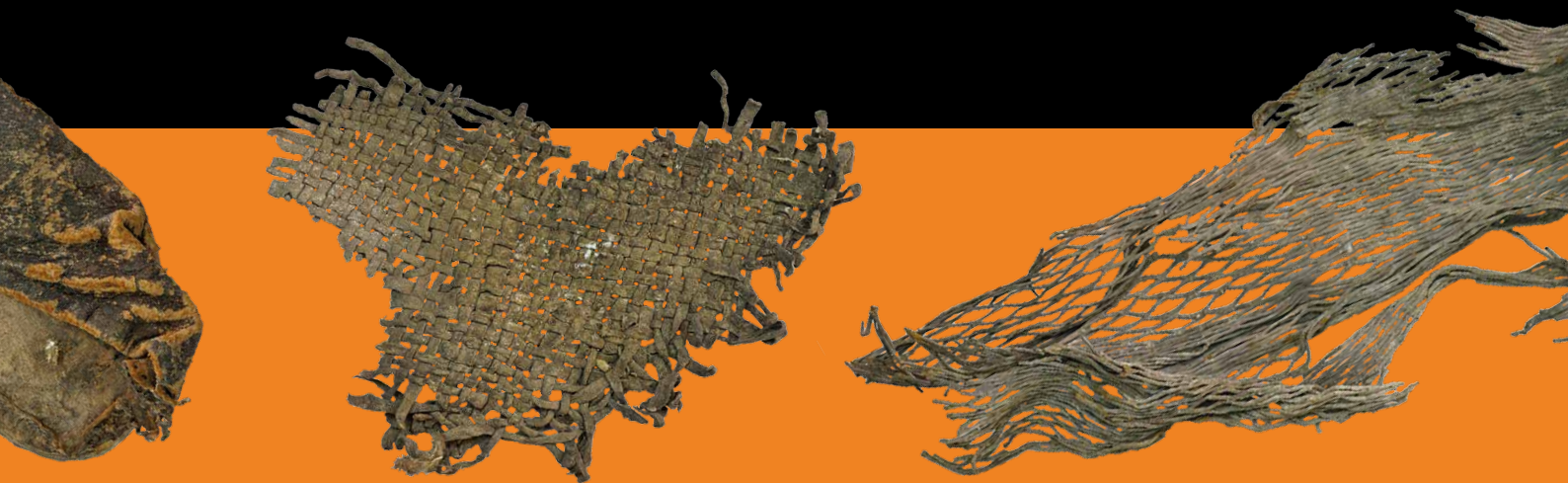


SAILORS, MUSICIANS AND MONKS

THE LEATHERWORK FROM
DRA' ABU EL NAGA
(LUXOR, EGYPT)

ANDRÉ J. VELDMEIJER

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY
DANIEL POLZ & UTE RUMMEL



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Preface

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Dwingeloo (The Netherlands)

21 March 2017

Introduction

The Archaeological Investigations in Dra' Abu el-Naga (by Daniel Polz & Ute Rummel)

Since 1991, the German Archaeological Institute Cairo (DAIK) has maintained a long-term project in the area of the Theban necropolis referred to with the toponym Dra' Abu el-Naga.¹ The area in which the project is active encompasses almost the entire plain and hillside between the outskirts of the former village of Dra' Abu el-Naga in the west and the road leading into the Valley of the Kings in the east. Its northern boundary lies to the north of the summit of the Dra' Abu el-Naga hills, and the southern boundary is delimited by the modern tarmac road that runs in the direction of Deir el-Bahri (Figure 1).

The leather material presented in this volume derives from four different excavation areas within the larger concession area in Dra' Abu el-Naga, namely Areas A, E, G, and H. This chapter presents a short description of the main archaeological and architectural features of these areas.

Area A

Work in Area A (Figure 2), a section of the concession that extends over the flat plain in front of the hill range, revealed, as was expected, a clear picture of the distribution and alignment of tomb shafts within a larger interrelated area of investigation. However, a most unexpected development was the discovery of the remains of almost a dozen contemporaneous mudbrick superstructures, which had been constructed above several of the shafts (Polz, 1992; 1993). These chapel-like buildings proved to be rooms in which painted and/or carved stelae of the individuals buried in the shafts were erected. Unequivocal indications of intensive cult practices in and at the superstructures² also enable us to paint a picture of the human activities which took place during the 18th Dynasty phase of this area of the necropolis. In the ensuing period, the area continued to be used for burials, and the existing architecture provided the framework for this purpose: the shafts already present at the site (not including the burial chambers which were intentionally left untouched) as well as individual tomb superstructures were

1 This chapter is an abbreviated and rearranged version of an article published earlier (Polz *et al.*, 2014). For a more detailed description of the project's underlying questions and main objectives see Polz *et al.* (2014: 115-117). A continually updated list of all publications connected with the project can be found on the project's homepage at <https://www.dainst.org/project/45955> (February 10th, 2017).

2 For example flat bowls sunk into the ground with intentionally pierced bases. Libations were poured into these bowls and the liquid would gradually drain through the holes in the bases into the ground (Polz, 1995: 25 and Taf. Ia). Also large amounts of ritual pottery ('red polished bottles') were discovered on the antique surface between the buildings (Seiler, 2005: 50-52; 93 with Abb. 43-47; 198-199).

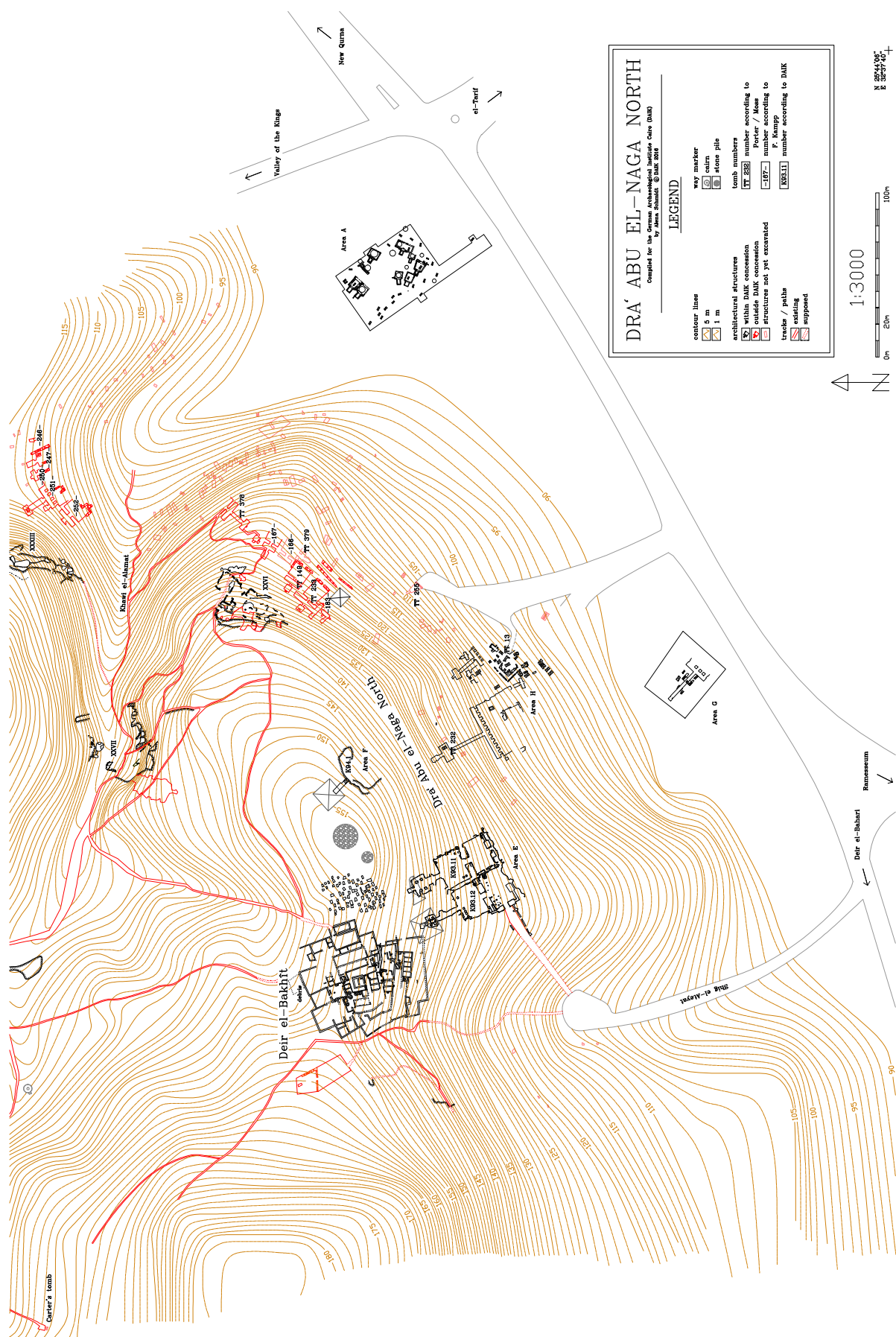


Figure 1. Preliminary map of Dra' Abu el-Naga North. Surveyed and drawn by A. Schmidt with additional material from H. Bücherl, P. Collet, I. Dudzinski, I. Eichner, U. Fauerbach, J. Goischke, W.E. Gordon, G. Heindl, G. Herdt, B. Ockinga, D. Polz, M. Reinke, U. Rummel and S. Winterhalter. © DAIK 2016.

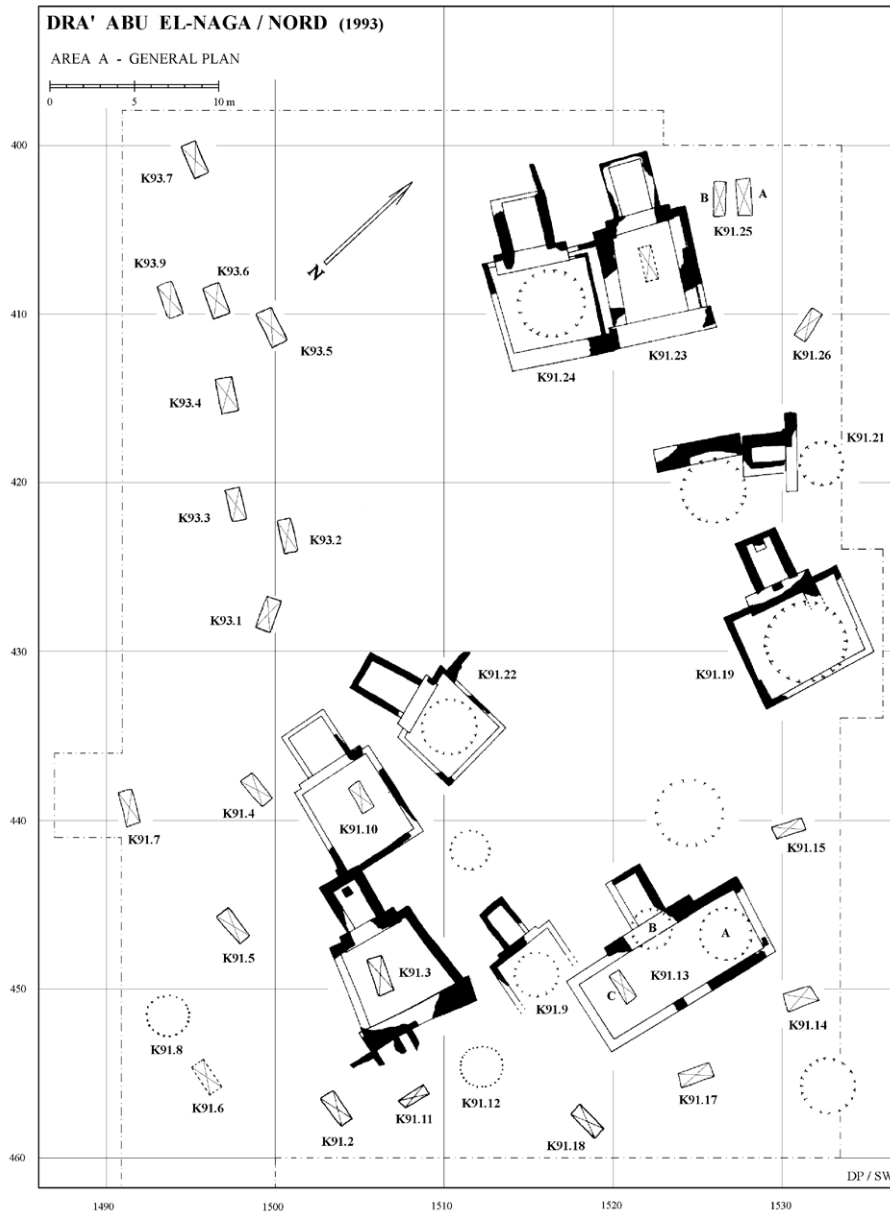


Figure 2. Preliminary plan of Area A. Surveyed and drawn by D. Polz and S. Winterhalter.
 © DAIK 1993.

reused during the Third Intermediate and the Late Periods as the burial sites of single coffins with only a minimal amount of additional burial equipment (*e.g.* Polz, 1993: 229-230 with Abb. 2).

Overall, the archaeological record in Area A enables an extensive reconstruction of the landscape in the Dra' Abu el-Naga plain at the time of the early and middle 18th Dynasty: the gradual incline of the plain in front of the hill chain was covered with white-plastered tomb superstructures, in between which were located tomb shafts – in some vicinities tightly packed next to one another – that were presumably covered by vaults, but had no associated superstructure. Depending on the intensity of usage of the individual superstructures and tomb shafts, it is almost obligatory to reconstruct approaches to, and pathways between

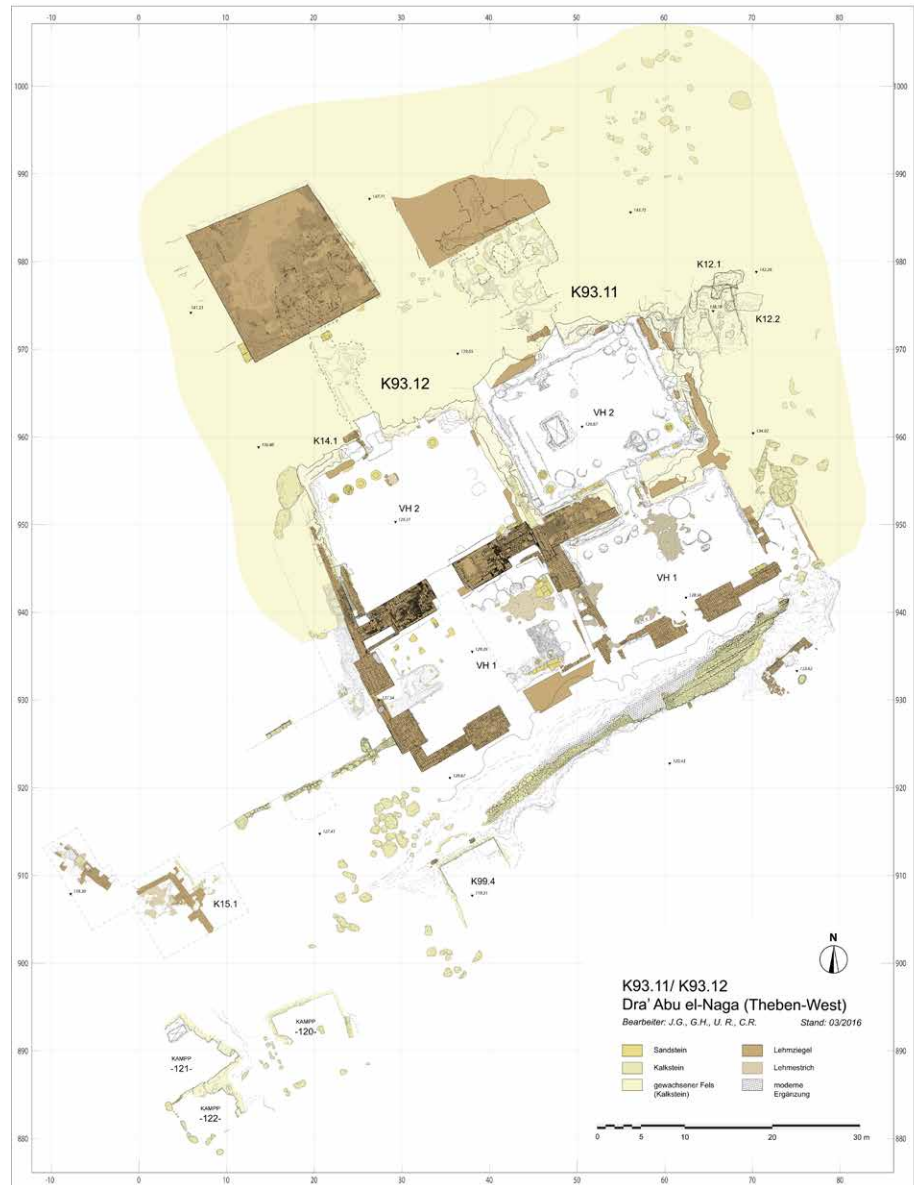


Figure 3. Plan of Area E, tomb complex K93.11/K93.12 and surroundings. Surveyed and drawn by G. Heindl, J. Goischke and C. Ruppert. © DAIK 2015.

the buildings, even though they can no longer be attested archaeologically due to their temporary character. With this in mind, the outward appearance of the necropolis during the peak of its activity was probably not unlike medieval and modern Egyptian Muslim cemeteries with free-standing tomb buildings.³

3 Compare, for example, the mausolea of the medieval Muslim Cemetery at Aswan (Speiser *et al.*, 2013, esp. Pls. 45, 46a, 48c). A fitting parallel, not only in terms of a visual comparison, is also the so-called 'Northern Cemetery' ('City of the Dead') beneath the Mokattam plateau in the south-eastern area of Cairo in its state towards the end of the 19th century, *i.e.* before the fairly recent usage of necropolis areas as 'informal settlements' in the 20th century (Hamza, 2001).

Area E

Area E designates the site of the double tomb complex K93.11/K93.12 and its immediate surroundings (see map and plan in Figures 1, 3) situated in the central part of Dra' Abu el-Naga, just below the hilltop. With an overall courtyard surface area of ca. 1600 m² (Figure 4), K93.11/K93.12 constitute one of the largest rock-cut tomb complexes in Western Thebes (Polz, 2006: 172-192; Polz *et al.*, 2014: 115-126; Rummel, 2013a; 2013b). The tombs are located in the immediate vicinity of the adjacent Coptic monastery, Deir el-Bakhit, which lies on the hill ridge (Burkard & Eichner, 2007; Polz *et al.*, 2014: 127-134). The archaeological work in the tombs was started in 1993 and, apart from a six-year pause (2001-2005), continues until today.⁴ One overlying aim of the investigation is to ascertain the history of the site's occupation,⁵ which can be traced from the beginning of the New Kingdom, with certain interruptions, to the Coptic period. Moreover, there is evidence for activity or maybe even an occupation in Islamic/Medieval times (see below in the chapter on provenance under FN 1799 *et al.* and FN 2901 *et al.*), and the discovery of fragmented pipe heads and leather shoes (*e.g.* FN 2000b-d, Cat. No. 25; FN 1893d, Cat. No. 26; FN 2563, Cat. No. 34) confirms that the site was visited in the Ottoman period. Activities in K93.11/K93.12, especially in the area of the open forecourts (mostly of a destructive kind⁶), can be traced until recent times.⁷

The history of the site can be outlined as follows: the two rock-cut tombs were conceived and built in the early 18th Dynasty as a dual monument. The original layout of the complex was essentially defined by the rock architecture comprising the tombs' interior rooms (*cf.* also Figure 8 below under FN 2901 *et al.*) and a large terrace platform, which opens out onto the Nile Valley and is delimited by a large dry-stone wall. No epigraphic sources are preserved in the tombs that indicate their original owners. However, on the basis of various observations it can be inferred that the complex was planned and constructed for king Amenhotep I and his mother, queen Ahmes Nefertari.⁸ Approximately 400 years later, in the 20th Dynasty, the double tomb complex was selected by the High Priest of Amun, Ramsesnakht, and his son and successor in office, Amenhotep, for the construction of their tomb temples, thus K93.11 was adopted by Ramsesnakht and K93.12 by Amenhotep. The Late Ramesside occupation of the site began with the first building phase started by Ramsesnakht in the

4 Polz *et al.* (1999; 2003; 2014). The excavation of the southern tomb, K93.12, began in 2006, see Rummel (2009; 2013c; 2014b; 2015). Also see the online field reports 2010-2015 downloadable at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083> (February 10th, 2017).

5 Particular emphasis also lays on an investigation of the tombs' contextualization in the historical, religious and physical landscape of Dra' Abu el-Naga and its relation to other local monuments; for the ritual topography of Dra' Abu el-Naga, see Rummel (2013a: 214-222; 2013b) and Polz *et al.* (2014: 115-126).

6 Major destruction was, for instance, caused by the pits dug by the so-called *sebbakheen* in order to reach the ancient mudbrick structures. Ground mudbrick material (rich soil; Arab. *sebbakh*) was used as an organic fertilizer in the fields.

7 For the recent history of K93.11 (incl. earlier research), see Polz (2006: 172-183).

8 Several indications suggest that the northern complex, K93.11, should be attributed to Amenhotep I (Polz, 2006: 183-197). Another indication is a Ramesside cult installation dedicated to the deified Amenhotep I, which can be reconstructed in the inner courtyard of K93.11 (Rummel, 2013a: 214-222; 2013b).

early reign of Ramses VI⁹ and ended with the destruction of both tomb temples during the reign of Ramses XI.¹⁰

After the New Kingdom, the site continued to be intensively used as a burial ground. Numerous Third Intermediate and Late Period burials, or rather their remains, were discovered in the intrusive shafts along the courtyard façades, in the courtyards themselves as well as in the main shaft of K93.12 (Mähltitz, 2014; Rummel & Fetler, 2017).¹¹ This ‘popularity’ can be taken as further evidence for the special significance inherent in the site that still prevailed after the New Kingdom. The last major usage of K93.11/K93.12 was the Coptic phase beginning in the 7th c. AD, in connection with the neighbouring monastery of Deir el-Bakhit, which can be identified as the monastery of St. Paul (Beckh *et al.*, 2011) – the largest Coptic monastery complex in Western Thebes known thus far. Its occupation dates to the period from the late 6th/early 7th until the end of the 9th/early 10th c. AD (Polz *et al.*, 2014: 127-134). The sheltered courtyards of the pharaonic tombs accommodated part of the production areas associated with the monastery, such as granaries and a bakery (Polz *et al.*, 1999: 322 with note 12, pl. 55a). Moreover, the inner courtyard of K93.11 probably housed a school for scribes, given the quantity of Coptic ostraca with writing exercises on them that were discovered there (Burkard *et al.*, 2003: 61-64).

The fact that the double tomb complex was a significant/sacred place and dominant landmark, as well as the easy accessibility of the site via the ancient causeway,¹² are factors that motivated and facilitated its various (re-)usages over the centuries. The site naturally lost its emic religious meaning for the Coptic settlement, but still appeared to be ideal with regard to functional aspects. The major part of the leather finds from Area E presented in this volume is certainly of post-pharaonic date and can be associated with the Coptic/Late Antique occupation and later activities at the site. However, in many cases an unequivocal chronological ascription of the respective object cannot be provided due to the disturbed or plundered context.

9 For the dating of the building activities undertaken by Ramsesnakht and Amenhotep, see Polz *et al.* (1999: 35) and Rummel (2014b: 383).

10 The demolition of both tomb temples at the end of the New Kingdom is evidenced by a destruction layer consisting of sandstone rubble that permeates both courtyards as well as secondary chisel marks on a large number of the more than 8,000 relief fragments and architectural elements made of sandstone recovered to date, see the online field reports 2010-2015 downloadable at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083> (February 10th, 2017). These findings possibly correlate with a very specific historical event, namely the so-called “suppression of the High Priest” and the related crisis in the Thebais during the years 17 and 19 of Ramses XI (Rummel, 2014b).

11 Also see Rummel (2014a; 2015) and the online field reports at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083> (February 10th, 2017).

12 The stratigraphy reveals the use of this causeway into the Coptic period and beyond, see the online field reports (Rummel, 2011: 9 with figs. 7, 8, and Rummel, 2012: 11 with fig. 8), downloadable at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083> (February 10th, 2017).



Figure 4. Overview of the forecourt area of K93.11/K93.12 towards the south-east. Photograph by U. Rummel. © DAIK 2012.

Area G

In Area G (Figure 1), one of the lowest-lying points of the concession (~ 80 meter a. s. l.), an ensemble of rock-cut tombs was discovered. At the centre of this area is a large *saff* tomb complex (K95.1) with a four-pillar/two-pilaster façade and a ca. 25 m-long corridor (Polz *et al.*, 1999: 370-377 with Abb. 14, Taf. 60). According to the pottery discovered in an antique systemic context on the corridor's floor, at least the first main phase of the *saff* tomb's usage dates to the end of the 11th or the beginning of the 12th Dynasty. The architecture and design, as well as its horizontal and vertical position in the plain of Dra' Abu el-Naga, suggests that the complex should be assigned to the 'archaic' type of (earlier) *saff* tombs found in the necropolis of el-Tarif rather than to the high-lying, conspicuous (later) *saff* tombs located in the Asasif and on the hill of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna.¹³ The *saff* tomb must have been accessible even at a much later time and, perhaps due to its proximity to a processional way, retained a certain local significance. At the end of the Second Intermediate Period and the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, several shaft tombs were constructed in the immediate surrounding area in a way that presupposes exact knowledge of the *saff* tomb and its interior rooms as well as of the access to these spaces. The phenomenon of 'abutting' smaller tomb complexes on already-existent, large and 'time-honoured' tomb constructions is also attested elsewhere in Thebes and should be viewed as one of the many criteria for selecting the location of a tomb and for the practice of allocating sites for the planning and construction of a tomb in general (Polz, 2003: 81-83). This holds also true for the practice of re-using existing architectural structures at later times, especially during Third Intermediate Period and Late Period times.

Area H

In Area H (Figure 1, 5), the ruins of the pyramid of king Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef were located and excavated in 2001 (Polz, 2007a: 116-138 with Taf. 15-20; Polz & Seiler, 2003). Due to the discovery of a pyramidion fragment from his presumed (elder) brother and predecessor, Sekhem-Ra Wep-Maat Intef, at least one further pyramid can be reconstructed in the immediate vicinity. These findings resulted in a substantial expansion of the original underlying questions of the overall project. The construction of two royal buildings in pyramid form (in the case of Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef including a pair of obelisks, a postulated cult site and an enclosure wall surrounding the precinct) in the middle of the necropolis permanently altered the ancient landscape and its further usage. The presence of the complexes and the cult practices that took place there had a determinative influence on the formation of both the immediate and more distant surroundings until the end of the New Kingdom. On the basis of present knowledge, it can be assumed that from the end of the 17th Dynasty on these royal pyramids constituted the decisive 'model'

13 Arnold's '*fortgeschrittene*' and '*späte Form des Pfeilertyps*' ('advanced' and 'late form' of the pillar type), respectively (Arnold, 1971: 39-43 with Taf. XVIII-XIX).

Figure 5.
Preliminary
plan of Area H.
Surveyed and
drawn by C.
Ruppert, based
on previously
surveyed data
by P. Collet
and G. Heindl.
© DAIK 2016.



in terms of form and meaning for the numerous pyramids that were erected above private tombs during the early to late New Kingdom throughout the Theban necropolis (and presumably elsewhere¹⁴).

In this area (*i.e.* the immediate and broader surroundings of the pyramid of Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef) a group of as yet nine shaft tombs were discovered to have been dug into three different levels of the sloping hilly terrain. This group significantly differs from the other shaft tombs uncovered so far in Dra' Abu el-Naga: in general they are considerably larger and deeper than the other shaft tombs, each have an antechamber with benches ('mastaba') on both sides for the deposition of offerings and pottery vessels, and were only intended to house a single burial. Although the remains of the original walls that surrounded the shafts' openings are, in almost all cases, preserved on the surface, there are no traces whatsoever of former superstructures associated with the complexes. An analysis of several objects originating from the antique context of their burials, as well as a study of the original ceramic burial equipment (preserved in varying amounts in each complex), enables an assignment of these shaft tombs to a chronological frame that ranges between the late 12th and the mid-13th Dynasty.¹⁵ Furthermore, the remains of the burial equipment unequivocally show that the interments in question belonged, without exception, to elite individuals.

With the discovery of this early group of shaft tombs, the underlying questions have acquired additional facets with far-reaching implications concerning the origin of the necropolis in Dra' Abu el-Naga. Whereas the 11th/12th Dynasty *saff* tomb in Area G and a number of isolated burials in the immediate vicinity¹⁶ can indeed be interpreted as offshoots of the royal necropolis of el-Tarif, a direct reference point or context for the tombs of this considerably later sub-necropolis (dating to the 12th/13th Dynasty) cannot be identified at first glance. This group differs greatly from the previously-known occupation history of the overall Theban necropolis for two reasons: first, no other comparably dense group of tombs of this period is known elsewhere in Western Thebes,¹⁷ and second, this is the first sub-necropolis of Middle Kingdom tomb complexes known of this kind (*i.e.* shaft tombs without superstructures but with extremely specific and uniform

14 The structural affinity (dimensions, angle of inclination, components) of the royal pyramids of Dra' Abu el-Naga with the first royal Nubian pyramids of el-Kurru (*e.g.* Pianchi [Ku 17]; Dunham, 1950: 64 and Figure 22a) indicates that these Nubian buildings were, at least, inspired (directly or indirectly) by the constructions in Thebes.

15 This also applies to the coffin ensemble of Imeni and Geheset, which was discovered in one of these complexes in an almost entirely intact state (Polz, 2007b).

16 Such as two very simple (mat) burials of this period in Area H (Polz, 2007b: 15, Abb. 14), or the two earlier burials discovered near to Area G during the course of excavations undertaken by the Spanish mission directed by Galán (2009: 32-35).

17 The vast majority of the tomb complexes known today from the Middle Kingdom in Thebes (shaft, *saff* and corridor tombs) date to the 11th and the beginning of the 12th Dynasties and should be viewed in connection with the royal necropolis of el-Tarif, the Asasif or the adjacent basin to the south with the so-called 'unfinished royal temple'. The latter, or rather its unfinished causeway and its, presumably only planned but never realized, valley precinct on the edge of the floodplain, seems to have been reference points for both the *saff* tombs high up on the hill of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna (M.M.A. Cemetery 1100, *e.g.* MMA 1120/1121) as well as the necropolis located in the plain in the area of the Ramesseum, which was discovered by Petrie and Quibell and contained shaft and corridor tombs (Quibell, 1898: 3-5). This is also probably the case for the recently discovered tomb complex APO.CN21, "located in the middle part of the West processional way of the Ramesseum" (with thanks to H. Guichard and V. Asensi Amoros for providing information on this complex during a visit in the spring of 2012).

architecture) in Western Thebes. In view of this, the assumption that the site for the construction of a tomb, especially in the case of the elite, was made purely coincidentally is not particularly convincing. The fact that a whole group of such tombs were constructed within a relatively short time frame, at the same place and also spread over three naturally-formed terraces, and that these tombs show only minimal variations in terms of their axial alignment in the terrain, makes clear that the choice of site and the construction of these tombs must have been based on a deliberate plan. It is still unclear what specific meaning was originally inherent to this site on the Theban West bank. Nevertheless, the construction of the 12th/13th Dynasty tombs marked the site and perpetuated its significance into the ensuing centuries. With the erection of the two royal pyramids at the end of the 17th Dynasty in the immediate vicinity of the group of 12th/13th Dynasty tombs or (in the case of the pyramid attributable to Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef) directly above one of these tomb complexes, the site was established as a royal burial and cult site. The site also retained its significance as a cult place in the non-royal sphere for almost another half a millennium, until the end of the New Kingdom.

Besides the above-mentioned *saff* tomb K95.1 in Area G, a series of additional rock-cut tombs, the majority of which were previously unknown, were discovered in Areas E and H and subsequently excavated and documented. The range of architectural forms featured in these complexes reflects the spectrum already known from the Theban necropolis: small single-room tombs are attested alongside complexes with the typical T-shape, *saff* tombs, both with more modest dimensions as well as examples of monumental size (Theben Tomb [TT] 232), and also several individual solutions. In at least six of these complexes, the ancient polychrome painted wall decoration is preserved to varying degrees. Three of the decorated tomb complexes are small single-room tombs (K99.4, K01.1 and K01.2), another small tomb has a T-shaped ground plan (K01.5) and two complexes belong to the *saff* tomb type (K01.4 and TT 232). On the basis of the remaining decoration, all of these tomb complexes were originally constructed in the early to mid-18th Dynasty; some show signs of being newly decorated or having decorations changed at a later date (K01.4, K01.5, TT 232; K99.4 was prepared for redecoration of the entire tomb; Polz *et al.*, 2003: 374-377, Taf. 61-62).

In several cases, individual decorated and undecorated rock-cut tombs can be assigned to specific people, either on the basis of preserved inscriptions, funerary cones found in or in front of the tombs (Kruck, 2012), or inscribed objects belonging to the burial equipment. Amongst the tomb owners are:

- the High Priest of Amun, Minmontu (TT 232) (Polz, 2009)
- the High Priest of Amun, Maya (K99.1)
- the High Priest of Montu in Thebes, Neferamun (K10.5)
- the scribe of letters of the High Priest of Amun, Neferhebef (K99.4)
- the sailor of the High Priest of Amun, Nebanensu (K01.1) (Hilbig, 2013)
- the overseer of works at Karnak, Mahu (K01.4, later phase)
- the overseer of the two granaries of Amun, Nebamun (K10.1)
- the scribe and domain administrator of the god's wife, Amenhotep with his wife Amenemhab (K01.5)
- the standard bearer of the military unit "Bull in Nubia", *etc.*, Nakht (the exact position of his tomb is still unknown but is presumably in the forecourt of TT 232)

- the wab priest of Amun, Amunpanefer (K13.6, partial redecoration of the forecourt during the Ramesside period) (Polz, 2016: 9-10).

According to the current state of knowledge, the undecorated rock-cut tombs situated in Areas E and H were also, with only a few exceptions, originally constructed in the period from the early to the mid-18th Dynasty. In the case of the tomb owners named above, as well as other individuals (who are only attested by funerary cones) it is remarkable that almost all were, in some way or another, associated with the temple of Amun at Karnak.¹⁸

Researching Leather

Recently, several studies of leatherwork have been published, and to avoid repetition the reader is kindly referred to Veldmeijer (2016 and references therein) for the surveys about skin processing (curing, tanning), skin type identification, manufacturing technology (more specific details of the material discussed in the present work will be dealt with in ‘The Objects’) as well as for the overall analytical strategy.

Materials and Methods

The leatherwork from the excavation was studied over a period of several years, but mainly in 2012. Work consisted of the macroscopic study (including the use of simple tools such as magnifying glasses), a verbal description, measurements and, if necessary, drawings, as well as photographs in overview (obverse/reverse, if the condition allowed turning of the fragment). If necessary, additional detailed photographs were taken. The camera used was a Canon Digital Rebel/EOS 300D Digital with a Tamron 90/2, 8 DI CAF SP Macro lens. Each photograph included the useful Kodak Colour Separation Guide, scale bar and find number. All photography is by A.J. Veldmeijer/E. Endenburg, courtesy of the German Archaeological Institute Cairo, unless stated otherwise. The scale bar in the photographs represents 50 mm unless stated otherwise. Drawings and diagrams are by A.J. Veldmeijer/E. Endenburg. Diagrams are not drawn to scale.

Terminology

The terminology that is used in the present work is based on Goubitz *et al.* (2001). As they based their work on European footwear, expansion and adjustment proved inevitable for Egyptian material, thus additional terms are explained by Veldmeijer (2012b; see also Veldmeijer, 2011d), and these are used here. Terminology of knots follows Veldmeijer (2006).

18 See Kruck (2012: 72-75). The only exception is the officer Nakht, who exclusively names his military titles without any affiliation to the Karnak temple whatsoever on two fragmentarily preserved stelae found in Area H (Kruck, 2012: 47-50; 84-85 with Taf. 1d). By contrast, the tomb complex of Neferamun (K10.5), the High Priest of Montu of Thebes represents an exception only on first glance: even though a temple building dedicated to ‘Montu of Thebes’ is not yet archaeologically attested, the subject in question is presumably a structure, which preceded the Montu temple erected in Karnak at the latest by Amenhotep III, and perhaps already by the reigns of Thutmose III/Amenhotep II (personal communication L. Gabolde, 18 September 2013).

Quantity and Breakdown by Functional Groups

The finds are discussed by functional groups, the breakdown of which resulted in 11 groups (Appendix 'Concordance'): 'Footwear' (subdivided into 'Sandals' and 'Shoes'), 'Furniture', 'Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related Objects', 'Bags and Other Containers', 'Book Covers', 'Mummy-Braces', 'Clothing', 'Waste and Offcuts', 'Musical Instruments', 'Miscellaneous' and 'Unidentified'. Immediately it becomes apparent that the variety of groups is larger than seen in Elephantine (seven groups; Veldmeijer, 2016a), Deir el-Bachit (nine groups; Veldmeijer, 2011c) and Amarna (nine groups; Veldmeijer, 2011b). Groups not previously registered are furniture and mummy-braces, both groups of which include only few specimens. This difference, as well as the sheer number of objects within some categories, is due to the fact that these sites vary in nature: Deir el-Bachit is a Coptic monastery, Amarna and Elephantine are settlement sites, while Dra' Abu el-Naga is a necropolis.

Footwear is always an important and large group of finds within the category 'leather', regardless of the site. At Dra' Abu el-Naga: 30 entries describe sandals and parts thereof¹⁹ (five more or less complete examples) and 17 entries describe shoe and parts thereof²⁰ (including fragments and one more or less complete example). Only two entries describe pieces of furniture²¹ and is thus one of the several small groups.

The group 'belts, straps, cordage and related objects' consists of 16 entries.²² As explained elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2016a: 16): "The term 'belt' is defined as a strip of leather with a buckle or comparable fastening that is, for example, used in clothing; strips of leather that are used for tying are referred to as a 'strap'. This should not be confused with the straps in a sandal's strap complex, which are usually referred to in a more specific way, *i.e.* front, back- and heel strap; it is very well possible that small pieces of the strap complex ends up in this category as they might not be recognisable as a sandal element. Braided fragments and fragments that are made by the slit-pull technique are included here as well, unless their function is clear: some of these might originate from sandals, but such objects have also been used in other objects, such as book covers [...]. The distinction between belts and straps is not always easy to make or often even impossible, hence the classification in one group; the quantity should be viewed within this light. With 'cordage', objects are meant that are plied (and sometimes cabled), like rope and string that is made of vegetable materials, but also if made of leather, rawhide of sinew.^[23]"

Bags and containers are represented by 16 entries.²⁴ Veldmeijer (2016a: 16): "Complete bags are relatively rare in the archaeological record, probably because they were used beyond repair and then discarded, leaving little that was recognisable as bag." The bag associated with the harp is the only near complete bag; there are three complete, albeit disassembled, objects that are identified as pouches based on their size and construction.

19 Cat. Nos. 1-23.

20 Cat. Nos. 24-38.

21 Cat. Nos. 39-40.

22 Cat. Nos. 41-55.

23 More on terminology of cordage see Veldmeijer (2005a, b; 2006).

24 Cat. Nos. 56-61.

The group ‘book covers’ are only represented by three entries²⁵ and is thus in great contrast with the number of finds from the monastery of Deir el-Bachit, situated higher up the mountain. Mummy-braces, a group of objects not found from the aforementioned sites, contains 19 entries,²⁶ but all are very fragmentary and seems to be the fragments of only two(?) mummy-braces. This is, of course an expected type of object from a necropolis. The group ‘clothing’ is a small category too (14 entries),²⁷ and this is to be expected as well: ancient Egyptian people in general did not wear leather clothing except for loincloths and all entries are fragments of loincloths.

The group ‘waste and offcuts’ has 11 entries.²⁸ “Skin processing yields waste (the parts of a skin that were useless, such as pieces of fatty tissue). Offcuts, however, usually only refers to fragments of leather that are cut off from a processed sheet of leather in order to obtain a suitable piece for manufacturing an object and more often than not have a characteristic shape” (Veldmeijer, 2016a: 16-17). One offcut or piece of waste, however, can hardly be taken as clear evidence of a leather industry and certainly not in Dra‘ Abu el-Naga: the manufacturing of leather objects is attested for the monastery on top of the mountain (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 49) and pieces of waste and offcuts can easily have been transported down the mountain. The group ‘musical instruments’ is unique, despite the fact that leather was involved in many musical instruments. The 10 entries²⁹ are all fragments of the covering of a harp’s sound box: the detailed description and analysis of these fragments as well as the harp’s bag are included in the forthcoming monograph of the harp rather than in the present work (Emerit, In Preparation).

Two entries represent ‘miscellaneous’.³⁰ The last group, ‘unidentifiable’ is a big group as well (59 entries)³¹ which is to be expected: leather is a perishable material³² and thus, usually, conserved in a fragmentary state. Fragments of leather are difficult, if not impossible, to identify from what kind of object they originate. Still, more complete or even complete objects might not be identifiable. Furthermore, as explained elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2016a: 17) “in antiquity, objects, especially if these were ordinary ‘daily life’ utilities such as bags and some footwear, were often used beyond repair.”

25 Cat. Nos. 62-64.

26 Cat. Nos. 65-70.

27 Cat. Nos. 71-72.

28 Cat. Nos. 73-81.

29 Cat. No. 82.

30 Cat. Nos. 83-84.

31 Cat. Nos. 85-122.

32 After discarding the object, decay sets in, varying from the influences of moisture, wind and the like, to insect and rodent activity. These processes change the object even more. Note that, without proper treatment such as curing or tanning, decay of the skin sets in as soon as the animal dies.

Provenance

(by Daniel Polz/Ute Rummel)

Introductory Remarks

The following chapter introduces the provenance and archaeological context of the leather objects from Draʿ Abu el-Naga.³³ The material discussed in the present volume originates from four different excavation areas: Area A, Area E, Area G, and Area H (for respective locations in the field, see the general plan of Draʿ Abu el-Naga North in Figure 1).

Within these areas, ‘provenance’ refers to the find place (*‘Fundort’*) and the find position (*‘Fundlage’*) of any single object or group of objects. A finding place is either defined as an archaeological and/or architectural entity or structure (= *‘Komplex’*), e.g. a rock-cut tomb, a shaft tomb, or a free standing tomb chapel; or it refers to an excavation trench (*‘S’* for *‘Schnitt’*) in a given area. The designation of a finding place always follows the same scheme: The capital letter ‘K’ (for *‘Komplex’*) is followed by two numerals indicating the year in which an entity or structure was defined (‘91’ for 1991), and – separated by a dot – the consecutive numbering of the entity, starting with ‘1’ every year. A finding position is defined as the exact position within an entity or structure. Single entities are excavated in defined sections or subdivisions, i.e. the components of a rock-cut tomb are first divided into units which follow the architecture (‘broad hall’, ‘transverse hall’, ‘chapel’, ‘forecourt’, etc.).³⁴ In addition, a unit can be subdivided into a number of trenches (*‘S’*). The sections and trenches are excavated in horizontal layers designated ‘A’ (for *‘Abhub’*), which applies to both natural (= stratigraphic, evident) and artificial (= arbitrarily defined) layers. The artificial layers vary in depth from 15 to 25 cm depending on the archaeological or architectural environment. This basic procedure is followed – with slight variations – in all above-ground and subterranean structures, including shafts, passages, and burial chambers. For example, the complete provenance of mummy brace FN 1357B (Cat. No. 66) has the designation ‘H K03.5 KW3 A3’. ‘H’ stands for ‘Area H’; ‘K03.5’ for the fifth entity identified in 2003 (a Middle Kingdom shaft tomb); ‘KW3’ for *‘Kammer West 3’* (third western burial chamber); and ‘A3’ for *‘Abhub 3’* (third horizontal layer).

33 With additional remarks by AJV.

34 Partly with further subdivisions like ‘North’, ‘South’, etc.

Provenance of Leather Objects According to Find Numbers (FN)

FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71)

Date: Early 18th Dynasty

This loincloth was found below the modern surface, south of the court of the mud-brick chapel K91.23 in Area A (Figure 2). It was associated with a wooden head-rest (FN 0207A, cf. Hilbig, In Preparation) and a fragment of a musical(?) instrument (FN 0207C). That small fragments of the loincloth are attached to the head-rest may indicate that the former was originally deposited close to the latter. All objects presumably originated from the plundered burial shaft in the court of K91.23 which – based on circumstantial evidence – dates to the early 18th Dynasty (Polz, 1993: 235-36, Plan: 228).

FN 0399 (Cat. No. 24)

Date: New Kingdom

This pair of shoes was discovered in the filling of a small subsidiary shaft sunk in the floor of the main corridor of the *saff* tomb K95.1 in Area G (Figure 1). This large, four-pillared tomb was originally cut during the late 11th or early 12th Dynasty. The subsidiary shaft and its small chamber were integral parts of the early construction phase of the *saff* tomb. According to close parallels, it was presumably meant to contain wooden and other model objects, acting as regular items of a burial equipment (for various examples, see Polz, 1999: 373-374, Plan: 372). However, the filling of the shaft contained mostly fragmented objects from various periods, among which were a few pottery sherds from the Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period, beads and shabtis of the New Kingdom and/or the Late Period, and fragments of wooden coffins with polychrome decoration. Since sandals and shoes seem to be extremely rare in non-elite burials of the Third Intermediate and the Late Periods (Aston, 2009: 380-381; 385-387), one may tentatively date this pair of shoes to the New Kingdom.³⁵

FN 0641 (Cat. No. 57), FN 0642 (Cat. No. 58)

Date: Ottoman or modern

This pouch was found – like the succeeding Cat. No. 58 – in the upper layers of the filling of shaft tomb K01.9 (Polz, 2003: 26-27), which belongs to the group of late Middle Kingdom tombs in Area H (Figure 5). According to the small decorated fragments of a rectangular wooden coffin, the tomb was originally made for a person with the name Amenemhat. The fillings of both the shaft and the western burial chamber proved to be extensively mixed. The lowermost layers of the burial chamber contained three adjoining fragments of an ‘Ottoman pipe head’ which was obviously used by tomb-robbers of the early 19th c. AD

³⁵ The provenance of the shoe was previously dated by D. Polz to the early to mid-18th Dynasty (Personal Communication Polz May 2012; Veldmeijer, 2012a).

(Polz, 2007b: 27, Figure 32). An Ottoman or modern date for the two pouches, therefore, seems to be plausible. This suggestion is further supported by parallels from Elephantine (see section 'Bags and Other Containers' in chapter 'Analysis').

FN 0666 (Cat. No. 5)

Date: New Kingdom, Ramesside Period

The sandals were found lying side by side in a small burial chamber of the shaft tomb K01.13 in Area H (Figure 5). The shaft is located in front of the façade of shaft tomb K01.4, whose original construction dates to the end of the 17th or the very early 18th Dynasty (Polz *et al.*, 2003: 382-383 with Taf. 64a). Tomb K01.13 consists of a main shaft, approximately five meter in depth. Four small chambers open in all four cardinal directions at the bottom of the shaft. In the eastern chamber, scant remains of a wooden coffin were preserved as well as fragments from a wooden shabti box. In this chamber, one set of three and one set of four large wooden, partially decorated shabtis were found in their original upright positions, leaning against the walls. In front of the group of three, this pair of sandals was lying on the chamber's floor. The style and remains of the decoration of the shabtis and coffin point to a New Kingdom date, presumably somewhere during the Ramesside Period (for examples from Deir el-Medineh, *cf.* Bruyère, 1937: 63-65, Figure 33).

FN 0746 (Cat. No. 27), FN 0769 (Cat. No. 28)

Date: Ottoman

Both shoe fragments were found just beneath the modern (*i.e.* pre-excavation) surface in the debris of an excavation trench to the east of the remains of the pyramid of Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef in Area H. Despite the finding position and the fact that for at least the past 90 years a modern guard hut has been only a few meters away, their shape and technology indicate an Ottoman date rather than modern (see section 'Footwear: Shoes' in chapter 'Analysis').

FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4), FN 1064 (Cat. No. 61), FN 1065 (Cat. No. 82), FN 1111 (Cat. No. 40)

Date: Mid-18th Dynasty(?)

The sandal (FN 1057) was found in the completely disturbed filling of the western burial chamber of shaft tomb K03.2 in Area H (Figure 5). The shallow shaft and its two chambers were originally constructed during the late 17th Dynasty, presumably around the time when the pyramid of Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef was erected. It was deliberately positioned in a small space between two exiting shafts of a much earlier date (late 12th/early 13th Dynasty). The archaeological context in which the sandal was found is rather complex. The filling of the western burial chamber contained objects and/or pottery sherds and fragmented vessels of three different periods, *i.e.*, the 17th Dynasty, the mid-18th Dynasty, and the late Ramesside Period. Whereas the remains of the first two phases may be considered as parts of the original utilization of the tomb, the objects of the Ramesside era most certainly indicate additional or intrusive re-use. Among the objects found was an almost complete naviform wooden harp with polychrome decoration, which most probably formed a part of the mid-18th Dynasty burial/s (Emerit, In

Preparation). For reasons detailed in the aforementioned volume in preparation, one is tempted to assign the sandal to the same burial/s and hence the same dating. The suggested dating also applies to the harp's bag (Cat. No. 61) and its soundbox cover (Cat. No. 82), as well as a fragment of a wooden chair (Cat. No. 40), all of which were found in filling layers immediately surrounding the harp.

