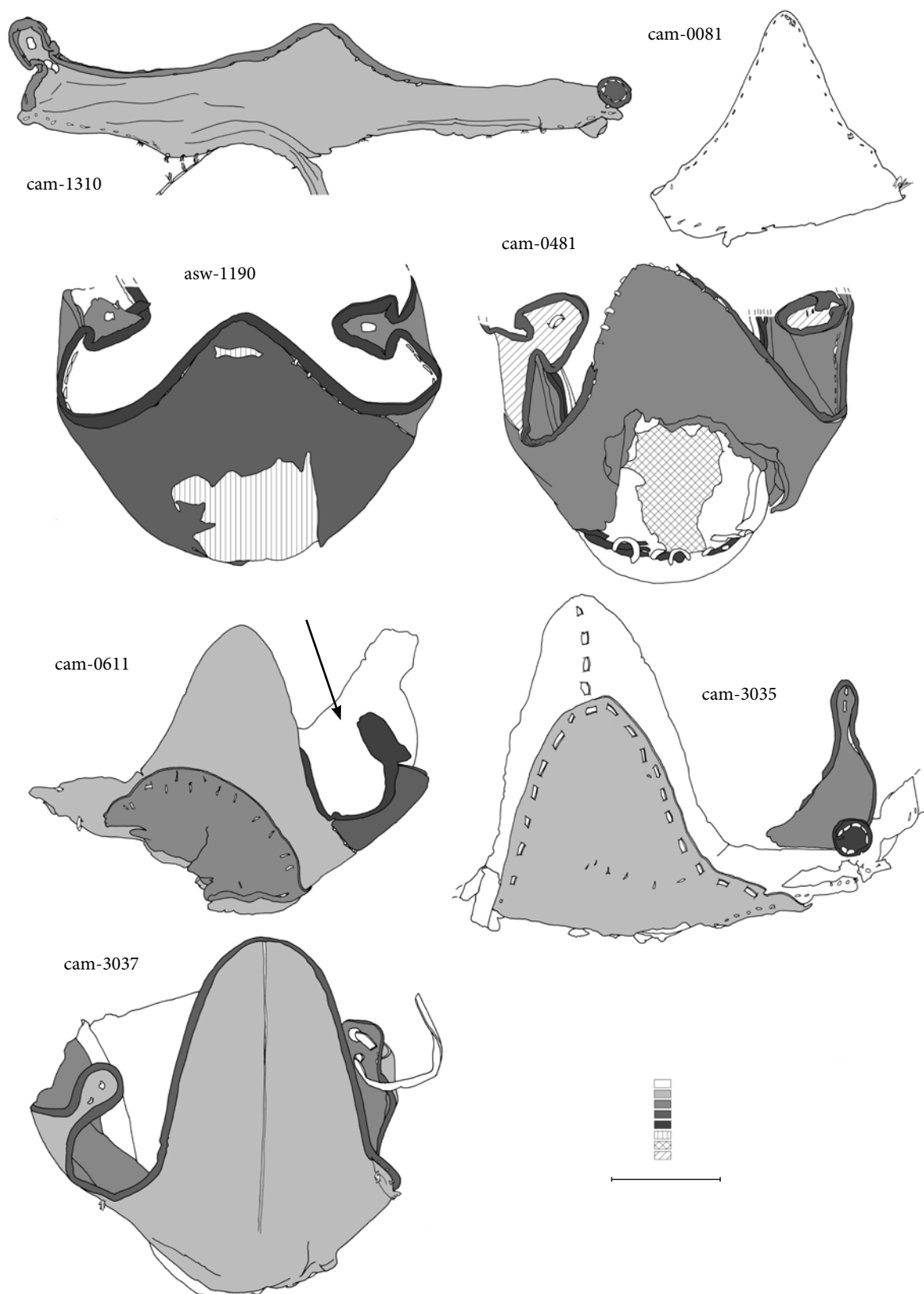


Figure 90 inset



*Figure 92. Overview of shape and size of the backpart extensions in Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoes. Often, the bigger extensions are folded inwards and so functioned as extra thickness for the heel. In many cases, such as asw-1190 and cam-0481, this is worn through entirely too. Asw-1310, asw-1190 and cam-0481 are discussed in the text. Cam-0081, exterior. Single thickness of soft reddish leather, roughly triangular with concave sides. The extension is rather narrow and high. Stitch holes along the edge is the only evidence that remains of the edge binding; Cam-0611, exterior. The sides of the backpart and the piece of sole (arrow) are drawn without detail. The extension is narrow and high, contrasting the wide and lower extensions in asw-1190 and cam-0481. The semi-circular patch is inserted in the sole seam and at the edge secured with running stitches of leather thong. The right side seam is situated far back at the heel; Cam-3035, exterior. The extension is even longer than in cam-0611, but as narrow. The right insert with oval lace attachment area has an edge binding; it is not sure whether this extended along the backpart extension. The large extension-shaped patch is a repair of the worn heel and attached with leather thong stitches (in contrast to the rest of the construction which is secured with flax thread); Cam-3037, exterior. The extension is narrow but tapers far less distinctly than cam-0611 and cam-3035.*

through. In cam-0674 (figures 53 and 93), the attachment area is oval. The semi-circular reinforcement (hatched in figure 53) is a repair of the lace attachment area and is tucked into the sole seam.

There are various types of laces, but none of them really functioned to close the shoe, as the shoes are slip-on shoes. The laces are often knotted to the extensions on the sides, to keep the extensions more or less in place. Moreover, the heels are (in a later phase of the shoe's use?) folded down flat, thus forming a second layer of the heel, effectively turning the slip-on shoe into a slipper. In some examples, the lace is a narrow strip of leather (for example cam-0511, see Shoe Catalogue figure 269), in other specimens this strip is twisted (among which cam-0676, figure 100). Examples in which the strip consists of plied string are rare; the laces are plied after being pulled through the slits in cam-0689 (figure 105).

The side seam is vertical in all specimens, but not always straight down as seen in cam-0426 (figure 98), where the extended attachment area is situated on the corner of the backpart's side. In cam-0041 (figure 107) for example, the spade-shaped attachment area is situated slightly more towards the heel rather than at the corner, and in cam-0701 (see Shoe Catalogue figure 364) it is situated even further backwards. Moreover, the vertical edge is convex, rather than straight. In cam-0674 (figure 53) the side seam runs slightly diagonal towards the heel. These shoes lack the roundels as well. Usually, roundels are situated at the lower end of the seam – but in some, such as cam-0059 (figure 108) against the sole seam – and are secured with flax thread (running stitch) along the edge. Sometimes, a sec-

ond row of stitches is placed inside of it, which secures a second, smaller roundel (for example cam-0481 in figure 109), or not (such as in cam-0041, figure 107). Whenever the backpart has a lining, the stitching of the roundels never seems to have been sandwiched between the lining and the outer layer but rather sewn through both layers, which suggests that they have been attached last and clearly reinforces the construction. The side seam usually has a passepoil if it runs convex towards the sole, which is an extension of the edge binding of the backpart. The examples without a passepoil between vamp and backpart are scarce. The specimens with a double passepoil are scarce too – cam-0058 (figure 110) is an example.

### *Category XIII*

Cam-0048 (figure 111) cannot be classified in Montebault's typology; therefore, a new Category is established. As cam-0048 is a low slip-on shoe, it should be inserted immediately after Category IV, but due to the uninterrupted numbering, it is necessary to add it, as was done with Category XII. This category is represented by one example only, and therefore no type or variant is assigned.

The sole of cam-0048 consists of an insole and a treadsole, the latter being made of a separate heel and front part. This is unique. According to Goubitz (2001: 76), there are two explanations possible. One is that it is due to thrift. The other explanation is that it is a repair of holes. The shoe is a well made one, with much material being used (see below). Saving money on the treadsole seems unlikely for such a shoe. On the other hand, if only the heel is

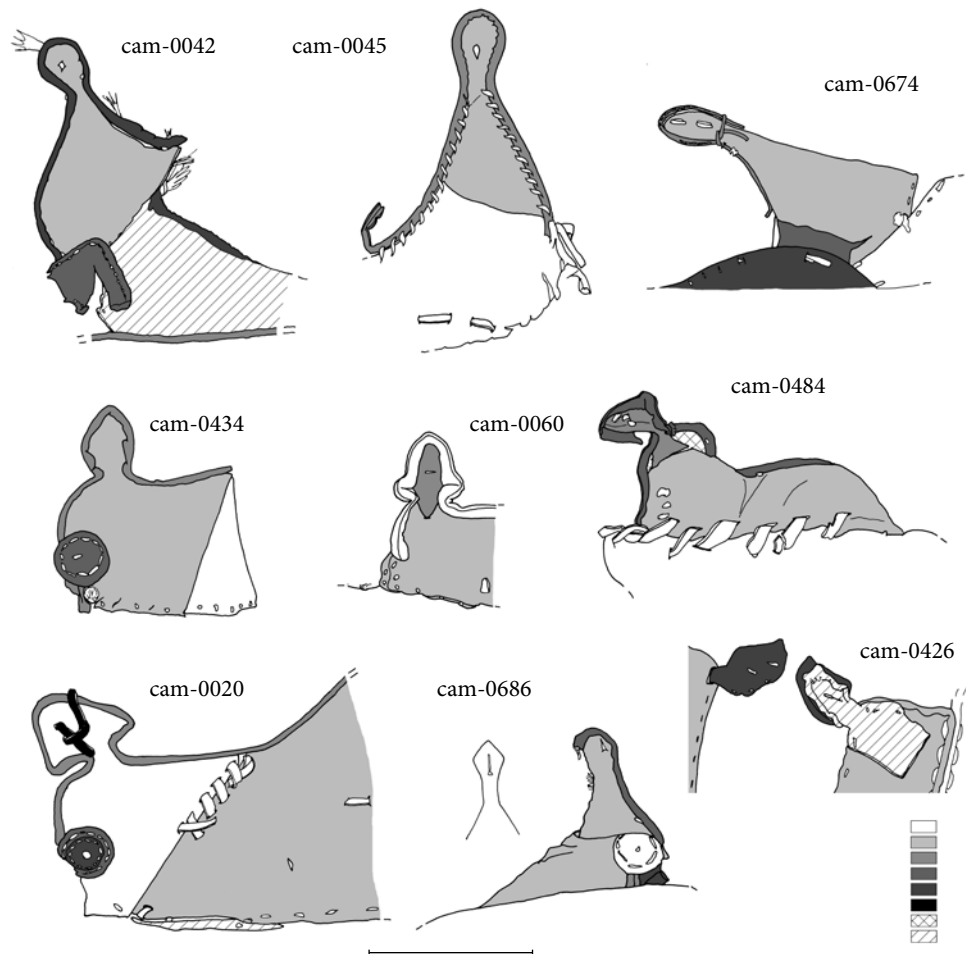
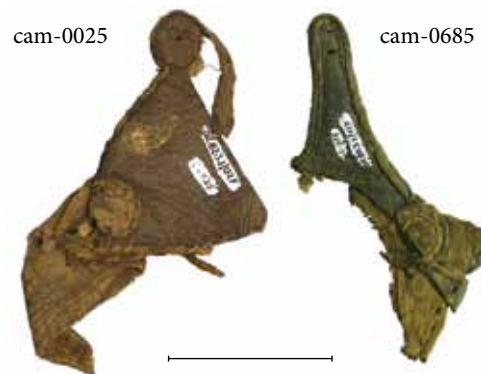


Figure 93. Various examples of attachment areas for the laces, showing the different shape and construction. Note also the difference in position of the element and the differences in the anterior edge (for example straight in cam-0484 but slightly to distinctly convex in cam-0045 and cam-0042 respectively). Attachment areas are, in most cases, part of inserts: cam-0686 is an exception. The edge binding is secured in different ways: with whip stitching as seen in cam-0045 or, and this is the most common way, by means of flesh/edge stitching as seen in for example cam-0434; Cam-0025, exterior. The top is almost circular rather than oval, which is exceptional. The anterior edge is straight, running diagonally towards the front and seam; Cam-0685, exterior. The top of the attachment area tapers towards a rounded end, which has two slits. The double edge binding is unique; Cam-0042, exterior. The insert with the attachment area shows a lining, but it is not certain whether the vamp and backpart had a lining too. The anterior edge is distinctly convex. Note the exceptional shape of the roundel (cf. figure 125); Cam-0045, interior. The top of the attachment area is an insert, the seam of which is covered with the lining of the backpart (white in the drawing). The anterior edge is slightly convex.



Note that there is only one slit for the reception of the lace; Cam-0674, exterior. This attachment area has a narrow edge binding. The anterior edge is slightly concave. There is no sign of a roundel or a passepoil, which might be due to wear (note the big semi-circular patch at the bottom tucked in with the sole seam); Cam-0434, exterior. An isolated part of the upper, which shows the lace attachment area as part of an insert too. It is oval in shape but with a slightly tapering top part. The anterior edge of the insert is distinctly convex. The lining covers the seam, but not the entire insert; Cam-0060, exterior. The lined insert



*is large, roughly rectangular in shape, with an anterior edge that is almost straight vertically. The attachment area is secured by means of one big leather stitch, a way of securing seen more often (see also cam-0484 and 0426 below). Note the absence of a passepoil: the edge binding extends not beyond the, now lost, roundel; Cam-0484, exterior. The shoe is much worn and damaged. The spades-shaped attachment area is an insert itself; note the two slits for the reception of the laces. The roundel is lost, but the stitch holes prove its former existence. The backpart is attached directly to the sole with large whip stitches of leather thong, which clearly is a repair; Cam-0020, exterior. This extension is an integral part of the insert; the other one, however, has an attachment area that is secured with a single leather thong stitch, comparable to cam-0060. The seam between the illustrated insert and the backpart is repaired with large leather thong whip stitches (only through the outer layer). The lining is folded, so there is no separate inner thickness, in between which is a sandwiched layer of cloth; Cam-0686, exterior. A roughly diamond-shaped top of the attachment area has one large vertical slit. It is not clear how the edge binding is secured. The preserved area is clearly part of the backpart, rather than of an insert. The other side, however, although lost, was not part of the backpart but either of an insert or, more exceptional, the vamp. The attachment area in cam-0426 (exterior and interior view respectively) is inserted in a slit in the side; the top part forms the entire attachment area. At the interior it is reinforced with a piece of leather.*

worn, there is no reason to replace the entire tread-sole and the worn part would have been cut off and replaced by a new layer. This is often seen in footwear (Goubitz, 2001: 85). Note that, if this is the reason of the composite sole, the heel was cut off diagonally from one side to the other, matching up with the side seams between the backpart and the, now lost, vamp. The extra seam will not be felt as the insole is still intact but the stitches are visible on the dorsal surface of the insole. Usually holes were repaired by sewing patches over them, by stitching the sides of a hole together or, in rare examples, by adding another complete sole layer (this, however, seems to have been limited to soles in which the front part is also worn). The insole does not show signs of extreme wear; there are no holes, even though the heel does show an indentation, which is the result of the weight of the owner.

The backpart consists of three layers, resulting in a rather hard and inflexible backpart. The heel ends in a small extension, the uppermost part of which is secured to the lower part with two stitches. The layers are secured just below the edge. A second row of stitches are situated slightly below it, but this row does not extend over the entire backpart, as it stops short well before reaching the side seam. This second row secures the middle layer on its edge. The backpart is secured to the vamp by means of a single passepoil, the latter being the only remnant beyond the backpart.

#### Undetermined

There are numerous fragments of uppers and soles which cannot be classified due to their incompleteness. Despite this, some are worthwhile to discuss. Cam-0199 (figure 112) is such an example. The straight sole with rounded heel, no distinct waist, widening at the front and terminating in a pointed toe, consists of a thick treadsole and a thin insole. But there are at least two more layers visible, bringing the total sole layers to at least four. The backpart is complete but damaged and consists of two, but possibly three layers. The heel has an edge binding. The height is original and without extension. Note that the backpart is very small and runs to about one fifth of the length of the shoe. This suggests a shape of vamp that has not been previously encountered.

A possibly comparable shoe is cam-1225 (figure 113). The sole has a rounded heel, no distinct waist, widens towards the front, and consists of a thin insole and stout treadsole. At the heel, over the insole, two reinforcement(?) pieces are stitched on, and lie partially over the sole; the edges are turned up to reinforce the upper. Only part of the backpart is preserved, but it nevertheless shows the intact height. It consists of three layers that are secured on the edge. There is no evidence of edge binding. The sole seam could not be determined, but it is certain that it is without a rand.

The choice to classify footwear on the basis of the upper leads to difficulties in classifying soles only. This is also true for cam-0234 (figure 114) but



Figure 94. Lbm-1330. Dorsal, ventral, lateral, medial and posterior views (right) respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Photography dorsal and ventral view by A. 't Hooft. Courtesy of the British Museum London.

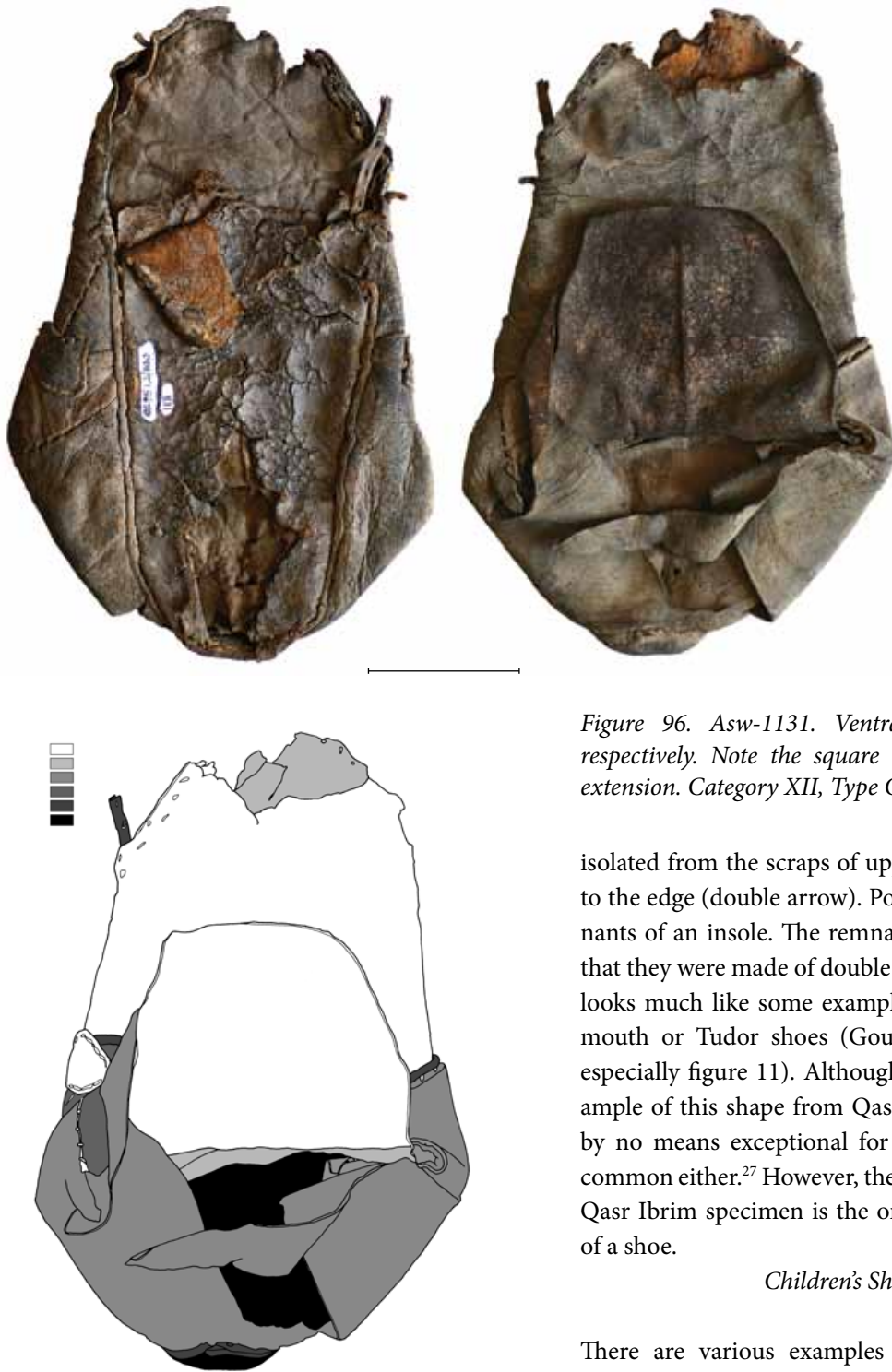


Figure 96. Asw-1131. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Note the square layout of the vamp's extension. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2.

isolated from the scraps of upper that are attached to the edge (double arrow). Possibly these are remnants of an insole. The remnants of upper suggest that they were made of double thickness. The shape looks much like some examples of so-called cow-mouth or Tudor shoes (Goubitz, 2001: 275-279, especially figure 11). Although this is the only example of this shape from Qasr Ibrim, the shape is by no means exceptional for Egypt although not common either.<sup>27</sup> However, these are all sandals; the Qasr Ibrim specimen is the only possible example of a shoe.

#### *Children's Shoes*

There are various examples of children's shoes, which show that these are smaller versions of the adult ones, although, as in all footwear, details may vary. The baby shoes seem to have a slightly different construction. Because of the fact that they are so small they require some modification in construction. In most cases, the sole of the small shoes are oval (figure 115). Slightly larger shoes (for example cam-0686 in figure 118, discussed below) show that the construction is exactly the same as adult shoes.

this object needs attention nonetheless. It is a very distinctly narrow-waisted posterior part of a sole, the original length of which cannot be estimated due to the extraordinary shape. Moreover, the heel is extremely small and only slightly wider than the waist. The sole is stout. On the dorsal surface are remnants of another layer (arrow), which seems





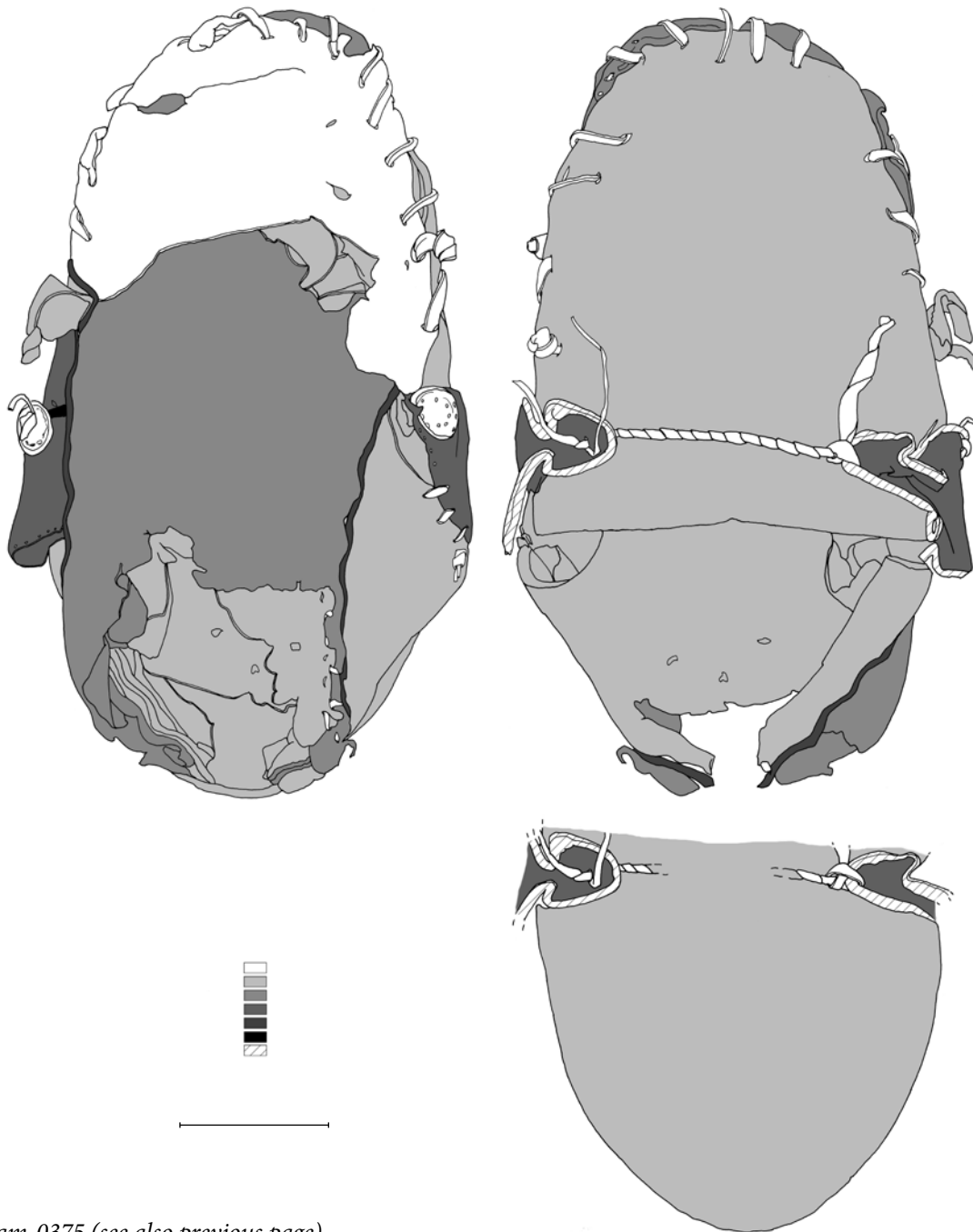
Figure 95. Cam-0375. Ventral and dorsal view respectively (with unfolded vamp extension, dorsal view, in drawing on the next page). Heavily worn and repaired Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoe. According to the excavation registration, the shoe forms a pair with cam-0481 (figure 109). The differences as apparent from the catalogue might be explained by different wear patterns and/or repair.

A good example of the adjustment is the absence of laces and the associated attachment areas. An almost continuous sequence of length of soles can be made, starting from the baby shoes to one of the largest shoes with a sole length of 260 mm.<sup>28</sup>

Lbm-1333 (figure 116) is a complete, well-preserved but brittle shoe with a sole length of 99 mm. It cannot be determined how many layers the sole has, but most likely one. The sole seam includes a rand (A5, figure 55). The vamp is one piece and seems to consist of two layers; the extension, equipped with an edge binding, is rather elongated. It is remarkable in this feature, but still compares with Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. The backpart most probably consists of a double thickness as well. The relatively large heel extension, about 40 mm high, is rather pointed. The sides are attached to the vamp with a passepoil,

which basically is the continuation of the edge binding of the heel. As usual, a roundel is added at the edge of this seam, above which is situated the oval attachment area for the laces.

Another well preserved, but slightly distorted child's shoe is cam-0397 (figures 64, 83 and 84), which has been discussed previously. Shoe cam-0687 (figure 117) is more or less complete (length of 110 mm). The sole consists of an insole and a treadsole, the latter of which is very damaged and has dirt adhering to it. The upper consists of a double thickness, which is secured to the sole with leather thong. The vamp and backpart – both without an extension even though the vamp shows a slight convex edge at the instep – are secured with a diagonally running passepoil, from the edge of the instep towards the front. It is separate from the edge binding that lines the instep. On the left side



*Cam-0375 (see also previous page).*

of the backpart, close to the attachment with the vamp, is a triangular insert (which has split). The seam is stuffed with blue s-ply cotton thread.

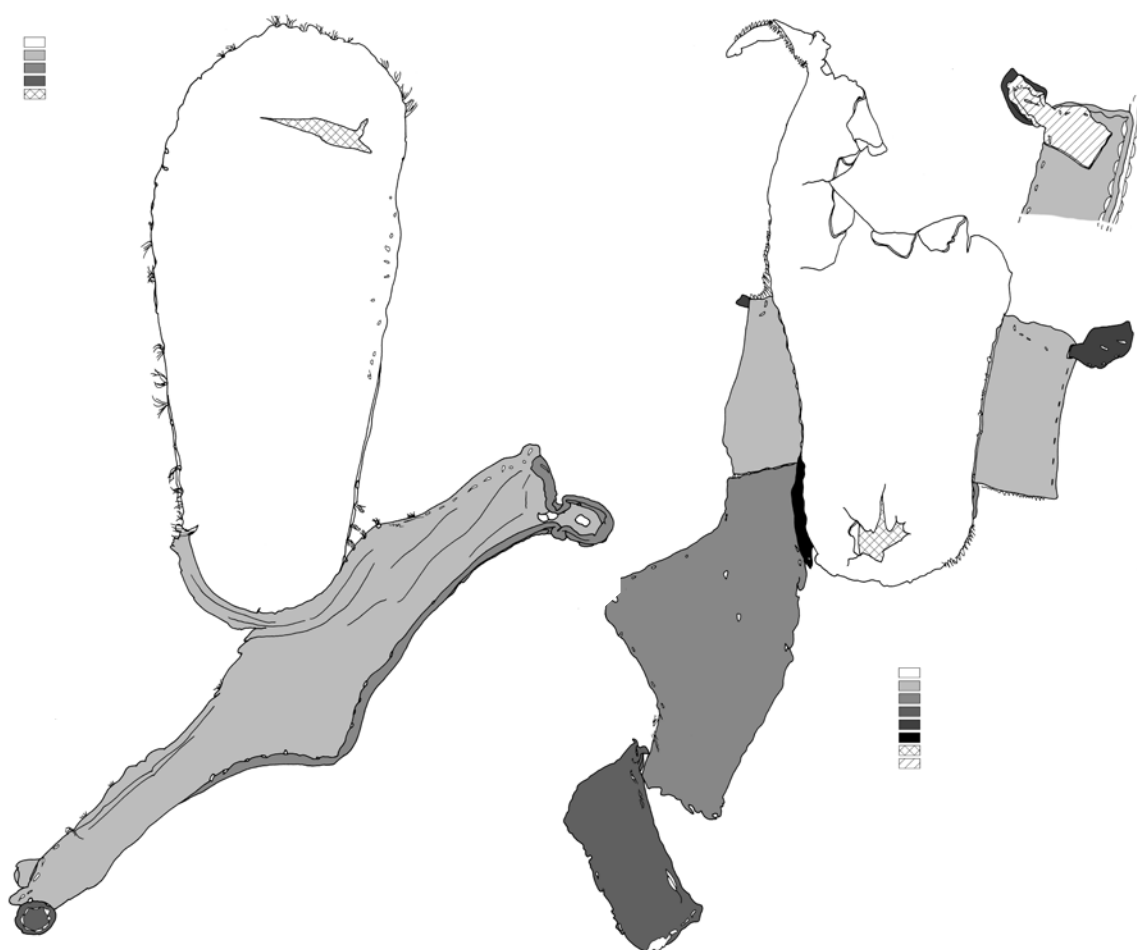
Cam-0686 (figure 118) is part of child's right shoe with a total length of 148 mm. The single thickness, stout sole is complete. The now-lost vamp was secured to the sole with zS<sub>2</sub> flax thread including a rand. Strangely enough, the rand seems to be present only alongside the vamp; in

most cases, if there is a partial rand, this is usually at the backpart. The backpart is largely complete but the edge binding is mostly lost, although it can still be seen that this binding continues as a passe-poil between vamp and backpart. The heel extension is rather large and attains a height of about 85 mm. The lateral side shows a largely intact, dorsally extending attachment area for the laces, which terminates in a roughly diamond-shaped





Figure 97. Asw-1310. Ventral and dorsal view of a sole with the exterior view of the backpart. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoe. Note the small backpart extension.



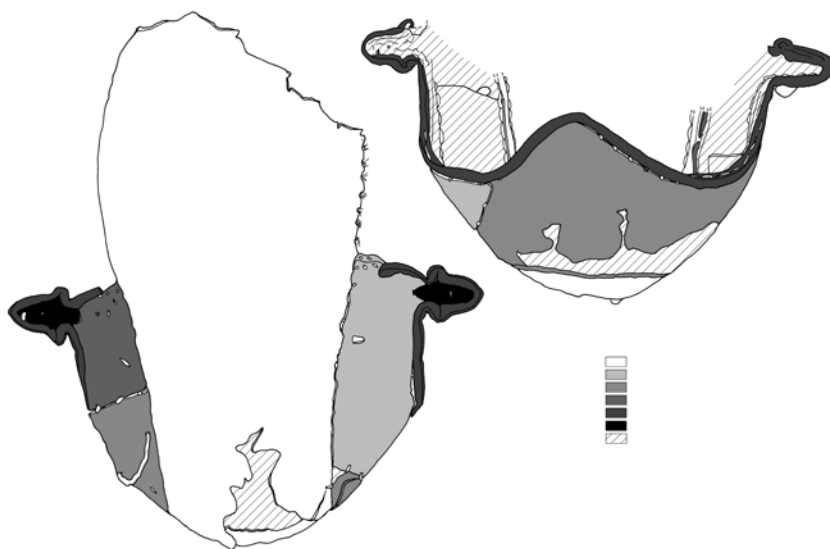
▲ ► Figure 98. Cam-0426. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Inset of drawing: inner view of insert. The rectangular piece (bottom left) is a piece of lining of the backpart.



*Cam-0426 (see also previous page).*



*Figure 99. Cam-0060. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. The lining obscures the side seam as well as the attachment of the separate lace attachment area. See also figure 93.*



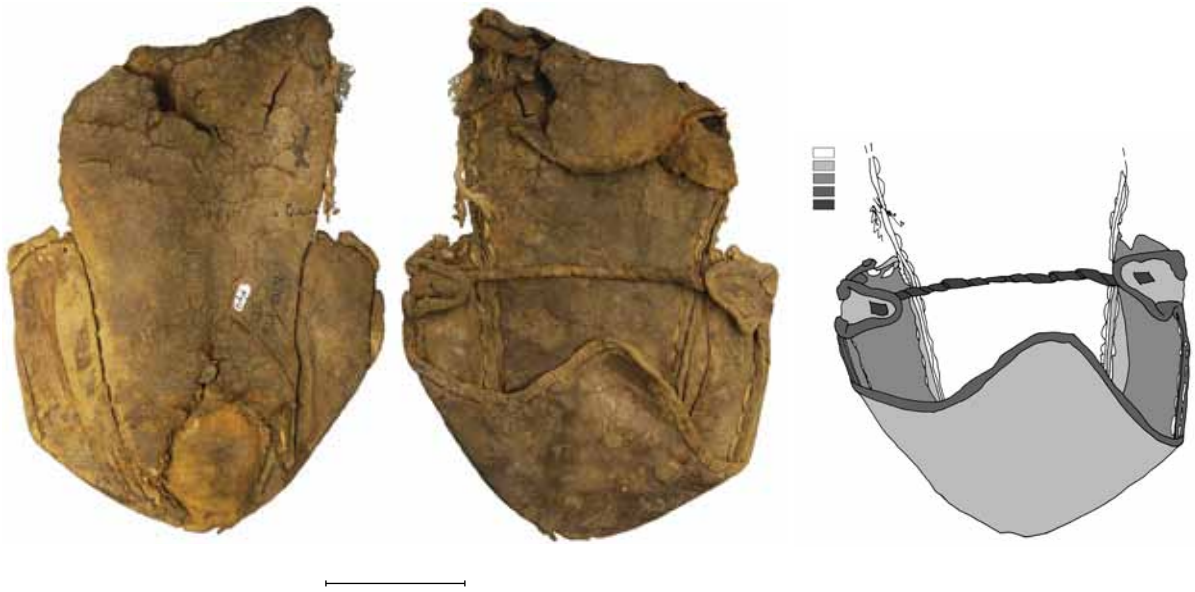
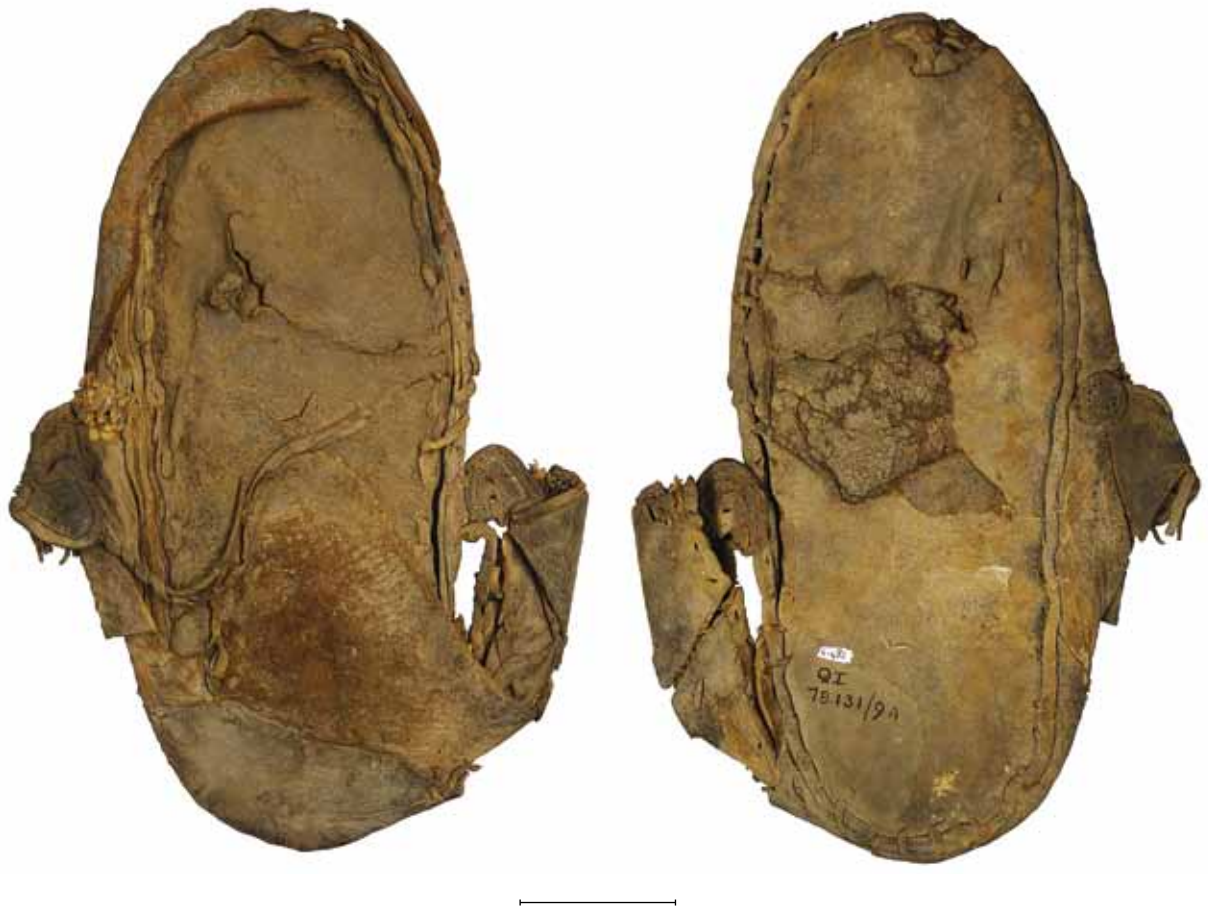
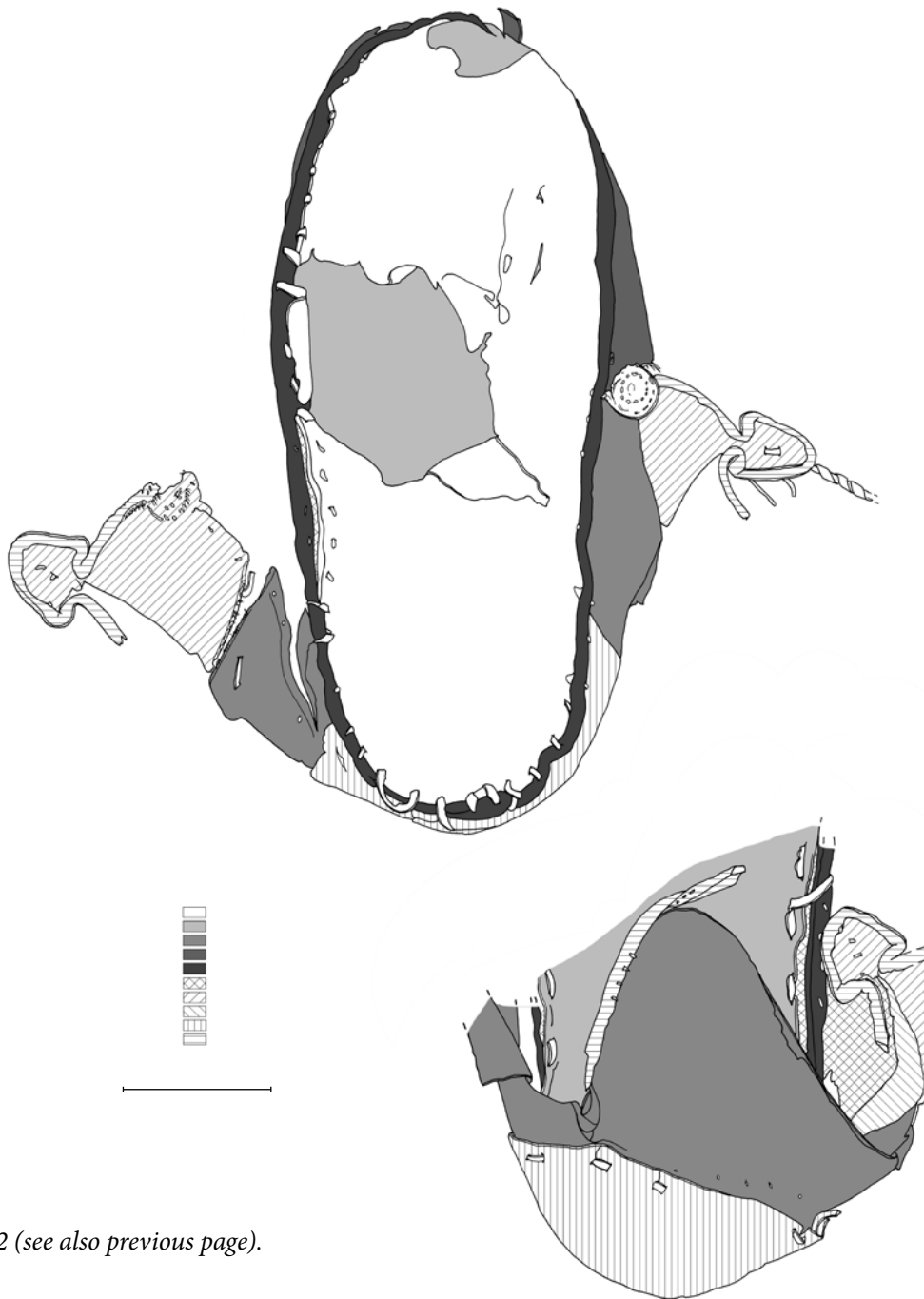


Figure 100. Cam-0676. Ventral and dorsal view. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. It is rare to find shoes with intact laces. The function of the laces was to prevent the sides from falling outwards, rather than tying the shoe tight to the foot.



▲ ► Figure 101. Cam-0482. Dorsal and ventral view. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoe. Note the semi-circular stiffener that inserts between the backpart and the sole.



*Cam-0482 (see also previous page).*

top that only slightly increases in width. It has one vertical slit (see figure 93). A roundel is situated at the triple junction of the backpart, insert and vamp. If we assume that the medial side had an insert as well, the extended attachment area for the laces would not be on the side of the backpart, but on the, now missing, insert or, alternatively, on the vamp. This latter, however, is highly unlikely, as there are no examples for such a construction.

Cam-0673 (figure 119) is a shoe of slightly larger dimensions with a length of 170 mm. In construction, however, it clearly falls in Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Sole and upper both consist of double thicknesses of leather. The vamp extension is quite large; the presence of stitch holes suggests an edge binding, which is now lost. The extended attachment areas of the outer layer of the backpart seem to have been cut off.



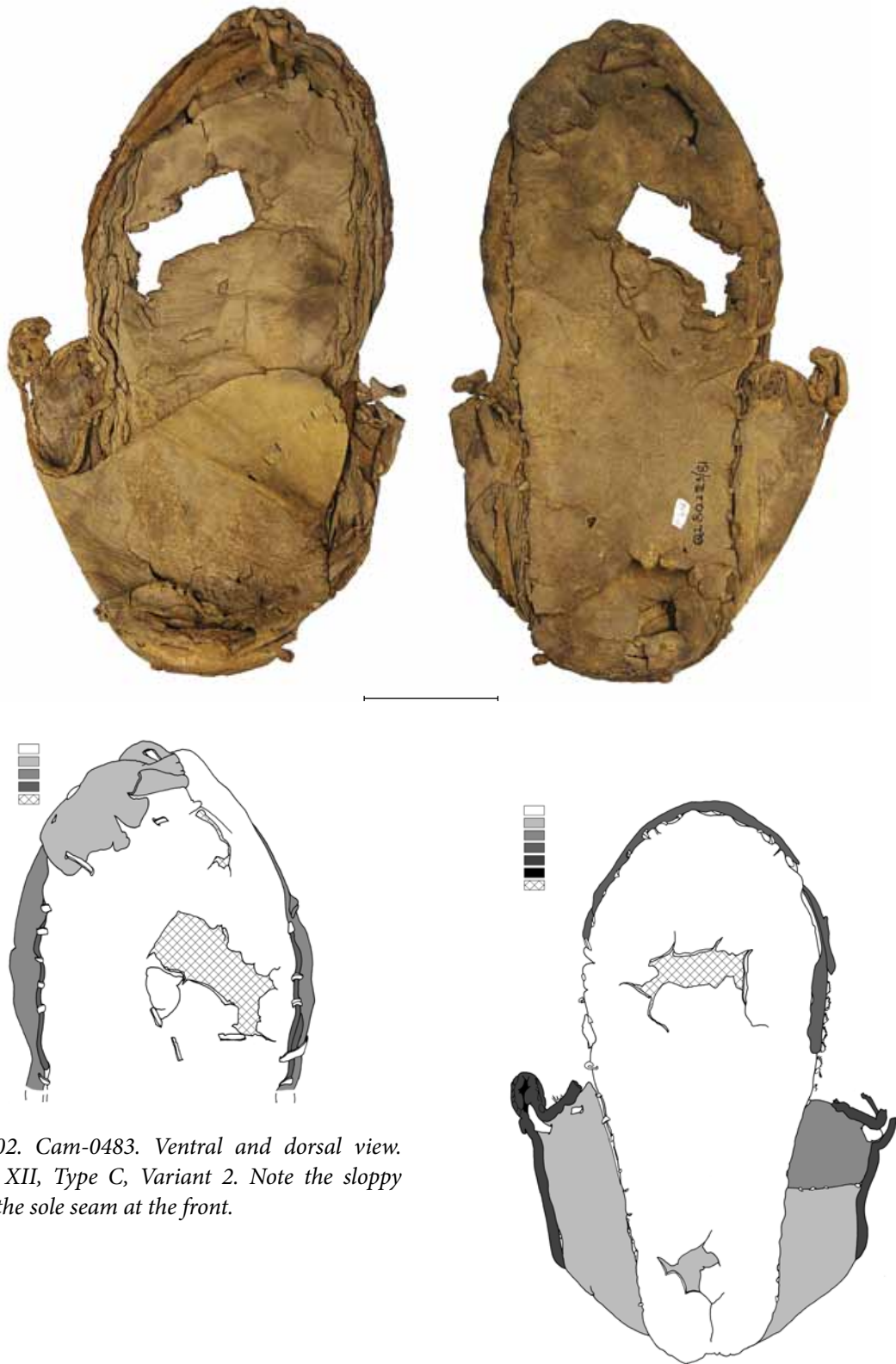


Figure 102. Cam-0483. Ventral and dorsal view. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Note the sloppy repair of the sole seam at the front.

▲ ► Figure 103. Cam-0677. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Only one side of the backpart has an insert. The lace extension is attached with a single leather thong stitch. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. See also figure 50.

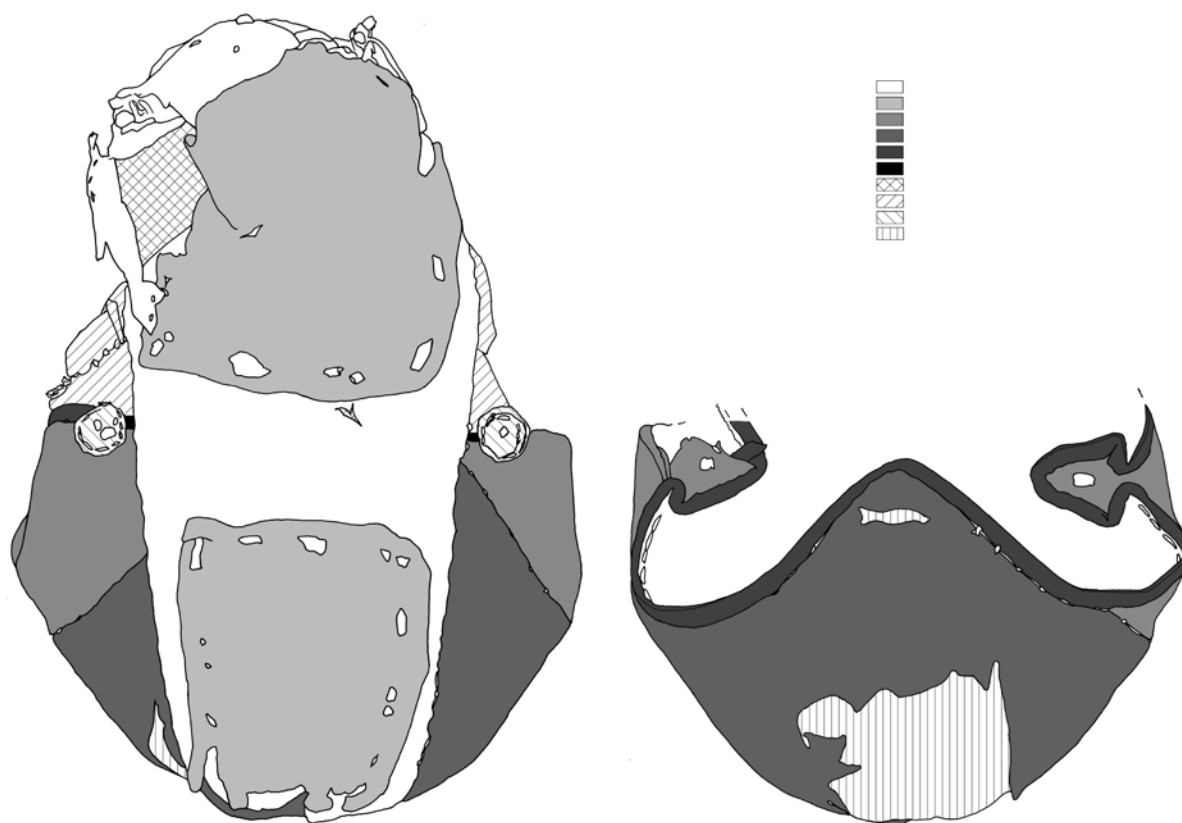




*Cam-04677 (see also previous page).*



▲ ► *Figure 104. Asw-1190. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category IV, Type C, Variant 2 shoe. The backpart has an insert at each side. The sole has two big, roughly square repair patches. See also figure 92.*



▲ Asw-1190 (see also previous page).