FN 1357 (Cat. Nos. 65-70)

Date: 21st-22nd Dynasty

All fragments of mummy-braces described in this volume (Cat. Nos. 65-70) derive from a fairly small area within the debris of a burial chamber of the shaft tomb K03.5 in Area H (Figure 5). This tomb belongs to a group of shaft tombs which share, besides the striking similarity of their architectural layout, the same period of their original construction, *i.e.* the time-span from the late 12th to the early 13th Dynasty. The tomb consists of a rock-cut shaft of approximately 10 meters in depth, which at its bottom, opens on the western side into an antechamber and two burial chambers. After the primary interment occurred in the late Middle Kingdom, presumably in the second burial chamber, the tomb was reused at least twice in subsequent periods. A large number of fragments of a decorated wooden *Rishi*-coffin were found scattered around all three chambers, which demonstrates the tomb's first reuse at the end of the Second Intermediate Period (*i.e.* during late 17th or very early 18th Dynasty); a few objects from the New Kingdom may point to another (intrusive?) burial at that time. Finally, the mummy-braces can be ascribed to two almost intact mummies, which were found on a small heap of debris inside the second burial chamber (Figure 6): all of the braces were found close to the two mummies, and two of fragments (FN 357Ca-b) were even under the mummies. Therefore, it can be safely concluded that the braces were, indeed, used for one or both of the mummies. Since these interments themselves cannot be dated securely, their suggested date is based on that of mummy-braces in general, which have similar, well dated parallels from the 21st to 22nd Dynasty (see section 'Mummy Braces' in chapter 'Analysis'; Aston, 2009: 80-81).

FN 1547 (Cat. No. 116), FN 1559 (Cat. No. 9)

Date: Late Second Intermediate Period to Late Period(?)

The sandal fragment FN 1559 and the nonspecific piece of white leather (FN 1547) come from the two eastern chambers of the shaft tomb K03.3 in Area H, which is the closest neighbour to the south-west of shaft tomb K03.5 described above (FN 1357ff). Like the latter, tomb K03.3 belongs to the group of late 12th to early 13th Dynasty shaft tombs in the area (Figure 5). From the extremely disturbed architectural and archaeological evidence it seems that originally the tomb was designed to contain only one western burial chamber at the bottom of the shaft – a chamber which was obviously never completely finished. At a later point in time, two additional small chambers were added on the eastern side. The shaft and all three chambers show obvious signs of multiple disturbances, which presumably started already in antiquity. Both the shaft itself and the second eastern burial chamber have massive breaches into the neighbouring north-eastern shaft-tomb K03.2, which dates to the mid-18th Dynasty (see FN 1057 *et al.* above). These obviously intentional breaches resulted not only in a heavily mixed inventory of the fillings of the shaft and the chambers already in ancient times,

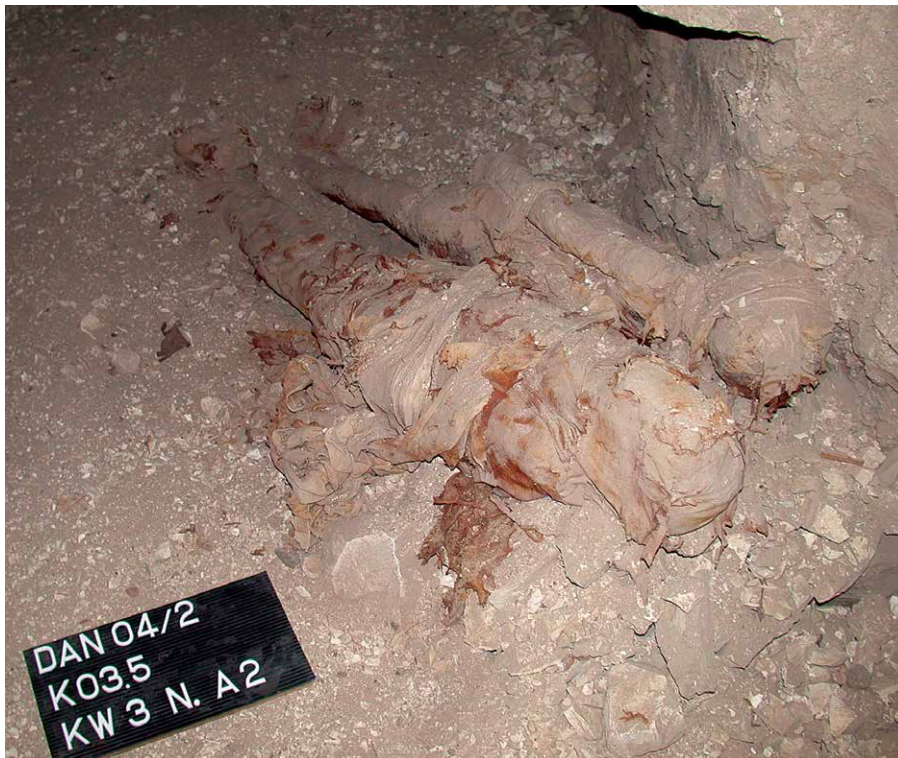


Figure 6. Two mummies as found in the second burial chamber of tomb K03.5. Photograph by D. Polz. © DAIK 2004.

but they also facilitated the activities of modern tomb robbers. Nonetheless, the distribution of all kinds of fragmented objects found in the fillings of the chambers allows for a cautious interpretation. The inventory (especially pottery and parts of wooden coffins) strongly points to several phases of utilization, from the late Second Intermediate Period (at least one *Rishi*-coffin) throughout the New Kingdom, into the Third Intermediate Period, and perhaps even the Late Period (fragmented coffins of the white, yellow and red ‘types’, and one coffin with substantial bitumen coating). Therefore, both the sandal fragment and the piece of leather cannot be dated any more narrowly within this time frame.

FN 1641 (Cat. No. 89), FN 1642 (Cat. No. 2), FN 1643 (Cat. No. 6), FN 1698 (Cat. No. 93), FN 1699 (Cat. No. 29), FN 1708 (Cat. No. 11, 92), FN 1742 (Cat. No. 1)

Date: New Kingdom to modern

In contrast to the objects discussed so far, these objects (sandals: FN 1642, 1643, 1699a, c, 1708a, 1742; shoe: FN 1699b; unidentified: FN 1641, 1698, 1708b) were not discovered within the context of funerary structures (*i.e.*, tomb shafts and burial chambers), but rather within layers of arbitrarily defined excavation trenches inside the huge forecourt of TT 232 in Area H (Polz, 2014; 2016, and see ‘The Archaeological Investigations in Dra‘ Abu el-Naga’ in the ‘Introduction’ above; Figure 5). These trenches (in the provenance specifications: ‘S’ for ‘*Schnitt*’) were designed to systematically remove the massive amount of debris which had accumulated there over the past 3000 years, and which covered the forecourt

of TT 232 up to a height of more than five meters. Each trench was excavated in horizontal layers of 25 to 30 cm in depth. Down to a level of 2.5-3.0 meters below the modern, pre-excavation surface, the debris of the forecourt contained objects of an extremely wide chronological range, starting from the late Second Intermediate Period and ending in modern times. Therefore, an attempt to assign a definite date to any object discovered in these layers would be audacious. However, objects which – due to their category, shape, technology, or type – may be dateable to specific times or periods (FN 1642, FN 1643, FN 1699a, c, and FN 1742) all date to the New Kingdom, see section ‘Footwear: Sandals’ in chapter ‘Analysis’; FN 1699b, Cat. No. 29 to post-pharaonic date). These items could have been part of the burial equipment of the tombs so far identified in close proximity to trenches SI-SIV. The original construction and use phase of *saff* tomb TT 232 dates to the early 18th Dynasty, shaft-tomb K13.5 to the mid-18th Dynasty, rock-tomb K13.6 originally to the 18th Dynasty with intensive re-modelling and re-use in late Ramesside times (Polz, 2014: 14-15; 2016), and rock-cut tombs K13.1 to K13.4 in the northern wall of the forecourt TT 232 all seem to date to the New Kingdom.³⁶

FN 1782 (Cat. No. 43), FN 1946a-e (Cat. No. 94), FN 2013 (Cat. No. 16), FN 2016 (Cat. No. 33)

Date: Coptic?

These leather objects came to light in the inner forecourt (VH2) of K93.12 (Figures 3, 4). They were found in trench SII (undefined fragment [FN 1946]) and different layers of trench SIV (cordage [FN 1782], shoe soles [FN 2013, 2016]) in the courtyard’s northern portion.³⁷ The major part of the inner courtyard was occupied by Coptic installations, which overlaid the late New Kingdom strata. The open forecourt area was exposed to extensive post-Coptic and modern activity, which caused the destruction of the installations and the significant disturbance of the courtyards’ filling (*cf.* the situation in the tomb’s interior under FN 1799 *et al.*).³⁸ Due to the mixing of the disturbed debris, an exact chronological ascription for the objects cannot be provided.³⁹ The relevant layers in which the fragments were found each contained large quantities of datable material from the Coptic (*e.g.* potsherds and ostraca) and pharaonic periods (*e.g.* New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period potsherds; Ramesside relief/sandstone fragments) in varying percentages.

³⁶ Tombs K13.1 to K13.4 have not yet been fully excavated. Their dating to the New Kingdom proposed here is based on their relative positions and general architectural layout.

³⁷ The area of VH2 was subdivided into five excavation trenches in the northern (VH2-N) and the southern (VH2-S) portions respectively, *i.e.* to either side of the rock tomb’s central east-west axis.

³⁸ For the archaeological situation in the forecourts see Rummel (2009; 2013c; 2014a; 2014b; 2015), and see the online field reports 2010-2015 at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083> (February 10th, 2017). Also *cf.* FN 3973 & 3988 below.

³⁹ Cordage of the same type as FN 1782 was, however, found at Deir el-Bakhit (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 170, 174-175, 180; see section ‘Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related Objects’ in chapter ‘Analysis’).

FN 1799 (Cat. No. 84), FN 1893 (Cat. No. 26, 88), FN 1947 (Cat. No. 99), FN 1994 (Cat. No. 30, 41, 97), FN 1997 (Cat. No. 106), FN 1999 (Cat. No. 90), FN 2000 (Cat. No. 25, 112), FN 2001 (Cat. No. 105), FN 2002 (Cat. No. 108), FN 2003 (Cat. No. 50, 73, 86, 104), FN 2004 (Cat. No. 20, 37); FN 2005 (Cat. No. 74, 117), FN 2006 (Cat. No. 56, 76, 115), FN 2010 (Cat. No. 118), FN 2014 (Cat. No. 59), FN 2452 (Cat. No. 32 [certainly Coptic]), FN 2515 (Cat. No. 15), FN 2534 (Cat. No. 17), FN 2547 (Cat. No. 18), FN 2596 (Cat. No. 46), FN 2598 (Cat. No. 49), FN 2603 (Cat. No. 107)

Date: Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods

The finds combined in this entry were all discovered in the interior of tomb K93.12 ('GI' for 'Grabinnenraum'), more precisely in the above ground structure,⁴⁰ which consists of a corridor leading into a four-pillared shaft room (Figure 3). The tomb's interior was reused in the Coptic Period, and activities in Islamic/Medieval times are confirmed by pottery and an oil lamp, the latter found in the debris of the main shaft's sloping passage (see below under FN 2901, Cat. No. 44; Figure 7). Ottoman presence is evidenced by two fragmented pipe heads found in the four-pillared room, and two shoe fragments which can be attributed to this period (FN 1893d, FN 2000; cf. also FN 1994d-f).⁴¹ As the tomb has lain

40 The fragments were found in the area of the corridor, which was subdivided into four excavation trenches: GI *Eingang*, GI SI, GI SII, and GI SIII.

41 Also see the shoe fragment FN 2563 (Cat. No. 34) grouped with FN 2556 (Cat. No. 39).



Figure 7. Oil lamp FN 2959 (8th/9th c. AD). Photograph by P. Windszus. © DAIK 2009.

open since antiquity, it had been entered multiple times, several of which were for the purpose of looting the subterranean burial structure. The vicinity of the modern village⁴² has been one contributing factor of the site's disturbance – a fact which obviously holds true for the entire Theban necropolis. The effect of the multiple activities in K93.12 is reflected in the completely mixed-up debris fill of the interior; practically every layer (any stratigraphy was largely destroyed) contained material from more than one phase of usage. For instance, layer A7 of S1 (where FN 2598 was found) contained New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, Coptic and also modern (*e.g.*, a Matossian cigarette package and shreds of a French newspaper [date lost]) material. In-depth study of the post-pharaonic pottery and the Coptic ostraca will probably bring more clarity to the chronology of the Coptic/Late Antique, Islamic and also later occupation or activities at the site.⁴³

FN 1892a-d (Cat. No. 42, 91), FN 1995 (Cat. No. 75), FN 2007 (Cat. No. 111), FN 2009 (Cat. No. 109), FN 2011 (Cat. No. 98), FN 2012 (Cat. No. 14), FN 2482 (Cat. No. 19)

Date: Coptic

Two sandal fragments (FN 2012 & 2482), a piece of a belt (FN 1892b), and several offcuts/unspecific leather fragments (FN 1892a,c-d, 1995, 2007, 2009, 2011) came to light in the southern portion of the inner forecourt (VH2) of K93.12 (Figures 3, 4).⁴⁴ The most significant object of this group is FN 2482, a right sandal that was found in trench SIV, approximately 20 cm beneath the pre-excavation surface level. Although mixed with scattered objects from the New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period,⁴⁵ the predominant part of the material excavated from layer A01 is Coptic (*e.g.*, pottery and ostraca), and FN 2482, as well as the other leather objects from this group can also be ascribed to this period (see below, chapter 'Analysis').

FN 1996 (Cat. No. 110), FN 1998 (Cat. No. 48), FN 2015 (Cat. No. 79), FN 2028 (Cat. No. 100), FN 2160 (Cat. No. 85), FN 4075 (Cat. No. 55)

Date: ?

These leather fragments came to light in the outer courtyard (VH1) of K93.12: FN 1996, 1998, 2015, 2028, and 2160 were found in excavation trenches of the northern half, and FN 4075 in trench IV-S of the southern half. All of them were discovered in the uppermost layers of the respective trenches, close to the modern, *i.e.* pre-excavation, surface. Due to the disturbed composition of these layers a

⁴² The modern villages of the Theban West Bank, including Dra' Abu el-Naga, were destroyed in the course of the governmental relocation measures on the Theban West Bank between 2006 and 2009.

⁴³ The post-pharaonic pottery from Area E is not yet studied; it has been partially looked through by Thomas Beckh who could identify a chronological range from the 7th to the 9th c. AD. The Coptic ostraca are being studied by Suzana Hodak.

⁴⁴ See above FN 1782, note 37.

⁴⁵ Cf. the remarks on the archaeological situation at the site under FN 1782 and FN 1799. On the use-life of K93.11/K93.12, see above paragraph 'Section E' in sub-chapter 'Archaeological Investigations in Dra' Abu el-Naga'.

definite chronological ascription of the objects cannot be provided. Most likely they are to be associated with the Coptic installations that covered large parts of the forecourt-areas of both tombs (*cf.* however, the remarks under FN 1799 *et al.* and FN 2901 *et al.* regarding later activities at the site).⁴⁶

FN 2008 (Cat. No. 13), FN 2290a-c (Cat. No. 45, 78, 120), FN 2329 (Cat. No. 77), FN 2339 (Cat. No. 51), FN 2351 (Cat. No. 81), FN 2354 (Cat. No. 52), FN 2421 (Cat. No. 62), FN 2952 (Cat. No. 64), FN 2956 (Cat. No. 63), FN 2734 (Cat. No. 114), FN 2751 (Cat. No. 102), FN 2761 (Cat. No. 23)

Date: Coptic

All objects in this group were found within the trenches designated as 'PYR'. These trenches encompass the area of the destroyed mudbrick pyramid of K93.12, which was built on the sloping bedrock above the tomb's façade (Figure 3). The measurements of its base are approximately 15 by 16 metres. Only the lowermost brick layers of the pyramid are preserved, rising to a maximum height of approximately one metre. However, in most places the structure is lost, in some cases even down to the bedrock (see Rummel, 2013b: fig. 17). The debris layer covering the pyramid's remains consisted mostly of material which slid down the hill slope from the site of the higher-lying monastery Deir el-Bakhit, the southern enclosure wall of which extended over the remains of the pyramid's south-west corner (see Figure 1). Therefore, a major part of the findings from the pyramid-trenches are Coptic in date.⁴⁷ However, due to the finding situation out of their original context it is not possible to establish a more precise chronological ascription within the Coptic Period. This also applies to the leather objects from the pyramid-trenches which include *e.g.* fragments of footwear (FN 2008, FN 2761), and also book covers⁴⁸ (FN 2421, FN 2952, FN 2956).

FN 2556 (Cat. No. 39), FN 2563 (Cat. No. 34), FN 2573 (Cat. No. 35), FN 2681 (Cat. No. 122), FN 2694 (Cat. No. 80), FN 2696 (Cat. No. 36, 60), FN 2699 (Cat. No. 121), FN 2733 (Cat. No. 95), FN 2816 (Cat. No. 22), FN 2817 (Cat. No. 53), FN 2818 (Cat. No. 103), FN 2819 (Cat. No. 101)

Date: Coptic and later

This group of leather objects came to light in various layers of the filling of the ten meter deep main shaft of tomb K93.12, which opens into in the centre of the four-pillared room (Figures 3, 6). The mixed-up debris of the filling consisted of material that had fallen into the shaft from the corridor and the pillar-room. Since

⁴⁶ The identification of FN 2160 (and comparable finds from Deir el-Bakhit) has been problematic and suggestions were made that these were insignia's (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 42, 112-117), assuming these were entire objects. However, possibly these are repairs of cracks that have been cut out by the leather worker, probably to use the cut off leather, and discarded. Such a suggestion seems supported by DB 3141, which has even larger parts of leather attached and at least one side was torn off.

⁴⁷ Within the mudbrick remains of the southwestern pyramid corner a part of a wooden Coptic cross inscribed with the paternoster came to light in 2009 (FN 2846).

⁴⁸ For the book covers found at Deir el-Bakhit, see Eichner (2015) and Veldmeijer (2011c: 41-42, 118-160).

the interior of the above-ground tomb was intensively used in Coptic times, the majority of the finds in the shaft – including the leather – can certainly be ascribed to this period. However, as already mentioned, there is significant evidence of post-Coptic activities, particularly in Islamic/Medieval and Ottoman times,⁴⁹ and at least one of the shoe fragments found in the shaft, FN 2563 (Cat. No. 34), is probably of Ottoman date.⁵⁰

FN 2901 (Cat. No. 44), FN 2907 (Cat. No. 21), FN 2917 (Cat. No. 113), FN 2920 (Cat. No. 87), FN 3653 (Cat. No. 12), FN 3807 (Cat. No. 83)

Date: Coptic and later

The six pieces grouped in this entry were found in the subterranean structure (sloping passage and burial chamber) of the main shaft of tomb K93.12 (Figure 8; cf. the remarks under FN 1799 *et al.*). The chamber contained the severely looted, and partly burned remains of the burial of the High Priest of Amun, Amenhotep

49 See the remarks above under FN 1799 *et al.* and below under FN 2901 *et al.* A modern(?) rope ladder found in the fill of the shaft also points to an intrusion at some point.

50 It was found in layer A1, hence close to the pre-excavation surface of the shaft's filling. See also the Ottoman shoe fragments FN 1893d (Cat. No. 26) and FN 2000 (Cat. No. 25) from the tomb's interior.

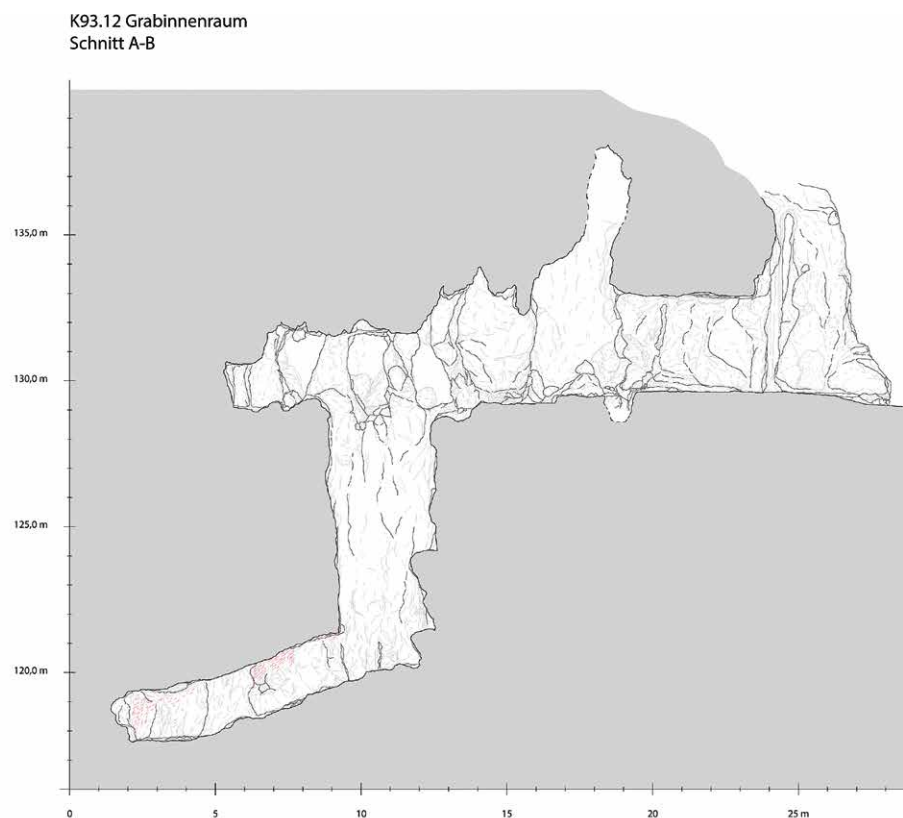


Figure 8. K93.12: Section of the tombs' interior. Surveyed and drawn by J. Goischke. © DAIK 2015.

(20th Dynasty; see Rummel, 2013c), and of several secondary burials dating to the Third Intermediate Period (22nd to 25th Dynasties, see Rummel, 2013c; 2014; 2015; Rummel & Fetler, 2017). The contents and the fill of the burial chamber had been literally turned upside down by tomb robbers. A chronological indication as to the time of intrusions can be suggested by two oil lamps found in the debris of the sloping passage⁵¹: FN 2959 (Figure 7) can be dated to the 8th/9th c. AD and FN 2921 (Figure 9) to the late 11th/early 12th c. AD.⁵²

FN 3889 (Cat. No. 8)

Date: New Kingdom, Ramesside Period

This sandal comes from the sloping passage of the decorated rock-cut ‘Tomb of Shuroy,’⁵³ Theban Tomb (TT) 13 in Area H (Figure 5). The tomb, its decoration, and its sloping passage were originally constructed in the Ramesside Period. During the work on the sloping passage, the ancient tomb builders unexpectedly cut into the burial chamber of the older shaft-tomb K02.2 which lies below the pyramid of king Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef (*cf.* Polz & Seiler, 2003: 33-37, Figure 13, pl. 10a-b). According to the ceramic inventory from the burial chamber of K02.2,

51 The find spot of the lamps in the sloping passage does not necessarily prove that they were used in the subterranean structure. It is as also possible that they are to be associated with post-pharaonic phases of reuse of the tomb's upper interior and slid into the shaft. As mentioned above (under FN 2556 *et al.*) parts of a modern(?) rope ladder were found in the debris of the main shaft, which is clearly a relic of one intrusion.

52 I am grateful to Thomas Beckh who provided me with helpful information, including the dates of these pieces on the basis of photographs. According to Beckh, the lamp FN 2921 could be a locally manufactured variant of certain forms known from such sites as Fustat (*cf.* Kubiak, 1970: Figs. 7a,b). FN 2959 seems to stand in the tradition of the so-called ‘frog lamps’ and resembles type X32 in el-Ashmunein (Bailey, 1998: 142, pl. 88), and type L106 in Abu Mina (Engemann, 2016: 145, pl. 280). A similar piece was found at Deir el-Bakhit associated with the material from the later strata (8th to 9th c. AD). For the chronology at Deir el-Bakhit, see Beckh (2013: 50-74).

53 The upper rock-cut part (‘broad and transverse halls’) of TT 13 are accessible to the public. The entrance to the sloping passage lies behind the restored southern wall of the ‘broad hall’ and is invisible and inaccessible today.



Figure 9. Oil lamp FN 2921 (11th/12th c. AD). Photograph by P. Windszus. © DAIK 2009.

it belongs to the group of late 12th to early 13th Dynasty tombs in Area H and its original interment can be dated to the earlier part of this period (for the pottery see Seiler, 2003: 55-56, Figures 20-21). The Ramesside tomb builders corrected their mistake by closing the break-through to the earlier tomb with a wall of unworked limestone boulders and then continuing to excavate the sloping passage with a sharp bend to the north (Polz & Seiler, 2003: 34, Figure 13a, b). The burial chamber at the end of the sloping passage was used for one or more burials during Ramesside times. In all likelihood, sandal FN 3889, which was found close to the boulder wall above the floor of the passage, was originally part of the Ramesside interment(s).

FN 3902 (Cat. No. 54), FN 4322 (Cat. No. 119)

Date: ?

This short piece of cordage (FN 3902) and unspecified piece of leather (FN 4322) both come from (different) layers of arbitrarily defined excavation trenches in the forecourt of the *saff* tomb K10.1 in Area H (Figure 5). Both items were found at a depth of approximately 1.5 and 2 meters (respectively) below the pre-excavation level. The small pieces may have had some connection to the interments in the tombs in the immediate vicinity. Although tomb K10.1 and most of the neighbouring tombs (*e.g.*, K01.2, K01.4, K10.1, and K10.2) can be securely dated to the 18th Dynasty and/or the Ramesside Period, this date does not necessarily apply to the two items dealt with here, and a specific date cannot be suggested.

FN 3964 (Cat. No. 96)

Date: (Ramesside or Third Intermediate Period)?

This leather fragment was recovered within the layer of sandstone rubble in the 'south extension' (S-EW, trench II), which is situated directly to the south of the outer courtyard (VH1) of K93.12 (*i.e.* in the area where the ascending processional causeway adjoins the lateral pylon; *cf.* Figure 3; see Rummel, 2015: 17, fig. 2).⁵⁴ As is the case in the courtyards, the sandstone rubble lay directly on the latest Ramesside floor level,⁵⁵ which features deep traces of hacking of unclear date in the 'south extension'. Some of these secondary trenches and pits in the floor fill, in particular those next to the remains of the lateral mudbrick pylon of K93.12, could be ascribed to the *sebakheen*-activity at the site.⁵⁶ The large accumulation of sandstone rubble in this area can be explained as having come from a clearing of the courtyards. This probably took place during the course of the Third Intermediate Period reuse of the site, whereby a substantial amount of material was moved through the entranceway of the pylon to the outside. It is not possible to provide a definitive date for FN 3964, even though a stratigraphy is quite well preserved at the causeway. The archaeological material recovered by removing the layer of sandstone rubble was exclusively of New Kingdom date, that is the 18th and 20th Dynasties (the former can be associated with the original

⁵⁴ According to the stratigraphy, the causeway was in use into the Coptic Period and probably beyond, see the online field report of the 2012 season (p. 11, fig. 8) at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083>.

⁵⁵ In this area the floor consists of a fill of limestone debris, as do the outer forecourts (VH1) of K93.11 and K93.12, see below under FN 3973 and 3988, note 61 and 63.

⁵⁶ See above note 6.

building phase of K93.11/K93.12, cf. Polz, 2006: 172-183; Rummel, 2013c).⁵⁷ The same holds true for all lowermost layers (*i.e.* layers close to the floor level) throughout the trenches of the 'south extension', which mostly contained only 20th Dynasty material. The very few potsherds of Third Intermediate or Coptic Periods probably found their way into the lower layers during the course of the activities that also caused the above-mentioned destruction of the floor fill. FN 3964 could therefore be attributed to one of the pharaonic phases, but not with absolute certainty.

FN 3973 (Cat. No. 38), FN 3988 (Cat. No. 47)

Date: Coptic or later?

This shoe fragment (FN 3973) and unspecific leather piece (FN 3988) were found in the northern half of the inner courtyard (VH2) of K93.12 (Figure 4⁵⁸). They came to light upon excavating the remains of a group of Third Intermediate Period coffins in trench VH2-N SIII, which were discarded there by tomb robbers (Rummel, 2015: 5f.; Rummel & Fetler, 2017).⁵⁹ The coffins were situated on top of the destruction layer that was caused by the demolition of the Ramesside tomb-temples at the end of the New Kingdom.⁶⁰ This layer of sandstone rubble lies directly on the Ramesside floor level (which is in VH2 on the bedrock⁶¹) and virtually covers the entire surface of both tombs' open forecourts (Polz *et al.*, 2003: pl. 54a; Rummel, 2014a: 18, fig. 3; 2014b: pl. 14A).⁶² The majority of the material excavated in the layers that also contained FN 3973 and FN 3988 is from the New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period. However, most of VH2-North was occupied by the largely destroyed remains of Coptic installations, and due to later disturbance in the courtyard, post-pharaonic material such as Coptic potsherds or the leather fragments, were mixed with the debris of lower (late New Kingdom) layers.⁶³

FN 4312a, b (Cat. No. 7)

Date: Pharaonic

These two small sandal fragments were found only slightly below the pre-excavation level around the mouth of the shaft of tomb K01.9 (Figure 5). This tomb belongs to the group of late 12th to early 13th Dynasty shafts in Area H. According to the inscriptions on the numerous fragments of a rectangular red-painted wooden coffin, the tomb was originally built for a male individual with the name Amenemhat. The find position of the sandal fragments excludes an

57 Also see 'Section E' in sub-chapter 'Archaeological Investigations in Dra' Abu el-Naga' of the 'Introduction'.

58 Cf. the general remarks regarding the forecourt area above under FN 1782 *et al.* including note 38.

59 Also see the online field reports on the archaeological work in K93.12, seasons 2010 to 2015, at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083> (February 10th, 2017).

60 For the historical interpretation of the archaeological record in K93.11/K93.12, see Rummel (2014b).

61 Due to the steeply sloping bedrock, the first courtyard (VH1) was backfilled with limestone debris in order to create one level with VH2. For a stratigraphy of the fill of VH1 see the 2010 (p. 3, fig. 4) and 2015 (p. 15, fig. 21) field reports at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083>.

62 Also see the online field report 2015: figs. 4, 6, 11 at <https://www.dainst.org/project/46083>.

63 Cf. the situation in the 'south extension', FN 3964.

unambiguous assignment of the pieces in terms of provenance or dating. The stylistic category to which they belong, however, indicates a pharaonic date (see the section 'Footwear: Sandals' in chapter 'Analysis').

FN 4317a, b (Cat. No. 72)

Date: Mid-18th Dynasty (Amenhotep II?)

The loincloth was found in one layer of an arbitrarily defined excavation trench in the forecourt of the small rock-cut tomb K01.1 in Area H (Figure 5). The tomb was constructed for the 'sailor of the High-Priest of Amun' Nebanensu and can be safely dated to the mid-18th Dynasty (Kruck, 2012: 57-58; 95-96; Hilbig, 2013: 67-87).⁶⁴ Like all other tombs in the area, K01.1 was seriously looted, perhaps even several times. Since much of the material, presumed to be the original burial equipment(s), was found scattered in the layers of the tomb's forecourt, the loincloth was most probably once part of the original interment(s).⁶⁵

FN 4323 (Cat. No. 10)

Date: Ramesside Period(?)

This sandal fragment comes from the bottom of the small shaft tomb K10.1, which lies immediately east of the pyramid of king Nub-Kheper-Ra Intef (Figure 5). The two small western chambers were almost completely devoid of objects – both were obviously emptied during the restoration work on the 'Tomb of Shuroy' (TT 13; see FN 3889), carried out by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in the 1990s. Before that time, an (ancient?) break-through connected the first chamber of K10.3 to the western wall of the transverse hall of TT 13. Among the few objects found in this chamber were several fragments of the wall decoration from the TT 13's transverse hall. It is, therefore, quite possible that the sandal fragment was also once a part of the burial equipment of TT 13. If this is correct, the sandal could be dated to the Ramesside Period.

FN 4343 (Cat. No. 31)

Date: Ottoman or modern(?)

The fragmented shoe sole was found in a layer of an arbitrarily defined excavation trench on a small terrace east of the forecourt of rock-cut tomb K01.1 in Area H (Figure 5). The terrace proved to be extensively disturbed in Ottoman and/or modern times: the layer above the find position of the shoe fragment contained several sheets of paper inscribed with a handwritten text in Arabic, and the same layer that yielded the shoe fragment also contained a metal coin of presumably Ottoman times.⁶⁶ The sole may, therefore, be dated to this or the modern era.

64 Following Kampp (1996: 696-697), Kruck (2012: 58) dates the tomb to the reigns of Thutmose III/Amenhotep II(?). Hilbig (2013: 70-76) discusses several iconographic details of the scarce remains of the tomb's decoration and arrives at a probable dating to the reign of Amenhotep II.

65 See also Veldmeijer (2012a)

66 Both surfaces of the coin are too worn to allow for a more precise identification. Only the word 'allah' is still readable.

Analysis

Footwear: Sandals

*Eared Sandals*⁶⁷

Introduction⁶⁸

Leather Eared sandals (Figure 10) are, from a technological point of view, simply constructed with the sole and pre-straps cut from one sheet of leather. The pre-straps are positioned just in front of the heel (at the sandal's constricted waist), pointing side wards and backwards.⁶⁹ In literature, these pre-straps are often called 'ears', hence the name of this group of sandals. They are part of the category of sandals with integrally cut pre-straps (see below). Holes are made in the pre-straps to which simple straps are attached, usually by looping. A hole in the front of the sandal (or two in certain types of Nubian Eared sandals) accommodates the front strap, which usually is secured with a button at the ventral surface, although there are some interesting exceptions (see Veldmeijer, 2011a). Egyptian Eared sandals are usually without any decoration but if decoration is present, it is simply impressed or incised lines.

Generally, the shape of a sandal determines its classification, but the number of sole layers is used as well. Because often the shape can no longer be determined due to wear and bad preservation, which seems much more common in these sandals than other pharaonic sandals (suggesting the intense use of them as utilitarian footwear), and thus a combination of the diagnostic features is used for classification. Eared sandals are divided into three subcategories (Egyptian Eared Sandals, Nubian Eared Sandals and Classic Nubian Sandals) and various types. Only of importance for the present work are the Egyptian Eared Sandals,⁷⁰ which can be divided into the types with a straight or with a swayed sole and, according to Veldmeijer (2011a: 3) both types can be further divided into two variants: "those with a single sole layer [...] and those with additional layers" but Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014 (34) adjusted the traits "the front can be either rounded or pointed, the latter thus far only attested with multiple sole layers. Note, however, that here are also multiple sole layer variants with a rounded front, as shown by the Amarna material."

67 FN 1057, Cat. No. 4; FN 0666a, b, Cat. No. 5; FN 1559, Cat. No. 9; FN 1643, Cat. No. 6; FN 4312a, b, Cat. No. 7; FN 3889, Cat. No. 8; FN 4323, Cat. No. 10; FN 1708a, Cat. No. 11.

68 The introductory text is partially based on Veldmeijer (2012b: 33-34; 2014a: 50). For a detailed discussion of the typology of this large and divers group of sandals, see Veldmeijer (2012b: 33-35; 2016b).

69 There are few examples in which the pre-strap is positioned at the heel and pointed forwards and sidewards (e.g. Veldmeijer, 2011a: 10-11). See Veldmeijer (2016a: 21) for a discussion of this feature.

70 For Nubian Eared Sandals and Classic Nubian Sandals, see Veldmeijer (2012b: 33-45; and esp. 2016b).



Figure 10. Several examples of Egyptian Eared Sandals. A) S. 8637. Right sandal. Dorsal view. Swayed type. Single sole layer variant(?). Courtesy of the Museo Egizio Turin; B) EA 55441. Straight type. Single sole layer variant. Courtesy of the British Museum London; C) EA 41674. Straight type. Single sole layer variant. Courtesy of the British Museum London.

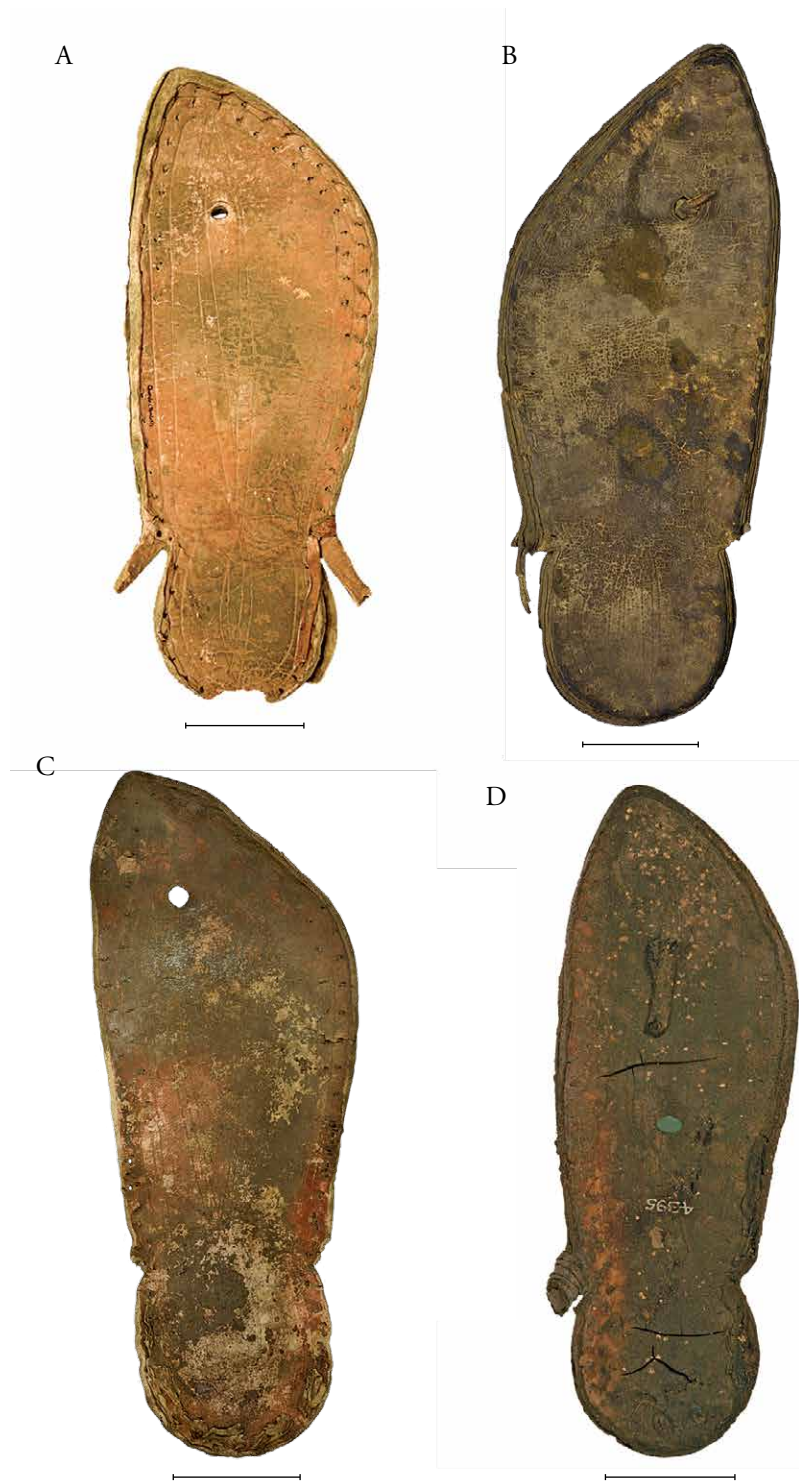


Figure 11. Four examples of Egyptian Eared Sandals that are close parallels to FN 0666a, b (Cat. No. 5). A) 1889.1068. Right sandal. Dorsal view. Swayed sole type. Multi layer sole variant. Courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford; B) 11192. Left sandal. Dorsal view. Swayed sole type. Multi layer sole variant. Courtesy of the National Museums Liverpool: World Museum; C) E11830. Right sandal. Dorsal view. Swayed sole type. Multi layer sole variant. Courtesy of the Oriental Institute Museum University of Chicago; D) EA 4395. Right sandal. Dorsal view. Swayed sole type. Multi layer sole variant. Courtesy of the British Museum London.

Comparison and Discussion

The shape of FN 0666a, b (Cat. No. 5) and FN 3889 (Cat. No. 8) equals published examples of the same type and variants closely (Figure 11; Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 311-312; Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 32-34) although the distinct curvature of the lateral edge is a bit more continuous and does not have the strong outward expansion at the front. Other sandals of the same type and variant might have a far less pronounced shape and even a more rounded front, such as the example from the Coptic Museum (Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 32) or the Amarna material (Veldmeijer, 2011b; see for re-classification Veldmeijer, 2011a: 30-31). As with the Coptic Museum example, “the choice to identify [FN 0666a, b, Cat. No. 5] as Eared Sandal rather than a Leather Composite Sandals [sic] is due to the absence of applied decoration” (Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34). There are more differences: the insole of the Dra’ Abu el-Naga pair has not been enhanced, nor is the insole of FN 3889 (Cat. No. 8), in contrast to the insole in the four comparable sandals. Moreover, the sole layers of the pair of sandals are secured with only one row of stitches along the edge, whereas the comparable sandals all have two (or a partial second row, seen in 1889.1068), including FN 3889 (Cat. No. 8). On the other hand, FN 0666a, b (Cat. No. 5) has an additional row of stitching extending lengthwise down the centre, but this is not seen in the other sandals. However, it is seen in addition to the two rows of stitching in FN 3889 (Cat. No. 8) although it drops short at about one quarter of the length of the sandal. The number of sole layers differ from two to as many as five, but as FN 0666a, b (Cat. No. 5), they sometimes have additional repair layers, which increase the number. A unique feature in the Dra’ Abu el-Naga pair is the two transverse slits for the reception of the front strap, of which only small fragments are preserved, prohibiting identification of the exact construction. The orientation of the slits differs and is seemingly without pattern: in FN 3889 (Cat. No. 8) it is, for example, positioned lengthwise. But none of the comparative material has two slits. In none of the examples are substantial parts of the strap preserved: the pre-straps are broken close at the sole, but still shows an indication of the cladding.

FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4) differs from the sandals discussed previously in shape in that it has a small heel, long and slender mid-part, terminates in a pointed, off centre front, and gives, therefore, an elongated slender appearance. In shape, it equals ÄM 056, a child’s sandal from Amarna (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 69), but although the insole of FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4) is stained red, it has no line decoration as seen in the Amarna sandal (which, in turn, is not stained red). The strap in FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4) is of interest as it is rarely seen: a second attachment to the sole after the pre-strap proper. Probably, this is done to pull the pre-strap and thus the back and heel strap backwards in a comparable way as described for a sandal in the collection of the British Museum London (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 15-18; Figure 12).⁷¹ It is perhaps not a coincidence that the pre-straps are fairly long in both sandals, compared to sandals such as FN 0666a, b (Cat. No. 5). Long, elongated, clad pre-straps are, however, fairly common in Leather Composite Sandals (Veldmeijer, 2009a; see Figure 18) and also seen in the extraordinary Meir sandal although here the two layers of the pre-strap (cut from two sole layers) are clad independently from each other (Veldmeijer, 2013a; Figure 13). The front strap in

71 Another possible example was found in Elephantine (el-073; Veldmeijer, 2016a: 59-60).



Figure 12. Detail of the pre-strap and attachment to the back- and heel strap of EA 4396, which compares well with the construction in FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4). Courtesy of the British Museum London. Inset: Artist's impression of the sandal by M.H. Kriek.

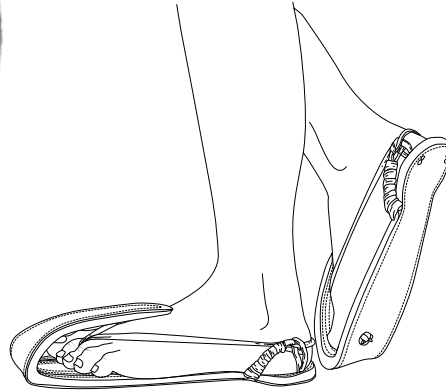
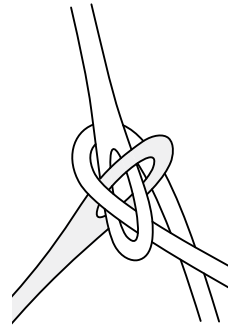


Figure 13. Detail of the waist area in the sandal from Meir (TR 14 1 26 11). The pre-straps, cut from both sole layers, are clad independently. Courtesy of the Ministry of Antiquities/Egyptian Museum Authorities.

FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4) is a lengthwise folded or coiled red strip of leather with a pierced end, to which the other straps are secured, possibly in a comparable way as seen in S.14043 in Museo Egizio (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 4-5; Figure 14) where the slits in the ends of the straps are pulled through each other and secured to prevent them from slipping.⁷² This technique of tying the two strap elements together is common in Nubian Eared sandals (referred to as 'Regular Type III'; Veldmeijer, 2016b: 25-27).⁷³ Front straps with a comparable construction (*i.e.*, lengthwise folded or coiled), is also seen in several sandals from Amarna (ÄM 002, ÄM 054a and ÄM 059; Veldmeijer, 2011b) and at least in one case (ÄM 054a) it is also made of red leather (Figure 15).

⁷² The slits in the Turin example is cut, but in FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4) only the end of the front strap has a slit; the end of the back strap is folded into a loop.

⁷³ For example 973.24.2677, 973.24.2682 and 973.24.2684 from Gebel Adda, housed in the Royal Ontario Museum Toronto.



△ Figure 14. The fastening of the front strap with the back strap in S.14043 is comparable to the way this is done in FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4). Courtesy of the Museo Egizio Turin.



▷ Figure 15. Example of a lengthwise folded front strap, made of red leather (ÄM 054a), which compares well with FN 1057 (Cat. No. 4). Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin.

The pre-strap in FN 4312 (Cat. No. 7) does not have the standard shape (*cf.* Figure 11) and orientation: it is slightly curved and orientated more sideways than towards the back. The slit for the attachment of the back (and heel?) strap is orientated lengthwise and not at the end, but rather more or less halfway. Exact parallels are unknown to the present author.

Sandal FN 1643 (Cat. No. 6) is fairly exceptional in that the sole (single layer) has impressed line decoration. Decoration in Eared Sandals is not uncommon, as explained more elaborately previously, but it is not often seen in Single Layer Sandals within the subcategory of Egyptian Eared Sandals (Veldmeijer, 2011a) and the only one described thus far is EA 4377 (housed in the British Museum London; Figure 16). However, in this sandal the pattern, set within a single impressed line along the edge, is much more elaborate than seen in the Dra' Abu el-Naga specimen. Moreover, the sole is of different shape.⁷⁴ A pair of sandals from Elephantine (el-077) also has line decoration, but the sandals could not be classified with certainty (Veldmeijer, 2011a: 10-11; Veldmeijer, 2016). In contrast, Nubian Eared Sandals often have enhanced insoles (Veldmeijer, 2016b; Williams, 1983). Moreover, the whitish beige leather is equally uncommon, despite the fact that the pair of (incomplete and deteriorated) sandals FN 1559 (Cat. No. 9) have a comparable colour. Note that this colour has a different origin than the white, glossy colour of rawhide, seen *e.g.* in the pair of small sandals from the collection in the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin (ÄM 10823; Figure 17).

⁷⁴ The straps cannot be compared since these are not preserved in the Dra' Abu el-Naga sandal.



Figure 16. The only other published example of a comparable type and variant of Egyptian Eared Sandal to FN 1643 (Cat. No. 6) is EA 4377/4378 although the design of the decoration differs distinctly and the sole shape is not exactly the same either. Courtesy of the British Museum London.



Figure 17. Rawhide sandals (ÄM 10823). The appearance compares well with Lechter Composite Sandals, but possibly this pair was made as tomb sandals. Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin.

*Leather Composite Sandals*⁷⁵

Introduction

Leather Composite Sandals (Figure 18) are well-made sandals, in which the aesthetic was of great importance. The sandals have various sole layers: in most cases the leather is coloured in bright hues and the dorsal surface of the sole is decorated. Often, the insole is padded in the centre to enhance comfort, but some sandals are without this addition. Three types are recognised (Veldmeijer, 2009a): Types A-C. Only Type B is subdivided into two variants (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 2): “The sole in Type B, Variant 1 has a rounded heel, constricted waist and a medial edge that runs nearly straight to the pointed toe. As usual, the lateral edge curves gently towards the toe, reaching the largest width at about halfway the total length of the sandal. Thus, a swayed sole is created, the orientation of which is confirmed by the off-centre position of the front strap. Only one example of this variant has no padding. The shape of Variant 2 sandals is comparable although the lateral edge is less convex and the medial edge is slightly more curved. This variant, however, differs from Variant 1 in the fact that they have a large, extended, backwards curling toe. The sole is padded in all examples”. The classification “is based on the shape of the sole, because the technological features, though different in detail, are based on the same principle: several layers are stitched together along the perimeter and includes decorative strips at the dorsal surface of the insole” (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 2). The straps consist of a pre-strap, which is integrally cut from the sole’s leather, usually of all sole layers. They are clad, leaving a slit at the top free for the attachment of the back, and, if present, heel strap. The front, back and heel strap can take various shapes, from solid V-shaped and triangular shapes to more simple straps.

Not all of the published Leather Composite Sandals are provenanced, but those that are belong, not surprisingly, to elite individuals: fragments from TT 253 in Luxor, dated to the 18th Dynasty (Tuthmose IV-Amenhotep III; Strudwick, 1996: 124, 156, 183; see also Schwarz, 2000: Catalogue C, No. 15 [no page numbers]), tomb 1150, E3 in Deir el-Medinah (ÄM 20998 discussed below; see also Schwarz, 2000: Catalogue C, No. 18 [no page numbers]), tomb 290, also in Deir el-Medinah (Bruyère, 1930: 69; Montembault, 2000: 106), the tomb of Any (EA 24709; Veldmeijer, 2009a; see also Schwarz, 2000: Catalogue C, No. 16 [no page numbers]). One child’s sandal might come from Amarna, but since it has not been located and thus not studied by this author (see Veldmeijer, 2009a: 5-6), it cannot definitely be classified as Composite Sandal. Also, the examples that are housed in the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm are unprovenanced (Veldmeijer, 2014a: 54-57). Thus far, Leather Composite Sandals are clearly dated to the later New Kingdom (18th-20th Dynasty; for an overview see Veldmeijer, 2009a: 25-27, including the discussion on Van-Driel-Murray’s, 2000: 314 suggestion about an even later occurrence on the basis of depictions, Veldmeijer, 2009a: 21-22).

75 FN 1699a-c, Cat. No. 3; 1642a-c, Cat. No. 2; 1742, Cat. No. 1. The introductory text is partially based on Veldmeijer (2014a: 54).

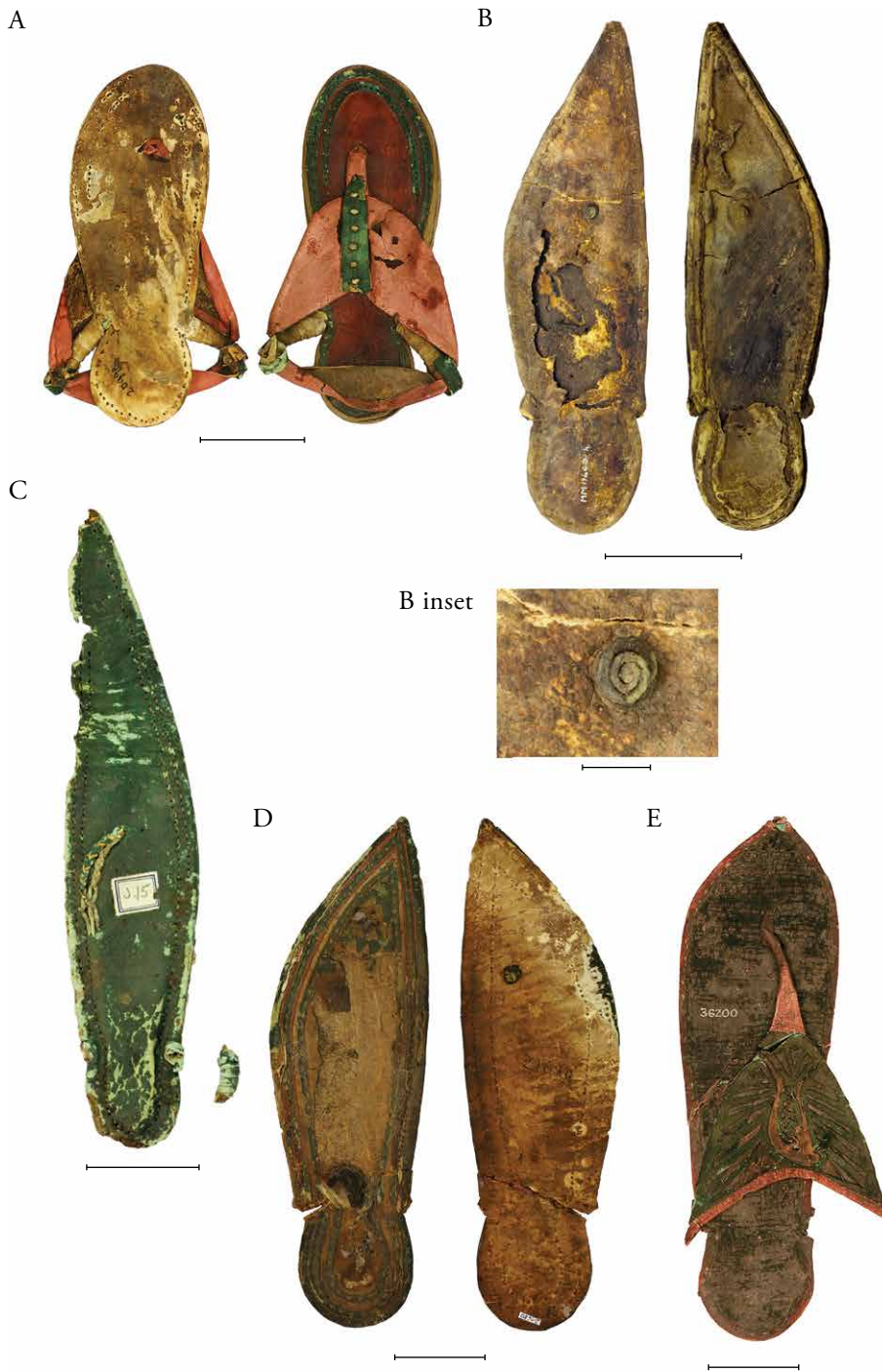


Figure 18. Several examples of Leather Composite Sandals. A) ÄM 20998. Right sandal. Ventral and dorsal view. Type A. Note the resemblance of the back strap with FN 1742 (Cat. No. 1). Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin; B) MM 19600. Right sandal. Ventral and dorsal view. Type B. Variant 1. Note the coiled remnant of the front strap, which is also seen in FN 1642c (Cat. No. 2; inset). Courtesy of the Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm; C) MM 30882. Right sandal. Type B. Variant 2. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm; D) ÄM 21680. Left sandal. Type B. Variant 1. Dorsal and ventral view. Note the coiled remnant of the front strap, which is also seen in FN 1642c (Cat. No. 2). Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin; E) EA 36200. Left sandal. Type C. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the British Museum London.

Comparison and Discussion

The V-shaped, faded red strap fragment FN 1742 (Cat. No. 1) equals the strap in ÄM 20998 (Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin), a Type A composite sandal, closely (Figure 18): “The back strap widens rapidly from the pre-strap onwards, forming a roughly V-shaped part [...] that lies on top of the foot with a maximal width of about 45 mm” (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 4). This is much smaller than FN 1742 (Cat. No. 1), but ÄM 20998 is a child’s sandal. The construction of the Berlin example is a bit more complex as, possibly, the front strap is cut integrally from the same piece of leather as the back strap, cut in and folded lengthwise. The connection between the front and back part is reinforced with a decoratively coloured and sewn strip of leather. FN 1742 (Cat. No. 1), however, consists of two pieces that are sewn together. It is not clear how it was secured to the front strap and pre-straps, but most probably, the red ‘reinforcement strip’ at the verso is a remnant of the front strap, now torn off at either end. The edges are folded in both examples as to create a simple edge binding. The Berlin sandal, however, shows that this might not have been done on purpose but is rather the result of the crumpling to fasten it to the pre-strap. Also the strap in ÄM 14551 (Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin) is of comparable layout, but added to it is two-layered openwork (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 5-6). Moreover, it is much smaller since the sandal is also meant for a child. Slightly different is the strap in the unprovenanced sandal EA 36200 (British Museum, London; Figure 18), which is a Type C Composite Sandal. It is far less distinct V-shaped and consists of three layers and openwork. The separate front strap tapers distinctly,⁷⁶ and is sewn to the back strap. It has a proper edge binding, which is secured with whip stitches.

The sole fragments (FN 1699, Cat. No. 3 and FN 1642, Cat. No. 2) seemingly show a different composition, but due to the bad condition and the wear of FN 1699 (Cat. No. 3) it cannot entirely be ruled out that it had a separate strip too that covered the edge of the treadsole, although FN 1642a (Cat. No. 2) was seemingly without too. The configuration of the sole layers with edge binding and two parallel rows of running stitching compare well with those seen in other Composite Sandals, despite differences in details. Thus, all fragments can be confidentially identified as Composite Sandal: the sole fragments to Type B since Type A has no padding. A further subdivision into Variant is not possible as too little of the sole is preserved. The classification of the strap is not possible: true, it compares well with those in the two examples of Type A, but the strap in Type C differs not too much in shape (but does in technology and appearance). However, nothing is known about the straps in Type B sandals as the known examples of this type do not have straps preserved. Considering the fact that all fragments were found in the same tomb, it would not be unlikely that they all belong to one and the same (pair of) sandal(s), which would then automatically mean that the strap fragment is from a Type B sandal. Also from this tomb is an Eared Sandal (FN 1708a, Cat. No. 11).

76 A comparable, unique front strap was discovered by the Hungarian Mission to TT 65 in Luxor and is under study. However, it resembles the element in the unprovenanced left sandal in the British Museum London so closely that it might be the element of the right sandal, suggesting the left one came from this tomb.

*Independent Pre-Strap*⁷⁷

Introduction⁷⁸

Sandals with pre-straps that are separate elements and pulled through slits in the sole are most common in the archaeological record from post-pharaonic times onwards. This construction has already been reported for as early as the first century AD (Leguilloux, 2006: 99-1-2) and continued to be in use long after: they are also very common, for example, in the Ottoman layers from Qasr Ibrim (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 47-64) although there are a fair number of sandals in which the sole layers are not secured with sewing; instead, the layers are held loosely together only by the straps. The variety in size, shape and other features, such as specific strap characteristics, sole construction, and decoration, is large (*cf.* for example Montembault, 2000: 99-105; Veldmeijer, 2012b: 47-64; Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014; Figure 19) and thus a full typology has not yet been established by the AEFPP – only a classification of comparable sandals from Ottoman layers from Qasr Ibrim has been done thus far (Veldmeijer, 2012b) but these exclude several types and variants. A more exhaustive typology and discussion will be presented elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2016b; In Preparation). Note that other categories of sandals also have pre-straps pulled through slits, such as the so-called Toe-Shaped Sandals, but the characteristic shape of the sole led to a different classification (Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 28-30).

Individual straps that insert in slits in the sole seems an indigenous development, since Romans were used to let the pre-strap emerge from the sides of the sandal (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 39; Figure 20). “Thus the origin might be found in a different region—possibly further south in Africa—or from within Egypt as an alternative to the Roman way of pre-strap attachment” (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 39). These sandals are classed separately (Montembault, 2000; Veldmeijer 2011c: 39), but note that individual elements cannot always be identified (especially the pre-straps, see below).

Comparison and Discussion

Usually, in sandals within this category, if the sole is made of more than one layer, the sole layers are secured with rows of leather thong stitching along the edge and with one or more rows lengthwise down the centre, always using a running stitch. The stitching can be done in such a way that the stitch itself is clearly visible, of which FN 2482 (Cat. No. 19) is a good example. The interstitch space is about the same length as the stitch itself. More often, however, the stitching is done much more diagonally, so that very little of the leather thong stitch is visible. This also means a large interstitch space (Figure 21). The stitch, thus, includes a very short space of leather and will break fairly quickly, which can be seen in the far majority of the material at hand. Undoubtedly, the leatherworker was aware of this, but apparently the aesthetic of showing as little as possible of the stitching was more important. This way of applying running stitches is used often

77 FN 3653, Cat. No. 12; FN 2482, Cat. No. 19; FN 2816a, b, Cat. No. 22; FN 2013, Cat. No. 16; FN 2008, Cat. No. 13; FN 2534, Cat. No. 17.

78 The introductory text is partially based on Veldmeijer (2014a: 64).



Figure 19. Random examples of sandals with independent pre-straps to show the large variety within the category. The top three examples compare well with FN 2482 (Cat. No. 19). A) 6538-5. Left sandal. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Institut français d'archéologie orientale (Fustat Project); B) DB 3389A & B. Left sandal. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Institut für Ägyptologie an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (Deir el Bachit Project); C) el-001. Right sandal. Ventral and dorsal view. Courtesy of the German Archaeological Institute Cairo/Swiss Institute for Architectural and Archaeological Research on Ancient Egypt (Elephantine Project); D) MM 15085. Right child's sandal. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm; E) Cam-1317. Dorsal and side view. The straight sole and the double front strap do not allow the identification for which foot this extraordinary sandal was meant. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society; F) Cam-3637. Left sandal. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

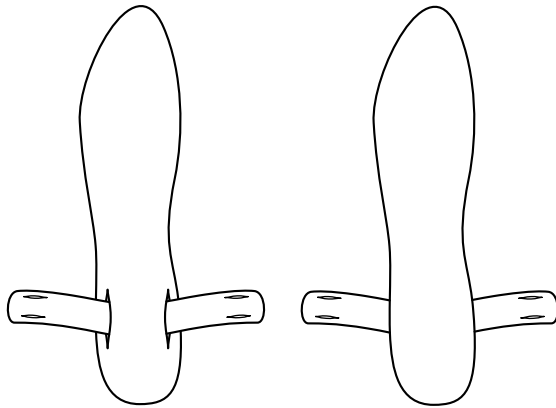


Figure 20. Individual straps that insert in slits in the sole is an indigenous Egyptian or African development: Romans were used to let the pre-strap emerge from the sides of the sandal. After Veldmeijer (2014a: 64, figure 60).

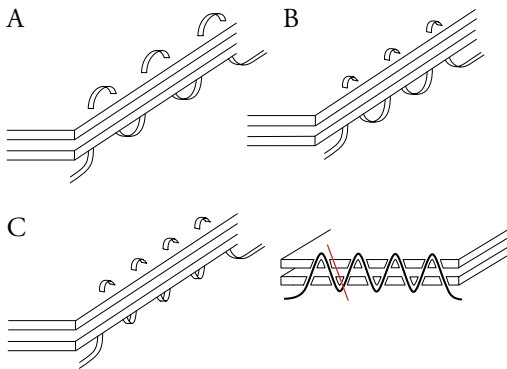


Figure 21. Several variations of leather thong running stitching. A) Evenly-spaced; B) Regular, widely-spaced short stitches; C) Extreme version of B. The thong runs more diagonally through the leather. This version is very common. After Veldmeijer (2011c: 17, figure 2).

in footwear (more examples in Leguilloux, 2006: 54; Montembault, 2000: 94-97; Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 32-52). It is suggested (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 18) that “(Near) equally-spaced stitching [...] can be found in Pharaonic footwear but the more extreme version [...] is post-Pharaonic – judging from the fact that it seems to occur for the first time in the Roman period, it might be a Roman introduction that lasted well into Christian times.” In general, leather thong is not often used in pharaonic leatherwork, as there clearly was a preference for sinew and flax thread for sewing (the related Leather Composite Sandals are constructed with sinew or flax, rather than leather thong).⁷⁹ The Eared Sandals that are composed of several sole layers (such as seen in Figure 11), which are dated to the 18th and 19th Dynasty (Petrie, 1890: 34; Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 314), are a notable exception. They show fairly short stitches as well, although not as extreme as occasionally seen in later material, but the stitching is limited to one, rarely two (or partial) rows of stitching along the edge and, again seldom, one row lengthwise down the centre. Multiple rows, as seen in FN 3653 (Cat. No. 12) and FN 2482 (Cat. No. 19), has not been registered in pharaonic sandals. Although there are some examples from the Ottoman layers in Qasr Ibrim, most multi-layer sole sandals from this site and period have no or much coarser stitching to secure the

⁷⁹ Other exceptions in footwear are the Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes, discussed below. Curled-Toe Ankle Shoes are sewn with flax (Veldmeijer, 2009b). See Veldmeijer *et al.* (In Preparation a) on the use of sinew and flax thread in non-footwear leather.

layers. Since short stitching is still seen in sandals from Fustat,⁸⁰ although less extreme in length and number of rows, it thus seems that the peak of securing sole layers in such fashion lay in the Byzantine Period (395-640 AD), but a more precise dating for Egyptian material is not (yet) possible.

The insole of the sandal category 'Independent Pre-Strap, Multi-Layer Sole' can be plain as well as (elaborately) enhanced with, usually, impressed/stamped or incised motifs. This does not seem to be depending of the amount nor variant of the stitching. Often occurring motifs are zigzag patterns, as seen in FN 3653 (Cat. No. 12) and rosettes.⁸¹ Lines, sometimes several parallel, can follow the edge and might also be used to border areas, which than are filled with motifs such as circles, double or triple ring motifs or string motifs (see for examples Montembault, 2000: 96-105, 108-111, 114-115; Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34-52). This too became popular in the Byzantine Period and the little, well dated material studied thus far (Fustat, currently under study by the author, Qasr Ibrim, Veldmeijer, 2012b), suggests that decorating footwear this way became less and less popular and disappeared altogether in the (later?) Arab period.⁸²

As with decoration, the variety in straps is large (Figure 22), but of course there is always a pre-strap going through a slit at either side of the insole (and sometimes through more sole layers), which is the main character on which the category was established.⁸³ Usually, this is one long strip going from left to right (for example FN 2816a, Cat. No. 22), which is not secured but several stitches keeps the element in place in few examples. Remarkably, sometimes there are two short strips, each inserted in the slit in the sole for several millimeters, and secured with stitches (Figure 23). This is not common, and usually it is a repair. The ends of the independent pre-strap can be rounded, triangular or even square, with or without increasing width and with one, two or three slits to which the back (and, sometimes, heel) straps are simply hitched (for example FN 2816b, Cat. No. 22). The width of the pre-strap varies too. Examples are known where the pre-strap consists of two layers (for example Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 49). Isolated (fragments of) straps are very common in the archaeological record, but it is, given the large variety but also the relative lack of dated and provenanced material, as yet not possible to pinpoint isolated straps, such as FN 2816a, b (Cat. No. 22) more precisely than from a sandal with independent pre-straps. The difference between these and those pre-straps which protrude from the edge of the sandal is that those will have an impressed area which is close to the width of the sandal whereas those from the independent strap category, the impressed area is (substantial) less than the width. However, if one does not know the width of the sandal, isolated examples are difficult to identify as belonging to one or the other group.

80 The finds from Fustat are currently being analysed by the author. Examples are 6552/1, 6538/5 and 6442/6.

81 Although only seen in one possible example from Dra' Abu el-Naga (FN 3653, Cat. No. 12).

82 However, other ways of decorating footwear became more popular: in Fustat sandals were worn with decorative stitching and shoes with beautifully coloured, silk outer layers. The Ottoman shoes from Qasr Ibrim are enhanced with elements that are also functional (for example the so-called 'lace extension area'). But in general, decorating footwear became less important.

83 Note that in another category, the pre-strap goes through four slits (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 59-64) but this is not common (but see the reappraisal of the typology in Veldmeijer (2016b: 47-48)).



Figure 22. Random examples to show the variation in pre-straps in sandal category 'Independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole'. A) 973.24.2759. Two layer with rounded top and two slits. Courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum Toronto; B) 973.24.2893. Single layer, slightly tapering but rounded, expanding top, with two slits. Courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum Toronto; C) SAIUH 354 FJ225. Tapering with rounded end and two slits. Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg; D) SAIUH 31912. Inv. Nr. 3. Single layer with triangular end. Two slits but one below the other: the back straps go through the thickness of the leather, which is rarely seen. Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg; E) 11367/2. Wide strap, decorated, with rounded end and two slits. Courtesy of the Institut français d'archéologie orientale (Fustat Project); F) 973.24.2967. Square with one slit. Courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum Toronto; G) cam-1264. Wide, square, with two slits. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

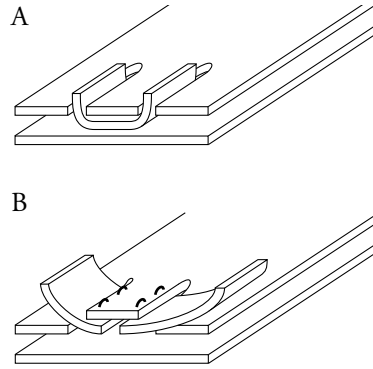


Figure 23. Diagram of the pre-straps in the category 'Independent pre-strap, multi-layer sole'. A) The common construction: a long strip is pulled from left to right and sandwiched between one or more sole layers; B) Rare construction in which two short straps are inserted, one in each slit, and secured with stitches.

As has become clear, the variety of sandals with independent pre-straps is huge and detailed mapping of the features (shape of sole and straps, type and intensity of stitching, decoration) of well-provenanced and dated finds, ideally should be undertaken, thus allowing for interpreting variations and to see if these differences are geographically and/or diachronic in nature.

Footwear: Shoes

*Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes*⁸⁴

Introduction

Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes (Figure 24) are fairly simple shoes consisting of a sole to which a single-piece upper is attached by means of leather thong running stitches at the circumference of the sole, thus outside the upper rather than an inside seam as seen in turnshoes (Veldmeijer, 2013b).⁸⁵ The upper is closed with a back seam. Small holes at the front instep opening suggest that it was closed with a lace-like construction, but this is not seen in all shoes and, moreover, there are small differences in detail.⁸⁶ There are two types: the Eared Type (with two variants) and the Plain Variant.

Comparison and Discussion

Several parallels are known in various collections, among which the Egyptian Museum Cairo and the British Museum London, but most are unprovenanced (Veldmeijer, 2013b). On technological grounds, Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes are dated to the New Kingdom (Veldmeijer, 2013b: 69-72), which is confirmed by several dated examples: TR 9 1 26 7, housed in the Egyptian Museum Cairo, was found in the cachette of the Amun priests in Deir el-Bahari Luxor and dates to the 21st Dynasty (Montembault, 2000: 193). Montembault (2000: 194) published a

⁸⁴ FN 0399a-c, Cat. No. 24.

⁸⁵ The outside seam seen in the pair of shoes from the Amenhotep II temple in Luxor is a repair of a more advanced sole seam (Veldmeijer, 2011e: 325-326), which might suggest that this new type of sole seam was not known by the leatherworker who repaired the shoe (Veldmeijer, 2011e: 333-334).

⁸⁶ See Veldmeijer (2013b) for a detailed comparison of the various known examples of this type of shoe. The following discussion is based on this work.

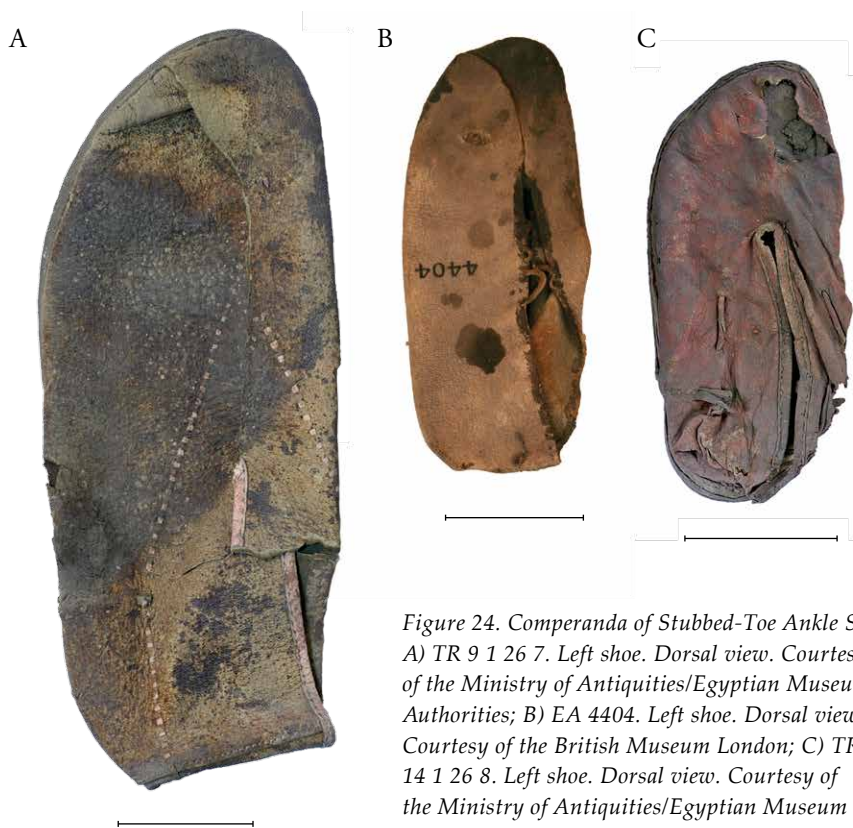


Figure 24. *Comperanda of Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes.*
 A) TR 9 1 26 7. Left shoe. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Ministry of Antiquities/Egyptian Museum Authorities; B) EA 4404. Left shoe. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the British Museum London; C) TR 14 1 26 8. Left shoe. Dorsal view. Courtesy of the Ministry of Antiquities/Egyptian Museum Authorities.

Plain Type example from Deir el-Medinah, dated to the 20th Dynasty. However, the example from Elephantine is date to the ‘Late Antique’ period (Veldmeijer, 2016a: 23, 85-87), and several others are dated to post-pharaonic times, but none of these with certainty (Veldmeijer, 2013b).⁸⁷ The example from Dra‘ Abu el-Naga, FN 0399a-c (Cat. No. 24) is dated to a slightly earlier date than the other examples that are dated to the pharaonic period: early-middle 18th Dynasty (Veldmeijer, 2012a; 2013b: 71).⁸⁸

An interesting feature of some Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes is the pre-strap, integrally cut from the leather soles in exactly the same way as in Eared Sandals, and which is vertically pulled through slits in the upper. A hole in the top of this pre-strap usually holds a drawstring, which is woven through the upper as a sort of lace (Drawstring Variant) but one example is known without such a string (Plain Variant). It has been argued (Veldmeijer, 2013b: 71) that this feature is “an important argument to date the shoes to Pharaonic times or shortly thereafter (*i.e.* early Ptolemaic) [...] Leather Eared Sandals are firmly dated to Pharaonic times and sandals with comparable pre-straps do not occur after this period. [...] In certain open shoes (Veldmeijer, 2009[c]), the integrally-cut pre-straps [...] play a part in the drawstring that is woven through the upper’s leather. However, the pre-strap itself is not woven through the upper but rises next to it. From such

87 Just one example is Kaiser (1967: 57) who assigns a Late Period date (“*Die reine Schuhform der Spätzeit repräsentiert Kat. Nr. 597, with photograph on unnumbered plate*”) to this type of shoe, but without further evidence.

88 But see note 35.

examples, it is only a small step to pull it through slits in the upper for support.” This suggests that sandals are used as basis for (these) shoes, and that shoes are not an isolated invention.⁸⁹ Moreover, it suggest that, over time, enough insight and confidence was acquired by the leatherworker to produce strong enough uppers and systems of closing the upper over the instep,⁹⁰ to manufacture shoes without pre-straps, such as the Dra‘ Abu el-Naga example. Thus, this would mean that the Eared Type would be older. However, FN 0399a-c (Cat. No. 24) comes from an earlier context than the only dated example of the Eared Type from Deir el-Medinah in the Egyptian Museum Cairo mentioned above. Of course, new developments (here: shoes without support through the upper) do not, by definition, means that older techniques are entirely replaced: they could have and most probably would have existed alongside. Another indication for this might be the long period a certain type of sandal and even shoes were in use, which lasted often for (many) centuries.⁹¹ On the other hand, “Drawstrings, [...] have no parallels in post-Pharaonic Egypt [but] they are registered in shoes that are dated to the New Kingdom (Veldmeijer, 2009[c]; 2009b)”, confirming a pharaonic date of these shoes.

Category XII (Addition to Montembault’s [2000] Classification)

Introduction

As explained elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 95⁹²) “Category XII [Figure 25] is a newly established Category; Montembault’s [2000] 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 [...]. 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 [is divided in] two variants [...]: 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

89 Such a development is also suggested for other footwear: the Fibre Open Shoes (Veldmeijer, 2009d) are basically only a strip of plaited fabric added to a Sewn-Edge Plaited Sandals (Veldmeijer, 2010).

90 The instep becomes more and more closed over time, leaving sometimes such a small area on top of the foot bare that it is already almost closed. It thus seems that footwear developed from sandal, via open shoe to ever increasingly larger uppers in open shoes to entirely closed shoes, first still supported by sandal pre-straps (see Veldmeijer, In Preparation).

91 Thus, the origin of the Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoes is pharaonic, but the type lasted well into the Roman and even Byzantine era. Another example of footwear that lasted for a very long time (Old Kingdom’s 4th Dynasty-Roman Period) are the Fibre Composite Sandals (Fiore Marochetti *et al.*, 2003; Veldmeijer, 2013c).

92 See also Veldmeijer (2012b: 75).



Figure 25. The various types and variants within category XII shoes (Montembault, 2000; Veldmeijer, 2012b), based on the Ottoman finds from Qasr Ibrim. All in dorsal view except D, which is in ventral view. A) Cam-0691. Type A. Variant 1; B) Cam-1325. Type A. Variant 2; C) Cam-0617. Type A, Variant 3; D) Cam-0056. Type B. Variant Undetermined; E) Cam-0694. Type C. Variant 1; F) Cam-1252. Type C. Variant 2. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

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).” [emphasis added in present work].

Comparison and Discussion

Although the general layout clearly has parallels with the Ottoman footwear from Qasr Ibrim, there are several differences. Nonetheless, it is beyond any doubt that the Dra‘ Abu el-Naga shoe (FN 746, Cat. No. 27) can be dated to the Ottoman Period⁹³ and falls in the Category XII, Type C, Variant 2. However, in general this variant has a large vamp extension [Figure 25] and rounded backpart extensions, whereas the vamp extension in FN 746 (Cat. No. 27) is small and comparable to the Variant 1 shoes – but a large variation is noticeable in 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, which is rare in this type of footwear. 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 which is secured with interlocking stitching whereas the edge binding of the vamp is secured with whip stitching [Figure 26]. Both bindings are a lengthwise folded strip of leather. A last curiosity of this shoe is the use of two different types of leather, possibly (but research is ongoing) cow and camel.⁹⁴

Unclassified Shoe Fragments

FN 2452 (Cat. No. 32) could not be classed to a particular type of shoe, as it is only a small fragment. In Ottoman footwear, clover-shaped protrusions are seen as attachment area for the laces (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 106-122, 123 [fig. 93]) but these are made of leather (sometimes an insert) with a binding, rather than only from the binding itself. Moreover, they have slits in the centre to accommodate the

93 It is not possible to date it more closely, despite the wealth of material from Qasr Ibrim (Veldmeijer, 2012b), see Rose (2012: 17-18). The dates for the Ottoman Period in Qasr Ibrim are AD 1570-1811.

94 Additional comparison with other finds is presented elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 153-156).

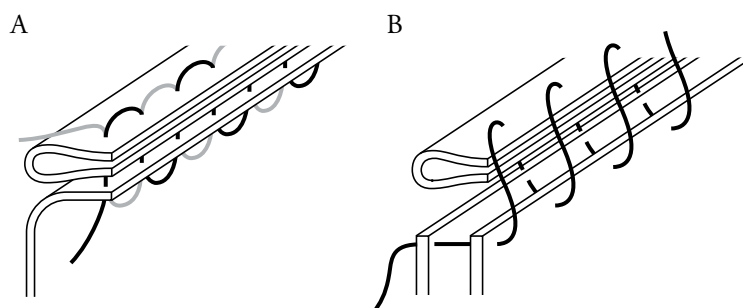


Figure 26. The two different edge bindings seen in FN 0746 (Cat. No. 27). A) Backpart; B) vamp.

laces, which are absent in FN 2452 (Cat. No. 32). In Coptic footwear, decorative elements at the instep (centre of the edge of the vamp) can be made of the edge binding. However, it is not common as usually these are also made of leather centres, either separately inserted or as extension of the vamp, with bindings (many examples, but see Montembault, 2000: 164-169, 172-173; Veldmeijer, 2012b: 82-84, 87-88). Often these are fairly elaborate in design. One example, although much more elaborate too, is CM 2155 (Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 83), which is comparable in construction to FN 2452 (Cat. No. 32; Veldmeijer, 2012b: 82-83). Thus, FN 2452 (Cat. No. 32) is interpreted as a vamp's decorative element rather than a piece of the back part and might be an early, simple example of such elements, which became more elaborate over time, as suggested by the aforementioned examples. To the best of present author's knowledge, only one other clover-shaped protrusion is known from literature despite a variety of shapes (*cf.* Montembault, 2000: 164-167, 169-170): BM 53917 from Antinopolis (Veldmeijer, 2014b: 477; Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 83-84) but it is more distinctly shaped and made from leather with binding.

Clothing⁹⁵

Introduction

Leather clothing was of minor importance for the ancient Egyptians as they predominantly wore linen clothing. This differed from the Nubians, and “the strong focus of Nubians and Nubian groups on leather and the high quality of workmanship has been reported repeatedly” (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 28; *e.g.* Wainwright, 1920: 29, pl. XI; Williams, 1983: 65; Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 300; Wills, 2001: 452; Veldmeijer & Laidler, 2008: 1217). Their knowledge of leather might even be one of the reasons that the Nubians found a continued role in Egyptian society” (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 28). There was, however, one exception to the ‘rule’ that leather clothing was not worn by Egyptians: the leather loincloth.⁹⁶ This piece of clothing was introduced in Egypt from Nubia (Vogelsang-Eastwood, 1993: 18, 20, 29-31; Friedman, 2004: 24-25; 2007: 60; Veldmeijer, 2007b: 24) and became a popular item in the New Kingdom, where it was worn mainly by soldiers (Brack & Brack, 1977: taf. 8), but also, labourers (Davies, 1943: pl. XXXIX), sailors (Davies, 1943: pl. LXVIII), and craftsmen (Davies, 1943, pl. LVIII-IX). Even kings seem to have worn leather loincloths (Vogelsang-Eastwood, 1993: 30).

Vogelsang-Eastwood's (1993: 16-31) account of this garment leaves little to be added and the reader is kindly referred to this work for necessary background information. However, it should be mentioned here that the loincloth's overall shape could differ. Three shapes can be distinguished (Figure 27). They Y-shaped loincloth has a concave top to edge with straight, diagonally running side edges.

⁹⁵ FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71); FN 4317a, b (Cat. No. 72).

⁹⁶ See Vogelsang-Eastwood (1993: 16-31) for a detailed account on leather loincloths. Schwarz (2000: 210-215) based her account on this publication as well, and hence no reference to Schwarz is made here. However, Schwarz describes several examples in great detail (see Catalogue C [no page numbers]), including specimens not mentioned by Vogelsang-Eastwood, such as the one in the Northampton Museum (Acc. No. 727-59).

The edge inwards towards the elongated, rounded centre part is straight (A in Figure 27). The top edge can be much more straight; the side edge is less diagonal and the edge inwards, towards the centre part, is rounded rather than straight (B in Figure 27). The side edge can be much more fluently, as is seen in C in Figure 27; the shape of the side edge is not clear in this example. Another shape can be described as V-shaped (D in Figure 27): although there is still a small side edge, it is almost entirely continuous with the central part, but still a short, diagonally outward orientated upper part of the edge can be seen. The top edge is concave, but only by the points at either side being upturned. The examples A-D might represent a development in time, but it is, due to lack of provenance, not clear how (from more Y-shaped to V-shaped or vice versa). The last shape that can be distinguished is nearly square (E in Figure 27): the top is strongly concave, the sides inclining towards the bottom and the bottom itself is convex.

There are a fair number of spectacularly complete and well-preserved examples, among which the famous examples from Maiherpri (Carter, 1903: 46-47; Figure 28), as well as numerous fragments in various collections, which are mostly unprovenanced. Moreover, as summarized elsewhere (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 28) “Examples of openwork leather clothing, including possible fragments of loincloths from Nubian sites or from the Nubian C-Group and Pan-grave peoples in Egypt are numerous, including the finds from Balabish (Wainwright, 1920: 12, 28-29), Hierakonpolis (Friedman, 2004; 2007: 60; Veldmeijer, 2007b), Kerma (Reisner, 1923: 303-306, 311, pl. 65 [3], 66 [1 & 2]), Kerma Period finds from

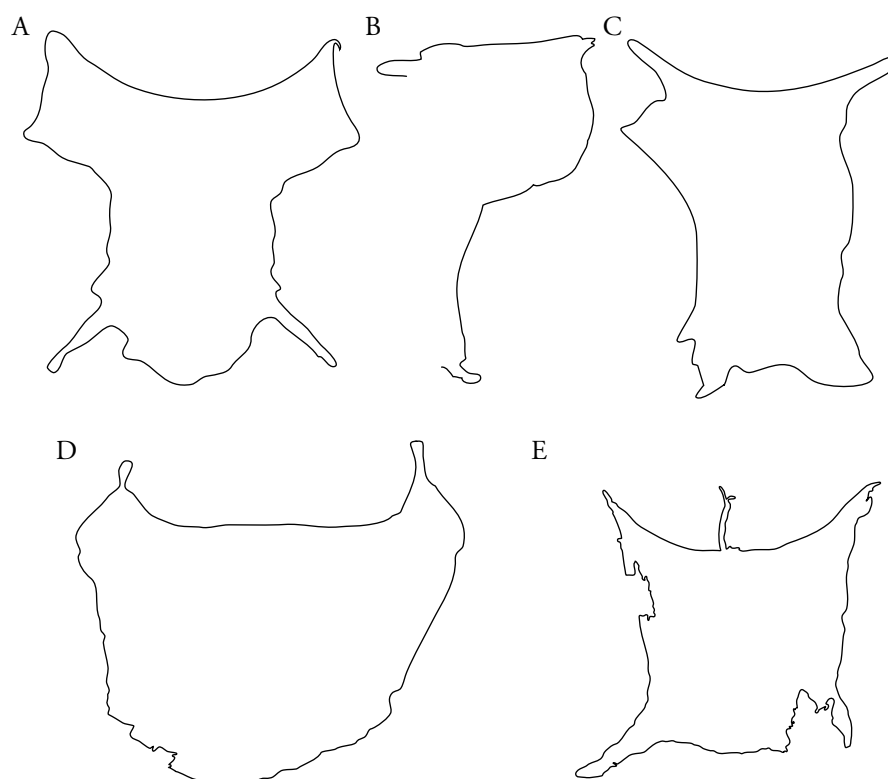


Figure 27. We distinguish three shapes of loincloth (see text). A) 03.1035. Museum of Fine Arts Boston; B) 910x105. Royal Ontario Museum (Textile Department); C) 910.105.1. Royal Ontario Museum; D) JE 36478. Egyptian Museum Cairo; E) EA 2564. British Museum London.

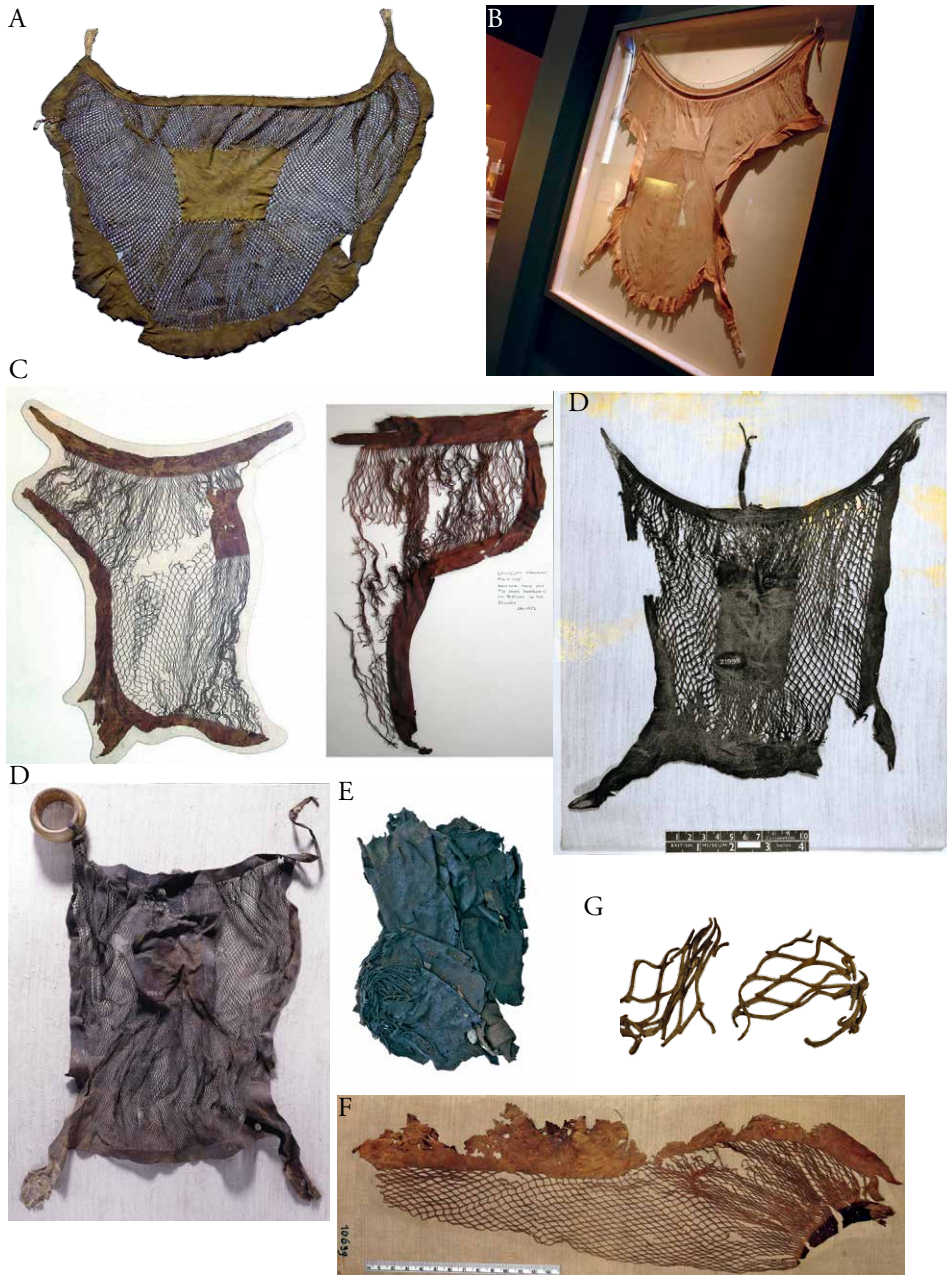


Figure 28. Some examples of leather loincloths (fragments). A) Unprovenanced loincloth (JE 36478. Courtesy of the Ministry of Antiquities/Egyptian Museum Authorities; B) Maiherpri (03.1035). Photograph © 2016 Museum of Fine Arts Boston. Photograph by A.J. Veldmeijer; C) 910.105.1 / 910x105. Large fragments of loincloth. Courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum; D) EA 21999 / EA 2564. Two complete examples; the first one was, judging its size, meant for a child. © Trustees of the British Museum; E) AM 041b. Fragment from Amarna. Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin; F) ÄM 10639. Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin; G) Detail of MM 30897. Courtesy of the Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm.

the Northern Dongola region (Wills, 2001: 450-451), Adindan (Williams, 1983: 71). Leather loincloths are often depicted (see for a discussion for example Säve-Söderbergh, 1946: 75-78; 1989; Vogelsang-Eastwood, 1993: 24-29). Although it has been said that only men wore leather loincloth (Vogelsang-Eastwood, 1993: 31; 1994: 68), an ostrakon showing a female dancer wearing a leather loincloth dating to the Ramesside Period, shows that also women wore such items. The loincloth found with a female in tomb 9 in Hierakonpolis [...], dating to the Nubian C-Group, supports such an observation. Interestingly, it has been suggested that the Hierakonpolis lady might have been a dancer (Friedman, 2004: 25).

Comparison and Discussion

As discussed, the leather loincloth was usually worn by, among others, sailors, soldiers and servants “This [...] has thus far only been suggested by imagery but FN 4317a, b (Cat. No. 72) came from the forecourt of a tomb of the “(Sailor-) Captain of the High-Priest of Amun” and is, therefore, the first archaeological evidence” to support its use by such a group (Veldmeijer, 2012a: 11). The extremely fragile nature of the two loincloths entries from Dra‘ Abu el-Naga prohibited continuous handling and unfolding prior consolidation, a task scheduled for the near future, and thus it is not possible to present all features in detail. It is, nonetheless, clear that the two are entirely different items in terms of fineness (Figure 29). FN 4317a, b (Cat. No. 72) is much coarser: the leather in between the meshes is wider and the leather is thicker than in FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71) and might point to actual use in the day-to-day cores of the owner. The more finely executed FN 0207B (Cat. No. 72) is much more comparable in manufacture as well as leather characteristics (colour, thickness, suppleness) to the examples from the tomb of Maiherpri and might point to a more expensive item. Possibly, the piece was meant for an official and only worn on special occasions. Moreover, the colour suggests either a different type of leather or a different skin processing method, or possibly both. Another feature of FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71) is that it is made of several pieces sewn together (Figure 30). There are two indications



Figure 29. FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71), left, and FN 4317a (Cat. No. 72), right, compared.

that this is a constructional feature rather than a repair: the Cairo loincloth (JE 36478, unknown provenance) shows ancient repairs where the edges of a crack are pulled together and sewn with whip-stitches. This is done with a tear in the edge as well as with the mesh part. Other tears were mended with interlocking(?) running stitches of flax(?), but none were made with the same stitching type as seen in FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71). Moreover, the edges in FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71) are not torn; instead, slits are used to close the seam. On the other hand, the seam runs fairly diagonal and comes close to the mesh part, which, therefore, is a weak point in the leather. Another argument for identifying the seam as an original one rather than a repair is that there is a parallel to this type of seam to compile a loincloth from various parts, although most of the known loincloths are made from one piece of skin: the Boston example from the tomb of Maiherpri (03-1035; Figure 30). This loincloth is assembled of various parts that are sewn together and with the same type of seam: the two edges of the seam are closed by pulling a slightly Z-twisted sinew thread through slits at either side and pulling it (Figure 30). Despite this shared feature, there are differences as well: the leather of the Cairo and Boston loincloth is different to the Dra' Abu el-Naga loincloths as the leather of the latter is much thinner and the meshes are finer. One wonders if these loincloths could have been made by the same craftsmen who, in contrast to others who made loincloths from one skin, was used to assemble such items from various parts. However, perhaps it is more likely that there was a more practical reason of using parts, such as difficulties in getting skins of appropriate size or the use of left overs. Although not really plausible for the Boston loincloth, but enlarging an already existing item could be a reason as well.

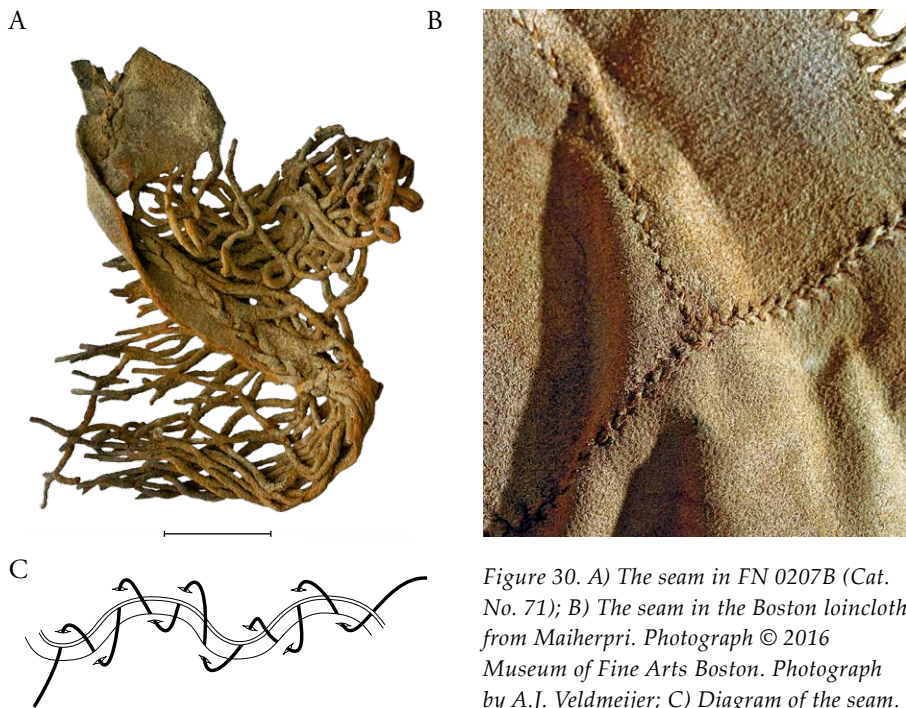


Figure 30. A) The seam in FN 0207B (Cat. No. 71); B) The seam in the Boston loincloth from Maiherpri. Photograph © 2016 Museum of Fine Arts Boston. Photograph by A.J. Veldmeijer; C) Diagram of the seam.

Furniture⁹⁷

Introduction

Leather was often used in furniture, ranging from seating areas to lashing. Seats of chairs and stools were sometimes made of leather or wood (with leather or pelt design) but FN 2556 (Cat. No. 39) is an example of webbing from a chair (Killen, 1994: 11) or bed (Killen, 1994). It is made with woven, narrow strips of leather.⁹⁸ More often, such furniture elements are made with string, but examples made from leather strips are already known as early as the 1st Dynasty (Engelbach, 1913-23-24; Wendrich, 2000: 258). Although webbing made of vegetable material can have various patterns (Wendrich, 2000: 258), webbing made of leather is made as a simple tabby over one, under one open weave. However, from much later layers in Qasr Ibrim, examples are known of more complicated patterns (Figure 31), but the function of these fragments is not entirely clear yet: it is likely that they are not furniture elements at all.

Comparison and Discussion

FN 1111 (Cat. No. 40) is a bent piece of wood from a folding stool (Figure 32)⁹⁹ or stool (Figure 33) with a thin red stained leather covering still folded around it. Although the seat of thrones, and (arm)chairs from the tomb of Tutankhamun are comparable in shape (Eaton-Krauss, 2008), only the folding chairs from the tomb have a leather covering, which, obviously, is convenient for folding the chair and bringing it along. Note that the curvature in the king's furniture is much more distinct than in FN 1111 (Cat. No. 40; see the discussion in Eaton-Krauss, 2008:

97 FN 2556, Cat. No. 39; FN 1111, Cat. No. 40.

98 The floor of chariots are usually made of woven strips of rawhide (*e.g.* Littauer & Crouwel, 1985: 70), but these are much wider and, often, woven less tightly. These webbings were then covered with a hide or thick piece of textile.

99 Two more pieces are without leather covering.



Figure 31. Cam-0821, cam-1068 and cam-1073 (from left to right). Three fragments of intricately woven fabric, made of narrow leather thongs. Although the material awaits detailed analysis by the author, the date is most probably Ottoman. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.



Figure 32. Example of a folding stool (EA 2477), showing comparable bent pieces of wood, covered with leather that would have stretched from one to the other. © Trustees of the British Museum.