▲ ► Figure 105. Cam-0689. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. The lace attachment area is secured with a leather thong stitch, obscured at the inner side of the upper by the lining. Note the big repair patch on the sole.



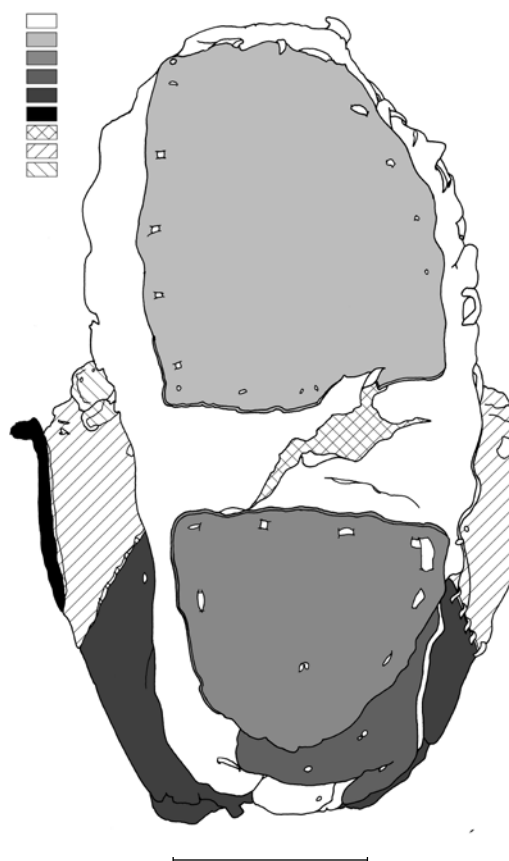
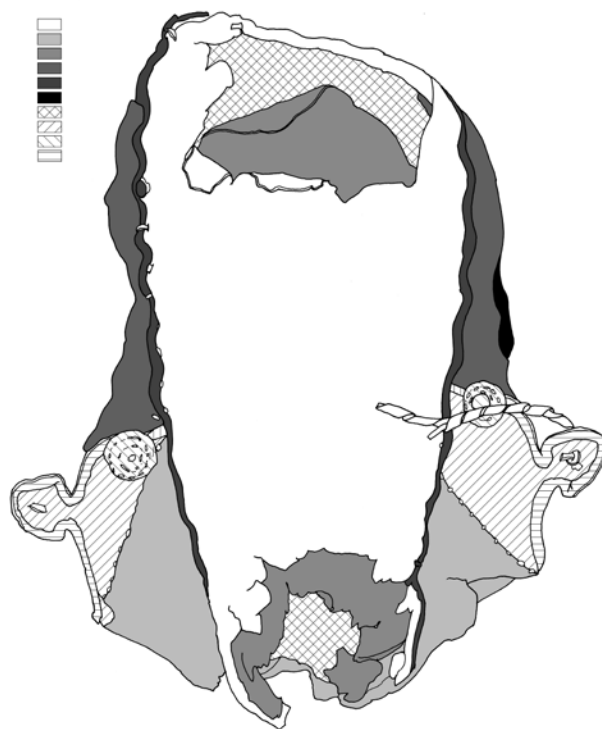
*Cam-0689 (see also previous page).*



*Figure 106. Cam-0090. Recto and verso respectively. Partial insert with attachment area. The arrow is explained in the text.*



◀ ▲ Figure 107. Cam-0041. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Remarkably, the backpart consists of two layers and a lining. Note the different inserts. See also figure 64.



► ►► Figure 108. Cam-0059. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2(?). Note the extensive repairs.



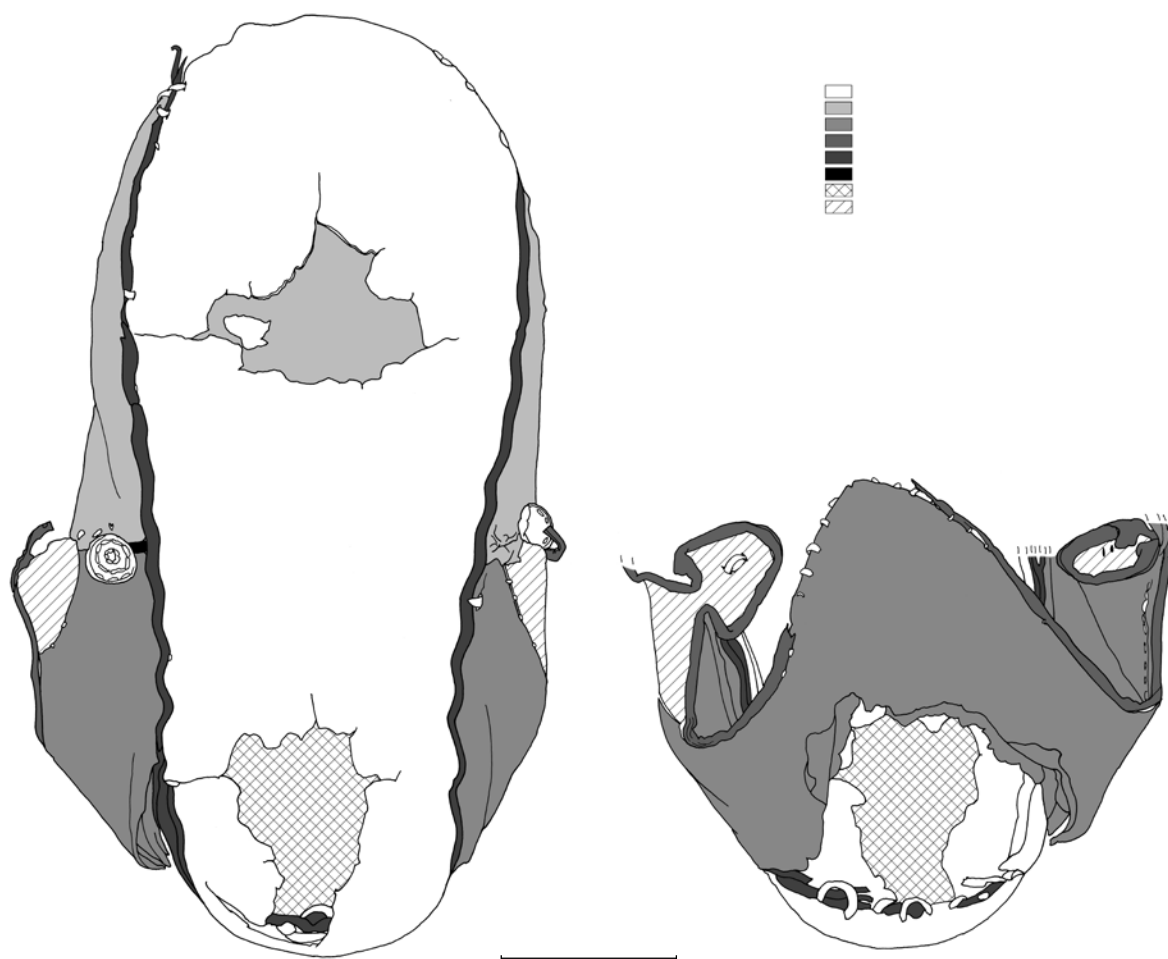


*Cam-0059 (see also previous page).*

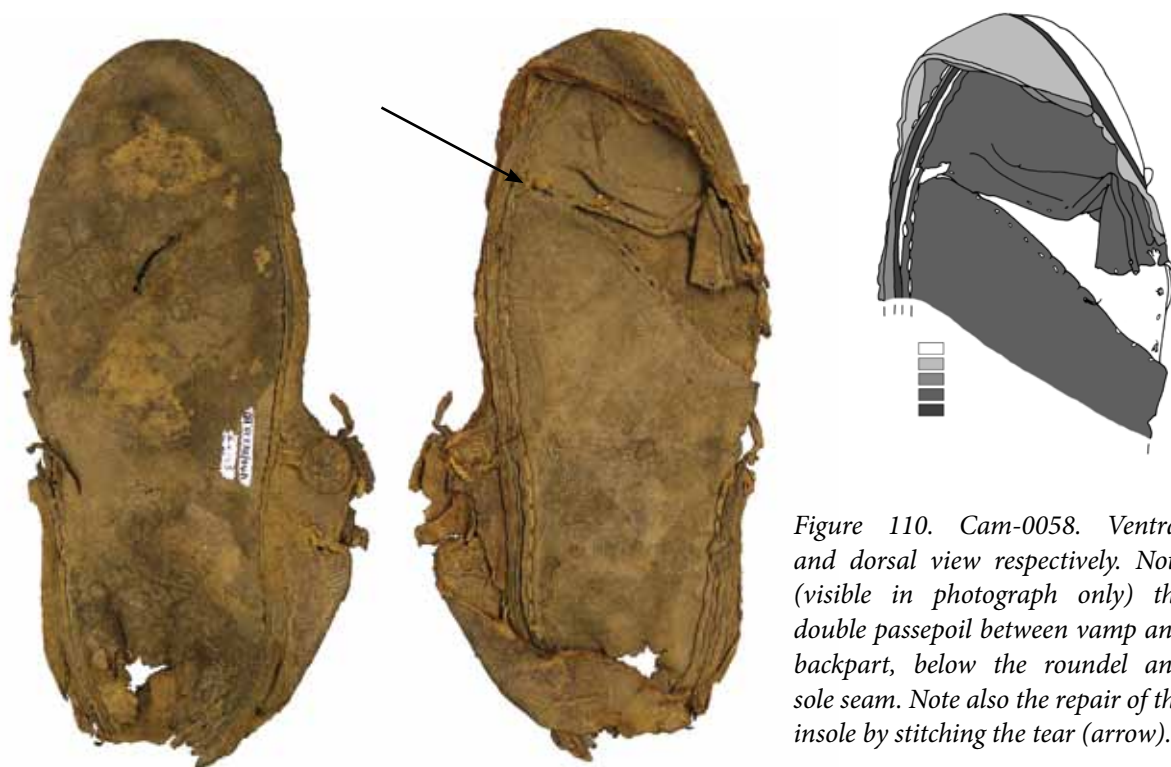


▲ ► *Figure 109. Cam-0481. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. The upper's leather was cut off for re-use. The shoe is heavily worn. Pair with cam-0375 (figure 95). See also figures 48 and 92.*





*Cam-0481 (see also previous page).*



*Figure 110. Cam-0058. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Note (visible in photograph only) the double passepoil between vamp and backpart, below the roundel and sole seam. Note also the repair of the insole by stitching the tear (arrow).*

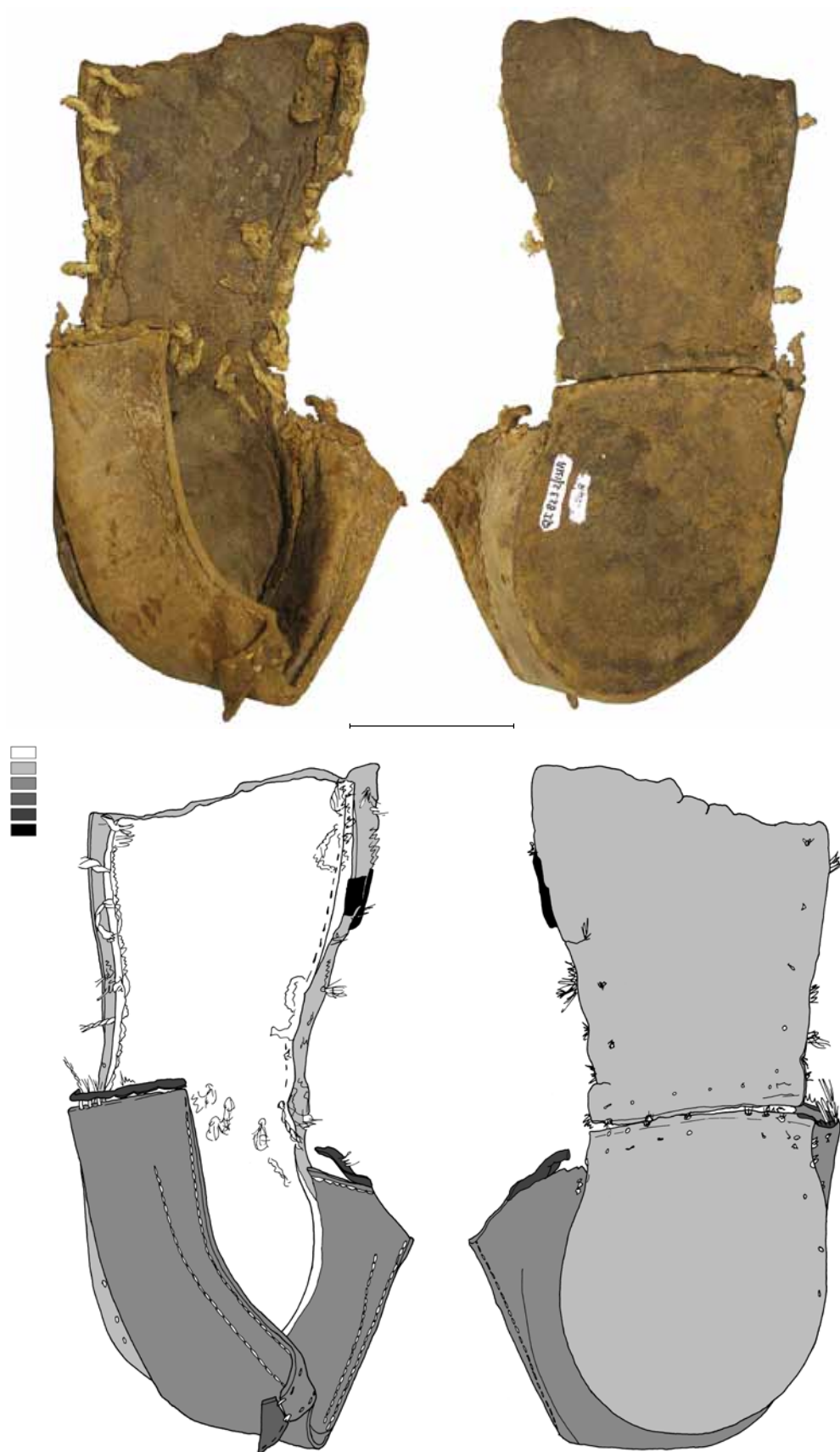


Figure 111. Cam-0048. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. A new Category (XIII) is established for this extraordinary shoe. Note that the treadsole consists of two pieces that are stitched together.

Figure 112. Cam-0199.  
Ventral and dorsal view.  
There are at least two  
midsoles. Note the small  
backpart. Undetermined  
type.

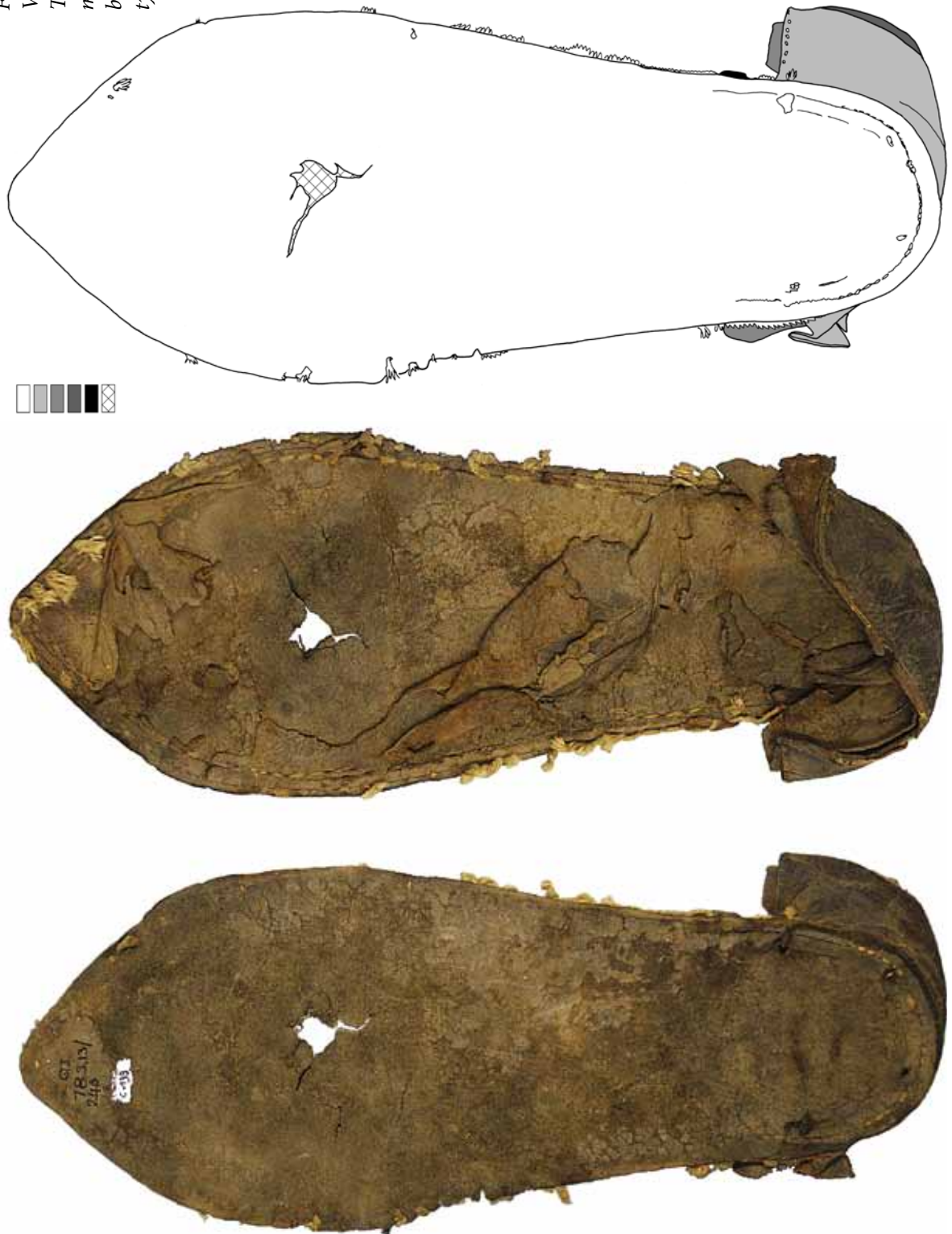






Figure 113. Cam-1225. Ventral and dorsal view. Undetermined type of shoe, with remarkable inserts at the heel of the insole. Note the low backpart.



Figure 114. Cam-0234. Dorsal and ventral view. The shape of this incomplete sole could not be determined, but it belongs to Group 3 or 4 (figures 51 and 52 respectively). Note the small patches of a thin layer (arrow), which might be remnants of an insole and the scratches of the upper (double arrow).





Figure 115. Cam-0713. Ventral and dorsal view. Small children's shoes often have oval soles. Note the decorative lace (cam-0714). See also figure 54.



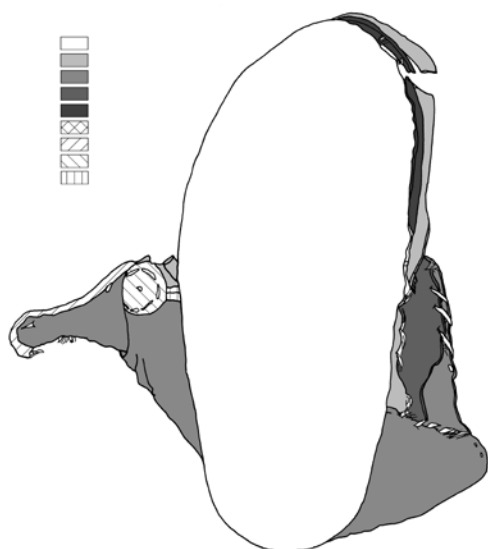
Figure 116. Lbm-1333. Ventral, dorsal, lateral and medial views respectively. Although most of the smallest children's shoes have oval soles, this example is an exception. Note the different shape of the vamp extension. Photography by A. 't Hooft. Courtesy of the BM London.



Figure 117. Cam-0687. Ventral and dorsal view respectively of a baby's shoe. This is a good example of a Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoe but slightly different due to the small size. Note the insert at one side.



Figure 118. Cam-0686. Ventral view. Child's shoe falling in Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Note the different inserts. See also figures 64 and 93.



▼ Figure 119. Cam-0673. Dorsal and ventral view respectively of a child's shoe (Category XII, Type C, Variant 2). A well-made example of slightly larger child's shoe, showing all details seen in adult shoes as well.



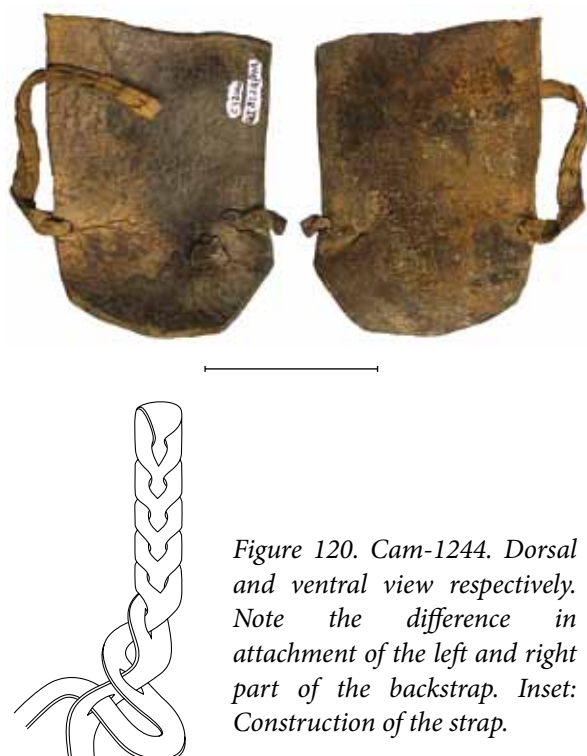






## WEAR, REPAIR, RE-USE

In sandals, there are only a few examples in which the strap complex is attached by inserting it through small holes in the sole itself. Usually, this indicates repair, as seen in cam-0360 (Sandal Catalogue figure 29) and cam-1269 (Sandal Catalogue figure 85), but in one example (cam-1244, figure 120) this seems to be an original design. This sandal consists of a single, stout thickness of leather and is missing the front half. The size suggests it was meant for a child. On one side, the strap goes through one hole, running over the foot (although now broken) towards the other side where it is inserted in the sole. On the ventral surface it is inserted through the sole again, slightly more inwards and towards the back edge, appearing again on the dorsal surface. The strap is constructed with two narrow leather strips, which insert in each other alternating through slits (figure 120, inset).



*Figure 120. Cam-1244. Dorsal and ventral view respectively. Note the difference in attachment of the left and right part of the backstrap. Inset: Construction of the strap.*

Shoes were often worn beyond repair and even after that point either used as sandal or slipper. A good example is cam-1196 (figure 121), which is entirely stripped from the upper remains, and slits for the reception of the front strap were cut in the front of the sole (arrow). Another regularly seen habit is the cutting off of parts of upper leather for re-use (such as asw-1202, figure 79; cam-0481, figure 109). This custom might have been more widespread than recognised in the archaeological record; single (worn) soles sometimes must have been stripped from the upper leather deliberately. This might also explain the many examples of soles with only a backpart; the vamp leather is a larger surface and less prone to wear, and therefore more useful than the smaller backpart, and so is harvested for re-use.

Patches were also used to repair uppers although this is relatively rare. Cam-0669 (figure 87) shows a large patch, which is secured with running stitches of leather thong over a large part of the vamp. Repair patches and sole parts more often than not consist of re-used pieces of other shoes and sandals, and sandals sometimes consist only of shoe parts (for a good example see figure 65).

Some wear patterns can be seen in all footwear of course, such as the wear of the sole at the heel due to scuffing and the wear at the ball of the foot (an example in figure 49). One of the first things done in this case with shoes, and mainly with the types with large backpart extensions, was the folding of the extension or entire heel inwards, as to form a new layer at the heel (examples in figures 95 and 109). Probably, as still seen nowadays, this was often done from the very beginning when the shoe was new, but such a custom cannot, in most cases, be ascertained. Cam-0669 (figure 87) is an example of heavily worn and repaired shoes. Most of the back and left side is lost and what remains of the backpart extension is stitched down to the sole by the same big leather stitches

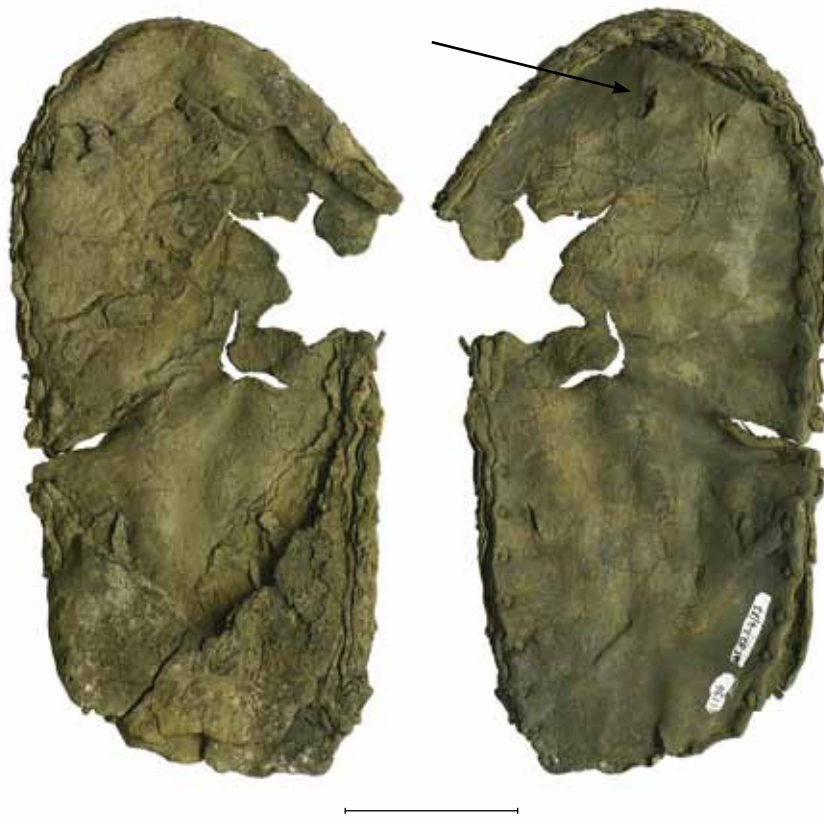


Figure 121. Cam-1196. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. These remains of a shoe have been re-used as sandal, evidenced by the slits to accommodate the front strap (arrows). The attachment of the back strap is unclear.

that attach the heel patch underneath. In folding the backpart extension inside, the slip-on shoe is turned into a slipper. Remarkably, slippers themselves have not been documented. Sometimes soles are repaired by adding a completely new layer (such as the shoe in figure 62) or by repairing only parts (an example is seen in figure 95). The extensively repaired shoe in figure 108 shows two large patches that are secured with running stitches of leather thong to the two sole layers. Likely, the stout treadsole is an earlier repair. Usually, the repairs are secured on the ventral surface of the sole (for example figure 122); cam-0541 (figure 123) is a rare example of a repair patch inserted on the dorsal surface of the sole. Sewing a tear in a sole is seen only occasionally (see for examples figures 110 and 53).

Sole seams are another weak spot, although the strength of the sole seam differs with the various types, number of sole layers and layer of upper, presence/absence of rand and the material that was used for closing the seam (leather thong versus flax). Often, soles show repair of some sort, but mainly by crudely sewn leather thong over the edge of the vamp and the edge of the sole (for examples, see figures 95 and 87). Patches sewn half over the upper and half over

the sole is not often recorded, cam-0483 (figure 102) being one of the few examples. Sole seams that are made with a single thread and larger repairs are found more often than those that were made with double thread, despite the fact that they are usually made with thick leather thong. The more complicated, flax-sewn sole seams appear to be less prone to wear; in many cases, remnants of the torn upper still remains in the sole seam.

Other weak spots are the seams between the inserts and the seam between vamp and insert/backpart, which often show repair by stitching. Usually this is done with whip stitching of leather thong, even if the original seam was sewn with flax; an example is shown in figure 86. It is remarkable that, if the insert seams are situated more towards the heel, the wear is much less. When a lace attachment area has two slits for the reception of the lace, it is often the case that tearing has occurred between the two slits. Laces themselves are rarely original and complete, and often repaired with vegetable string or leather strips.

Often, discarded (parts of) footwear are re-used as socket lining in door-pivots, evidenced by the circular impression with lines in the leather (figure 124 shows an example).



Figure 122. Cam-0204. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. Note the remnants of repair at the ventral surface of the sole. See also figure 48.



Figure 123. Cam-0541. Ventral and dorsal view respectively. The hole in this sole is repaired with a patch at the dorsal surface.



*Figure 124. Cam-1187. Ventral surface. The shoe's sole was re-used as lining in a door pivot.*







## COMPARISON

Detailed comparison is difficult, if not impossible, for various reasons. First, there is almost no published material from the Ottoman period<sup>29</sup> and also detailed, useful (for technological comparison) accounts on Christian leather footwear is less abundant than one would expect. The few objects from the Ottoman period that have been excavated from other sites are included, but the numbers are far less than from Qasr Ibrim. This prohibits, for the time being, well-informed statements on topics such as the occurrence of certain types outside Qasr Ibrim, and their development and distribution. Some questions that arise are: Are some types (and also certain manufacturing details) as rare or as common at other sites as they are in Qasr Ibrim, and what does that mean? Another problem that haunts footwear studies, besides the relative lack of them, is the lack of clear diagrams and figures (for example of the cutting patterns). This dearth complicates comparisons and restricts interpretation. The use of various sets of terminology is sometimes awkward, but would not complicate the situation much if proper diagrams and figures were available.

### OTHER OTTOMAN FINDS

No sandals were recovered in Dra Abu el-Naga or Gebel Adda from Ottoman times. The finds from the Christian layers of the latter site shows that the majority are various types of Nubian Eared Sandals. Note that Type III of this category (Veldmeijer, In Preparation) is the only one that did not occur in Ottoman Qasr Ibrim, suggesting it was confined to earlier periods.

The *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Abteilung Kairo* mission to Dra Abu el-Naga, directed by Daniel Polz, produced one example of Ottoman footwear (FN 746; figure 125). The presence of the Ottomans in the necropolis – they thoroughly plun-



Figure 125. FN 746, dorsal view, excavated from Dra Abu el-Naga (Luxor). Courtesy of the DAIK.

dered it – is evidenced (among others things) by pipe heads (personal communication with Daniel Polz 2012). FN 746 is the heel of a sole with, still *in situ*, the backpart of the upper and part of the vamp, consisting of the vamp extension and small strips of the sides. Although the general layout clearly has parallels with the footwear from Qasr Ibrim, there are several differences. The shoe can be classified in Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. However, in general this variant has a large vamp extension (*cf.* for example figure 90) and rounded backpart extensions (*cf.* figure 92), whereas the vamp extension in FN 746 is small and comparable to the Variant 1

shoes – but a large variation is noticeable in the size and shape of this element. More important is the difference in shape of the backpart extension, which is triangular rather than rounded. This is not seen in Qasr Ibrim finds. Moreover, the upper is secured to the single layer sole by means of tunnel stitching (D1 in figure 58), which is rare in this type of footwear (*cf.* Shoe Catalogue). The roundels are only irregular pieces of leather, rather than nicely cut shapes. The vamp has a lining, but the backpart does not. The edge bindings in the two parts of the upper differ: the backpart has a binding comparable to figure 63I, but with only one thickness of the upper. The edge binding of the vamp is comparable too, but sewn with whip stitching (see figure 63C). A last curiosity of this shoe is the use of two different types of leather, possibly (but research is ongoing) cow and camel.

The excavations of Gebel Adda between 1962–1966 by the American Research Center in Egypt's Nubian Expedition, directed by Nicholas B. Miller, recovered several examples of Ottoman shoes<sup>30</sup> currently housed in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. The comparison is of special interest because the two sites are situated fairly close together. Shoe

973.24.2961 (figure 126) can be classified to Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. Only part of the vamp in front of the extension has a lining, which is rare in this category but not uncommon. The entire backpart has a lining. The sole seam includes a lengthwise-folded rand (B7 in figure 56). The edge binding is well made (figure 63G), as is the sole seam and the rest of the shoe. However, the enormous extensions of the vamp and backpart in 973.24.2961 are quite striking, truly impressive and among the biggest registered thus far. Another unique feature, or set of features, are the three lace attachment areas on both sides. They are also distinctly different in shape (*cf.* figure 93): a relatively large circular part connects with the backpart through a narrow 'neck.'

Shoe 973.24.2973 (figure 127) is also a Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 shoe. The sole consists of two layers, and both vamp and backpart have a lining. The sole seam includes a rand (B7 in figure 56); the edge binding compares with figure 63C. The lace attachment area is oval. The most important difference with the Qasr Ibrim shoes, however, is the shape of the extensions of the backpart and especially of the vamp, which are cone-shaped rather than rounded (*cf.* figure 92). More pointed variations do occur in



Figure 126. 973.24.2961, side view, excavated from Gebel Adda. Courtesy of the ROM Toronto.





Figure 127. 973.24.2973, dorsal view, excavated from Gebel Adda. Courtesy of the ROM Toronto.

backpart extensions, even with an occasional triangular/pointed shape, but not with vamp extensions. The Category IV, Type B, Variant 3 shoes (*cf.* figures 68 and 69) do have a distinctly pointed vamp extension and a backpart extension that is comparable in shape to that seen in 973.24.2973, but the cutting pattern is entirely different as the upper consists of one part that is closed with a back seam. Although the size of the extensions is rather large too, they are not as big as what is seen in 973.24.2961, but still among the biggest relative to the Qasr Ibrim corpus.

An example of a Category IV, Type B, Variant 3 shoe from Gebel Adda is 973.24.3299 (figure 128), which closely resembles the Qasr Ibrim representatives (*cf.* figures 68 and 69). As is often seen

with these shoes, the upper consists of one piece. It is closed with a back seam. The strongly tapering extension of the vamp is remarkably long. The extension of the backpart is more triangular than in the examples from the neighbouring site. The edge binding is comparable to figure 63J. The single layer sole has a rounded heel and constricted waist, a shape that is common in Qasr Ibrim, although a less distinctly-shaped sole shape occurs too. The sole seam is, probably, comparable to A4 in figure 55.

The last example from Gebel Adda and a comparable shoe to 973.24.3299 (possibly a pair) is shown in figure 129. The shoe, 973.24.3300, has a sole that consists of two layers and has two large repair patch-



Figure 128. 973.24.3299.2, dorsal view, excavated from Gebel Adda. Courtesy of the ROM Toronto.



Figure 129. 973.24.3300, dorsal view, excavated from Gebel Adda. Courtesy of the ROMToronto.

es on the ventral surface of the treadsole. This is the only shoe with large repairs on the sole; 973.24.2973 (figure 127) does show small repairs on the upper, but overall the shoes are in a much better state than the large majority of Qasr Ibrim's footwear. The upper consists of one thickness. The type of edge binding compares to 973.24.3299 (figure 63J); the sole seam compares to figure 63M.

A shoe in the Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) is a child's shoe (figure 130). It looks very Ottoman: a single thickness sole and upper consisting of a vamp and two quarters. The fact that the back is made of two quarters, secured with a passepoil, is rather extraordinary as the back of comparable shoes from Qasr Ibrim are, without exception, made with a backpart. The vamp and backpart are secured with a butt seam. There are no roundels, lace attachment

areas and edge bindings. The vamp has an extension; the heel is slightly heightened. The sole seam includes a rand (A4 in figure 55). The heel has a semi-circular stiffener. The shoe can be classified to Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. Unfortunately, no provenance or date is known, but the resemblance to the mentioned type of Ottoman shoe suggests a comparable date.

## CHRISTIAN MATERIAL

As with shoes, decoration of sandals dated to the age of Christianity is common, including stamped decoration of the insole and decorative straps, such as braided ones or those running diagonally across the foot with large decorative patches obscuring the junction (many references, but see for example Russo, 2008; Montembault, 2000: 109, 114-115, Veldmeijer, 2011c). Decoration of Pharaonic and Nubian leather sandals usually does not involve elaborate impressed motifs or braided and otherwise elaborately made straps; impressed lines, sometimes fairly elaborate, are rather common in Nubian sandals (Veldmeijer, 2011d; Williams, 1983). Ottoman sandals from Qasr Ibrim



Figure 130. Shoe 72.4761 is unprovenanced but compares well with Category XII, Type C, Variant 1. Courtesy of MFA Boston.



are undecorated, except for rare exceptions such as cam-1289 (figure 12), and cam-0663 and -0664 (figure 17).

Shoes comparable to the bulk of the Ottoman material are known from Qasr Ibrim's Christian layers (cam-3001, cam-3085 [date uncertain], cam-3106, cam-3164, cam-3166 [Early Christian?]). These are as much repaired as the average Ottoman shoe and most are missing large parts of the upper. We should, however, make some reservations because the stratigraphy is not as clear-cut as one would like, especially between the later Christian layers and early Ottoman. Two shoes are of particular interest, because the uppers of these are also made of a vamp and a backpart. Both are dated to the first part of the 6th c. AD. In cam-3004 (figure 131), the vamp has a triangular extension. The backpart, however, differs. Rather than having a central extension, it is lower here and becomes higher at the sides. There are holes in the corner



Figure 131. Cam-3004. Shoe from the X2 (c. 500-550 AD) layers of Qasr Ibrim. Dorsal view.



Figure 132. Cam-3005. Shoe from the X2 (c. 500-550 AD) layers of Qasr Ibrim. Dorsal view.

of these elements for the 'laces,' which would have run through two holes in the upper. It is thus comparable to the shoe from Kellis (Livingstone, 2011: 142). Cam-3005 (figure 132) is comparable except that the backpart has a fairly large extension. The sides are distinctly higher and more elongated than seen in cam-3004. This shoe compares well with Leguilloux' *calcei* (such as Cf. 001; 2006: 67-69) that are dated to the first three centuries AD, although the Roman ones are more elaborate in the finishing. Cam-3004 and 3005 compare best with the Qasr Ibrim Ottoman Category XII, Type C, Vari-

ant 2 shoes, but still the differences are distinct. The Ottoman shoes are more elaborate in the finishing (edge binding, roundels), the shape of the sides of the backpart (lace attachment areas, *cf.* figure 93) as well as the extensions (despite the variation that is registered, *cf.* figure 92). Moreover, laces were never led through the upper in the Ottoman shoes except for one example that also has two slits at the start of the vamp extension (figure 88).

An extraordinary shoe, excavated from Akhmim and tentatively dated to the Graeco-Roman period, is housed in the British Museum London (EA 21727,



Figure 133. The upper in EA 21727 is made of one piece, but includes a triangular vamp extension. The length of the shoe from Akhmim is approximately 150 mm. Courtesy of the BM London.

figure 133). Although the upper is one piece, which is closed with a backseam (the edge binding turning into a passepoil), it has a fairly large triangular extension of the vamp. It falls thus into the Category IV, Type B, Variant 3 shoes (*cf.* figure 68). The upper is made of two layers and finished with an edge binding. The shoe is a good example of expensive taste: besides the fur that still adheres to the leather and which serves as insulation by turning this surface inside the shoe, the upper is elaborately decorated with embossed motifs and colour (although mostly faded).

Shoes with an upper made of a single piece and closed with a backseam were rather popular in Christian times (Montembault, 2000: 144-147, 151, 158-162, 172, 176-183; Veldmeijer, *In press c*; Dzierzbicka, 2008: 265-266), but, as for the Roman



Figure 134. The provenance of EA 4416 is unknown, but the shape as well as the elaborate decoration suggests a date to the age of Christianity. Photography by A. 't Hooft. Courtesy of the BMLondon.





Figure 135. EA 53917 was recovered from Antinopolis. Photography by A. 't Hooft. Courtesy of the British Museum London.

shoes that are made of a single-piece-upper mentioned below, these shoes have a distinctly different appearance. The provenance of shoe British Museum London EA 4416 in figure 134 is unknown; the shoe in figure 135 was excavated from Antinopolis and dates to the Byzantine to early Islamic period (Veldmeijer, In Press c). Both examples are enhanced with embroidery, openwork appliqué and gold leaf. More examples from Antinopolis are published by Russo (2008: 452, 455, 456). Enhancing footwear in this way, or by adding colourful tassels of cotton, is clearly a Christian tradition (Von Falck & Lichtwark, 1996: 376-377; Nauerth, 1996: 173; 2011: 146-149; Russo, 2004: 198-200 are several examples). Note that the limited examples of footwear from Qasr Ibrim's Christian layers show little or no decoration at all. The examples show that, despite the different cutting pattern and the elaborate decoration of the Christian shoes from outside Qasr Ibrim just mentioned, the appearance of the shoe does not differ too much from the Qasr Ibrim finds (cf. Goubitz, 2001: 68). This is different

for other shoes in which the upper and sole consists of one part, as is seen in figure 136, a type of shoe that is fairly common in the Christian layers as well (a comparable example from Qasr Ibrim, albeit less elaborately decorated, is cam-3025). Well-known examples of other types of Christian footwear, such as slippers (e.g. Russo, 2004: 200-201)<sup>31</sup> and boots (for example Bénazeth & Fluck, 2004; Russo, 2008: 458)<sup>32</sup> have not been registered from Qasr Ibrim.

Still, there are early shoes in which the upper consists of one piece that is slightly more comparable in shape, showing heightened uppers at the back or even true extensions of the heel (since the upper is one piece there is no backpart), combined with a 'vamp' extension, usually rather small (for example Montembault, 2000: 158-167). One shoe, meant for a child, has long, narrow extensions at the instep and heel's upper (*Ibidem*: 195). In all cases, the footwear is enhanced, which is a clear difference from the Ottoman material from Qasr Ibrim.



Figure 136. An unprovenanced pair of shoes, EA 32604, with elaborate gold leaf decoration and colourful cotton tassels. Photography by A. 't Hooft. Courtesy of the British Museum London.

## ROMAN EXAMPLES

The *Praesidium* Didymoi on the route between Myos Hormos on the Egyptian Red Sea coast and Coptos, yielded a large amount of Roman leather finds, including many pieces of footwear (Leguilloux, 2006). Many of these sandals are eared sandals (cf. Veldmeijer, 2011d) of various types. Some of the sandals have one front strap but most have two. What is remarkable here is that the two holes for the double front strap are squares cut out rather than slits, which is usually the case. Several have even more than two slits on the front, suggesting a more elaborate strap complex (as is sometimes also preserved), indicating indigenous Roman footwear (but see Veldmeijer, 2010c for a discussion). In addition, sandals with independent pre-straps are among the finds, both those that protrude from the sides of the sandal as well as those that were pulled

through slits in the insole (for a discussion see Veldmeijer, 2011c: 38-40).

For shoes, the *calcei* are of special interest for the present work (Leguilloux, 2006: 61-73). These shoes consist of a backpart with slightly heightened edge ('extension') and a vamp with a small, triangular extension. The sides of the backpart form rounded, protruding lace attachment areas. A comparable example, albeit with a much higher backpart, is Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UC 28277i, originating from the Roman layers of Hawara (figure 137). The backpart is secured to the vamp in a comparable way to that seen in the Ottoman shoes. Between the two uppers is inserted a small piece of leather that is secured with a soft fibre  $zS_2$  string (probably flax). On the medial side, inside the instep, a strip of leather has been added to reinforce the two lace holes. This is the big difference between this and the Ottoman shoes; note that the



Figure 137. Shoe from Roman Hawara UC28277i. Courtesy of the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL.

cutting pattern is comparable, except for the closure system, to the Ptolemaic shoes from the temple of Amenhotep II (Veldmeijer, *In Press a*). The original attachment of this element is not clear, but in UC 28277i it is glued. The medial side has, at the junction of the upper with the sole, a triangular insert, which is crudely secured with leather thong stitches to the backpart and a vamp with a string that goes over the instep. It seems to be a repair, but the edge of the backpart is not broken and neither is the edge of the vamp. A more likely explanation, therefore, is that the shoe was too small and the piece was inserted to widen it. Note the row of vertical stitches lengthwise down the centre in the vamp, which was likely made to hold a separate rectangular 'tongue' on the inner side of the upper, that would have protruded into the instep (*cf.* Petrie Museum of Egypt-

tian Archaeology UC 71416) but is now lost. Such a separate attachment is also seen in cam-0138 (figure 89) but this is an exception among the Ottoman footwear from Qasr Ibrim. The uppers of the Hawara shoe are secured to the sole by means of running leather thong stitches on the outside, another difference with the Ottoman footwear, which are all turnshoes. It seems that the insole was not included with these stitches, but inserted separately and sewn with soft fibre  $zS_2$  string. Between the insole and the treadsole is a layer of papyrus. The soles are clearly of a different kind of leather – thicker and black, whereas the uppers are of white, thin leather (cow and goat respectively?). A pair of shoes that is comparable to Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UC 28277i is Ashmolean Museum Oxford 1888.803 (figure 138). As with the previously



Figure 138. Pair of shoes 1888.803. Courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford. Inset: The sole seam is made with tunnel stitches of flax thread.



discussed shoes, and in general different from the Ottoman finds, is the highly shaped sole; it has a rounded, fairly distinctly constricted waist, and the width towards the front increases considerably, especially on the lateral side. Thus, the sole is more clearly swayed than in the Ottoman footwear. The upper is secured with s-spun flax thread to the thick sole by means of tunnel stitches slightly inside the edge of the sole (figure 138 inset) – thus the shoe is a turnshoe, contrasting in this with Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UC 28277i. The insole is added separately by means of whip stitches to the upper (arrow); between the insole and treadsole are fill layers, likely papyrus (also seen in 28277i in figure 137 but not in the Ottoman material). The vamp consists of one thickness; the backpart, however, of two, the flesh sides of which faces each other. At the instep, a rectangular tongue is inserted that is secured with stitches to the vamp. The backpart is closed by means of a lace, running through two big holes at each side at the instep. Between the vamp and the backpart, there is a small insert. In the left shoe, this is done on the lateral side; in the right shoe on the medial side. These Ashmolean and Petrie shoes have a parallel in the Louvre (Montembault, 2000: 202–203).

Another possible comparable Roman shoe from the same collection, is Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UC 71416; it is rather incomplete. Petrie (1889: 13, pl. XXI) shows a left shoe, which is seemingly comparable to Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UC 28277i; apparently it is dated to 340 AD.<sup>33</sup>

Shoes with uppers that are made of one part (*socci*; Leguilloux, 2006: 69–71) have been registered from Didymoi, but in contrast to the Ottoman examples of one-piece-uppers presented here, these look completely different than the ‘default’ shoe Category XII, Type C. Livingstone (2011: 142) described a shoe from Kellis that is highly comparable to Didymoi’s *calcei* (especially Cf-001 in figure 139).

## EUROPEAN FOOTWEAR

Footwear from Europe is better known and published than Egyptian footwear. Among these are the finds from Medieval London (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988), York (Mould *et al.*, 2003), and Paderborn (Gaertner-Krohn & Spiong, 2008) as well



Figure 139. Roman shoe from Didymoi. Photography by M. Leguilloux. Courtesy of IFAO.

as many finds from The Netherlands (Goubitz *et al.*, 2001). The material from these sites mostly are Medieval, thus (slightly) older than the finds from the Ottoman layers of Qasr Ibrim that are dated to c. 1500–1811 AD. Still, despite this difference and the large geographical differences, it is worthwhile to compare them for several reasons, such as gaining insights into origin and development of various constructional elements (among which are cutting patterns, rands, and heel stiffeners).

Despite many differences in detail, the find assemblages of Medieval York, London and Paderborn, for example, are fairly comparable with each other and show a relatively wide variety of types, including the famous ‘poulaine’, the shoes with the extremely enlarged toe part. Another remarkable difference is the popularity of the slip-on shoes in Qasr Ibrim, which are by far the most common type of shoes during the entire Ottoman occupa-



tion. Drawstring or any other type of fastening have not been identified,<sup>34</sup> in contrast to the wide variety of fastenings in European footwear, including those with a comparable date. This led Goubitz (2001) to use this as a main criterion for his classification. Even the variety of fastenings within one site, such as York or London, is remarkably more varied than seen in the Qasr Ibrim corpus. Rather popular in Europe, at least in earlier times up until later Medieval times, were shoes of which the uppers were made of one piece (Goubitz, 2001: 68; Grew & De Neergaard, 1988; Mould *et al.*, 2003). This style again completely lack from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim.<sup>35</sup> In the London corpus, the first occurrence of an ex-

tended vamp inside the instep (triangular) with low sides comes from the early 15th c. AD (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 40). Such extensions in low ankle shoes were relatively rare in Europe (for some other examples see Goubitz, 2001: 222-223) suggesting an Oriental tradition. Edge bindings became more common in the London corpus from the early/mid 12th c. AD onwards (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 48). In European footwear, heel stiffeners were usually placed inside the backpart rather than outside, whereas the few examples from Qasr Ibrim show the opposite. However, occasionally, outside heel stiffeners are seen in European footwear, too (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 10, 13).