Figure 33. Wooden stool (EA 2472) of unknown provenance. The seat of leather, glued onto the frame, has mostly disappeared. © Trustees of the British Museum.

115). In chairs and thrones, skin and pelt is often imitated on the wood from which the seats are made.¹⁰⁰ Thus, one might suggest that the leather covered piece of wood is most likely from a folding chair, but stools from other provenances than the tomb of Tutankhamun do have leather covering, such as the example in the British Museum London from the time of Amenhotep III (Strudwick, 2006: 196-197; Figure 33). Moreover, there are in total three pieces of bent wood: seats

100 According to Killen (1994: 47) "some seats were made from cord which passes through holes along the edge of the seat rails and is then woven across to form a wide flexible webbing. Although designed to be folded, some stools were made with solid wooden seats, shaped and painted to simulate an animal skin. A number of these stools are illustrated in Theban tombs of this period".

of stools consists of four and seats of folding chairs only of two, which might suggest that the wood is from a stool. Unfortunately, the leather cover is always (severely) fragmented, prohibiting detailed comparisons.

Belts, Straps, Cordage and Related Objects

*Introduction*¹⁰¹

By straps, those other than the ones used for sandals are meant; thus, this group consists of straps that might have been used to tie things. Cordage is twisted (and plied, sometimes even cabled) strips of leather (or other material) with a (near) circular cross section. The terminology used for cordage (and related) is after Veldmeijer (2005a; 2005b; 2006). Only a few items have been found that were registered in this category and the discussion will focus on the most informative examples.

Comparison and Discussion

It is tempting to identify FN 2901 (Cat. No. 44) as the terminal end of a belt but “the identification of a fragment as belt is sometimes uncertain: small fragments of limited width could, theoretically, originate from many types of objects, including shoes. If a fragment of limited width is made of fairly thick and sturdy leather with a hole or slit in (one or both?) terminal ends [...] it could either be a belt or a [large] strap, although it is more tempting to refer to it by the latter name. Fragments that are [...] decorated [...] are [...] referred to as belt parts” (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 43).

FN 4075 (Cat. No. 55) is a strip of leather of which end is made into a toggle and has, in addition to this, a roughly circular piece of leather beneath it to prevent the knot from slipping through the hole it was pulled through, in much the same way rings are used to prevent screws from being pulled through the wood. Toggles like these are not uncommon in the archaeological record and are recorded already from pharaonic times (Figure 34): the Tano chariot leather, dated to the later New Kingdom, shows a comparable technique to secure a strip of decoration (Veldmeijer *et al.*, In Preparation a; Figure 34, A) as does the example from the Workmen’s Village in Amarna (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 226; figure 34, B). This technique continued to be in use, as the example from the Coptic monastery of Deir el-Bachit suggests (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 161; Figure 34, C). None of the parallels, however, has the leather ring. Toggles like these have only been registered in narrow, thin straps of leather (although the example from Amarna is slightly bigger), but not in big, heavier (rawhide) leather. The function is universal in that it prevents something from slipping, but a more precise indication, except for the example in the Tano chariot leather, cannot be given. Although the toggle would have been suitable for securing the front strap under the treadsole in sandals, only one example has been published thus far (Veldmeijer, 2009a; Figure 34, D), as

101 The introduction is based on Veldmeijer (2011c: 43). The entries are: FN 1994b, c, Cat. No. 41; FN 1892b, Cat. No. 42; FN 1782, Cat. No. 43; FN 2901, Cat. No. 44; FN 2290a, Cat. No. 45; FN 2596, Cat. No. 46; FN 3988, Cat. No. 47; FN 1998, Cat. No. 48; FN 2598, Cat. No. 49; FN 2003e, Cat. No. 50; FN 2339, Cat. No. 51; FN 2354, Cat. No. 52; FN 2817, Cat. No. 53; FN 3902, Cat. No. 54; FN 4075, Cat. No. 55.

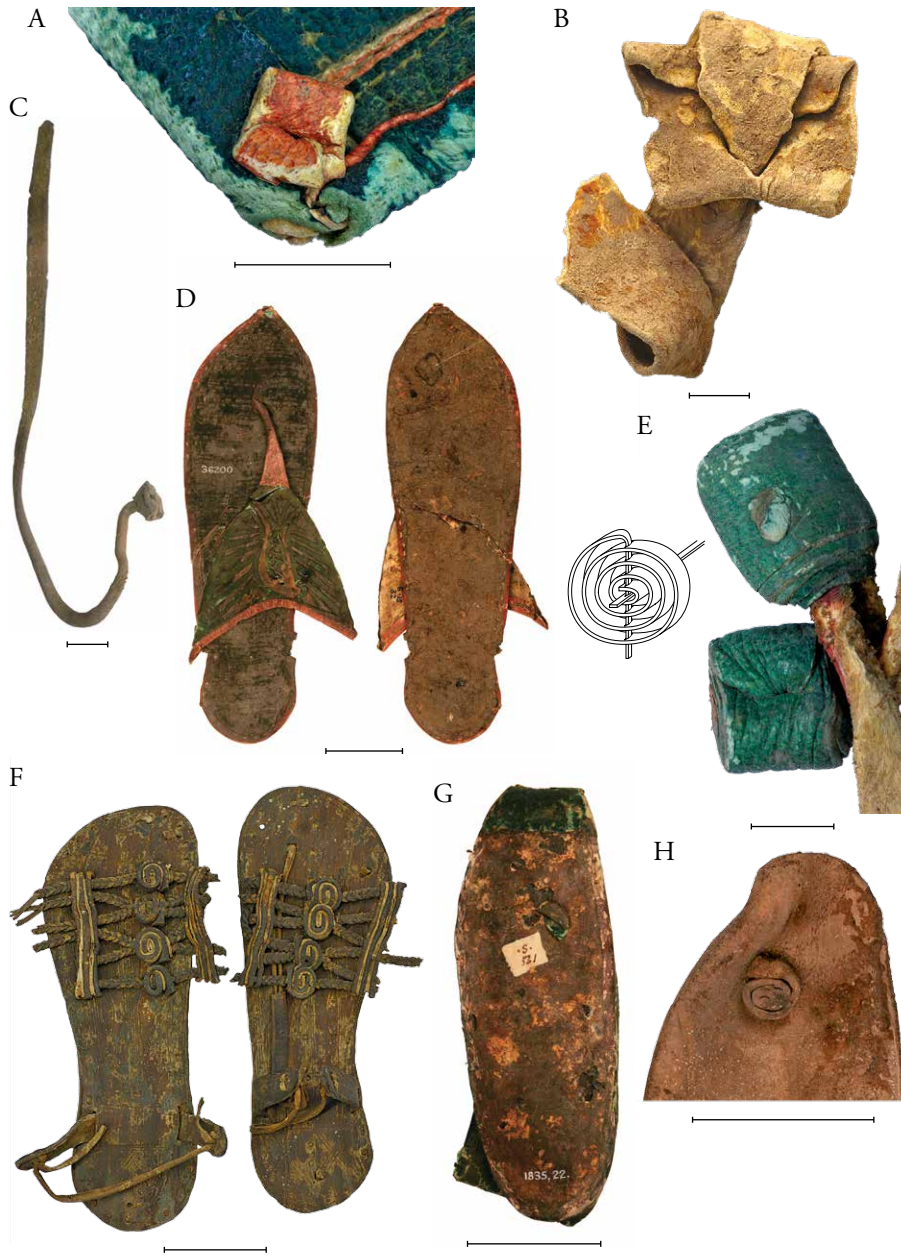


Figure 34. Comperanda of toggle FN 4075 (Cat. No. 55). A) Example from the Tano chariot (L3 #002). Courtesy of the Ministry of Antiquities/Egyptian Museum Authorities; B) Example from the Workmen's village in Amarna (TA AM 108). Courtesy of the Amarna Trust; C) Example from the Coptic monastery Deir el-Bachit (DB 3712). Courtesy of the Institut für Ägyptologie an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (Deir el-Bachit Project); D) The only example to date in which a toggle is used to prevent the front strap from slipping through the sole (EA 36200). Courtesy of the British Museum London; E) Toggle from the Tano chariot leather (BI-034) with the diagram of the construction. Courtesy of the Ministry of Antiquities/Egyptian Museum Authorities; F) Example of the use of coiled 'toggles' as spacer in sandals (SAIUH [no number]). Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg; G) Enlarged end ('button'), pulled through the slit in a shoe to prevent the front strap from slipping (EA 4391). Courtesy of the British Museum London; H) Example of a wider coiled toggle, used to prevent the front strap from slipping through the sole (EA 63216). Courtesy of the British Museum London. Scale bars A-C & E are 10 mm.

usually securing was done by simply having an enlarged end of the leather strap under the treadsole (Figure 34, G) or by means of a coiled toggle (Figure 34, H; see below). Other types of toggles are known from the archaeological record as well, which has one thing in common with the type from Dra' Abu el-Naga: it is pierced to hold it together. A nice example of these coiled toggles comes from the Tano chariot as well (Figure 34, E) where various of such toggles are documented (Veldmeijer *et al.*, In Preparation a): a strip is coiled around another strip and secured by stitching the end of the winding strip through itself and the strip around which it was wrapped. Narrow coils like these are often used in sandals as a functional and decorative element: they do not serve as a toggle, but often more or less as a spacer (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 196; 2011c: 22-24; see for isolated examples Veldmeijer, 2011c: 99) (Figure 34, F).¹⁰² Wider ones are often used as toggle to prevent the front strap in sandals (and some open shoes) from slipping through the sole (Figure 34, H).¹⁰³

String, only made of leather, is rare in pharaonic Egypt but became, as were leather braids (see below), more common in post-pharaonic times (Figure 35). Preference was given to rope and string made of vegetal fibre and goat hair.¹⁰⁴ Sinew, a major material for sewing leather, especially in pharaonic times, was sometimes twisted into a string as well. FN 3902 (Cat. No. 54) is the only example of leather string from Dra' Abu el-Naga but the context might suggest a post-pharaonic date as well. FN 1782 (Cat. No. 43), a palm fibre plied string, is wrapped around with a thick strip of leather. Rare in its own right, such cordage has been found in Deir el-Bachit as well (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 174-175; 180; Figure 36). Another example from the monastery is a cabled rather than a plied string. Probably, FN 1782 (Cat. No. 43) was washed down from the mountain. No further parallels are known, suggesting a fairly specific use and/or tradition, but exactly what remains obscure. String and ropes were, obviously, used for a wide number of tasks (see Figure 35 for only two examples) and without an association, it is almost impossible to find out their specific use.¹⁰⁵

Narrow straps, such as FN 3988 (Cat. No. 47) and FN 2596 (Cat. No. 46) are comparable to examples from Deir el-Bachit (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 43-44), and can be identified as part of the straps of a sandal, as examples in collections such as Stockholm (Veldmeijer, 2014a: 65) and Heidelberg (Figure 37; see also Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2012: 47-49, 51¹⁰⁶) as well as in the Louvre (Montembault, 2000: 105) suggest. However, the identification is not definite without more characteristic parts of the sandal associated, since shoes are known with comparable narrow straps (Montembault, 2000: 176), but these are fairly rare.¹⁰⁷

102 Interestingly, wrapping a strip of leather around the end of a core, as seen in the described coiled toggles, is used to produce the knobs in several of the sticks from the tomb of Tutankhamun (Veldmeijer *et al.*, In Preparation b).

103 For more examples, see Veldmeijer (2014a: 51, 55).

104 See *e.g.* Ryan & Hansen (1987) and Veldmeijer & Zazzaro (2008).

105 See Veldmeijer (2005b).

106 The correct and full number is SAIUH 355 FJ 454 (not 354 as erroneously stated by Veldmeijer, 2011c: 25).

107 See Veldmeijer (2011c: 43-44) for a more exhaustive discussion, not repeated in the present work.

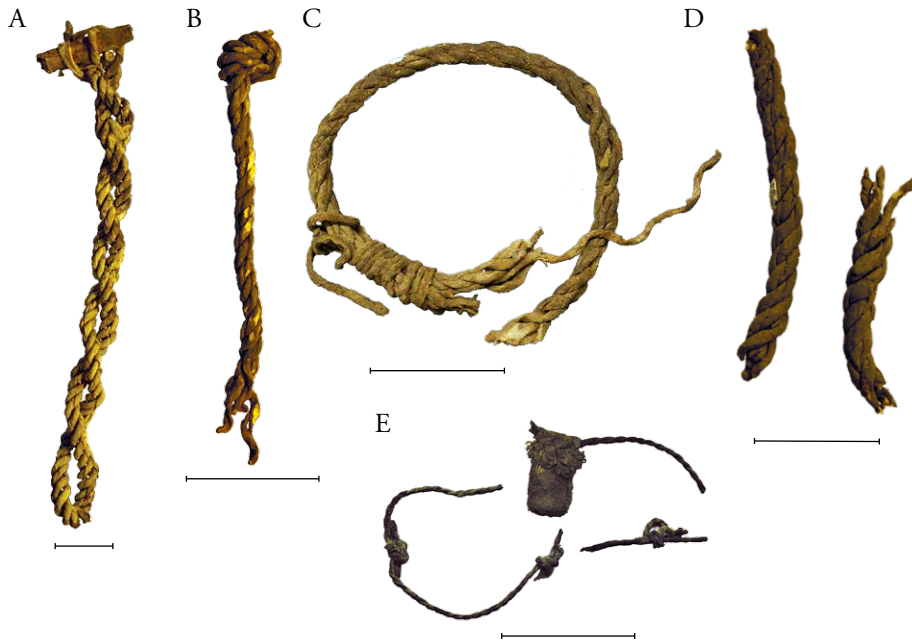
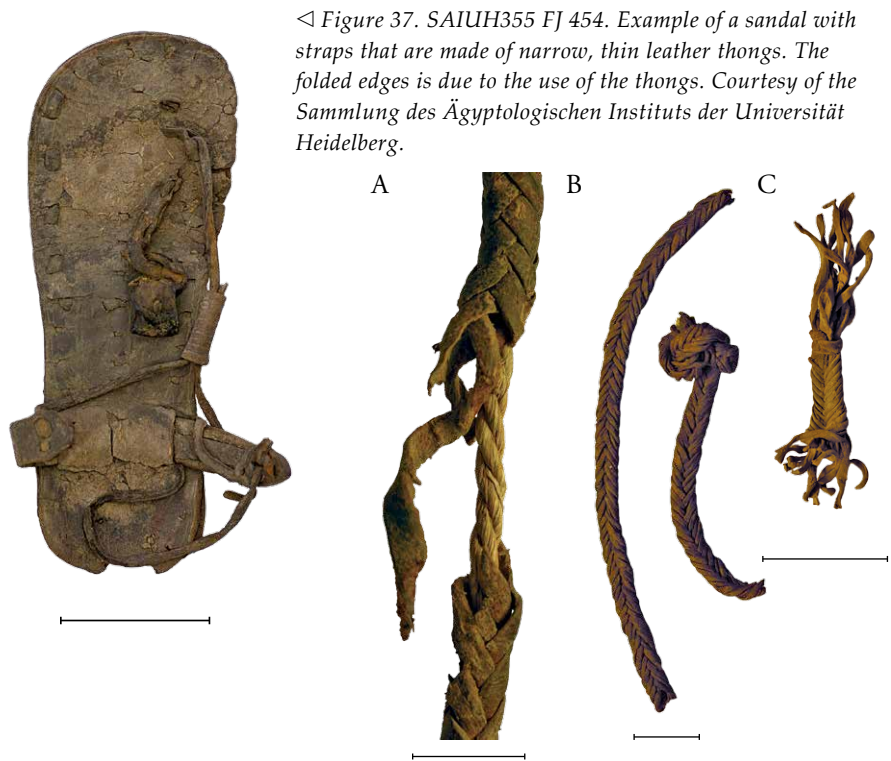


Figure 35. Examples of leather cordage from Christian and Ottoman layers of Qasr Ibrim. A) Cam-3453. A so-called camel hobble, used to tie a leg of a camel as to prevent him from wandering off (composition: $zS_2[Z_3]$); B) Cam-3464. A comparable piece of leather rope as seen in A, but without the characteristic end, prohibiting identification of specific use (composition: $zS_2[Z_3]$); C) Cam-180. The wrapped around end suggests that it was used as a handle (composition: $zS_2[Z_3]$); D) Cam-3468. Two small fragments of cabled rope ($zS_2[Z_2]$); E) A tiny leather string, used to tie a higab around ones arm (composition: zS_2). Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.



Figure 36. Comparable cordage from Deir el-Bachit. A) Plied string (DB 3008b and DB 2338Ab); B) A cabled, wrapped fibre string (DB 1303). Courtesy of the Institut für Ägyptologie an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (Deir el Bachit Project).



◁ Figure 37. SAIUH355 FJ 454. Example of a sandal with straps that are made of narrow, thin leather thongs. The folded edges is due to the use of the thongs. Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg.

▷ Figure 38. Several examples of leather braids from pre-Ottoman layers in Qasr Ibrim. A) Cam-3439. A zS₂ string, clad in a braid; B) Cam-3458. Three-strand-braid, produced with two parallel thongs; C) Multi-strand braid. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

Braiding of leather thongs¹⁰⁸ in pharaonic times seems to have been extremely limited. An example is the leather composite sandal in Stockholm (Veldmeijer, 2014: 57), where braids were used as sandal straps. Still, braids made of leather in various sizes and of different composition are known from various sites, but mainly from late contexts. Although in most cases it is not possible to determine a specific use, an overall and strong increase in the use of leather braids and string/ropes for tying can be detected in post-pharaonic times (Figure 38) and more specifically during the Ottoman period, judging the much larger number of braids from the Ottoman layers from Qasr Ibrim relative to the earlier layers (Figure 39). Moreover, handles of containers were often braided (Figure 40) or, in case of complete skins turned into a bag, the leg's leather might be braided, forming handles (Figure 41). Another fine example of the use of leather braids was for the construction of the leather skirt, better known as *rahat*, worn by young females in Nubia (see for an example Veldmeijer, 2011c: 22), but the finesse of these braids distinguishes themselves clearly from the material at hand¹⁰⁹ and were not among the finds from Dra' Abu el-Naga.

108 Not to be confused with the weaving of two strips through slits in each other, which is a popular technique for straps in footwear and other, more decorative applications such as book covers. See for more examples and discussion Montembault (2000: 108, 110) and Veldmeijer (2011c: 20-21).

109 See for examples Adams (1996: 174-175).

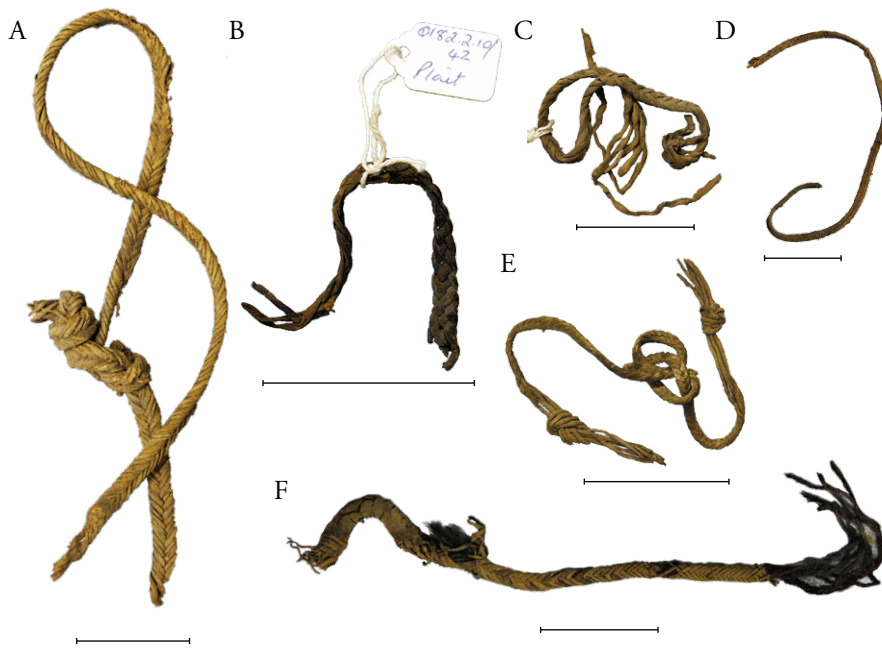


Figure 39. Several examples from the large collection of comparable finds from the Ottoman layers in Qasr Ibrim. A) Cam-884. Three-strand-braid, produced with two parallel thongs; B) Cam-172. Four strand braid; C) Cam-173. Three-strand-braid. The strands are plied strings of leather thong; D) Cam-186. Well-made six-strand-braid; E) Cam-192. Six-strand-braid with begin and end (overhand knots); F) Cam-774. Goat hair string clad with leather braiding and, at the top, clad with pieces of leather that are secured by pulling a thread through slits alternating from one edge to the other. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

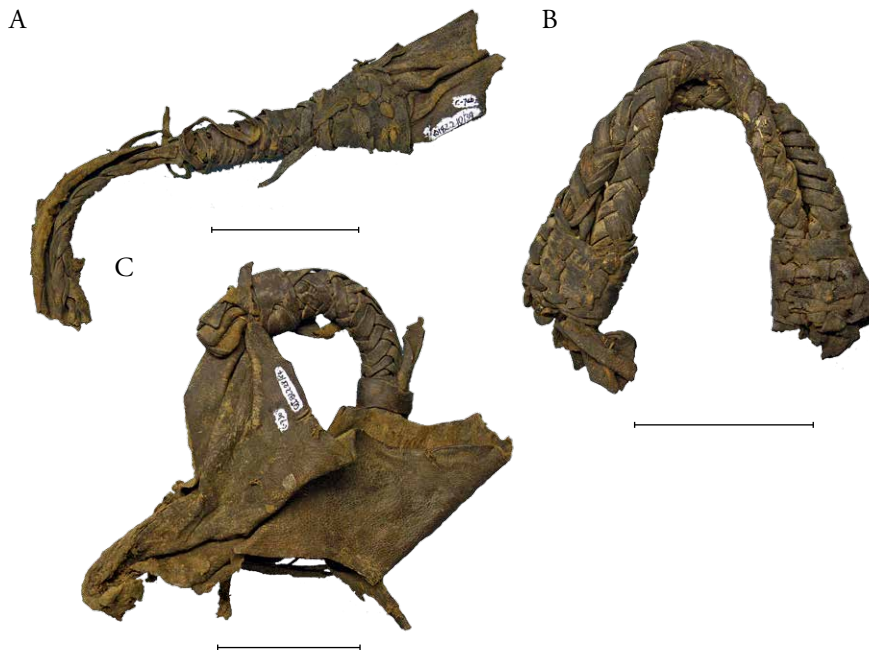


Figure 40. Three examples of separately made braided handles of leather containers from Ottoman Qasr Ibrim. A) Cam-726; B) Cam-728; C) Cam-730. Note the wrapped around strip of leather at either side, stitched through itself and the braid. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.



Figure 41. Example of a skin, turned into a bag, with the leg's leather braided into a handle. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society.

Only one fragment was found of the so-called 'slit/pull' technique (FN 2354, Cat. No. 52), which is basically the weaving of two leather thongs through slits in themselves in alternating way (Figure 42). There are two possibilities: two strips are connected by pulling the strips only one time through slits in each other, or in a continuous way, as seen in FN 2354 (Cat. No. 52).¹¹⁰ The technique is in itself pleasing to the eye, which is taken a step further in the Dra' Abu el-Naga fragment by using two straps of different colour, red and black. In this technique, the result is a strip with a double layer of leather, it is thus also stronger than single layer straps. There are a fair number of parallels (see Veldmeijer, 2011c: 21-21 for an overview) and the association of the technique with sandal straps is convincing. However, two fragments are found with book covers in Deir el-Bachit, one of which combines two colour as well (Veldmeijer, 2011c: 21-21); also in sandals, straps are sometimes made of two colours (Figure 43).

Veldmeijer (2011c: 21-22) notes that "A comparable appearance to the continuous slit-and-pull technique [and which might even have lead to it] is the so-called 'split thong seam', which is made with one strip of leather in which "each return stitch passes back through a split in the thong itself" (Mould *et al.*, 2003: 3413; figure 8B) and which can also be seen in fibre footwear (Veldmeijer, 2009d: 100-102, 123; 2010[...]: 79, 106)."

¹¹⁰ See Veldmeijer (2011c: 20-21) for a more detailed discussion.

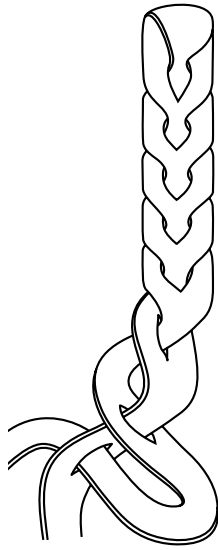


Figure 42. A) Manufacturing a strap by pulling two narrow strips of leather through slits in each other in alternating way. Courtesy of Martin Moser; B) Diagram of the technique.



Figure 43. SAIUH 348. Pair of sandals. The straps are made in the slit/pull technique, using two leather thongs of different colour (for more details see Veldmeijer, 2011c: 24). Courtesy of the Sammlung des Ägyptologischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg.

Book Covers¹¹¹

Not much can be said about the three small scraps of the leather book covers and identification as to which type of cover it came from is impossible. From Deir el-Bachit, the Coptic monastery on top of the hill, a large number of well-preserved and decorated covers were excavated (Figure 44; Veldmeijer, 2011c: 41-43). The fragments included in the present work could very well originate from material originally connected to the monastery: if covers would have been made or used lower down the hill, one would expect to find more evidence for it.

Mummy-Braces¹¹²

From a constructional point of view, as clearly explained by Schwarz (2000: 233-234, Catalogue C, No. 23-26),¹¹³ mummy-braces are fairly simple objects: a fairly thick piece of rawhide is finished with a red edge binding glued to it. The inner part is stamped with signs. Schwarz (2000: 233) dates braces like these to the 21st-22nd Dynasty. The various examples in several collections, such as EA 7875 and EA 15585, both in the British Museum London and dated to the 22nd Dynasty, and the examples in the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin (Figure 45), suggests they were always made this way. Stannage (2005) has investigated a set from the Ramesseum and found that the leather was made of goatskin, whereas the trapezoidal ends were made of rawhide.

Musical Instruments¹¹⁴

Leather and skin products are involved in various musical instruments, such as harps, tambourines, and drums. From Dra' Abu el-Naga an example of naviform harp was found with the near-intact soundboard of thin skin (Figure 46). The object is discussed in detail elsewhere (Veldmeijer & Skinner, Submitted).

Waste and Offcuts¹¹⁵

See Rose (2012: 18) and Veldmeijer (2011c: 44-45). Cf. Veldmeijer (2012b: 166).

Bags and Other Containers¹¹⁶

Introduction

There are several types of bags and containers known, which differ from a constructional point of view, and have characteristic features: moulded examples, made of rawhide are known from as early as Predynastic times (Van Driel-Murray,

¹¹¹ FN 2421, Cat. No. 62; FN 2956, Cat. No. 63; FN 2952, Cat. No. 64.

¹¹² FN 1357A-F; Cat. No. 65-70.

¹¹³ Note, however, that she refers to the material as 'Pergament', which is incorrect. The catalogue has no page numbers.

¹¹⁴ FN 1065, Cat. No. 82.

¹¹⁵ FN 2003b, Cat. No. 73; FN 2005c, Cat. No. 74; FN 1995, Cat. No. 75; FN 2006a, c, Cat. No. 76; FN 2329, Cat. No. 77; FN 2290b, Cat. No. 78; FN 2015, Cat. No. 79; FN 2694, Cat. No. 80; FN 2351, Cat. No. 81.

¹¹⁶ FN 0641a, b, Cat. No. 57; FN 0642a, b, Cat. No. 58; FN 1064a-h, Cat. No. 61; FN 2014, Cat. No. 59; FN 2696B, Cat. No. 60.

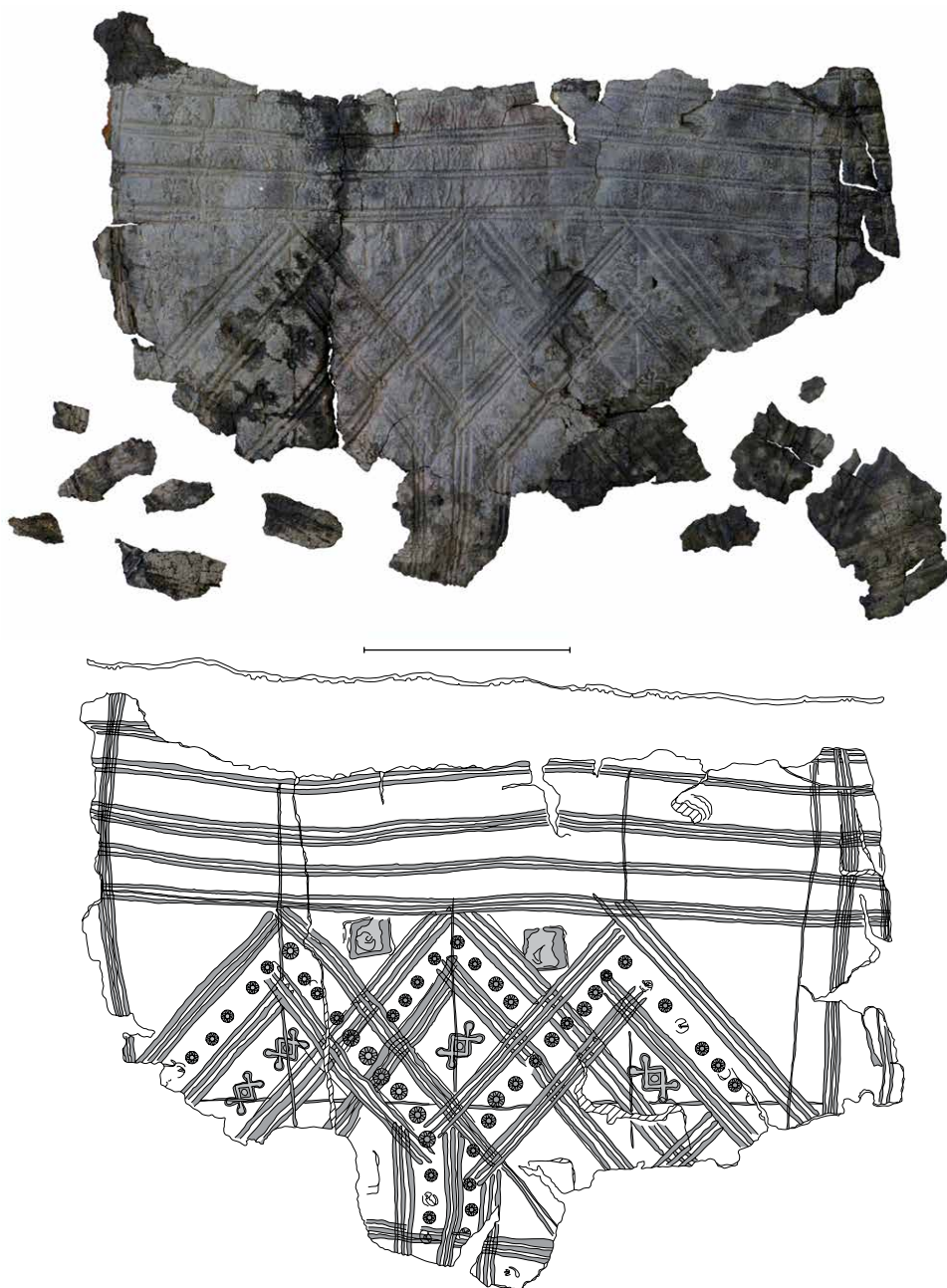


Figure 44. Example of piece of book binding from the Coptic monastery Deir el-Bachit. A) DB 2196. Recto. Courtesy Institut für Ägyptologie an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (Deir el Bachit Project); B) Diagram of the recto.



Figure 45. Several comparable examples of mummy-braces. Courtesy of the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung Berlin.



Figure 46. Naviform harp (FN 1056) with larger part of the soundboard in situ. The skin must have been fairly translucent as not to entirely obscure the beautiful scenery on the soundbox. © DAIK.

2000: 309) but continued to be in use to at least the 18th Dynasty.¹¹⁷ These can be made from one piece of skin but also put together from several fragments. Containers were found that were made from several leather parts, which were sewn together. Such leather containers were already in use in Predynastic times (*e.g.* examples from Naqada, pers. obs., but see Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 308) and continued to be used ever since, with FN 1064 (Cat. No. 61) as good example from the New Kingdom, the small bag from the Persian layers of Elephantine (6th-5th c. BC; Veldmeijer, 2016), and the famous water skins as good example from Roman times. These Roman skins for liquids were well made with strong, watertight seams and characteristic handles (Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 309-310; Leguilloux, 2006: 82-86; Veldmeijer, 2007a: 3-8; Winterbottom, 1991: 78-81; 2001: 330-332). Skins for liquids, however, seems to have been limited in pre-Roman times to complete animals skins (usually goat) with the leg's leather as handle (*e.g.* Adams, 1996: 127-128). Despite the well made Roman skins for liquid, these 'animal bags' continued to be used, even until today (pers. obs.; see also Van Driel-Murray, 2000: 309 and references therein; Wills & Watts, 2014). The containers identified as pouches from Dra' Abu el-Naga are made from one piece of leather as well: it is a strip of leather which is turned into a three-dimensional object by folding. The animal skin bags, however, are three-dimensional from the start since it is pulled from the animal in one. Also chariot pouches and other containers, such as quivers and bow-cases, could be made of various parts sewn together (Veldmeijer *et al.*, In Preparation a), but another type of quiver was probably made from one piece of leather. Although being made of various parts, this, obviously, does not mean that they are all the same in shape, size and technology (cutting pattern, stitching, seams) and a large variety can be noticed.

Comparison and Discussion

Three objects in this category (FN 0641a, b, Cat. No. 57 and FN 0642a, b, Cat. No. 58) are comparable: long strips of leather, having one straight and one rounded short edge, and stitch holes along the long edges. It is conceivable that these are simple purses: the end of the strip would be folded to form the purse itself and sewn at the edges, whereas the rounded end would act as a flap. A more complicated but comparable example of this technique was found at Elephantine (el-096; Figure 47). The outer layers are made by folding a strip of leather and sew the edge diagonally but with two rows, one over the other. The inner compartment is divided by another strip of leather, which is included in the sewing of the edge. It has one square and one rounded end; the rounded end also forms a flap. The outer flap has a leather thong through it, probably a part of a closing system, but since there is nothing to secure it to, it is not clear what its function was. The two coins that were found inside make clear its function; the coins are a "5 para from the reign of Mahmud II (1789-1839 AD, reigned from 1808-1839 AD) and another 5 para from the reign of his successor, Abdul Mejid (1823-1861 AD, reigned from 1839-1861 AD)" (Veldmeijer, 2016), which suggests a similar date

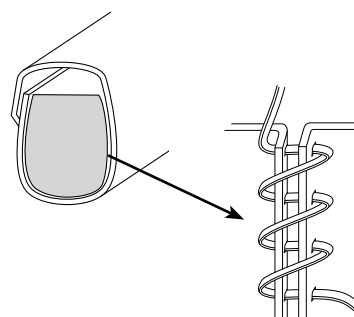
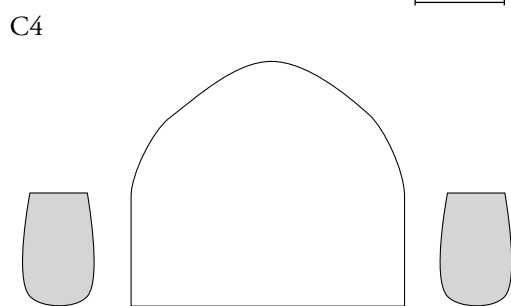
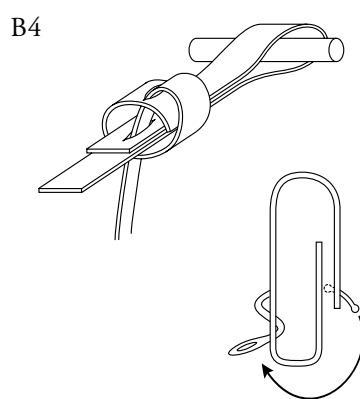
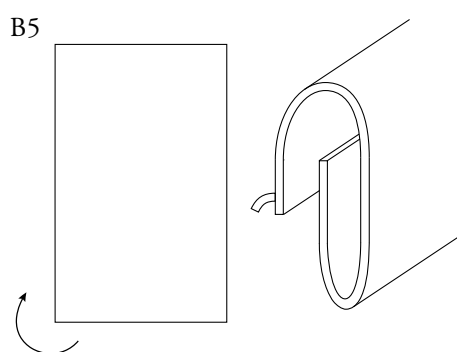
117 An example from the tomb of Amenhotep II is currently under study (Veldmeijer *et al.*, In Preparation a).

for the purse.¹¹⁸ Another example of such a container, albeit slightly more fancy but still comparable in construction, was found in the Ottoman layers at Qasr Ibrim. This elegant object, currently housed in the British Museum London (QI 82.1.18/6; Figure 47, B), is also made from one strip of leather. The edges are folded and secured with back stitches in leather thong. At the bottom, the ends of three short leather thongs are pulled through slits, one above the other, thus creating loops at either side and in the centre. The pulled-through ends are not secured, but if the slits are tied enough, the loops are fairly secure from slipping. These loops form a toggle closure together with the small knobs at the bottom edge of the flap: narrow, short leather thongs of which the ends are tied into a knot (two are broken off). The recto of the flap is enhanced with a diamond-pattern, made with two parallel, impressed lines. A leather strip, the sides of which are folded inwards, is attached to the side: the ends are folded into a loop, which is secured by wrapping another piece of leather around it and securing it by stitching the end through all thicknesses. The loops are used to attach the handle by means

118 Exact date, however, is not possible: coins were used for a long period of time.



Figure 47. Examples of purses with similar constructions as FN 0641a, b (Cat. No. 57), and 0642a, b (Cat. No. 58). A) A slightly more elaborate purse from Elephantine (EI-096). It has two compartments; 1) Recto; 2) Verso. Courtesy German Archaeological Institute Cairo/ Swiss Institute for Architectural and Archaeological Research on Ancient Egypt (Elephantine Project); 3) Cutting pattern and cross section; 4) Diagram of the attachment; 5) Cutting pattern and cross section, showing the system of closing the purse. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society; B) Even the well made purse from Qasr Ibrim (QI 82.1.18/6) still has the same overall layout. 1) Recto; 2) Verso; 3) Detail of one of the attachments of the handle; 4) Diagram of the attachment; 5) Cutting pattern and cross section, showing the system of closing the purse. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society; C) Pre-Ottoman(?) example from Qasr Ibrim (number illegible). 1) Recto, closed; 2) Recto, open; 3) Verso. Courtesy of the Egypt Exploration Society; C4) Cutting pattern, side view and diagram of the stitching that secures the three panels (turned inside).



of a plied leather cord, which has been stitched through the side of the purse.¹¹⁹ Far more simple is another purse from Qasr Ibrim (Figure 47, C).¹²⁰ It differs from the others as it is made in the turning technique: after sewing the two side panels, which slightly tapers towards the top, into the big central part with a tapering flap (whip stitching with fine leather thong), it was turned inside out. The flap is closed with a leather thong, judging the remnants at the flap but exactly how cannot be determined because nothing is visible at the body of the purse itself. Note the still vaguely visible impressed parallel lines in diamond motif on the recto of the flap.

119 Another, less complete example, is cam-3388. Different in shape but in the same technique (but with an extra sheet of leather to divide the compartment, *cf.* the Elephantine example) is cam-3390, the study of which is in progress (but see Adams, 1996: 129-130).

120 The number on the object is partially illegible, but certain is 64/3[?]3[...]. Since its preliminary recording is pre-Ottoman, the material is still being analysed by the author and it is to be expected that the number will be found out in due course.

Final Considerations

The importance of the leather finds from Dra' Abu el-Naga is beyond doubt. Despite their small number, they include a great variety of objects, ranging from clothing and footwear to furniture and musical instruments. They thus mirror the variety of usage of leather in ancient Egyptian society. Admittedly, the more fragmentary the finds are, the more difficult it is to identify them, hence the relatively large category of unidentified fragments. Fortunately the large number of publications over the last 10 years and the increase of interest in and people working with this category of finds ever increases our familiarity with the technology and the objects themselves. This, in turn, results in an increasing number of secure identifications of fragmentary finds, and revision of previous work should, therefore, be carried out on a regular basis.

Unlike the majority of material in museum collections, the finds from Dra' Abu el-Naga are provenanced, and although the context has been severely and repeatedly disturbed, they nonetheless have provided important additional information about these objects, some that has confirmed the reality and accuracy of two-dimensional art. An example is the leather loincloth, a piece of garment that was adapted from the Nubian groups, who had introduced them, and which, according to two-dimensional representations, became especially popular with sailors and soldiers. The discovery of such a piece (FN 4317, Cat. No. 72) in the forecourt of a tomb of the "(Sailor) Captain of the High-Priest of Amun" is, therefore, the first archaeological evidence to confirm the representational corpus. Another contribution of the leatherwork from Dra' Abu el-Naga to the study of leatherwork and footwear, besides their provenance, is the confirmation of dating.

Thus, no matter how fragmentary finds might be, their potential to contain information should not be underestimated, especially when specialists are invited to study them.

Archaeometry has gained a lot of interest lately, sometimes seemingly and erroneously suggesting that this is a new development. However, it is not always easy or even possible to conduct more in depth research that requires specialised equipment (which might not even be available in Egypt), know-how, money and more permits. The publication of the present volume excludes such research methods in order not to delay presenting the finds. However, the research on skin type and processing skin into leather and colouring is, therefore, scheduled for the near future and will be published separately.

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CATALOGUE

EXPLANATION OF THE CATALOGUE

Catalogue Number

All finds have been given a catalogue entry number to facilitate the reader searching through the corpus of finds.

Find Number

The unique number given in the excavation's find registration, allowing for the tracing of the context of the object. A find number can include several fragments of leather, which, in order to distinguish them, have been sub-numbered by means of small letters (a, b, c etc.) by the specialist. In some cases, no sub-numbering occurs, as the fragments are not of enough interest to warrant an individual description (usually featureless scraps), resulting in more than one fragment under one number. A capital letter in addition to the number has been given in the registration. Leather finds might originate from different types of objects. Therefore, sub-numbered fragments may have been catalogued in different places/separately because the catalogue is divided into functional groups (see below). If this is the case, it is noted in 'Remarks'. Concordance are provided to help the reader find all the objects from the same provenances, etc.

Provenance

Consisting of three parts of information, divided by a forward slash: *Komplex / Areal / Fundlage*. A detailed explanation can be found in the 'Introductory Remarks of the chapter 'Provenance'. The page numbers where the provenance is described is given (between []).

Date

An indication of date is given based on the provenance as well as leather-technological and typological features.

Object

An indication of what the described fragment is or could be. In the case of footwear, the Category, Type and Variant is indicated as well, including the reference(s) to the publication(s) where this typology is described and explained.

Measurements

If two measurements are separated by a hyphen, this indicates the smallest and largest size. Measurements of fragments for which length, width or height can no longer be determined, are noted with 'x'. Some more specific measurements may be included in the description. All measurements are in millimetres, unless otherwise stated. Measurements marked with * are approximate and taken from photographs.

Abbreviations: D = Diameter; H = Height; L = Length; T = Thickness; W = Width; Appr. = Approximately

Material

An indication of the materials that are identified in the object.

Colour

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

Description

All objects are described in detail. Occasionally one can find references to text figures in order to guide the reader through the specialist terminology. The terminology that is used in the present work is based on Goubitz *et al.* (2001) but, because they based their work on European footwear, expansion and adjustment proved inevitable for Egyptian material. Therefore, terminology for the description of footwear is used as discussed by Veldmeijer (2012b).

Remarks

Information about where to find the sub-numbered objects that are not described under the present catalogue number (see explanation of Find Number) can be found here. Furthermore additional information can be found here, such as notes on typology, or when the entry includes not-described, featureless scraps. Occasionally, information of a different nature can be found here as well.

Main Literature

Here, information is provided on the most relevant scientific publication(s). Exhaustive referencing can be found in the analysis, but references are only made to literature that is relevant to leatherwork (technology) rather than to literature which discusses leather objects from another point of view.

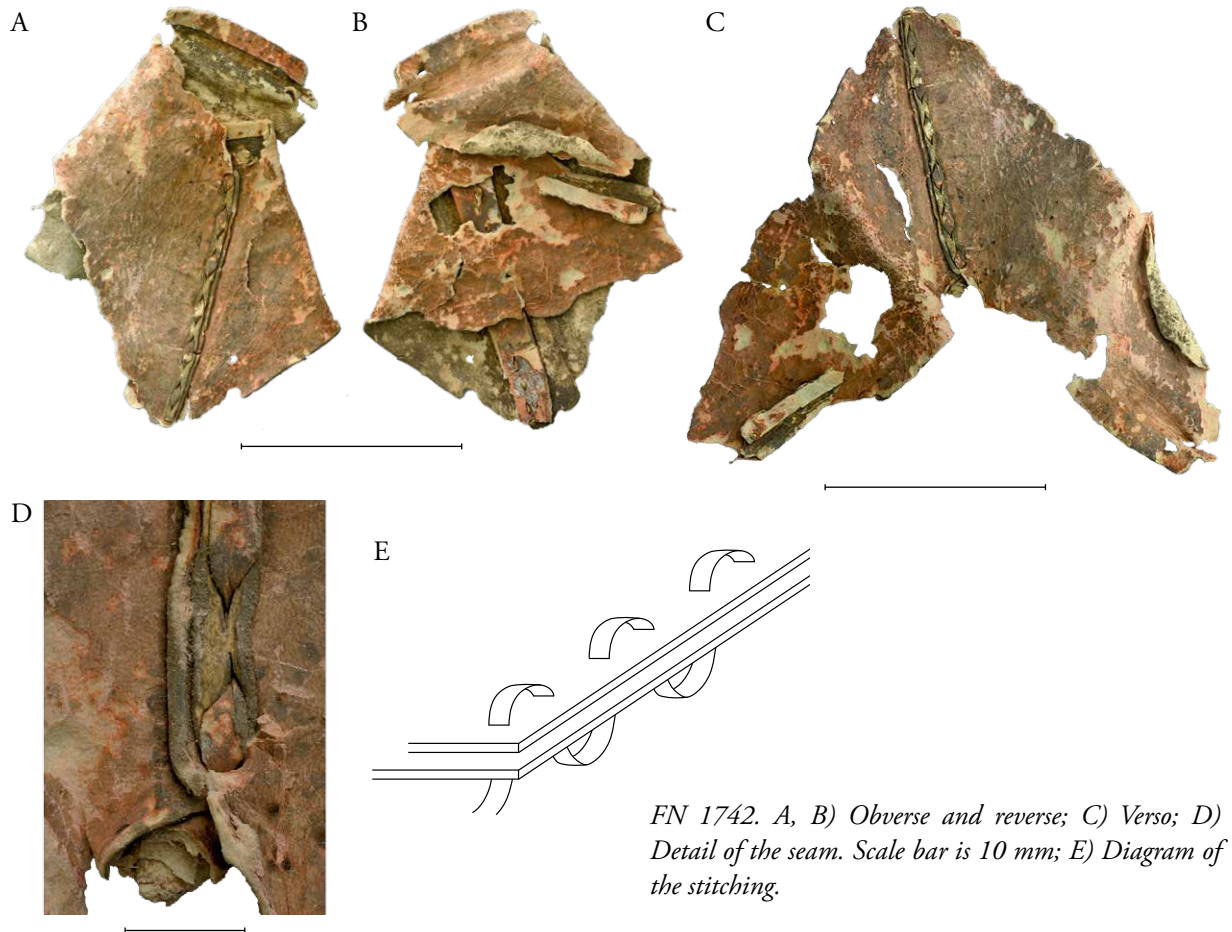
FOOTWEAR: SANDALS

CATALOGUE NUMBER 1

Find Number 1742
 Provenance TT 232 / H / S4 A A08 [26-27]
 Date New Kingdom
 Object Strap fragment; Leather Composite Sandal / Type A(?)
 Measurements W max.: 121.8. Height: 65.0. T: 0.8
 Material Leather
 Colour (Faded) red recto; beige verso
 Description
 A V-shaped piece of leather (fig. A-C), which consists of two parts. These are sewn together in the centre

(fig. E-C). The seam is reinforced on the recto; a comparable strip, but torn off on both ends, is seen on the verso. The sewing is done with red stained leather thong (running stitching). The red colour of the recto has faded to pink; the red colour of the verso (only visible on the reinforcement strip and the stitching) is still red. The verso of the main element has not been stained red, but rather is beige. The top edge is folded in a simple edge binding.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2009a)



FN 1742. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C) Verso; D) Detail of the seam. Scale bar is 10 mm; E) Diagram of the stitching.



FN 1742. F, G) Detail of the seam, seen from recto and verso. Scale bars are 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 2

Find Number	1642a-c
Provenance	T'T 232 / H / S1C A11 [26-27]
Date	New Kingdom
Object	Sole fragment; Leather Composite Sandal / Type B
Measurements	(a) L: 56.0. W: 34.1. T: 4.9; (b) L: 29.9. W: 19.7. T: 7.0; (c) L: 77.5. W: 41.9-42.7. T: 5.9
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown, red, green

Description

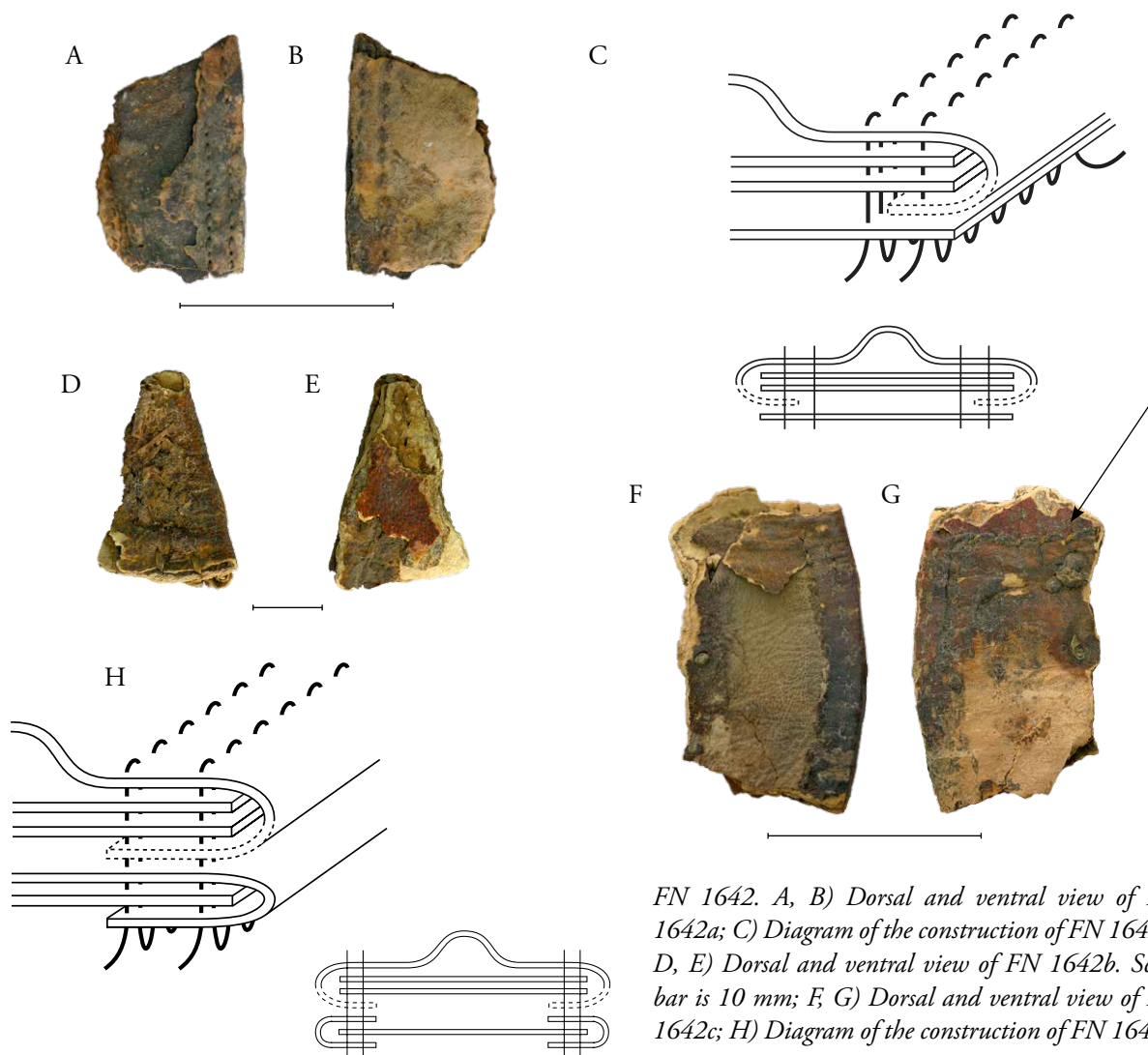
(a) A small fragment of the edge of a sole (fig. A, B). The insole is folded around two midsoles; a thin, creamy white treadsole was added, sandwiching the folded edge of the insole. The layers are secured with regular (both in terms of length and interstitch space) running stitches, which are made of flax thread (fig. C).

(b) A small fragment of an edge. For the description of the layers see (c); the two most probably belong together (fig. D, E).

(c) A small fragment of a sole (fig. F, G), which consists of two sets. The top set has three sole layers; padding seems to have been present between the thin insole and the first midsole. The insole is folded over the edge of

the two midsoles. The second set consists of the treadsole with a strip that is folded around its edge. These two sets are secured with two parallel rows of running stitches that are regular and equal in size and spacing (length: 1.0-1.5 mm; fig. H), following the curved edge of the fragment. Inwards from the edge proper, a green stub is visible, which is all that remains of the coiled front strap. However, in front of it a triangular hole has been cut out, in which a folded stub of leather can be seen. On the ventral surface it can be seen that this stub is actually a big leather thong stitch that holds another strip of leather. It is tentatively suggested that this is a secondary front strap rather than an original feature, as there are no parallels known for such a construction in Composite Sandals. Another feature of the ventral surface is the seam in front of the two strap remnants running transversely: two pieces of leather are sewn together with whip stitches of flax. The layers are overlapping and sewn tight, resulting in a clear ridge (arrow in fig. G). Parallels suggest that this is the additional piece of leather that is sometimes added to the ventral surface of the curled toe in Type B sandals (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 12-15).

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2009)



FN 1642. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view of FN 1642a; C) Diagram of the construction of FN 1642a; D, E) Dorsal and ventral view of FN 1642b. Scale bar is 10 mm; F, G) Dorsal and ventral view of FN 1642c; H) Diagram of the construction of FN 1642c.

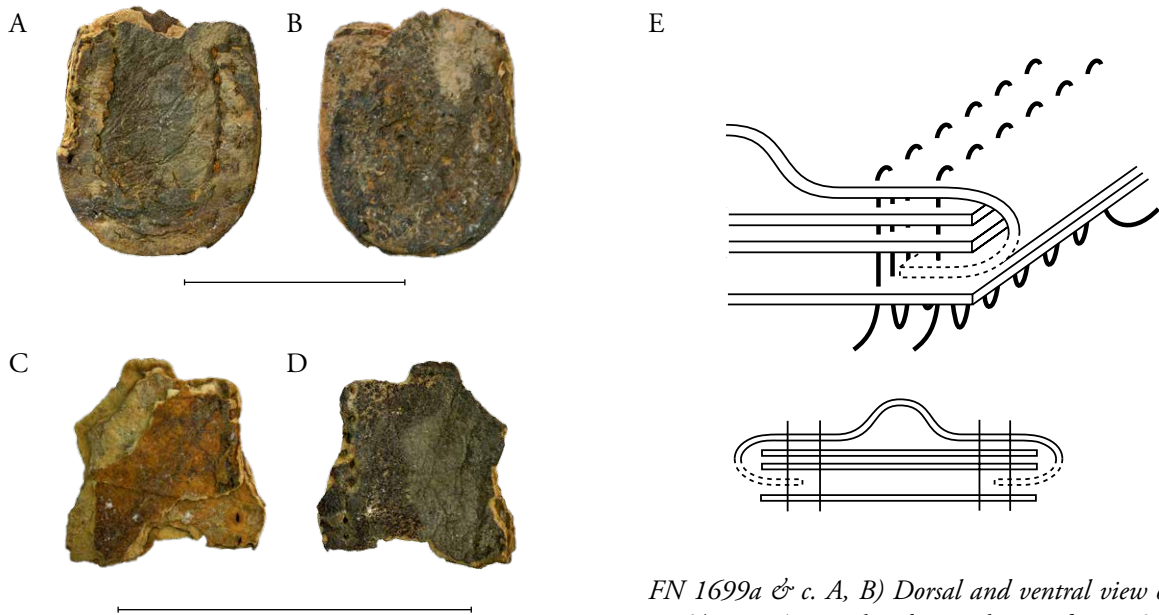
CATALOGUE NUMBER 3

Find Number 1699a, c
 Provenance TT 232 / H / (b) S1C A09; (a), (c) S1C A08 [26-27]
 Date New Kingdom
 Object Leather Composite Sandal / Type B (Veldmeijer, 2009a: 2)
 Measurements L: 79.4. W: 23.3-46.4. T: 5.6
 Material Leather, flax, vegetal material
 Colour Brown
 Description
 A heel part (fig. A, B) consisting of four sole layers, which are joined with flax thread. The insole is folded around the two midsoles; the threadsole is attached to the lowest midsole (fig. E). The stitch length of the two parallel rows of running stitches along the edge is nearly as long as the interstitch spacing (about two mm). The outermost row is placed about 5.2 mm

from the edge; the inner one is about four mm further inwards. It holds a padding of vegetal material, which was sandwiched between the insole and first midsole, but is now mostly lost.

Remarks Fragment FN 1699a and c (fig. C, D) fit together and are described as one. Since Type A of composite sandals has no padding and FN 1699a, c does, it can be classified as Type B. However, further division is not possible due to the fact that the diagnostic front part is not preserved. See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature Van Driel-Murray (2000); Veldmeijer (2009a)



FN 1699a & c. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view of FN 1064a; C, D) Dorsal and ventral view of FN 1699c; E) Diagram of the construction of the sole.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 4

Find Number	1057
Provenance	K03.2 / H / KW1 A03 [24-25]
Date	Mid-18th Dynasty
Object	Eared Sandal / Swayed Sole Type / Multiple Sole Layer Variant
Measurements	L: 225.0. W front: 75.8. W waist: 49.5. W heel: 53.7. T: 5.1
Material	Leather, flax
Colour	Red, light to dark brown

Description

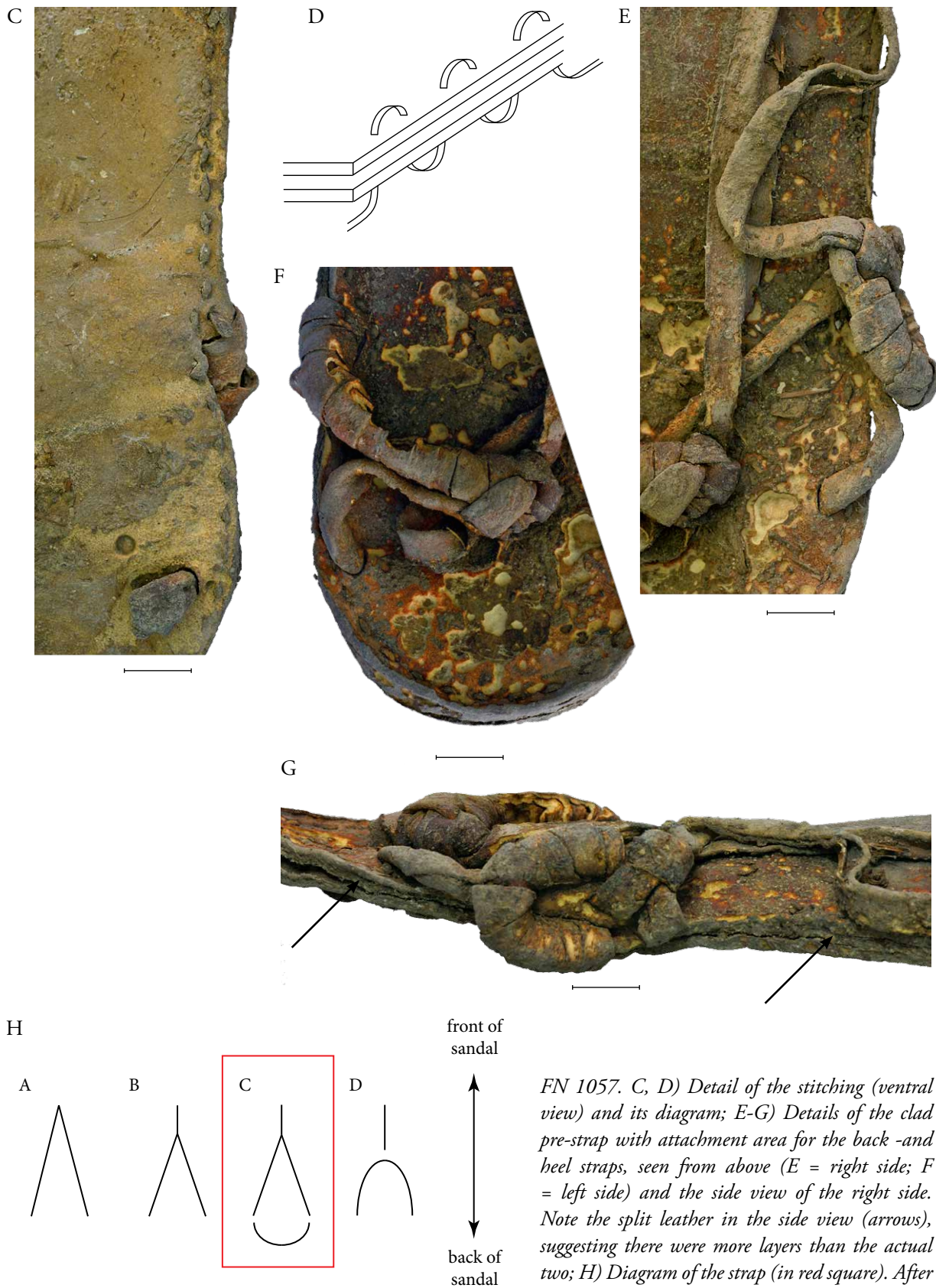
A complete right sandal (fig. A, B) with a sole that consists of two fairly thick layers (some splitting has occurred, which might be mistaken for another layer). The heel is rounded, the waist is constricted and from this point towards the front of the sandal, the width increases at both sides. However, the medial side runs nearly-straight towards the big toe area, whereas the lateral edge shows a distinct curve towards the big toe area at a quarter of the length of the sole (seen from the front) – thus, a swayed sole results. The two sole layers are secured with one row of stitching along the edge (fig. C, D). These tiny stitches (length appr. 2.8 mm), made of flax zS₂ thread, have interstitch spaces of comparable length. The insole's dorsal surface is stained red, but much of the colour has disappeared over time. The surface is further enhanced with transverse (and

horizontal?) impressed lines. The pre-strap (fig. E-G) is integrally cut from the leather of both sole layers and is clad with a strip of leather, the end of which is stitched through the sole and protrudes from the ventral surface of the treadsole (fig. C). It leaves open the hole at the end to which the back strap is attached, which is simply done by looping. The back strap is a lengthwise folded strip of red leather (width: 5.6 mm), which runs in a V towards the front strap where it is attached to a hole in the end of the strap. Such a construction is common in Nubian sandals (Veldmeijer, 2016b: 25-27). The front strap is also a lengthwise folded strip, or perhaps even coiled (diameter: 6.7 mm). A button secures the front strap on the ventral surface of the treadsole. It is not clear whether the small heel strap (width: 3.7 mm) is a separate strip or an extension of the back strap but either way the straps can be described as Y-shaped with a heel strap (Veldmeijer, 2014a: 41; fig. H). The end of a strap protrudes from the hole in the tip of the pre-strap, which must be the end of the back (and heel?) strap, and is stitched through the sole. It is secured on the ventral surface of the treadsole by simply bending the end.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34)



FN 1057. A, B) Overview. Ventral and dorsal view.



CATALOGUE NUMBER 5

Find Number	0666a, b
Provenance	K01.13 / H / KO [24]
Date	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
Object	Eared Sandal / Egyptian Eared Sandal / Swayed Sole Type / Multiple Sole Layer Variant (Veldmeijer, 2011a, but see Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34)
Measurements	(a = right) L: 250.0. W front: 101.7. W waist: 64.2. W heel: 75.3. T sole: 8.0-9.7; (b = left) L: 250.0. W front: 105.6. W waist: 61.5. W heel: 78.4. T 7.6-11.1
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown

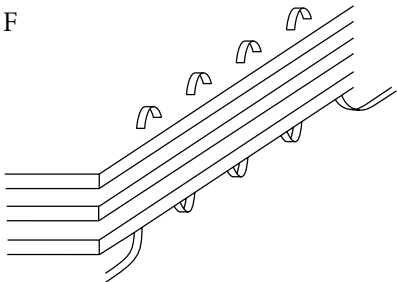
Description

A pair of sandals (fig. A-D), which lacks any straps except for small stubs of the pre-strap and the button (which prevents the front strap from slipping through) on the ventral surface. The sole consists of three layers, which are of comparable thickness. An additional fourth layer, which is partial, as it is worn through at the heel and front, can be seen (fig. I), but this is a re-

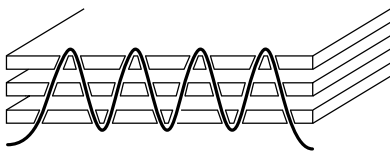
pair. The heel is rounded and the sole is constricted at the waist, where the pre-straps are situated. The width increases towards the front, especially at the lateral side, which curves towards the pointed big toe area – thus, the sandal is swayed. The sole layers are joined with a row of leather thong running stitches along the edge, which appear short on the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the sole and have large interstitch spaces, pointing to a fairly diagonal way of stitching. An additional row of comparable stitching is seen running lengthwise down the centre. In the front are two small, transverse, eye-shaped slits for the reception of the front strap, remnants of which can still be seen. The front strap goes through all sole layers. The small stubs of the pre-straps (fig. G, H) still have a bit of the cladding, which is secured by stitching the cladding strip through the sole on the inner side of the pre-strap. The winding secures the three layers as the pre-strap was integrally cut from all three sole layers.

Remarks	Length taken from the Project's database
Main Literature	Van Driel-Murray (2000: 311-312); Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34)

F



FN 0666a. b. E) Detail of the stitching (left sandal). Scale bar is 10 mm; F) Diagram of the stitching. The overviews (fig. A-D) can be seen on the following page.

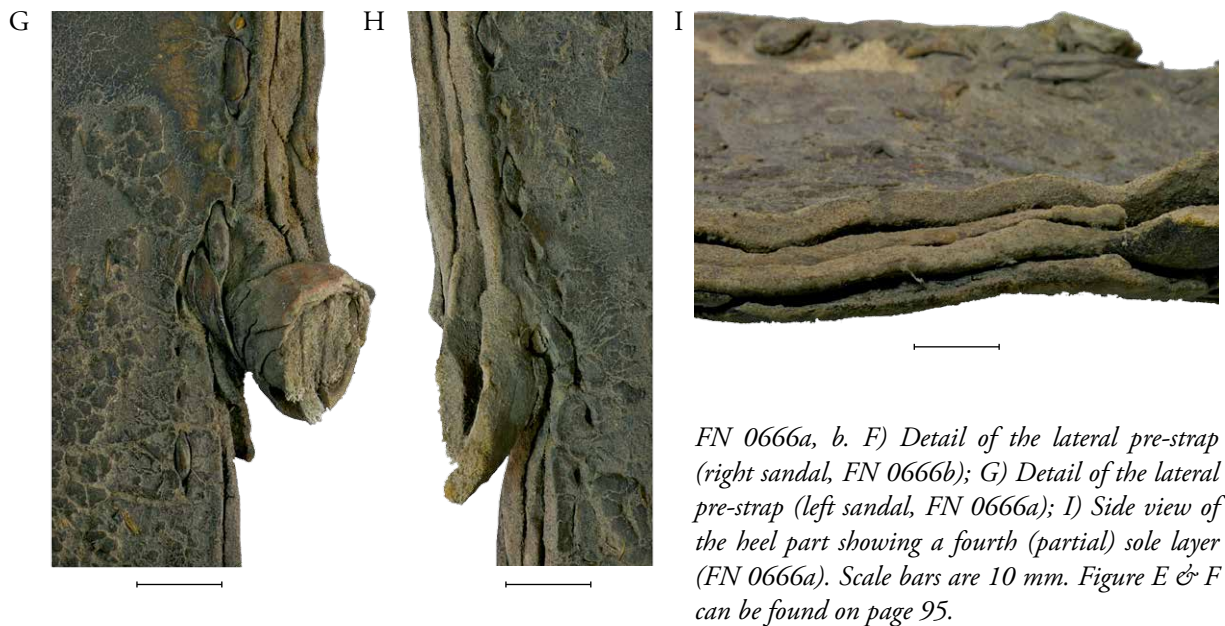


E





FN 0666a, b. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view of the left sandal (FN 0666a); C, D) Ventral and dorsal view of the right sandal (FN 0666b).



CATALOGUE NUMBER 6

Find Number	1643
Provenance	TT 232 / H / S1D A19 [27-27]
Date	New Kingdom
Object	Eared Sandal / Egyptian Eared Sandal / Swayed Sole Type / Single Sole Layer Variant (Veldmeijer, 2011a, but see Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34)
Measurements	L: 175.0. W front: 53.3. W waist: 42.6. W heel: 46.2. T: 2.1. W front strap: 4.0
Material	Leather
Colour	Light brown, beige

Description

A thin sole consisting of a single layer from a right sandal (fig. A, B). The sole is complete but the pre-straps have been torn off and only the Z-overhand knot (fig. E) and a small piece of the front strap remains. The sole is warped. The heel is rounded and the waist mildly constricted. From here, towards the front, the width increases at both sides. The lateral edge curves gently towards the big toe area, whereas the medial edge is straighter, resulting in a swayed sole. Eight impressed, parallel lines along the edge, but not exactly following the shape of the sole, enhance the dorsal surface (fig. C). Small patches of hair are still visible (fig. D).

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34); Knots: Veldmeijer (2006)



FN 1643. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view; C) Detail of the impressed line decoration; D) Remnants of hair; E) Diagram of the knot to secure the front strap. Scale bars C & D are 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 7

Find Number	4312a, b
Provenance	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung [34-35]
Date	Pharaonic
Object	Eared Sandal / Egyptian Eared Sandal (Veldmeijer, 2011a, but see Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34)
Measurements	(a) L: 104.2. W front: 66.7. W waist: 61.0. W heel: 63.9. T: 1.3; (b) L: 34.3. W: 37.7. T: 1.8
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish to dark brown

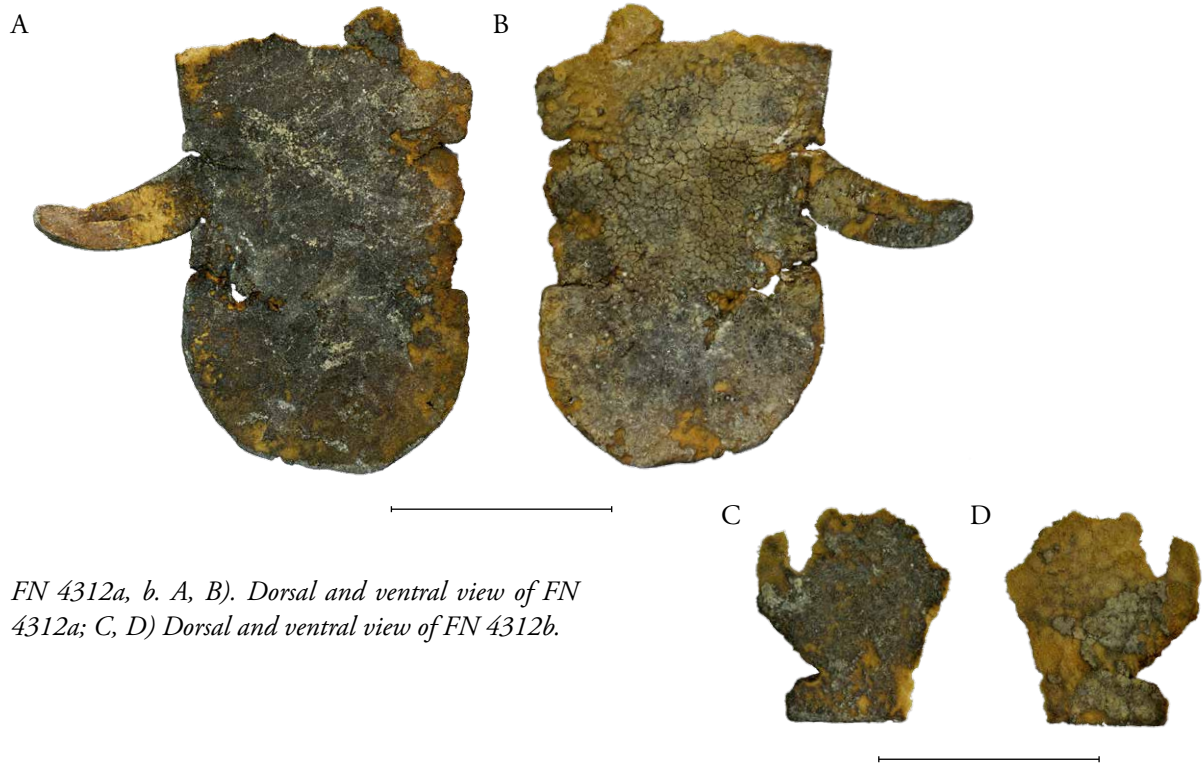
Description

(a) The heel part, including the waist, of a single layer sole (fig. A, B). It is torn off after the waist. The heel is rounded and the waist is slightly narrower. From here, towards the front part, the width increases at both sides. A pre-strap is cut integrally from the sole's leather, pointing to the side and backwards. It is fairly long (appr. 35 mm), slightly crescent-shaped, and with a rounded end. A slit is cut in it lengthwise for the reception of the back (and heel?) strap(s), which is now lost. On both sides of the strap, close to the

attachment with the sole proper, are holes which seems to be stitch holes. However, since the pre-strap has not been torn and there are no other stitch holes along the edge, it is unclear how to interpret them.

(b) A small scrap of the sole (fig. C, D), including a length of intact edge.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34)



FN 4312a, b. A, B). Dorsal and ventral view of FN 4312a; C, D) Dorsal and ventral view of FN 4312b.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 8

Find Number	3889
Provenance	TT 13 H / UA S1 Abnehmen östl. Teil der Vermauerung [32-33]
Date	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
Object	Eared Sandal / Egyptian Eared Sandal / Multiple Sole Layers (Veldmeijer, 2011a, but see Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34)
Measurements	L: 290.0. W front: 118.2. W waist: 74.0. W heel: 90.2. T average: 9.4. T heel: 6.7
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown
Description	A near complete sandal (fig. A, B), which lacks the straps, except for a small fragment of the lateral pre-strap (fig. D). The sole consists of three layers, which are of

comparable thickness. The heel is rounded and the sole is constricted at the waist, where the pre-straps are situated. The width increases towards the front, especially on the lateral side, which curves towards the pointed big toe area – thus, the sandal is swayed. The sole layers are secured with two rows of leather thong running stitches along the edge (fig. E), which are short on the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the sole but have large interstitch spaces, pointing to a fairly diagonal form of stitching. An additional row of comparable stitching extends lengthwise down the centre (arrow in fig. A), but it stops short at about one quarter of the length of the sandal. In the front is a teardrop-shaped slit (L: 7.5 mm) for the reception of the front strap, which goes through all sole layers. The small stub of the lateral pre-strap still has a bit of winding (fig. D), which is secured with stitching through the sole at the inner side of the pre-strap. The

winding secures the three layers as the pre-strap was integrally cut out of all three sole layers. The wear on the ventral surface of the treadsole, the broken straps, the impressed heel (insole), and the bulging of the edges of the slit for the reception of the front strap clearly indicate that the sandal was worn.

Main Literature Van Driel-Murray (2000: 311-312); Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34)

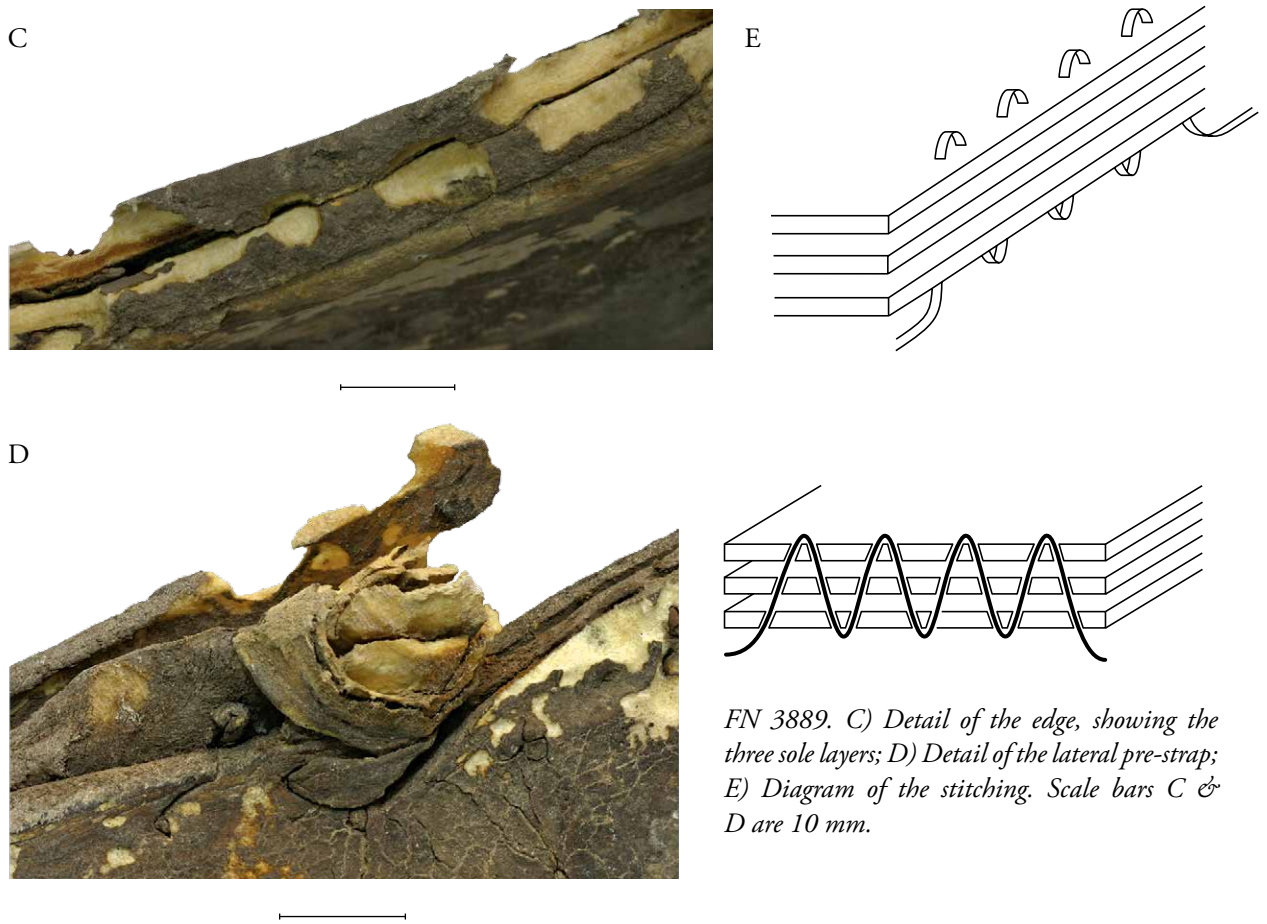
A



B



FN 3889. A, B) Overview. Ventral and dorsal view.



FN 3889. C) Detail of the edge, showing the three sole layers; D) Detail of the lateral pre-strap; E) Diagram of the stitching. Scale bars C & D are 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 9

Find Number	1559
Provenance	K03.3 / H / KO2 A01 [25-26]
Date	Late Second Intermediate Period to Late Period(?)
Object	Eared Sandal(?) (Veldmeijer, 2011a, but see Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 34)
Measurements	(a = Right): L: 138.4. W: 82.5. T: 2.3; (b = Left): L: 125.8. W: 82.6. T: 2.2
Material	Leather
Colour	Beige to white

Description

Approximately half of the front end of a pair of sandals (fig. A-D). The waist and heel are lost due to deterioration. The leather is creamy white/beige but the top surface is gone, also due to deterioration. The shape is asymmetrical (swayed): the medial edge is nearly straight, whereas the lateral edge curves gently towards the big toe area. A remnant of the front strap, including the button on the ventral surface (used to prevent the strap from slipping through) is still present on the right sandal.

Main Literature Van Driel-Murray (2000: 311-312); Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34)



FN 1559a, b. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view of the left sandal (FN 1559b); C, D) Ventral and dorsal view of the right sandal (FN 1559a).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 10

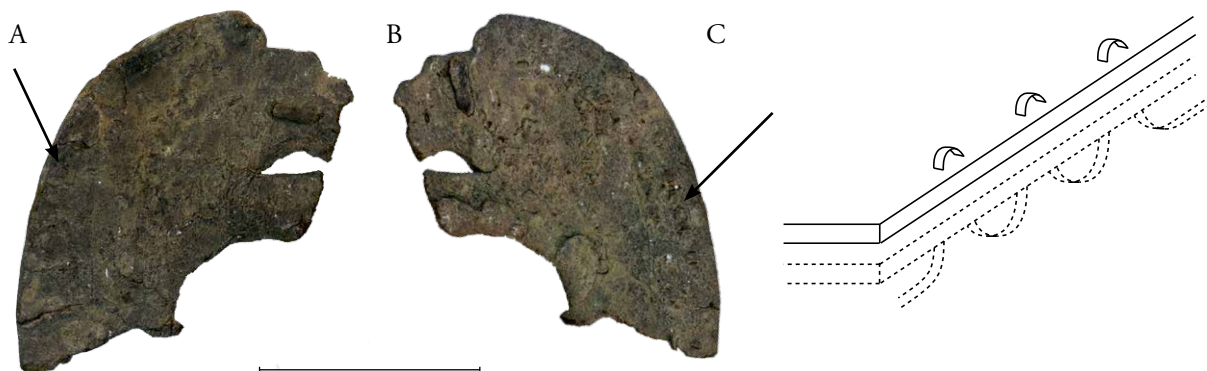
Find Number 4323
 Provenance K10.3 / H / Schacht A02 [35]
 Date Ramesside Period(?)
 Object Sole fragment / Eared Sandal(?)
 Measurements L: 90.6. W: 60.7. T 3.2
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish brown

Description

The front part of a sole (fig. A, B) with a large, eye-shaped slit (partially preserved; 4 x estimated 17 mm) extending transversely and slightly off-centre for the reception of the front strap. Part of the original edge is intact (anteromedial), and shows bevelling, but the

other edges are all torn. The sandal once consisted of more sole layers, judging by the two parallel rows of running stitches of leather thong (appearing to be short on the dorsal surface) along the edge (indicated by the arrows; fig. C). Also visible on the dorsal surface is a large, transverse leather thong stitch in front of the slit (L: 11 mm); on the ventral surface, however, a comparable stitch is visible in front of the strap (L: 15 mm), but this one is orientated lengthwise.

Main Literature Van Driel-Murray (2000: 311-312); Veldmeijer (2011a; 2011b: 24-26, 43-86); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 32-34)



FN 4323. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view. The arrows indicate the rows of stitching running along the edge; C) Diagram of the stitching. The dashed lines indicate uncertainty on the original number of sole layers.

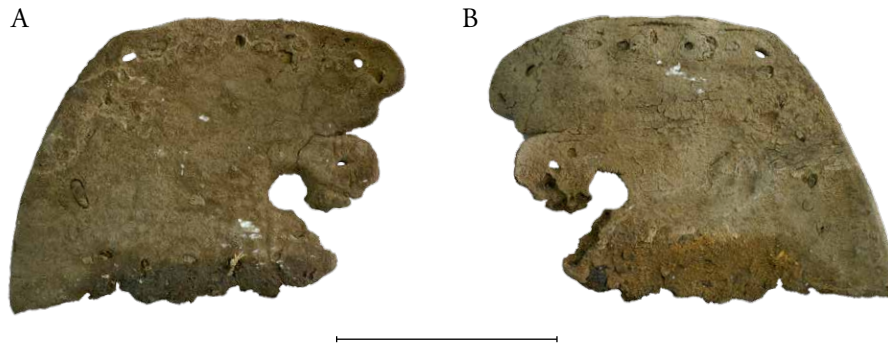
CATALOGUE NUMBER 11

Find Number 1708a
 Provenance TT 232 / H / S4 A A04 [26-27]
 Date New Kingdom(?)
 Object Sole fragment / Eared Sandal(?)
 Measurements L: 99.4. W: 64.6. T: 2.9
 Material Leather
 Colour Light brown
 Description
 The front corner of a sole (fig. A, B). The hole for the reception of the front strap is still present.

Along the edge are several random stitches, which probably indicate the repair of the, originally single sole layer sandal, using an additional sole layer (now lost). Two sides are torn; one shows dark discoloration, which is caused by deterioration due to moisture.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature -



FN 1708a. A, B) Overview. Dorsal and ventral view.

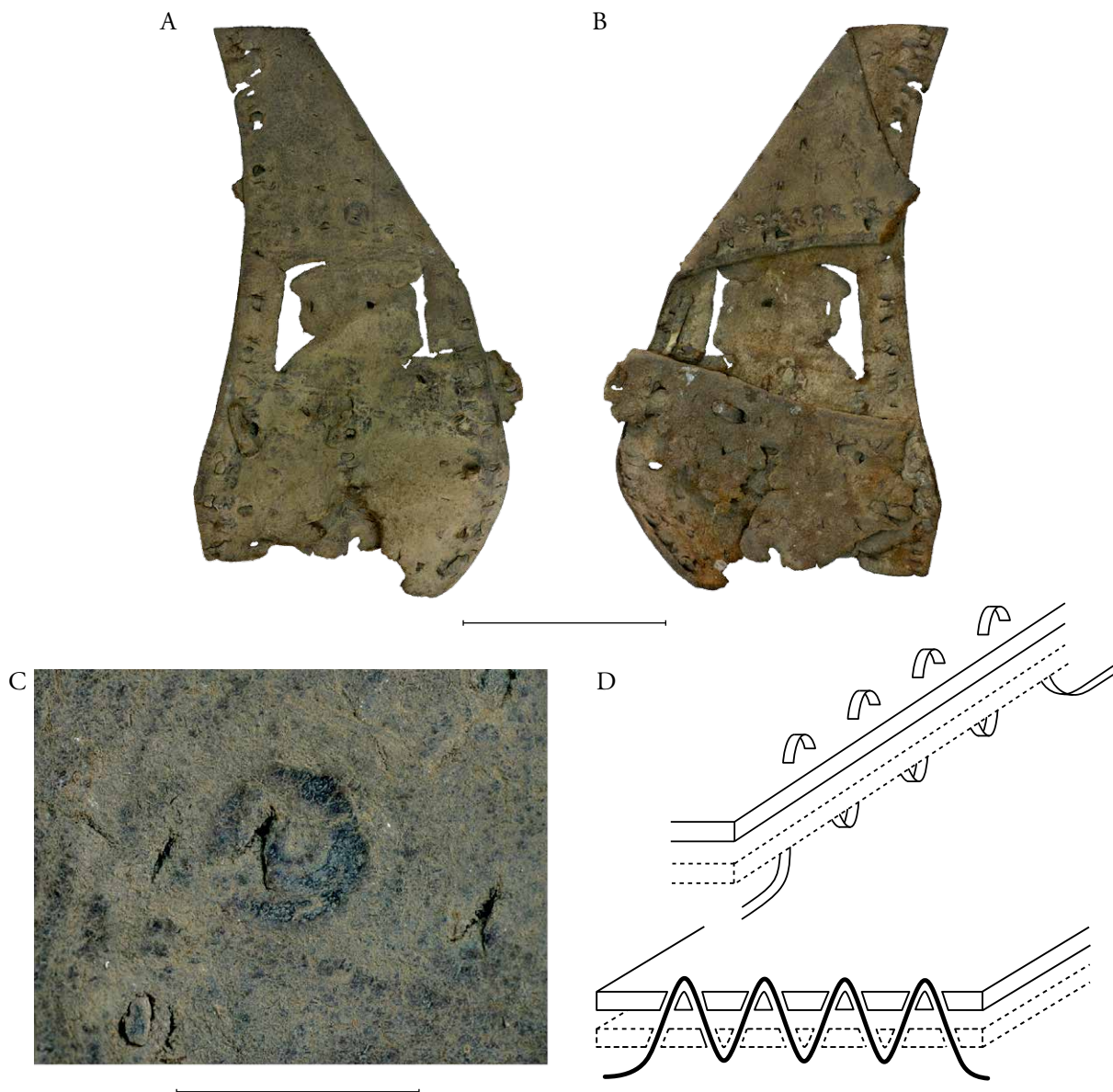
CATALOGUE NUMBER 12

Find Number 3653
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 A01 [31-32]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Independent Pre-Strap / Multi Layer Sole
 Measurements L: 155.0. W front: 75.0. W waist: 59.0. W heel: 81.0. T: 1.8. L slits: 22.4 / 25.0
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

The greater part of the insole of a multiple layer sandal (fig. A, B). The front part is cut off; the heel is damaged, but the shape is rounded. The waist is constricted but the decrease in width is fairly smooth and, together with the expansion of the width towards the front, forms a long elegant curvature on

both sides. This suggests that the sandal was straight. That the sole layers were originally part of a multiple sole layer sandal is indicated by the paired slits along the edge and the five rows extending lengthwise down the centre. The layers were secured with leather thong (fig. D). These stitches are short with much longer interstitch spaces. The bigger leather thong running stitches on the edge are secondary. The dorsal surface is enhanced with an impressed zigzag design along the edge and, possibly, rosettes in the centre (fig. C). However, of the latter only one barely visible impression could be recognised. A slit on either side of the waist, slightly inwards from the edge proper, received the independent pre-strap, which is now lost. The ventral surface shows a diagonally attached piece of leather (appr. 78 x 39 mm), used to repair a hole visible on the dorsal surface, which is secured with long coarse leather thong stitches.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2012b: 50-64)



FN 3653. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view; C) Detail of the impressed, possible rosette; D) Diagram of the stitching. The number of sole layers is uncertain, hence the dashed line. Scale bar C is 10 mm.

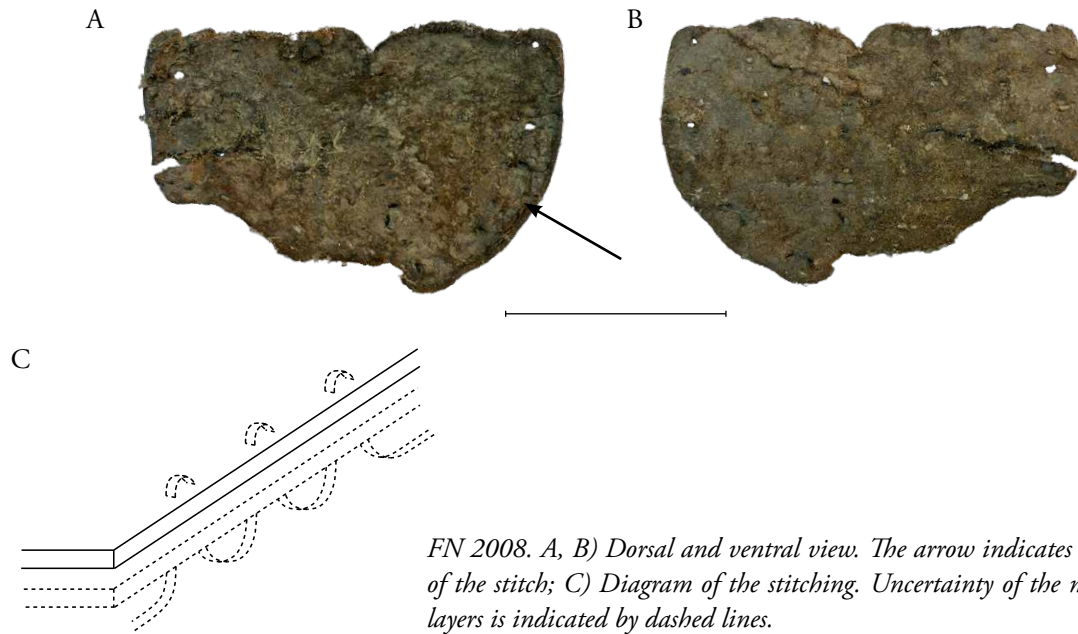
CATALOGUE NUMBER 13

Find Number	2008
Provenance	K93.12 / E / PYR S2S A01 [30]
Date	Coptic
Object	Sole fragment / Independent Pre-Strap(?)
Measurements	L: 63.2. W: 92.8. T: 2.6
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown

Description

A fragment of a very thin sole layer (fig. A, B). One row of running stitches extends along the edge and three, possibly four, extend lengthwise down the centre. Remnants of the stitches suggest that the stitching was done with leather thong (fig. C). Impressions of the thong are visible on the dorsal surface (arrow in fig. A).

Main Literature -

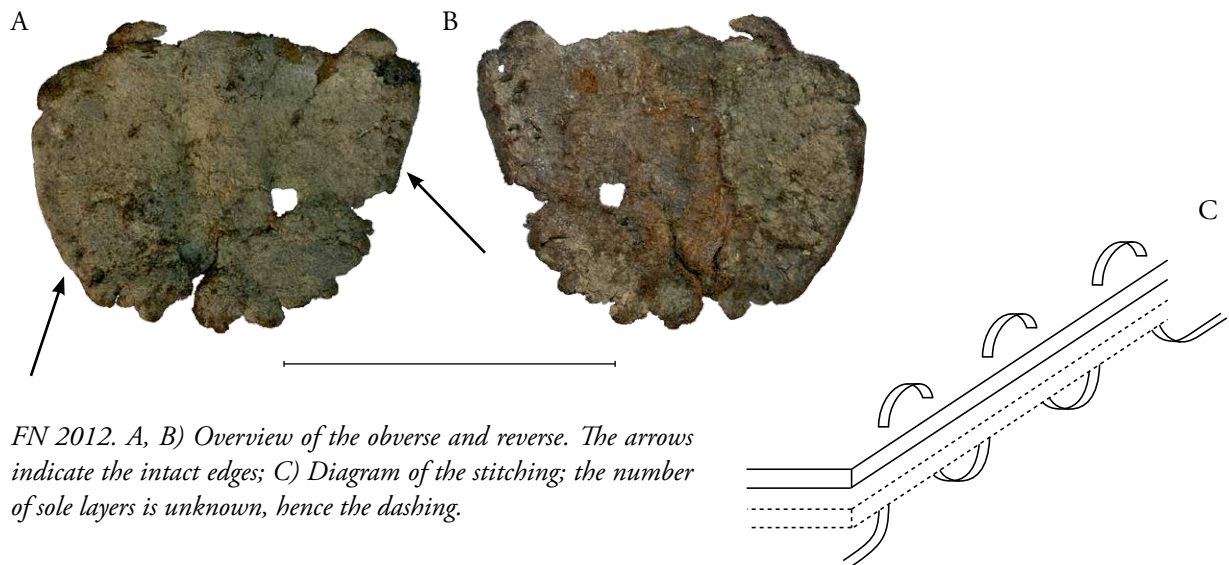


CATALOGUE NUMBER 14

Find Number 2012
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 Abnehmen
 der KS-Mauer nach A05 [29]
 Date Coptic
 Object Sole fragment
 Measurements L: 47.8. W: 55.0. T: 2.4
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description
 A small fragment of a sole layer (fig. A, B). Two short
 ends of opposite edges are intact (arrows in fig. A),

but the rest is torn off. Along these small ends is one
 row of stitch holes, which are seemingly fairly equally
 spaced (fig. C), suggesting the sandal had more than
 one sole layer. It cannot be established whether it is
 an insole or treadsole. However, the 'obverse' surface
 is the surface facing outwards (either towards the
 floor or towards the foot), which is suggested by the
 smooth surface (as opposed to the fibrous surface of
 the reverse).

Main Literature -

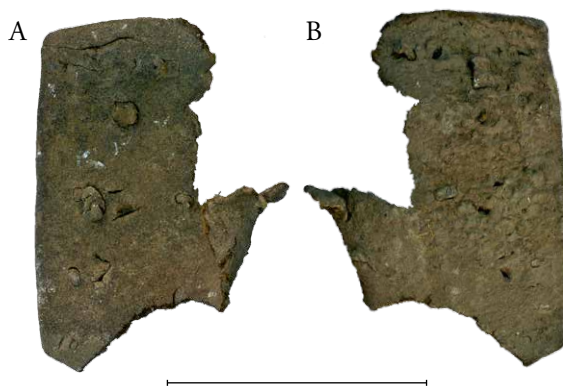


CATALOGUE NUMBER 15

Find Number 2515
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Sole fragment(?)
 Measurements L: 65.2. W: 32.5-48.6. T: 2.2
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

A possible fragment of sole (fig. A, B), showing two intact pieces of edge, making a nearly 90-degree angle. Although this is not entirely uncommon in sandals, it is nonetheless rare. Several slits (for stitching?) and some fairly irregular leather thong stitches are present, suggesting the sandal originally had multiple sole layers.

Main Literature -



FN 2515. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 16

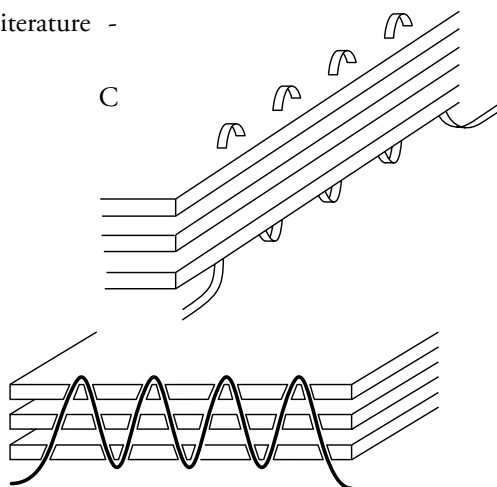
Find Number 2013
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A05 [27]
 Date Coptic(?)
 Object Sole fragment / Independent Pre-Strap(?)
 Measurements L: 106.4. W: 19.3-49.9. T: 11.3
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish brown

Description

A fragment of the edge of a sandal (fig. A, B), which consists of three sole layers. A small scrap is all that is left of the current insole. It is, however, not the

original insole, which seems to have been the current midsole since some of the stitches along the edge of the midsole still are intact. The sole layers are joined with short but wide-spaced running stitches of leather. The row along the edge is accompanied by various other stitches at an angle to it, suggesting that these are repair stitches, since sole layers are generally secured with lines of stitching extending lengthwise down the sole (as is seen on the torn edge, opposite the aforementioned intact curving edge). The ventral surface of the treadsole is black and vegetal matter adheres to it.