## DISCUSSION

Much of the already published discussion on sandals (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 38-40) is valid for the present volume but it is still important to give some attention to the following. The double front strap is fairly often seen in the sandals. This is clearly a Nubian or African trait (see the discussion in Veldmeijer, 2011c: 40 [and references therein]; 2011d: 13-14) and a way of wearing sandals that was not adopted by native Egyptians. Possibly, the Ottomans were less reluctant to wear sandals in the 'Nubian' way but since the footwear corpus of Qasr Ibrim points to distinct traditions of the various occupational periods, another reasoning seems more plausible: the Ottomans preferred wearing shoes rather than sandals of any kind, considering the low numbers of sandals compared to shoes (see below). This suggests a mixture of Ottoman and Nubian people at the fort, which is also evident from other sources (Alexander & Rose, Forthcoming).

According to Goubitz (2000: 317), 'backpart' is the term to describe the rear area of the shoe upper in footwear lacking quarters and a back seam (see 'Terminology'). He (*Ibidem*: 328) notes that: "Early shoes have no quarters, the entire upper consisting of one piece of leather. Medieval shoes have a wrap-around backpart with a closing seam placed on the medial side of the foot. [...] Shoes of the 16th and 17th centuries have either two quarters per shoe, with two side seams and a back seam, or one backpart with just two side seams."<sup>36</sup> This might be true for northwestern Europe, but the closed *calcei* from Didymoi, consisting of one wrap around backpart and a vamp, date to the first three centuries AD (Leguilloux, 2006: 100), thus much earlier. Van Driel-Murray (2001: 349) mentions that "Uppers made of a separate vamp and back piece (*i.e.* with two side seams) only seem to occur in complexes dating to the 1st c. B.C. and the earliest years A.D." She (*Ibidem*: 348) also makes note of a strong local tradi-

tion in Egypt of a single piece upper with a back seam, and indeed, the leather Stubbed-Toe, Low Ankle Shoes (Veldmeijer, In Press b) is an example. However, the upper in Curled-Toe Ankle Shoes (Veldmeijer, 2009c) consists of four parts in total but the ventral upper is one piece (thus, there is no separate vamp), which is closed with a backseam. Examples from the temple of Amenhotep II in Luxor, which are dated to Ptolemaic times, *i.e.* 323-32 BC, also consists of a vamp and backpart although the backparts are much higher and the closing system much different than seen in the Ottoman shoes (Veldmeijer, In Press a). As explained, single-piece uppers were popular in Christian times, but one should realise that single-piece uppers were rather popular in other parts of the world as well, such as in Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York (Mould *et al.*, 2003; Goubitz, 2001) and from all ages; shoes entirely made of one piece (thus including the sole) are among the oldest pieces of footwear.<sup>37</sup> The custom to make an upper or indeed an entire shoe from one piece is, therefore, in itself of little use: it is the shape of the shoe and the way in which this was done that might be an indicator of a different tradition (*cf.* the practice of the addition of a treadsole and insole to the one-piece-shoe popular in Fustat).

The variety of types of sole seams is restricted and differences were often due to repairs. In some cases, it can be concluded that a rand was present in the original construction but is no longer present in the construction that was identified in the final state of the shoe. The history of the rand is not quite clear. The Ptolemaic shoes that were found in the temple of Amenhotep II, mentioned above, if the dating is correct, presents the first record of the use of a true rand. According to Goubitz (2000: 91), rands are known from Europe as early as 1100 AD but Mould *et al.* (2003: 3258)<sup>38</sup> mention rands from a 7th c. AD context. Still, this is much later than the shoes that

were found in an amphora in the temple of Amen-hotep II. Such a device could easily have evolved individually at different moments in time and space. Equally possible is that it found its way from the Near East to Europe.<sup>39</sup> Possibly, but this needs more research, the isolated strips that have been recorded in some types of Pharaonic leather shoes (Veldmeijer, 2009c) are predecessors of the rand or perhaps more likely, the welted construction but welted constructions have not been reported from Egypt so far. Anyway, by the time the Ottomans came to Qasr Ibrim, the rand was a well known element in shoe making and used on a large scale. The adding of a separate insole, as seen in Roman and Christian footwear (see arrow in figure 138), is not registered for the Ottoman finds, indicating that this was not the custom. Securing the insole to the upper helps to maintain the shoe's shape, besides the obvious advantages of a second sole.

It is generally thought that a high degree of repair indicates a relatively poor community. Partially this is due to our modern conception of fashion.<sup>40</sup> Ottoman Qasr Ibrim was not a poor community, especially before 1798, probably a result of trade (Alexander & Rose, *Forthcoming*). Even when a community was not poor, there might be other reasons for not discarding footwear so readily. For example, the remoteness of a settlement might prohibit easy provisioning. Perhaps the manufacturing technology of a particular footwear or hide processing techniques might have been lost as suggested by the fact that some of the Qasr Ibrim finds continuously used fragments of the highly priced, but old vegetable-tanned Roman leather (Van Driel-Murray, *Personal Communication*).

Finds from several contexts suggest that leatherwork took place (Alexander & Rose, *Forthcoming*), but unfortunately the nature of these finds have not been specified ("many pieces of leather and skin, which could be recognised as debris from shoe-making"). One big find complex (QI 80.3.09/67<sup>41</sup>) contained many fragments of shoes (no sandal fragments, according to the archive, but the present author has identified several fragments as belonging to other objects than footwear). Of these, all good parts have been removed for re-use. The suggestion that the pit was for rejected leather from an establishment engaged in leather-working seems

plausible, but what kind of establishment is much more difficult to judge. Van Driel-Murray (2008: 488) warns that "It is a common misconception that dumps of worn-out leather goods are indicative of tanneries and workshop remains." Often these are simply leather-rich rubbish dumps. This seems the case here as well, but if the pit points to production, it points rather to cobblers, using the good pieces of leather for repair.

Considering the fact that no waste and offcuts have been registered thus far suggests that no production took place in Qasr Ibrim itself but instead, the footwear was brought in from elsewhere. From certain areas, large quantities of hide, wool and hair were recovered, but these, by absence of waste and offcuts, can also be interpreted as remnants of butchering rather than tanning/curing or other leatherworking activities.

The few examples of shoes from Gebel Adda shows that these are all very well made and survived with only very little repair. This might lead to a suggestion that Gebel Adda was a more prosperous town than Qasr Ibrim, but the four shoes are hardly enough to warrant such a conclusion.

It is striking that the various periods of occupation of Qasr Ibrim were characterised to a large extent by their own footwear, despite the large difference in numbers of finds. The Roman period shows clearly Roman (military) footwear, for example (*Own Observation*, see also Van Driel-Murray, 2002b: 254-255).

The Ottoman shoe corpus is rather monotonous; even shoes with different cutting patterns, still look like the 'default' shoe in the sense that they have extensions at the vamp and the backpart. Shoes and sandals show no enhancement, except for the – hardly decorative – roundels and shape of the lace attachment areas. None of the so common decoration techniques, such as appliqué, openwork, embroidery, gold leaf decoration [even relatively common in Christian times] or even the simplest of decoration techniques) have been applied and if so, at most in a very rudimentary way (but there are only several examples). There is some evidence of red colouration of the upper, but most seem to have had the natural colour of leather: brown. It is interesting to note that one theory of the red colour of calf skin is in attempt to duplicate the effect



of cordwain (goatskin from Spain), which became less readily available due to the expulsion of the Moors from Spain (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 46). Other shapes of shoes are rare, with some types occurring only once. In contrast to the Romans, a difference in military and other footwear could not be detected, which is rather odd considering the nature of the Ottoman presence (Alexander & Rose, Forthcoming).

As mentioned previously, the relatively low number of leather sandals suggests that the Ottoman inhabitants of Qasr Ibrim preferred to wear shoes. Indeed, compared to the numbers from pre-Ottoman layers, in ratio, there are far fewer leather sandals (note that the number of entries does not reflect the number of shoes and sandals but the number of the fragments). Still, also taking into account that shoes have a better chance of surviving because much more leather is involved, there clearly was a preference for shoes rather than leather sandals in Ottoman times. The find of several small children's shoes seems to support such a reasoning: apparently, sandals were not appropriate for them. The observation of a lower number of sandals is despite the fact that the total number of sandals is larger than the number of leather sandals presented here. Well over 150 plain plaited fibre sandals have been registered (Veldmeijer, 2008/2009b), along with several cordage sandals (Veldmeijer, 2006/2007) and 29 leather- or string reinforced plaited sandals (Veldmeijer, 2008/2009a). Note also that the number of shoes is higher as 36 fibre shoes have been reported (Veldmeijer, 2010b). In all of these cases, the majority of them date to the Ottoman era, with few dating to earlier periods. This indicates that in Ottoman times, besides the preference for shoes, there was a preference for fibre sandals above those that were made of leather. It remains to be seen whether such a preference is visible in the finds from the other periods as well as from other sites.

The Ottoman footwear is very tough and strong with thick soles and typically several sole layers. This has also been observed in the fibre sandals (Veldmeijer, 2008/2009a: 112) and the suggestion that this must have been predominantly for protection of the feet against the local rocky terrain is the most plausible explanation. Apparently, this was of much more concern for Qasr Ibrim, being situated

on a 70 meter high hill, than for example, for Gebel Adda. Generally, but the detailed analysis is forthcoming, the footwear from Gebel Adda, although older in date, is less stout overall.

A very limited survey of Ottoman iconography shows that shoes with extensions on the vamp and the backpart did exist in the heartland of the Ottoman Empire, but these shoes are different in their overall shape (pointed versus the blunt, wide shoes presented here) and lack of lace attachment areas, so characteristic of the Qasr Ibrim shoes. Both, as well as slippers and wooden pattens, are shown in Napoleon's *Description de l'Égypte* (volume II). Some of the actual specimens in collections from European parts of the Ottoman Empire, however, look rather like the popular types found in Qasr Ibrim (Petrasch, 1991: 307) but the cutting pattern is very different and the dorsal upper is made of separate parts that are sewn on top of the ventral upper. Vaguely comparable are babouches, but the differences are still substantial: in specimens from the Bata Shoe Museum (2S83-0174 and S85-0022), for example, the upper and sole layers are secured on the outside and so they are not turnshoes. Moreover, they are elaborately decorated with colourful embroidery, appliqué and tassels.<sup>42</sup> The types of shoes discussed in the present work are also far from the refined, elaborately decorated footwear of the high social levels that can be seen in the Topkapi Palace Museum (Kelly, 2007<sup>43</sup>). This suggests a more local type of shoe, perhaps even limited to the south of Egypt, and which might have its origin in the Christian period (suggested by some comparable shoes from the Christian layers, but note the problematic stratigraphy mentioned above). The study of the pre-Ottoman material from Qasr Ibrim as well as the detailed consideration of the dating might shed some more light on this interesting thought.

Although several wooden pattens have been found (Veldmeijer, 2008), these are by no means as elaborately enhanced and high as the famous examples that are so well known (*cf.* Semmelhack, 2010: 28, 44, 46).<sup>44</sup> The fact that no bathhouses have yet been found (Alexander & Rose, Forthcoming) seems to suggest that these pattens had another function and might have been brought in from Turkey. The leather sandals with 'stilts' (figures 35-38), types that are entirely unheard of in Egypt, suggest

that they also came from Turkey. Leather shoes with stilts, slightly reminiscent of the sandals from Qasr Ibrim, are known from North Italy and Spain, of which Weber (1980: 52-53) suggests that these have their origin in the Orient.<sup>45</sup> This becomes even more plausible when comparing the Qasr Ibrim sandals with those from Medieval London (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 91-101), which do not have stilts. Moreover, these have bands that fasten them to the foot and that protrude from between the edge of the sole layers rather than from slits in the insole (and midsole[s]). For a discussion on the origin of these two different ways of [pre-]strap construction see Veldmeijer (2011c: 39).

The difference in the variety of types of footwear between Qasr Ibrim and only three European sites, is enormous. This might very well have to do with the remoteness of the site, greatly limiting the interaction with the world outside, especially compared to sites such as London and York, that were part of trading networks on the European scale. Moreover, the population of Qasr Ibrim is in no way comparable to the number of inhabitants of the European cities mentioned. Even if just the small areas of these cities were taken into account from which the finds were registered, the population would have been much larger than in Qasr Ibrim. The great technological development in the early 15th c. AD in Europe, resulting in proper quarters and thus increasing the importance of the heel stiffener con-

siderably, has not been noted in Qasr Ibrim. Still, despite this lack of technological development, the differences between the corpora of the earlier footwear and the Ottoman material are considerable.

Qasr Ibrim is in many respects a unique site as is the footwear. The various periods of occupation of the site had, to a certain extent, their own distinct footwear tradition (with the Roman period as the best example, but the preference of the Ottomans for shoes is another), clearly indicating how strong such a tradition is and how reluctant people were to take over the tradition from others. The reluctance of native Egyptians to adopt the double front strap is a clear example, but these Nubian sandals (in some cases also distinct by their shape and the decoration), are found throughout the history of Qasr Ibrim. Here, this is taken as evidence for the presence of indigenous Nubian people, as explained above, rather than that the Ottoman adopted this type of footwear. One should realise, however, that whether or not these particular sandals were only worn by indigenous Nubian people or (also) by Ottomans or non-Nubian peoples, cannot be supported by primary evidence. Although there are some indications that Qasr Ibrim had its own footwear tradition distinct from other sites, such as Gebel Adda, this will only become clear after the study and publication of not only the pre-Ottoman finds from Qasr Ibrim but also finds from these other sites in Egypt.







## NOTES

- 1 A comparable way of working to the leatherwork from Amarna (Veldmeijer, 2011b; *cf. Ibidem*, 2011d).
- 2 Due to the fact that a large proportion of leather finds is footwear, the project is intimately linked to the Ancient Egyptian Footwear Project (AEFP), which includes the footwear outside Egypt proper (such as Nubia and the Near East).
- 3 According to [www.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.thefreedictionary.com) skin is “An animal pelt, especially the comparatively pliable pelt of a small or young animal” and hide “The skin of an animal, especially the thick tough skin or pelt of a large animal”. Because in general the leather used in the footwear is thick and tough, probably predominant bovine, the term ‘hide’ will be used in the present work.
- 4 Van Driel-Murray (2002a: 18) notes that “Although not previously exploited in archaeological circles, this reaction has long been used to stain leather black and is in fact already described by Pliny”.
- 5 The following section has been published in Van Roode & Veldmeijer (2005: 4-5).
- 6 A more detailed discussion will be included in the final archaeological analysis of the footwear project.
- 7 Note that in Montembault’s typology, all leather sandals fall into the same category.
- 8 The shape of the pre-strap also differs, as does the position of the pre-straps (in several examples the pre-straps are situated at the heel, see below), but these differences are either minor, or exceptional and occur in all types and variants.
- 9 The cladding of one of the pre-straps has nothing to do with securing the two straps.
- 10 Type II is not known from Qasr Ibrim; it has a rounded heel and the pre-straps are also rounded. There are several slits for the attachment of the back- and heel strap. See Veldmeijer (In Preparation).
- 11 This was not observed by the author during his hands-on study of the objects in the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago, but this might be due to the condition of the material.
- 12 The construction as described by Junker (1925: 20, Blatt 1, Abb. 4) for sandals from Ermenne, and to which Williams refers seems to be, however, an original construction. A sandal in the Louvre collection (Montembault, 2000: 64, 106), albeit of a different type (Leather Composite Sandal), is also a repair (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 22).
- 13 These lines may be part of the possible incised hatching, the existence of which cannot be determined with certainty.
- 14 This type of sandal did not occur amongst the material described by Montembault (2000).
- 15 This type of sandal did not occur amongst the material described by Montembault (2000).
- 16 The strap is referred to as Regular Type III (see Veldmeijer, In Preparation).
- 17 Regular Type III straps (see Veldmeijer, In Preparation).
- 18 According to the find card, this roundel was of “similar type” [to the decorative reinforcement of the ears] and “the edging strip over roundel, both thin. Colour no longer visible.”
- 19 Another example in which the pre-strap is stitched is cam-0665 (Sandal Catalogue figure 64).
- 20 Note that this is the midsole if the reinforcement patch is the remnant of an entire sole.
- 21 Gebel Adda’s Regular Type III.
- 22 This a universal feature and also seen in finds from Medieval London (Grew & De Neergaard, 1988: 120) although seems to have been more

- common in warmer and more arid climates, such as Egypt. It is still a very common custom.
- 23 See also the discussion in Veldmeijer (2011b: 21).
- 24 For a discussion on the history of the rand in ancient Egypt, including the possible introduction, see Veldmeijer (In Press c).
- 25 It is well known that shoemakers are not consistent in their choice of stitching (Goubitz, 2001: 68).
- 26 Recently, the study of the finds from Fustat (Cairo, Egypt) was started, showing that the majority of the shoes are low-cut slip-on shoes as well and, as far as the corpus has been studied (the project is ongoing) no straps were identified. This type of shoe is also known from Christian times (Montebault, 146-146; Own observation Qasr Ibrim cam-3025).
- 27 Examples date at least as far back as late Roman times (one leather and one fibre example in the Petrie Museum, UC28291 and UC 28309i); another fibre example in the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg (SAIUH1170 1486).
- 28 Since the size distribution analysis will rely on comparison with the material from the pre-Ottoman period as well as with the non-leather footwear, this will be included in the second volume.
- 29 But see Van Driel-Murray (1996) on problems with site-based approach.
- 30 The study of Gebel Adda's leatherwork, which includes the detailed description of these shoes, is in progress.
- 31 Many examples in various collections are currently under study, as are Coptic shoes (for a list see the description of the AEFP and the Coptic Museum Project at [www.leatherandshoes.nl](http://www.leatherandshoes.nl)).
- 32 As well as examples from the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford), the British Museum (London) and the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung (Berlin), which are under study by the author.
- 33 Examples of shoes with vamp and backpart, comparable to these Roman shoes from Gebel Adda are under study. Interestingly, these are enhanced with appliqué in a different colour and leather tassels. The shoes (973.24.3225 and 973.24.2758) are housed in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.
- 34 'With a drawstring' is meant a string that is woven through the upper (see Grew & De Neergaard, 1988) and not the 'laces' seen in the Ottoman shoes in the present work, which did not really tie the shoe to the foot. For examples from Pharaonic Egypt, see Veldmeijer (2009c) and later see for example Veldmeijer (In Press c).
- 35 Upper and soles cut from one sheet of leather is known from early Medieval times (and from much older times), and are seen in Qasr Ibrim's Christian layers as well. The Fustat (Cairo, Egypt) assemblage, currently under study by the author, dates to roughly the 6th-9th c. AD, showing that a large part of the footwear is shoes with upper and sole in one piece (see below).
- 36 *Ibidem* (68): "Prehistoric and early medieval footwear was mostly made from a single piece of leather. By the Late Middle Ages, shoes not only had separate soles but also several seams in the upper". Note that Grew & De Neergaard (1988: 39-40, 51) mention that the use of quarters was an important technological development in the early 15th c. AD.
- 37 Examples are the one-piece shoes found in The Netherlands (e.g. Groenman-Van Waateringe, 200: 383-388) include specimens that are dated to prehistoric times as well as Medieval times. From Qasr Ibrim, the same type of shoes are known too (QI 66A/355, cam-3031). The footwear from Fustat (Cairo, Egypt) shows an emphasis on one-piece shoes, but here the single-piece sole usually has an added treadsole and sometimes even an insole.
- 38 Referring to K. East, "The Shoes" in A. Care Evans, Ed., Volume 3 in R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial* (London, 1983: 788-812).
- 39 Carol van Driel-Murray (Personal Communication 2010) expressed the same thoughts.
- 40 Nowadays, in our Western world, footwear is usually not repaired for various reasons – many shoes, such as sneakers, are glued, and once broken, cannot be repaired or it is cheaper to buy a new pair rather than to repair them. Fashion also demands regular replacement of footwear. In the ancient world, it was much more common, even the default, to repair footwear, either by the owner or the shoemaker, cobbler or even the leatherworker. Although this is well estab-

lished for Europe's history, how was it in ancient and pre-modern Egypt? And was this true for all sites?

- 41 Cam-0271, -0272, -0273, -0274, -0275, -0276, -0277, -0278, -0279, -0280, -0281, -0282, -0283, -0284, -0285, -0286, -0287, -0288, -0289, -0290, -0291, -0292, -0324, -0325, -0326, -0327, -0328, -0329, -0330, -0331, -0353.
- 42 I am indebted to Elizabeth Semmelhack (Bata Shoe Museum Toronto) for her help.

43 See also <http://www.turkishculture.org/applied-arts/leather-artwork-157.htm> (visited January 2012).

- 44 Weber (1980: 34-35) includes several wooden pattens in his history of shoes – one is dated to the 4th c. AD and two others to the 6th/7th c. AD.
- 45 Weber (*Ibidem*: 52) calls them “chopine” but proper chopines have one big platform sole rather than two (see especially Semmelhack, 2010).





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## PART II

# CATALOGUE

### EXPLANATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

Both, the sandal and shoe catalogue are presented in tables. The sandal table includes specialist number, identification code, context, measurements, information on tanning test, kind of object and current location, typology, number of sole layers, additional information and reference to the figure in the catalogue unless mentioned otherwise. The shoe table, however, is more elaborate and proved too big to be included in one part due to which they were cut in two parts (named 'Part I' and 'Part II'). The more basic information such as the specialist number, identification code, context, measurements, information on tanning test, kind of object and current location, type of shoe and the start of the description [sole]) can be found in the first part. The second part of the catalogue presents the description of the upper (vamp and backpart), additional information and a reference to the figure in the catalogue unless mentioned otherwise. The following abbreviations and signs are used:

H = height;

L = length;

N/A = not applicable;

T = thickness;

W = width;

✓ = present;

! = strong, clear indication of vegetable tanning;

\* = approximate measurement.

## SANDAL CATALOGUE

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
asw-0306 (80.2.14/123)	B25, room 93, upper rubble fill	opened, appr. 100 x 100	n	-	sole fragment	SCA magazine	?/?	?	?/?	?	Fragment of medium- thickness brown leather. Edges torn. End of the inside shows turning marks. Re-used.	1
asw-0456 (78.1.31/14)	below Ottoman unit, Late Christian fill	appr. 80 x 30	n	-	strap fragment?	SCA magazine	?/?	?	?/?	n/a	-	2
asw-0478a (78.2.04/44a)	west plaza, northwest section, level 4	L: 155. W: 110. T: 10. L slit: 36. W pre-straps: 28. W stitch: 4-6	y	-	sole fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	?/?	2?	Strong, heavy sandal. The various layers are connected by means of crude stitches lengthwise. Strap has been secured with stitches as well: repair? Certainly repair visible at the treadsole. The strap not origi- nal, consisting of two parts: re-use?	3
asw-0487 (84.2.06/57)	1007, pit, level 1	L: 170. W (front): 99. W (heel): 82. T: 4	n/y	dorsal/ ventral surface	sole fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, single-layer sole/-	?	?/?	1	Single front strap? Both ends torn. Single layer.	4
asw-0506 (84.1.19/26)	932 pit, level 1	L: 170. W (heel): 73. W (front): 88. T: 4	y/y	dorsal/ ventral surface	sole fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, single-layer sole/-	single front slit	?/?	1	Front end of right sandal.	5

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
asw-0511b (84.1.21/35a)	791, pit, level 1	L: 185. W (front): 96; W (halfway): 93. T (two layers): app. 3	y/!	insole/ treadsole	fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through four slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	2	-	text figure 32
asw-0511c (84.1.21/35c)	791, pit, level 1	a, b & c to- gether: L: 240. W: 94	y/n/y	straps/ dorsal/ ventral surface	sole fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	?/?	2	Fits with asw-0511b. Straps consists of bigger 'pre-straps' with slit through which narrower ones are pulled and secured. The four slits suggest these are not original.	6
asw-0520 (84.1.21/32)	935 pit, level 1	L: 62. W: 50. T: 3	?	-	fragment	SCA magazine	?/?	?	?/?	>1	Note the notch at the front.	7
asw-0528 (84.2.01/39)	980, pit, level 2	L: 41. W (max): 58	n	-	sole fragment	SCA magazine	multi layer sole/?	?	?/?	?	Part of front end of sandal. Now single thickness, fairly stout leather, with paired slits down centre line and bottom to secure additional layers.	8
asw-0537 (84.1.26/44)	785, house, room 9, wall trench	L main strap: 60. W main strap: 34. L tie (projecting): 80. W tie: 13	y	-	strap fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	n/a	Three slits lengthwise.	9
asw-0539 (84.1.22/46)	932, pit, level 2	L: 148. W: 73. T: 3	-	-	sole fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, single-layer sole/-	?	?/?	1?	Oval shaped cut in one end, almost all the way through.	10



Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
asw-0542 (84.1.18/38)	791, pit, level 1	L: 165. W: 90. T: 4	y/y	dorsal/ ventral surface	sole fragment	SCA magazine	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Slit are relatively far towards centre. Edges expand slightly towards front.	text figure 16
asw-0544 (84.2.07/60)	1020, pit, level 1	L: 114. W: 27	y	-	strap fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	n/a	Single slit. Impression of sandal visible.	11
asw-0546 (84.1.14/30)	Northwest Bastion str, stairs (355), level 1	L: 102. W: 75. T: 2	y	-	sole fragment	SCA magazine	?/?	?	?/?		Stitch holes, three rows in pairs, suggest additional layers.	12
asw-0560 (84.2.06/58)	1007, pit, level 1	L: 56. W: 23	n	-	front strap	SCA magazine	?/?	?	?/?	n/a	Spade-shaped object, of which the expan- sion is used to refrain front strap from slipping through the hole in the sole.	13
asw-0918a (90.1.15/41a)	14020	L: 77. W: 29	y	-	strap fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	?	Two slits lengthwise, both pulled out of shape.	14
asw-1114 (74.1.27/6)	house B1, room 289, loose deposit, north side	L: 205. W: 63	y/y/y	ventral and dor- sal soles/ pre-strap	sole layer and pre-strap	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, extreme multi-layer sole/-	-	-/-	>1	Only one layer survives.	text figure 36
asw-1120 (95.1.02/239)	Tavern str, room 15/8? 5	L: 185. W: 70. H: 20	n/y	y at cross section	sole fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, extreme multi-layer sole/-	-	-/-	>9	Much wider than cam-1317.	text figure 37

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
asw-1121 (95.1.02/236)	str west of R284, uppermost fill	L: 187. W: 80. W pre-strap: 20	y	-	sole layer and pre-strap	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, single-layer sole/-	one set of transverse front slits	isolated toe/-	1	Thin (original?). Re-used in door pivot.	text figure 19
asw-1123a-c (95.1.02/64a-c)	area west of room 149, upper fill	a) 77 x 53; b) 30 x 34; c) L: 21. W (front): 90; W (heel): 71. T: 4.7. W pre-strap: 30	y	-	complete	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undecorated sole	3	Missing right corner of heel.	15, 16
asw-1137b (95.1.02/241)	Tavern str and [...], room 15.8?, level 5	L: 112. W: 66	y	-	sole fragment	SCA magazine	??	?	??	1	Very soft leather, with patches of brown hair. Hole for front strap. Top may have been indented (indicating big toe?).	17
asw-1184 (95.1.02/362)	north of room 146, upper fill	L: 172. W: 28	!	-	strap fragment	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Stout leather. At ends, before the two slits, two holes behind each other. For alternative strap?	18
asw-1228a (95.1.02/350b)	upper fill	L: 196. W: 85	!	-	strap fragment	SCA magazine	??	?	??	n/a	Two large slits (L: 33 ) and two smaller central ones (L: 16 & 18).	19
asw-1228c (95.1.02/350a)	upper fill	L: 196. W: 85	y/!	dorsal/ventral surface	complete	SCA magazine	independent pre-strap, single layer sole/-	single front slit	pre-strap through four slits/ straight undecorated sole	1	Description in text.	text figure 34

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0098 (82.3.02/126d)	B60, room 251, below floor 5	L: 104. W (back strap): 53. Oval cut outs: 14 x 7	n	-	pre-strap with fragment back strap	British Museum	??	?	??	n/a	Two slits lengthwise; rounded terminal end. Two oval cut outs rather than slits and two informally made holes, which holds back strap.	20
cam-0103 (80.2.24/87)	B1-8, level 21	L: 122. W: 58	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Stitch holes suggests additional sole layers.	21
cam-0162 (82.3.02/126c)	B60, room 251, below floor 5	L: 80. W: 60	n	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Slits lengthwise; straight terminal end. Possible third slit (broken?).	22
cam-0164 (82.2.22/80)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 56. W: 30. L slit: 13	n	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Two slits lengthwise; straight terminal end. Note wear-lines.	23
cam-0165 (82.3.02/126a)	B60, room 251, below floor 5	L: 152. W: 28. L slits: 10-16	y	-	pre-strap	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Two slits lengthwise; straight terminal end. Note wear at centre. One slit torn out.	24
cam-0166 (82.2.25/5a)	B52, pit 82/26	L: 60. W: 41. L slits: 21	n	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Three slits lengthwise; rounded terminal end.	25
cam-0167 (82.2.17/68b)	B59, court- yard, level 1	L: 43. W: 30. L slits: 12	-	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Two slits lengthwise. Terminal end not really rounded, but roughly cut.	26

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0168 (82.1.26/21)	B55, room 274	L: 164. W: 83	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	?	2	Heel part. Row of leather stitches length- wise down the centre and one row (some stitches probably repairs) around the edge. Scrap of back (or pre?) strap(?) included in edge stitching.	27
cam-0174 (82.2.25/17)	B60, pit 82/29	L: 235. W (front): 90. W (heel): 89	y/n	insole/ midsole	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through four slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	3	-	text figure 31
cam-0175 (82.3.04/189)	B59, court- yard, pit (20)	L: 225. W (front): 103; W (heel): appr. 89	y/y/y	treadsole/ insole/ pre strap	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	3	Made of recycled leather.	text figure 23
cam-0178 (82.2.25/4)	B52, pit 82/23	L: 275 (original probably 280-285). W (front): 95; W (heel): 95	!	-	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through four slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	>1	Note the impression between the inner slits. One of originally more sole layers judg- ing the stitch holes along the edge.	text figure 33
cam-0179 (82.2.21/81a)	B 60, room 263, upper fill	L: 230. W: 96	n/n	insole/ treadsole	nearly complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	3	Leather thong running stitches along edge and one row length- wise down centre. Severely worn.	text figure 28

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0181 (82.1.17/31)	B26, room 90, upper fill to floor 1	L: 215. W (front): 58; W (heel): 59. T: 2.5-4	y	-	complete	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	One of originally more sole layers, judging the tiny stitch holes.	text figure 45
cam-0182 (82.2.25/2)	B52, room 209-212, below floor	L: 225. W (front): 91; W (heel): 85	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	>1	One of originally more sole layers, judging the paired stitch holes along the edge and lengthwise down the centre.	text figure 29
cam-0235 (80.2.24/90a)	B54, room 288a, wall fill	L: 218. W: 62. T: 1.4	?	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	One of originally more sole layers judging the paired stitch holes along the edge and lengthwise down the centre.	text figure 46
cam-0299 (80.3.10/54a)	B25, room 101a, below floor 4	L: 205. W: 90	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	In - and treadsole of shoe turned into a sandal. Stitch holes along edge and lengthwise down the centre with in some remnants of leather stitches. Holes at edge with remnants of flax stitches.	28



Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0360 (80.2.28/90)	B26, room 91a, below floor 2	L: 130. W: 106	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Stitch holes (some in which remnants of leather thong) sug- gests re-use. Leather loop (part of strap complex) tied (half knot) with a palm leaf string, broken of short. Also secondary.	29
cam-0363 (80.1.21/86b)	B27, room 88a, upper fill 2	L: 110. W: 71	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Stitch holes along edge and lengthwise down centre suggests ad- ditional sole layers.	30
cam-0376 (80.3.04/116a)	B40, room 327, lower soft fill	L: 220. W: 95. Slit front strap: 20 x 5	n	-	nearly complete sole	British Museum	integral pre-strap/ Egyptian eared sandal	straight sole	single sole layer/-	1	Damage to front and other small areas. Transverse slit front strap, second near front edge of the sole. Repair patch at heel. Narrow, poor back strap secured by sewing through sole thickness.	31
cam-0377 (80.3.09/66)	B27, room 88b, below floor 3	L: 220. W (front): 101	n	-	nearly complete sole	British Museum	integral pre-strap/ Nubian eared sandal	double front strap	single sole layer/-	1	-	text figure 42
cam-0401 (80.2.14/86)	B1-8, level 27	L: 83. W: 31. T: 2. L slits: 13 and 17. Stitch holes: 2-4	y	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap?-	?	??	n/a	Two slits lengthwise; straight terminal end. Slits are crescent- shaped holes. Two small stitch holes in front of the two slits. Medial end torn off.	32

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0403 (80.2.21/90)	below B37	L: 124. W: 41	y		sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Both ends broken. Both edges original, except that one has large chunk missing. Possibly part of shoe sole.	33
cam-0404 (80.3.10/52)	B1-7, room 1, below floor 2	L: 115. W: 46	n		pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	??	>1	Note the impression of the upper sole layer. Ends cut off for re-use.	34
cam-0406 (80.2.24/68)	B25, room 101, below floor 3	L: 42. W: 38. L slits: 20	y		pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Broken at one end, straight terminal opposite end. Three slits lengthwise. Slits are cut out holes.	35
cam-0407 (80.3.09/40)	B1-4, room 1, floor 1-2	L: 60. W: 25. L slits: 16 and 18	y	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	One end torn off, straight opposite end. Two slits length- wise. Slits cut out 'crescent'-shaped.	36
cam-0412 (80.3.13/83)	B25, room 101b, below floor 3b	L: 110. W: 90. T: 18. L two inner slits: 24. L outer two slits: 26	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	??	1	Incomplete heel part. Four slits parallel to receive pre-strap.	37
cam-0414 (80.1.23/68a)	B27, room 325, pit 80/3 fill	L: 85. W: 90	y	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	??	1	Unclear, but possibly part of sole or a repair patch. Long leather thong stitches along edge. Re-use in door pivot (concentric rings).	38

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0576 (82.2.11/17a)	stable str, beside mudbrick wall room 275, level 1	L: 107. W: 64	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	2	Leather thong stitches and empty stitch holes down edge and centre. Belonging to cam-0577?	39
cam-0577 (82.2.11/17b)	stable str, beside mudbrick wall room 275, level 1	L: 45. W: 77	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	2	Leather thong stitches and empty stitch holes down edge. Belonging to cam-0576?	40
cam-0595 (82.2.17/73a)	B59, courtyard entrance, level 3, pit	L: 60. W: 77	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	2	Only scraps of second sole layer. Continuous stitching along edge and empty stitch holes in the centre. Might be shoe part.	41
cam-0615 (78.1.29/32)	below B16, upper fill	L: 190. W (max): 210; W (ears): 130; W (front): 100. T: 5. Ears extend app. 15; slits: 9 x 5	y	-	complete	British Museum	classic Nubian	type I	A/double front strap	1	The piece of second sole layer is a repair.	text figure 8
cam-0616 (80.2.13/46)	E str, level 3	L: 235. W (front): 101. W (heel): 68	y/n	insole/ treadsole	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	single front slit	pre-strap through slits/ straight decorated sole	2	Repaired.	text figure 22

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0621 (80.2.19/61)	B25, room 101b, below floor 1	L: 145. W: 90	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Centre of sole. Leather thong stitches at both edges, some with scraps of a thin second(?) sole layer. Crack repaired with leather thong stitches. Slight circular wear- marks pointing to re-use in door pivot.	42
cam-0622 (80.2.24/95a)	B25, room 101, cross wall fill	L: 160. W: 82	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	2	Two sole layers, pos- sibly three with repair patches. Probably a shoe sole re-used as sandal.	43
cam-0624 (80.2.20/62b)	Northwest Bastion str, level 3	L: 80. W (heel): 70	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	integral pre-strap/ Egyptian eared sandal	swayed sole	single sole layer/-	1	Heel part, belonging to one sandal, together with cam-0625.	text figure 6
cam-0625 (80.2.20/62a, c)	Northwest Bastion str, level 3	A) 125 x 97. C) Appr. 70 x 22	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	integral pre-strap/ Egyptian eared sandal	swayed sole	single sole layer/-	1	Front part, belonging to one sandal, together with cam-0624.	text figure 6
cam-0626 (80.2.27/95)	B54, wall fill	L: 215. W: 49-51	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	>1	Probably child's san- dal. One end rounded, the other broken. Slightly constricted waist. Stitch holes suggests additional layers. Two larger holes (c. 5 mm) at one end suggests double front strap.	44

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
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cam-0628 (80.2.16/123)	Northwest Bastion str, level 2	L: 168. W: 31, 59. T: 1.8	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	>1	Note the exceptional length of the slits. Stitch holes suggests additional sole layer(s) originally.	text figure 30
cam-0629 (80.2.20/61)	Northwest Bastion str, level 3	L: 110. W: 40. L slits: 19. W back strap: 12. T: 2.8	n	-	pre-strap with fragment back strap	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	n/a	Three slits lengthwise; rounded terminal end. About 20 mm from broken end scuffing marks.	45
cam-0630 (80.2.10/40b)	B1-8, level 30	L: 120. W: 35. L slits: 25	n	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	n/a	Three slits lengthwise; rounded terminal end. One broken end. Two small stitch holes remain from where it was secured to the sandal. Scuffing marks.	46
cam-0631 (80.1.31/82a)	B26, room 91, upper fill 3	L: 102. W: 41. W back strap: 17. L slits: 18	n	-	pre-strap with fragment back strap	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	n/a	Three slits lengthwise; rounded terminal end. Close to cut end, slightly off centre, are three holes in rough circle; probably repair- fastening to sole.	47
cam-0632 (80.2.11/93)	B26, room 91a, on floor 1	L: 87. W: 61. L slits 6 (24 from front, 19 apart)	-	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Front part.	48
cam-0634 (80.2.13/48)	H str, room 185b, below floor 1	L: 63. W: 68. T: 2	-	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Full width but broken at front and back end.	49



Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
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cam-0635 (80.2.02/19)	B26, room 91, above floor 1	L: 62. W: 60	-	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	One of originally more sole layers judging stitch holes at edges. Upper surface with five rows of stamped circular motifs length- wise down centre, but now unclear due to crazing of leather.	50
cam-0636 (80.2.16/118)	E str, level 3	L: 90. W: 80. T: 2. L slits: 13-14	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Heel part with four slits lengthwise.	51
cam-0639 (80.2.23/77)	F str, level 3	50 x 70	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	integral pre- strap/classic Nubian	I	A/?	1	Torn off. One layer but scraps of thin second(?) layer. Patch of hair remains. No indication of front strap.	52
cam-0641 (80.2.28/99)	B35, room 80, below floor 4	L: 155. W: 80	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Might be shoe-sole (stitch holes along the edge) re-used as sandal sole layer.	53
cam-0644 (80.1.29/14a)	B38, room 74, below floor 1	L: 138. W: 47	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Child's sandal. Stitch holes suggests addi- tional sole layer?	54
cam-0645 (80.1.29/14b)	B38, room 74, below floor 1	L: 138. W: 47	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	?/?	1	Right side lost.	55

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0648 (80.1.23/31)	B27, room 88b, to floor 1	L: 86. W: 58. L slit: 21	y	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Three slits (cut out) lengthwise; 'rounded' terminal end. One end broken off. Two small cuts near end are probably accidental. Near broken end still impression visible of sandal.	56
cam-0649 (80.2.11/82b)	B1-8, level 31	L appr. 50. L slit: 22	n	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	One end broken off. Three slits lengthwise; straight terminal end. Slits are incised, not cut out.	57
cam-0652 (80.2.05/65)	B25, wall fill	L: 74. W: 33. L slit: 17	n	-	pre-strap with fragment back strap	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Broken off at one side, so is the back strap. Three slits lengthwise; straight terminal end. Slits incised, not cut out.	58
cam-0653 (80.3.08/53)	B25, room 96, pit fill below floor 4	L: 82. W: 40. L slit: 5-8	n	-	pre-strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	One end broken off. Two slits lengthwise; 'rounded' terminal end.	59
cam-0654 (78.3.02/81)	A. str, below room 112A, upper fill	L: 120. W: 90. T: 8.3	n/n	treadsole/ insole	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	3	Double front strap, repair.	text figure 43
cam-0657 (78.2.11/24)	below B12, upper fill	L: 240. W (heel): 117. T: 2.5-3. Slit for front strap: 14	n	-	nearly complete sole	British Museum	integral pre-strap/classic Nubian	I	A/double front strap	1	-	text figure 9

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0658 (78.2.02/39)	below east side of Ottoman complex, level 2	L: 180. W: 85. T: 2. L slits front strap: 6. L slits back strap: 38-43	n	-	sole layer	British Museum	independent pre-strap, single layer sole/-	double front strap	?/?	1	Hole due to wear?	60
cam-0659 (78.3.13/24a)	below B18, soft fill	L: 144. W: 68. T: 2	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	Stitch holes along edge and lengthwise down the centre (partially) suggests additional sole layers. Note the resemblance with the sole layers in <i>e.g.</i> cam-1317.	61
cam-0660 (78.1.23/19a)	west plaza, northwest section, level 4, refuse slope	L: 190. W: 65. L slit front strap: 31	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	Both ends broken off. Row of stitch holes along edge and lengthwise down the centre. Parts of leather stitches in some.	62
cam-0661 (80.3.04/107)	B40, room 327, lower soft fill	L: 210. W: 85	-	-	sole layer(?)	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	1	Single thickness perhaps used as sandal sole.	63
cam-0663 (80.3.03/43)	B43, room 180, below floor 2	L: 68. W: 85. T: 4.8	n	-	pre-strap with fragment back strap	British Museum	integral pre- strap/classic Nubian	I	A/?	1?	From same sandal as cam-0064. Torn off.	text figure 17
cam-0664 (80.3.02/51)	B43, room 180, below floor 2	L: 285. W: 52	n	-	strap complex	British Museum	integral pre- strap/classic Nubian	I	A/?	1	From same sandal as cam-0063. Decorative element to obscure junction back and front strap.	text figure 17

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0665 (78.2.4/47)	west plaza, northwest section, level 4, refuse slope	L: 145. W: 84. W pre-strap: 52. L slits: 16	y/n/n	insole/ treadsole/ strap	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	??	2	Pre-strap with three slits lengthwise and 'rounded' end. Broken off at one end. Coarse leather stitches along edge secure the two sole layers including the pre-strap. Small strip between treadsole and pre-strap small strip for unknown reasons: reinforcement?	64
cam-0666 (78.2.20/73)	B1-2, room 2, lower fill	L: 280. W: 130	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Remnant of second layer? Re-used as door-socket liner.	text figure 14
cam-0681 (80.3.01/68b)	B1-3, room 1, level 19	L: 190. W: 95. T: 3. L slits: 40-56	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	??	>1?	Few thick leather stitches at a number of places along the edges (not continuously) and at points down the centre. Strap lost, since the shorter slit has tied around one end and knotted a simple tie. String is hitched.	65
cam-0683 (80.2.24/94)	B27, room 87, floor 3 fill	L: 155. W (ears): 93; W (toes): 73. T: 2.5. Ears extend 17 mm from sides, slit: 5 x 8	n	-	sole layer	British Museum	integral pre-strap/classic Nubian	I	A/double front strap	1	-	text figure 10

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0697 (80.2.04/37)	B1-8, level 24	L: 170. W: 98. T: 4. L slits pre-strap: 31	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, single-layer sole/-	?	?/?	1	Rear end damaged but apparently cut almost square. Four slits lengthwise. Through slits threaded three(?; at least two) layers of pre-strap; the uppermost provides the left projecting end and the middle one the right end. On top of all three, a strand of leather passes through slits one and three from the right and is knotted into a reef knot.	66
cam-0698 (80.2.05/70)	B26, room 89, below floor 1	L: 250. W (front): 117; W (heel): 88. Pre-strap: 40 x 40	n	-	sole layer	British Museum	integral pre-strap/ Nubian eared sandal	double front strap	single sole layer/-	1	Note the square pre-strap.	text figure 11
cam-0699 (80.3.05/64)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 240. W: 100; W (heel): 96. W pre-strap: 25. L slits: 31	y/y	treadsole/ insole	nearly complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	>1	Stitches along edge suggests additional sole layers. Strap com- plex secondary judg- ing slits for transverse pre-strap.	text figure 24



Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-0755 (80.2.23/57)	B53, room 215, upper fill	L: 112. W appr.: 109. H: 54	y	-	fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1?	Many layers sewn together with thong and flax. One long seam runs down centre of piece, joining about four thicknesses. Shoe parts used as sandal?	67
cam-0986 (82.1.24/66)	764, upper fill	L: 114. W: 33	n	-	pre- strap(?)	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?	n/a	Torn off at both ends. Three slits parallel to long edges. One central piercing hole.	68
cam-1013 (82.2.18/55)	B59, room 282, level 3	L (folded): 65. W: 22	y	-	pre- strap(?)	British Museum	independent pre-strap?/?	?	?/?	?	The large slit makes identification as pre-strap doubtful.	69
cam-1181 (82.1.21/8)	B26, room 100, below floor 3	L: 250. W: 78	n	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?		Somewhat curled. Shaped like sole, though a little narrow at rear end. No features. Discarded because of miscut?	70
cam-1244 (82.2.04/34a)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 97. W: 62. T: 3.8	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	1	Stout leather. Single thickness. Right back strap passes through two holes; left through one. Likely the left is original; the right a repair. Slit-and-pull technique.	text figure 120

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1245 (82.2.04/34b)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 195. W: 89. T: 3	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	??	>1	Two slits (L: 53) and strap marks suggests this was the upper thickness. Remaining stitches suggests ad- ditional sole layer(s).	71
cam-1246 (82.2.16/49b)	B59, room 282, level 1	L: 81. W: 97	n	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	??	?	??	1?	Part of front end. Two rather crudely cut but apparently original tie-holes.	72
cam-1247 (82.2.16/49a)	B59, room 282, level 1	L: 120. W: 83. T: 3.6	?	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	See text.	text figure 41
cam-1248 (82.2.25/30)	B60, room 251, below floor 4	L: appr. 130. W: 59	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Rounded end. Two slits orientated length- wise (L: appr. 22) and a hole between them. Leather tie through centre hole (W: 15). Note wear marks across strap, where it went through slit in sandal.	73
cam-1249 (82.2.21/26)	B59, court- yard, level 7	L: 108. W: 56	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	One rounded end, other torn off. Two slits lengthwise (L: 18). Back strap hitched. Two pairs of stitch holes near one edge. At back impres- sion of sandal.	74

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1250 (82.1.18/14)	B27, room 325a, upper fill, level 7	L: 75. W: 36	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	One end rounded; one straight end (origi- nal?). Three parallel slits (cut out, L: 31), orientated lengthwise.	75
cam-1251 (82.3.04/187)	B60, room 251, below floor 5, level 2	L: 115. W: 75. T: 2.4	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	independent pre-strap, single-layer sole/-	single front strap(?)	pre-strap through four slits/ straight undeco- rated sole		Crumpled. Red-brown hair remains at one point. Three slits (L: appr. 22) survives; fourth split off. No stitching, so only one thickness.	76
cam-1253 (82.2.16/78)	B60, room 251, below floor 3	L: 66. W: 51	-	-	fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Three lines of stitch holes with leather fragments of stitches suggests additional layers.	77
cam-1254 (82.3.01/101)	B54, room 286, pit, level 7	L: 230. W: 50	n	-	strap complex	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Complete pre-strap, part front strap, but broken in two, and back strap. Ends rounded. Three paral- lel slits lengthwise (L: 30-35), in between which impression of sandal. Three rows of stitch holes. Leather strand (repair). Complex joining technique usually seen in Classic Nubian Sandals.	78

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1256 (82.2.22/31)	pit 82/125 and 82/126, fill	L: 210. W: 101	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	?/?	>1	Soft leather. Leather stitches suggests ad- ditional layers.	79
cam-1257 (82.2.11/62)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L: 10. W: 65	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	Fairly stout. Stitch holes and broken leather stitches down both edges and centre. Stitches broken both sides suggesting pos- sibly midsole.	text figure 47
cam-1258 (82.1.24/76a)	B56, room 278, 3 inside mastaba	L: 180. W: 76	n/n	insole/ treadsole	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	3	Forms entire sandal with cam-1259 and -1260. Sole layers not all of exactly the same shape. Secured with strong, coarse thick leather thong down the edges, middle and across near toe end. Much repaired: slits lengthwise (L: 16). Serrated edge decorative?	text figure 26
cam-1259 (82.1.24/76c)	B56, room 278, 3 inside mastaba	L: 185. W: 79. T: 78	n	-	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undeco- rated sole	3	See cam-1258.	text figure 26

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1260 (82.1.24/76b)	B56, room 278, 3 inside mastaba	L: 85. W: 82. T: 5.6	n/n	treadsole/ insole	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undecorated sole	3	See cam-1258.	text figure 26
cam-1261 (82.3.02/130a)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	L: 92. W: 92	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	Two tie holes, row of broken leather stitches down centre and stitch holes at edge suggests additional sole layer.	80
cam-1262 (82.2.02/68)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 166. W: 58. T: 1.6	y	-	sole fragment(?)	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	>1	Stitch holes at edges and down centre, with leather stitches suggests additional layers.	81
cam-1263 (82.1.24/79)	B55, below room 274, level 5	L: 300. W (ears): 11. T: 2.5-3. Ears extend about 30. L slit: 19; W: 8	n	-	complete	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	1	See text.	text figure 13
cam-1264 (82.1.26/73b)	below B27, upper fill	L: 215. W: 83. L inner slits: 8; L outer slits: 45. T: 6	-	-	nearly complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	double front strap	pre-strap through two slits/ straight undecorated sole	3	See text.	text figure 25
cam-1265 (82.2.21/81c)	B 60, room 263, upper fill	L: 198. W (front): 75; W (heel): 60. T: 1.3-2	y	-	complete	British Museum	integrated pre-strap/ eared sandal(?)	?	?/?	1	See text. The stitch holes suggests there were more sole layers. Note the large slits in the ears.	text figure 40



Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1266 (82.2.21/81b)	B 60, room 263, upper fill	L: 103. W: 85	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	?	Front part. Note the notch at the front.	text figure 18
cam-1267 (82.2.17/72)	B54, room 285, pit 9	L: 140. W: 77	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??		Front end. Stitch holes to secure additional layer(s) large oval cut-outs.	83
cam-1268 (82.2.15/51a)	B54, room 288a, level 2	L: 50. W: 59	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	leather reinforced plaited/-	leather tread- sole	-/-	>1	Leather thong that was sewn through basketry sole survives.	84
cam-1269 (82.2.15/51b)	B54, room 288a, level 2	L: 125. W: 51. T: 2.6	n	-	nearly complete	British Museum	??	?	??	1	On card A=B; the number on the object self is wrong. Child's sandal, probably re- used shoe sole. Front torn. Back straps of palm fibre zS <sub>2</sub> string through stitch holes. Stitch holes in pairs down edges and centre; broken leather stitches survive.	85
cam-1270 (82.2.22/78a)	B59, room 264, level 4	L: 62. W: 19	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Unusually thin. Two parallel lengthwise cut out slits (L: 20). Note two lines of wear across.	86

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1271 (82.2.22/78b)	B59, room 264, level 4	L: 144. W: 32	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Pre-strap with at either end, two length- wise-orientated slits (L: appr. 25). Through these, a palm fibre zS <sub>2</sub> string is secured with a hitch through slit. Present also half knot and Z-overhand stopper knot.	87
cam-1272 (82.1.16/61a)	B26, room 90, below floor 2	L: 110. W: 90	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	undeter- mined/?	?	??		No stitching. Four lengthwise slits, which are torn. Note impres- sion of pre-strap.	88
cam-1273 (82.1.16/61b)	B26, room 90, below floor 2	L: 72. W: 86	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??		No stitching. Four lengthwise slits. Torn through these.	89
cam-1274 (82.1.16/61c)	B26, room 90, below floor 2	L: 160. W: 79	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Pairs of stitch holes at edges and lengthwise down centre; broken leather stitches sur- vives in some. Two long slits, lengthwise, for pre-strap (L: 54).	90
cam-1275 (82.2.17/74b)	B59, court- yard, 3 pit	L: 87. W: 81. T: 6.1	n/n	treadsole/ insole	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	2	Two stout but soft thicknesses secured with big stitches.	91
cam-1276 (82.2.17/74a)	B59, court- yard, 3 pit	L: 90. W: 88	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Seemingly highly constricted waist. Four slits (L: appr. 32), lengthwise and paral- lel; two outer ones are cut-outs.	92

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1277 (82.3.04/206b)	B59, court- yard, pit 18	a & b) L: 192. W: 63. T: 1.3	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Cam-1277 and 1278 together make com- plete sole. Crudely cut. Various holes near front seem to relate to ties, presumably suc- cessive. Many rather at random stitch holes suggests additional layer(s).	93
cam-1278 (82.3.04/206a)	B59, court- yard, pit 18	a & b) L: 192. W: 63. T: 1.3	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	See cam-1277.	94
cam-1279 (82.1.15/86)	B27, rooms 88a, b, be- low floor 4	L: 75. W: 70. T: 2.9	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Full width preserved, traces of curvature to front end; both ends torn off. Stitch holes along both edges and lengthwise down centre suggests ad- ditional layers.	95
cam-1281 (82.1.30/73)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 220. W (front): 88; W (heel): 85. T: 2.8	n/n	ventral/ dorsal surface	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	See text.	text figure 44
cam-1282 (82.2.02/31)	pit 82/114, fill	L: 85. W: 55	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	Two parallel trans- verse slits (L: 15). Evidence of wear by smaller strap.	96

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1284 (82.1.25/100)	B55, room 273, level 3	L: 168. W: 65	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Front half complete, centre damaged, heel lost. The deco- rational lines result from leather stitches (suggesting additional layer(s)). Cotton(?) tie (sZ) survives, in spite of secondary use in door pivot.	97
cam-1285 (82.1.28/26)	B55, court- yard, level 10	L: 157. W: 79. T: 1.8	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Side, rear half. Stitch- holes at edge, ditto with broken leather stitches lengthwise down centre, suggests additional layer(s). Two parallel length- wise-orientated slits near rear end; break incorporates the third (and fourth(?)) slits.	98
cam-1286 (82.1.20/42)	766, crypt 1, fill	L: 138. W: 66	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Three parallel slits.	99
cam-1287 (82.2.14/31)	B54, room 283, level 4a	L: 57. W: 34	y	-	strap fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	n/a	One end rounded, other torn off. Two slits lengthwise, pulled out of shape (L: 22).	100
cam-1288 (82.1.25/123)	B27, room 88, below floor 5	L: 88. W: 78. T: 54	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Rear end of sandal. Two slightly curved slits (L: 20) for pre-strap.	101

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1289 (82.1.21/11)	B51, court- yard, level 2	L: 207. W (front): 98; W (min): 80; W (over ears): 16	n	-	complete	British Museum	integral pre- strap/classic Nubian	I	A/?	1	See text. Note the stitch holes, in pairs, arranged in a circle at the front part.	text figure 12
cam-1290 (82.1.25/25)	pit 82/104, fill	L: 45. W: 57	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Three lines of stitch- holes in pairs suggests additional layer.	102
cam-1291 (82.1.26/52a)	B55, room 275, level 3	L: 131. W: 86	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??		Four parallel slits, cut out.	103
cam-1293 (82.1.26/52b)	B55, room 275, level 3	L: 150. W: 52	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, extreme multi-layer sole/-	?	??	>1	See text.	text figure 38
cam-1295 (82.3.04/167)	B59, court- yard, pit 24	93 x 49	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Thick leather. One original curved edge. Paired stitch-holes suggests additional layer(s).	104
cam-1296 (82.1.24/68)	B55, court- yard, level 7	L: 66. W: 70	n	-	strap fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	n/a	One edge torn off. Two parallel slits (L: 15-18). Clear marks of second strap.	105
cam-1297 (82.1.25/47)	B55, room 274, level 2	L: 67. W: 90. T: 3.1	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Sole's front. Two holes to take front strap. Through them leather strips of about 7 mm wide, which then pass up again through further holes. Right strap broken and substituted by strip through inner hole.	106



Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1298 (82.1.26/75)	B55, room 275, level 3	L: 160. W: 51	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Thin leather. Stitch holes along edges and lengthwise down cen- tre suggests additional layer(s). Double front strap. Child's sandal.	107
cam-1299 (82.1.27/56)	B58, room 270, level 4	L: 67. W: 52	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Brittle. No full width. Two lines of stitches orientated lengthwise suggests additional sole layer(s).	108
cam-1300 (82.2.18/29)	B59, court- yard, pit 3	L: 98. W: 43	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Child's sandal. Middle part. Stitch holes suggests additional layer(s).	109
cam-1301 (82.2.23/63)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 52. W: 73			sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Stitch holes sug- gests additional sole layer(s).	110
cam-1308 (82.2.25/6)	B1-12, room 1 north, upper fill	L: 46. W: 40	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Child's sandal (origi- nal width).	111
cam-1315 (82.1.16/65)	B26, room 90a, upper fill	L: 70. W: 23	y	-	strap frag- ment(?)	British Museum	??	?	??	n/a	Tapering strap with slit lengthwise. Wider end is torn off.	112
cam-1316 (82.2.18/52)	B59, room 282, level 3	L: 52. W: 75	-	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	?	?	??	>1	Probably the width, and short length only, of a sandal sole. Stitch holes suggests addi- tional layer(s).	113

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1317 (73.1.18/?)	church 1 or podium	L: 190. W: 60. T: 28. W pre- strap: 34. Cut out square: 41 x 30. L slits pre- strap: 18	-	-	complete	British Museum	independent pre-strap, extreme multi-layer sole/-	?	??	21	See text.	text figure 35
cam-1318 (82.3.02/130b)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	L: 220. W: 62	y	-	sole layer	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	One end pointed, other broken but shows sign of being rounded. Stitch holes along edge and length- wise down centre suggests additional sole layer(s).	114
cam-1319 (82.3.04/158)	stable str, ramp to B54, entrance	L: 128. W: 47	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Child's sandal(?). Stitch holes along edge and lengthwise down centre suggests additional layer(s). Possibly double front strap.	15
cam-1320 (80.3.04/115)	B40, room 327, lower soft fill	L: 255. W (ears): 142; W (front): 105. T: 0.4-0.5. L Repair patch at front: 140 x 6.5-9; repair patch at heel: 95 x 80. Ears extend appr.: 30; slits: 4 x 15	y/y/n	patch/ insole/ treadsole	complete	British Museum	integral pre- strap/classic Nubian	I	A/single front strap	1	Note the extensive repairs.	text figure 7

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1354 (80.2.05/29a)	B1-8, level 25	L: 188. W: 70	n	-	complete	British Museum	leather reinforced plaited/-	leather tread- sole	-/-	>1	See text. Sole layer to- gether with cam-1355.	text figure 39
cam-1355 (80.2.05/29b)	B1-8, level 26	L: 192. W: 78	-	-	complete	British Museum	leather reinforced plaited/-	leather tread- sole	-/-	>1	See text. Sole layer to- gether with cam-1354.	text figure 39
cam-1358 (82.1.28/32)	B58, room 270, level 4	L: 168. W: 117	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole/-	?	?/?	3(?)	Central part of extremely large and heavy sandal. Two sur- viving layers, broken leather stitches below prove there were additional layer(s). Heavily repaired.	116
cam-1359 (82.1.26/45)	B55, court- yard, level 6	L: 47. W: 65	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?		Stitch holes di- agonally(!) along edge and lengthwise down centre suggests addi- tional sole layer(s).	117
cam-1362 (82.1.15/93)	B26, wall fill	L: 55. W: 68	y	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?		Part of front end.	118
cam-1366 (82.2.27/1)	B1-12, room 5, level 3	L: 71. W: 90	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	1	Rounded front end. Two holes for double front strap, but too close to edge(?)	119
cam-1367 (82.3.03/145)	B59, room 281, under mastaba 3	L: 137. W: 64	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	?/?		Part of central section. Two slits for reception of pre-strap.	120
cam-1369 (82.1.24/77)	B56, under room 272a	L: 119. W: 73	-	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	?/?	?	?/?	1	One surface scraped down except for edge. No stitches or holes; not footwear?	121

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1372 (82.2.03/57b)	B54, room 283, level 1	47 x 39	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Stitch holes along edge, with leather stitches, suggests additional layer(s).	122
cam-1373 (82.2.03/57a)	B54, room 283, level 1	80 x 46	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	>1	Stitch holes along edge, with leather stitches, suggests additional layer(s).	123
cam-1375 (82.2.01/11)	pit 82/109, fill	L: 90. W: 84	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Full width preserved. Two holes for double front strap. Stitch holes suggests addi- tional layer(s).	124
cam-1377 (82.2.25/5b)	B52, pit 82/26	55 x 83	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Rounded end.	125
cam-1378 (82.1.31/60)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 219. W: 8.8	n	-	sole fragment	British Museum	??	?	??	1	Two small unex- plained (stitch?) holes as a pair near right front strap, and a single (repair?) stitch near left back strap hole.	text figure 15
cam-1384 (82.3.02/110)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	82 x 52	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	leather reinforced plaited/-	-	-/-	2	Leather-bound edge.	126
cam-1387 (82.3.04/180)	room 252, pit 82/33	L: 88. W: 96	-	-	sole fragment	British Museum	independent pre-strap/-	?	??	?	Centre part of a fairly broad sandal (full width). Two slits lengthwise for pre- strap. Stitches might have been to secure repair patch.	127

Specialist No./ Identification Code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Current location	Typology (if applicable)			No. Sole Layers	Remarks	Figure
							Category/ Subcategory	Type	Variant/ Sub-Variant			
cam-1390 (82.1.17/83)	B27, room 325, below floor 4	L: 215. W: 143	-	-	sole frag- ment(?)	British Museum	??	?	??	>1?	Two ends torn off. Rows of nail holes along each edge, leaving round impres- sion around the square hole; on underside down one edge, small rusty circles where leather was nailed over object already having nails in. Hairy side as outer side.	128







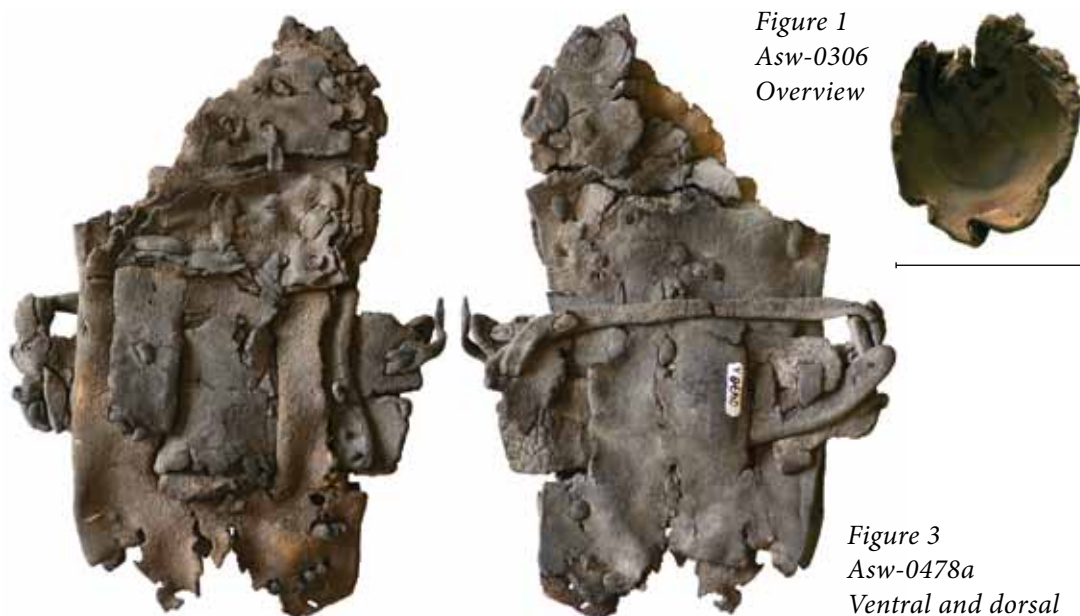


Figure 4  
Asw-0487  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 5  
Asw-0506  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 2  
Asw-0456  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 6  
Asw-0511c  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 7  
Asw-0520  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 8  
Asw-0528  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 9  
Asw-0537  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 10  
Asw-0539  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 11  
Asw-0544  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 12  
Asw-0546  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 13  
Asw-0560  
Obverse and reverse







Figure 14  
Asw-0918a  
Obverse and  
reverse

Figure 15  
Asw-1123a  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 16  
Asw-1123b  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 17  
Asw-1137b  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 18  
Asw-1184  
Overview  
Scale bar is  
30 mm



Figure 19  
Asw-1228a  
Ventral and  
dorsal

Figure 20  
Cam-0098  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 21  
Cam-0103  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 22  
Cam-0162  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 23  
Cam-0164  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 26  
Cam-0167  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 24  
Cam-0165  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 25  
Cam-0166  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 27  
Cam-0168  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 30  
Cam-0363  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 28  
Cam-0299  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 29 ►

Figure 29  
Cam-0360  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 31  
Cam-0376  
Dorsal and ventral



▼ Figure 32  
Cam-0401  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 34  
Cam-0404  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 33  
Cam-0403  
Ventral and  
dorsal







Figure 35  
Cam-0406  
Obverse  
and reverse



Figure 36  
Cam-0407  
Obverse and  
reverse

▼ Figure 38  
Cam-0414  
Dorsal and ventral



▼ Figure 37  
Cam-0412  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 39  
Cam-0576  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 40  
Cam-0577  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 42  
Cam-0621  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 41  
Cam-0595  
Dorsal and  
ventral





Figure 43  
Cam-0622  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 45  
Cam-0629  
Obverse and reverse

▼ Figure 46  
Cam-0630  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 44  
Cam-0626  
Ventral and dorsal



▲ Figure 47  
Cam-0631  
Obverse and reverse



▼ Figure 48  
Cam-0632  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 49  
Cam-0634  
Dorsal and ventral







Figure 50  
Cam-0635  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 52  
Cam-0639  
Dorsal and ventral



◀ Figure 51  
Cam-0636  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 53  
Cam-0641  
Obverse and reverse



▶ Figure 55  
Cam-0645  
Obverse and reverse



◀ Figure 54  
Cam-0644  
Ventral and dorsal



▶ Figure 56  
Cam-0648  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 58  
Cam-0652  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 57  
Cam-0649  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 59  
Cam-0653  
Ventral and dorsal







Figure 60  
Cam-0658  
Dorsal and ventral

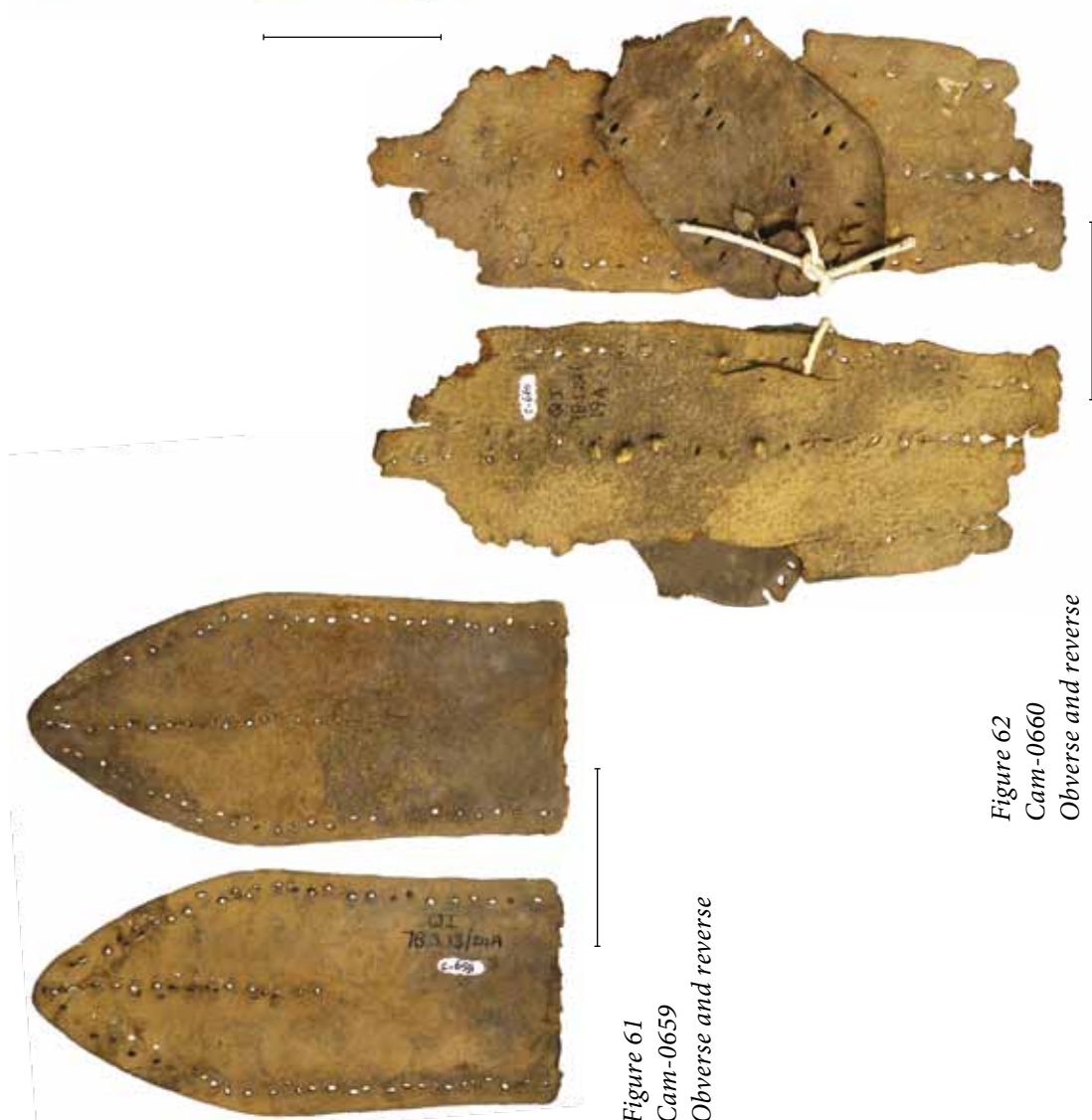


Figure 61  
Cam-0659  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 62  
Cam-0660  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 64  
Cam-0665  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 63  
Cam-0661  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 66  
Cam-0697  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 65 ►





Figure 65  
Cam-0681  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 69  
Cam-1013  
Overview



Figure 68  
Cam-0986  
Obverse  
and reverse



Figure 67  
Cam-0755  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 70  
Cam-1181  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 71  
Cam-1245  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 72  
Cam-1246  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 73  
Cam-1248  
Obverse  
and reverse

Figure 76  
Cam-1251  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 74  
Cam-1249  
Obverse  
and reverse



Figure 75  
Cam-1250  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 77  
Cam-1253  
Ventral  
and dorsal



Figure 78  
Cam-1254  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 79  
Cam-1256  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 80  
Cam-1261  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 82  
Cam-1266  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 81  
Cam-1262  
Dorsal and ventral







Figure 83  
Cam-1267  
Ventral  
and dorsal



Figure 85  
Cam-1269  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 84  
Cam-1268  
Dorsal and  
ventral

Figure 88  
Cam-1272  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 87  
Cam-1271  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 86  
Cam-1270  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 89  
Cam-1273  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 90  
Cam-1274  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 91  
Cam-1275  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 92  
Cam-1276  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 94  
Cam-1278  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 95  
Cam-1279  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 96  
Cam-1282  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 93  
Cam-1277  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 97  
Cam-1284  
Dorsal and ventral

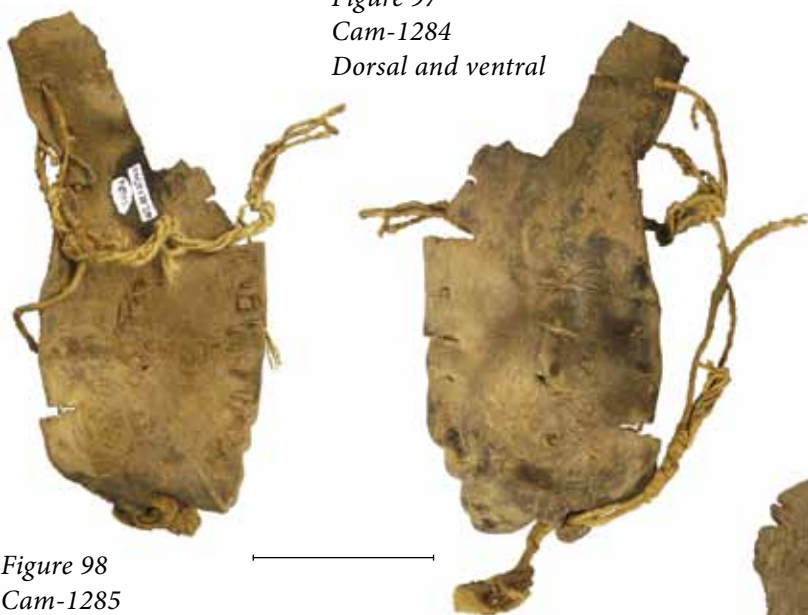


Figure 100  
Cam-1287  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 98  
Cam-1285  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 101  
Cam-1288  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 99  
Cam-1286  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 103  
Cam-1291  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 102 ►

Figure 102  
Cam-1290  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 111  
Cam-1308  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 110  
Cam-1301  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 104  
Cam-1295  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 105  
Cam-1296  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 112  
Cam-1315  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 107  
Cam-1298  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 108  
Cam-1299  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 109  
Cam-1300  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 106  
Cam-1297  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 113  
Cam-1316  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 114  
Cam-1318  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 115  
Cam-1319  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 116  
Cam-1358  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 117  
Cam-1359  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 118  
Cam-1362  
Ventral  
and dorsal





Figure 119  
Cam-1366  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 123  
Cam-1373  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 125  
Cam-1377  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 120  
Cam-1367  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 121  
Cam-1369  
Dorsal(?) and  
ventral(?)



Figure 124  
Cam-1375  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 126  
Cam-1384  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 122  
Cam-1372  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 127  
Cam-1387  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 128  
Cam-1390  
Dorsal and ventral



## SHOE CATALOGUE

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
asw-0192 (80.1.29/8)	B26, upper fill	L: 195. W: 107	n	-	fragment of upper?	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2?	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0358d (80.1.18/24)	B27, room 87, upper fill, below rock rubble	110 x 60	-	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2 or XII, B	n/a	n/a	?
asw-0492a (84.1.21/34b)	935 pit, level 1	H: 82. W: 124. H elongated back- part: 85	y	-	fragment of upper	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0492b (84.1.21/34a)	935 pit, level 1	L: 73. H: 37	y	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0494a (84.1.21/37c)	935 pit, level 1	L: 110. H: 106	y	-	fragment of upper?	SCA magazine	?	n/a	n/a	?
asw-0494b (84.1.21/37a)	791 pit	L: 115. W: 84	y/y	treadsole/insole	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	2	?	B7
asw-0494c (84.1.21/37b)	791 pit, level 1	L: 112. W: 100	y/y	upper/ventral surface treadsole	fragment of sole and vamp	SCA magazine	?	1?	?	A5/B6
asw-0513a (84.1.09/70b)	196 house, room 4	L: 110. H: appr. 110	y/y	dorsal/ventral surface	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	?	B1
asw-0513b (84.1.09/70a)	196 house, room 4	L: 90. W: 81	y/n	dorsal/ventral surface	fragment of sole and vamp	SCA magazine	XII, A, 2	1	?	B6
asw-0519 (84.1.22/47)	932 pit, level 2	L: 110. H: 52	y	-	fragment of sole and upper	SCA magazine	?	?	?	?
asw-0522 (84.1.19/27)	932 pit, level 2	L: 220. W: 140	y	-	fragment of vamp	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0532 (84.1.16/29)	791 pit, level 1	L: 160. W: 85	y/y	ventral/dorsal surface	fragment of sole?	SCA magazine	?	1	?	?



PART I

Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
asw-0547 (84.1.19/21)	932 pit, level 1	L: 111. W: 106	y/y	both sides	fragment of sole?	SCA magazine	?	2	?	?
asw-0570a (84.1.22/40b)	932 pit, level 2	L: 107. W (sole): 57. H (upper): 26	y	-	fragment of sole and upper	SCA magazine	y	2	?	B3
asw-0570b (84.1.22/40a)	932 pit, level 2	L (unfolded): appr. 27. W (un- folded): appr. 9	y	-	fragment of edge binding	SCA magazine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0570c (84.1.22/40c)	932 pit, level 2	L: 196. W (sole): 94	y/y	treadsole/insole	sole with rem- nants backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2	1	B3
asw-0885a (89.1.2.27/39)	unstratified	L: 220. H: 115	y/y	both sides	backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0885b (90.1.21/15)	14101	L: 120. H: 100	y/y	lining/outer layer	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0894b (85.12.20/421a)	939 plaza, northeast	L: 135. W (sole): 77. H (upper): 41	n	-	fragment of sole and backpart?	SCA magazine	n	2	?	A3
asw-0894c (85.12.20/421b)	939 plaza, northeast	L (sole): 145. W (sole): 95. H (upper): 48	y	-	sole with rem- nants backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2	?	A3?
asw-0897a (85.12.20/422a)	980 pit, level 1	L: 66. W: appr. 90	?	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks
asw-0897b (85.12.20/422b)	980 pit, level 1	L: 150. W: appr. 90	y	white cross section	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1?	A5
asw-0899a (85.12.20/429a)	952 pit, level 1	L: 97. W: 88	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	?
asw-0899b (85.12.20/429b)	952 pit, level 1	L: 90. W: 38	y	-	fragment of upper	SCA magazine	?	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
asw-0900a (85.12.20/418c)	980 pit, level 2	L: 179. W: 69	y/y	ventral/dorsal surface	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	1?	?
asw-0909 (85.12.20/423)	939 plaza, east	L: 190. W (sole): 90	n	-	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1	A5
asw-0912a (90.1.24/42c)	14218	L: 135. W: 99	y/y	patch/sole	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	3?	n/a
asw-0912b (90.1.24/42a)	14218	L: 168. W: 107	n	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	n/a
asw-0912c (90.1.24/42d)	14218	L: 85. W: 55. H (backpart): 90	?/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2	?	B7
asw-0912d (90.1.24/42b)	14218	L: 188. W: 107. T: 4	n	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	3	n/a
asw-0918b (90.1.15/41c)	14020	L: 86. W: 60	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	n/a
asw-0918c (90.1.15/41b)	14020	L: 170. W: appr.: 6	n	-	fragment of edge binding	SCA magazine	n	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0927 (90.1.21/55)	14136	L: 170. W: 60. T: 2.5	y/y	dorsal/ventral surface	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	n/a
asw-0928a (90.1.14/42b)	14005	L: 95. H: 57	y	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-0928b (90.1.14/42a)	14005	L: 75. W: 55	y	white cross section	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	n/a
asw-0993 (85.12.20/414)	954 pit, level 1	L: 235. W: 100	y/?	upper/ventral surface treadsole	fragment of sole and upper	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2	1	A6
asw-0997 (85.12.20/411a)	939 plaza	L: 234. W: 110	-	-	complete	SCA magazine	IV, B, 3	1	1?	B4

PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								Sole	
								No. of Layers	Sole Shape (Group)
asw-1017 (89.12.24/25a)	10001, unstratified	L: 69. W: 82	y	reverse	fragment of vamp	SCA magazine	XII, A, 2?	n/a	n/a
asw-1030 (92.1.07 51175/A2)	structure 9651, room 8, 51175, ash	L: 145. W: 125	y	-	fragment of vamp	SCA magazine	XII, A, 2 or 3	n/a	n/a
asw-1110a (95.1.02/75b)	rooms 142-146, upper fill	not measured	y	-	backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a
asw-1111a (95.1.02/74c)	rooms 142-146, upper fill	L: 150. W: 62-83	y/y	ventral surface treadsole/upper	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	?	2	1/2 C11?
asw-1111b (95.1.02/74a)	rooms 142-146, upper fill	L: 107. W: 96	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?
asw-1111c (95.1.02/74b)	rooms 142-146, upper fill	100 x 120	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?
asw-1127 (95.1.02/101)	rooms 185-189	130 x 40	y	-	fragment of upper	SCA magazine	?	n/a	n/a
asw-1129 (95.1.02/117)	below rooms 155-156, fill	L: 106. W: 83	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	2	C10
asw-1131 (95.1.02/200)	unknown	L: 214. W: 88	y/y	sole/upper	complete	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2	1? E6/E8
asw-1136a (95.1.02/113a)	west plaza, northwest section, level 3, hard fill	L: 170. H: 95	y	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	?
asw-1136b (95.1.02/113b)	west plaza, northwest section, level 3, hard fill	L: 41. W: 20	y	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
asw-1139 (95.1.02/112)	west plaza, northwest section, level 3, hard fill	L: 200. H: 90	y/n	inner/outer layer	backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-1142a (95.1.02/95a)	deposit below rooms 185-189	L: 60. W: 65	y	-	fragment of vamp?	SCA magazine	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-1142b (95.1.02/95b)	deposit below rooms 185-189	L: 160. H: appr. 80	y	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-1164d (95.1.02/269a)	Tavern str and room 155 (or 185?)	L: 155. H: 90	y	-	fragment of backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-1172a (95.1.02/259b)	X-30, disturbed late fill	L: 113. W: 220	n	-	fragment of sole and upper	SCA magazine	?	2	?	A6?
asw-1172b (95.1.02/259a)	X-30, disturbed late fill	L: 77. W: 80	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	n/a
asw-1173a (95.1.02/268)	Tavern str and room 155 (or 185?)	L: 242. W: appr. 100	y/y	ventral surface treadsole/upper	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1	A2
asw-1190 (95.1.02/374)	-	L: 230. W: 110	y/y/y	ventral surface sole/upper/patch	nearly complete	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1	B2
asw-1202 (95.1.02/343)	below rooms 146-149, level 2	L: 222. W: 96	y/n	ventral surface sole/upper	nearly complete	SCA magazine	XII, A, 3(?)	1	3	D5
asw-1203a (95.1.02/267a)	Tavern str and room 155 (or 185?)	L: 107. W: 128	y/n	dorsal/ventral surface	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	?	?
asw-1203b (95.1.02/267b)	Tavern str and room 155 (or 185?)	L: 150. W (front=max.): 100. W (heel): 72	n/n	dorsal/ventral surface	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	2?	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
asw-1209 (95.1.02/352)	west plaza, northeast section, level 3	L: 245. W: 108	y/y	upper/ventral surface sole	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1	A2
asw-1215 (95.1.02/254)	X-30, disturbed late fill	L: 197. W: 90	y/y	ventral surface sole/outer side upper	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1	A5
asw-1218a (95.1.02/249a)	below rooms 168-176	L: 137. W: 88. T: 3.5	y	-	fragment of sole	SCA magazine	?	1	1?	?
asw-1218b (95.1.02/249b)	below rooms 168-176	L: 117. W: 50	y/y	both sides	fragment of sole and upper	SCA magazine	?	3	?	see remarks
asw-1220 (95.1.02/270)	Tavern str and room 155 (or 185?)	L: 245. W (front=max.): 107. W (heel): 73	y/y	ventral surface sole/outer side upper	sole with remnants upper	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	1	B2
asw-1222 (95.1.02/271)	Tavern str and room 155 (or 185?)	L: appr. 210. W: appr. 90	y/y/?	outer surface upper/outer surface upper/ventral surface sole	sole with remnants backpart	SCA magazine	y/y/?	2	1	A3
asw-1223 (95.1.02/324)	room 149	L: appr. 255. W (front=max.): 107. W (heel): 76	y/y	ventral surface treadsole/outer side upper	sole with remnants backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2	1	B3
asw-1229 (95.1.02/296)	X2-9, room 4, below floor	L: appr. 225. W: appr. 95	y	outer surface upper	fragment of sole and backpart	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	2?	1	B7?
asw-1305 (90.1.21/48)	14133	L: 173. W: 155	y/n	dorsal/ventral surface	fragment of vamp	SCA magazine	XII, A, 1?	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-1306 (86.1.02/39)	1094 pit, level 1	L: 157. W: 105	-	-	fragment of vamp?	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
asw-1310 (85.12.25/30)	139 house, north, level 1	L: 214. W: 89	-	-	sole with remnants upper	SCA magazine	XII, C, 2	1	4	C1/C2 or C5/C6



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0001 (82.1.21/37)	pit 82/101, fill	L: 100. H: 99	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0010 (82.2.22/86c)	B60, lower soft fill	186 x 136	y	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1	1/2	see remarks
cam-0015 (82.2.14/44b)	B54, room 285, level 4	L: 147. H: 85	y	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0016 (82.3.04/186b)	B59, courtyard, pit 19	L: 46. H: 66	-	-	fragment upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0017 (82.2.257b)	B1-12, room 1 north, upper fill	L: 67. H: 78	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0018 (82.1.25/57)	B56, room 272a, level 7	H: 106. W: 81	-	-	elongated backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0019 (82.2.04/65a)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 220. W: 130 (sole: L: 195. W: 82)	n/n	dorsal surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1	A6
cam-0020 (82.3.04/210a)	B1-12, room 3, lower fill	W: 275. H: 140	n	-	nearly complete backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0021 (82.1.15/94a)	B26, wall fill	L: 125. W: 150	-	-	fragment	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0025 (82.3.02/132f)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	H: 80. L: 90	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0026 (82.3.02/132e)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	88 x 57	y	-	fragment upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0030 (82.2.28/93a)	B1-12, pit 82/30	H: 94. L: 98	y	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0037 (82.2.10/48b)	B76, room 257, below floor 2	L: 140. W: 123. W (sole): 86	n/n	upper/treadsole	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2(?)	2	1? 2?	B3

PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								Sole	
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)
									Sole Seam

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0054 (82.2.11/3c)	B60, room 259, upper fill	L: 127. W: 122. W (sole): 84. T upper: app. 2.4. T sole: 1.5. H elongated back- part: 65	-	-	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1/2	A2
cam-0055 (82.2.11/3a)	B60, room 259, upper fill	L: 225. W (front): 92. W (heel): 79. H elongated backpart: 65	y/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1	A2
cam-0056 (82.1.27/57a)	B58, room 270, level 4	L: 170. W: 70	y/y/n	upper/lining/ ventral surface sole	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, B, Undetermined	1	2?	B1/B2
cam-0058 (82.2.28/94a)	B1-12, pit 82/30	L: 215. W: 85	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	3	B7
cam-0059 (82.2.14/90e)	B76, room 259, below floor 1	L: 200. W: 110	y/n/y	patch/patch/ original treadsole	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2(?)	2	1	A6
cam-0060 (82.2.14/90f)	B76, room 259, below floor 1	L: 194. W: 96	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	2	C1/2 or C5/6
cam-0061 (82.1.28/73c)	B58, room 270, level 4	H: 50. W: 30	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0062 (80.2.17/53b)	B25, room 96, northwest sec- tion, below floor 2	L: 103. W: 55	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	n/a	?	n/a
cam-0063 (80.2.17/53a)	B25, room 96, northwest sec- tion, below floor 2	L: 105. W: 85	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	A1 or A26

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0064 (80.2.17/53c)	B25, room 96, northwest section, below floor 2	200 x 50	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	?	?
cam-0065 (80.2.24/96b)	B25, room 101, below floor 3	90 x 30	n	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0066 (80.2.24/96a)	B25, room 101, below floor 3	L: 123. W: 25	n	-	fragment upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0067 (80.2.24/96c)	B25, room 101, below floor 3	L: 250. W: 109	n	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	2	2?	?
cam-0081 (80.2.2488b)	B24, room 102, below floor 25	W: 122. H: 97	n	-	elongated backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0084 (78.1.29/36b)	east of B12 and B13, rooms 126 + 127, level 2	L: 265. W: 100	-	-	complete	British Museum	IV, A, 2	1	1	D1 or D2 or D3?
cam-0086 (80.3.01/69)	B1-8, level 44	L: 195. W: 42	n	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0087 (80.2.05/56a)	B1-8, level 24	L: 215. W (sole): 82. H elongated backpart: appr. 90	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	3	A6
cam-0088 (80.2.28/100b)	B35, room 80, below floor 4	L: 180; L (sole): 140. W: 140; W (sole): 80	y/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	sole with remants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2(?)	1	?	?
cam-0090 (80.2.18/80c)	Northwest Bastion str, pit fill on <i>gebel</i> face	H: 67. L: 78	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0092 (80.2.28/86)	below B28, upper fill	L: 200. W: 85	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	2	1?	A6?
cam-0093 (80.3.05/62a)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 290. W: 98	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	3?	?
cam-0094 (80.3.05/62b)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	150 x 110 (as folded)	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	n/a
cam-0095 (80.2.16/122)	E str, level 3	L: 255. W: 90	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	1	1	A1?
cam-0099 (80.3.13/82)	B25, room 101b, below floor 3b	L: 185. W: 90	-	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	2/3	?
cam-0100 (80.2.02/88)	B42, room 70, upper fill	L: 121. W: 88	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	2/3	A6?
cam-0101 (80.1.23/32a)	B27, room 88b, to floor 1	L: 100. W: 115	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	?	A6?
cam-0102 (80.1.23/32b)	B27, room 88b, to floor 1	L: 130. W: 115	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	1	?	A4
cam-0104 (80.2.16/119d)	E str, level 3	L: 140. W: 64 (sole). T (sole): 15	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	?	1	3?	D3 or D4
cam-0107 (80.2.16/119e)	E str, level 3	L: 230. W: 60	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0115 (80.2.20/65b)	Northwest Bastion str, level 4	L: 60. W (sole): 75. H (upper): 36	-	-	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	?	1	?	D4
cam-0122 (80.3.01/65b)	B1-8, level 39	L: 100. W: 134	y	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	A1?



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0125 (80.2.19/62a)	B51, room 208b, upper fill	L: 108. W: 116	-	-	fragment of sole with vamp	British Museum	?	2?	?	A1?
cam-0126 (80.3.08/49)	B26, room 100, east wall fill	L: 130. W: 55	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	2	?	A6?
cam-0127 (80.1.21/137)	B1-8, level 22	123 x 70	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum			-	A4?
cam-0128 (80.3.04/109)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 72. W: 57	-	-	fragment of backpart?	British Museum	?	?	?	?
cam-0130 (80.3.02/65a)	B31, hall, clear- ing to stair floor	L: 236. W: 73	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	n/a
cam-0135 (80.3.08/50b)	B53, room 215, below floor 1	H: 125. W: 72	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0136 (80.3.08/50a)	B53, room 215, below floor 1	L: 120. H: 62	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0137 (80.2.21/91)	B44, room 182 north, floor 1 to 2	L: 230. W: 112	y/y	treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1	A2
cam-0138 (80.2.18/82b)	F str, level 3	L: 240. W: 86	n	treadsole	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	?	?
cam-0139 (73.1.18/-)	church 1 or podium	L: 243. W (front): 91. W (heel): 77	n	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	1	2	B4 or B6
cam-0140 (80.2.09/70)	B35, room 80, below floor 1	L: 255. W (front): 106. W (heel): 89	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	A2?
cam-0141 (80.2.05/71f)	B26, room 89, below floor 1	110 x 145	y	treadsole	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	?	n/a
cam-0142 (80.3.05/65b)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 205. W: 18.5	y	treadsole	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0151 (80.2.04/41b)	B1-8, level 24	L: 165. W: 75	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	1?	E7 and/ or E9?
cam-0152 (80.1.28/4a)	B35, room 80, upper fill (?)	L: 140. W: 100	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	?	A1?
cam-0154 (80.2.19/64)	B27, room 87, below floor 2	L: 155. W: 100	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0156 (80.2.20/70a)	B1-4, room 1, upper fill	L: 90. W: 28	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-0189 (82.2.21/67)	pit 82/133, fill	L: 205. W: 81	n/n/n	treadsole/upper/ upper	complete	British Museum	XII, A, 3	2	3	E2/E3
cam-0190 (82.1.30/72)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 155 (opened: 235). W: 153	y	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	undetermined	1?	?	?
cam-0193 (80.3.02/63)	below B28, upper fill	L: 100. W: 28	y	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0197 (78.3.15/45a)	below room 1-2, level 2 soft fill	L: 160. W: 50	y	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0198 (78.2.20/70)	B1-2, room 2, lower fill	L: 220. W (front): 102. W (heel): 68	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	2	B2
cam-0199 (78.3.13/24b)	below B18, soft fill	L: 255. W (front): 100. W (heel): 65	-	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	undetermined	4	3	E10
cam-0200 (78.1.19/19a)	B22, room 107, upper fill to floor 1	L: 102. W: 92	n	-	fragment	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0202 (78.2.08/106)	B12, upper fill	L: 233. W (front): 87. W (heel): 72	y/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	4	2	?
cam-0203 (78.1.26/22)	A str, room 112b, below floor 1	L: 230. W: 105	-	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2?	2	2	A3?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0204 (78.2.15/29a)	below B15, rooms 118 & 119, upper fill	L: 240. W (front): 98; W (heel): 83	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	A1?
cam-0205 (80.2.19/65b)	B31, room 83 south, upper rubble fill	L: 260. W (front): 91. W (heel): 66	y	-	sole	British Museum	?	2	4	C10
cam-0208 (82.2.18/64d)	unit 211, overlying rubble fill	L: 194. W: 100	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	A1?
cam-0210 (82.2.18/64b)	unit 211, overlying rubble fill	L: 135. W: 105	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	see remarks
cam-0214 (78.2.01/24)	B18, room 115, below floor 1	L: 160. W (front): 71. W (heel): 53	n	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	3	see remarks
cam-0220 (80.2.11/108)	B1-8, level 28	L: 215. W: 56	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0223 (80.2.25/63)	B25, room 101, below floor 3	L: 290. W: 5	-	-	fragment of edge binding	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0232 (80.2.04/38)	B1-8, level 24	L: 165. W: 90	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0234 (80.2.24/90b)	B54, room 288a, wall fill	L: 188. W: 45-85	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	undetermined	2?	3? 4?	C7?
cam-0238 (80.3.11/46g)	B25, room 96, below floor 4	L: 270. W (front): 95. W (heel): 77	n	sole	sole	British Museum	n/a	2	2	?
cam-0241 (80.3.11/46f)	B25, room 96, below floor 4	L: 185. W: 90	y	sole	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	1/2	see remarks
cam-0243 (80.3.11/46c)	B25, room 96, below floor 4	L: 210. W: 80	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	B4 or B6

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0252 (80.3.13/54g)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 250. W (front): 98. W (heel): 72	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	1	see remarks
cam-0253 (80.3.13/54q)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 160. W: 45	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	n/a	?
cam-0256 (80.3.13/54a)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 120. W: 160	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0257 (80.3.13/54m)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 120. W: 145. W (sole): 110	-	-	front shoe	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0258 (80.3.13/64p)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 45. W: 25	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2?	n/a	?
cam-0259 (80.3.13/54b)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 113. W: 33	-	-	fragment of backpart(?)	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0261 (80.3.13/54e)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 155. W: 86	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	?	?
cam-0262 (80.3.13/54s)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: app. 90*. W appr. 20*	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	-	n/a	n/a	?
cam-0263 (80.3.13/54h)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 100. W: 85	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	?	?
cam-0264 (80.3.13/54n)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 170. W: 50	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0265 (80.2.09/69a)	B24, room 102, on floor 102	L: 88. W: 94	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	?	?
cam-0266 (80.2.09/69b)	B24, room 102, on floor 102	L: 163. W: 115	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	A4 (see remarks)
cam-0268 (80.3.05/63a)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 77. W: 92	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, B, Undetermined	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								Sole	
								No. of Layers	Sole Shape (Group)
									Sole Seam
cam-0271 (80.3.09/67b)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 250. W (front): 83. W (heel): 67	-	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	2	2 A7?
cam-0272 (80.3.09/67a)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 140* . W: 60-82*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	1? A6?
cam-0274 (80.3.09/67e)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 170* . W: 150*	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	n/a	?	A4?
cam-0275 (80.3.09/67g)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	170 x 195*	-	-	fragment of upper(?)	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a
cam-0276 (80.3.09/67c)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	70 x 120*	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	?
cam-0277 (80.3.09/67l)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 120.* W: 85*	-	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	2	1 ?
cam-0278 (80.3.09/67f)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 140* . W: 30-75*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	2? ?



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0282 (80.3.09/67r)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 148.* W: 100*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	?	?	?
cam-0283 (80.3.09/67q)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 138.* W: 52*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	?	B5 or B7
cam-0284 (80.3.09/67s)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 102.* W: 42*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0285 (80.3.09/67y)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 84.* W: 61*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0286 (80.3.09/67t)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	71 x 57*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0287 (80.3.09/67k)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	82 x 37*	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0288 (80.3.09/67u)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	75 x 39	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?

PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								No. of Layers	Sole
								Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0289 (80.3.09/67m)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 190.* W (front): 97.* W (heel): 68*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	3? ?
cam-0290 (80.3.09/67n)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 96.* W: 38*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	? ?
cam-0291 (80.3.09/67w)	B25, room 96, NE section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 91.* W: 85	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	2?	? ?
cam-0292 (80.3.09/67v)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 68.* W: 70*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2?	? ?
cam-0293 (80.2.21/88)	B51, room 208b, upper fill	L: 184. W: 27	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	? ?
cam-0296 (80.2.14/91)	Northwest Bastion str, stair area, level 3	90 x 95	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	? ?
cam-0305 (80.2.27/92a)	B25, room 96, northwest sec- tion, below floor 3, crypt fill	L: 217. W: 121	-	-	vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a
cam-0307 (80.2.24/92b)	B27, room 87, below floor 3	L: 170. W: 72	-	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	2 ?
cam-0309 (80.2.24/92d)	B27, room 87, below floor 3	L: 125. W: 105. W (sole): 60	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	fragment of sole with vamp	British Museum	?	2	? ?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0310 (80.2.24/92a)	B27, room 87, below floor 3	L: 90. W: 50	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0311 (80.1.22/74)	B26, upper fill 2	L: 150. W: 91. T: 6	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	4?	?
cam-0314 (80.2.12/77a)	B1-8, level 25	L: 250. W (front): 96. W (heel): 69	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	4	?
cam-0315 (80.1.31/54)	B38, room 74, pit 80/15	L: 97. W: 115	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	?	A3
cam-0316 (80.3.02/61a)	B58, wall fill	L: 115. W: 75	-	-	fragment of sole with vamp	British Museum	?	2	?	A3
cam-0322 (80.2.04/41d)	B1-8, level 24	L: 181.* W: 70-91*	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	2	?	A6?
cam-0324 (80.3.09/67ff)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 167.* W: 41-82*	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0325 (80.3.09/67cc)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 108.* W: 95*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	?	?
cam-0326 (80.3.09/67gg)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 168.* W (max.): 80*	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0327 (80.3.09/67aa)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	73 x 31*	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	?	?

PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)
									Sole Seam
cam-0329 (80.3.09/67dd)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 71.* W: 73*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	? ?
cam-0331 (80.3.09/67z)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 215.* W: 100*	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	2 ?
cam-0335 (80.2.06/125a)	stable str, upper fill	L: 82. W: 10	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a n/a
cam-0340 (80.3.04/112b)	B1-5, room 3, upper fill	L: 95. W: 135	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a B1?
cam-0341 (80.3.04/112a)	B1-5, room 3, upper fill	L: 190. W: 132	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a n/a
cam-0343 (80.2.13/87b)	B27, room 325a, upper fill 4	L: 77. W: 105	-	-	fragment of sole with vamp	British Museum	?	2	? ?
cam-0350 (80.2.20/68)	B1-4, room 1, upper fill	L: 207. W: 59	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	? ?
cam-0352 (80.2.10/70)	B25, room 96, upper fill	L: 218. W: 110	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a n/a
cam-0353 (80.3.09/67j)	B25, room 96, northeast section, pit fill below floor 4	L: 133.* W: 48*	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1?	? ?
cam-0359 (80.2.28/88)	B27, rooms 325a? upper fill 4	L: 262. W: 60	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2?	? ?
cam-0361 (82.2.11/28b)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 225. W: 113	y/y/n	treadsole/ treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, A, 3?	3	2 ?

PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)
									Sole Seam
cam-0362 (82.2.16/75)	B76, room 258, below floor 2	L: 113. W (front): 116. W (heel): 79	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	3
cam-0365 (80.2.05/56b)	B1-8, level 24	L:117. W: 35	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	?	?
cam-0366 (80.2.20/60)	Northwest Bastion str, level 3	L: 70. W: 75	-	-	fragment of upper?*	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a
cam-0367 (80.3.06/55)	B40, room 329, below floor 1	L: 47. W: 55	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	n/a	1	?
cam-0368 (80.2.05/71c)	B26, room 89, below floor 1	L: 136. W: 58	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	?
cam-0369 (80.1.30/11)	B26, room 100, below floor 1	L: 87. W: 31	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	?
cam-0370 (80.2.13/51)	B26, room 91a, upper fill 3	L: 112. W: 88	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	3	?
cam-0371 (80.2.16/109a)	B32, west wall fill	L: 40. W: 64	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?
cam-0372 (80.2.16/109b)	B32, west wall fill	L: 125. W: 35	y	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a
cam-0375 (78.2.08/43a)	B22, room 105, below floor 2B	L: 260. W (front): 115. W (heel): 93	y/y/n	upper/sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1
cam-0378 (82.1.20/33)	B53, below floor 2	L: 230. W (recon.): 105	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a
cam-0379 (80.3.01/71c)	B1-8, level 38	L: 120. W: 71	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?
cam-0380 (80.3.01/71b)	B1-8, level 38	L: 93. W: 32	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?



PART I									
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description	
								Sole	
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)
									Sole Seam
cam-0381 (80.3.01/71d)	B1-8, level 38	L: 115. W: 74	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	n/a ?
cam-0382 (80.3.01/71a)	B1-8, level 38	L: 226. W: 108	-	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	2 ?
cam-0383 (80.1.23/68b)	B27, room 325, pit 80/3, fill	L: 162. W (excluding side piece): 140	n	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 1?	n/a	n/a
cam-0384 (80.3.04/113)	B35, room 77, upper west wall, rebuilding fill	W: 260. H: 100	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	see remarks
cam-0385 (82.1.23/24a)	B55, courtyard centre, level 4	L: 270. W: 97	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	fragment	British Museum	XII, A, 3	1	? A1/A2
cam-0387 (78.3.19/122)	below B20, pit fill	L: 215. W: 103	y/n	ventral surface sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1 B2
cam-0388 (80.1.22/77)	B31, rooms 83 & 84, wall and fill	L: 220. W (front): 94. W (heel): 76. H (vamp extension): 100; H (elongated backpart): 120	-	-	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1 A6
cam-0389 (80.1.22/75)	B26, upper fill 2	L: 230. W: 110	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1 A6
cam-0390 (80.3.11/45d)	B25, room 93, pits below floor 4	L: 165. W: 90	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1 A3 and A6
cam-0391 (80.3.05/65a)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 180. W: 119	-	-	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2(?)	1	? A1?
cam-0392 (82.2.14/90d)	B76, room 259, below floor 1	L: 163. W: 105	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	sole with remnants vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	? A3

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0393 (80.2.18/83)	B36, room 78, below floor 2	L: 190. W: 85	n/a	ventral surface treadsole/upper	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1?	?
cam-0394 (80.2.28/92)	B55, wall fill	L (sole): 90. W (sole): 70. L (total): 115. W (total): 120	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	?	B6
cam-0395 (78.3.13/60a)	below B18, lower soft fill	L: 190. W (front): 75; W (heel): 58	y/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	2	C4
cam-0397 (82.1.16/69)	B27, room 325a, upper fill 6	L: 135. W (front): 58. W (heel): 43	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1 (child)	1	child	A1
cam-0419 (78.3.13/60b)	below B18, lower soft fill	L: 90. H: 70	-	-	lace attachment area	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0420 (78.1.31/9b)	B str, room 114A, below floor 1	L: 240. W: 70	n	-	backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0425 (80.2.28/85)	B25, room 96, southeast section	L: 345. W: 122	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	1	?
cam-0426 (78.3.09/18)	below B1-2, pitt fill	L: 180. W: 85	y/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	3	C5
cam-0427 (80.3.04/111b)	B44, room 181, floor 4	L: 135. W: 65	n	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0429 (80.3.04/111a)	B44, room 181, floor 4	L: 125. W: 105	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	3?	B2
cam-0434 (78.2.12/11)	below B15, rooms 118/119, upper fill	60 x 60	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0436 (80.3.06/56)	B1-8, level 38	L: 95. H: 50	n	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	?	B2

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0445 (80.1.22/71a)	B31, room 84, disturbed area	L: 195. W: 137	-	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	n/a	1	?	T32
cam-0448 (82.2.14/61a)	B55, courtyard north, pit 815-11	L: 225. W (front): 96. W (heel): 72	n	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	A4?
cam-0449 (82.2.25/7a)	B1-12, room 1 north, upper fill	L: 235. W front: 90; W heel: 62	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	2	3	D3 or/ and D4
cam-0450 (82.2.14/82a)	below B27, pits 82/105 and /106	L: 173. W: 133	n	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, A, 2?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0455 (82.1.24/5a)	B26, room 100, below floor 3, pit fill	L: 225. W front: 86; W heel: 59	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	2	see remarks
cam-0460 (82.2.28/93b)	B1-12, pit 82/30	L: 125. W: 48	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	B4 or B6
cam-0461 (82.2.28/93c)	B1-12, pit 82/30	L: 107. W: 86	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	?
cam-0469 (80.1.21/86c)	B27, room 88a, upper fill 2	L: 350. H: 100	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0471 (82.1.24/74c)	B55, courtyard north, level 3	L: 95. W: 38	-	-	fragment of upper(?)	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0472 (82.1.24/74a)	B55, courtyard north, level 4	L: 165. W: 65	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?
cam-0474 (82.2.22/86a)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 195. W: 4	-	-	edge binding	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0479 (82.2.17/37b)	B76, room 258, below floor 2	L: 60. W: 33	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0480 (82.2.17/37a)	B76, room 258, below floor 2	L: 260. W: 60	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	n/a	1	?	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Sole Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0481 (78.2.8/43b)	B22, room 105, below floor 2B	L: 260. W: 110. H elongated back- part: 125	-	-	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1	A5
cam-0482 (78.1.31/9a)	B str, room 114A, below floor 1	L: 260. W: 100	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1	A4/A5
cam-0483 (80.2.23/81)	B31, room 83 north, lower fill	L: 250. W (front): 90. W (heel): 75	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	2	A6
cam-0484 (80.2.24/88c)	B24, room 102, below floor 2	L: 215. W: 115	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	2	A5
cam-0485 (78.1.26/35)	B12, room 124, below floor 1	L: 250. W (front): 86. W (heel): 75	n/n/n	ventral surface heel/ventral surface sole/ upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1?	C2
cam-0486 (78.1.30/61)	B str, below room 113A	L: 210. W (front): 111. W (heel): 77	y	dorsal surface sole	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1	A3
cam-0487 (80.1.22/66)	B27, upper fill 2	L: 225. W: 134	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1	C2
cam-0490 (82.2.14/90c)	B76, room 259, below floor 1	L: 240. W (front): 101. W (heel): 71	y	-	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	n/a	2	1	B3
cam-0491 (82.2.14/90a)	B76, room 259, below floor 1	L: 153. W: 126	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0492 (82.2.14/90b)	B76, room 259, below floor 1	L: 100. W: 71	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0496 (82.1.27/57b)	B58, room 270, level 4	L: 120. W: 147	y	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-0497 (82.2.23/64c)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 243. W (front): 102. W (heel): 87	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	C5 or C6

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0498 (82.2.23/64b)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 265. W (front): 98. W (heel): 79	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	3	D3
cam-0499 (82.2.23/64a)	B 60, lower soft fill	L: 268. W (front): 98. W (heel): 66	n	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	3	D3?
cam-0500 (82.2.23/64d)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 192. W: 105	y	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0501 (82.2.04/65b)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 180. W (sole): 103. W (overall): 130	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0502 (82.2.04/65d)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 153. W: 95	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	1?	?
cam-0503 (82.2.04/65c)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 170. W: 107	y	-	sole with remnants backpart	British Museum	?	1	1?	A1
cam-0504 (82.2.04/65f)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 80. W: 100	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0505 (82.2.04/65e)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 101. W: 82	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-0506 (82.3.02/131b)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	L: 192. W: 84	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	3	3	B5?
cam-0507 (82.3.02/131c)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	L: 190. W: 82	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	2	3	B7
cam-0508 (82.2.07/38c)	B55, room 275, pit 7	L: 220. W (sole): 92. W (overall): 105	-	-	fragment of sole with vamp	British Museum	?	1	?	A2
cam-0509 (82.2.07/38b)	B55, room 275, pit 7	L: 125. W: 175	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, A, 3	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0510 (82.2.07/38a)	B55, room 275, pit 7	L: 46. W: 32	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	?	?	?



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0511 (78.1.25/17)	B19, room 112, pits 78/14,18,19 fill	L: 175. W: 80	y/n	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	2	A2
cam-0512 (82.1.31/63a)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 112. W: 88	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-0513 (82.1.31/63c)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 45. W: 26	-	-	fragment of upper(?)	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-0514 (82.1.31/63b)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 74. W: 52	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-0515 (82.2.25/1a)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 1	L: 240. W (front): 88. W (heel): 69	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	1	?
cam-0516 (82.2.25/1b)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 1	L: 240. W front: 88. W heel: 69	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	1	?
cam-0517 (82.2.28/100b)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 95. W: 50	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0518 (82.2.28/100a)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 270. W: 105	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0519 (82.2.13/3a)	P str north, level 2	L: 132. W: 21	-	-	fragment of upper(?)	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0520 (82.2.13/3b)	P str north, level 2	L: 180. W: 68	-	-	edge binding with remnant upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0523 (82.3.04/183a)	B59, room 281, level 10	L: 111. W: 88	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	?
cam-0524 (82.2.10/16c)	B60, room 260, below floor 2	L: 170. W: 106	y	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0525 (82.2.10/16a)	B60, room 260, below floor 2	L: 72. W: 30	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-0526 (82.2.10/16d)	B60, room 260, below floor 2	L: 52. W: 77	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	IV, B, 3?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0527 (82.2.10/16b)	B60, room 260, below floor 2	L: 190. W: 4	-	-	edge binding	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0528 (82.1.18/5b)	B27, room 325a, upper fill 7	L: 300. W: 4	-	-	edge binding	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0529 (82.1.18/5a)	B27, room 325a, upper fill 7	L: 45. W: 28	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-0530 (82.1.19/80a)	B58, courtyard, level 3	L: 94. W: 27	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0532 (82.3.04/19b)	B1-12, room 1 north, upper fill	L: 70. W: 20	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0533 (82.3.04/190a)	B1-12, room 1 north, upper fill	L: 115. W: 75	-	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0534 (82.1.25/88a)	B55, courtyard centre, level 6	L: 145. W: 60	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	see remarks	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0535 (82.1.25/88b)	B55, courtyard centre, level 6	L: 145. W: 60	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0536 (82.1.28/37b)	B58, room 270, level 4	L: 75. W: 37	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0538 (82.3.03/141b)	B1-12, room 3, below floor 2	L: 102. W: 65	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0539 (82.2.24/70a)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 205. W: 93	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0540 (82.2.24/70b)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 145. W: 104	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	2?	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0541 (82.2.21/85a)	B60, room 263, upper fill	L: 285. W front: 109. W heel: 79	y	-	sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0542 (82.2.21/85c)	B60, room 263, upper fill	L: 245. W front: 95. W heel: 73	y	-	sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0543 (82.2.21/85b)	B60, room 263, upper fill	L: 222. W front: 98	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	4	D3 or D4?
cam-0544 (82.2.27/2b)	B1-12, room 5, level 3	L: 220. W front: 75. W heel: 63	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	1	C4
cam-0545 (82.2.27/2a)	B1-12, room 5, level 3	L: 245. W: 83	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0546 (82.1.27/53b)	B58, room 270, level 5	L: 81. W: 87	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0547 (82.1.27/53a)	B58, room 270, level 5	L (front and side): app. 230. W (front upper): 135. W (overall): 181	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, A, 1?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0548 (82.2.13/27a)	P str, level 2	L: 117. W: 110	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	n/a
cam-0549 (82.2.13/27h)	P str, level 2	L: 30. W: 25	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1?	?	B1?
cam-0550 (82.2.13/27g)	P str, level 2	L: 75. W: 35	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0551 (82.2.13/27i)	P str, level 2	L: 118. W: 33	-	-	fragment of sole and upper?	British Museum	?	?	?	?
cam-0552 (82.2.13/27e)	P str, level 2	L: 66. W: 29	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	1?	?	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Sole Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0553 (82.2.13/27f)	P str, level 2	L: 140. H: 35	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0555 (82.1.15/92a)	B27, rooms 88a, b, below floor 4	L: 170. W: 120	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0556 (82.2.11/68b)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L: 172. W: 83	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	2?	?
cam-0558 (82.2.11/68e)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L: 125. W: 101	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	XII, A, 1	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0559 (82.2.11/68a)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L: 125. W total: 88. W sole: 79	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0560 (82.2.11/68d)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L: 188. W: 87	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-0561 (82.2.11/68c)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L: 161. W: 77	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	?
cam-0562 (82.2.23/65b)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 85. W: 101	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-0564 (82.2.23/65c)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 112. W: 98	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0565 (82.2.23/65d)	B60, lower soft fill	L: 325. W folded: 5	-	-	rand?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0566 (82.1.20/44b)	above 765	L: 141. W: 92	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	3?	?
cam-0567 (82.1.20/44a)	above 765	L: 63. W: 82	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	n/a
cam-0568 (82.1.20/44c)	above 765	L: 88. W: 105	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0569 (82.1.27/34b)	below B27, upper fill	L: 125. W: 90	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0570 (82.1.27/34c)	below B27, upper fill	L: 130. H: 120	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0571 (82.1.27/34a)	below B27, upper fill	L: 90. W: 95	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0572 (82.1.27/48a)	B55, room 275, level 3	L: 122. W: 58	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1	1	B1 and B4
cam-0574 (82.1.27/48e)	B55, room 275, level 3	L: 62. W: 18	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0575 (82.2.14/44a)	B54, room 285, level 4	L: 138. W: 59	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	?	n/a
cam-0578 (82.1.17/76a)	B58, room 266, level 2	(together with joining fragment cam-0581) L: 215. W: 65	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	3?	?
cam-0579 & cam-0580 (82.1.17/not numbered)	B58, room 266, level 2	not measured	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0581 (82.1.17/76b)	B58, room 266, level 2	L: 215. W: 65	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	3?	?
cam-0582 (82.3.4/210d)	B1-12, room 3, lower fill	not measured	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0584 (82.3.04/210c)	B1-12, room 3, lower fill	L: 73. W: 52	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0585 (82.3.03/146b)	B59, room 281, under mastaba 3, pit (10)	L: 155. W: 50	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0586 (82.3.03/146a)	B59, room 281, under mastaba 3, pit (10)	L: 85. W: 65	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0587 (82.3.03/146c)	B59, room 281, under mastaba 3, pit (10)	L: 136. W: 67	-	-	fragment of sole and vamp?	British Museum	?	2	?	B5
cam-0588 (82.3.02/129a)	B1-12, room 4, below floor 2	L: 253. W: 105	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	?
cam-0589 (82.3.02/129b)	B1-12, room 4, below floor 2	L: 169. W: 23	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0590 (82.3.01/103b)	B59, outside courtyard wall	L: 104. W: 37	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0592 (82.2.22/92a)	B1-12, room 1, below floor 1	L: 205. W: 102	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	1	?
cam-0593 (82.2.22/92b)	B1-12, room 1, below floor 1	L: 153. W: 92	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	?
cam-0594 (82.2.22/92c)	B1-12, room 1, below floor 1	L: 240. W: 95	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	2	?
cam-0596 (82.2.17/73b)	B59, courtyard entrance, level 3, pit	L: 68. W: 75	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0597 (82.2.25/3a)	B52, room 209-212, below floor 4	L: 185. W: 75	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	1?	A4
cam-0599 (82.1.24/72b)	B55, courtyard north, level 7	L: 133. W front: 60. W heel: 45	y	-	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2? (child)	1	1	B3

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[ol])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0601 (82.1.21/38a)	Northwest Bastion str, east end, upper soft fill	L: 95. W: 56	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0602 (82.1.21/38b)	Northwest Bastion str, east end, upper soft fill	L: 74. W: 36	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0603 (82.1.21/38c)	Northwest Bastion str, east end, upper soft fill	130 x 140	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0604 (82.1.21/38d)	Northwest Bastion str, east end, upper soft fill	125 x 70	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0605 (82.1.23/46b)	B58, room 271, level 4	H: 69. W: 85	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0606 (82.1.23/46a)	B58, room 271, level 4	L: 58. W: 29	-	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0607 (82.2.08/26b)	B54, courtyard, level 3	L: 145. W: 90	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0608 (82.2.08/26a)	B54, courtyard, level 3	L: 48. W: 24	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0609 (82.1.15/94b)	B26, wall fill	L: 108. W: 110	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-0611 (82.2.02/69a)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 26. H: 155	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1?	?	A5?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0612 (82.2.02/69b)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 230. H (back-part): 108. W: 115	n	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0617 (82.2.09/41)	P str, north end, level 2	L: 235. W (front): 92. W (heel): 68	-	-	complete	British Museum	XII, A, 3	1	3	D3/D4
cam-0619 (82.1.30/68)	B55, room 275, level 4	L: 280. W (front): 85. W (heel): 107	n/y	treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	IV, B, 3	1	1	A7
cam-0633 (80.2.21/89)	B51, wall fill	L: 124. W: 111	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	?
cam-0667 (82.2.25/38)	B60, room 251, below floor 4	L: 209. W total: 108. W sole: 80	n/n/n	heel treadsole/ front treadsole/ upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2?	1?	2?	?
cam-0668 (82.2.11/50b)	B54, room 283, level 3b	L: 205. W front: 94. W heel: 66	-	-	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	1	A3
cam-0669 (80.1.30/43)	B32, room 81, below floor 1	L: 225. W (front): 110. W (heel): 80	y/y/y/n	heel tread-sole/halfway treadsole/front treadsole/upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	1	A6
cam-0670 (80.2.09/71)	B25, room 101a, mastaba, fill below floor 2	L: 245. W (front): 110. W (heel): 77	y/n	treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	2	A3
cam-0671 (80.1.23/17)	B27, room 325, floor 1	L: 232. W (front): 92	y/y	ventral surface treadsole/upper	fragment of sole with vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	3	E2/E3
cam-0673 (78.1.25/21)	B17, room 110, below floor 1	L: 170. W (front): 74. W (heel): 55	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2 (child)	2	1	B3
cam-0674 (82.2.16/79)	B60, room 251, below floor	L: 260. W (front): 80. W (heel): 76	y/n	treadsole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2(?)	2	4	E8?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
								Sole		
cam-0675 (80.2.16/109c)	B32, west wall fill	L: 240. W front: 103. W heel: 70	y/n	dorsal surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	1	3	D15 (and D16?)
cam-0676 (82.1.21/72)	B56, room 272a, level 3	L: 220. W: 95	n/n/n	ventral surface sole/upper/lining	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	2? 3?	B3
cam-0677 (82.2.13/14)	B76, room 259, upper fill	L: 220. W (front): 88. W (heel): 55	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	2	C1/C2
cam-0678 (78.1.21/42)	B19, room 112, upper fill to floor 1	L: 210. W: 120	n/n/n	treadsole/upper/ upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2?	1	A3?
cam-0679 (80.1.23/69)	B36, wall fill	L: 220. W: 105	n/n	treadsole/insole	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	1	?
cam-0680 (78.2.18/28)	below room 117, upper fill	L: 195. W: 170	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, A, 3	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0682 (82.1.23/15)	B1-10, room 2, below floor	L: 141. W: 154	-	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0684 (82.1.16/62)	B28, wall	L: 170. H: 160	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0685 (82.3.02/127)	B60, room 251, below floor 5	H: 99. W: 53	-	-	lace attachment area	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0686 (82.1.20/49)	above 765	L: 148. W (front): 65. W (heel): 47	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2 (child)	1	4	B4/B6
cam-0687 (80.2.24/97)	B52, room 210, upper fill	L: 110. W (front): 45. W (heel): 38	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2 (child)	2	child	A3
cam-0688 (80.2.16/124e)	Northwest Bastion str, level 2	L: 145. W: 155	y	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0689 (82.1.17/75)	B56, room 278, level 2	L: 220. W: 115	n	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2(?)	1	2?	C2
cam-0690 (82.2.09/40b)	P str, north end, level 2	L: 250. W (front): 95. W (heel): 65	n/n	ventral surface sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, A, 1	1	3	C1/C2?
cam-0691 (82.2.09/40b)	P str, north end, level 2	L: 250. W (front): 97. W (heel): 67	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, A, 1	1	3	C1/C2?
cam-0692 (82.3.04/209b)	B1-12, room 3, lower fill	L (total): 270. L (sole): 265. W (front): 118; W (heel): 93	n/n	treadsole/upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1	A6
cam-0693 (82.3.04/209a)	B1-12, room 3, lower fill	L (sole): 248. W (total): 150. W (front): 111; W (heel): 91	y/n	treadsole/upper	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1	A6
cam-0694 (78.1.17/26a)	B22, room 107, uppermost fill to floor 1	L: 210. W: 115	n/n	treadsole/upper	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	2?	A3
cam-0695 (78.1.17/26b)	B22, room 107, upper fill to floor 1	L: 210. W: 115	n	-	fragment of sole?	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	2?	A3?
cam-0696 (80.2.13/52)	B26, room 91a, upper fill 3	app. 200 x 150	y/n	upper/ventral surface treadsole	nearly complete	British Museum	XII, C, 1	1	1?	A2?
cam-0700 (78.3.27/7)	below B18, pit fill	L (total): 185. L (sole): 150. W (total): 120. W (sole): 98	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2?	1	1?	A5?



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y/es]/ n[ol])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0701 (82.1.17/62)	B26, room 90, upper fill to floor 1	L: 245. W (front): 97. W (heel): 74	y/y	ventral surface treadsole/upper	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	1	A5
cam-0702 (82.1.18/68)	B27, room 325a, upper fill 7	L: 230. W: 115	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1	?	A2
cam-0703 (82.2.22/44)	B59, courtyard, level 8	L: 212. W folded: 95. W total: 114	-	-	sole with rem- nants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	see remarks	1	A5
cam-0704 (80.2.27/94)	B40, room 327 north, terrace fill	L: 175. W sole: 100	y/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	XII, C, 1	2	1?	C6
cam-0705 (78.2.02/34a)	D str, room 127A, below floor 2	L (sole): 70. W (sole): 80	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0707 (80.2.28/100c)	B35, room 80, below floor 4	L: 270. W (front): 100. W (heel): 64	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	1	A6
cam-0708 (80.2.24/91)	B54, room 288, wall fill	L: 135. W (total): 103. W (sole): 65. W (heel): 59	n	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2?	2	1?	B7
cam-0710 (80.3.11/45c)	B25, room 93, pits below floor 4	L: 120. W: 57	n	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0712 (80.3.13/67b)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 115. H: 90	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart?	British Museum	?	2?	?	?
cam-0713 (80.2.20/66b)	B25, room 93, floor 2, pit fill	L: 115. W (front): 45. W (heel): 46	y/y	ventral surface sole/upper	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	?	1	child	A4/A5
cam-0714 (80.2.20/66a)	B25, room 93, floor 2, pit fill	L: 103. W: 4-5	y	-	lace	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0715 (80.2.24/89a)	B25, room 101, pit 80/31	45 x 25	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-0716 (80.2.24/89b)	B25, room 101, pit 80/31	L: 130. W: 8	-	-	edge binding with remnant backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0721 (80.2.06/125b)	Stable str, upper fill	L: 150. W: 70	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	XII, C, 1?	1?	?	?
cam-0722 (82.2.06/48)	B55, under room 275, pit 7	L: 193. W: 115	y/n	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	?	n/a	?
cam-0763 (82.1.15/74)	B55, room 277, level 1	L: 72. W: 35	n	-	fragment of backpart?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0772 (82.1.27/58)	B58, room 270, level 4	111 x 45 (folded). 111 x 94 (opened)	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0786 (82.3.04/188)	B60, room 251, below floor 5, level 2	L: 66. H: 66	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-0826 (80.2.24/74)	B25, room 101, pit 80/31	L: 215. W: 128	y	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-0865 (82.2.14/70)	P str, level 2	L: 123. W folded: 89	y	-	fragment of sole and upper?	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-1177 (82.2.10/41)	B54, courtyard, level 5	L: 175. W: 72	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	2?	C11?
cam-1180 (82.2.14/67)	below B27, B1 pit fill	L : 250. W (front): 115. W (heel): 82	y	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	A4
cam-1182 (82.1.19/79)	B26, room 92, upper fill	L: 140. W: 114	-	-	fragment of sole and vamp	British Museum	?	1	?	A2
cam-1183 (82.1.28/25)	B58, room 270, level 3	L: 65. W: 75	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-1184 (82.2.01/33)	B56, room 272a, level 11	L: 71. W: 79	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1	?	B5?
cam-1185 (82.1.21/29)	B56, room 279, level 6	L: 85. W: 93	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	A4
cam-1186 (82.2.17/67)	B59, courtyard entrance, level 1	L: 131. W: 77	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-1187 (82.1.16/68)	B27, room 325a, upper fill 6	L: 190. W: 95	y	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	B4
cam-1188 (82.2.08/49)	B58, courtyard, pit 12	L: 170. W: 114	n	-	incomplete sole	British Museum	?	1	2?	?
cam-1190 (82.1.18/41)	B26, room 100, below floor 3	L: 77. W: 15	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	B4?
cam-1191 (82.2.25/9)	B59, room 264, level 7	L: 48. W: 92	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-1193 (82.2.03/59)	pit 82/116, fill	L: 160. W (sole): 73. W (total): 90	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	2	1	A6
cam-1194 (82.2.11/28a)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 90. W: 111	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	C7/C10?
cam-1195 (82.3.03/147)	B60, room 252, below floor 4	H: 165. W: 202	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	IV, B, 3?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1196 (82.2.04/73)	B60, room 252, below floor 1	L: 220. W: 112	-	-	sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1	A4
cam-1197 (82.2.27/3)	B1-12, room 5, level 3	L: 132. W: 40	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	?	cf. C7
cam-1199 (82.1.24/75)	B56, room 278, level 3, inside mastaba	L: 59. W: 37	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1?	?	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-1200 (82.2.21/48)	B59, courtyard centre, level 1	L: 162. W: 10	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	1	1?	?
cam-1201 (82.2.06/36)	B54, room 288a, level 2	L: 121. W: 95	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	n/a	2	1?	?
cam-1202 (82.2.08/34)	B54, courtyard, level 4	L: 75. W: 88	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1203 (82.1.17/61)	B26, room 90, upper fill to floor 1	L: 250. W: 4	-	-	rand or edge binding	British Museum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1204 (82.2.14/38)	B54, courtyard, level 2b	L: 140. H: 79	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2 or IV, B, 3	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1205 (82.1.19/73)	B55, courtyard west, level 3	L: 85. W: 52	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1206 (82.2.14/11)	P str, level 2	L: 125. W: 62	y	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1207 (82.1.21/9)	B26, room 100, below floor 3	L: 155. W: 91	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1?	?
cam-1208 (82.1.20/43)	766, crypt 1, fill	L: 51. W: 88	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-1209 (82.2.01/10)	pit 82/109, fill	L: 91. W: 80	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1210 (82.2.02/52)	B58, room?, level 3	L: 60. W: 75	n	-	fragment of vamp	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1211 (82.2.11/50a)	B54, room 283, level 3b	L: 57. W: 38	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-1212 (82.2.10/15)	799, fill	L: 55. W: 58	-	-	fragment of backpart?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-1213 (82.2.07/35)	B54, courtyard, level 2	L: 86. W: 103	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	1?	cf. A6
cam-1214 (82.2.14/81)	B76, room 249, below floor 2	78 x 47	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1216 (82.1.18/52)	764, upper fill	L: 105. W: 30	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	?	?
cam-1218 (82.2.08/35)	B56, room 278, level 7	L: 255. W (front): 93. w (heel): 78	y	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	?	1	2	A5
cam-1219 (82.2.04/72)	below B27, B1 fill	L: 110. W: 70	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	3	?	?
cam-1220 (82.2.16/48)	Stable str, beside room 275, level 1	L: 114. W: 90	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1	1?	A5
cam-1221 (82.3.04/208)	B1-12, room 3, lower fill	L: 225. W (front): 86. W (heel): 59	y	-	sole	British Museum	?	1	2	?
cam-1222 (82.1.16/64)	B55, room 275, level 1	L: 75. W: 72	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	2	?	A6
cam-1223 (82.1.18/65)	B26, room 100, below floor 3	L: 90. W: 92	-	-	fragment of sole and vamp	British Museum	?	1	?	A1
cam-1224 (82.2.14/12)	B54, room 285, level 3	L: 115. W: 12	-	-	fragment of sole and vamp	British Museum	?	2	2?	A3
cam-1225 (82.2.22/64)	B59, room 264, level 4	L: 173. W: 105	y/yn	upper/insole/ treadsole	sole with remnants upper	British Museum	undetermined	2	1	?
cam-1226 (82.1.16/66)	B26, room 90a, upper fill	H: 120. W: 70	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1227 (82.1.18/13)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 80. W: 45	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1229 (82.2.13/20)	B55, room 275, pit 815	H: 97. W: 70	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a



PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-1230 (82.1.18/67)	B27, room 325, upper fill 7	L: 85. W: 28	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1232 (82.2.18/51)	B59, room 282, level 3	L: 85. W: 33	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1233 (82.2.08/33)	below B27, B1 pit fill	72 x 55	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1234 (82.2.02/30)	B54, room 287, level 1	L: 72. W: 36	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1?	?	?
cam-1235 (82.2.08/37)	B58, courtyard, level 13	L: 90. W: 102	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1236 (82.2.03/58)	B54, room 283, level 1	L: 50. W: 100	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	2	?	B3?
cam-1237 (82.2.06/37)	B55, room 275, pit 7	L: 190. W: 25	-	-	fragment of sole and upper	British Museum	?	1	?	A4
cam-1239 (82.2.01/9)	pit 82/104A, fill	L: 157. W: 97	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	2?	?
cam-1240 (82.3.04/185)	B59, courtyard, pit 23	87 x 88	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1241 (82.1.27/28)	B55, room 276, level 5	L: 98. W: 70	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1242 (80.2.18/80a)	Northwest Bastion str, pit fill on gebel face	L: 102. W: 36	n	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	2	?	?
cam-1243 (80.2.18/80b)	Northwest Bastion str, pit fill on gebel face	L: 220. W: 20	n	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-1252 (73.1.18/-)	church 1 or podium	L: 180. W (front): 70. W (heel): 57	-	-	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	2	A3
cam-1323 (73.1.18/-)	church 1 or podium	L: 248. W: 110	n/n/n	heel treadsole/ front treadsole/ upper	sole with remants upper	British Museum	IV, B, 3	see remarks	1	?
cam-1324 (73.1.18/-)	church 1 or podium	L: 245. W (front): 101. W (heel): 72	n/!	ventral surface sole/upper	complete	British Museum	IV, B, 3	1	2	A4
cam-1325 (73.1.18/-)	church 1 or podium	L: 215. W (front): 85. W (heel): 56	n/n	ventral surface treadsole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, A, 2	2	3	E4?
cam-1365 (80.1.27/4a)	B27, room 88a, above floor 1	L: 90. W: 72	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	2?	A4
cam-1370 (80.1.27/4b)	B27, room 88a, above floor 1	L: 145. W: 95	-	-	fragment of sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?
cam-1371 (80.1.27/4c)	B27, room 88a, above floor 1	78 x 41	-	-	fragment of upper?	British Museum	?	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1374 (82.1.26/71b)	below B27 floor, upper fill	L: 255. H: 140	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-1376 (82.3.03/141a)	B1-12, room 3, below floor 2	H: 145. W: 147	-	-	fragment of vamp?	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-1383 (82.2.16/47)	B60, room 260, below floor 3	W: 85. H: 107	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-3032 (78.2.22/83)	below B1-2, upper fill	L: 220. W: 105	-	-	sole with rem- nants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	2	B7
cam-3033 (80.1.22/60)	B1-3, room 4, level 8	L: 77. H: 105	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-3034 (80.2.11/81)	B1-8, level 31	L: 130. H: 80	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
cam-3035 (80.3.05/62c)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	L: 280. H: 140	-	-	nearly complete backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-3036 (80.3.01/70a)	B1-8, level 45	L: 190. W: 82	-	-	sole with remants backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2? (child)	1	1	B2
cam-3037 (80.3.10/54b)	B25, room 101a, below floor 4	L: 125. W: 85	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	2	2?	A6
cam-3038 (80.2.28/98d)	B25, room 96 northeast sec- tion, below floor 3	H: 130. L (left): 35. L (right): 65	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-3039 (80.3.13/86f)	B25, room 93, lower soft fill	65 x 35	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-3040 (80.3.13/54l)	B25, room 96, on gebel stair	L: 35. H: 60	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-3041 (80.2.21/85)	B24, room 103, below floor 9	W: 220. H: 148	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	n/a
cam-3042 (80.3.05/63b)	B26, room 91a, lower soft fill	W: 130. H: 100	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-3043 (80.1.23/32c)	B27, room 88b, to floor 1	L: 100. W: 107	-	-	fragment of backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-3044 (80.3.02/61b)	B58, wall fill	105 x 160	-	-	fragment of upper	British Museum	XII, C, 2	n/a	n/a	?
cam-3131 (78.1.29/36a)	east of B12 & B13, rooms 126 & 127, level 2	180 x 65	-	-	fragment of sole and backpart	British Museum	XII, C, 2?	1?	?	B6
cam-3233 (74.1.31/2)	north of B1, room 289, upper undisturbed level	L: 243. W: 116	-	-	sole	British Museum	?	1	1	?

PART I										
Specialist No./ Identification code	Context	Measurements (in mm)	Tanning Test (y[es]/ n[o])	Remarks Tanning	Object	Location	Type	Description		
								Sole		
								No. of Layers	Shape (Group)	Sole Seam
lbm-1330 (80.2.11/92)	Stable str, floor 1 to floor 2	L: 260. W (heel): 85. W (front): 115. H (back- part): 115	y/n	sole/upper	shoe	British Museum	XII, C, 2	1?	1	A2
lbm-1333 (82.3.02/128)	B1-12, room 2, below floor 3	L: 99. W (front): 41. W (heel): 30	n/n	sole/upper	complete	British Museum	XII, C, 2 (child)	1(?)	3	A5





PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code					Upper					Figure
	Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
asw-0192 (80.1.29/8)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	Stitch holes around larger part; bigger holes at four points, in one of which is a length of string (L: appr. 125), perhaps a broken loop. Re-used?		1
asw-0358d (80.1.18/24)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	?	?	✓	Much folded. One corner original, with stitch holes along both edges, and holes where a roundel was attached. Other edges are cut, presumably for re-use.		2
asw-0492a (84.1.21/34b)	✓	✓	-	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓	Lace attachment is insert. Small shoe, almost certainly child's. Red leather.		3
asw-0492b (84.1.21/34a)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	text figure 63I	?	✓			4
asw-0494a (84.1.21/37c)	✓	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			5
asw-0494b (84.1.21/37a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			6
asw-0494c (84.1.21/37b)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Outer layer upper cut off for re-use.		7
asw-0513a (84.1.09/70b)	n/a	n/a	-?	-	✓	✓	✓	Large elongated backpart but small shoe. All stitches zS flax.		8
asw-0513b (84.1.09/70a)	✓	text figure 63K	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Inside, the frontmost part and the back part of upper sewn together. Obviously, this could only have been done before the shoe was put together but is most likely repair. Pieces of sole cut off.		9
asw-0519 (84.1.22/47)	n/a	n/a	?	-	text figure 63J	-	-			10

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Remarks				
	Vamp			Backpart						
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
asw-0522 (84.1.19/27)	-	text figure 63J	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		11
asw-0532 (84.1.16/29)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cut off for re-use. Coars leather thong stitches: repair?		12
asw-0547 (84.1.19/21)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam without rand. Repair at front.		13
asw-0570a (84.1.22/40b)	✓	?	-?	✓	?	?	✓	-		14
asw-0570b (84.1.22/40a)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Soft red leather. Knotted (overhand knot) which is unusual: re-use?		15
asw-0570c (84.1.22/40c)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	?	?	✓	Upper secured to sole with leather stitches except near rear end (S-ply flax). Worn.		16
asw-0885a (89.12.27/39)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	triangular	✓	Note semi-circular reinforcement patch at heel.		17
asw-0885b (90.1.21/15)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	oval	✓	-		18
asw-0894b (85.12.20/421a)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	?	?	?	The semi-circular patch suggests heel part, but uncertain.		19
asw-0894c (85.12.20/421b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	Fairly brittle. Large hole with remnants of leather-sewn patch under heel.		20
asw-0897a (85.12.20/422a)	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks	see remarks	Asw-0897a and b one shoe, forming complete sole (L: 215). Large hole (wear at heel). Uppers secured to sole with leather stitches. Scrap of front upper survives on left side.		21

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
asw-0897b (85.12.20/422b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	triangular	✓		Asw-0897a and b one shoe, forming complete sole (L: 215). Large hole (wear at heel). Uppers secured to sole with leather stitches. Scrap of front upper survives on left side.	22
asw-0899a (85.12.20/429a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		-	23
asw-0899b (85.12.20/429b)	-	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Uncertain which part of upper.	24
asw-0900a (85.12.20/418c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Woman's/adolescent's shoe? Modern tear and two small ancient holes.	25
asw-0909 (85.12.20/423)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	spades	✓		Stitches upper zS <sub>2</sub> flax.	26
asw-0912a (90.1.24/42c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Fairly thin, soft. Front end complete, but cut off. Treadsole. Extensively repaired.	27
asw-0912b (90.1.24/42a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Curled op lengthwise.	28
asw-0912c (90.1.24/42d)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	oval	✓		Using zS <sub>2</sub> flax. Child's shoe.	29
asw-0912d (90.1.24/42b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Stout but soft. Central area lacking front and rear. Note the tunnel stitching. Insole?	30
asw-0918b (90.1.15/41c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Intact width.	31
asw-0918c (90.1.15/41b)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		-	32
asw-0927 (90.1.21/55)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Left side, lacking rear end. Fairly stout. Remnants of zS <sub>2</sub> flax stitches.	33

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
asw-0928a (90.1.14/42b)	n/a	n/a	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Fragment of left side upper. zS <sub>2</sub> flax stitches.		
asw-0928b (90.1.14/42a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Includes part of one edge with stitches of zS <sub>2</sub> flax.		
asw-0993 (85.12.20/414)	✓	✓	✓	✓	spades	✓	Cut off for re-use. Heavily repaired but still very large holes under ball of foot and toes. Includes scraps of vamp.		
asw-0997 (85.12.20/411a)	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	Note the insert at the back.		
asw-1017 (89.12.24/25a)	-	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Very small central projection.		
asw-1030 (92.1.07 51175/A2)	see remarks	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small surviving pieces of right side that consists of three thicknesses.		
asw-1110a (95.1.02/75b)	n/a	✓	-	✓	spades	✓	Red leather. Note low and small extension.		
asw-1111a (95.1.02/74c)	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?	Small remnants of upper are stitched with coarse leather stitches to sole. Note the crumpled, thin insole.		
asw-1111b (95.1.02/74a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
asw-1111c (95.1.02/74b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small part of intact seam, including leather thong stitches. Attachment sole/upper without rand. Traces of repair at other sides.		
asw-1127 (95.1.02/101)	✓	✓	✓	✓?	?	?	Side of shoe.		
asw-1129 (95.1.02/117)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dorsal surface has V-shaped decoration (cf: asw-1218b and cam-1225). Unknown type.		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
Upper										
Vamp			Backpart				Remarks			
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel				
asw-1131 (95.1.02/200)	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	Lining of backpart uncertain. Insert backpart at medial(?) side but also one in the vamp.			
asw-1136a (95.1.02/113a)	n/a	?	✓	✓	?	?	Lacking both sides. Small scrap of sole. Note small overall dimensions.			
asw-1136b (95.1.02/113b)	n/a	?	✓	✓	spades	?	Standard type of projection.			
asw-1139 (95.1.02/112)	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Note the small dimensions: child's shoe.			
asw-1142a (95.1.02/95a)	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Identification as fragment of vamp uncertain.			
asw-1142b (95.1.02/95b)	n/a	✓?	-	✓	-	-	Small scrap of edging strip survives. Note the small overall dimension. Child's shoe.			
asw-1164d (95.1.02/269a)	n/a	✓?	see remarks	?	o	✓	Note the small extension. Seemingly no lining except for reinforcement patch at lace attachment area.			
asw-1172a (95.1.02/259b)	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	Condition bad: little detail visible.			
asw-1172b (95.1.02/259a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-			
asw-1173a (95.1.02/268)	✓	?	✓	✓	spades	remarks	Small part of lining preserved. Cam-1173b is roundel, possibly from this shoe.			
asw-1190 (95.1.02/374)	✓	?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Presence of lining of vamp uncertain.			
asw-1202 (95.1.02/343)	-	?	✓	✓	?	✓	The whip stitch at the backpart is a substitute of the lost edge binding.			



PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
	Upper					Backpart			
	Vamp			Edge Binding		Lining		Edge Binding	Remarks
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil					Roundel	
asw-1203a (95.1.02/267a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front end. Large hole at break. Along edge, double line of z <sub>2</sub> stitches of flax. Repair with leather thong stitches.
asw-1203b (95.1.02/267b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rear end of shoe sole, not same as cam-1203a. Big hole at break. Sewn to uppers with single row of leather thong.
asw-1209 (95.1.02/352)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	spades	✓	✓	Very worn and damaged shoe. Fragment of lining vamp preserved.
asw-1215 (95.1.02/254)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	✓	Lacking entire front end: cut away for re-use. Hole in sole.
asw-1218a (95.1.02/249a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Shaped as front part of shoe sole, broken off at rear. Along edge, single line of stout leather stitches. Scrap of upper attached without rand by means of coars leather thong stitches.
asw-1218b (95.1.02/249b)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front end lacking left side. Sole seam as A3, but with third sole layer. Insole decorated, cf. asw-1129 and cam-1229.
asw-1220 (95.1.02/270)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	✓	Vamp cut off for re-use. Extensive wear damage. Small, relatively pointed elongated backpart.
asw-1222 (95.1.02/271)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	✓	Vamp torn off (for re-use?). Pre-existing large wear-hole under ball of foot. At the heel, an additional reinforcement at the sole.
asw-1223 (95.1.02/324)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	✓	Note the differently shaped inserts. Large elongated backpart extension.

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
asw-1229 (95.1.02/296)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	oval	✓		Edge showing cut for re-use; also very large wear hole in front. The elongated backpart is square but has been cut this way secondarily. The roundel seems more triangular ( <i>cf.</i> cam-0042).	64
asw-1305 (90.1.21/48)	-	✓?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Note lengthwise central fold.	65
asw-1306 (86.1.02/39)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Vamp extension?	66
asw-1310 (85.12.25/30)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓		-	text figure 92, 97
cam-0001 (82.1.21/37)	n/a	n.a	✓?	✓	text figure 63K	oval	✓		Lining is partial to reinforce lace attachment insert. Not illustrated.	67
cam-0010 (82.2.22/86c)	n/a	n/a	?	✓?	✓	n/a	?		Back three quarters of stout, hard leather sole, which is a replacement. Dorsal to it are remnants of softer sole: uncertain if this is the original in- or treadsole. Remnants of backpart, but the original sole seam cannot be determined. Small scrap of insert and remnants of edge binding (construction uncertain). Not illustrated.	68
cam-0015 (82.2.14/44b)	n/a	n/a	-	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓		Lace attachment area is insert.	69
cam-0016 (82.3.04/186b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	oval	✓		Scrap of outer thickness of lace attachment area.	70
cam-0017 (82.2.257b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓		Possibly, three layers. Note the double roundel.	71

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
	Upper					Remarks			
	Vamp			Backpart					
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel		
cam-0018 (82.1.25/57)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	✓	n/a	n/a	Single thickness. Side torn, giving exaggerated leaf-shape.	72
cam-0019 (82.2.04/65a)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	Heavily worn. Vamp largely cut away. High elongated backpart.	73
cam-0020 (82.3.04/210a)	?	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	Layer of z-spun tabby cloth sandwiched between upper's layers. Note the small hole in the centre of the elongated backpart which is repaired with small patch at the inside.	text figure 93, 74
cam-0021 (82.1.15/94a)	n/a	text figure 63K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Unidentifiable, but possibly part of vamp's extension or elongated backpart. Edge binding partly lost. Torn, crumpled.	75
cam-0025 (82.3.02/132f)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63C	circular	✓	-	text figure 93, 76
cam-0026 (82.3.02/132e)	-	?	?	-	?	?	?	Part of upper, but uncertain which part. No lining visible. Two parts sewn flesh/edge, interlocking running stitches.	77
cam-0030 (82.2.28/93a)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓	Left, red leather. Outer and inner thickness overlapping.	78
cam-0037 (82.2.10/48b)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓	Two very large patches at the ventral surface treadsole sewn crudely. Backpart (including elongated area of about 53 mm high) doubled over and bent forward. Edging strip lost. Lace attachment areas lost, but edge binding survives partially.	79
cam-0039 (82.1.20/40b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	Leather sZ <sub>2</sub> lace.	80

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code					Upper					Figure
	Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0040 (82.2.11/2b)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	text figure 63K	?	✓	The lace attachment area is lost, but seems to have been secured by means of a stitch.		81
cam-0041 (82.1.15/92c)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	Remarkably, the backpart consists of two layers and a lining. Heavily worn.		text figure 64, 107
cam-0042 (82.3.04/211a)	?	✓	?	?	?	oval	✓	Type is not A, 2. Two thin soles, the insole even thinner than the treadsole. Note the exceptional shape of the roundel.		text figure 93, 82
cam-0043 (82.3.04/211b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	oval	✓	Right. Lining is partial. Note the roughly triangular 'roundel' (cf. cam-0042).		83
cam-0045 (82.2.14/82b)	?	?	✓	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓	-		text figure 93, 84
cam-0047 (82.2.21/85d)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	One of the lace attachment areas (the left) is integral; the right one is stitched. Intact laces (Z-twisted leather). Semi-circular reinforcement patch at heel (cf. cam-0482).		85
cam-0048 (82.3.02/131a)	?	?	✓	-	-	-	-	The backpart consists of three layers, but not a true lining.		text figure 111
cam-0049 (82.2.07/38e)	n/a	n/a	-?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Right. Lace attachment area attached by means of single leather stitch. Double roundel. Note the semi-circular reinforcement patch at the heel (cf. cam-0482).		86
cam-0050 (82.2.07/38d)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	-	Right. Possibly no insert: lace attachment area springs from side (attached with single leather stitch). Note the big repair of the sole close to the seam.		87

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0051 (82.2.04/49)	n/a	✓?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Intact lace still connects the two lace attachment areas.		
cam-0052 (82.2.01/47b)	✓	?	✓	text figure 63K	✓	?	Badly damaged. Leading edge of backpart, with insert (including, now lost, lace attachment area), strip of left side of vamp. Remnant of sole, which is a repair.		
cam-0053 (82.2.11/3d)	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Left. Third layer to reinforce the lace attachment area (the top of which is secured with isolated leather thong stitch).		
cam-0054 (82.2.11/3c)	n/a	✓	✓	✓	spades	✓	Badly worn and much repaired. Small inserts, left and right not equal in shape and size. Diagonal, almost horizontal seem between especially left insert rest of backpart. Leather lace survives whole length (90 mm): Z-twisted.		
cam-0055 (82.2.11/3a)	✓	?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	?	Leather patch on each side (right: 85 mm; left: 90 mm) inserted in sole seam. Either original construction or careful repair.		
cam-0056 (82.1.27/57a)	-	?	✓	text figure 63K	?	✓	-		
cam-0058 (82.2.28/94a)	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	Note the double passepoil and the repair of the insole.		
cam-0059 (82.2.14/90e)	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	The lace attachment area is sucered with a single leather stitch.		
cam-0060 (82.2.14/90f)	?	?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Presence sole seam uncertain.		