Main Literature -



FN 2013. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view.; C) Diagram of the stitching.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 17

Find Number	2534
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Sole fragment / Independent Pre-Strap(?)
Measurements	L: 91.2. W: 87.7. T: 1.4-3.1. W slits: 13.1
Material	Leather, vegetal material
Colour	Brown

Description

The front part of a sole (fig. A, B). The medial edge is nearly straight, whereas the lateral edge is clearly convex, curving smoothly to the big toe area. The result is a swayed sole for the left foot. Slits along the edge, as well

as remnants of leather thong stitches, suggest that the original sandal had more than one sole layer, but nothing is preserved. The make-shift vegetal front strap, which is pulled through two transverse slits, suggests that the sole continued to be in use as a sandal after the other sole layers were discarded. Note the large space between the two transverse slits: the first slit, malformed by the stress of the original (but now lost) front strap, was probably the only original slit whereas the other was secondary (it shows no signs of a thick leather strap having been pulled through it). Note that the original ventral surface, smoothed by use, is, in the current state, the dorsal surface, which is indicated by the make-shift strap.

Main literature -



FN 2534. A, B) Ventral and dorsal view.

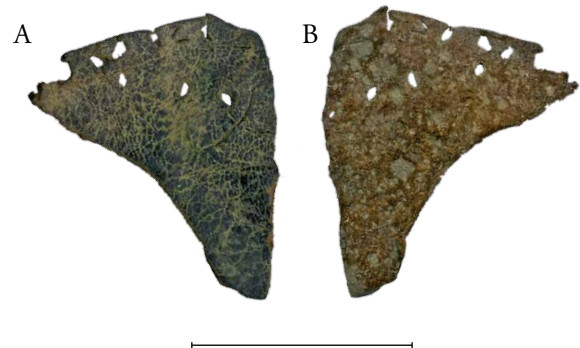
CATALOGUE NUMBER 18

Find Number	2547
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A04 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Sole fragment(?)
Measurements	56.2 x 64.9. T: 1.9. D holes: 3.8
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark brown

Description

A roughly triangular fragment (fig. A, B), probably from a sandal sole. One edge is complete and has large stitch holes running parallel to it; the opposite edge is partially torn, as is the lower edge. Two oval holes might be related to the front strap.

Main Literature -



FN 2547. A, B) Recto and verso.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 19

Find Number 2482
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2S S4 A01 [29]
 Object Sole fragment / Independent Pre-Strap / Multi-Layer Sole
 Date Coptic
 Measurements L: 185*. W heel: 82.8. W waist: 62.3. W front: 61.2. T: 6.4
 Material Leather
 Colour Light-dark brown

Description

Part of a badly preserved right sandal (fig. A, B), which lacks the heel, part of the front, and the straps. Some parts show advanced stages of deterioration. The sandal consists of two sole layers, which are joined with seven rows of leather thong running stitches, extending lengthwise down the centre. These stitches are short on the dorsal surface of the insole,

but large on the ventral surface of the treadsole (fig. C). Repairs are visible, which have also been secured with coarse running stitches of leather thong. A small part of the slits for the reception of the pre-strap are just visible in the insole (arrow in fig. A).

Remarks As mentioned elsewhere (Veldmeijer & Ikram, 2014: 52), a full typology of comparable sandals is in progress. However, the elaborate stitching and the lack of decoration does not fit the types thus far described and will have to be given their own place within the typology.

Main Literature Montembault (2000: 98-105); cf. Veldmeijer (2012b: 50-52); Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 34-52)



FN 2482. A, B) Ventral and dorsal view; C) Diagram of the stitching.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 20

Find Number 2004b
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Strap fragment
 Measurements L: 45.3. D: 7.0 x 9.3
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

A tube of leather (fig. A, B), which tapers at one end but is straight at the opposite end. A transverse slit is located on the tapered end. The thickness of the leather suggests that the hole is drilled through it lengthwise rather than that it would be the leg's leather of a small animal. It was probably used as a spacer for the straps.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance. Two featureless scraps are not described.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011c: 22-25, 78-79); cf. Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 48)



FN 2004b. A, B) Recto and verso. Scale bar is 10 mm.

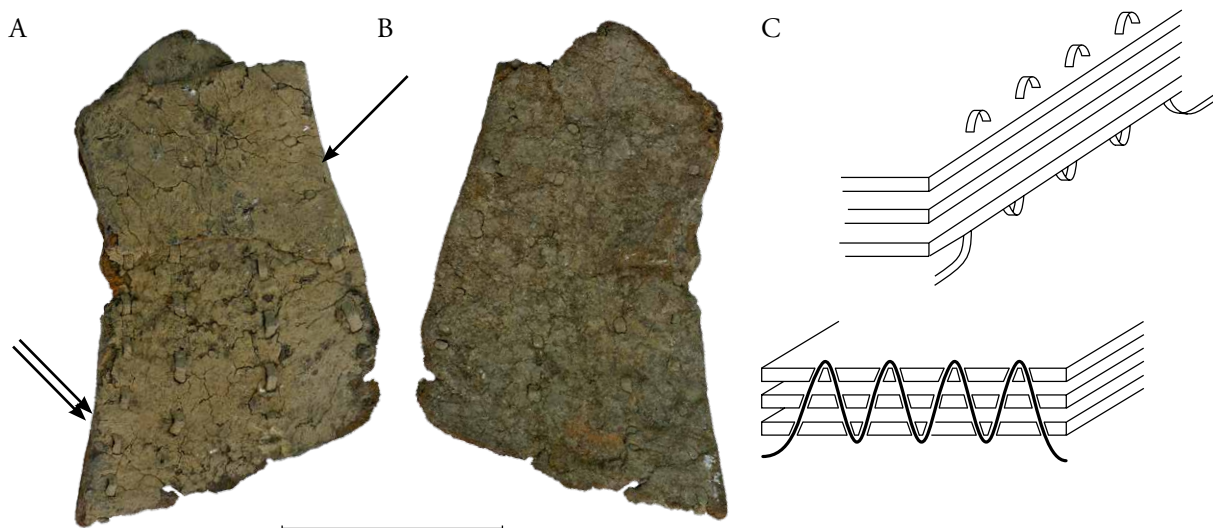
CATALOGUE NUMBER 21

Find Number 2907
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 OF-Reinigung [31-32]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Sole fragment(?)
 Measurements L: 110.0. W: 52.2-55.0-67.5. T: 6.9
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

Three layers of leather (fig. A, B), which are joined with four rows of running stitches of leather thong.

At one end, where a fragment of the third layer is still present (arrow in figure A) the original stitching is visible, showing that these were short with large interstitch spaces and were oriented diagonally through the leather (fig. C). The shape, tapering at one end (the obverse, however, shows a straight edge, double arrow in figure A), and expanding rapidly and fairly abruptly on one side, is rather enigmatic and is the reason the identification is tentative. However, the type of stitching is only seen in sandals. Possibly, it was put together from re-used leather.

Main Literature -



FN 2907. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C) Diagram of the stitching.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 22

Find Number	2816a, b
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18 [30-31]
Date	Coptic and later
Object	Pre-strap
Measurements	(a) L: 308.0. W: 29.0-31.6. T: 2.2. L slits: 12.5, 13.5, 32.0; (b) L: 60.0. W: 17.7-23.0. T: 2.9
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown

Description

(a) A long pre-strap (fig. A, B), which was pulled through slits in the sole (in the sandal-category 'Independent Pre-Strap'). One end is intact and rounded in shape. It has two parallel slits to accommodate the back (and heel) strap. The intermediary leather is broken. The other end is torn off but still shows two, albeit much smaller, slits. Possibly, these were added secondarily after the original end ripped off, although

usually in pre-straps of this type the slits are much more comparable to these rather than the larger ones at the rounded end.

(b) The terminal end of a pre-strap (fig. C, D). In the sandal category 'Independent Pre-Strap', pre-straps can be pulled from one slit in the sole to the other. However, sometimes only the terminal, rounded ends with slits (three in this case) are inserted into the slits for a short end (evidenced by the pressed area here, arrow in figure E) and sewn to the sole. This can be original, or after the ends have broken off. The back (and heel) strap is looped through the three slits.

Main Literature Cf. Veldmeijer (2011c: 38-40), Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 34-52)¹²¹

¹²¹ The authors start the discussion with saying that sandals with pre-straps are most common in the archaeological record from Roman times onwards, but what is meant here are *independent* pre-straps that are pulled through slits in the sole (layers).



FN 2816a. A, B) Recto and verso.



FN 2816b. C-D) Recto, verso and attachment area.

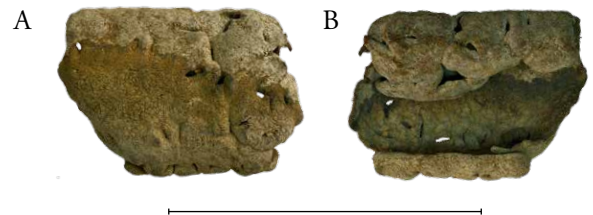
CATALOGUE NUMBER 23

Find Number 2761
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S1S A01 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object Sole fragment(?)
 Measurements L: 38.7. W: 26.6. T: 1.3
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description

A small rectangular fragment (fig. A, B) with various (stitch) holes. It is crumpled.

Main Literature -



FN 2761. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

FOOTWEAR: SHOES

CATALOGUE NUMBER 24

Find Number	0399a-c
Provenance	K95.1 / G / [2] A01 [23]
Date	New Kingdom
Object	Stubbed-Toe Ankle Shoe / Plain Type
Measurements	(a) L: 115.8. W: 22.8. W lace: 1.6; (b = left) L: 85.2. W sole: 52.1. W total: 55.4. T sole: 3.7; (c = right) L: 136.5. W heel: 44.1. W front: 53.4. W total: 59.5. Estimated height of upper at the heel: 51.5.
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark brown
Description	

A nearly complete right shoe (c), the front part of the matching left shoe (b), and a fragment of the upper (a) from the right shoe are described together here (fig. A-F). The sole, consisting of two layers, has a rounded heel from which the width increases towards the front slightly but continuously. The lateral edge expands significantly whereas the edge of the medial side runs nearly straight towards the front, where it slightly curves at the last moment towards the big toe area. The lateral edge runs more diagonally and makes a distinct curve towards the big toe area from about one-third of the length (seen from front). Thus, the sole is swayed.

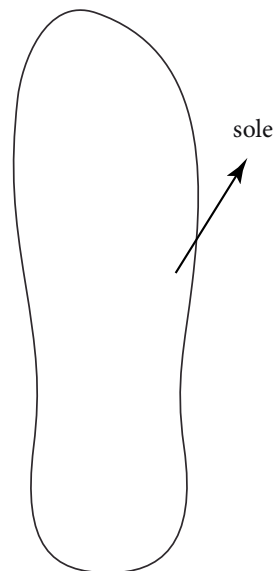
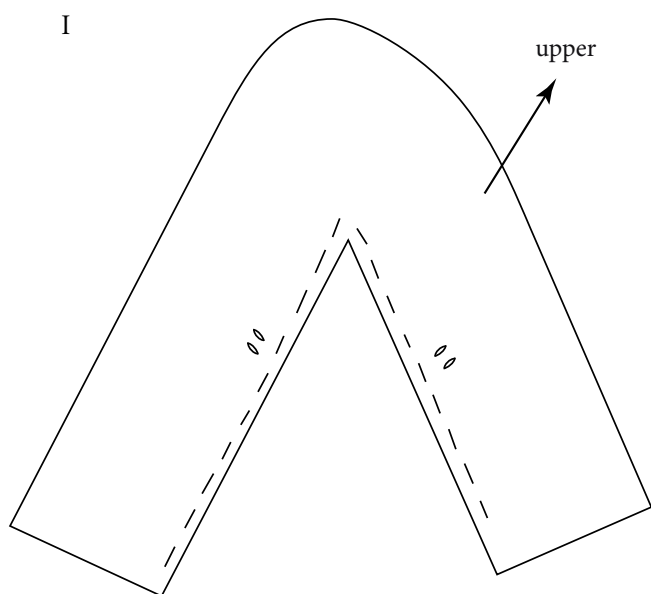
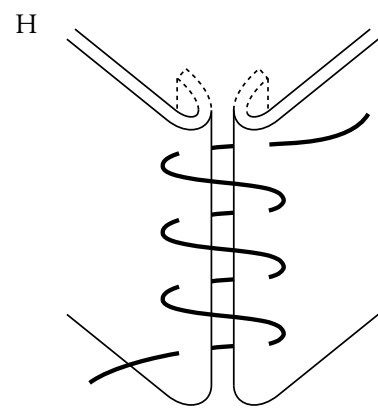
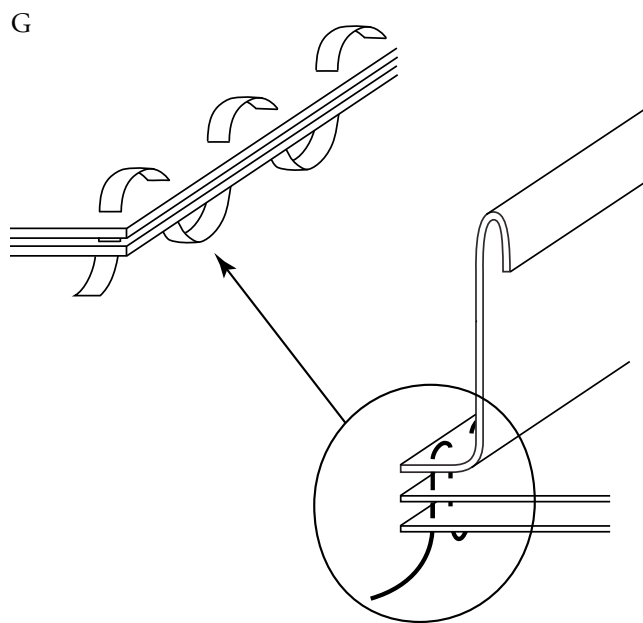
The upper is cut from one piece of leather (fig. I) and has no lining. It is secured to the sole by means of small, regular running stitching of leather thong (fig. G; the width of the thong is 2.3 mm). This seam is placed outside of the upper (fig. G). The upper is closed at the heel with whip stitching (fig. H). Approximately halfway through the instep are small holes visible for the reception of 'laces' (still partially present in fragment (a)), to loosely close the upper over the foot. The edge of the upper, on the instep, is finished by folding it inwards as a simple edge binding. Worn-through stitches on the ventral surface of the sole suggests that the shoes were used intensively.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2012a; 2013b)



FN 0399a. A, B) Recto and verso of the detached piece of upper with drawstring fragment.

▷ FN 0399b, c. C, D) Dorsal and ventral view of the left shoe (= FN 0399b); E, F) Ventral and dorsal view of the right shoe (=FN 0399c). Fragment FN 0399a fits to the upper of the right shoe shown in E, F; G) Sole/upper construction; H) Back seam. Note that it is not clear whether or not the edges were folded, hence the dashed lines; I) Cutting pattern.

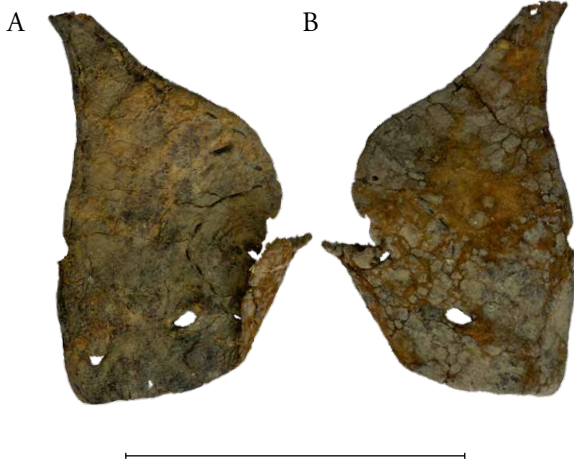


CATALOGUE NUMBER 25

Find Number	2000b-d
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Montembault's Category XII (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 95); (b) Attachment area of the backpart; (c) Fragment of vamp; (d) Attachment area of the backpart
Measurements	(b) L: 56.0. W: 6.0 - 30.2 - 45.3; (c) L: 85.6. H: 62.2. T: 2.4; (d) W: 9.2-57.4 (incl. fold). H: 85.2. T: 1.2
Material	Leather, flax
Colour	Dark brown

Description

(b) A roughly teardrop-shaped fragment (fig. A, B) with one nearly-straight edge, showing two large stitch holes, and tapering towards the top. These vertical edges are curved, but one curves more distinctly than the other. There are slits along the vertical edges for the attachment of an edge binding. A semi-circular row of slits marks the position of a roundel, now lost.



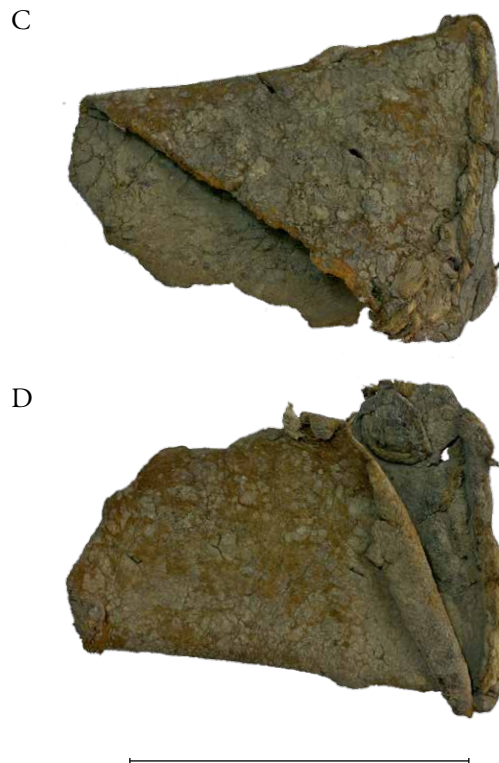
FN 2000b. A, B) Recto and verso; FN 2000c. C, D) Recto and verso (partially due to folding).

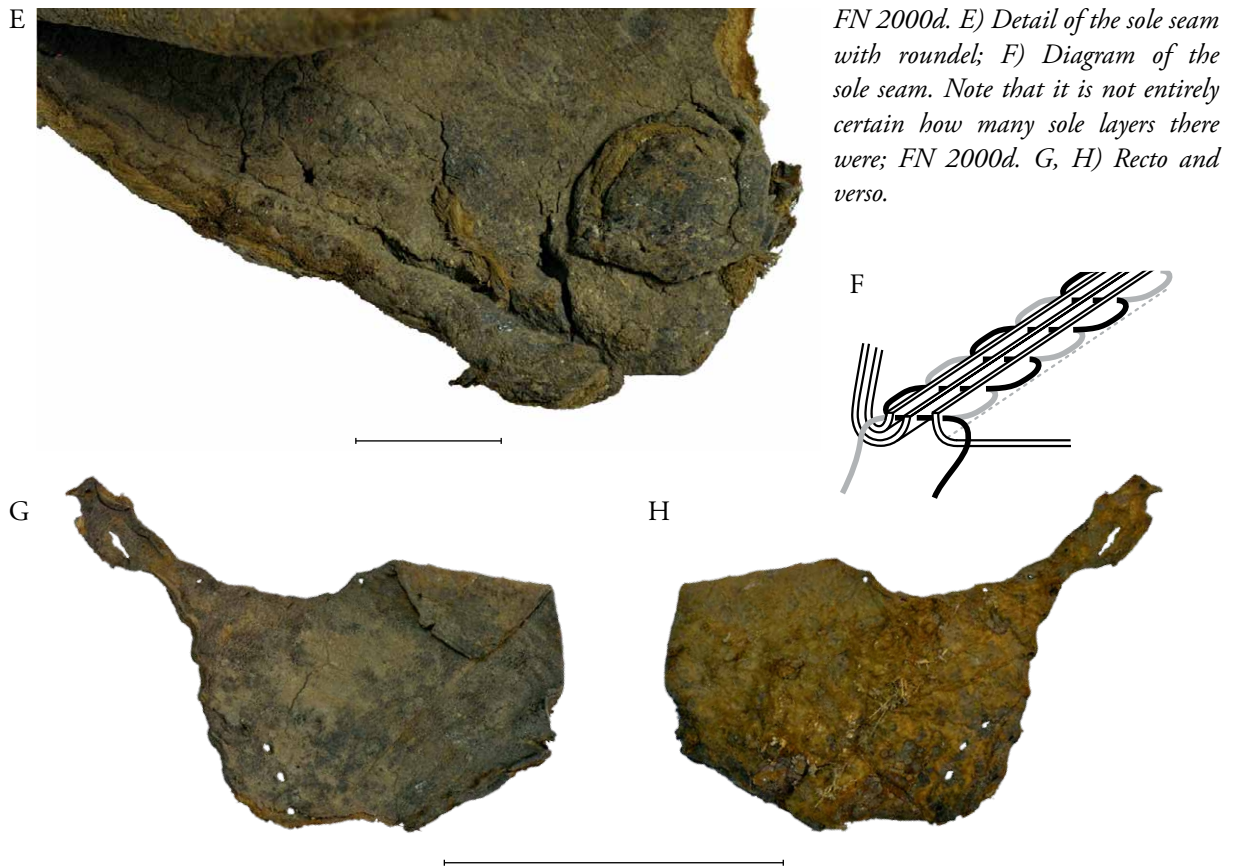
(c) A triangular, folded fragment of thick leather (fig. C, D), which is torn off on all sides. A seam is still present, although nothing of the sole remains except for scraps in the seam itself. The sole seam is closed with interlocking running stitches of zS_2 flax thread (fig. F). The roundel is still present at the corner (D: 11.4 mm). It is secured with running stitching of flax thread.

(d) A rounded rectangular fragment with a protruding, vertical element. Two stitch holes are visible in the front corner. This front edge shows impressions of coarse (leather thong?) whip stitching, now lost, indicating its attachment to the vamp. The lower edge has empty stitch holes too, but these are from the sewing of the sole seam. The top edge has small stitch holes. These, together with the diagonal impressions seen at the aforementioned front edge, which are tinier, are the result of securing the edge binding with small thread (probably flax). Remarkably, the back edge has no indication of stitching.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance. For the identification of the parts cf. Veldmeijer (2012b: 83-84, 106-124)

Main Literature -





CATALOGUE NUMBER 26

Find Number	1893d
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Montebault's Category XII (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 95)
Measurements	L: 132.9. W: 41.6
Material	Leather, flax
Colour	Dark and light brown

Description

A fragment of sole (which is torn in two) with a fragment of the upper attached by means of a rand (lengthwise folded strip of leather; fig. A, B). The sole seam is closed with running stitching of leather thong (fig. C, D). The fragment of upper includes a part of the vamp, as well as the backpart, recognizable be-

cause the roundel always was placed at the junction between these two elements in order to reinforce it. However, too little is preserved to identify which is what part. The roundel (fig. E) is triangular in shape (appr. 20 x 24.3) and secured with flax thread along its edge (running stitching). Note the double passepoil (arrow in fig. B), undoubtedly the continuation of the edge binding of the vamp and backpart, which runs from the roundel to the sole seam and connects the two parts of the upper (*cf.* Veldmeijer, 2012b: 83-84). One of the two has a lining but linings can occur in both parts (*cf.* Veldmeijer, 2012b, shoe catalogue).

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2012b: 74-144)



FN 1893d. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view. The arrow points to the double passepoil; C) Diagram of the sole seam; D) Detail of the sole seam, showing the big leather thong stitching; E) Detail of the roundel. Scale bar D & E is 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 27

Find Number	0746
Provenance	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A02 [24]
Date	Ottoman
Object	Category XII, Type C, Variant 2 (Veldmeijer, 2012b: 95-121)
Measurements	L: 125.0. W front: 84.1. W heel: 66.9. T sole: 3.3. T leather backpart: 1.0. T leather vamp: 4.4
Material	Leather, flax
Colour	Light brown
Description	

The heel of a sole (fig. A, B) with the backpart of the upper and part of the vamp, consisting of the vamp extension and small strips of the sides, still *in situ*. The single, fairly thick sole layer has a rounded heel and increases in width slightly but continuously

towards the front. The vamp's extension is relatively small (length: 50.2 incl. the edge binding) compared to the many examples of this type of shoe from Qasr Ibrim. The extension is semi-circular and has an edge binding (fig. C), which is a lengthwise folded strip (the fold orientated outwards) that is secured with whip stitches of flax thread. It continues as passepoil between the vamp and backpart (fig. D). The vamp has a lining. The single layer backpart has an edge binding, which is comparable to the vamp, but the lengthwise folded strip of leather is secured with large, coarse running stitching (fig. F). The extension is triangular (length: 100.0), with nearly straight edges. The roundels, reinforcing the join between the vamp and backpart, are only irregular pieces of leather, rather than nicely cut shapes (fig. G, H) and

might be secondary (size: 20.4 x 24.8 / 26.4 x 24.8). The upper is secured to the sole with tunnel stitching (fig. I), which is fairly exceptional. A last curiosity of this shoe is the use of two different types of leather, possibly (although research is ongoing) cow and camel.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2012b: 153-154; 2016b: 54, 229-239)

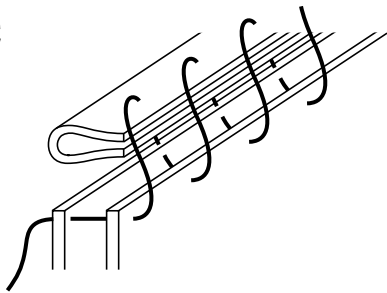
A



B



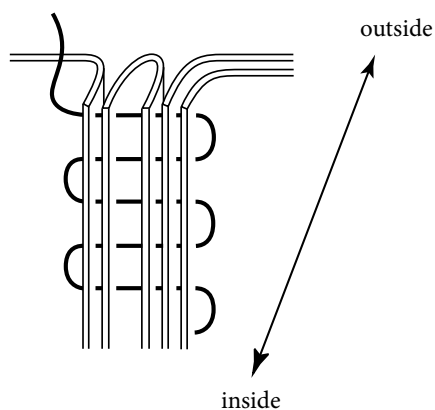
C



D

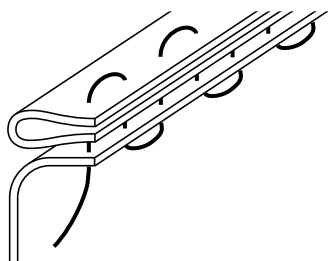


E



FN 0746. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view; C) Diagram of the edge binding of the vamp extension; D) Detail of the passepoil between vamp and backpart; E) Diagram of the passepoil seen in D.

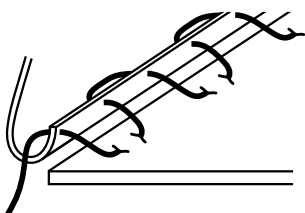
F



G



I



H



FN 0746. F) Diagram of the edge binding of the backpart; G, H) Detail of the roundels; I) Diagram of the extraordinary sole seam.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 28

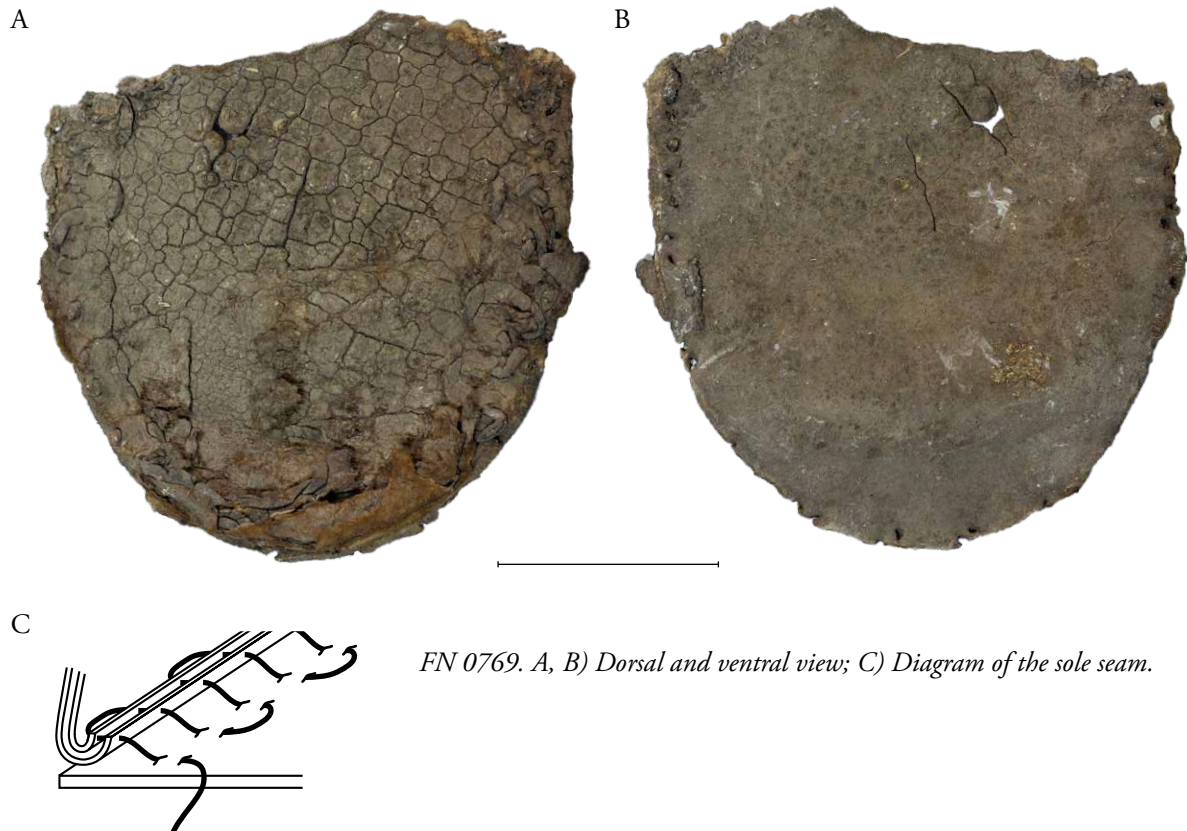
Find Number	0769
Provenance	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A04 [24]
Date	Ottoman
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	L: 130.0. W: 118.9. T sole: 3.9
Material	Leather
Colour	Light brown

Description

The front part of the sole with scraps of the upper's leather still present (fig. A, B). This upper has a lining, which is one argument to support the identifica-

tion of the piece as the front part, since vamps are more often equipped with a lining (see for another example FN 0746, Cat. No. 27). Another reason for the tentative identification as front part is the relative lack of wear. Compared with the wear and damage to the upper and the stitching, the wear would have been much more if it was a heel. The front is rounded and no increase or decrease of width can be seen since too little is preserved. The upper is secured to the sole with tunnel stitching (fig. C).

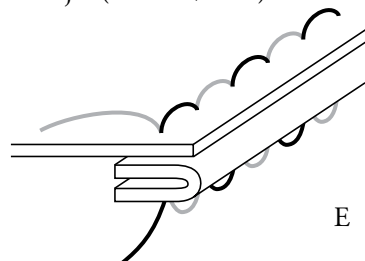
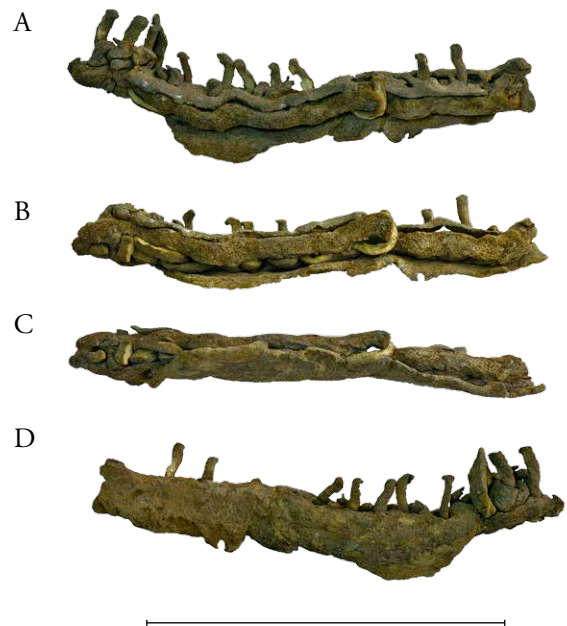
Main Literature Cf. Veldmeijer (2012b: 74-82)



FN 0769. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view; C) Diagram of the sole seam.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 29

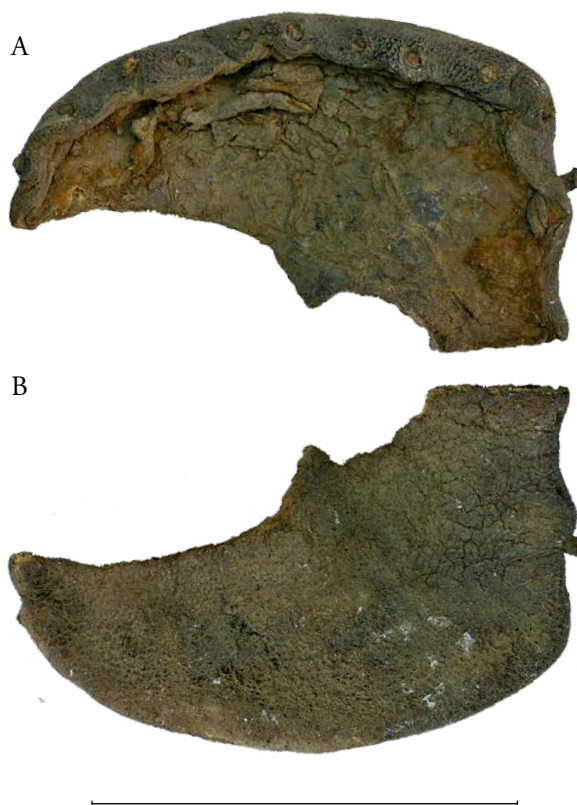
Find Number	1699b
Provenance	TT 232 / H / (b) S1C A09 [26-27]
Date	Post-Pharaonic
Object	Sole seam fragment
Measurements	L: 65.6. W: 6.0. H: 4.3. T leather: 1.2
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown
Description	A thick, lengthwise folded strip of leather (rand; fig. A-D), which is secured to a remnant of leather (upper) with course interlocking running stitches of leather thong.
Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Main Literature	Cf. Veldmeijer (2012b: 74-82)



FN 1699b. A-D) Outside, inside, ventral and dorsal view; E) Diagram of the construction.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 30

Find Number	1994a
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	41.2 x 67.4. T total: 13.0. T leather: 1.4
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark brown
Description	A small fragment of a fairly thick leather sole (fig. A, B). The edge is turned inwards and has equally spaced stitch holes with remnants of leather thong stitches and scraps of upper still <i>in situ</i> . The construction suggests a turnshoe.
Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Main Literature	<i>Cf.</i> Veldmeijer (2012b: 74-82)



FN 1994a. A, B) Dorsal and ventral view.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 31

Find Number	4343
Provenance	KO1.1 Fl Ost / H / S1A05 [35]
Date	Ottoman or modern
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	L: 170.0. W heel: 76.4. W waist: 74.6. T: 5.5
Material	Leather, flax
Colour	Dark brown

Description
An incomplete sole, which consists of two layers (fig. A-C). The front part is torn off diagonally and the heel is worn through. The single layer upper (a scrap is still visible at the heel) and the in- and treadsoles are joined with a rand (figure D). The interlocking running stitches are done with thick flax thread. The sole seam suggests a turnshoe technique.

Main Literature *Cf.* Veldmeijer (2012b: 74-82)



FN4343. A-C) Dorsal, ventral and side view;
D) Diagram of the sole seam.

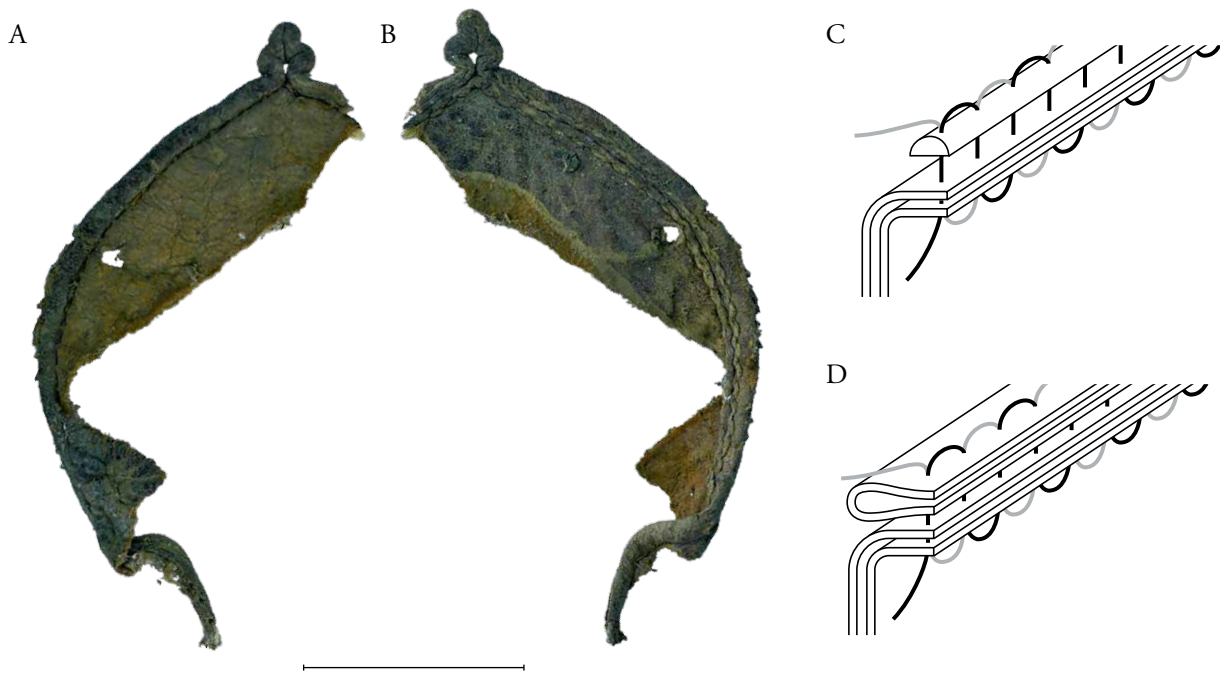
CATALOGUE NUMBER 32

Find Number	2452
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A03 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Upper fragment
Measurements	H: 140*. W: 85*
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown

Description

A torn-off piece of a leather vamp with edge binding and a decorative clover-shaped protrusion. Only a small part of the upper leather (including the lining) is still present. The longer preserved edge has a binding, which consists of a single strip that is secured with interlocking running stitches of flax thread (fig. C). However, after the clover-shaped element, the short edge has a lengthwise folded strip of leather, which is added with the fold facing outwards. It is secured with interlocking running stitches of flax (fig. D). The clover-shaped element is also made of this folded binding.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2012b: 83-86); *cf.* Veldmeijer & Ikram (2014: 82-84)



FN 2452. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C, D) Diagram of the construction of the edge bindings.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 33

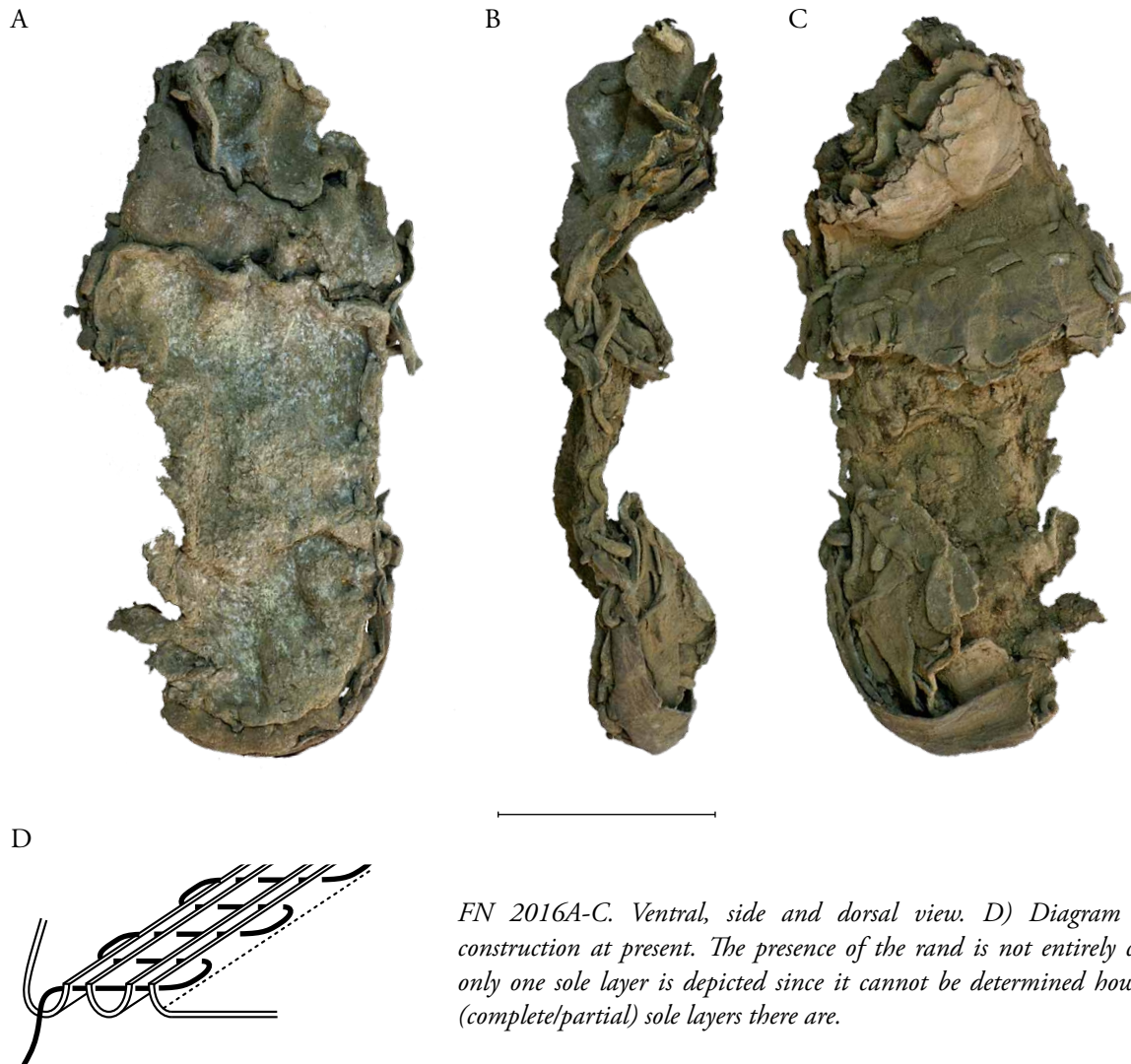
Find Number	2016
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4 A13 [27]
Date	Coptic(?)
Object	Sole
Measurements	L: 190.0. W front: 74.9. W waist: 42.2. W heel: 47.8. T front: 16.0. T sole single: 4.0
Material	Leather
Colour	Grey brown

Description

A thick sole (fig. A-C), which is so heavily repaired and distorted that the original shape and type of shoe can no longer be determined exactly. At present, the

sole is fairly pointed with increasing width at the ball of the foot. Towards the back, the waist is rather distinctly constricted, and the heel is rounded. The shape seems straight. The original number of sole layers can no longer be established. At the front there are at least three repairs, which are secured with coarse running stitches of leather thong. Dorsally, a small piece of the heel's upper (single layer leather) is still present, showing that fairly thin leather was used compared to the leather that was used for the sole. The upper and sole are joined with running stitches of leather thong, possibly including a rand (fig. D).

Main Literature -



FN 2016A-C. Ventral, side and dorsal view. D) Diagram of the construction at present. The presence of the rand is not entirely certain; only one sole layer is depicted since it cannot be determined how many (complete/partial) sole layers there are.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 34

Find Number	2563
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A01 [30-31]
Date	Coptic and later
Object	Sole fragment
Measurements	L: 210.0. W waist: 91.6. W front: 89.4. T sole: 3.6. W leather thong stitches: 3.0
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown

Description

An incomplete shoe (fig. A, B), consisting of one sole layer and fragments of the upper with lining. The sole seam (fig. C) is closed with leather thong running stitches (arrow in fig. D), including a lengthwise folded rand (double arrow in fig. D). There is evidence of extensive repair of the sole: stitches run transversely over the sole to repair the heel. A hole at the front end is not repaired. The shoe compares well with Category XII, Type C of the Ottoman footwear from Qasr Ibrim but certainty is not possible due to the fragmented state of the upper. The seam suggests a turnshoe technique.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2012b: 106-122)



FN 2563. A, B) Ventral and dorsal view; C) Diagram of the sole seam; D) Detail of the sole seam, seen diagonally from the side and below. The arrow points to the leather thong stitches; the double arrow points to the rand. Scale bar is 10 mm.

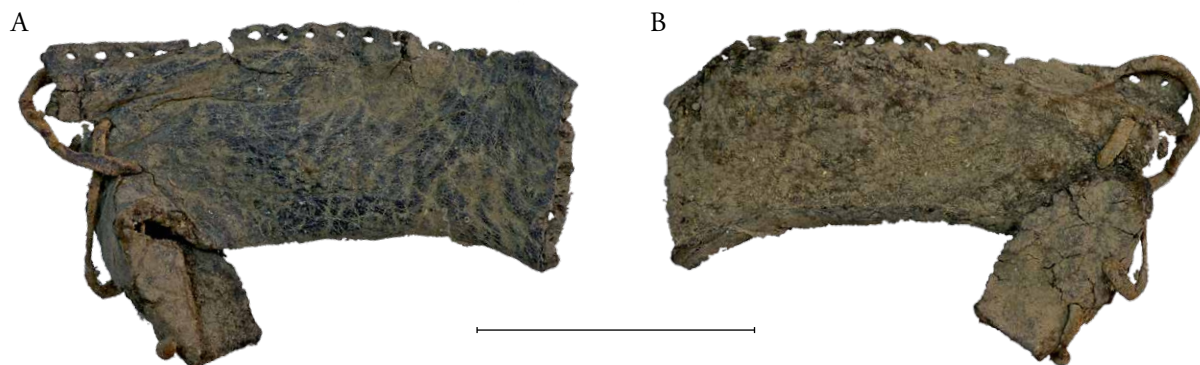
CATALOGUE NUMBER 35

Find Number	2573	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A02 [30-31]	Colour	Dark brown
Date	Coptic and later	Description	A rectangular, fairly thick piece of leather (fig. A, B) with a folded triangular protrusion at one short end. One long edge has large, regularly spaced, slightly
Object	Upper fragment(?)		
Measurements	L: 137.5. W: 38.8. T: 3.0		

oval stitch holes. The majority of these have diagonal impressions of the stitching running to/from them, suggesting whip stitching. However, close to the protruding triangle, these impressions cannot be seen. The opposite long edge, which is torn off, still shows some stitch holes. The short edge opposite the protruding triangle has comparable stitch holes. A leather thong, sewn in running stitch, protrudes from the end and from the triangle. It is possible that

this is part of a shoe's upper: where the most complete edge with stitch holes is found, is the part that would have been connected to the sole. The short edge with empty stitch holes opposite the protruding triangle could be a side seam and possibly the triangular element is an insert. However, the coarse leather thong stitching is unusual and might be a repair of some sort rather than the original design.

Main Literature -



FN 2573. A, B) *Recto and verso*.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 36

Find Number 2696a
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06
 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Sole fragment
 Measurements L: 100.0. W: 9.9-18.8. T: 2.9
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown

Description

A narrow, fairly thick fragment of the edge of a shoe (fig. A, B) with large, circular holes for the attachment of the upper (now lost) to the sole. The wavy profile suggests that the attachment was done with running stitching.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature -



FN 2696a. A, B) *Dorsal and ventral view*.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 37

Find Number 2004a
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Vamp extension(?)
 Measurements W: 82.6. H: 97.0. T: 2.2
 Material Leather, flax
 Colour Brown
 Description

A semi-circular piece of fairly thick leather (fig. A, B). The straight edge is torn off. One small fragment of seam is visible, which might be an edge binding. The

lengthwise folded strip of leather is secured with whip stitches of zS_2 flax thread (fig. C, D). The fold is facing towards the recto (the grain side). There are some holes in the body of the piece, several of which seem to be stitch holes in a line (with remnants of thread in some; arrow in figure A). Usually vamp extensions do not have such features, and they could very well be secondary, hence the tentative identification.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance. Two featureless scraps are not described.

Main Literature -



FN 2004a. A, B) Recto and verso; C) Detail of the edge binding; D) Diagram of the construction of the edge binding.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 38

Find Number 3973
Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 Q7 A10
[34]
Date Coptic or later(?)
Object Re-used upper fragment
Measurements 36.0 x 42.6. T: 6.4
Material Leather, flax
Colour Greyish brown

Description
A small fragment (fig. A, B), which is covered with flax and leather stitching. The latter is probably secondary: the flax stitching as well as the butted seam on the verso and the interlocking running stitches on the recto, indicate that the fragment was originally part of a shoe (upper: back seams might be butted seams), but was then re-used.
Main Literature -



FN 3973. A, B) Recto and verso.

FURNITURE

CATALOGUE NUMBER 39

Find Number 2556
Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A03
[30-31]
Date Coptic and later
Object Fragment of a seat
Measurements 79.7 x 123.3. W strips: 1.6-4 (irregular). T: 2.2
Material Leather
Colour Brown
Description
A fragment of simple woven fabric (over one, under one) of narrow leather thongs, which are fairly irregular in width.
Main Literature -



FN 2556. Overview.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 40

Find Number	1111
Provenance	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-3 [24]
Date	Mid-18th Dynasty(?)
Object	Fragment of a chair
Measurements	L: 305.0 (curved). W: 57.7. T: 15.2-24.0
Material	Leather, wood
Colour	Brown, red

Description

A piece of thin red leather, folded over the narrow, concave and convex sides of a piece of wood (fig. A-D); there are stitch holes in the torn off edge of the leather on the other narrow side. The leather on the concave surface is much more faded than on the convex side. There are several (white) spots visible, which seems to be bird droppings.

Main Literature -



FN 1111. A-D) Recto, side, verso and opposite side view.

BELT, STRAPS, CORDAGE AND RELATED OBJECTS

CATALOGUE NUMBER 41

Find Number	1994b, c
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Belt
Measurements	(b) L: 140.0. W: 19.3; (c) L: 130.0. W: 30.2
Material	Leather
Colour	(b) Brown; (c) Dark brown
Description	(b) Featureless fragment (fig. A, B). The holes are due to insect activity. (c) Featureless fragment (fig. C, D).
Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Main Literature	-

▷ FN 1994b. A, B) Obverse and reverse; FN 1994c. C, D) Obverse and reverse.