PART II											
Specialist No./ Identification Code											Figure
	Upper							Backpart			Remarks
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel				
cam-0061 (82.1.28/73c)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	text figure 63C	oval	?			Lace attachment area is insert.	93
cam-0062 (80.2.17/53b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Flax stitches sole seam survive as well as leather repair stitches.	94
cam-0063 (80.2.17/53a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Centre part of shoe with single layer sole. Sole seam with single leather thong.	95
cam-0064 (80.2.17/53c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Piece of soft leather, uncertain which part. Stitch holes along original edge.	96
cam-0065 (80.2.24/96b)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			Uncertain which part of upper. Small inserted piece.	97
cam-0066 (80.2.24/96a)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?			Uncertain which part of upper.	98
cam-0067 (80.2.24/96c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Identification uncertain. Seem too thick for upper.	99
cam-0081 (80.2.2488b)	?	?	?	✓?	✓	?	?			-	text figure 92, 100
cam-0084 (78.1.29/36b)	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-			Note that there is no backpart because the upper consists of one piece. Heavily repaired.	text figure 65, 66
cam-0086 (80.3.01/69)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Identification uncertain, as is the original number of layers. Two parts with flesh/edge stitching. Part of a leather-sewn leather patch, over a hole.	101
cam-0087 (80.2.05/56a)	✓	✓?	-	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓			Badly damaged. Front of sole missing. Inserts with lace attachment areas. Patch sewn on heel with leather thong.	102
cam-0088 (80.2.28/100b)	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓?	-			Much repaired: reason of uncertainty of details. Sole probably repair. Note the large thong whip stitches securing upper to sole.	103

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0090 (80.2.18/80c)	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	oval	✓	One vertical and one horizontal slit. Note the small piece of lining to reinforce the top of the lace attachment area.	text figure 106
cam-0092 (80.2.28/86)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	104
cam-0093 (80.3.05/62a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Insole might just be a repair. Note the small repair patch at the dorsal surface. Sole seam sewn with one leather thong.	105
cam-0094 (80.3.05/62b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Appears to have been a single thickness, soft medium-thick shoe (or sandal?) sole, folded double unequally and sewn up with long, large leather stitches.	106
cam-0095 (80.2.16/122)	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	Lining uncertain; thus sole seam too.	107
cam-0099 (80.3.13/82)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Original number of sole layers uncertain, thus sole seam. Lacks front and rear. Sole seam with double thread and folded edge of sole.	108
cam-0100 (80.2.02/88)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam perhaps with only one layer upper; certainly with only one thread (leather thong). Small scraps of upper survive. Large repair patch, secured with leather thong, to cover hole in both soles. Another repair by oversewing (whip stitch) sole seam.	109
cam-0101 (80.1.23/32a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam perhaps with only one layer upper; certainly with only one thread (leather thong). Repair by oversewing (whip stitch) sole seam.	110
cam-0102 (80.1.23/32b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	All stitches leather. Rand possibly single rather than folded lengthwise.	111

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code					Upper					Figure
	Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0104 (80.2.16/119d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓?	-	?	?	Note the lack of elongated backpart. Sole seam uncertain because not clear if upper has a lining or not. At the break is still attached a scrap of a patch. Insert one side.		112
cam-0107 (80.2.16/119e)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Thin insole, thicker treadsole. Note the distinct constricted waist. Uncertainty of sole seam due to lack of upper.		113
cam-0115 (80.2.20/65b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	?	?	Heel without elongated part. Complete: side seams far back. The edging strip might be missing; the current whip stitching is a substitute?		114
cam-0122 (80.3.01/65b)	-	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain due to lack of sole (only scraps survive).		115
cam-0125 (80.2.19/62a)	-	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Somewhat pointed. Sole seam uncertain.		116
cam-0126 (80.3.08/49)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	Central area. Uncertainty on sole seam.		117
cam-0127 (80.1.21/137)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	At one point there survive three leather stitches, holding to it four fragments of leather (rand and fragment upper?).		118
cam-0128 (80.3.04/109)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-		119
cam-0130 (80.3.02/65a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Full length, but full width only at heel, remainder being cut away for re-use. Stitch holes around. Repair patch, full-sized and shaped leather sewn underneath heel with leather thong, running stitch.		120
cam-0135 (80.3.08/50b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	✓	✓	✓	Stitch holes for attachment to sole, for edge binding and roundel. Top corner cut, probably where lace attachment area was removed.		121

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0136 (80.3.08/50a)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	?	✓	Edge binding evidenced with stitch holes.		
cam-0137 (80.2.21/91)	✓	text figure 63K	✓	✓	?	✓	Sole torn across ball of foot and large wear holes in heel. Vamp extension about 65 mm long. Elongated backpart 84 mm high; edge binding lost. Passepoil uncertain because shoe incomplete. Same for lace attachment area. Inserts present at both sides. Roundel suggested by stitch holes.		
cam-0138 (80.2.18/82b)	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	Exceptional construction details; see text. Number of soles not original as the soles are repairs. Construction uncertain. Note the decorative whip stitching at the vamp.		
cam-0139 (73.1.18/-)	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain due to incomplete upper. Certain: folded edges, double thread and rand.		
cam-0140 (80.2.09/70)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Leather stitches of sole seam survive allround, but scraps of vamp show double thickness. No rand.		
cam-0141 (80.2.05/71f)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fragment of centre. Small scrap of upper. Main feature is large leather patch across the sole, sewn on with leather thong stitches. Note that the patch is inserted in the sole seam.		
cam-0142 (80.3.05/65b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	Appears to have been a vamp with holes for edge binding and sole seam. Stitch holes for a roundel. Some of the edges turned over and stitched down with thick leather thong, enclosing bundles of vegetable material, possibly halfa grass. This secondary use is unclear (sandal?).		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0151 (80.2.04/41b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper. Certain is the sole part, the double thread of which goes through insole and edge of treadsole. Rand present.	128
cam-0152 (80.1.28/4a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	?	?	Uncertainty of lining hence uncertainty sole seam. Note the semi-circular reinforcement/repair patch at the heel.	129
cam-0154 (80.2.19/64)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?	?	In bad condition. Fragments of upper secured to sole with leather stitches, which is repair: original construction unclear. Note the deep circular depression near centre due to re-use in door pivot.	130
cam-0156 (80.2.20/70a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	131
cam-0189 (82.2.21/67)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	text figure 51, 77, 78
cam-0190 (82.1.30/72)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	-	-	-	Low heel without extension. Central part of vamp cut off for re-use. Edge binding right around instep.	132
cam-0193 (80.3.02/63)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	133
cam-0197 (78.3.15/45a)	?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fragments of flax stitches.	134
cam-0198 (78.2.20/70)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	✓	oval	✓	✓	Backpart extension about 25 mm high. Edge binding evidenced by stitch holes only. Note the strange insert with lace attachment area at the medial side (shoe is left one).	135
cam-0199 (78.3.13/24b)	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	Possibly multiple midsoles.	text figure 112



PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0200 (78.1.19/19a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Folded. Crudely stitched with leather thong along 3 lines to form a square corner. One side has double layer of leather. Unidentifiable.		
cam-0202 (78.2.08/106)	-	-	?	?	-	-	Two lose midsoles. Only rand at the backpart. Note the triangular heel part.		
cam-0203 (78.1.26/22)	-	?	-	?	?	-	Sole seam uncertain: upper might consist of only one layer. No signs of roundel at the one side.		
cam-0204 (78.2.15/29a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Part of upper remains at heel.		
cam-0205 (80.2.19/65b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stout treadsole; thin insole. Uncertainty regarding sole seam due to lack of upper: may have been double layer and the attachment to the sole may have been as in C7 rather than a folded upper's edge. The leather running stitches along edge are repairs.		
cam-0208 (82.2.18/64d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Interpreted as single thickness, repaired with large patches at both surfaces, but might be double thickness (sole/upper A2).		
cam-0210 (82.2.18/64b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front part. Sole seam uncertain. Anyway double thread, sewn through edge of sole as seen in for example C1.		
cam-0214 (78.2.01/24)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Child's right sole. Piece near front missing. Small scraps of upper survives. Sole seam with zS <sub>3</sub> flax stitches through edge of sole (cf. C1) but rest of construction uncertain due to lack of upper. Large parts of single rand. Crumpling of leather.		
cam-0220 (80.2.11/108)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stitch holes along edge, some of which still contain flax stitches.		
cam-0223 (80.2.25/63)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Backpart				Remarks
	Vamp			Edge Binding		Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil							
cam-0232 (80.2.04/38)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stout leather stitches. Uncertainty of sole seam due to lack of upper. Anyway with one thread only.
cam-0234 (80.2.24/90b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Remnants of insole?
cam-0238 (80.3.11/46g)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Right one. Worn. Edge has zS <sub>2</sub> stitches of flax. Note the remnants of rand. Insole much thinner than treadsole.
cam-0241 (80.3.11/46f)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The long edges seem to have different seams but due to lack of upper sole seam uncertain.
cam-0243 (80.3.11/46c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Uncertainty sole seam: upper with or without lining.
cam-0252 (80.3.13/54g)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stout sole. Some damage at front and heel. Stitches of zS <sub>2</sub> flax. Scrap suggests presence of thin insole. Lengthwise folded rand. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper and uncertainty of insole. Stitches, however, through edge possible treadsole.
cam-0253 (80.3.13/54q)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Leather stitches along edges.
cam-0256 (80.3.13/54a)	?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Piece of upper, possibly the vamp extension. Partly cut away. Holes from repair?
cam-0257 (80.3.13/54m)	✓	n/a	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Two large repair patches secured with leather thong obscures the sole seam.
cam-0258 (80.3.13/64p)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Presence of thin insole is uncertain. zS <sub>2</sub> flax stitches.
cam-0259 (80.3.13/54b)	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Probably linings of the side of the backpart.

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
Upper										
Vamp				Backpart				Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel				
cam-0261 (80.3.13/54e)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Possibly fragment of insole. Leather thong stitches of repair patch.	154
cam-0262 (80.3.13/54s)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Small scrap. Identification. Uncertain.	155
cam-0263 (80.3.13/54h)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Small scrap. Broken leather thong stitches.	156
cam-0264 (80.3.13/54n)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Three pieces of sewn together.	157
cam-0265 (80.2.09/69a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Stitches sole seam through the edge of the sole.	158
cam-0266 (80.2.09/69b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	?		Stout sole. Small remnant of backpart <i>in situ</i> . Possibly, the rand consist of two single strips rather than one lengthwise folded strip .	159
cam-0268 (80.3.05/63a)	-	text figure 63E	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		-	160
cam-0271 (80.3.09/67b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Most of soft insole lost. Leather thong stitches, securing fragments of rand. Lack of upper prohibits the identification of the sole seam: anyway single thread and rand.	161
cam-0272 (80.3.09/67a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Leather thong stitches. Lack of upper prohibits the identification of the sole seam: anyway single thread and rand.	162
cam-0274 (80.3.09/67e)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Leather thong stitches.	163
cam-0275 (80.3.09/67g)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Possibly part of upper. Part of seam, sewn with one thread (leather thong).	164
cam-0276 (80.3.09/67c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Leather thong stitches with folded edge.	165

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Backpart			Remarks	
	Vamp									
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0277 (80.3.09/67l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Leather thong stitches (single thread) with folded edge and rand; lack of upper prohibits the identification of the sole seam.	166
cam-0278 (80.3.09/67f)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Lack of upper prohibits the exact identification of the sole seam.	167
cam-0282 (80.3.09/67r)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Heavily repaired, due to which the original sole seam cannot be established except that the flax stitches go through the edge.	168
cam-0283 (80.3.09/67q)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam uncertain: the upper might consist of one layer rather than two.	169
cam-0284 (80.3.09/67s)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam uncertain but stitches through edge.	170
cam-0285 (80.3.09/67y)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam uncertain but edge is folded and stitched with double thread (flax zS <sub>2</sub> ).	171
cam-0286 (80.3.09/67t)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Small scrap with remnants of flax stitches.	172
cam-0287 (80.3.09/67k)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Small scrap with remnants of flax stitches.	173
cam-0288 (80.3.09/67u)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		-	174
cam-0289 (80.3.09/67m)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam uncertain but edges of soles are folded and stitched with couble thread (flax zS <sub>2</sub> ).	175
cam-0290 (80.3.09/67n)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam uncertain but edges of soles are folded and stitched with couble thread (flax zS <sub>2</sub> ).	176
cam-0291 (80.3.09/67w)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Possibly piece of thin insole. Secured with double thread through folded edge.	177
cam-0292 (80.3.09/67v)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Possibly piece of thin insole. Secured with double thread through folded edge.	178

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0293 (80.2.21/88)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stitches of zS <sub>2</sub> flax all along original edge.		
cam-0296 (80.2.14/91)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Roughly rectangular piece of possibly sole, to one edge of which is secured a scrap with two intermediate (rand?) (zS <sub>2</sub> flax) which also runs down another side at 90 degrees to it. Note also repair with flax.		
cam-0305 (80.2.27/92a)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Length extension about 80. Linig probably not preserved.		
cam-0307 (80.2.24/92b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stout. Broken stitches of zS <sub>2</sub> flax through edge.		
cam-0309 (80.2.24/92d)	-	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Curiously narrow; waisted sole. Identification as shoe not entirely certain.		
cam-0310 (80.2.24/92a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap of rand and upper?		
cam-0311 (80.1.22/74)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Broken stitches of flax along the edge except the back edge: here are five surviving iron tacks. The string is a woven band and is not a lace; probably this band has something to do with the re-use. Perhaps the nails have something to do with re-use as well?		
cam-0314 (80.2.12/77a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Right sole. Small scraps of backpart <i>in situ</i> , secured with zS <sub>2</sub> stitches. Nevertheless is sole seam uncertain: but probably comparable to C2.		
cam-0315 (80.1.31/54)	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front end. Apparently secured without a rand. Leather thong stitches. Only shreds of upper remain.		
cam-0316 (80.3.02/61a)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam with leather thong stitches.		



PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code							Upper			Figure
	Vamp			Backpart				Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0322 (80.2.04/41d)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Uncertain whether upper has lining or not. Two single rands rather than folded one.	189	
cam-0324 (80.3.09/67ff)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Vamp extension. Edge binding indicated by stitch holes.	190	
cam-0325 (80.3.09/67cc)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large patch, secured with leather thong stitches.	191	
cam-0326 (80.3.09/67gg)	?	✓	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Likely vamp extension. Edge binding suggested by stitch holes. Presence lining uncertain.	192	
cam-0327 (80.3.09/67aa)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap. Remnants of flax zS <sub>2</sub> stitching (double thread through folded edge).	193	
cam-0329 (80.3.09/67dd)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap.	194	
cam-0331 (80.3.09/67z)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Including large parts of the rand. Lack of upper prohibit analysis of the sole seam.	195	
cam-0335 (80.2.06/125a)	✓	text figure 63I	?	n/a		n/a	n/a	Vamp extension with remnant of edging strip, sewn with zS <sub>2</sub> flax.	196	
cam-0340 (80.3.04/112b)	-	?	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Single thickness with scraps (of sole?) secured with zS <sub>2</sub> flax.	197	
cam-0341 (80.3.04/112a)	✓?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Uncertain but possibly lining with scraps of outer. Vamp extension about 70 mm. Edge binding lost.	198	
cam-0343 (80.2.13/87b)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	zS <sub>2</sub> flax stitches and coarse repairs with leather thong.	199	
cam-0350 (80.2.20/68)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	One long half, including curved end but lacking other side. Leather thong stitches all along original edge. No indication of rand. Fur left on surface in part.	200	
cam-0352 (80.2.10/70)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Red leather. Pieces have been cut for re-use. Edge binding indicated by stitch remnants (flax).	201	

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Remarks				
	Vamp			Backpart						
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0353 (80.3.09/67i)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small fragment with leather thong stitches at one edge.		
cam-0359 (80.2.28/88)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Right half but entire length. Pointed front. Trace remaining of probably insole.		
cam-0361 (82.2.11/28b)	✓	?	?	✓	text figure 63K	-	-	-		
cam-0362 (82.2.16/75)	✓	text figure 63K	✓	✓	text figure 63K	-	-	Left. Sole worn at ball of foot and, less, at heel. At front two additional repair layers sandwiched between in- and treadsole. Upper much worn as well. Edge binding continues as passepoil. Side seams (torn and repaired with leather thong stitches) has strip of undyed cotton tabby. Heel of backpart has additional layer too. Elongated backpart rather pointed and about 95 mm high.		
cam-0365 (80.2.05/56b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small scrap with remnants of flax stitches.		
cam-0366 (80.2.20/60)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	One thickness (treadsole?) survives to stated dimensions, other thickness (insole?) is scrap only. At one corner, scrap of rand. All sewn with flax.		
cam-0367 (80.3.06/55)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fairly thin. Part original edge, with remnants of zS <sub>2</sub> flax stitches.		
cam-0368 (80.2.05/71c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
cam-0369 (80.1.30/11)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Single stout thickness. Tiny fragments of rand and upper survive, secured with zS <sub>2</sub> flax thread. Sole seam uncertain due to uncertainty of lining.		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
Upper										
Vamp				Backpart				Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel				
cam-0370 (80.2.13/51)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pointed. Sole seam unclear: it seems only to secure the insole with the midsole; attachment of treadsole unclear. The scrap of upper is of very thick leather, which splits.	209
cam-0371 (80.2.16/109a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Double row of flax zS <sub>2</sub> .	210
cam-0372 (80.2.16/109b)	?	?	?	✓	text figure 63C	?	?	?	Possibly side of backpart.	211
cam-0375 (78.2.08/43a)	-?	-	✓	-	-	spades	✓	✓	One original sole; addition of repair layers. Apparently a pair together with cam-0481.	text figure 95
cam-0378 (82.1.20/33)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	Vamp's edge only (rest cut away), and backpart's side (about 25 mm high). Stitch holes edge binding visible only. Probably without lace attachment area and roundel. Note the repair patches, secured with leather thong stitches.	-
cam-0379 (80.3.01/71c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Remnants of flax stitches.	213
cam-0380 (80.3.01/71b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain but sewn with double flax thread (zS <sub>2</sub> ).	214
cam-0381 (80.3.01/71d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stitches of flax survive on original edge. Part of a leather patch, sewn with leather thong stitches survives.	215
cam-0382 (80.3.01/71a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Single thickness, with three wear holes. Remnants of flax stitches <i>in situ</i> , sewn through the edge. Parts of rand.	216

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
	Upper					Remarks			
	Vamp			Backpart					
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel		
cam-0383 (80.1.23/68b)	✓?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Short extension. Lack of backpart as well as repair sides makes classification uncertain. Note the many repairs at the inside: suggests re-use other than shoe part. Repair is reason of uncertainty on lining and thus edge binding, although the edge binding is a lengthwise folded strip, secured with leather thong whip stitches ( <i>cf.</i> text figure 63C).	217
cam-0384 (80.3.04/113)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?	Twisted and distorted. Sole torn across halfway along; heel lost. Secured to uppers with leather: the construction, however, is not original but a repair. Elongated backpart seems lining.	218
cam-0385 (82.1.23/24a)	-?	-	✓	✓	?	?	✓	Cam-0439 is apparently the insole. The position of the roundels differ. Left has passepoil which seems to lack at the much damaged right side.	text figure 75
cam-0387 (78.3.19/122)	✓	text figure 63C	✓?	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓	Lace of twisted leather. Elongated backpart appr. 130 mm high. Repaired with coarse leather thong stitches. Note the relatively square vamp extension ( <i>cf.</i> asw-1131).	219
cam-0388 (80.1.22/77)	✓?	-	✓?	✓	text figure 63C?	spades	✓	Much worn. Unusual is the use of a small separate piece of leather to complete the extension on the right side. Secured with stitches of zS, flax. Passepoil uncertain because these areas are much damaged. As usual, lining goes right around, but externally shows two (more or less symmetrical) inserts. Lace S-twisted leather.	220

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper			Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel		
cam-0389 (80.1.22/75)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	✓	spades	✓		Of the original sole, only the (damaged) rear end remains. Another complete sole is added, apparently as a repair, over the whole; secured with large leather stitches with a separate rand (though retaining also the original rand), resulting in the sole seam. Most of upper cut away for re-use. Note the semi-circular reinforcement piece at the heel. Elongated backpart appr. 95 mm H. Lace S-twisted leather.
cam-0390 (80.3.11/45d)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	spades	✓		Leather stitches probably secondary as stitches of flax also present. Elongated backpart preserved in full height, 80 mm without edge binding (lost?). Large leather sewn semi-circular leather patch over right rear corner. Rand only with backpart; vamp without.
cam-0391 (80.3.05/65a)	?	?	?	✓	✓	spades	?		Although the shape of the sole suggests a front part, the remnants of the upper (lace attachment area!) suggests the heel part. Possibly, the small remnants of a much thinner layer on top of the stout sole are parts of original insole.
cam-0392 (82.2.14/90d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-		Much damaged. Passepoil decorative with flax rope, cf. cam-0361.
cam-0393 (80.2.18/83)	n/a	n/a	-	✓	✓	spades	✓		Damaged. Sole/upper secured with leather thong but probably not original. Backpart cut down to scrap at one side but survives at other. Edge binding rather wide and coarse.
cam-0394 (80.2.28/92)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓		H elongated backpart appr. 90 mm. Presence semi-circular patch. H side 30 mm. Large repair patches, leather sewn, on the left. Sole seam with leather thong stitches.



PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp									
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel	Remarks	
cam-0395 (78.3.13/60a)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Child's shoe. Most of the upper cut away.	227
cam-0397 (82.1.16/69)	-	text figure 63J	✓	-?	text figure 63J	-	-	Edge binding with only one sewing thread.	text figure 64, 83, 84
cam-0419 (78.3.13/60b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Left side. Two horizontal slits next to each other. Lace attachment area inserted by means of its under side pulled through a slit; inner side lined to reinforce construction.	228
cam-0420 (78.1.31/9b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	Shape of inserts almost equal.	229
cam-0425 (80.2.28/85)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Parts of the leather is cut away for re-use.	230
cam-0426 (78.3.09/18)	?	?	?	?	✓	spades	✓	The inserts have a lining, which suggests the backpart had a lining too.	text figure 93, 98
cam-0427 (80.3.04/111b)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	✓	spades	?	Two slits in lace attachment area but tie is pulled only through one, knotted with a half knot followed by a half hitch.	231
cam-0429 (80.3.04/111a)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	-	232
cam-0434 (78.2.12/11)	?	?	✓?	✓	text figure 63K	oval	✓	-	text figure 93, 233
cam-0436 (80.3.06/56)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Scrap of sole.	234

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper			Figure
	Vamp			Backpart			Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel		
cam-0445 (80.1.22/71a)	✓	text figure 63K?	✓?	✓	✓	?	✓	Layer of cloth of s-spun tabby flax (blue originally, presumably a re-use) in between backpart's leather.	235
cam-0448 (82.2.14/61a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	text figure 49
cam-0449 (82.2.25/7a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Only scraps of upper remains, which is reason uncertainty sole seam (lining).	236
cam-0450 (82.2.14/82a)	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stitch holes at front corner suggests repair.	237
cam-0455 (82.1.24/5a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small fragments of rand or upper survives but too little to identify sole seam; anyway secured with double thread (interlocking stitching) through the edge of the sole's leather.	238
cam-0460 (82.2.28/93b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam with lengthwise folded rand, sewn with double thread (interlocking stitching).	239
cam-0461 (82.2.28/93c)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓?	-	240
cam-0469 (80.1.21/86c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	text figure 63K	spades	?	Right. Most of the leather has been cut off for re-use.	241
cam-0471 (82.1.24/74c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?	n/a	n/a	Possibly insert. Not clear if it had a lining/edge binding.	242
cam-0472 (82.1.24/74a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam with double thread through edge of thickness.	243
cam-0474 (82.2.22/86a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Remnants of flax stitches.	244
cam-0479 (82.2.17/37b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?	n/a	n/a	Top of vamp extension or elongated heel?	245

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp									
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Backpart			
						Lace Attachment Area	Roundel	Remarks	
cam-0480 (82.2.17/37a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	✓?	n/a	n/a	Stitch holes at one edge might be from edge binding. Sole seam secured with double thread (interlocking stitching) through the edge of the sole's leather.	246
cam-0481 (78.2.8/43b)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	Different inserts. 78.2.8/43a & b apparently a pair; 43a = cam-0375.	text figure 48, 92, 109
cam-0482 (78.1.31/9a)	-	?	✓	✓	text figure 63C	spades	✓	Semi-circular reinforcement patch heel.	text figure 101
cam-0483 (80.2.23/81)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63C	spades	✓	-	text figure 102
cam-0484 (80.2.24/88c)	✓	?	?	✓	text figure 63K?	spades	✓	-	text figure 93; 247
cam-0485 (78.1.26/35)	✓	text figure 63K?	-	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Note the low heel in combination with a relatively small vamp extension. Large repair of the sole's heel. Large repaired crack at the medial side of the vamp. Front of the sole shows large hole: certainly partly wear but the straight edges suggests also being cut out.	248
cam-0486 (78.1.30/61)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Sole seam with leather stitches. Upper with zS flax. Re-used, because deep, round depression in centre showing signs of concentric grooves and ridges. Double roundels.	249
cam-0487 (80.1.22/66)	✓	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Double roundel. Lining of left backpart has third piece; on the right even a 4th piece. A 5th (or the 4th bent over; the joint is masked) joins the original lining.	250

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0490 (82.2.14/90c)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	?	n/a	?	?	Only lining of backpart largely preserved. Small scraps of vamp survives in seam.	251
cam-0491 (82.2.14/90a)	-	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	Part of vamp's outer(?) thickness. Note the stitch holes, arranged in a circle (attachment of the roundel?).	252
cam-0492 (82.2.14/90b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Concentric striations from re-use in door pivot.	253
cam-0496 (82.1.27/57b)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?	Leather stitches of sole seam survive (single thread). Note the line of stitch holes curving in the middle. Edge binding uncertain: torn off.	254
cam-0497 (82.2.23/64c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Holes of wear under toe, ball of foot and heel. Right foot. Sole seam uncertain: no upper.	255
cam-0498 (82.2.23/64b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Left foot. Comparable to cam-0499, pair?	256
cam-0499 (82.2.23/64a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	?	?	Right foot. Comparable to cam-0498, pair? Small remnant of backpart <i>in situ</i> .	text figure 51, 257
cam-0500 (82.2.23/64d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rear end and centre cut away. Sole seam with double thread (flax).	258
cam-0501 (82.2.04/65b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	text figure 63C?	?	n/a	n/a	Upper interpreted as backpart. Unusually deep red. Much repaired among which with a semi-circular patch at the lateral side.	259
cam-0502 (82.2.04/65d)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The number of thicknesses of the upper is unknown and thus is the sole seam.	260
cam-0503 (82.2.04/65c)	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	?	?	?	Uncertain whether backpart has a lining or not but seems to have been single layer, hence the sole seam (with leather thong).	261
cam-0504 (82.2.04/65f)	?	3?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	262

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Remarks				
	Vamp			Backpart						
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0505 (82.2.04/65e)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Remnants of flax stitches.		
cam-0506 (82.3.02/131b)	-	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front part. Absence of lining is uncertain. Treasole is medium thickness; insole thin. Midsole is lose layer of blue and white flax tabby cloth. Insole recessed into lower. Only scraps of upper. Flax stitches.		
cam-0507 (82.3.02/131c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?	Heel end. Fairly stout treadsole with much thinner recessed insole. Only scraps of backpart. Flax stitches.		
cam-0508 (82.2.07/38c)	✓	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	Construction does not seem original but repair. Lace of single strand twisted leather.		
cam-0509 (82.2.07/38b)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Edge binding lost but stitches of flax survive.		
cam-0510 (82.2.07/38a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap with stitches of flax.		
cam-0511 (78.1.25/17)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	oval	✓	-		
cam-0512 (82.1.31/63a)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Brittle, deteriorated. Centre of shoe sole and scrap of upper and rand. Sole seam with double thread. Stitches of flax. Same shoe as cam-0514.		
cam-0513 (82.1.31/63c)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Scrap with flax stitches.		
cam-0514 (82.1.31/63b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Brittle, deteriorated. Left front including stitches of flax; also several leather stitches, which are presumably repairs. Same shoe as cam-0512.		



PART II													
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper							Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks				
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel						
cam-0515 (82.2.25/1a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Cam-0515 & 0516 belong together. Cam-0515 is front part, showing thinner insole, seemingly lacking in cam-0516. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper, but with leather thong stitches, single.		273	
cam-0516 (82.2.25/1b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Cam-0515 & 0516 belong together. Cam-0515 is front part, showing thinner insole, seemingly lacking in cam-0516. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper, but with leather thong stitches, single (A-series). Holes of wear.		274	
cam-0517 (82.2.28/100b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Child. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper. The presence of rand and flax stitches with double thread is comparable to B-series.		275	
cam-0518 (82.2.28/100a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	?			Soft sole. Three large holes due to wear. Scrap of backpart, with remnants of flax stitches.		276	
cam-0519 (82.2.13/3a)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			Scrap with stitch holes at one edge.		277	
cam-0520 (82.2.13/3b)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Flax stitches.		278	
cam-0523 (82.3.04/183a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			-		279	
cam-0524 (82.2.10/16c)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓			Left side of backpart. Stitch holes all along bottom, and up leading edge where it joined vamp. Note roundel stitches at smallest edge corner.		280	
cam-0525 (82.2.10/16a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Scrap.		281	
cam-0526 (82.2.10/16d)	✓	text figure 63K	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Extension of vamp? If so, very pointed, <i>cf.</i> IV, B, 3.		282	

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0527 (82.2.10/16b)	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Folded lengthwise. Remnants of double thread flax stitches (interlocking stitching).		
cam-0528 (82.1.18/5b)	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	Edge binding but exact position of shoe uncertain, hence stated with vamp and backpart. Remnants of flax stitches.		
cam-0529 (82.1.18/5a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap. Remnants of flax stitches <i>in situ</i> .		
cam-0530 (82.1.19/80a)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Single thickness but uncertain if this is original.		
cam-0532 (82.3.04/19b)	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	✓	Scrap from inner thickness of backpart. Stitch holes for roundel visible. Scraps of flax stitches.		
cam-0533 (82.3.04/190a)	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fragment close from one end (heel?). Insole thin - nest of sole layers. Scrap of upper but uncertain how many thicknesses. Uncertain sole seam, but anyway with double thread (interlocking stitching), without rand.		
cam-0534 (82.1.25/88a)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fragment of vamp but if so, of a yet undescribed group. The lack of extension compares with XII, A, 1 but the long side differs, as usually the sides are an element of the backpart. Edge binding compares to text figure 63C but there is only one thickness of leather (preserved?). Remnants of flax stitches.		
cam-0535 (82.1.25/88b)	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fragment of vamp's extension or elongated backpart. Remnants of flax stitches. Stitch holes along one edge.		
cam-0536 (82.1.28/37b)	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small scrap. Identification uncertain.		
cam-0538 (82.3.03/141b)	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap with fragments of flax stitches.		

PART II													
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper							Figure
						Vamp			Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel						
cam-0539 (82.2.24/70a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Remnants of flax stitches. Front end lost.	293
cam-0540 (82.2.24/70b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Front and heel end incomplete.	294
cam-0541 (82.2.21/85a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Note the repair patch at the dorsal(!) surface. Hole at heel not repaired. Sole seam with double flax thread.	text figure 123
cam-0542 (82.2.21/85c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Thin sole, with crack in heel. Remnants of flax stitches.	295
cam-0543 (82.2.21/85b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Sole seam uncertain (uncertain whether there is a lining or not) but the sole part compares with D3. Secured with flax, double thread.	text figure 52; 296
cam-0544 (82.2.27/2b)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?					Wear hole under ball of foot. Rand lack at one part, which seems not original. Scrap of backpart. Stitches of zS <sub>2</sub> flax.	297
cam-0545 (82.2.27/2a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Severely worn at heel and ball of foot. Sole seam uncertain due to missing upper but sole <i>cf.</i> C2.	298
cam-0546 (82.1.27/53b)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Vamp extension, with remnants of flax stitches of edge binding <i>in situ</i> . Damaged at one edge.	299
cam-0547 (82.1.27/53a)	-	✓	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Black colour perhaps due to accidental staining. Edge of vamp is whip stitched with flax; not true edge binding. Side has edge binding and might have a lining too.	300
cam-0548 (82.2.13/27a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Front, consisting of thin insole and thicker treadsole. Note the large repair patch, secured with leather thong running stitching.	301
cam-0549 (82.2.13/27h)	-	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					Flax stitches.	-

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0550 (82.2.13/27g)	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap, possibly central insert. Sole seam double thread stitches (interlocking) of flax.		
cam-0551 (82.2.13/27i)	✓?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
cam-0552 (82.2.13/27e)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Remnants of stitches protruding from edge: not through entire thickness.		
cam-0553 (82.2.13/27f)	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	?	Badly damaged left insert and scrap of backpart. Lace attachment is lost.		
cam-0555 (82.1.15/92a)	-	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stitch holes at edge suggest edge binding (lost).		
cam-0556 (82.2.11/68b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Insole distinctly thinner than treadsole. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper, but secured with single, leather thong.		
cam-0558 (82.2.11/68e)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dark leather. Outer thickness but uncertain if it was so originally. Type designation on assumption the vamp leather is complete in its shape.		
cam-0559 (82.2.11/68a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Heel. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper but with lengthwise folded rand and single leather thong stitches ( <i>cf. e.g. A6</i> ).		
cam-0560 (82.2.11/68d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain but sewn with single leather thong ( <i>cf. e.g. A1</i> ). Rand uncertain.		
cam-0561 (82.2.11/68c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Central part. Remnant of sole seam shows single leather thong ( <i>cf. e.g. A1</i> ). Rand uncertain. Additional paired stitch holes lengthwise down the centre suggests at least one more sole, now lost. Note the start of two slits, which suggests re-use as sandal.		
cam-0562 (82.2.23/65b)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Probably front end of vamp.		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0564 (82.2.23/65c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Both thicknesses thin. Remnants of flax stitches. Sole seam uncertain but with double flax thread ( <i>cf. e.g. B3</i> ).	311
cam-0565 (82.2.23/65d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		-	312
cam-0566 (82.1.20/44b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Scraps of two thicknesses of upper survive, secured with flax. Sole seam uncertain but prob- ably as C7 (without certainty about upper) but with double thread (interlocking running stitch- ing). Four holes near front imply re-use as sandal, for which the careful cutting off of the uppers is corroboration. Note that the strap holes are off centre.	313
cam-0567 (82.1.20/44a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Folded. Remnants of flax stitches.	314
cam-0568 (82.1.20/44c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Might be front. Scrap of thinner insole survives. Sole seam uncertain but with double flax thread (interlocking running stitching, <i>cf. e.g. B5</i> ).	315
cam-0569 (82.1.27/34b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Stout leather from centre. Sole seam uncertain but with double flax thread (interlocking running stitching). Note the leather repair stitches.	316
cam-0570 (82.1.27/34c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	?	?		Remnants of lining. Empty stitch holes suggests edge binding. Single stitch of flax.	317
cam-0571 (82.1.27/34a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Front part. Stout leather. Sole seam unclear but sole with several single leather tong ( <i>cf. e.g. A1</i> ).	318

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0572 (82.1.27/48a)	-	?	-	?	?	?	Child's shoe. Front part has rand but it ceases app. 50 mm from front. Backpart secured without rand. Double thread stitches of flax (interlocking running stitching). Sole seam based on the assumption that the upper consists of one layer only.		
cam-0574 (82.1.27/48e)	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small fragment of upper (possibly joining scrap of sole). Secured with double thread flax(?).		
cam-0575 (82.2.14/44a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tiny stitch holes along edge.		
cam-0578 (82.1.17/76a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Joining cam-0581. Almost full length though damaged. Sole seam uncertain but sole part <i>cf.</i> C10.		
cam-0579 & cam-0580 (82.1.17/not numbered)	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small scraps, exact identification impossible. Remnants of flax stitches.		
cam-0581 (82.1.17/76b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Joining with cam-0578. Sole seam uncertain but sole part <i>cf.</i> C10.		
cam-0582 (82.3.4/210d)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap with leather stitches from join to sole, the construction of which is uncertain. Originally red leather.		
cam-0584 (82.3.04/210c)	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	✓	Row of large holes (stitches to sole) and two concentric circles of small ones (roundel).		
cam-0585 (82.3.03/146b)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fairly thick, soft leather. Remnants of flax stitches <i>in situ</i> .		
cam-0586 (82.3.03/146a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Central part of a sole thickness, originally probably consisting of various layers. Edges upturned for stitches to emerge.		



PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0587 (82.3.03/146c)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Both soles quite stout. Flax stitches and small scraps of vamp?	328
cam-0588 (82.3.02/129a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Holes of wear. Remnants of flax stitches and scrap of upper or rand. Sole seam uncertain but thread protrudes from sole's edge.	329
cam-0589 (82.3.02/129b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Thick (4 mm) treadsole and thinner insole. Sole seam uncertain but threadsole thinned down except around rim so that upper thickness fits in (cf. e.g. C10).	330
cam-0590 (82.3.01/103b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper, but sole cf. A6 sewn with leather thong.	331
cam-0592 (82.2.22/92a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Remnants of flax stitches.	332
cam-0593 (82.2.22/92b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Remnants of double flax stitches survive.	333
cam-0594 (82.2.22/92c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Holes of wear. Remnants of flax stitches but also leather thong (= repair).	334
cam-0596 (82.2.17/73b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Front, fairly stout. Edges turned up, and in them remnants of flax stitches.	335
cam-0597 (82.2.25/3a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	?		Intact insert (cf. e.g. cam-0674). Sewn with leather thong.	336
cam-0599 (82.1.24/72b)	✓	?	✓	✓	?	roughly triangular	✓		Sole seam with flax.	text figure 54, 337
cam-0601 (82.1.21/38a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Single leather thong stitching. Scrap of thin insole?	338
cam-0602 (82.1.21/38b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Remnants of double flax stitches (interlocking running stitching).	339

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp									
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Backpart			Remarks		
				Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area			
cam-0603 (82.1.21/38c)	?	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cut of for re-use. Remnants of flax stitches and edge binding.	n/a	340
cam-0604 (82.1.21/38d)	?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Centre part of vamp removed for re-use. Join with backpart or insert preserved.	n/a	341
cam-0605 (82.1.23/46b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	✓?	?	Thin, with stitch holes (of edge binding?) around. Probably the inner thickness of elongated backpart.	?	-
cam-0606 (82.1.23/46a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap with remnants of double thread flax stitches (interlocking running stitching).	n/a	342
cam-0607 (82.2.08/26b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Probably more sole layers originally. Remnants of flax stitches.	n/a	343
cam-0608 (82.2.08/26a)	✓	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap of two thicknesses (not true lining?). Secured with double stitches of flax (interlocking running stitching).	n/a	344
cam-0609 (82.1.15/94b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Thick treadsole, thin insole. Full width survives. Secured with leather thong. Re-used in door pivot, visible by circular hole and bulge, with turning striations.	n/a	345
cam-0611 (82.2.02/69a)	?	?	✓?	✓	text figure 63K?	oval	Note the semi-circular reinforcement and the side seam which is situated far back.	?	text figure 92, 346
cam-0612 (82.2.02/69b)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	text figure 63B	spades	Side insert continues 12 mm high, right along to junction with the vamp. Double roundel. Lace fragment of leather survives. Two(!) overlapping heel patches, leather secured to upper but with flax to sole.	✓	347
cam-0617 (82.2.09/41)	-	-?	-	✓	text figure 63B	-	-	-	text figure 76

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper							Remarks		
	Vamp			Backpart						
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0619 (82.1.30/68)	-	text figure 63A	-	-	text figure 63A	-	-		Backseam with passepoil.	text figure 68
cam-0633 (80.2.21/89)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Central area. Full width. Leather stitches at both edges. Scraps of double thickness upper or rand <i>in situ</i> .	348
cam-0667 (82.2.25/38)	✓	remarks	✓?	✓?	✓?	triangular	?		Heavily crumpled and brittle, through which many details can not be identified. Same for type. Leather-sewn to uppers via rand (certain), which goes all around. Semi-circular reinforcement patches at both sides (repair of sideseam?), inserted in sole seam. Also patch at heel, which is overrun by the right side patch. Edge binding is whip stitching of the edges.	349
cam-0668 (82.2.11/50b)	✓	text figure 63I	✓	✓	?	-	-		Brittle. Sole seam with leather thong. Attachment vamp's edge binding uncertain.	text figure 82
cam-0669 (80.1.30/43)	✓	text figure 63K	-	✓	text figure 63K	?	?		Note the extensive repair.	text figure 87
cam-0670 (80.2.09/71)	✓	text figure 63C	-	✓	text figure 63C	-	-		Insert only at lateral side.	text figure 50, 86
cam-0671 (80.1.23/17)	-	-	✓	✓?	?	-	-		Vamp's edge is folded and sewn; no separate edge binding.	text figure 64, 85
cam-0673 (78.1.25/21)	✓	✓	-	✓	?	-	-		Presence of passepoil uncertain.	text figure 119
cam-0674 (82.2.16/79)	✓	?	✓	✓?	✓?	✓	?		Note the reinforcement at the side.	text figure 52, 53, 93

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0675 (80.2.16/109c)	?	✓?	✓?	?	?	?	Hole under ball of foot may be result of three lengthwise-oriented cuts for front strap in re-use as sandal. Leather thong repair stitches, which go through sole. Sole seam with flax.		
cam-0676 (82.1.21/72)	?	-	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Note the intact laces.		
cam-0677 (82.2.13/14)	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K	oval	-	Insert only at one side. Lace extension secured with single stitch.		
cam-0678 (78.1.21/42)	✓	-	✓	text figure 63I	-	-	At the right side is a repair (secured through the side of the shoe; not original seam). Large repair patch at the heel of the sole, secured with leather thong running stitch.		
cam-0679 (80.1.23/69)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain due to lack upper, but sole <i>cf. e.g. A6</i> . Sole, distorted, large hole under ball of foot, most of heel lost.		
cam-0680 (78.2.18/28)	-	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Uncertain if originally a lining was present.		
cam-0682 (82.1.23/15)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	Front left side and extension torn away. Trailing stitch holes including those for roundels survive and fragment of right roundel survives in part, attached by single stitch of flax.		
cam-0684 (82.1.16/62)	n/a	n/a	✓	text figure 63B	?	?	Red leather. Adhering to outer surface patches of cloth, the function of which is unknown.		
cam-0685 (82.3.02/127)	n/a	✓	-	text figure 63J	✓	✓	Unusual type. Adjacent leather cut away for re-use. Double edge binding is unique.		
cam-0686 (82.1.20/49)	-	✓	✓	✓	triangular	✓	The lost lace attachment was either part of the insert or of the vamp.		

PART II											
Specialist No./ Identification Code											Figure
	Upper										
	Vamp			Backpart					Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel				
cam-0687 (80.2.24/97)	✓	text figure 63J	✓	✓	text figure 63J	-	-	Note the insert at the medial side. The sole seam is uncertain. Edge binding with only one sewing thread.		text figure 117	
cam-0688 (80.2.16/124e)	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	?	Identification uncertain.		357	
cam-0689 (82.1.17/75)	?	?	?	✓	text figure 63K	spades	✓	Possibly, the sole seam of vamp is B1.		text figure 105	
cam-0690 (82.2.09/40b)	-	-	-	✓	text figure 63C	-	-	See text. Pair together with cam-0691.		358	
cam-0691 (82.2.09/40b)	-	-	-	✓	text figure 63C	-	-	See text. Pair together with cam-0690.		text figure 71, 72	
cam-0692 (82.3.04/209b)	✓	✓	✓?	?	✓	spades	?	Much worn and repaired: semi-circular patches, inserted in the sole seam and secured with leather thong running stitch. Repairs of sole seam (original with leather thong stitches) with leather thong whip stitch. Much lost of original backpart, due to using it as sole layer. Right, possibly pair with cam-0693.		359	
cam-0693 (82.3.04/209a)	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	spades	✓	Much worn. Insert only at lateral side (seems left shoe); vamp and backpart here not in contact. The lining obscures the seam between insert and backpart. Semi-circular patch, leather sewn running stitch, inserted in sole seam (originally secured with leather thong) at lateral side. The medial lace attachment area is lost, the lace might have been connected to the remaining piece. Possibly pair with cam-0692.		360	

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Backpart									
Vamp									
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel	Remarks	
cam-0694 (78.1.17/26a)	✓	✓	✓	✓	text figure 63I	-	-	-	text figure 81
cam-0695 (78.1.17/26b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper, but from same shoe as cam-0694.	361
cam-0696 (80.2.13/52)	✓	✓	cf. text figure 60 (1 inset)	✓	✓	-	-	Completely distorted. Small part damaged by heat. Part of middle and part of heel end lost. Note five tiny leather-sewn patches on vamp. Passepoil between vamp and backpart with goat hair and decoratively finished with a leather strip woven 'over one, under one'. Note that this is the same as seen in cam-0704. Leather-sewn leather repair patch over heel, inserted in sole seam?	362
cam-0700 (78.3.27/7)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	?	?	✓	Rear half of shoe sole, lacking small part of heel. Reinforcement patch at heel.	363
cam-0701 (82.1.17/62)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	spades	✓	Red leather uppers. Only scrap of vamp. Heel and front of sole worn through. Backpart partially cut away for re-use. Note the different inserts. Besides lining of backpart, there is a third layer sewn over the insert seams. Uppers secured with flax; sole seam with leather thong stitches.	364
cam-0702 (82.1.18/68)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	text figure 63K?	✓	✓	Note the large leather repair patch (110 x 110 mm) at ball of foot, secured with leather thong running stitch. Upper nearly all cut away for re-use. Red leather. Flax-sewn upper; leather-sewn sole seam.	365



PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks	
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0703 (82.2.22/44)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	oval	✓		Lacking right side and heel. Second sole thickness stretches from the back as far as 10.5 cm and never came any further. Only scrap of front upper. Passepoil proves existence edge binding, now lost. Note the large insert.	366
cam-0704 (80.2.27/94)	✓	text figure 63I	cf. text figure 60 (1 inset)	✓	✓	text figure 6B	-		Front part lost. Remnants of repair patch at heel. No real vamp's edge binding but there are four thicknesses along its edge (not original?). Passepoil as in cam-0696. Note coarse repairs with palm leaf strips.	367
cam-0705 (78.2.02/34a)	?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Badly damaged.	368
cam-0707 (80.2.28/100c)	✓	?	-	✓	text figure 63K	✓	✓		Hole of wear at front; heel worn through. Leather-sewn sole seam. Vamp's leather cut away. Note different inserts. Lace attachment area broken off; note secondary slits in the insert as replacement attachment. Small tied (reef knot) leather repair attempt on sole front.	369
cam-0708 (80.2.24/91)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	✓	?	✓		Front entirely and heel partly missing. Sole seam leather but upper flax-sewn. Insert present as well as double roundel.	370
cam-0710 (80.3.11/45c)	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	?	✓		Double-roundel, most unusually leather-sewn. Stitch holes for sole seam present. Seemingly re-used.	371
cam-0712 (80.3.13/67b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	-	?	✓		Scraps of sole, much repaired. Note the difference between sole seam stitches and upper stitches.	372
cam-0713 (80.2.20/66b)	-	?	✓	✓	?	?	✓		Cam-0714 is the associated lace.	text figure 54, 115
cam-0714 (80.2.20/66a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Two leather strips, knotted together. Associated with child's shoe cam-0713.	text figure 115

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-0715 (80.2.24/89a)	n/a	?	✓?	?	?	✓	Roundel sewn over sole seam with flax. Red leather.		
cam-0716 (80.2.24/89b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓	Flax whip stitches. Remnants of small insert with roundel.		
cam-0721 (80.2.06/125b)	?	?	?	✓?	?	?	Much distorted by fire. Part of centre of sole, and side with seam. Leather-sewn.		
cam-0722 (82.2.06/48)	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	Stitch holes around all edges, except one end (cut away). Sole largely lost. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of sole, but seam suggests A6. Stitch holes with lace attachment suggests roundel.		
cam-0763 (82.1.15/74)	n/a	✓	✓	?	?	?	Small but complex object, roughly rectangular, made up of many layers and stitched with flax, tentatively identified as passepoil.		
cam-0772 (82.1.27/58)	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
cam-0786 (82.3.04/188)	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	?	Back seam with passepoil. Heel is repaired by attaching leather-sewn leather patch on sole and folding it over the upper's leather.		
cam-0826 (80.2.24/74)	n/a	n/a	✓	-	?	?	High elongated backpart. Composed of several joining pieces, two of which form main width. Outer side has semi-circular heel patch, inserted in sole seam. Secured with leather thong running stitch. At one end is attached a fragment of sole seam, secured with flax.		

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper			Figure
	Vamp					Backpart			Remarks
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel		
cam-0865 (82.2.14/70)	na/ n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	-	?	✓?		Heavily patched and repaired, due to which original features are not to discern. However, in one area, original seams with flax, securing two thicknesses, one overlying other, joined to two others: side seam? If so, note the triangular 'roundel'. Stitching along edge of roundel extends along edge of leather. Upper and sole in last phase of usage, possible re-use. Note the repair with sailor stitch.
cam-1177 (82.2.10/41)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?		Child's shoe sole, lacking large part of front and some of right centre. Note the square heel. Scrap of backpart <i>in situ</i> .
cam-1180 (82.2.14/67)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		text figure 48; 383
cam-1182 (82.1.19/79)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		384
cam-1183 (82.1.28/25)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		385
cam-1184 (82.2.01/33)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	n/a	n/a	n/a		386
cam-1185 (82.1.21/29)	-	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		387
cam-1186 (82.2.17/67)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		388
cam-1187 (82.1.16/68)	✓?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		text figure 124

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Remarks				
	Vamp			Backpart						
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-1188 (82.2.08/49)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Note the two incised lines parallel to the edge, which has the stitch holes of the sole seam (uncertain due to lack upper; but sole cf. e.g. D2/D3). Use of cotton instead of flax is unusual. Re-used as sandal.		
cam-1190 (82.1.18/41)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scraps of upper and sole.		
cam-1191 (82.2.25/9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Leather thong stitch indicates sole seam with one thread, without rand (cf. e.g. A1).		
cam-1193 (82.2.03/59)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	-		
cam-1194 (82.2.11/28a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?	?	?	Stout treadsole thinned and insole recessed into it. Sole seam uncertain with regard to the upper, even though scrap survives. If it is C7, note that here a double thread (interlocking running stitching) is used.		
cam-1195 (82.3.03/147)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	✓?	?	✓	Junction with sole torn away. Left side torn away after elongation but right one goes on as side, preserved 33 mm high (incomplete). Stitch holes from roundel survive at right front proving full length survives on this side.		
cam-1196 (82.2.04/73)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	One thickness is a repair, secured with leather thong, running stitch. Scraps of upper. Re-used as sandal: two slits lengthwise near front for front strap and slits for back straps near the edge.		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code						Upper				Figure
	Vamp			Backpart			Remarks			
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-1197 (82.2.27/3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Thick treadsole. Note the cut marks of the scrap- ing(?). The stitch through the edge of the insole is likely but not entirely sure: other option is that the stitch goes through the insole, the edge being turned up (C9). Attachment with upper is uncertain.	395	
cam-1199 (82.1.24/75)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Double thread (interlocking running stitching) flax zS <sub>2</sub> stitches through thickness.	396	
cam-1200 (82.2.21/48)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	397	
cam-1201 (82.2.06/36)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam uncertain. Original stitches of S-ply flax, and leather repair stitches.	398	
cam-1202 (82.2.08/34)	✓?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	399	
cam-1203 (82.1.17/61)	n/a	✓?	n/a	n/a	✓?	n/a	n/a	-	400	
cam-1204 (82.2.14/38)	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	✓	?	?	Note the relatively small extension. The height of the sides are incomplete. Edge binding lost; stitch holes visible.	401	
cam-1205 (82.1.19/73)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	402	
cam-1206 (82.2.14/11)	-	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Single thickness thin front upper and extension from child's shoe. Single flax stitch survives.	403	
cam-1207 (82.1.21/9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The shape suggests sole. If so, it is most likely the thin insole as seen in e.g. cam-1197.	404	
cam-1208 (82.1.20/43)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Full width with paired stitch holes preserved.	405	
cam-1209 (82.2.01/10)	?	✓?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stitch holes at one edge for edge binding?	406	

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
✓	text figure 63C	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Of lining, only scraps survive.		
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?	Note that, as often, the lining is made of pieces of leather (left over?) rather than one large piece. Stitches of double thread through both thicknesses for the attachment with the sole.		
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sole seam is uncertain due to lack of upper, but sole part <i>cf.</i> A6. Note that the thinner insole is pulled tightly to the sole seam.		
?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	One thickness; uncertain whether there was a lining.		
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap of sole seam; upper too small to be useful for identification of sole seam. Rest <i>cf.</i> A5.		
n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	?	Right foot. Sole seam leather-sewn. Possibly, there was an insole originally. Small hole at front end.		
cam-1219 (82.2.04/72)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Probably shoe fragment but of unusual design. The three thicknesses are of flimsy leather.		
							Treadsole has edge turned over in part and is tapered all around with leather. Along one edge, stitches of zS <sub>2</sub> flax secure the other two thicknesses and a folded-over stout piece sandwiched in between like a rand. Re-used.		
cam-1220 (82.2.16/48)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Heel part. Scraps of upper.		



PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Backpart				
	Vamp			Edge Binding		Lace Attachment Area		Roundel		Remarks
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-1221 (82.3.04/208)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Medium-stout leather, at the front roughly cut in shape. Note that there are no stitches, stitch holes, slits or any other features. Possibly discarded before use.
cam-1222 (82.1.16/64)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Probably part of front.
cam-1223 (82.1.18/65)	-	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Only scraps of vamp survive.
cam-1224 (82.2.14/12)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Sole seam <i>cf.</i> A3 but with three thicknesses of the vamp. Sole: unusually softer treadsole and stouter insole. Leather-sewn. Only scraps of vamp survive.
cam-1225 (82.2.22/64)	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?		Note the inserts in the sole ( <i>cf.</i> asw-1129 and 1218b). Sole seam unclear.
cam-1226 (82.1.16/66)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	✓	?	?	?		Right side. Bottom edge preserved with broken leather stitches. Broken stitches of flax indicate edge binding. Cut off. Most but not all of height preserved; little of width.
cam-1227 (82.1.18/13)	-	?	?	-	?	?	?	?		Uncertain which part of upper. Sole seam with double $zS_2$ flax thread (interlocking running stitching), <i>cf.</i> B4.
cam-1229 (82.2.13/20)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	✓	?	?	?		Outer thickness only; uncertain if there was a lining. Stitch holes for edge binding (whip stitches), but no stitches survive.
cam-1230 (82.1.18/67)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Scrap with remnants of flax stitches.
cam-1232 (82.2.18/51)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	?	?	✓	✓		Uncertain if the lack of lining is original. Note remnants of stitches of the roundel.

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
Upper									
Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-1233 (82.2.08/33)	n/a	n/a	✓	?	?	✓	The stitch holes suggests presence of roundel. Possibly re-used as the seam is turned outwards; this would have been towards the other side originally. Seam with double thread (interlocking running stitching).		
cam-1234 (82.2.02/30)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several leather stitches, which secures, seemingly a strip of leather (rand?).		
cam-1235 (82.2.08/37)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Uncertain if lack of lining is original. Several leather thong stitches <i>in situ</i> .		
cam-1236 (82.2.03/58)	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
cam-1237 (82.2.06/37)	-	?	-	?	?	?	Scraps of upper. Left edge. Absence of lining not certain whether original feature. Leather-sewn.		
cam-1239 (82.2.01/9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scrap of thin upper insole. Stitches S-ply flax.		
cam-1240 (82.3.04/185)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Triangular piece with stitch holes all around, (except two short stretches which are cuts). Stitch pattern on the other edges due to re-use?		
cam-1241 (82.1.27/28)	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Two edges have flax stitches with double thread.		
cam-1242 (80.2.18/80a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Beginnings of a rounded end. Scrap of rand(?) attached with zS <sub>2</sub> stitches flax. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of upper; sole part cf. B5.		
cam-1243 (80.2.18/80b)	-	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Edge, rest doubtless cut off for re-use. Goes around one end of shoe, probably front. Uncertain if lack of lining is original or not. Broken leather stitches from sole seam.		

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code										Figure
	Upper					Remarks				
	Vamp			Backpart						
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-1252 (73.1.18/-)	✓	text figure 63C	✓	✓	text figure 63C	✓	✓	Insert at lateral side only.		
cam-1323 (73.1.18/-)	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	Many (coarse) repairs: sole which is now tread-sole is a rawhide repair; inside are also several sole layers visible which are repairs. Original sole seam unidentifiable due to repairs. Uppers were without lining, as parts of the original upper remains. Cut of for re-use.		
cam-1324 (73.1.18/- [64/239])	-	text figure 63E	✓	-	text figure 63E	-	-	Back seam with passepoil. Stitching of edge binding at edge.		
cam-1325 (73.1.18/-)	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	Uncertain sole seam		
cam-1365 (80.1.27/4a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front right hand side. Piece of intact sole seam.		
cam-1370 (80.1.27/4b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Front right part.		
cam-1371 (80.1.27/4c)	✓	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-		
cam-1374 (82.1.26/71b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63G	spades	✓	Lace attachment area is insert. Edge binding may be text figure 63K.		
cam-1376 (82.3.03/141a)	-	✓	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Most likely vamp extension, judging the shape, with small part of the side of the backpart. Centre cut out for re-use. Edge binding lost, but torn stitch holes remain. Scraps of stitches remains at side seam. Sole seam secured with leather, as remains in the stitch holes proves.		

PART II									
Specialist No./ Identification Code									Figure
	Upper					Remarks			
	Vamp			Backpart					
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel		
cam-1383 (82.2.16/47)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	✓?	?	?	Uncertain if lack of lining is original. Full width preserved but not full height.	441
cam-3032 (78.2.22/83)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	oval	✓	Right shoe. Sole is worn at usual spots. Backpart has been cut down (re-use). Lace attachment areas are inserts of different shape. The medial side has another insert between backpart proper and lace attachment area. Leather lace still knotted in place, with a length of only about 20 mm from hole to hole. Sole seam secured with flax.	442
cam-3033 (80.1.22/60)	n/a	n/a	✓	-	text figure 63J	oval	✓	Note that the upper part of the lace attachment is an insert. Apparently no lining, which is remarkable.	443
cam-3034 (80.2.11/81)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓	Lace attachment is insert. Two horizontal slits for lace.	444
cam-3035 (80.3.05/62c)	?	?	✓?	✓?	text figure 63K	oval	✓	Note the large repair patch.	text figure 92; 445
cam-3036 (80.3.01/70a)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	oval	✓	Possibly right foot. Small hole at heel. Lace attachment is insert. Two horizontal slits for lace.	446
cam-3037 (80.3.10/54b)	?	?	✓	✓	text figure 63K?	oval	✓	-	text figure 92; 447
cam-3038 (80.2.28/98d)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	oval	✓	Left and right lace attachment (inserts) still connected with lace. Note repair patch at right insert.	448
cam-3039 (80.3.13/86f)	n/a	n/a	?	✓?	✓	oval	?	Isolated lace attachment area. Two thicknesses secured with zS <sub>2</sub> flax, apparently, remarkably, via a passepoil. Exact construction unidentifiable. Note the single slit for the lace.	449

PART II										
Specialist No./ Identification Code					Upper					Figure
	Vamp				Backpart			Remarks		
	Lining	Edge Binding	Passepoil	Lining	Edge Binding	Lace Attachment Area	Roundel			
cam-3040 (80.3.13/54l)	n/a	n/a	✓?	✓	text figure 63C	oval	✓	Roundel indicated by several stitch holes only.		450
cam-3041 (80.2.21/85)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	oval	✓	One side has oval lace attachment inserted with a slit. Edge binding lost but stitch holes visible.		451
cam-3042 (80.3.05/63b)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	text figure 63K	oval	✓	Top of attachment is insert.		452
cam-3043 (80.1.23/32c)	n/a	n/a	?	✓	text figure 63B	oval	✓	Lining only partial.		453
cam-3044 (80.3.02/61b)	✓	?	✓?	✓	text figure 63B?	oval	✓	Lace attachment area is insert. Sole seam uncertain due to lack of sole, but secured with double thread (interlocking running stitching).		454
cam-3131 (78.1.29/36a)	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	Note the attachment of the lace to the insert (part of lace attachment area): repair.		455
cam-3233 (74.1.31/2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Note the large hole at the ball of the foot.		456
lbn-1330 (80.2.11/92)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	spades	✓	In BM since 1989, hence the lbn-number. Assumed one-layer sole. Note inserted parts at the sides of the vamp extension.		text figure 94
lbn-1333 (82.3.02/128)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	The number of soles is uncertain and thus the sole seam. Inventory Number British Museum: EA 72041.		text figure 116







Figure 1  
Asw-0192  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 2  
Asw-0358d  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 3  
Cam-0492a  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 4  
Cam-0492b  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 5  
Cam-0494a  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 6  
Asw-0494b  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 7  
Asw-0494c  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 8  
Asw-0513a  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 9  
Asw-0513b  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 10  
Asw-0519  
Obverse and reverse

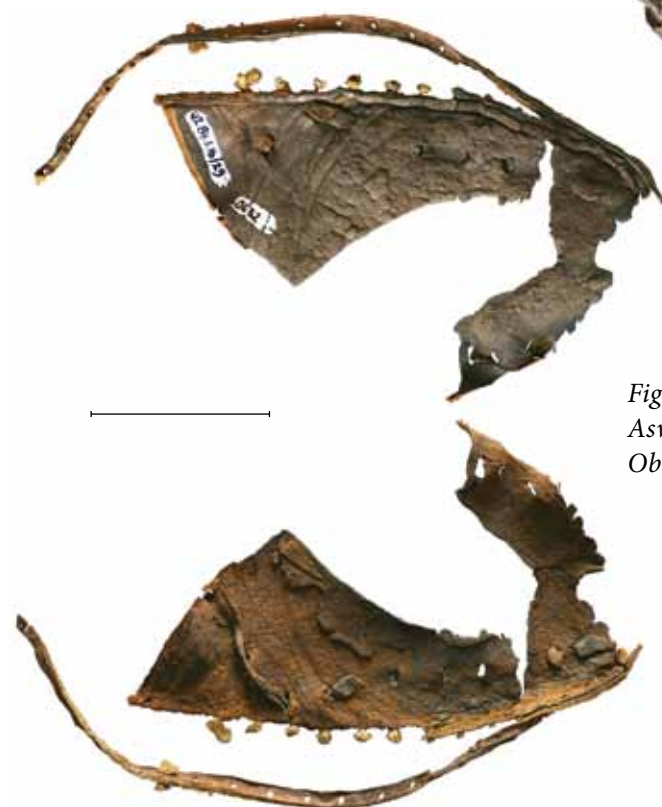


Figure 12  
Asw-0532  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 11  
Asw-0522  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 13  
Asw-0547  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 14  
Asw-0570a  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 15  
Asw-0570b  
Overview



Figure 16  
Asw-0570c  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 17  
Asw-0885a  
Inside and outside



Figure 18  
Asw-0885b  
Outside and inside



Figure 19  
Asw-0894b  
Dorsal and ventral







Figure 20  
Asw-0894c  
*Ventral and dorsal*



Figure 21  
Asw-0897a  
*Ventral and dorsal*



Figure 22  
Asw-0897b  
*Ventral and dorsal*







Figure 23  
Asw-0899a  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 24  
Asw-0899b  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 26  
Asw-0909  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 25  
Asw-0900a  
Overview



Figure 27  
Asw-0912a  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 28  
Asw-0912b  
Overview



Figure 30  
Asw-0912d  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 29  
Asw-0912c  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 32  
Asw-0918c  
Overview



Figure 31  
Asw-0918b  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 34  
Asw-0928a  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 33 ►





Figure 35  
Asw-0928b  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 33  
Asw-0927  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 36  
Asw-0993  
Dorsal and ventral



*Figure 37*  
*Asw-1017*  
*Dorsal and ventral*



*Figure 38*  
*Asw-1030*  
*Dorsal and ventral*



*Figure 39*  
*Asw-1110a*  
*Obverse and reverse*



Figure 40  
Asw-1111a  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 41  
Asw-1111b  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 42  
Asw-1111c  
Obverse and  
reverse

Figure 43  
Asw-1127  
Reverse and obverse







◀ Figure 44  
Asw-1129  
Dorsal and ventral



▶ Figure 46  
Asw-1136b  
Obverse and reverse  
Scale bar is 30 mm



Figure 45  
Asw-1136a  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 47  
Asw-1139  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 48  
Asw-1142a  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 49  
Asw-1142b  
Obverse and reverse





Figure 50  
Asw-1164d  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 52  
Asw-1172b  
Ventral and dorsal

► Figure 51  
Asw-1172a  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 53  
Asw-1173a  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 54  
Asw-1173b  
Obverse and reverse  
Scale bar is 10 mm



▲ Figure 55  
Asw-1203a  
Dorsal and ventral



▼ Figure 56  
Asw-1203b  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 57  
Asw-1209  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 58  
Asw-1215  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 59  
Asw-1218a  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 60  
Asw-1218b  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 61  
Asw-1220  
Ventral and dorsal

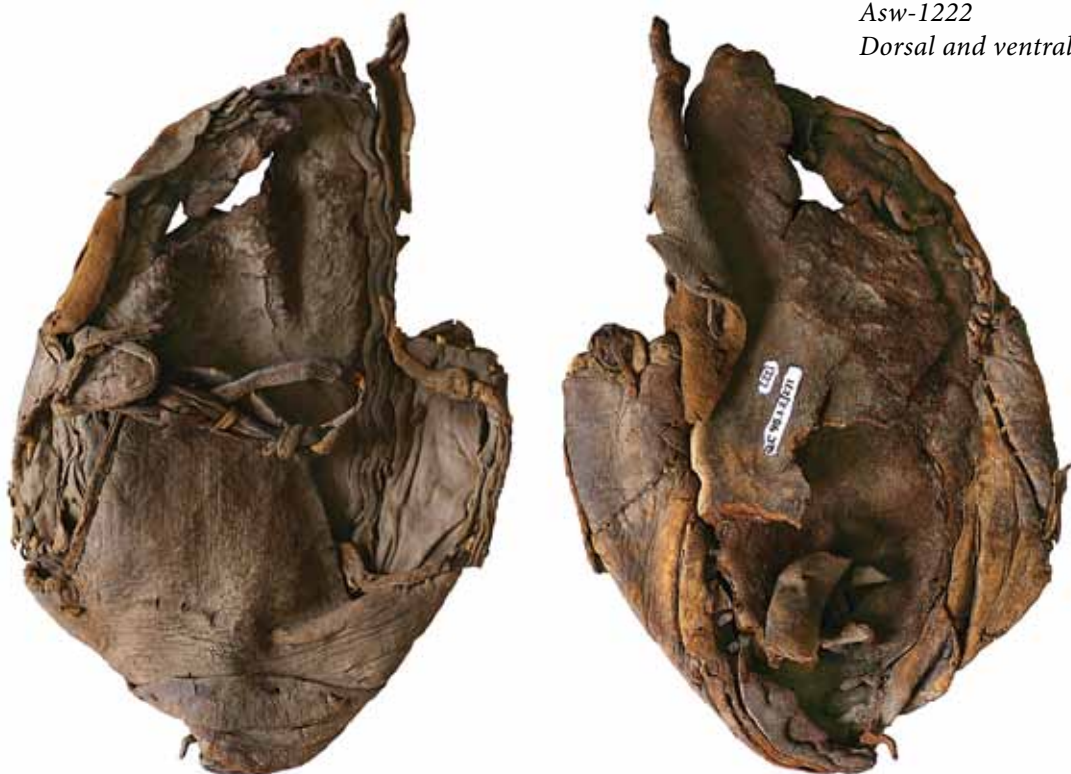


Figure 62  
Asw-1222  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 63  
Asw-1223  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 64  
Asw-1229  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 65  
Asw-1305  
Reverse and  
obverse



Figure 66  
Asw-1306  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 67  
Cam-0001  
Outside and inside

Figure 69  
Cam-0015  
Outside and inside







Figure 68  
Cam-0010  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 70  
Cam-0016  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 71  
Cam-0017  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 72  
Cam-0018  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 73  
Cam-0019  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 74  
Cam-0020  
Inside and outside





Figure 75  
Cam-0021  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 76  
Cam-0025  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 77  
Cam-0026  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 78  
Cam-0030  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 80  
Cam-0039  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 79  
Cam-0037  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 81  
Cam-0040  
Outside and  
inside



Figure 82  
Cam-0042  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 83  
Cam-0043  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 84  
Cam-0045  
Inside and outside



Figure 85  
Cam-0047  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 87  
Cam-0050  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 88  
Cam-0051  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 86  
Cam-0049  
Obverse and reverse





Figure 89  
Cam-0052  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 90  
Cam-0053  
Outside and inside



Figure 93  
Cam-0061  
Outside and inside



Figure 91  
Cam-0054  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 92  
Cam-0055  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 95  
Cam-0063  
Dorsal



Figure 94  
Cam-0062  
Overview



Figure 96  
Cam-0064  
Overview



Figure 97  
Cam-0065  
Outside and inside





Figure 99  
Cam-0067  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 98  
Cam-0066  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 101  
Cam-0086  
Ventral and  
dorsal

Figure 100  
Cam-0081  
Obverse and reverse





Figure 102  
Cam-0087  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 103  
Cam-0088  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 104  
Cam-0092  
Dorsal and ventral

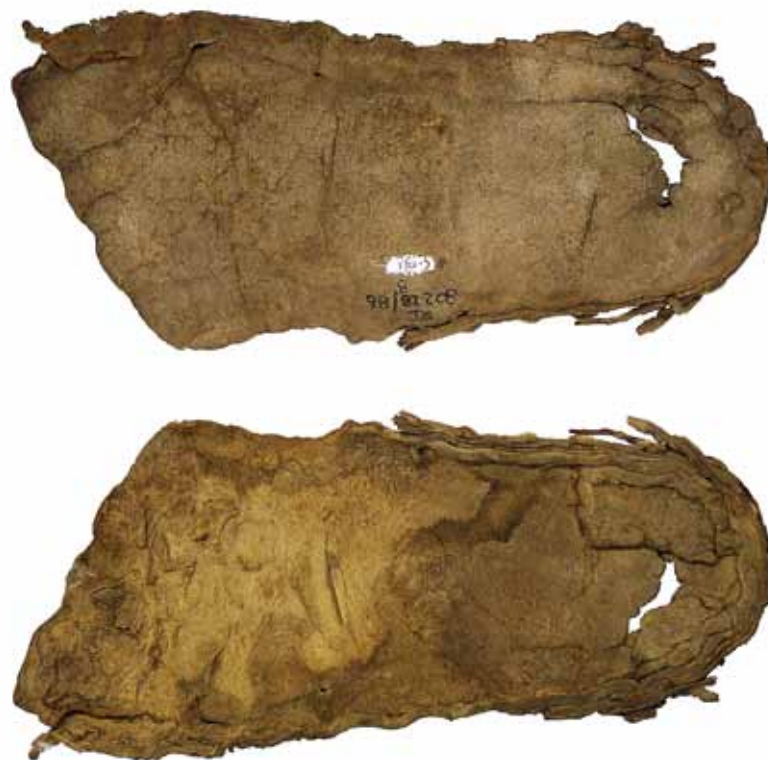


Figure 105  
Cam-0093  
Dorsal and ventral

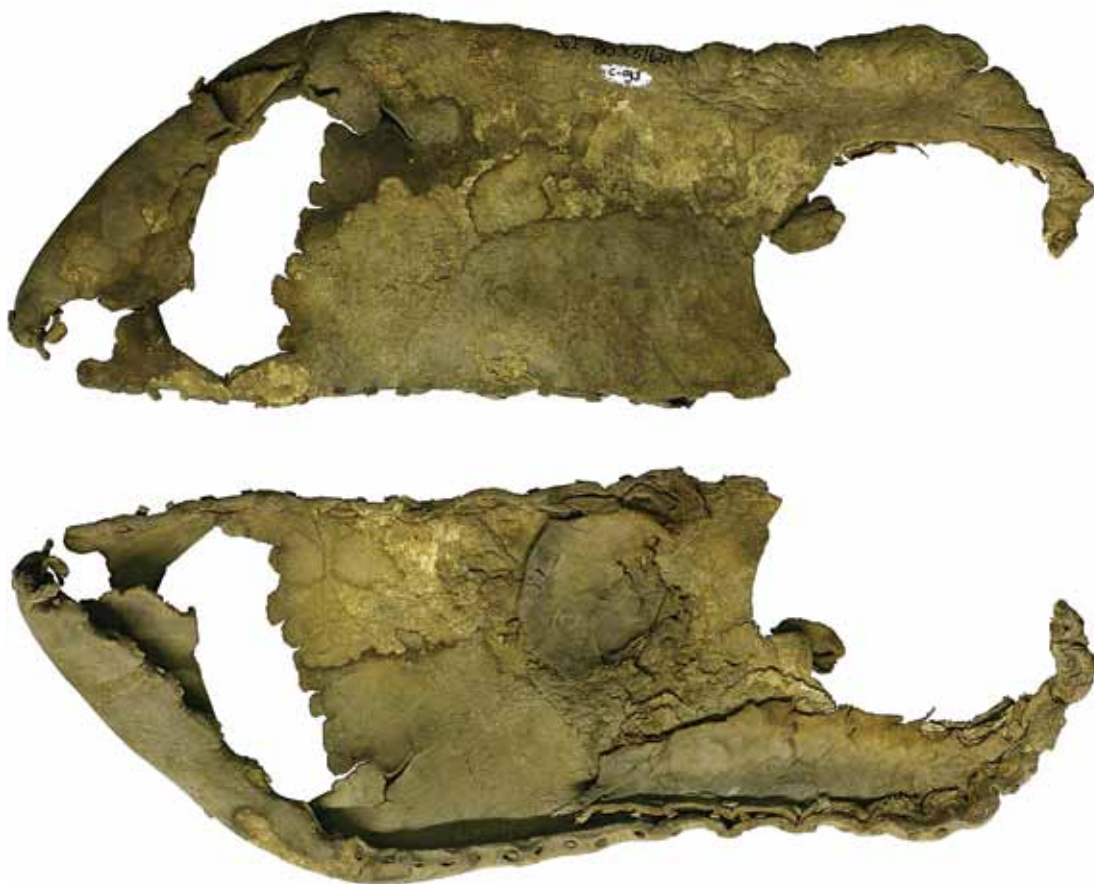






Figure 106  
Cam-0094  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 107  
Cam-0095  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 109  
Cam-0100  
Dorsal and  
ventral

Figure 108 ►



Figure 108  
Cam-0099  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 110  
Cam-0101  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 111  
Cam-0102  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 112  
Cam-0104  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 113  
Cam-0107  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 114  
Cam-0115  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 115  
Cam-0122  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 116  
Cam-0125  
Ventral and  
dorsal

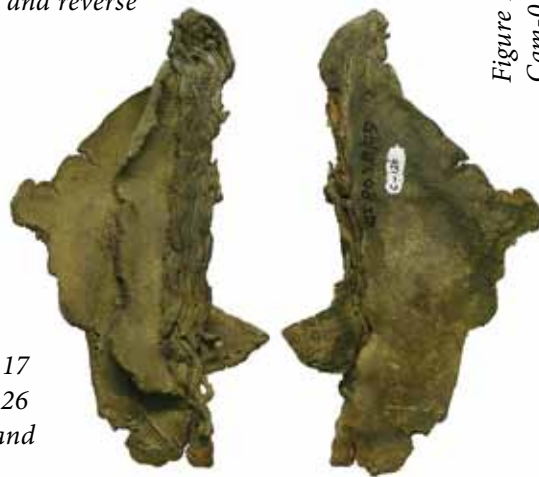


Figure 117  
Cam-0126  
Dorsal and  
ventral







Figure 118  
Cam-0127  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 119  
Cam-0128  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 120  
Cam-0130  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 121  
Cam-0135  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 122  
Cam-0136  
Inside and outside



Figure 123  
Cam-0137  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 124  
Cam-0139  
Ventral and dorsal



*Figure 125*  
*Cam-0140*  
*Dorsal and*  
*ventral*

*Figure 126*  
*Cam-0141*  
*Dorsal and ventral*





Figure 127  
Cam-0142  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 129  
Cam-0152  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 128  
Cam-0151  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 130  
Cam-0154  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 131  
Cam-0156  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 132  
Cam-0190  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 133  
Cam-0193  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 134  
Cam-0197  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 136  
Cam-0200  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 135  
Cam-0198  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 137  
Cam-0203  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 138  
Cam-0205  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 139  
Cam-0208  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 141  
Cam-0214  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 140  
Cam-0210  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 143  
Cam-0223  
Overview



Figure 142 ►





Figure 142  
Cam-0220  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 144  
Cam-0232  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 145  
Cam-0238  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 146  
Cam-0241  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 147  
Cam-0243  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 149  
Cam-0253  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 148 ►

Figure 150  
Cam-0256  
Reverse and  
obverse



Figure 151  
Cam-0257  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 152  
Cam-0258  
Overview



Figure 153  
Cam-0259  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 148  
Cam-0252  
Ventral and  
dorsal







▼ Figure 159  
Cam-0266  
Ventral and dorsal

◀ Figure 155  
Cam-0262  
Overview





Figure 160  
Cam-0268  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 162  
Cam-0272  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 163  
Cam-0274  
Obverse and  
reverse

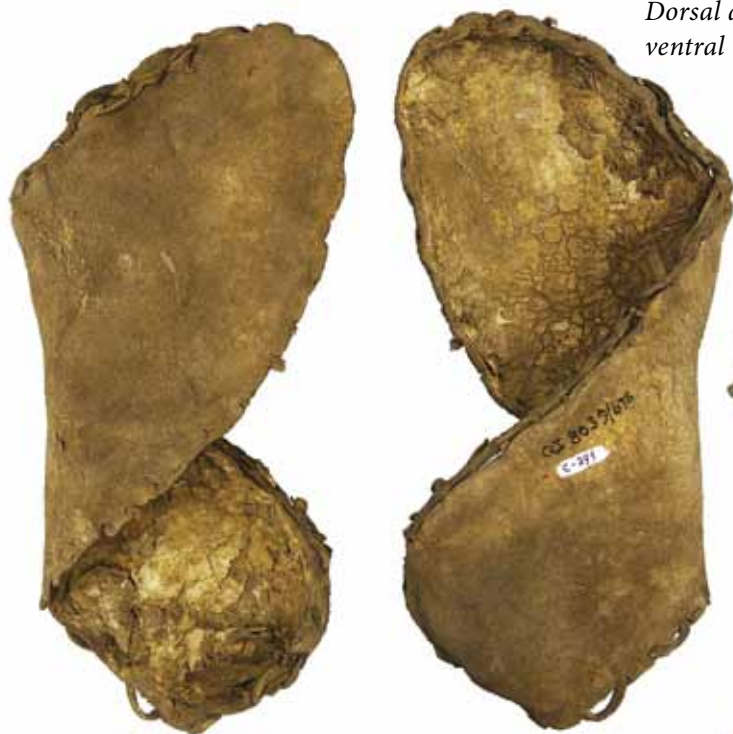


Figure 164  
Cam-0275  
Dorsal and  
ventral

Figure 161  
Cam-0271  
Obverse and  
reverse





Figure 165  
Cam-0276  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 167  
Cam-0278  
Overview



Figure 166  
Cam-0277  
Obverse and reverse

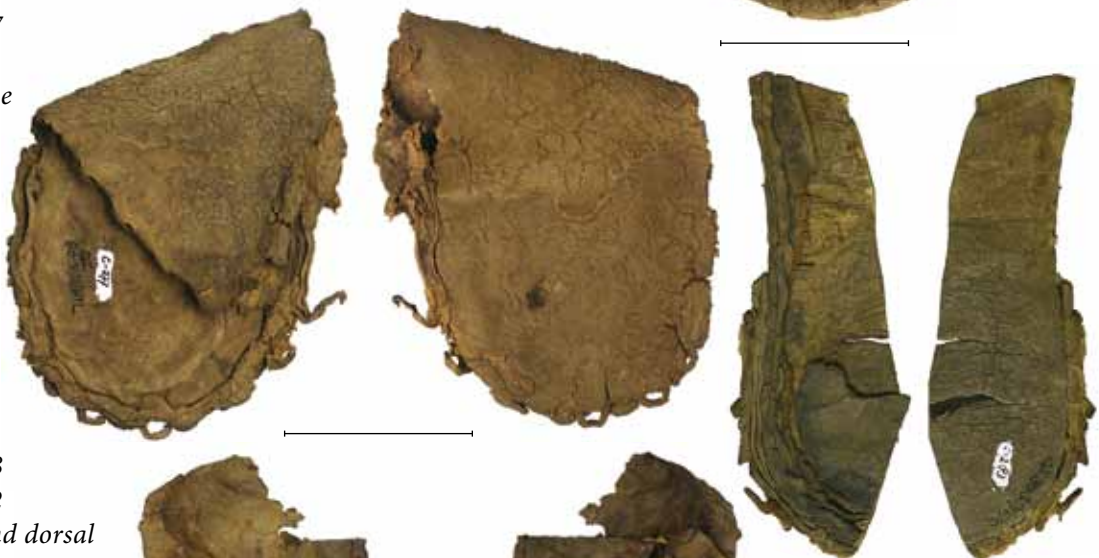


Figure 168  
Cam-0282  
Ventral and dorsal



▲ Figure 169  
Cam-0283  
Dorsal and ventral

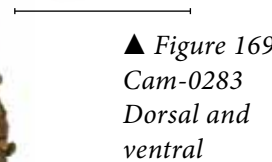


Figure 171  
Cam-0285  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 170  
Cam-0284  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 172  
Cam-0286  
Ventral and  
dorsal



▲ Figure 173  
Cam-0287  
Dorsal and ventral



► Figure 174  
Cam-0288  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 175  
Cam-0289  
Dorsal and  
ventral



▲ Figure 176  
Cam-0290  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 177  
Cam-0291  
Dorsal and ventral

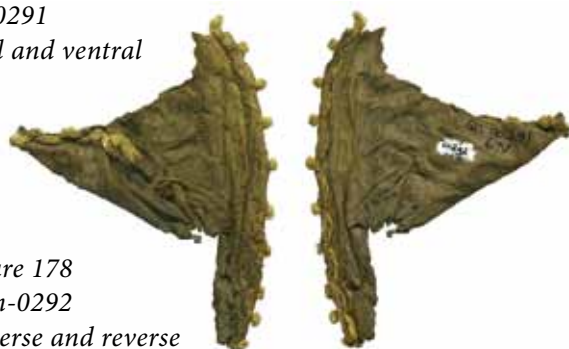


Figure 178  
Cam-0292  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 179  
Cam-0293  
Reverse and  
obverse





Figure 180  
Cam-0296  
Obverse and reverse



▲ Figure 181  
Cam-0305  
Reverse and  
obverse

▼ Figure 183  
Cam-0309  
Ventral and  
dorsal

Figure 184  
Cam-0310  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 182  
Cam-0307  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 185  
Cam-0311  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 186  
Cam-0314  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 187  
Cam-0315  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 188  
Cam-0316  
Ventral and  
dorsal

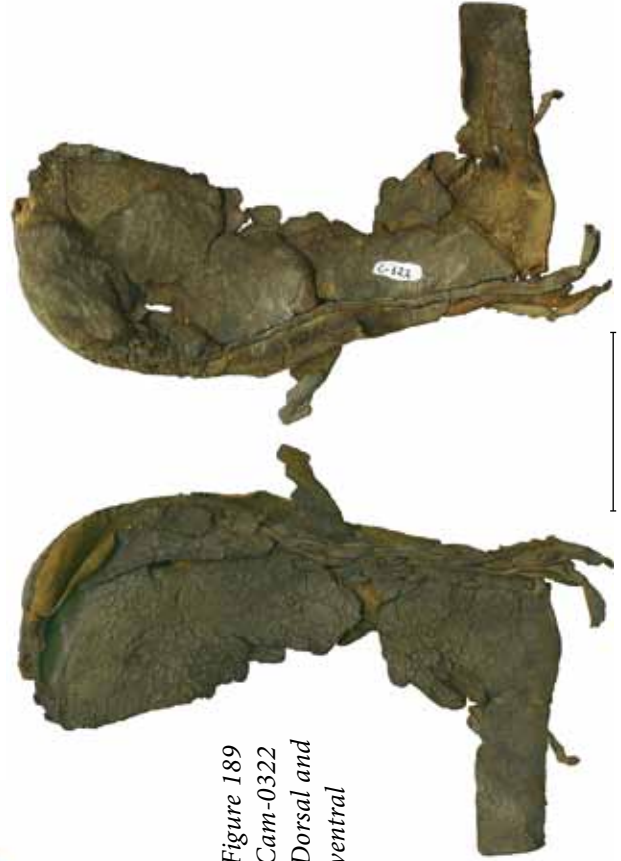


Figure 189  
Cam-0322  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 190  
Cam-0324  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 193  
Cam-0327  
Overview

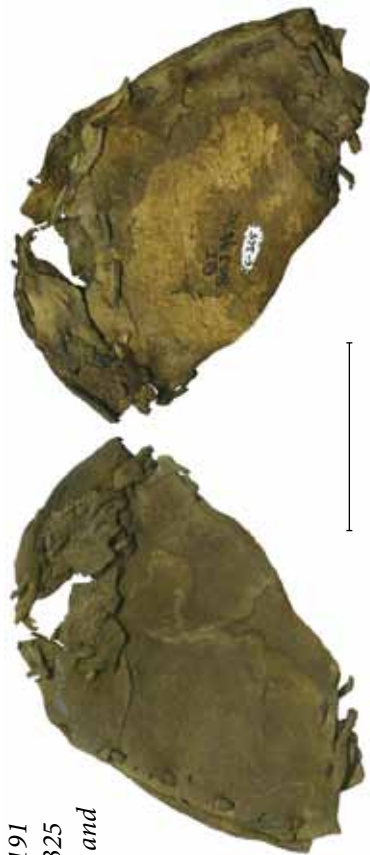


Figure 191  
Cam-0325  
Ventral and  
dorsal

Figure 192 ►



Figure 192  
Cam-0326  
Obverse and  
reverse

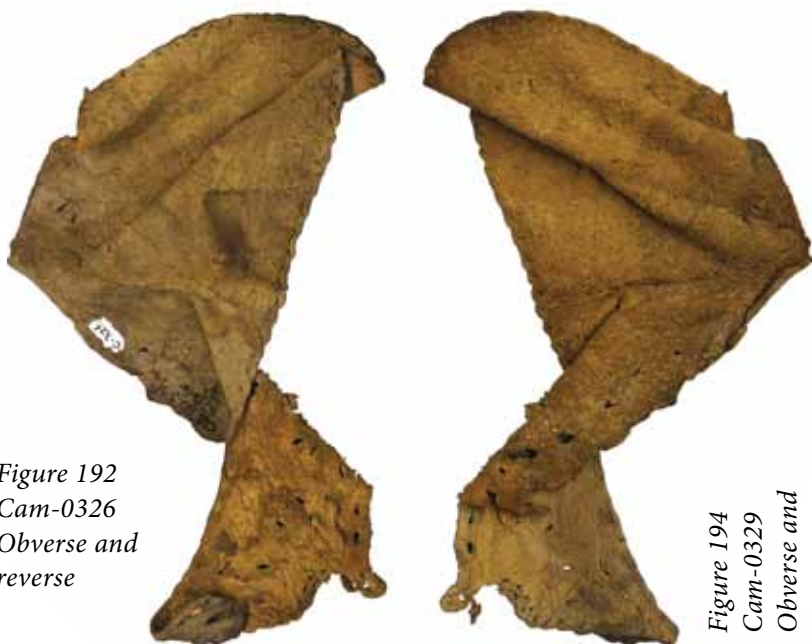


Figure 194  
Cam-0329  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 195  
Cam-0331  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 196  
Cam-0335  
Inside and  
outside



Figure 197  
Cam-0340  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 198  
Cam-0341  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 200  
Cam-0350  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 201  
Cam-0352  
Inside and outside

Figure 199  
Cam-0343  
Obverse and  
reverse





Figure 202  
Cam-0353  
Obverse and  
reverse

► Figure 205  
Cam-0366  
Overview



Figure 203  
Cam-0359  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 204  
Cam-0362  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 206  
Cam-0367

Figure 207  
Cam-0368

Figure 208  
Cam-0369

Overview



Figure 212  
Cam-0378  
Inside and outside



Figure 210  
Cam-0371  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 209  
Cam-0370  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 212 ►







Figure 217  
Cam-0383  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 218  
Cam-0384  
Obverse and reverse





Figure 219  
Cam-0387  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 220  
Cam-0388  
Ventral and dorsal





*Figure 221*  
*Cam-0389*  
*Ventral and dorsal*



*Figure 222*  
*Cam-0390*  
*Ventral and dorsal*

Figure 223  
Cam-0391  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 224  
Cam-0392  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 225  
Cam-0393  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 226  
Cam-0394  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 227  
Cam-0395  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 228  
Cam-0419  
Inside and outside



Figure 229  
Cam-0420  
Inside and outside





Figure 231  
Cam-0427  
Outside  
and inside



Figure 230  
Cam-0425  
Ventral and  
dorsal



▲ Figure 233  
Cam-0434  
Inside and  
outside

► Figure 234  
Cam-0436  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 232  
Cam-0429  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 235  
Cam-0445  
Inside and outside



Figure 236  
Cam-0449  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 237  
Cam-0450  
Inside and outside



Figure 238  
Cam-0455  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 239  
Cam-0460  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 242  
Cam-0471  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 244  
Cam-0474  
Overview



Figure 240  
Cam-0461  
Overview

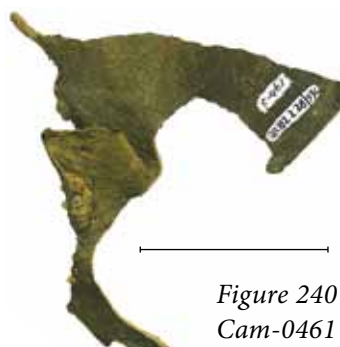


Figure 241  
Cam-0469  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 243  
Cam-0472  
Ventral and  
dorsal





Figure 245  
Cam-0479  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 246  
Cam-0480  
Obverse and reverse

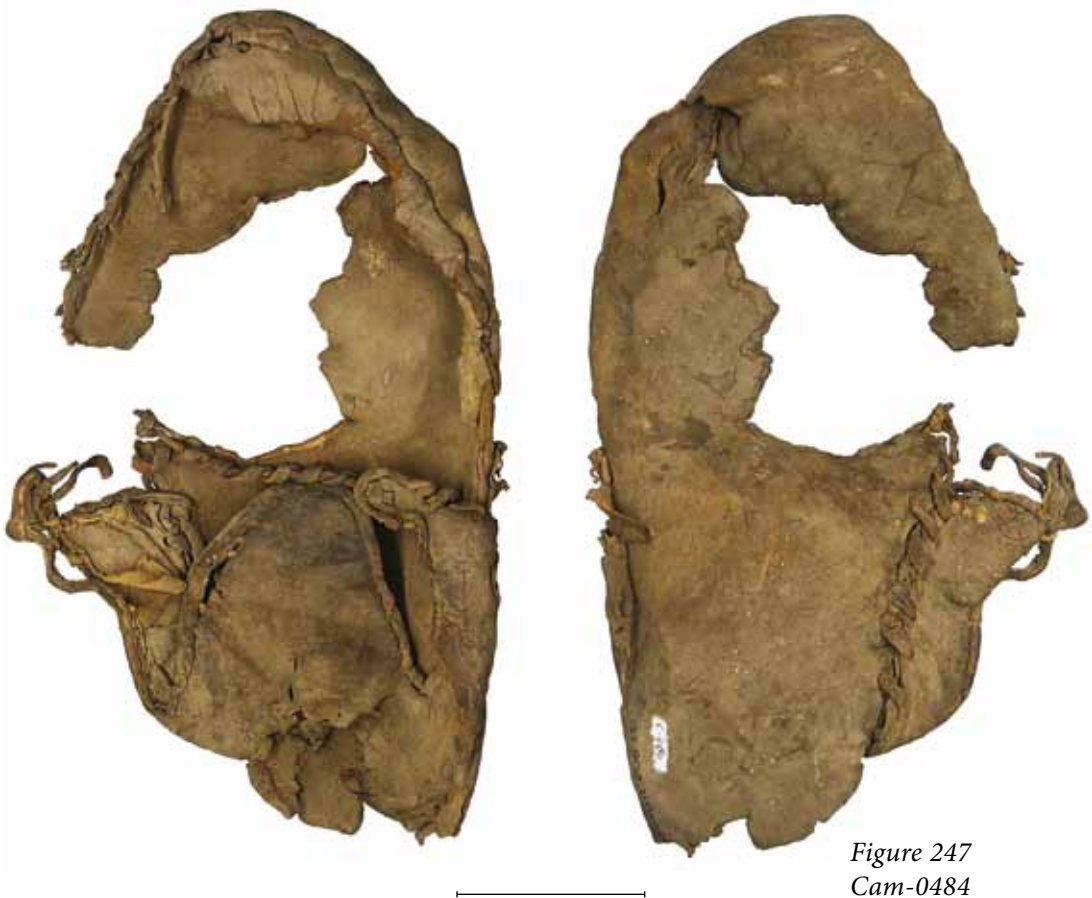


Figure 247  
Cam-0484  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 248  
Cam-0485  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 249  
Cam-0486  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 250  
Cam-0487  
Dorsal and ventral

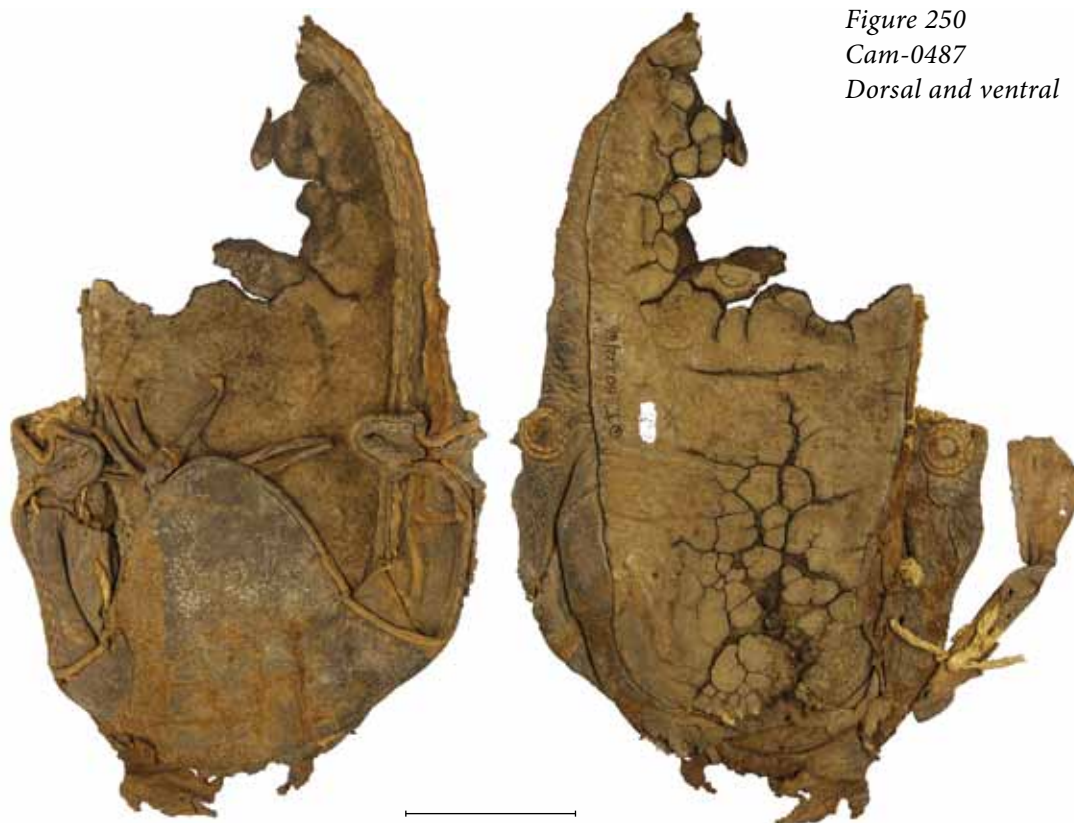


Figure 251  
Cam-0490  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 252  
Cam-0491  
Inside and outside



Figure 254  
Cam-0496  
Outside and inside



Figure 255  
Cam-0497  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 253  
Cam-0492  
Ventral and dorsal







Figure 256  
Cam-0498  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 257  
Cam-0499  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 258  
Cam-0500  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 259  
Cam-0501  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 260  
Cam-0502  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 262  
Cam-0504  
Inside and outside

Figure 261 ►





Figure 261  
Cam-0503  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 263  
Cam-0505  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 265  
Cam-0507  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 264  
Cam-0506  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 266  
Cam-0508  
Dorsal and ventral

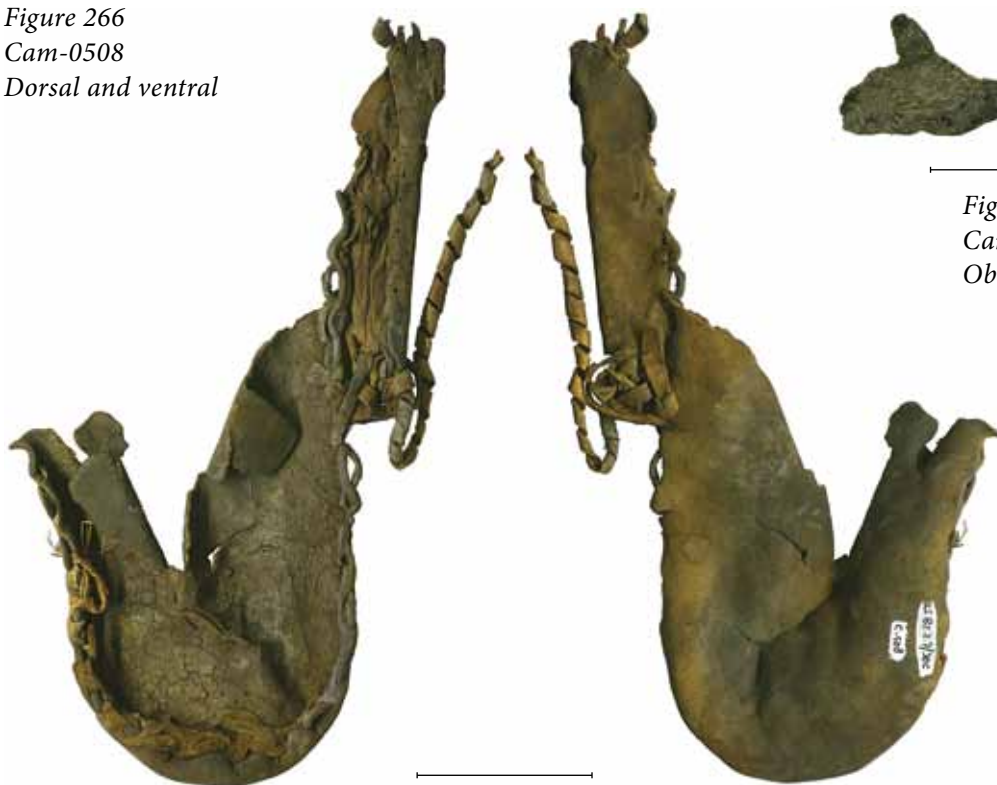


Figure 268  
Cam-0510  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 269  
Cam-0511  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 267  
Cam-0509  
Reverse and obverse

Figure 270  
Cam-0512  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 271  
Cam-0513  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 273  
Cam-0515  
Dorsal and  
ventral

Figure 272  
Cam-0514  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 275  
Cam-0517  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 274  
Cam-0516  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 277  
Cam-0519  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 276 ►





Figure 276  
Cam-0518  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 278  
Cam-0520  
Obverse and reverse

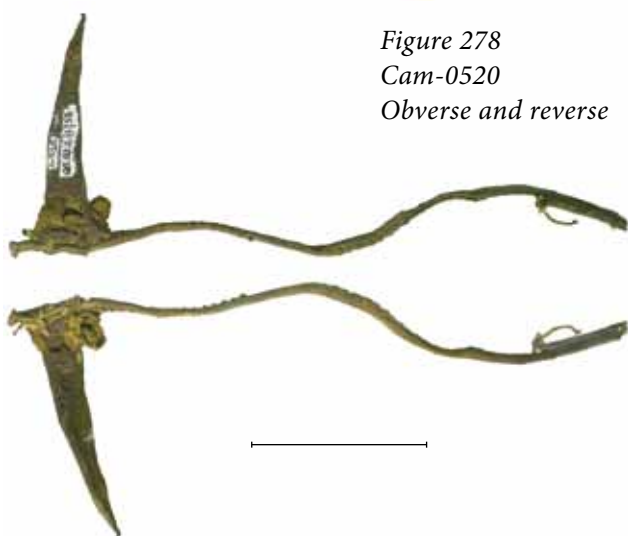


Figure 281  
Cam-0525  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 279  
Cam-0523  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 280 ►

Figure 280  
Cam-0524  
Ventral and  
dorsal

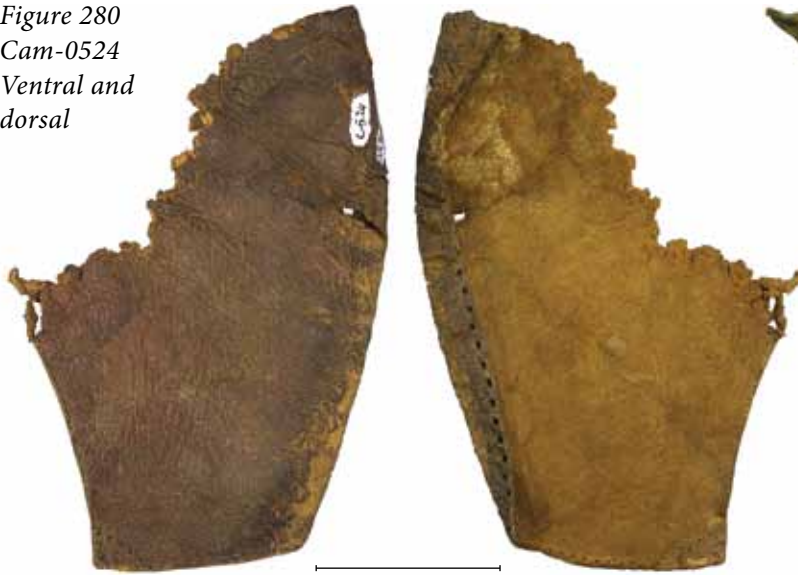


Figure 285  
Cam-0529  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 283  
Cam-0527  
Overview



Figure 284  
Cam-0528  
Overview

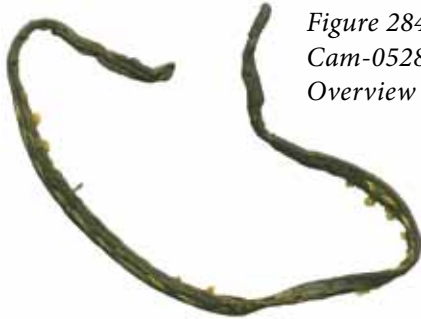


Figure 287  
Cam-0532  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 282  
Cam-0526  
Inside and  
outside



Figure 286  
Cam-0530  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 289  
Cam-0534  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 288  
Cam-0533  
Dorsal and  
ventral







Figure 290  
Cam-0535  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 292  
Cam-0538  
Reverse and  
obverse



Figure 293  
Cam-0539  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 291  
Cam-0536  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 294  
Cam-0540  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 295  
Cam-0542  
*Ventral and dorsal*



Figure 296  
Cam-0543  
*Dorsal an ventral*





Figure 297  
Cam-0544  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 298  
Cam-0545  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 299  
Cam-0546  
Obverse and  
reverse





Figure 300  
Cam-0547  
Reverse and  
obverse



Figure 301  
Cam-0548  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 302  
Cam-0551  
Overview



Figure 303  
Cam-0553  
Overview



Figure 304  
Cam-0555  
Inside and  
outside





*Figure 305*  
*Cam-0556*  
*Dorsal and ventral*

*Figure 306*  
*Cam-0558*  
*Inside and outside*



*Figure 307*  
*Cam-0559*  
*Ventral and dorsal*



Figure 308  
Cam-0560  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 312  
Cam-0565  
Overview

Figure 309  
Cam-0561  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 310  
Cam-0562  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 311  
Cam-0564  
Obverse and reverse





Figure 313  
Cam-0566  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 314  
Cam-0567  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 318  
Cam-0571  
Dorsal and  
ventral

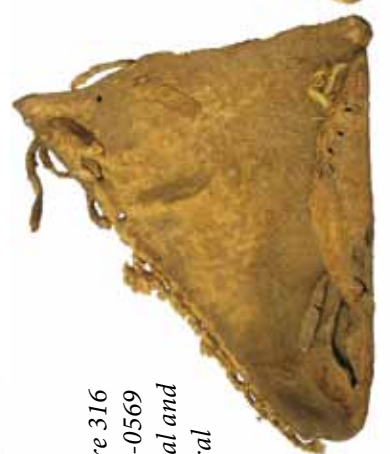
Figure 315  
Cam-0568  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 317  
Cam-0570  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 316  
Cam-0569  
Dorsal and  
ventral





◀ Figure 319  
Cam-0572  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 320  
Cam-0574  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 322  
Cam-0578  
Overview



◀ Figure 321  
Cam-0575  
Reverse and obverse



Figure 323  
Cam-0581  
Overview



▼ Figure 324  
Cam-0582  
Obverse and reverse

► Figure 325  
Cam-0584  
Obverse and reverse



► Figure 326  
Cam-0585  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 328  
Cam-0587  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 327  
Cam-0586  
Obverse and reverse

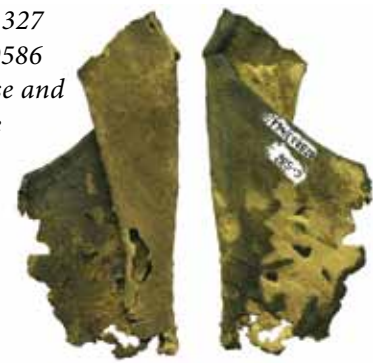






Figure 329  
Cam-0588  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 330  
Cam-0589  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 332  
Cam-0592  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 331  
Cam-0590  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 333  
Cam-0593  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 334  
Cam-0594  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 335  
Cam-0596  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 338  
Cam-0601  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 336, 337 ►



Figure 336  
Cam-0597  
Dorsal and  
ventral

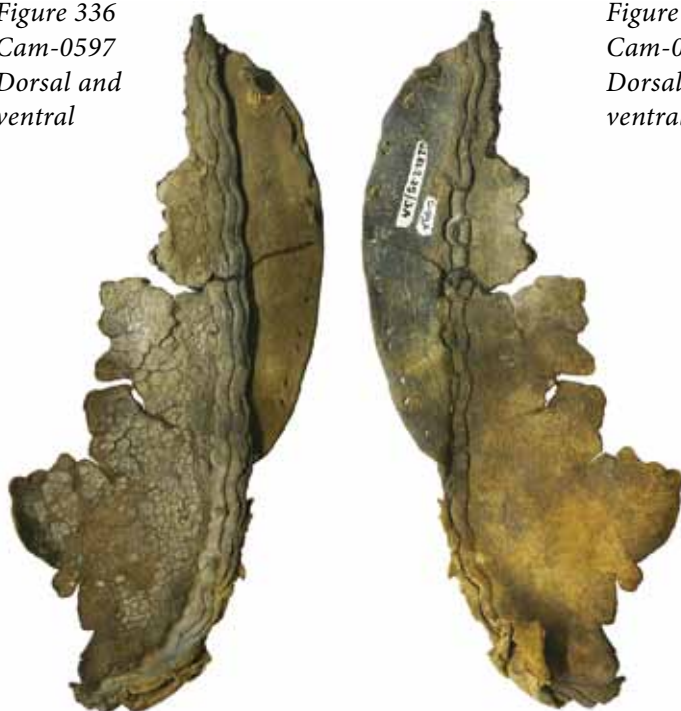


Figure 339  
Cam-0602  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 342  
Cam-0606  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 337  
Cam-0599  
Ventral and  
dorsal



▲ Figure 341  
Cam-0604  
Overview

Figure 340  
Cam-0603  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 343  
Cam-0607  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 344  
Cam-0608  
Outside and inside



Figure 345  
Cam-0609  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 346  
Cam-0611  
Inside and outside



Figure 347  
Cam-0612  
Inside and outside



*Figure 348*  
*Cam-0633*  
*Ventral and dorsal*



*Figure 349*  
*Cam-0667*  
*Dorsal and ventral*





Figure 350  
Cam-0675  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 351  
Cam-0678  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 352  
Cam-0679  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 354  
Cam-0682  
Inside and outside



Figure 355  
Cam-0684  
Outside and inside



Figure 353 ►



Figure 353  
Cam-0680  
Inside and outside



Figure 357  
Cam-0688  
Inside and outside



Figure 356  
Cam-0685  
Inside and outside





*Figure 358  
Cam-0690  
Ventral and  
dorsal*



*Figure 359  
Cam-0692  
Dorsal and ventral*



*Figure 360*  
*Cam-0693*  
*Dorsal and ventral*



*Figure 363*  
*Cam-0700*  
*Ventral and dorsal*

*Figure 361, 362 ►*





Figure 361  
Cam-0695  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 362  
Cam-0696  
Inside and  
outside



Figure 365  
Cam-0702  
Outside and inside

Figure 364 ►



Figure 364  
Cam-0701  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 367  
Cam-0704  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 366 ►





Figure 366  
Cam-0703  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 369  
Cam-0707  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 368 ►



Figure 368  
Cam-0705  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 370  
Cam-0708  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 371  
Cam-0710  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 373  
Cam-0715  
Inside and outside

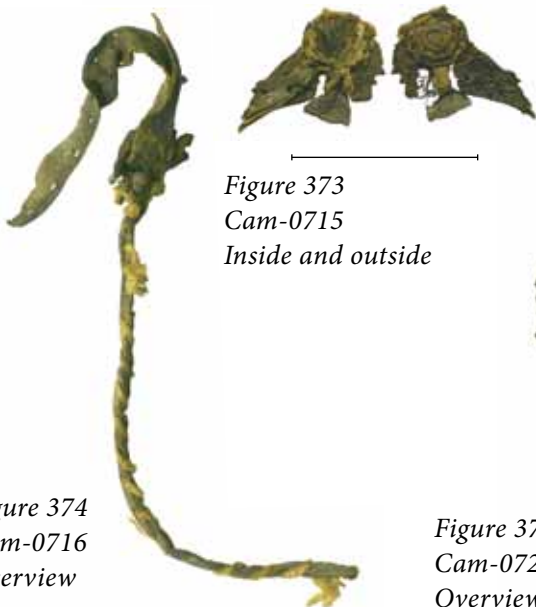


Figure 374  
Cam-0716  
Overview

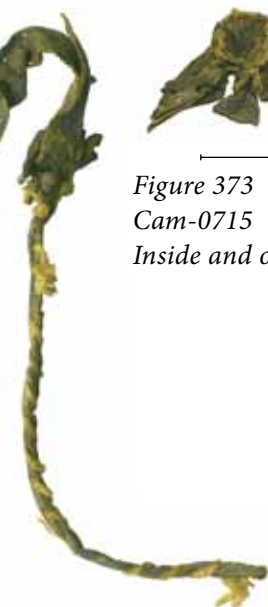


Figure 375  
Cam-0721  
Overview



Figure 372  
Cam-0712  
Obverse and  
reverse





Figure 376  
Cam-0722  
Dorsal and  
ventral

Figure 381  
Cam-0865  
Outside  
and inside



Figure 378  
Cam-0772  
Obverse  
and reverse



Figure 379  
Cam-0786  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 377  
Cam-0763  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 380 ►



Figure 380  
Cam-0826  
Inside and outside



Figure 382  
Cam-1177  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 384  
Cam-1182  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 383 ►



Figure 383  
Cam-1180  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 386  
Cam-1184  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 385  
Cam-1183  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 387  
Cam-1185  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 388  
Cam-1186  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 389  
Cam-1188  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 392  
Cam-1193  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 390  
Cam-1190  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 391  
Cam-1191  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 393  
Cam-1194  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 395  
Cam-1197  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 394  
Cam-1195  
Inside and outside



Figure 396  
Cam-1199  
Dorsal and ventral

Figure 397  
Cam-1200  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 398  
Cam-1201  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 399  
Cam-1202  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 404  
Cam-1207  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 403  
Cam-1206  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 400  
Cam-1203  
Overview



Figure 401  
Cam-1204  
Obverse and reverse

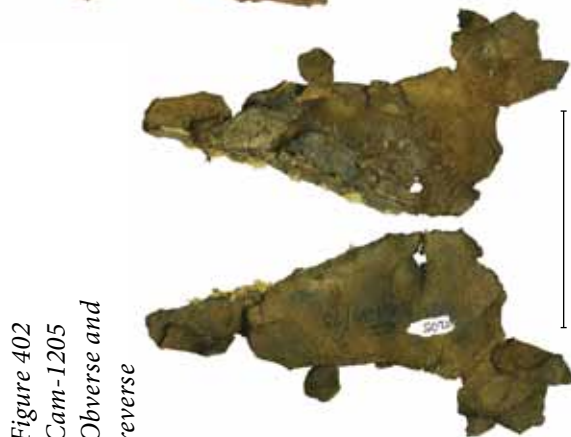


Figure 402  
Cam-1205  
Obverse and reverse





Figure 405  
Cam-1208  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 411  
Cam-1214  
Obverse and reverse

Figure 406  
Cam-1209  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 407  
Cam-1210  
Outside and inside



Figure 412  
Cam-1216  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 408  
Cam-1211  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 414  
Cam-1219  
Obverse  
and reverse



Figure 413 ►

Figure 410  
Cam-1213  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 409  
Cam-1212  
Dorsal and  
ventral





Figure 413  
Cam-1218  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 415  
Cam-1220  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 416  
Cam-1221  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 417  
Cam-1222  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 418  
Cam-1223  
Obverse and reverse

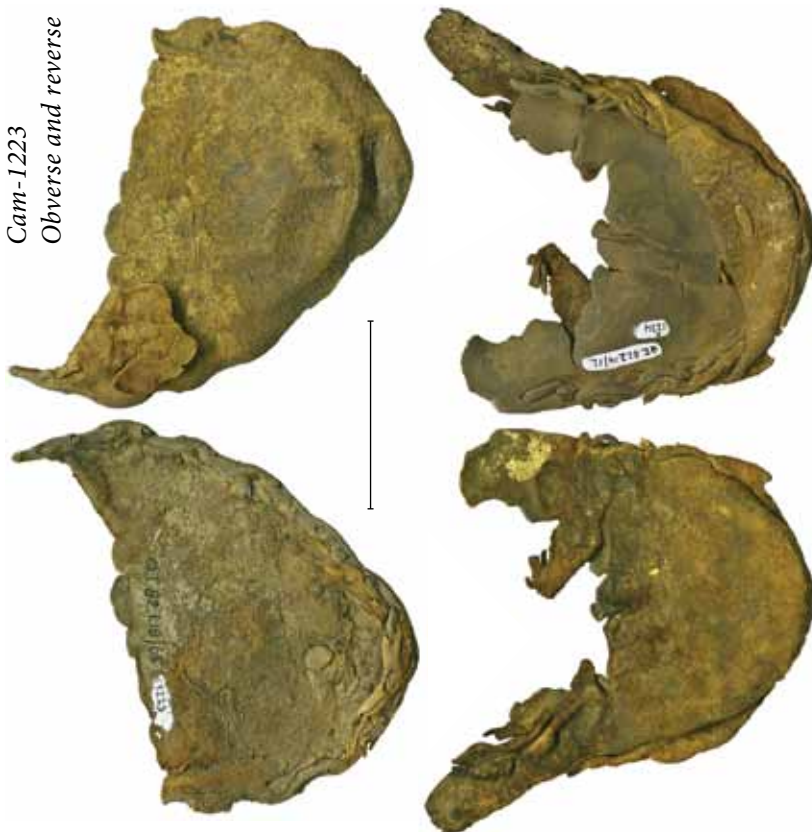


Figure 423  
Cam-1230  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 419  
Cam-1224  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 421  
Cam-1227  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 420  
Cam-1226  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 424  
Cam-1232  
Inside and outside



Figure 422  
Cam-1229  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 425  
Cam-1233  
Dorsal and ventral





Figure 427  
Cam-1235  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 428  
Cam-1236  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 430  
Cam-1239  
Ventral and dorsal

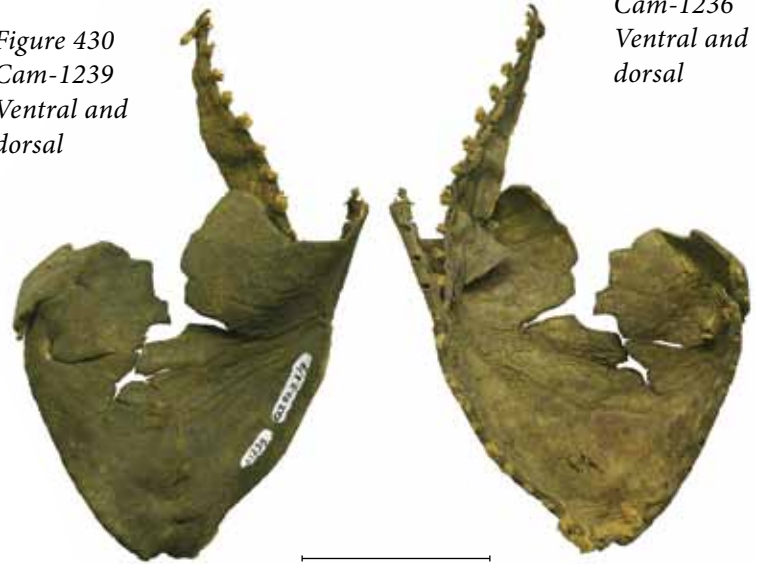


Figure 429  
Cam-1237  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 431  
Cam-1240  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 426  
Cam-1234  
Ventral and dorsal





Figure 432  
Cam-1241  
Obverse and  
reverse

Figure 433  
Cam-1242  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 434  
Cam-1243  
Obverse and  
reverse



Figure 435  
Cam-1323  
Ventral and  
dorsal

Figure 439  
Cam-1374  
Outside and inside



Figure 436  
Cam-1365  
Ventral and dorsal



Figure 437  
Cam-1370  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 438  
Cam-1371  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 440  
Cam-1376  
Inside and outside



Figure 441  
Cam-1383  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 442  
Cam-3032  
Dorsal and ventral



Figure 444  
Cam-3034  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 443  
Cam-3033  
Outside and inside



Figure 445  
Cam-3035  
Inside and outside







Figure 446  
Cam-3036  
Ventral and  
dorsal



Figure 448  
Cam-3038  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 447  
Cam-3037  
Ventral and dorsal

Figure 450  
Cam-3040  
Outside and inside

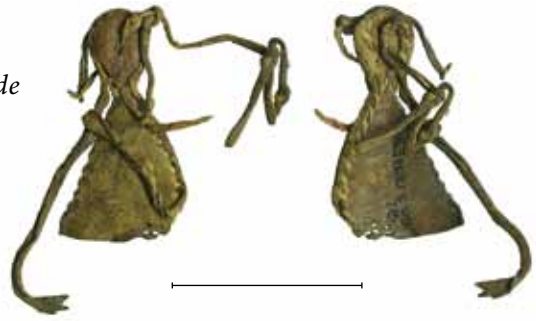


Figure 449  
Cam-3039  
Obverse and reverse



Figure 451  
Cam-3041  
Outside and inside



Figure 452  
Cam-3042  
Outside and inside

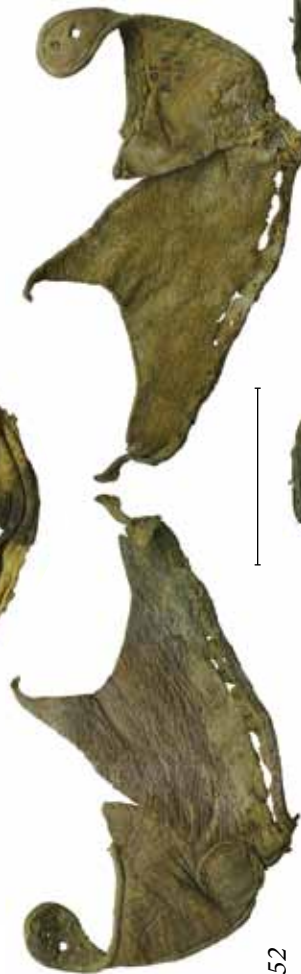


Figure 455  
Cam-3131  
Outside and inside



Figure 453, 454 ►





Figure 454  
Cam-3044  
Obverse and  
reverse

Figure 456  
Cam-3233  
Dorsal and  
ventral



Figure 453  
Cam-3043  
Inside and outside





## APPENDICES

TABLE 1. TYPOLOGY					
SANDALS					
CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	TYPE	VARIANT	SUBVARIANT	EXAMPLES
Independent Pre-Strap, Multi-Layer Sole	-	Double Front Strap	Pre-Strap between Layers (Montebault B1)	Straight Sole	-
-	-	-	Pre-Strap through Two Slits (Montebault B2)	Straight Undecorated Sole	cam-0175; cam-0699; cam-1258; cam-1264; cam-1258; asw-1123c; cam-0179
-	-	-	Pre-Strap through Four Slits	Straight Undecorated Sole	cam-0174; asw-511b; asw-1228c
-	-	Two Transverse Front Slits (Montebault B2)	Pre-Strap between Layers (Montebault B1)	-	-
-	-	-	Pre-Strap through Slits (Montebault B2)	-	-
-	-	Single Front Strap	Pre-Strap through Slits (Montebault B2)	Straight Decorated Sole	cam-0616
Independent Pre-Strap, Single-Layer Sole		Single Front Strap	Pre-Strap through Four Slits	Straight Undecorated Sole	asw-1228c
-	-	Double Front Strap	Pre-Strap through Slits	-	cam-0658
-	-	One Set of Transverse Front Slits	Isolated Toe	-	asw-1121
Independent Pre-Strap, Extreme Multi-Layer Sole	-	-	-	-	cam-1317; asw-1114; asw-1120(?); cam-1293
Integral Pre-Strap	Classic Nubian Sandals	Triangular Pre-Strap I	A	Single Front Strap	cam-1320
-	Classic Nubian Sandals	I	A	Double Front Strap	cam-0615; cam-0657; cam-0683
-	Classic Nubian Sandals	I	A	Unknown	cam-1289



TABLE 1. TYPOLOGY					
SANDALS					
CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	TYPE	VARIANT	SUBVARIANT	EXAMPLES
-	Egyptian Eared Sandals	Swayed Sole	Single Sole	-	cam-0624
-	-	-	Multi-Layer Sole	Composite Leather Sandals	-
-	-	Straight Sole	Single Sole Layer	-	cam-0376
-	-	Square or Rectangular Pre-Strap at Waist	-	-	cam-0698
-	-	Elongated Pre-Strap at Heel	-	-	-
-	Nubian Eared Sandal	Double Front Strap	Single Sole Layer	-	cam-0377
Leather Reinforced Plaited	-	Additional Treadsole	-	-	cam-1354/1355
SHOES					
IV	-	A	1	-	-
	-		2	-	cam-0084
	-	B	1		-
	-		2		-
	-		3	-	asw-0997
XII	-	A	1	-	cam-0558
	-		2	-	asw-1030?
	-		3	-	cam-0680
	-	B	Undetermined	-	cam-0268
	-	C	1	-	cam-0696
	-	C	2	-	cam-3044
XIII	-	-	-	-	cam-0048

TABLE 2. FEATURES LEATHER EARED SANDALS  
(*Fom: Veldmeijer, 2011d: 29*)

SUBCATEGORY	TYPE	VARIANT	SUBVARIANT
Egyptian Eared Sandals - Rounded heel; - Highly constricted waist; - Decoration is rare and if present, simple; - Integrally cut pre-straps; - Rounded front; - Single front strap	Straight sole	- Single Sole Layer - Multiple Sole Layers	None
	Swayed sole	- Single Sole Layer - Multiple Sole Layers (mainly Amarna)	None
Nubian Eared Sandals - Straight sole; swayed soles exceptional; - Rounded heel; - Highly constricted waist; - Sole might have elaborate decoration; - Integrally cut pre-straps; - Rounded front	Double Front Strap	- Single Sole Layer - Multiple Sole Layers	None
	Single Front Strap	Single Sole Layer	None
		Multiple Sole Layers	- Swayed - Straight

## CONCORDANCE, SORTED ON IDENTIFICATION CODE

Identification Code	Specialist Number	Identification Code	Specialist Number	Identification Code	Specialist Number
73.1.18/-	cam-0139	78.3.13/60a	cam-0395	80.2.05/56b	cam-0365
73.1.18/-	cam-1252	78.3.13/60b	cam-0419	80.2.05/65	cam-0652
73.1.18/-	cam-1323	78.3.15/45a	cam-0197	80.2.05/70	cam-0698
73.1.18/-	cam-1325	78.3.19/122	cam-0387	80.2.05/71c	cam-0368
73.1.18/-	cam-1324	78.3.27/7	cam-0700	80.2.05/71f	cam-0141
73.1.18/?	cam-1317	80.1.18/24	asw-0358d	80.2.06/125a	cam-0335
74.1.27/6	asw-1114	80.1.21/137	cam-0127	80.2.06/125b	cam-0721
74.1.31/2	cam-3233	80.1.21/86b	cam-0363	80.2.09/69a	cam-0265
78.1.17/26a	cam-0694	80.1.21/86c	cam-0469	80.2.09/69b	cam-0266
78.1.17/26b	cam-0695	80.1.22/60	cam-3033	80.2.09/70	cam-0140
78.1.19/19a	cam-0200	80.1.22/66	cam-0487	80.2.09/71	cam-0670
78.1.21/42	cam-0678	80.1.22/71a	cam-0445	80.2.10/40b	cam-0630
78.1.23/19a	cam-0660	80.1.22/74	cam-0311	80.2.10/70	cam-0352
78.1.25/17	cam-0511	80.1.22/75	cam-0389	80.2.11/108	cam-0220
78.1.25/21	cam-0673	80.1.22/77	cam-0388	80.2.11/81	cam-3034
78.1.26/22	cam-0203	80.1.23/17	cam-0671	80.2.11/82b	cam-0649
78.1.26/35	cam-0485	80.1.23/31	cam-0648	80.2.11/92	lbm-1330
78.1.29/32	cam-0615	80.1.23/32a	cam-0101	80.2.11/93	cam-0632
78.1.29/36a	cam-3131	80.1.23/32b	cam-0102	80.2.12/77a	cam-0314
78.1.29/36b	cam-0084	80.1.23/32c	cam-3043	80.2.13/46	cam-0616
78.1.30/61	cam-0486	80.1.23/68a	cam-0414	80.2.13/48	cam-0634
78.1.31/14	asw-0456	80.1.23/68b	cam-0383	80.2.13/51	cam-0370
78.1.31/9a	cam-0482	80.1.23/69	cam-0679	80.2.13/52	cam-0696
78.1.31/9b	cam-0420	80.1.27/4a	cam-1365	80.2.13/87b	cam-0343
78.2.01/24	cam-0214	80.1.27/4b	cam-1370	80.2.14/123	asw-0306
78.2.02/34a	cam-0705	80.1.27/4c	cam-1371	80.2.14/86	cam-0401
78.2.02/39	cam-0658	80.1.28/4a	cam-0152	80.2.14/91	cam-0296
78.2.04/44a	asw-0478a	80.1.29/14a	cam-0644	80.2.16/109a	cam-0371
78.2.08/106	cam-0202	80.1.29/14b	cam-0645	80.2.16/109b	cam-0372
78.2.08/43a	cam-0375	80.1.29/8	asw-0192	80.2.16/109c	cam-0675
78.2.11/24	cam-0657	80.1.30/11	cam-0369	80.2.16/118	cam-0636
78.2.12/11	cam-0434	80.1.30/43	cam-0669	80.2.16/119d	cam-0104
78.2.15/29a	cam-0204	80.1.31/54	cam-0315	80.2.16/119e	cam-0107
78.2.18/28	cam-0680	80.1.31/82a	cam-0631	80.2.16/122	cam-0095
78.2.20/70	cam-0198	80.2.02/19	cam-0635	80.2.16/123	cam-0628
78.2.20/73	cam-0666	80.2.02/88	cam-0100	80.2.16/124e	cam-0688
78.2.22/83	cam-3032	80.2.04/37	cam-0697	80.2.17/53a	cam-0063
78.2.4/47	cam-0665	80.2.04/38	cam-0232	80.2.17/53b	cam-0062
78.2.8/43b	cam-0481	80.2.04/41b	cam-0151	80.2.17/53c	cam-0064
78.3.02/81	cam-0654	80.2.04/41d	cam-0322	80.2.18/80a	cam-1242
78.3.09/18	cam-0426	80.2.05/29a	cam-1354	80.2.18/80b	cam-1243
78.3.13/24a	cam-0659	80.2.05/29b	cam-1355	80.2.18/80c	cam-0090
78.3.13/24b	cam-0199	80.2.05/56a	cam-0087	80.2.18/82b	cam-0138

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80.2.18/83	cam-0393	80.2.28/100b	cam-0088	80.3.08/53	cam-0653
80.2.19/61	cam-0621	80.2.28/100c	cam-0707	80.3.09/40	cam-0407
80.2.19/62a	cam-0125	80.2.28/85	cam-0425	80.3.09/66	cam-0377
80.2.19/64	cam-0154	80.2.28/86	cam-0092	80.3.09/67a	cam-0272
80.2.19/65b	cam-0205	80.2.28/88	cam-0359	80.3.09/67aa	cam-0327
80.2.20/60	cam-0366	80.2.28/90	cam-0360	80.3.09/67b	cam-0271
80.2.20/61	cam-0629	80.2.28/92	cam-0394	80.3.09/67c	cam-0276
80.2.20/62a,c	cam-0625	80.2.28/98d	cam-3038	80.3.09/67cc	cam-0325
80.2.20/62b	cam-0624	80.2.28/99	cam-0641	80.3.09/67dd	cam-0329
80.2.20/65b	cam-0115	80.3.01/65b	cam-0122	80.3.09/67e	cam-0274
80.2.20/66a	cam-0714	80.3.01/68b	cam-0681	80.3.09/67f	cam-0278
80.2.20/66b	cam-0713	80.3.01/69	cam-0086	80.3.09/67ff	cam-0324
80.2.20/68	cam-0350	80.3.01/70a	cam-3036	80.3.09/67g	cam-0275
80.2.20/70a	cam-0156	80.3.01/71a	cam-0382	80.3.09/67gg	cam-0326
80.2.21/85	cam-3041	80.3.01/71b	cam-0380	80.3.09/67j	cam-0353
80.2.21/88	cam-0293	80.3.01/71c	cam-0379	80.3.09/67k	cam-0287
80.2.21/89	cam-0633	80.3.01/71d	cam-0381	80.3.09/67l	cam-0277
80.2.21/90	cam-0403	80.3.02/51	cam-0664	80.3.09/67m	cam-0289
80.2.21/91	cam-0137	80.3.02/61a	cam-0316	80.3.09/67n	cam-0290
80.2.23/57	cam-0755	80.3.02/61b	cam-3044	80.3.09/67q	cam-0283
80.2.23/77	cam-0639	80.3.02/63	cam-0193	80.3.09/67r	cam-0282
80.2.23/81	cam-0483	80.3.02/65a	cam-0130	80.3.09/67s	cam-0284
80.2.24/68	cam-0406	80.3.03/43	cam-0663	80.3.09/67t	cam-0286
80.2.24/74	cam-0826	80.3.04/107	cam-0661	80.3.09/67u	cam-0288
80.2.24/87	cam-0103	80.3.04/109	cam-0128	80.3.09/67v	cam-0292
80.2.24/88c	cam-0484	80.3.04/111a	cam-0429	80.3.09/67w	cam-0291
80.2.24/89a	cam-0715	80.3.04/111b	cam-0427	80.3.09/67y	cam-0285
80.2.24/89b	cam-0716	80.3.04/112a	cam-0341	80.3.09/67z	cam-0331
80.2.24/90a	cam-0235	80.3.04/112b	cam-0340	80.3.10/52	cam-0404
80.2.24/90b	cam-0234	80.3.04/113	cam-0384	80.3.10/54a	cam-0299
80.2.24/91	cam-0708	80.3.04/115	cam-1320	80.3.10/54b	cam-3037
80.2.24/92a	cam-0310	80.3.04/116a	cam-0376	80.3.11/45c	cam-0710
80.2.24/92b	cam-0307	80.3.05/62a	cam-0093	80.3.11/45d	cam-0390
80.2.24/92d	cam-0309	80.3.05/62b	cam-0094	80.3.11/46c	cam-0243
80.2.24/94	cam-0683	80.3.05/62c	cam-3035	80.3.11/46f	cam-0241
80.2.24/95a	cam-0622	80.3.05/63a	cam-0268	80.3.11/46g	cam-0238
80.2.24/96a	cam-0066	80.3.05/63b	cam-3042	80.3.13/54a	cam-0256
80.2.24/96b	cam-0065	80.3.05/64	cam-0699	80.3.13/54b	cam-0259
80.2.24/96c	cam-0067	80.3.05/65a	cam-0391	80.3.13/54e	cam-0261
80.2.24/97	cam-0687	80.3.05/65b	cam-0142	80.3.13/54g	cam-0252
80.2.2488b	cam-0081	80.3.06/55	cam-0367	80.3.13/54h	cam-0263
80.2.25/63	cam-0223	80.3.06/56	cam-0436	80.3.13/54l	cam-3040
80.2.27/92a	cam-0305	80.3.08/49	cam-0126	80.3.13/54m	cam-0257
80.2.27/94	cam-0704	80.3.08/50a	cam-0136	80.3.13/54n	cam-0264
80.2.27/95	cam-0626	80.3.08/50b	cam-0135	80.3.13/54q	cam-0253



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80.3.13/54s	cam-0262	82.1.20/42	cam-1286	82.1.26/75	cam-1298
80.3.13/64p	cam-0258	82.1.20/43	cam-1208	82.1.27/28	cam-1241
80.3.13/67b	cam-0712	82.1.20/44a	cam-0567	82.1.27/34a	cam-0571
80.3.13/82	cam-0099	82.1.20/44b	cam-0566	82.1.27/34b	cam-0569
80.3.13/83	cam-0412	82.1.20/44c	cam-0568	82.1.27/34c	cam-0570
80.3.13/86f	cam-3039	82.1.20/49	cam-0686	82.1.27/48a	cam-0572
82.1.15/74	cam-0763	82.1.21/11	cam-1289	82.1.27/48e	cam-0574
82.1.15/86	cam-1279	82.1.21/29	cam-1185	82.1.27/53a	cam-0547
82.1.15/92a	cam-0555	82.1.21/37	cam-0001	82.1.27/53b	cam-0546
82.1.15/92c	cam-0041	82.1.21/38a	cam-0601	82.1.27/56	cam-1299
82.1.15/93	cam-1362	82.1.21/38b	cam-0602	82.1.27/57a	cam-0056
82.1.15/94a	cam-0021	82.1.21/38c	cam-0603	82.1.27/57b	cam-0496
82.1.15/94b	cam-0609	82.1.21/38d	cam-0604	82.1.27/58	cam-0772
82.1.16/61a	cam-1272	82.1.21/72	cam-0676	82.1.28/25	cam-1183
82.1.16/61b	cam-1273	82.1.21/8	cam-1181	82.1.28/26	cam-1285
82.1.16/61c	cam-1274	82.1.21/9	cam-1207	82.1.28/32	cam-1358
82.1.16/62	cam-0684	82.1.23/15	cam-0682	82.1.28/37b	cam-0536
82.1.16/64	cam-1222	82.1.23/24a	cam-0385	82.1.28/73c	cam-0061
82.1.16/65	cam-1315	82.1.23/46a	cam-0606	82.1.30/68	cam-0619
82.1.16/66	cam-1226	82.1.23/46b	cam-0605	82.1.30/72	cam-0190
82.1.16/68	cam-1187	82.1.24/5a	cam-0455	82.1.30/73	cam-1281
82.1.16/69	cam-0397	82.1.24/66	cam-0986	82.1.31/60	cam-1378
82.1.17/31	cam-0181	82.1.24/68	cam-1296	82.1.31/63a	cam-0512
82.1.17/61	cam-1203	82.1.24/72b	cam-0599	82.1.31/63b	cam-0514
82.1.17/62	cam-0701	82.1.24/74a	cam-0472	82.1.31/63c	cam-0513
82.1.17/75	cam-0689	82.1.24/74c	cam-0471	82.2.01/10	cam-1209
82.1.17/76a	cam-0578	82.1.24/75	cam-1199	82.2.01/11	cam-1375
82.1.17/76b	cam-0581	82.1.24/76a	cam-1258	82.2.01/33	cam-1184
82.1.17/83	cam-1390	82.1.24/76b	cam-1260	82.2.01/47b	cam-0052
82.1.17/-	cam-0579	82.1.24/76c	cam-1259	82.2.01/9	cam-1239
82.1.17/-	cam-0580	82.1.24/77	cam-1369	82.2.02/30	cam-1234
82.1.18/13	cam-1227	82.1.24/79	cam-1263	82.2.02/31	cam-1282
82.1.18/14	cam-1250	82.1.25/100	cam-1284	82.2.02/52	cam-1210
82.1.18/41	cam-1190	82.1.25/123	cam-1288	82.2.02/68	cam-1262
82.1.18/52	cam-1216	82.1.25/25	cam-1290	82.2.02/69a	cam-0611
82.1.18/5a	cam-0529	82.1.25/47	cam-1297	82.2.02/69b	cam-0612
82.1.18/5b	cam-0528	82.1.25/57	cam-0018	82.2.03/57a	cam-1373
82.1.18/65	cam-1223	82.1.25/88a	cam-0534	82.2.03/57b	cam-1372
82.1.18/67	cam-1230	82.1.25/88b	cam-0535	82.2.03/58	cam-1236
82.1.18/68	cam-0702	82.1.26/21	cam-0168	82.2.03/59	cam-1193
82.1.19/73	cam-1205	82.1.26/45	cam-1359	82.2.04/34a	cam-1244
82.1.19/79	cam-1182	82.1.26/52a	cam-1291	82.2.04/34b	cam-1245
82.1.19/80a	cam-0530	82.1.26/52b	cam-1293	82.2.04/49	cam-0051
82.1.20/33	cam-0378	82.1.26/71b	cam-1374	82.2.04/65a	cam-0019
82.1.20/40b	cam-0039	82.1.26/73b	cam-1264	82.2.04/65b	cam-0501

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82.2.04/65c	cam-0503	82.2.11/68c	cam-0561	82.2.17/73a	cam-0595
82.2.04/65d	cam-0502	82.2.11/68d	cam-0560	82.2.17/73b	cam-0596
82.2.04/65e	cam-0505	82.2.11/68e	cam-0558	82.2.17/74a	cam-1276
82.2.04/65f	cam-0504	82.2.13/14	cam-0677	82.2.17/74b	cam-1275
82.2.04/72	cam-1219	82.2.13/20	cam-1229	82.2.18/29	cam-1300
82.2.04/73	cam-1196	82.2.13/27a	cam-0548	82.2.18/51	cam-1232
82.2.06/36	cam-1201	82.2.13/27e	cam-0552	82.2.18/52	cam-1316
82.2.06/37	cam-1237	82.2.13/27f	cam-0553	82.2.18/55	cam-1013
82.2.06/48	cam-0722	82.2.13/27g	cam-0550	82.2.18/64b	cam-0210
82.2.07/35	cam-1213	82.2.13/27h	cam-0549	82.2.18/64d	cam-0208
82.2.07/38a	cam-0510	82.2.13/27j	cam-0551	82.2.21/26	cam-1249
82.2.07/38b	cam-0509	82.2.13/3a	cam-0519	82.2.21/48	cam-1200
82.2.07/38c	cam-0508	82.2.13/3b	cam-0520	82.2.21/67	cam-0189
82.2.07/38d	cam-0050	82.2.14/11	cam-1206	82.2.21/81a	cam-0179
82.2.07/38e	cam-0049	82.2.14/12	cam-1224	82.2.21/81b	cam-1266
82.2.08/26a	cam-0608	82.2.14/31	cam-1287	82.2.21/81c	cam-1265
82.2.08/26b	cam-0607	82.2.14/38	cam-1204	82.2.21/85a	cam-0541
82.2.08/33	cam-1233	82.2.14/44a	cam-0575	82.2.21/85b	cam-0543
82.2.08/34	cam-1202	82.2.14/44b	cam-0015	82.2.21/85c	cam-0542
82.2.08/35	cam-1218	82.2.14/61a	cam-0448	82.2.21/85d	cam-0047
82.2.08/37	cam-1235	82.2.14/67	cam-1180	82.2.22/31	cam-1256
82.2.08/49	cam-1188	82.2.14/70	cam-0865	82.2.22/44	cam-0703
82.2.09/40b	cam-0690	82.2.14/81	cam-1214	82.2.22/64	cam-1225
82.2.09/40b	cam-0691	82.2.14/82a	cam-0450	82.2.22/78a	cam-1270
82.2.09/41	cam-0617	82.2.14/82b	cam-0045	82.2.22/78b	cam-1271
82.2.10/15	cam-1212	82.2.14/90a	cam-0491	82.2.22/80	cam-0164
82.2.10/16a	cam-0525	82.2.14/90b	cam-0492	82.2.22/86a	cam-0474
82.2.10/16b	cam-0527	82.2.14/90c	cam-0490	82.2.22/86c	cam-0010
82.2.10/16c	cam-0524	82.2.14/90d	cam-0392	82.2.22/92a	cam-0592
82.2.10/16d	cam-0526	82.2.14/90e	cam-0059	82.2.22/92b	cam-0593
82.2.10/41	cam-1177	82.2.14/90f	cam-0060	82.2.22/92c	cam-0594
82.2.10/48b	cam-0037	82.2.15/51a	cam-1268	82.2.23/63	cam-1301
82.2.11/17a	cam-0576	82.2.15/51b	cam-1269	82.2.23/64a	cam-0499
82.2.11/17b	cam-0577	82.2.16/47	cam-1383	82.2.23/64b	cam-0498
82.2.11/28a	cam-1194	82.2.16/48	cam-1220	82.2.23/64c	cam-0497
82.2.11/28b	cam-0361	82.2.16/49a	cam-1247	82.2.23/64d	cam-0500
82.2.11/2b	cam-0040	82.2.16/49b	cam-1246	82.2.23/65b	cam-0562
82.2.11/3a	cam-0055	82.2.16/75	cam-0362	82.2.23/65c	cam-0564
82.2.11/3c	cam-0054	82.2.16/78	cam-1253	82.2.23/65d	cam-0565
82.2.11/3d	cam-0053	82.2.16/79	cam-0674	82.2.24/70a	cam-0539
82.2.11/50a	cam-1211	82.2.17/37a	cam-0480	82.2.24/70b	cam-0540
82.2.11/50b	cam-0668	82.2.17/37b	cam-0479	82.2.25/17	cam-0174
82.2.11/62	cam-1257	82.2.17/67	cam-1186	82.2.25/1a	cam-0515
82.2.11/68a	cam-0559	82.2.17/68b	cam-0167	82.2.25/1b	cam-0516
82.2.11/68b	cam-0556	82.2.17/72	cam-1267	82.2.25/2	cam-0182

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82.2.25/30	cam-1248	82.3.04/167	cam-1295	84.2.07/60	asw-0544
82.2.25/38	cam-0667	82.3.04/180	cam-1387	85.12.20/411a	asw-0997
82.2.25/3a	cam-0597	82.3.04/183a	cam-0523	85.12.20/414	asw-0993
82.2.25/4	cam-0178	82.3.04/185	cam-1240	85.12.20/418c	asw-0900a
82.2.25/5a	cam-0166	82.3.04/186b	cam-0016	85.12.20/421a	asw-0894b
82.2.25/5b	cam-1377	82.3.04/187	cam-1251	85.12.20/421b	asw-0894c
82.2.25/6	cam-1308	82.3.04/188	cam-0786	85.12.20/422a	asw-0897a
82.2.25/7a	cam-0449	82.3.04/189	cam-0175	85.12.20/422b	asw-0897b
82.2.25/9	cam-1191	82.3.04/190a	cam-0533	85.12.20/423	asw-0909
82.2.257b	cam-0017	82.3.04/19b	cam-0532	85.12.20/429a	asw-0899a
82.2.27/1	cam-1366	82.3.04/206a	cam-1278	85.12.20/429b	asw-0899b
82.2.27/2a	cam-0545	82.3.04/206b	cam-1277	85.12.25/30	asw-1310
82.2.27/2b	cam-0544	82.3.04/208	cam-1221	86.1.02/39	asw-1306
82.2.27/3	cam-1197	82.3.04/209a	cam-0693	89.12.24/25a	asw-1017
82.2.28/100a	cam-0518	82.3.04/209b	cam-0692	89.12.27/39	asw-0885a
82.2.28/100b	cam-0517	82.3.04/210a	cam-0020	90.1.14/42a	asw-0928b
82.2.28/93a	cam-0030	82.3.04/210c	cam-0584	90.1.14/42b	asw-0928a
82.2.28/93b	cam-0460	82.3.04/211a	cam-0042	90.1.15/41a	asw-0918a
82.2.28/93c	cam-0461	82.3.04/211b	cam-0043	90.1.15/41b	asw-0918c
82.2.28/94a	cam-0058	82.3.4/210d	cam-0582	90.1.15/41c	asw-0918b
82.3.01/101	cam-1254	84.1.09/70a	asw-0513b	90.1.21/15	asw-0885b
82.3.01/103b	cam-0590	84.1.09/70b	asw-0513a	90.1.21/48	asw-1305
82.3.02/110	cam-1384	84.1.14/30	asw-0546	90.1.21/55	asw-0927
82.3.02/126a	cam-0165	84.1.16/29	asw-0532	90.1.24/42a	asw-0912b
82.3.02/126c	cam-0162	84.1.18/38	asw-0542	90.1.24/42b	asw-0912d
82.3.02/126d	cam-0098	84.1.19/21	asw-0547	90.1.24/42c	asw-0912a
82.3.02/127	cam-0685	84.1.19/26	asw-0506	90.1.24/42d	asw-0912c
82.3.02/128	lbm-1333	84.1.19/27	asw-0522	92.1.07	asw-1030
82.3.02/129a	cam-0588	84.1.21/32	asw-0520	51175/A2	
82.3.02/129b	cam-0589	84.1.21/34a	asw-0492b	95.1.02/101	asw-1127
82.3.02/130a	cam-1261	84.1.21/34b	asw-0492a	95.1.02/112	asw-1139
82.3.02/130b	cam-1318	84.1.21/35a	asw-0511b	95.1.02/113a	asw-1136a
82.3.02/131a	cam-0048	84.1.21/35c	asw-0511c	95.1.02/113b	asw-1136b
82.3.02/131b	cam-0506	84.1.21/37a	asw-0494b	95.1.02/117	asw-1129
82.3.02/131c	cam-0507	84.1.21/37b	asw-0494c	95.1.02/200	asw-1131
82.3.02/132e	cam-0026	84.1.21/37c	asw-0494a	95.1.02/236	asw-1121
82.3.02/132f	cam-0025	84.1.22/40a	asw-0570b	95.1.02/239	asw-1120
82.3.03/141a	cam-1376	84.1.22/40b	asw-0570a	95.1.02/241	asw-1137b
82.3.03/141b	cam-0538	84.1.22/40c	asw-0570c	95.1.02/249a	asw-1218a
82.3.03/145	cam-1367	84.1.22/46	asw-0539	95.1.02/249b	asw-1218b
82.3.03/146a	cam-0586	84.1.22/47	asw-0519	95.1.02/254	asw-1215
82.3.03/146b	cam-0585	84.1.26/44	asw-0537	95.1.02/259a	asw-1172b
82.3.03/146c	cam-0587	84.2.01/39	asw-0528	95.1.02/259b	asw-1172a
82.3.03/147	cam-1195	84.2.06/57	asw-0487	95.1.02/267a	asw-1203a
82.3.04/158	cam-1319	84.2.06/58	asw-0560	95.1.02/267b	asw-1203b

<b>Identification Code</b>	<b>Specialist Number</b>
95.1.02/268	asw-1173a
95.1.02/269a	asw-1164d
95.1.02/270	asw-1220
95.1.02/271	asw-1222
95.1.02/296	asw-1229
95.1.02/324	asw-1223
95.1.02/343	asw-1202
95.1.02/350a	asw-1228c
95.1.02/350b	asw-1228a
95.1.02/352	asw-1209
95.1.02/362	asw-1184
95.1.02/374	asw-1190
95.1.02/64a-c	asw-1123a-c
95.1.02/74a	asw-1111b
95.1.02/74b	asw-1111c
95.1.02/74c	asw-1111a
95.1.02/75b	asw-1110a
95.1.02/95a	asw-1142a
95.1.02/95b	asw-1142b









## LEATHERWORK FROM QASR IBRIM (EGYPT)

Throughout its long history, stretching from the 25th Dynasty (c. 752-656 BC) to the Ottoman Period (c. 1500-1811 AD), Qasr Ibrim was one of the most important settlements in Egyptian Nubia. The site has produced an unprecedented wealth of material and due to the – even for Egypt – extraordinary preservation circumstances, includes objects that are made of perishable organic materials, such as wood, leather, and flax.

The present volume focuses on one of these groups: footwear that is made from leather and dated to the Ottoman Period. The footwear, recovered during the years that the Egypt Exploration Society worked at the site, is described in detail, including a pictorial record consisting of photographs and drawings (both technical and artist's impressions). This is the first time that Ottoman footwear from Egypt (and outside of Egypt) has been analyzed in detail. The preliminary analysis focuses on footwear technology, within the framework of the Ancient Egyptian Footwear Project (AEFP; see [www.leatherandshoes.nl](http://www.leatherandshoes.nl)). A broader interpretation will be combined with the results of the analyses of the finds from the other epochs of Qasr Ibrim's history, such as the age of Christianity and the Meroitic Period.

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Sidestone Press

ISBN: 978-90-8890-096-9

Bestelnummer: SSP67280007



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