CATALOGUE NUMBER 42

Find Number	1892b
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09 [29]
Date	Coptic
Object	Belt
Measurements	L: 70.8. W: 18.6. T: 2.9
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown
Description	A featureless fragment of thick leather (fig. A, B), with both long edges intact (and bevelled), but torn off at both ends.
Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Main Literature	-



FN 1892b. Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 43

Find Number 1782
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A07 [27]
 Date Coptic(?)
 Object Cordage
 Measurements L: 80.0. D: 9.0. W leather strip: 9.6
 Material Leather, grass
 Colour Brown (grass), greyish brown (leather)

Description

A zS₃₍₂₎ grass string which is wound around by a strip of leather.

Main Literature Cf. Veldmeijer (2011c: 170, 174-175, 180)



FN 1782. Overview.

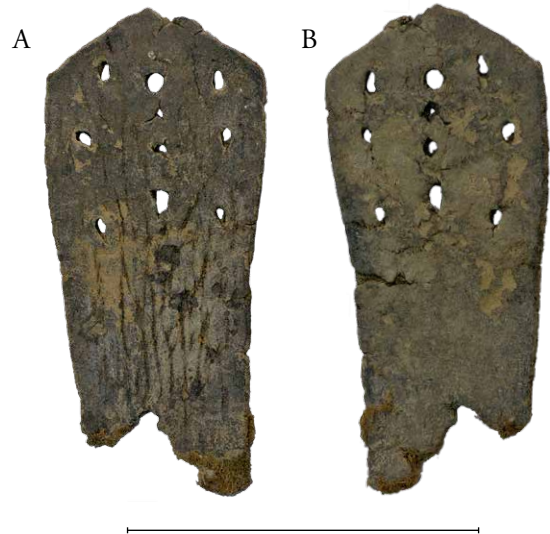
CATALOGUE NUMBER 44

Find Number 2901
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GISRKW A02 [31-32]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Belt
 Measurements L: 69.5. W: 24.3-31.0. T: 2.2
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description

A terminal triangular end of a belt with three parallel lengthwise rows of three holes (fig. A, B). The opposite end is torn off but the width is intact.

Main Literature -



▷ FN 2901. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 45

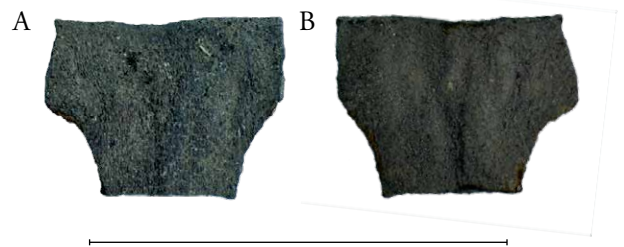
Find Number 2290a
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object Belt(?)
 Measurements L: 28.5. W: 21.4. T: 1.2
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description

A small, roughly rectangular, thin fragment (fig. A, B), the width of which is intact.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature -



FN 2290a. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 46

Find Number 2596
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object ?
 Measurements L: 165.0. W: 5.2. T: 1.1
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

A narrow strip, one end of which is pulled through a hole in the opposite end. Broken.

Remarks Comparable to FN 3988 (Cat. No. 47).

Main Literature Cf. Veldmeijer (2011c: 162, 173, 176, 180)



FN 2596. Overview.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 47

Find Number 3988
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 nach A09
 Reinigen Sarg 3 [34]
 Date Coptic or later(?)
 Object ?
 Measurements L: 160.0. W: 3.9-5.8. T: 1.7
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

A narrow strip, one end of which has a hole.

Remarks Comparable to FN 2596 (Cat. No. 46).

Main Literature Cf. Veldmeijer (2011c: 162, 173, 176, 180)



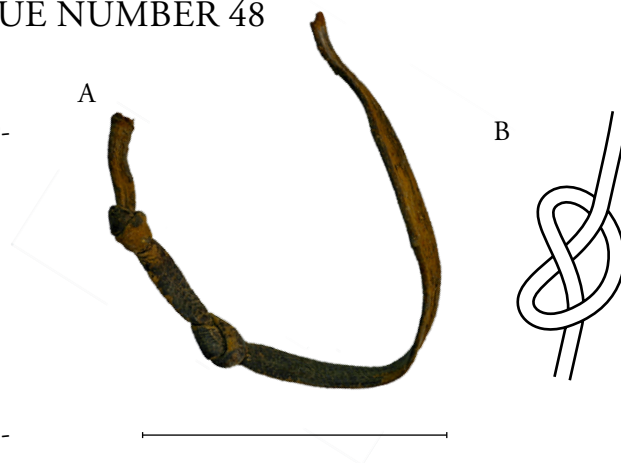
FN 3988. Overview.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 48

Find Number 1998
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A02 [29-30]
 Date ?
 Object Strip
 Measurements L: 140.0. W: 3.6-6.7. T: 1.5
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description

A narrow strip (fig. A), one end of which has two S-overhand knots (fig. B).

Main Literature Knots: Veldmeijer (2006)



FN 1998. A) Overview; B) Diagram of the knots.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 49

Find Number 2598
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A07 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Braid
 Measurements L: 81.5. W total: 7.8. T: 4.0
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish brown
 Description

A six strand braid in an over two, under two, shift one pattern.

Main Literature Cf. Veldmeijer (2011c: 170). Many comparable objects from Qasr Ibrim are currently under study by the author.



FN 2598. Overview.

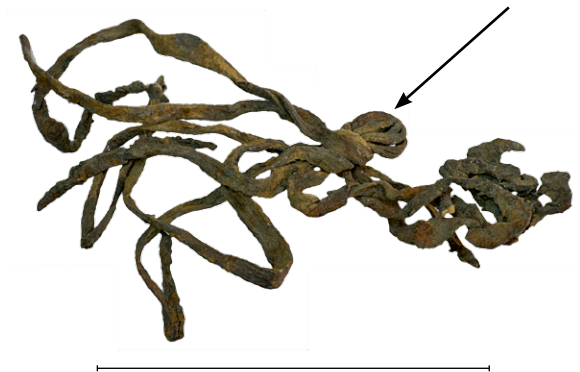
CATALOGUE NUMBER 50

Find Number 2003e
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Braid
 Measurements Appr. 45 x 72. W strand: 2.9-3.4
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description

A narrow six strand braid, showing the start of braiding (arrow).

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature -



FN 2003e. Overview.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 51

Find Number 2339
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A02 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object Cordage
 Measurements L: 22.5-65.7. D: 2.6. W one strand: 1.3
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description

Seven fragments of three-dimensional braids, each of which are made of four strands. One fragment has an obstruction which might be a loop. It is secured by a strand being wound around it, but the condition of the piece did not allow a more confident identification (D: 6 x 6.8 mm).

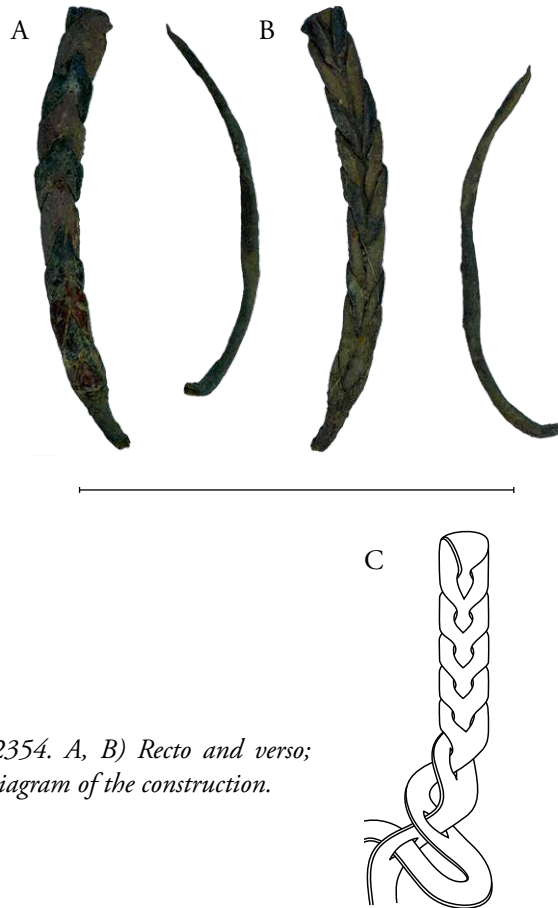
Main Literature -



FN 2339. Overview.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 52

Find Number 2354
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object Cordage
 Measurements Slit/pull strap: L: 51.6. W: 5.5. T: 3.8. Thong: L: 43.5. W: 2.1.
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A strap made of two strips of leather being pulled alternately through slits in each other (fig. A. B). The use of two differently coloured strips of leather is done deliberately to increase the aesthetic effect. The start of the technique is present (fig. C). The other thong is plain.
 Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011c: 20-21, 103-105)

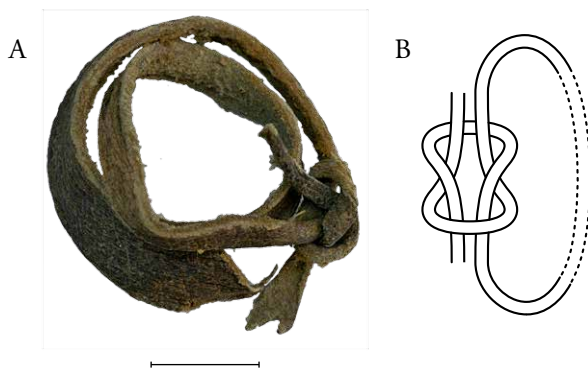


FN 2354. A, B) Recto and verso;
 C) Diagram of the construction.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 53

Find Number 2817
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Cordage
 Measurements 24.2 x 29.5. W strip: 1.6-12.1. T strip: 1.5

Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A strip of leather (fig. A), which is coiled twice, after which the ends are tied into reef knots (fig. B).
 Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011c: 162, 171); Knots: Veldmeijer (2006)



FN 2817. A) Overview. Scale bar is 10 mm;
B) Diagram of the construction.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 54

Find Number 3902
Provenance K10.1 / H / VH S4 A06 [33]
Date ?
Object Cordage
Measurements L appr.: 150. D: 2.7-3.5
Material Leather
Colour Greyish brown
Description
A string, which is made of two narrow strips of leather and twisted S-wise.
Main Literature Many comparable objects from Qasr Ibrim are currently under study by the author.



FN 3902. Overview. Scale bar is 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 55

Find Number 4075
Provenance K93.12 / E / VH1S S4S A01 [29-30]
Date ?
Object Toggle
Measurements L 111.5. W strip: 9.8-12.1. T strip: 2.2. Toggle: 13.4 x 15.5. D ring: 26.3
Material Leather
Colour Greyish brown
Description
A narrow leather strip, terminating in a toggle (fig. A, B): one end of the strip is pulled through a slit in the other end. Beneath the toggle is a ring of leather, which had the function of protecting the toggle from being pulled through the hole.
Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011b: 226); Cf. Veldmeijer *et. al.* (In Preparation a)

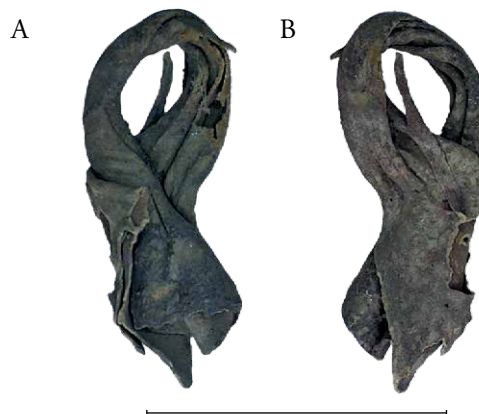


FN 4075. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C) Diagram of the construction of the toggle.

BAGS AND OTHER CONTAINERS

CATALOGUE NUMBER 56

Find Number	2006b
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Handle
Measurements	22.2 x 63.0 x 15.5
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown
Description	A wide leather strip (fig. A, B), which is slightly twisted and shaped into a loop. Comparable pieces are known from bags.
Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Main Literature	Many comparable objects from Qasr Ibrim are currently under study by the author.



FN 2006b. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 57

Find Number	0641a, b
Provenance	(a) K01.9 / H / A01; (b) K01.9 / H / A03 [23-24]
Date	Ottoman or modern
Object	Pouch
Measurements	(a) L folded: 63.1. L unfolded: 170.0. W: 57.9. T: 1.1; (b) L folded: 57.1. L unfolded: 170.0. W: 58.0. T: 0.9
Material	Leather
Colour	(a) Light brown; (b) Dark brown
Description	

Two similar pouches (fig. A-D), which are made by folding both ends of a strip of thin leather inwards.

The rounded end overlaps the straight end, and functions as a flap. The sides were sewn together (but the stitch holes are empty), as a comparable, albeit slightly more elaborate, example from Elephantine shows (Veldmeijer, 2016; fig. E). There is no evidence of a closing system but both pouches have holes at the bottom that possibly had a role in closing.

Remarks *Cf.* FN 0642a, b, Cat. No. 58 as well as el-096 (Veldmeijer, 2016a: 28, 141-142).

Main Literature See remarks.



FN 0641a. A, B) Recto and verso; FN 0641b. C, D) Recto and verso. E, F) Recto and verso of the comparable, but more elaborate pouch from Elephantine (el-096).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 58

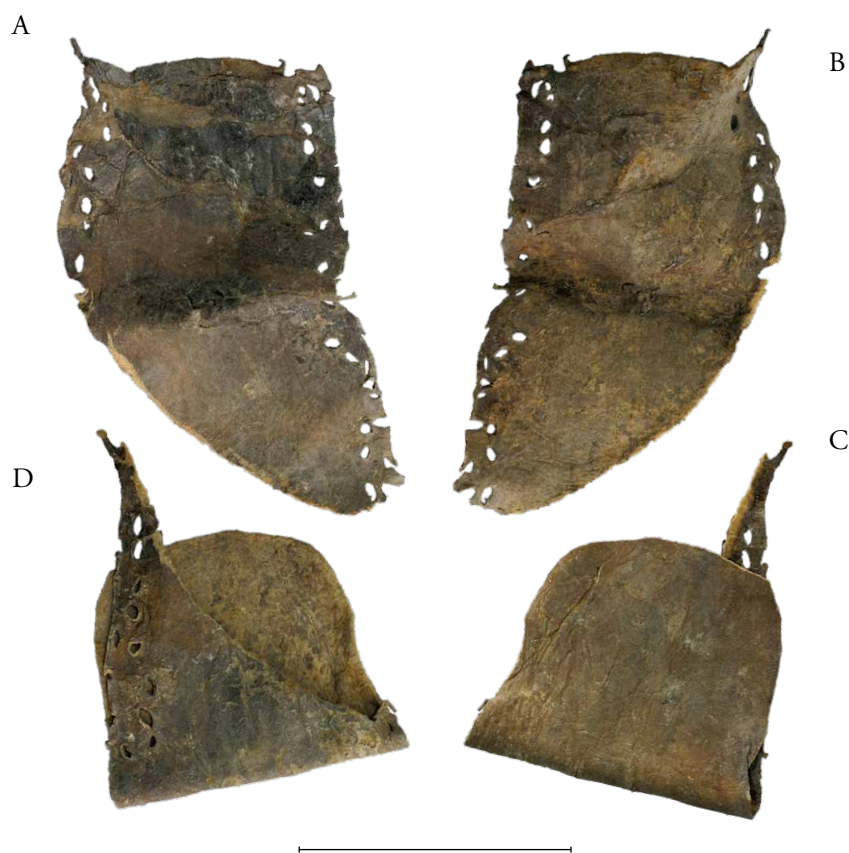
Find Number	0642a, b
Provenance	(a) K01.9 / H / A06; (b) K01.9 / H / A07 [23-24]
Date	Ottoman or modern
Object	Pouch
Measurements	(a) L: 99.7. W: 55.5. T: 1.0; (b) L: 117.9. W: 54.5. T: 1.0
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark brown

Description

A comparable pouch to FN 0641a, b (Cat. No. 57), which is made by folding both ends of a strip of thin leather inwards (fig. A-C). The rounded end overlaps the straight end, and functions as a flap. The sides were sewn together, but the stitch holes are empty. The pouch is torn in two.

Remarks *Cf.* FN 0641a, b, Cat. No. 57 as well as el-096 (Veldmeijer, 2016a: 28, 141-142).

Main Literature See remarks.



FN 0642a. A, B) Recto and verso; FN 0642b. C, D) Obverse and reverse. The fragments, which are torn off, are shown in approximate position.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 59

Find Number	2014
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	Seam of bag(?)
Measurements	L: 255. W: 15.5-30.7. T seam: 9.4. W seam: 15.5 (average)
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark brown

Description

Two narrow pieces, sewn together with big leather thong running stitches (fig. A, B). The opposite end of one of the fragments has an attachment area with another piece of leather, which is sewn with three rows of leather thong running stitches. The leather is flesh-grain oriented. There are small patches of hair. It could be a seam of a bag.

Main Literature -



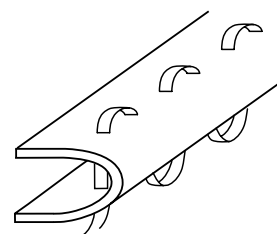
FN 2014. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 60

Find Number 2696b
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Bag(?)
 Measurements L: 113.7. W: 17.5 - 23.4. T: 6.0
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A crescent-shaped piece of fairly thick leather (fig. A, B), which is folded and secured with coarse running stitches of large leather thong (fig. C). Parts of both edges are intact and torn off. It is possibly a piece of a bag.
 Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
 Main Literature -



FN 2696b. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C) Diagram of the construction.



CATALOGUE NUMBER 61

Find number 1064a-i
 Provenance K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04 [24-25]
 Date mid-18th Dynasty(?)
 Object Harp's bag
 Measurements (a) L: 325.0. W: 198.0 (intact) - 172.0 (intact) - 128.0 (torn off). T: 0.7 - 1.0 (different parts, various thickness). W thong: 1.2 - 1.5. circumference narrow part: 360.0. W central part obverse: appr. 97.0 - 90.0 - 93.0. W central part reverse: appr. 93.0 - 90.0;

(b1) L: 198.0. w: 37.4 - 52.0 - 78.8. T: 0.7 - 1.0. (b2) L: 117.6. W: appr. 150. t: 0.8 - 1.0; (b1 & b2) Complete W of object: 97.0; (c) L: 51.8. w: 81.7. T: 0.9; (d) L: 82.1. W: 83.5. T: 0.7 - 1.0; (e) L: 56.4. W: 36.3. T: 1.0; (f) L: 53.4. W: 51.1. T: 0.8; (g) 73.1 x 96.0. T: 0.7 - 0.9; (h) L: 66.8. W: 70.0. T: 0.8 - 1.0. W seam: 3.8. W thong: 1.6; (i) 15.7 x 19.5 / 17.8 x 21.2 / 20.1 x 21.9

Colour Beige/white

Description

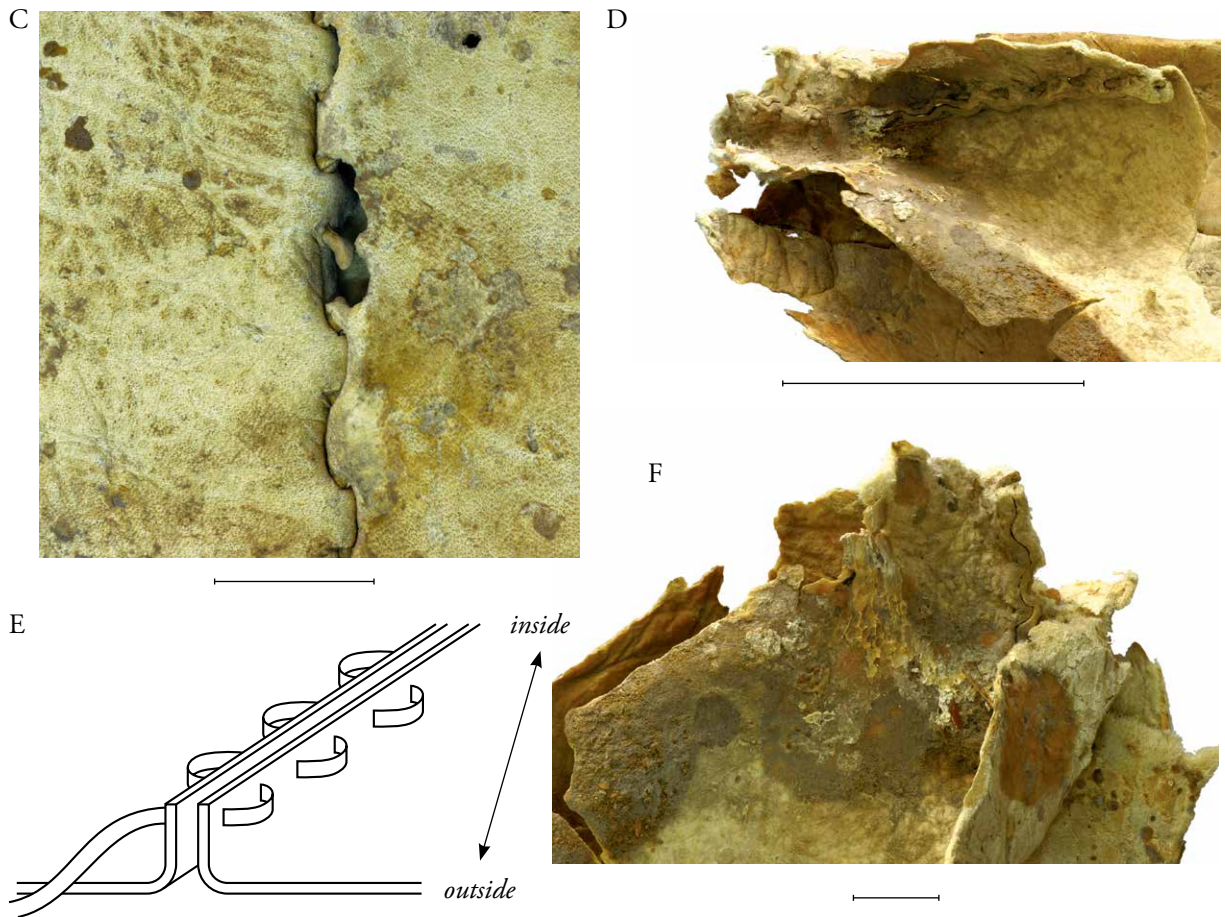
An incomplete tube (square in diameter), consisting of four near-rectangular panels. A full description and

discussion is included in the monograph on the harp, for which the present entry is the accompanying bag.

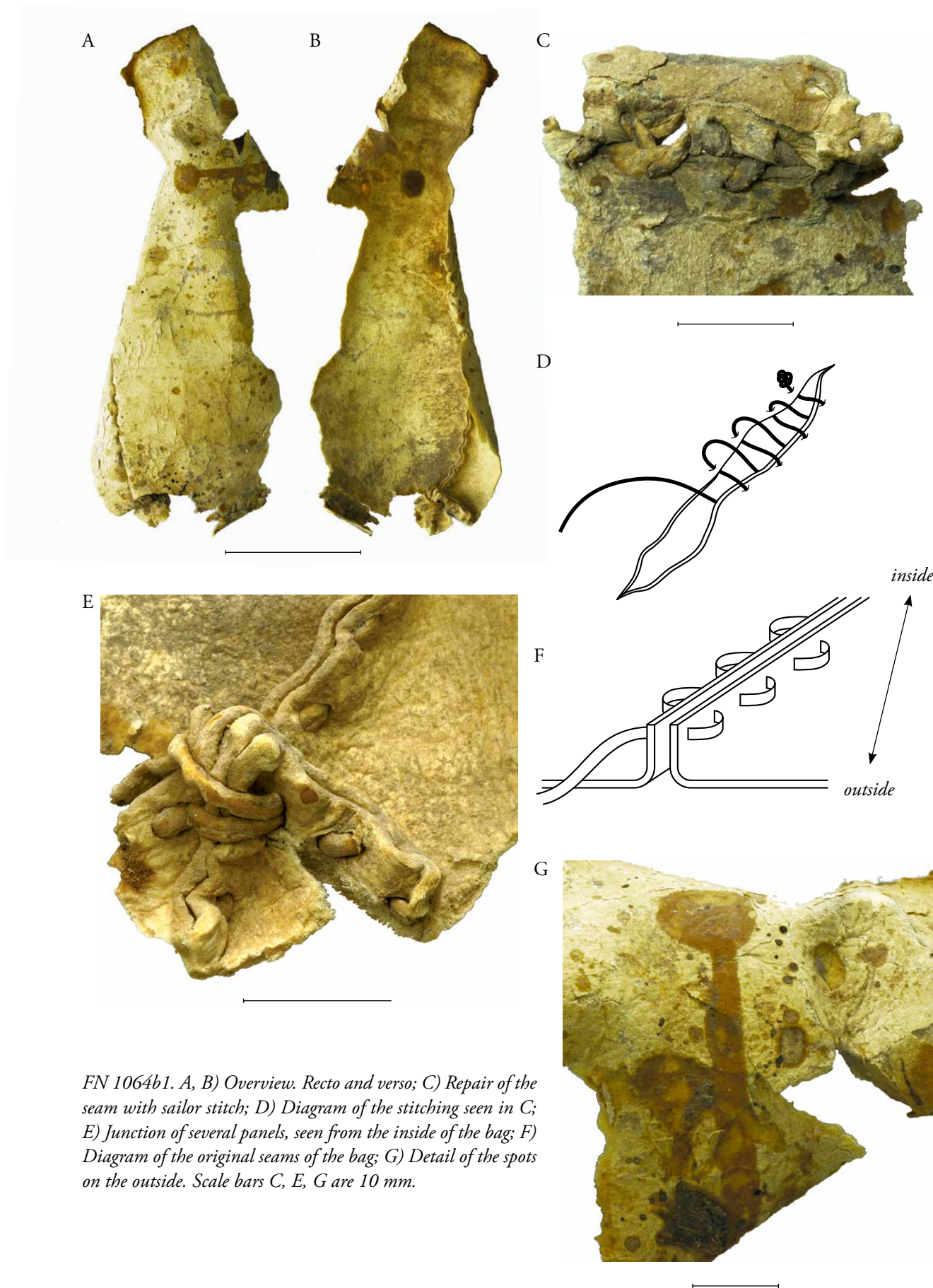
Main Literature Veldmeijer & Skinner (Submitted)



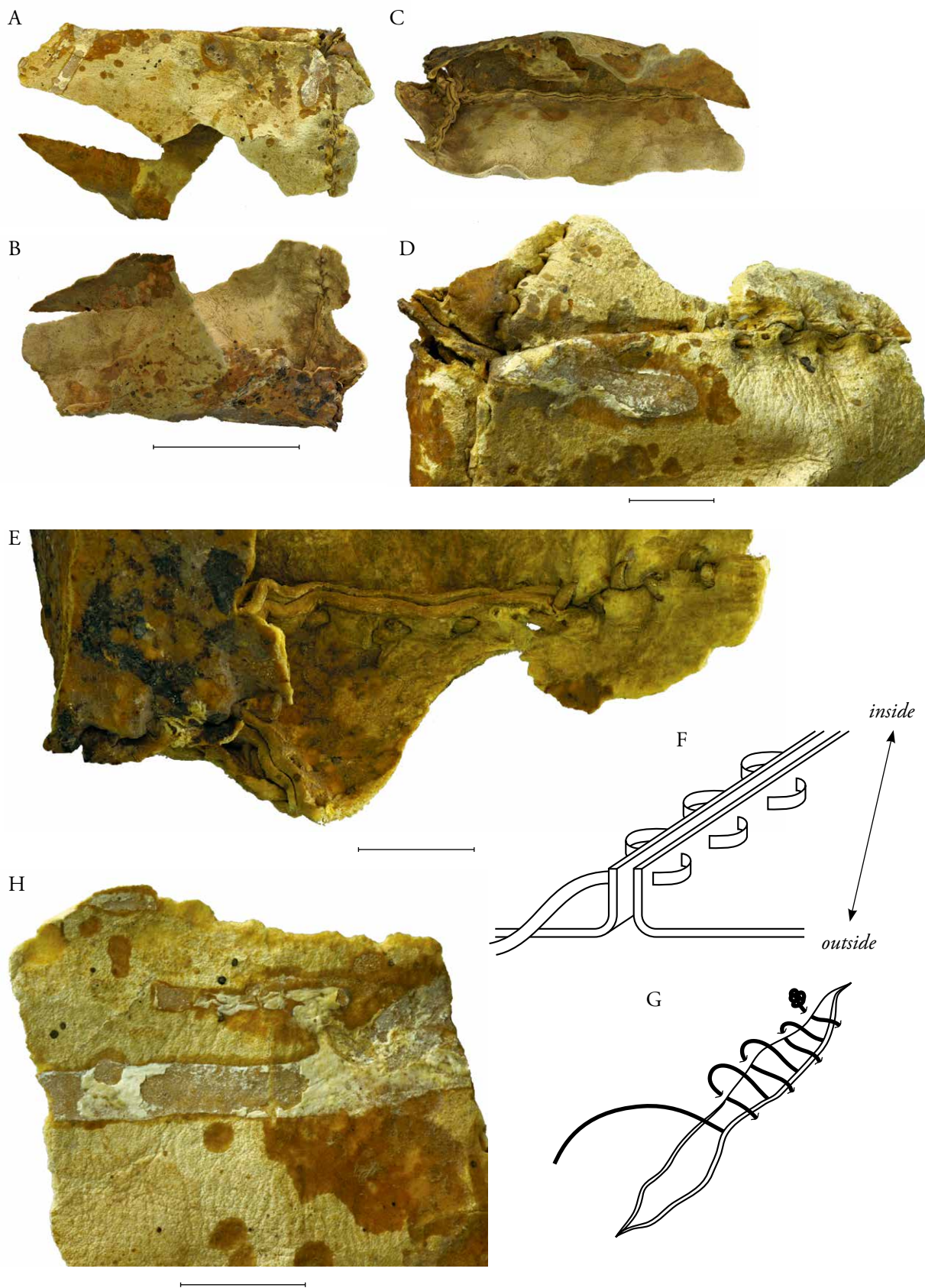
FN 1064a. A, B) Obverse and reverse..



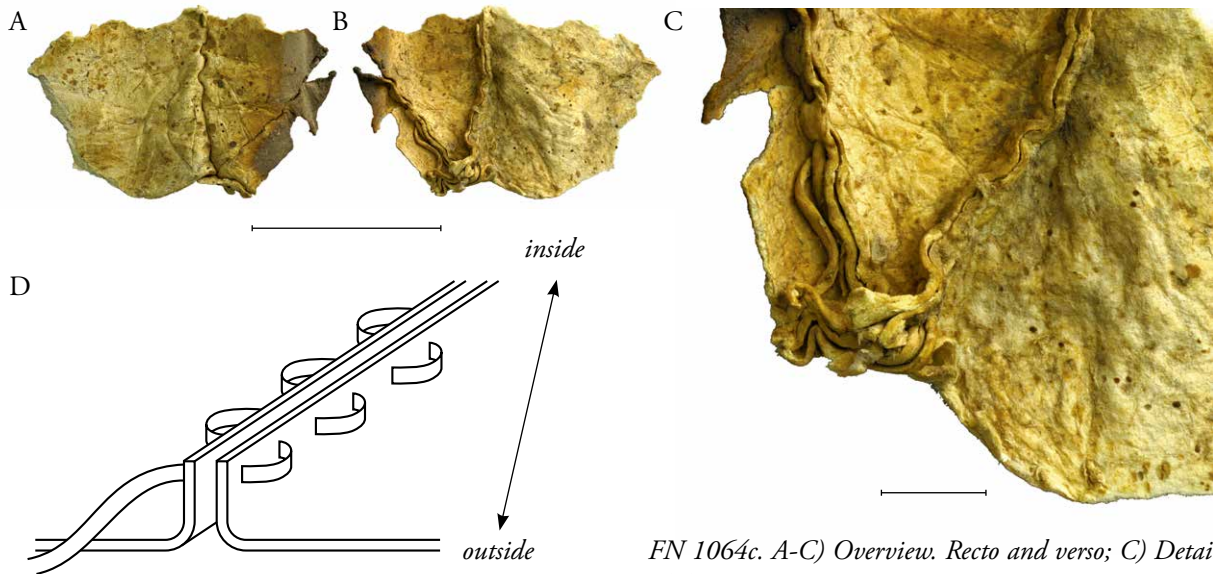
FN 1064a. C, D) Detail of the seam, seen from outside and inside the bag; E) Diagram of the seam; F) Detail of the impression of the bottom of the harp in the bag. Note the remnants of the circular impression at the bottom. Scale bars C & F are 10 mm.



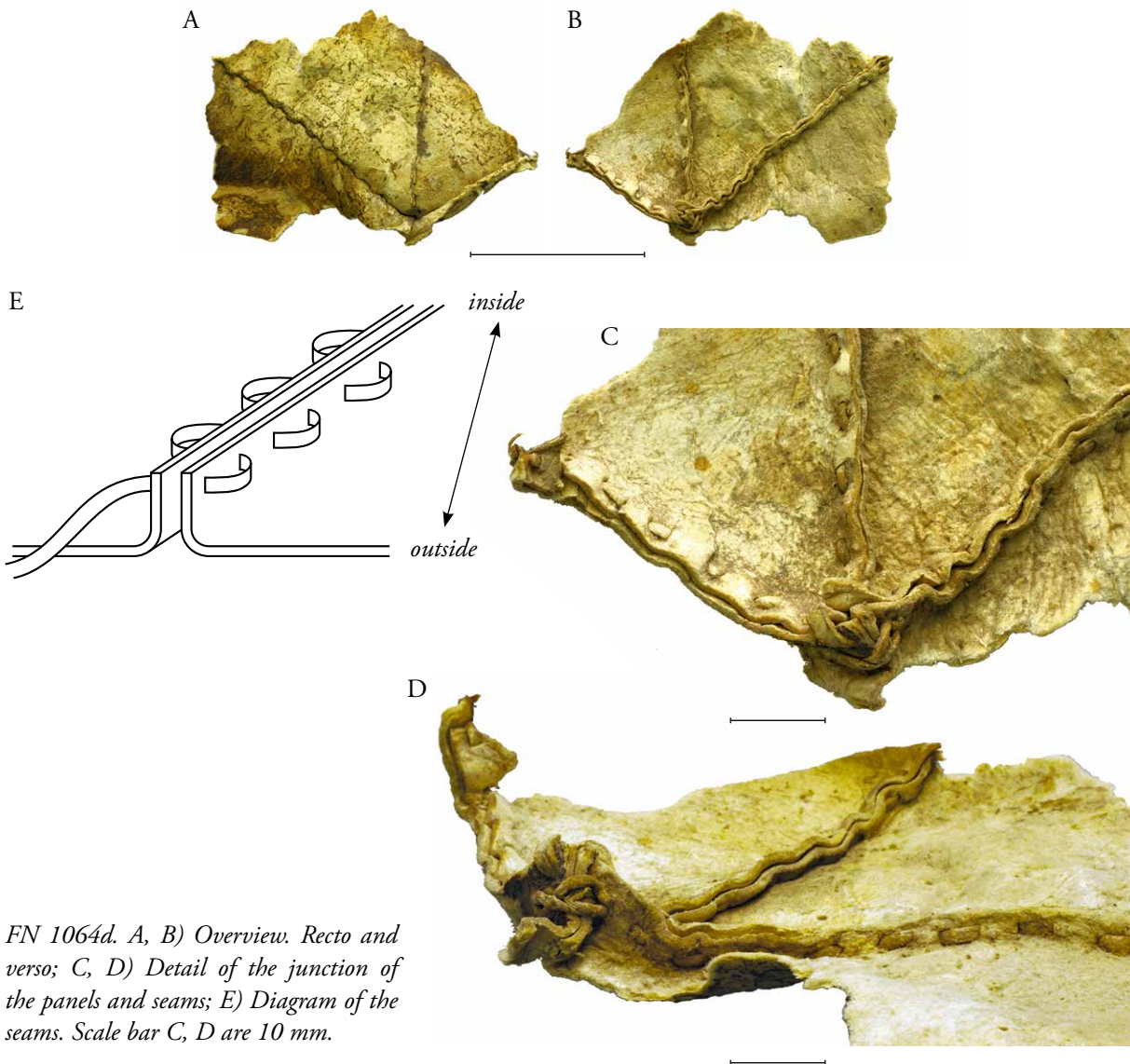
FN 1064b1. A, B) Overview. Recto and verso; C) Repair of the seam with sailor stitch; D) Diagram of the stitching seen in C; E) Junction of several panels, seen from the inside of the bag; F) Diagram of the original seams of the bag; G) Detail of the spots on the outside. Scale bars C, E, G are 10 mm.



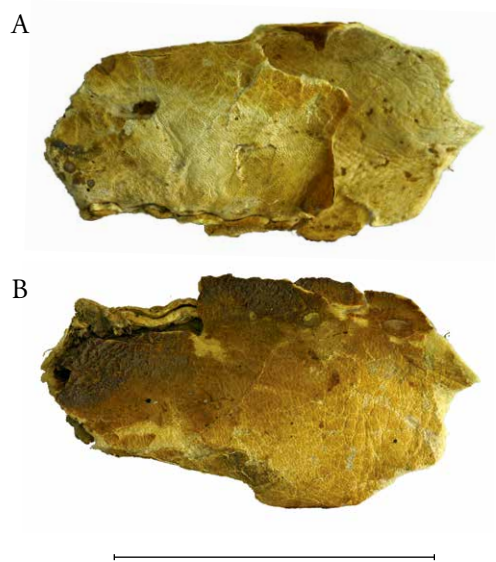
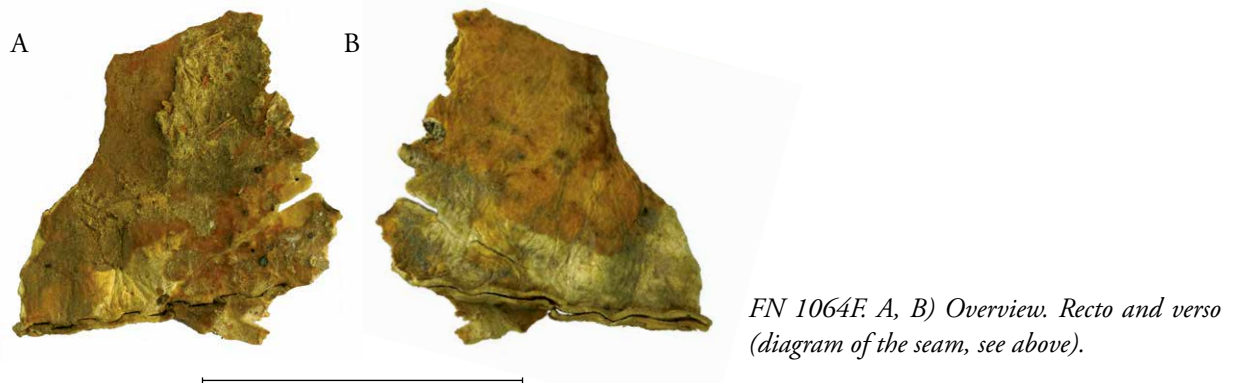
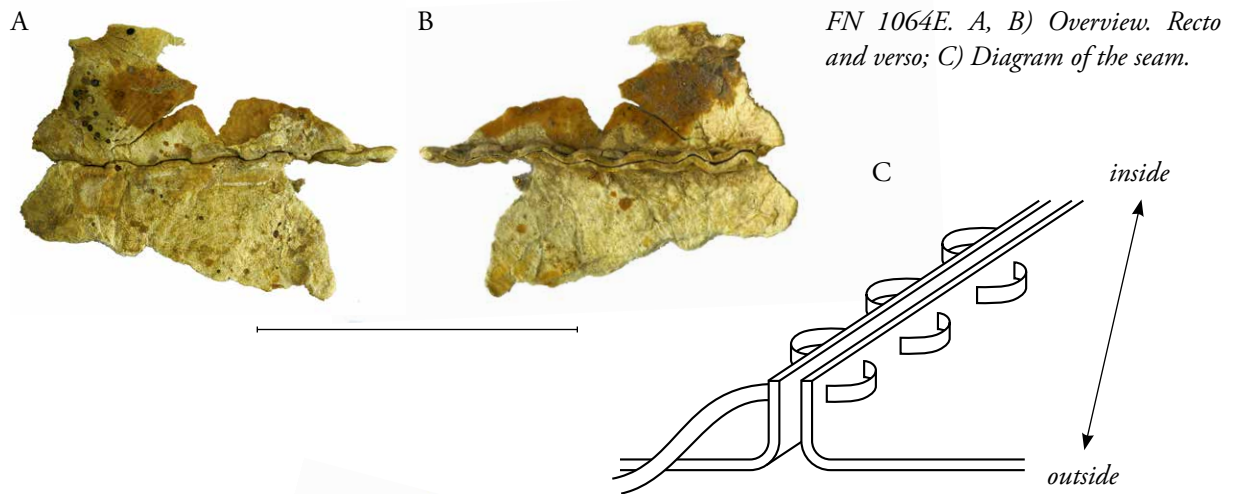
FN 1064b2. A-C) Overview. Recto (A, B) and verso (C); D) Detail of the junction of the panels, seen from the outside; E) Seam and repair; F) Diagram of the original seam; G) Diagram of the repair with sailor stitch; H) Detail of the spots. Scale bars D, E, H are 10 mm.



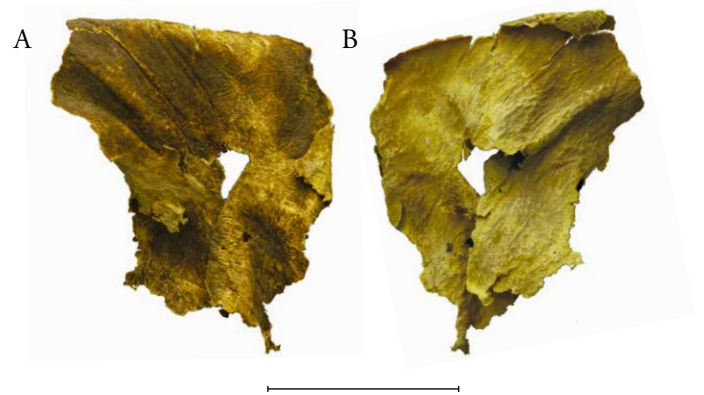
FN 1064c. A-C) Overview. Recto and verso; C) Detail of the junction of the panels and seams; D) Diagram of the seams. Scale bar C is 10 mm.



FN 1064d. A, B) Overview. Recto and verso; C, D) Detail of the junction of the panels and seams; E) Diagram of the seams. Scale bar C, D are 10 mm.



FN 1064H. A, B) Overview. Recto(?) and verso(?).



FN 1064G. A, B) Overview. Recto(?) and verso(?).

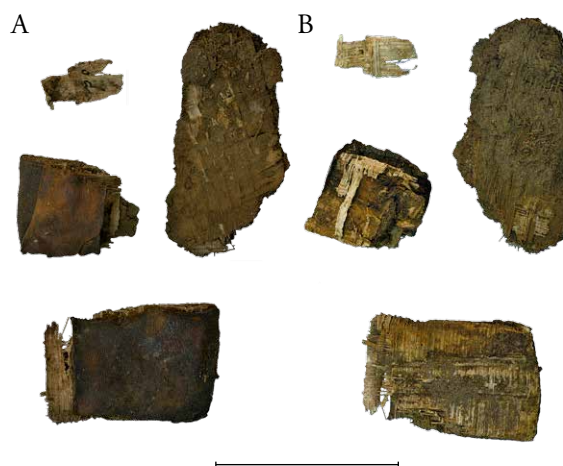


FN 1064I. Overview.

BOOK COVERS

CATALOGUE NUMBER 62

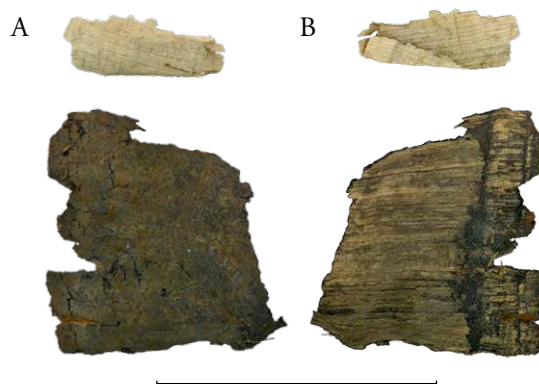
Find Number 2421
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A09 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Measurements 26.0 x 13.5 x 33.0 / 32.0 x 46.6 x 10.8
 Material Leather, papyrus
 Colour Dark, reddish brown
 Description Two scraps of papyrus with leather (fig. A, B). No further features.
 Remarks Two scraps of papyrus are not registered but are included in the figures.
 Main Literature -



FN 2421. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 63

Find Number 2956
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13 [30]
 date Coptic
 Measurements 39.8 x 46.1. T: 1.0
 Material Leather, papyrus
 Colour Dark brown
 Description A near-square scrap of leather (fig. A, B). No further features.
 Remarks Associated is a featureless scrap of papyrus.
 Main Literature -



FN 2956. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 64

Find Number 2952
Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13 [30]
Date Coptic
Measurements Papyrus: 22.2-43.5 x 96.4
Material Leather, papyrus
Colour Dark brown
Description
A strip of leather (height: 9.8 mm), sandwiched between two fragments of papyrus. The leather strip is folded on one side (height: 5.2 mm).
Remarks Associated is a featureless scrap of papyrus (not illustrated).
Main Literature -



FN 2952. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

MUMMY-BRACES

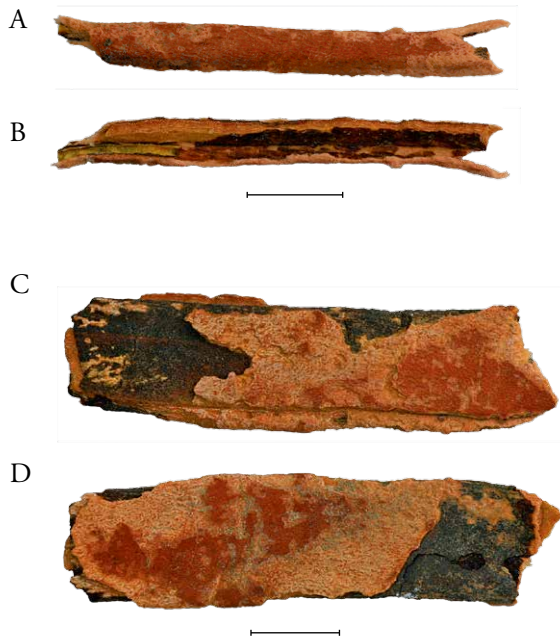
CATALOGUE NUMBER 65

Find Number	1357Aa-d
Provenance	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02 [25]
Date	21st-22nd Dynasty
Measurements	(a) 46.1. W: 4.9. T: 3.5; (b) L: 54.7. W: 15.0. T: 3.1; (c) L: 97.0. W: 15.2. T: 3.2; (d) L: 61.6. W: 44.3. T: 4.4
Material	Leather
Colour	Red

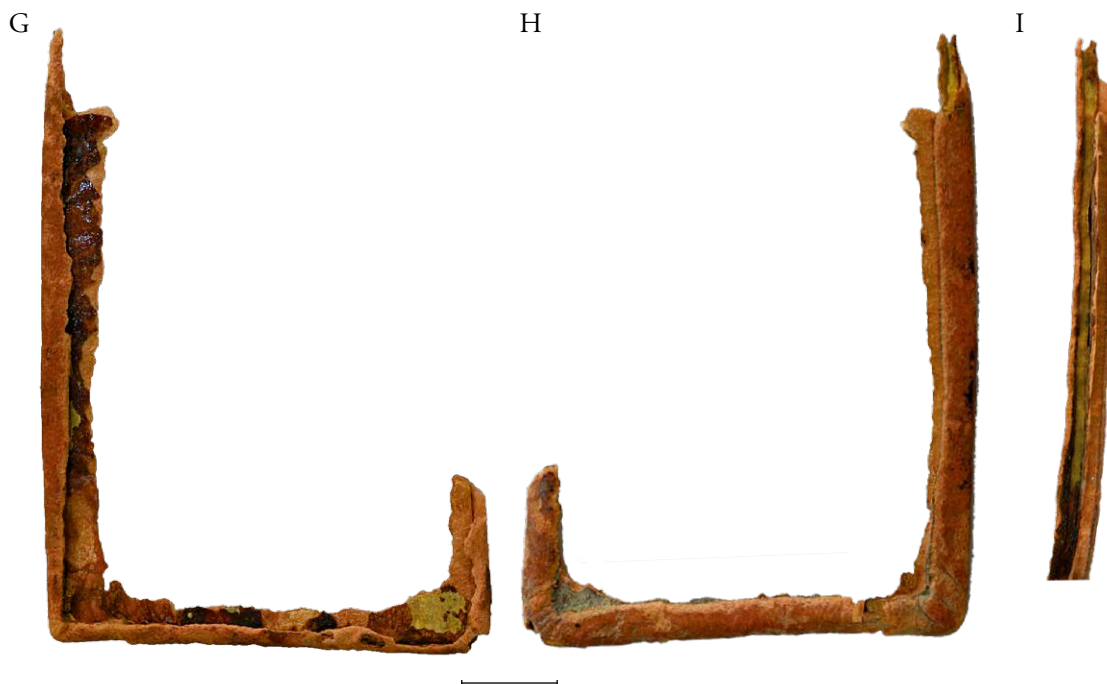
Description

Four fragments from a mummy-brace, including two pieces from the edge (fragments (a); fig. A, B) and (d); fig. G-I)) and of the brace itself (fragments (b); fig. C, D) and (c); fig. E, F). A strip of red leather, fragments (a) and (d), would have been folded over the edge of the terminal end itself (*cf.* FN 1357b, Cat. No. 66), remnants of which are still visible. The brace seems to consist of two layers, which are glued together.

Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 233-238); Stan-
nage (2005: 4-5)



FN 1357A. A, B) Outer and inner view of FN 1357Aa; C, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Ab; E, F) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Ac. Scale bars are 10 mm.



FN 1357Ad. G-I) Recto, verso and inner view. Scale bar is 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 66

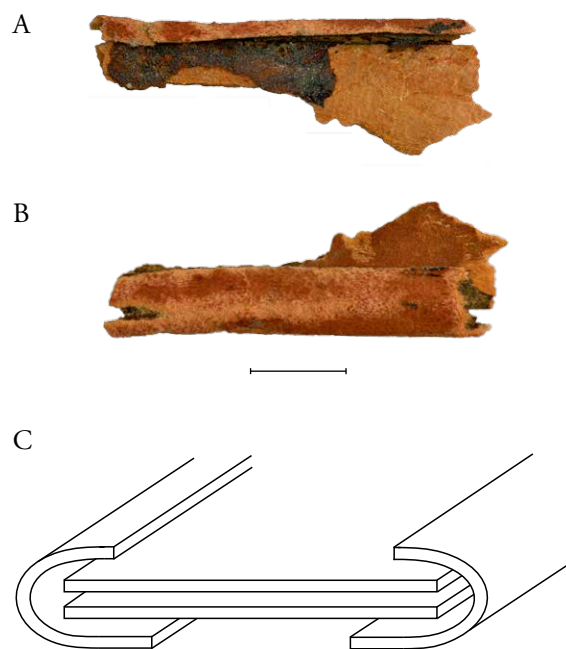
Find Number 1357Ba-e
 Provenance K03.5 / H / KW3 A03 [25]
 Date 21st-22nd Dynasty
 Measurements (a) L: 41.6. W: 14.0. T: 3.9; (b) 16.1 x 27.8. T: 2.8; (c) 14.8 x 14.0. T: 2.7; (d) 11.0 x 22.4. T: 2.0; (e) L: 83.3. T: 3.8. W: 42.2

Material Leather, rawhide
 Colour Brown, beige, red

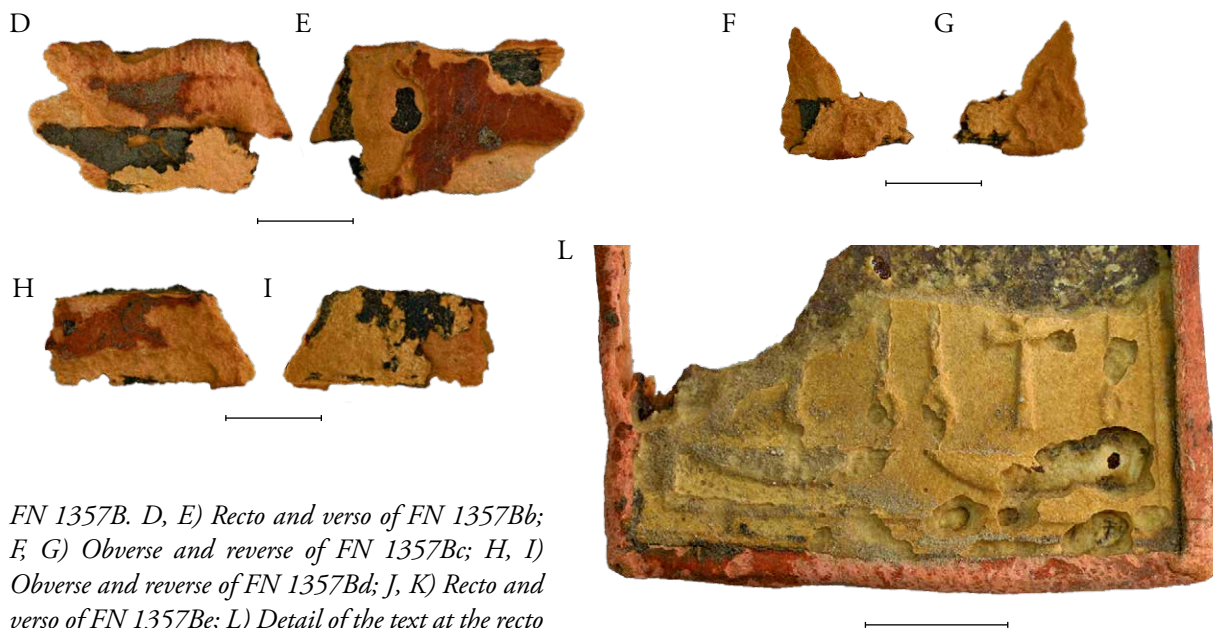
Description

Five fragments from the terminal end of a mummy-brace. The larger fragment, (e) (fig. J-L), fits together with fragment (a) (fig. A, B). The rectangular fragment (e) tapers slightly towards the top; the bottom is straight. Although largely incomplete, it can still be seen that it consists of two layers that are glued together. The verso is a thin layer of red-stained leather; the recto, however, is a much thicker, beige layer of rawhide, showing impressed signs. The glue is dark and has a resinous appearance. A red strip of leather is folded over the edges of these two layers and glued in place.

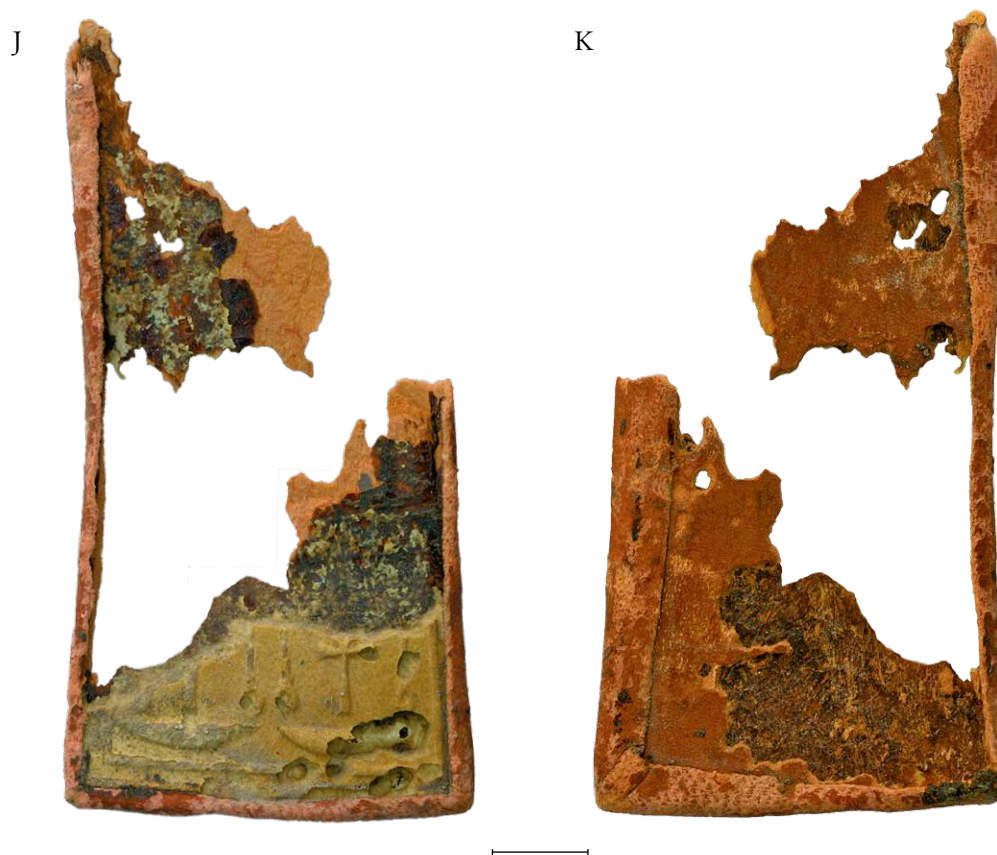
Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 233-238); Stan-
 nage (2005: 4-5)



FN 1357B. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 1357Ba;
 C) Diagram of the construction of FN 1357B.



FN 1357B. D, E) Recto and verso of FN 1357Bb; F, G) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Bc; H, I) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Bd; J, K) Recto and verso of FN 1357Be; L) Detail of the text at the recto of FN 1357Be. Scale bars are 10 mm.



CATALOGUE NUMBER 67

Find Number 1357Ca-b
 Provenance K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien [25]
 Date 21st-22nd Dynasty
 Measurements (a) L: 170.0. W: 13.6-35.5. T: 5.4;
 (b) L: 45.3. W: 11.6-14.9. T: 3.7
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown, red

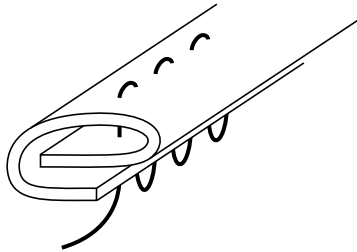
Description

(a) The attachment area of the terminal end and the brace (fig. A, B). The brace itself consists of one wide strip of leather that is folded towards the verso (fig. C). The sides overlap each other and are secured with glue. Additionally, a fairly big leather thong stitch seems to help to secure the folds in place (or it might have been added to keep the sides in place to allow the drying of the glue, but was not removed after it dried). This folded end sandwiches the terminal end, and includes the edge strip.

(b) Fragment of folded brace (fig. D, E).

Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 233-238); Stan-
 nage (2005: 4-5)

C



D



E



A



B



FN 1357C. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 1357Ca; C) Diagram of the construction of the brace of FN 1357Ca; D, E) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Cb.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 68

Find Number 1357Da-c
 Provenance K03.5 / H / KW3 A02 [25]
 Date 21st-22nd Dynasty
 Measurements (a) L: 143.9. W: 13.1-32.5. T: 4.1;
 (b) L: 83.5. W: 34.6-43.9. T: 4.0;
 (c) Varying from 14.4 x 47.0 to 15.8 x 52.2. T varying from 1.5 to 3.2
 Material Leather, rawhide

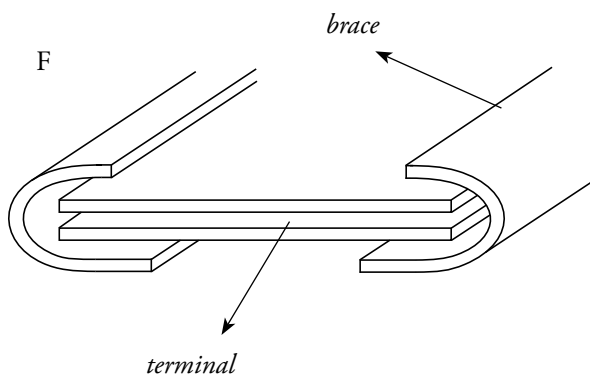
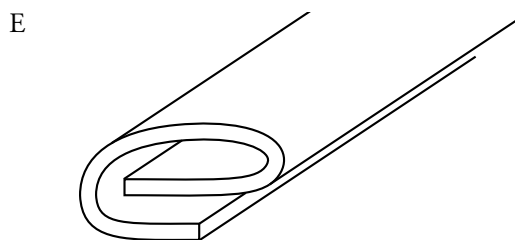
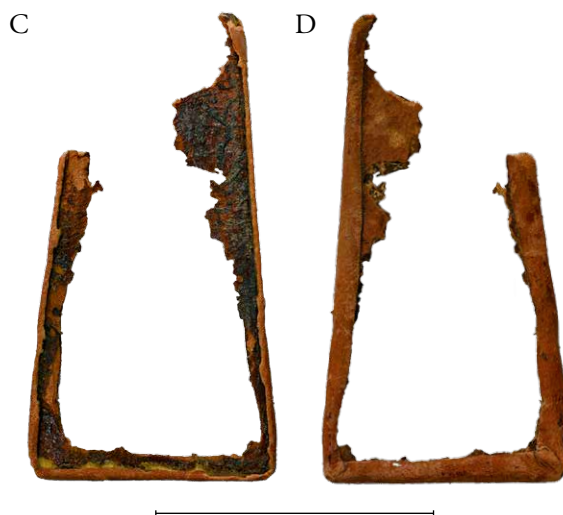
Colour Brown, beige, red

Description

(a) The attachment area of the terminal end and the brace (fig. A, B). The brace itself consists of one wide strip of leather that is folded towards the verso (fig. E). It is secured with glue and sandwiches the terminal end, including the edge strip (fig. F).

(b) The edge binding of the tapered end of a brace (fig. C, D). It has a straight bottom edge. A bit of the centre in still preserved.

Remarks 'Fragment' (c) (fig. G) consists of 21 small scraps.
Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 233-238); Stan-
nage (2005: 4-5)



FN 1357D. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 1357Da;
C, D) Recto and verso of FN 1357Db; E) Diagram of
the construction of the brace; F) Diagram of the label;
G) The fragments described as FN 1357Dc.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 69

Find Number 1357E
 Provenance K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-A04 [25]
 Date 21st-22nd Dynasty
 Measurements L: 51.8. W: 17.2-30.7. T: 3.9
 Material Leather, rawhide
 Colour Brown, red

Description

The tapered end of a mummy brace with a red leather edge binding. Note the diagonal strips of leather at the verso(?), which seems to be the extension folded over from the recto(?).

Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 233-238); Stan-
 nage (2005: 4-5)



FN 1357E. A, B) Recto(?) and verso(?) of FN 1357E.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 70

Find Number 1357Fa-d
 Provenance K03.5 / H / KW3 A04 [25]
 Date 21st-22nd Dynasty
 Measurements (a) L: 100.6. W: 17.0-38.0. T: 3.9;
 (b) L: 37.5-52.3. W: 39.3-42.5. T: 4.6; (c) L: 73.4. W: 15.0. T: 3.2
 Material Leather, rawhide
 Colour Red

Description

Four badly preserved fragments of a mummy-brace, including fragments of the ends, fragments (a) (fig. A, B, E) and (b) (fig. C, E), and of the braces, fragment (c) and possibly (d). They are significantly eaten away by insects.

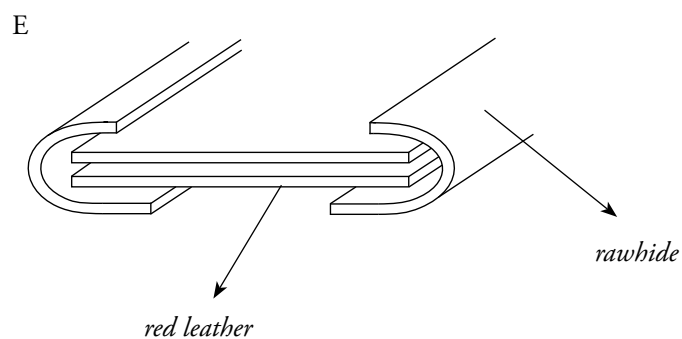
(a) A fragment consisting of the tapered end and the straight bottom edge. It has a thin, red recto. On the verso, remnants are visible of a thicker beige layer, the surface of which is stained red as well. This layer

is rawhide, and must have been used to stiffen the brace. The two layers are glued together, which creates a dark, resinous-like thin layer at the back of the red layer. A red strip of leather is folded around the edges. The verso has two short, rectangular pieces stuck to it, which seem to be accidental, as these are probably pieces of the braces themselves. Note that on this side, the edge binding on one side becomes very narrow and likely would not have covered the edge closer to the bottom.

(b) The edge binding of the tapered end of a brace, with straight bottom edge. A bit of the centre is still preserved in one corner.

(c) A narrow, rectangular piece with two stitch holes (on of which still contains remnants of a stitch).

Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 233-238); Stan-
 nage (2005: 4-5)



FN 1357F. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 1357Fa; C, D) Recto and verso of FN 1357Fb; E) Diagram of the construction of fragments FN 1357Fa & b; F, G) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Fc; H, I) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Fd; J, K) Obverse and reverse of FN 1357Fe. Scale bars F-K are 10 mm.

CLOTHING

CATALOGUE NUMBER 71

Find Number	0207Ba-l
Provenance	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung [23]
Date	Early 18th Dynasty
Object	Loincloth
Measurements	(a) 91.6 x 95.7 / 30.0 x 112.0; (b) 106.8 x 50.0; (c) 35.5 x 95.0; (d) 7.8-52.8 x 165.0; (e) 8.6 x 55.6 / 24.8 x 75.5; (f) 46.1 x 148.1; (g) 24.5 x 41.0; (h) Varying from 8.5 x 9.0 to 18.9 x 49.2; (i) 26.5 x 47.0; (j) Varying from 9.0 x 17.0 to 34.8 x 44.8; (k) L: appr. 130. W: 5.5 / 19.3 x 64.7; (l) 26.5 x 46.5. T all entries: 0.6
Material	Leather
Colour	Light brown
Description	Twelve fragments of a loincloth, which will be described as one object. The fragments include one big-

ger piece (fragment (a) (fig. A, B), consisting of the solid top edge and part of the buttock patch, connected by the meshwork, as well as fragments of the corner straps to tie the loincloth around the waist. The net is made of rows of staggered slits, providing an open network when pulling at a right angle to the slits (length of the slits is about 7.5 mm). The fragment of the edge is of solid leather from which the net extends with slender projecting rectangles (appr. 5 to 10 mm), which are split (arrow in fig. B).

Remarks The overall measurements are estimates: the fragments are extremely fragile and could not be unfolded prior to consolidation/conservation, which is scheduled for the future. Fragment (e) consists of two fragments; (h) of 12 fragments; (j) five fragments and (k) of two fragments.

Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 210-215); Vogel-sang-Eastwood (1993: 16-31)



FN 0207B. A) Overview of FN 0207Ba.



CATALOGUE NUMBER 72

Find Number 4317a, b
 Provenance K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07 [35]
 Date Mid-18th Dynasty
 Object Loincloth
 Measurements (a) Appr. 125 x 165. T: 1.2; (b) Appr. 115 x 125. W edge appr.: 5.5-17.0. T: 1.1
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish brown
 Description Two fragments of leather (fig. A-D) with rows of staggered slits, providing an open network when pulling

at a right angle to the slits (length of the slits vary from 8.9 to 10.5 mm). The fragment of the edge is of solid leather from which the net extends with relatively long projecting rectangles (arrow in fig. D), which are split.

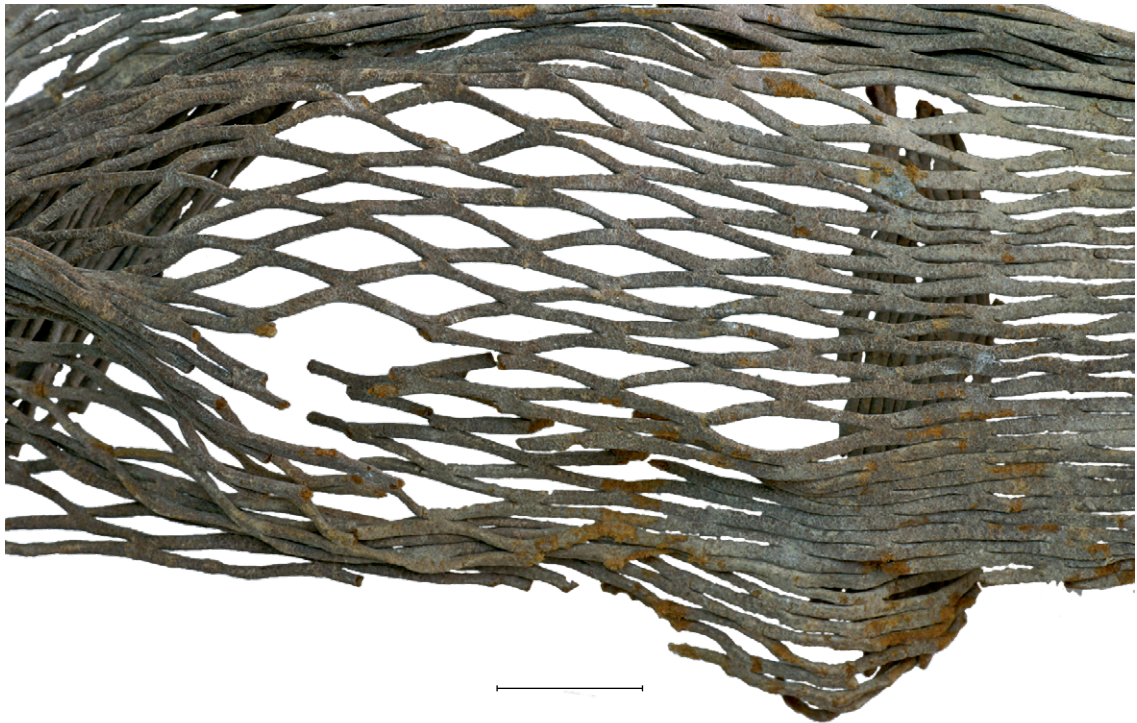
Remarks The overall measurements are estimates: the fragments are extremely fragile and could not be unfolded prior to consolidation/conservation, which is scheduled for the future.

Main Literature Schwarz (2000: 210-215); Vogel-sang-Eastwood (1993: 16-31)

A



B



FN 4317a, b. A) Overview of FN 4317a; B) Detail of FN 4317a. Scale bar is 10 mm.



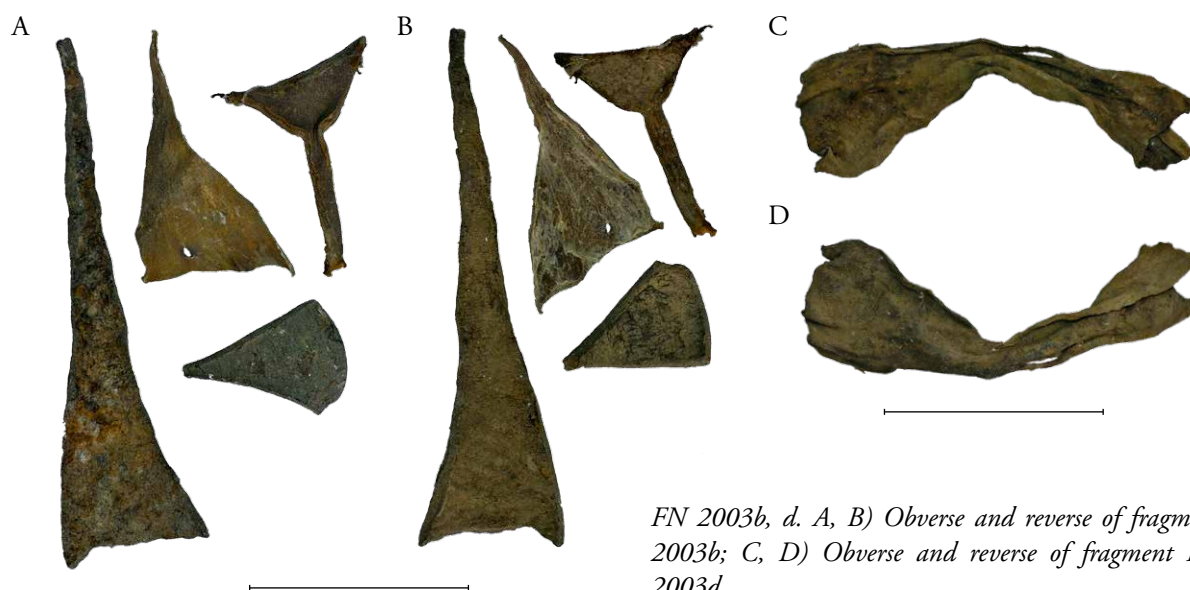
FN 4317a, b. C) Overview of FN 4317b; B) Detail of FN 4317b. Scale bar is 10 mm.



WASTE AND OFFCUTS

CATALOGUE NUMBER 73

Find Number	2003b, d	Description
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05 [28-29]	(b) Various shapes of offcuts of various leathers (fig. A, B).
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period	(d) Crumpled piece. The leather is reminiscent of loincloth leather; there is one slit, which might be accidental.
Object	Offcuts	Remarks
Measurements	(b) 26.9 x 37.7. T: 4.1 / 36.0 x 5.8 x 1.2 / 4.8-34.2 x 46.6. T: 2.3 / 4.0-34.5 x 123.0. T: 2.8; (d) 6.5 x 90.2. T: 0.9	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Material	Leather	Main Literature -
Colour	(b) Beige to dark brown; (d) Dark brown	



FN 2003b, d. A, B) Obverse and reverse of fragment 2003b; C, D) Obverse and reverse of fragment FN 2003d.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 74

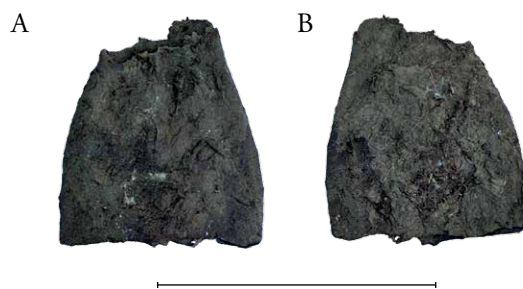
Find Number 2005c
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Waste
 Measurements L: 41.4. W: 36.9. T: 4.0
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description

A small, tapering tube (fig. A, B). No seams or stitching visible, indicating the fragment is leather from a leg and was probably discarded before having been used.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature -



FN 2005c. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 75

Find Number 1995
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A03 [29]
 Date Coptic
 Object Waste
 Measurements Appr. 27.0 x 11.2 x 17.0
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown

Description

Irregularly shaped piece (fig. A, B).

Main Literature -



FN 1995. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 76

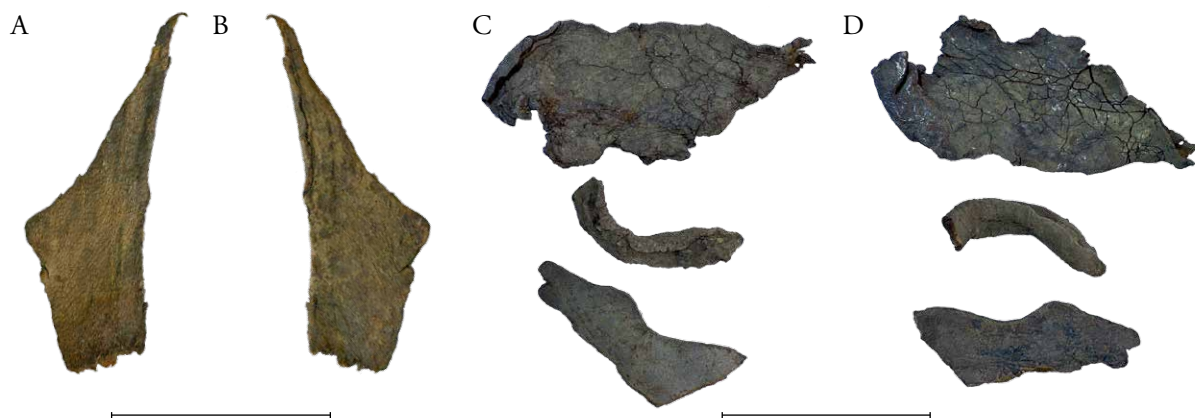
Find Number 2006a, c
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object (a) Offcut(?); (c) waste(?)
 Measurements (a) 26.3 x 81.7. T: 1.7; (c) 12.4 x 8.2 x 42.8 / 22.9 x 58.4 / 36.6 x 81.7
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish brown

Description

(a) A nearly rectangular piece (fig. A, B) with a large, pointed extension at one corner. The type of leather is different from the usual type and might be exotic (antelope, gazelle). It compares well with FN 2329 (Cat. No. 77),
 (c) Three fragments without features (fig. E).

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature -



FN 2006a, c. A, B) Recto (grain side) and verso (flesh side) of fragment FN 2006a; C, D) Obverse and reverse of fragments FN 2006c.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 77

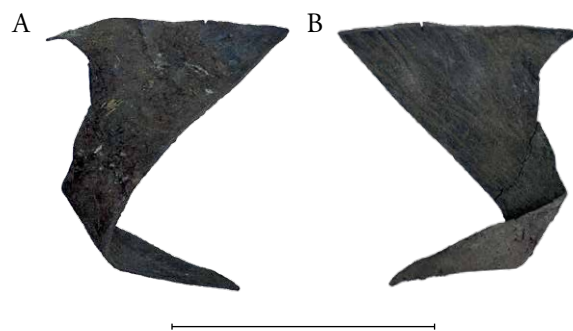
Find Number 2329
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S3N A11 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object Waste
 Measurements L: 95.7. W: 36.2. T: 2.4
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description
 Leather from a leg (fig. A, B), which is cut open lengthwise; one end is cut off. Papyrus adheres to both sides, but this is accidental.
 Main Literature -



FN 2329. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 78

Find Number 2290b
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object Offcut
 Measurements 105 x 34.2. T: 1.2
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A roughly V-shaped offcut of fairly thick leather (fig. A, B), suggesting a use in footwear.
 Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
 Main Literature -

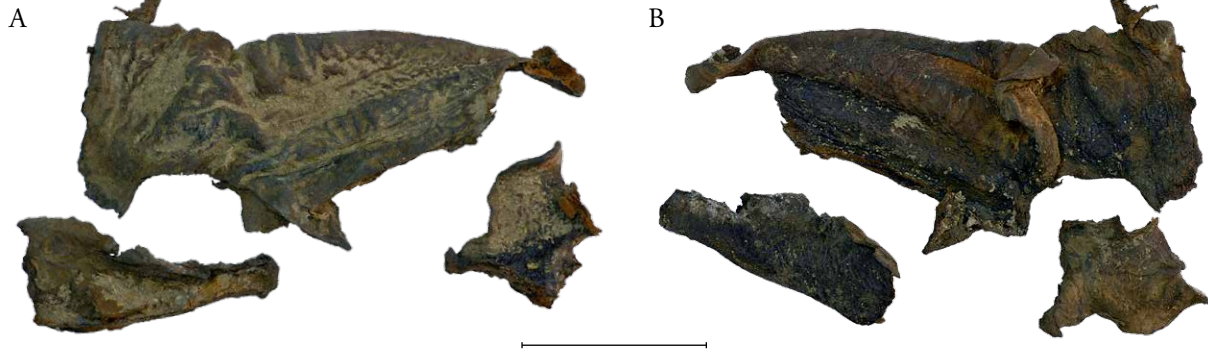


FN 2290b. A, B) Obverse (flesh side) and reverse (grain side).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 79

Find Number 2015
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A01 [29-30]
 Date ?
 Object Waste
 Measurements 32.1x46.3 / 31.6x68.3 / 57.8x138.0
 Material Leather

Colour Dark brown
 Description One bigger and two smaller, irregular-shaped pieces (fig. A, B). The thickness varies greatly throughout. No manmade features are visible except for cut off(?) edges, suggesting these are pieces of waste from skins.
 Main Literature -



FN 2015. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 80

Find Number 2694
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A07 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object Waste(?)
 Measurements 215 x 37.8-60. T: 1.9-18.3
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description A tapering piece of supple leather (fig. A, B). About halfway through the object a line, which seems to be impressed, is visible, but this might not be manmade. It is probably a piece of waste from a skin.
 Main Literature -



▷ FN 2694. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 81

Find Number	2351	Colour	Reddish brown
Provenance	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03 [30]	Description	
Date	Coptic		A long folded piece of reddish brown, very supple leather (fig. A, B). No further features. The shape suggests it was cut off from a skin as waste.
Object	Waste	Main Literature	-
Measurements	10.8-17.6 x 210; T: 3.6 (folded)		
Material	Leather		



FN 2351. A, B) Obverse and reverse. Both images mainly show the flesh side; the grain side is visible for a small part at the right lower corner of figure B.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

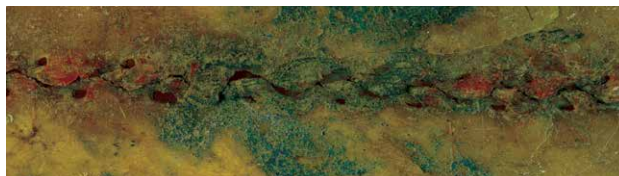
CATALOGUE NUMBER 82

Find number	1065a-j	Depth neck: 47.7. T: 0.4 - 0.6; F(f)
Provenance	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04 [24-25]	L: 30.0. W: 175.0. T: 0.3 - 0.4; (g)
Date	Mid-18th Dynasty	L: 141.1. W: 39.2 - 55.8. T: 0.3; (h)
Object	Cover soundbox of harp FN 1056	L: 62.3. W: 9.7 - 62.2. T: 0.5 / L:
Measurements	(a) L: appr. 350. W: 35.4 - 56.9 - 141.5. T: 0.4 - 0.5. D string: 1.0; (b) L: 168.0. W: 24.1. T: 0.4. Piece with white remnant: W: 26.9 - 65.6; (c) L: 95.0. W: 72.8. T: 0.3. D string: 0.6; (d) L: 56.7 (incl. fold). W: 94.2. T: 0.3 - 0.4; (e) H: 65.9. W base: 76.4. W neck: 30.2.	230.0; W: 17.6 - 25.5; (i) L: 90.6. W: 81.9. T: 0.3. D holes: 4.5 x 5.1 / 4.0 x 9.5; (j) varying from 3.7 x 26.6 to 19.8 x 63.1
		Colour
		Yellow/beige to dark brown
		Description
		A full description and discussion is included in the monograph on the harp (Veldmeijer & Skinner, Submitted).

A



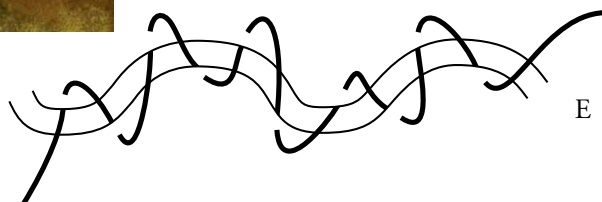
C



D

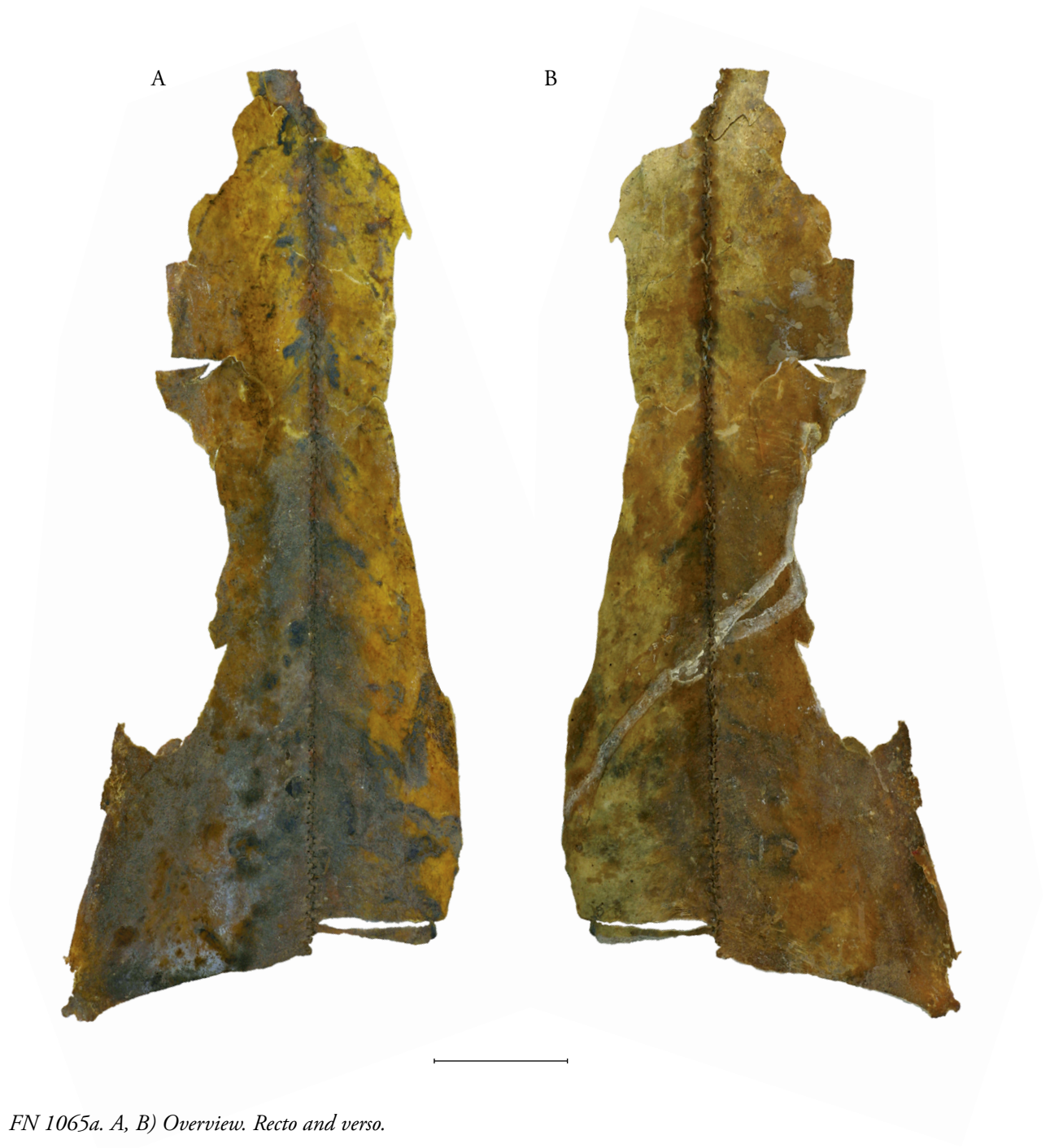


B



E

FN 1065a. A-D) Details of the seam. Scale bars are 10 mm; E) Diagram of the sailor stitch that was used to close the seam. The overviews can be seen on the following page.



FN 1065a. A, B) Overview. Recto and verso.

A

B



FN 1065b. A, B) Overview. Recto and verso.

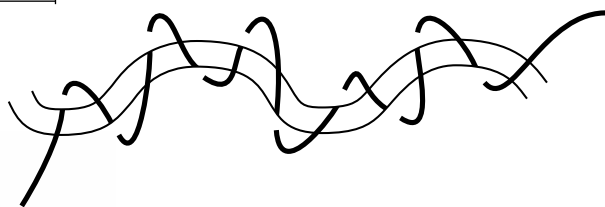
A

B



FN 1065c. A, B) Overview. Recto and verso.

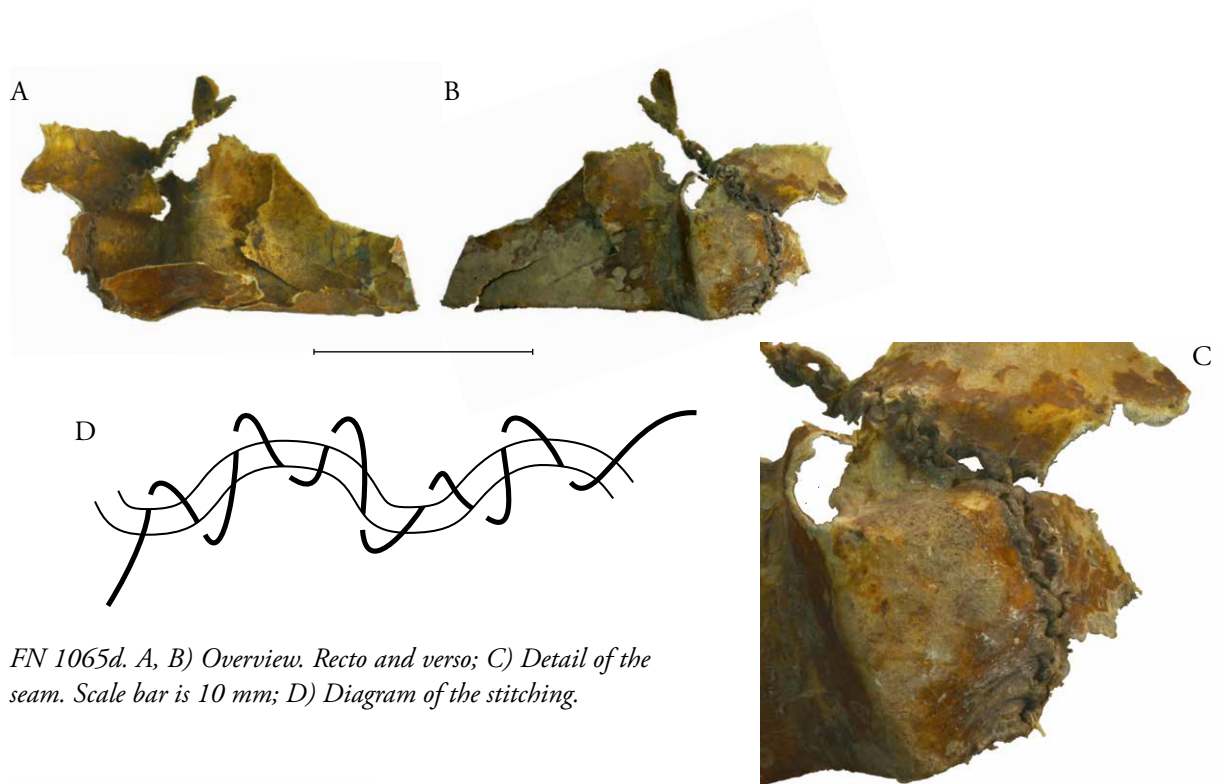
D



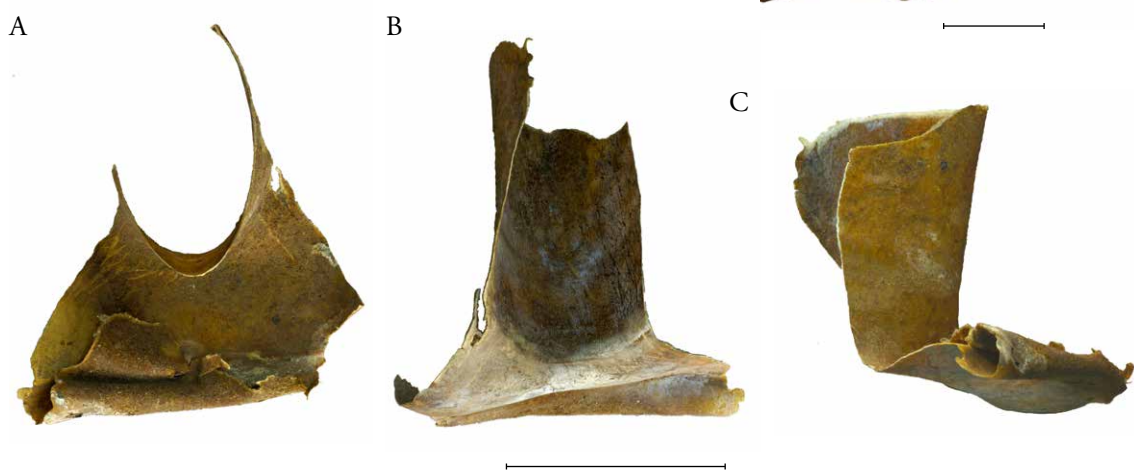
C



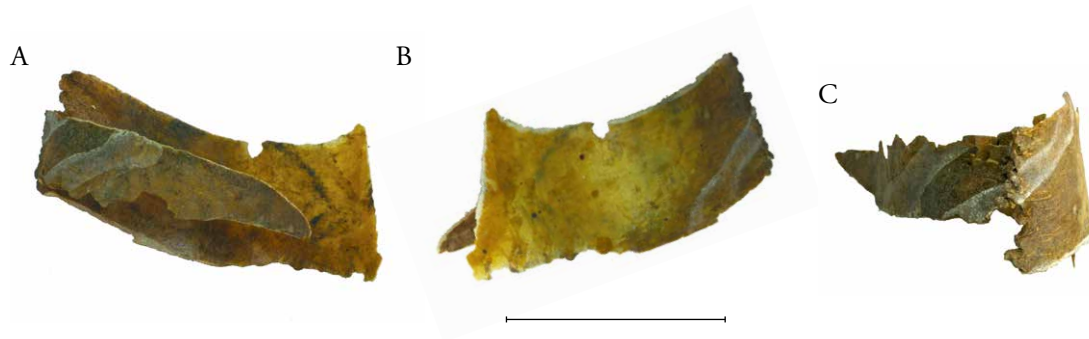
*FN 1065c. C) Detail of the seam.
Scale bar is 10 mm; D) Diagram of the stitching.*



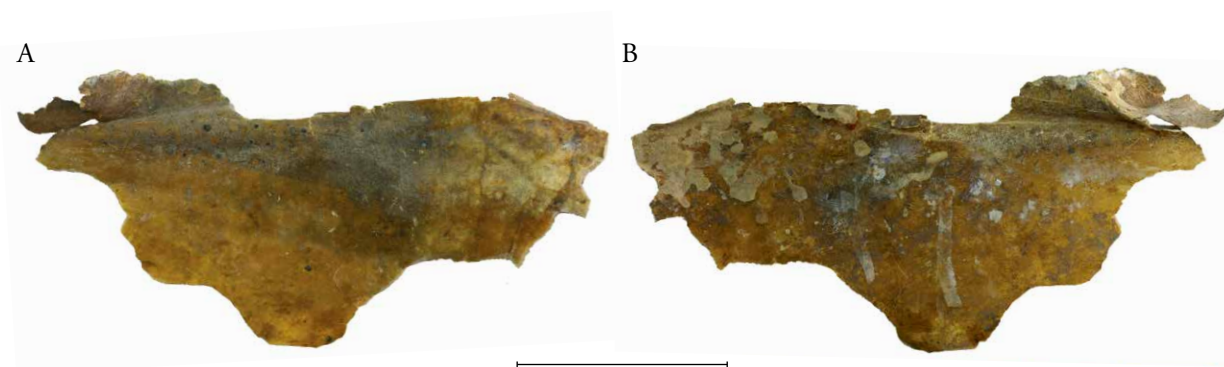
FN 1065d. A, B) Overview. Recto and verso; C) Detail of the seam. Scale bar is 10 mm; D) Diagram of the stitching.



FN 1065e. Overview of the neck piece. A, B) Recto and verso; C) Side view.



FN 1065f. Overview. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C) Seam.



FN 1065g. Overview. A, B) Recto and verso.



FN 1065h. Overview. A, B) Recto and verso.



FN 1065i. Overview. A, B) Recto and verso.

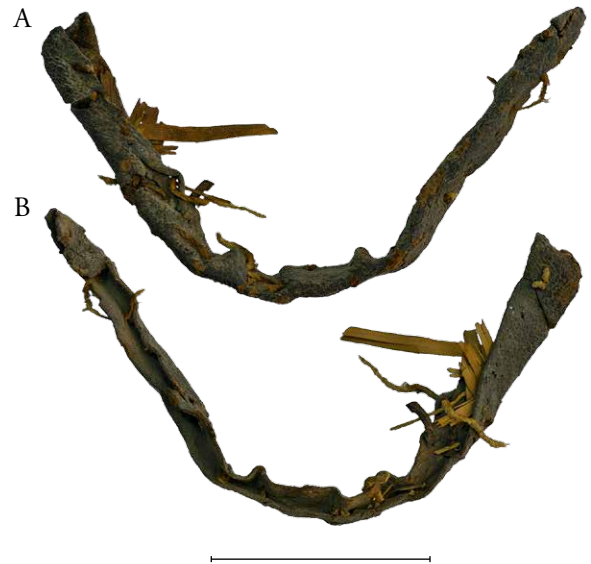


FN 1065j. Overview.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATALOGUE NUMBER 83

Find Number 3807c
Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 4 A05
[31-32]
Date Coptic and later
Object Edge of matting/basket
Measurements L: 187.0. H: 9.7. W (= T): 4.1
Material Leather, flax
Colour Dark, reddish brown
Description
A strip of leather, which is folded (fig. A, B). Originally, it sandwiched a layer of basketry (now largely lost). It is secured with sZ₃₍₂₎ string and leather thong. It is fairly coarse and irregular.
Remarks Measurements are indicative; there is much variation.
Main Literature -



FN 3807c. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 84

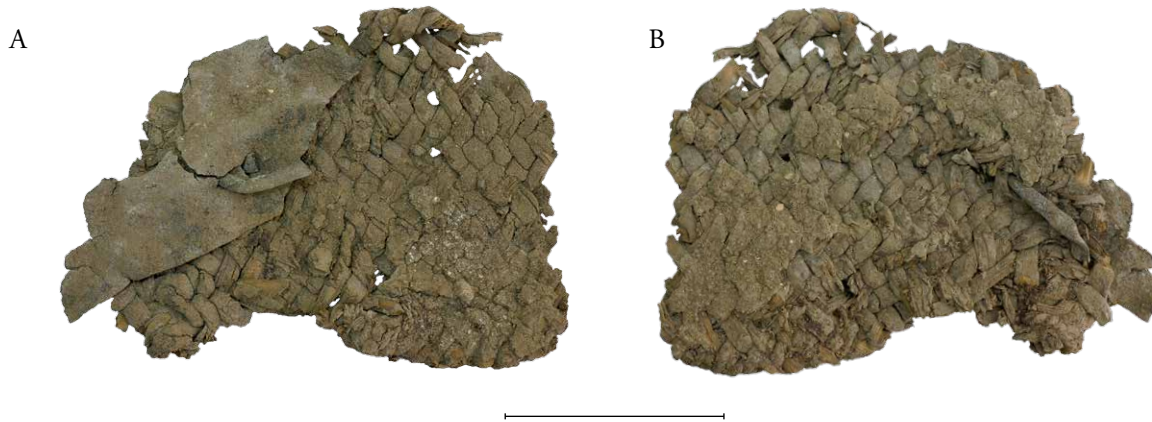
Find Number 1799
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SI A04 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Basketry with leather
 Measurements Basketry: 91.6 x 116.6. W one strand: 4.5. T: 10.0. Leather: 14.1-39.8 x 86.8
 Material Leather, palm leaf
 Colour Dark, reddish brown

Description

A strip of leather, which is folded (fig. A, B). Originally, it sandwiched a layer of basketry (now largely lost). It is secured with sZ_{3(?)} string and leather thong. It is fairly coarse and irregular.

Remarks Measurements are indicative; there is much variation.

Main Literature -



FN 1799. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

UNIDENTIFIED

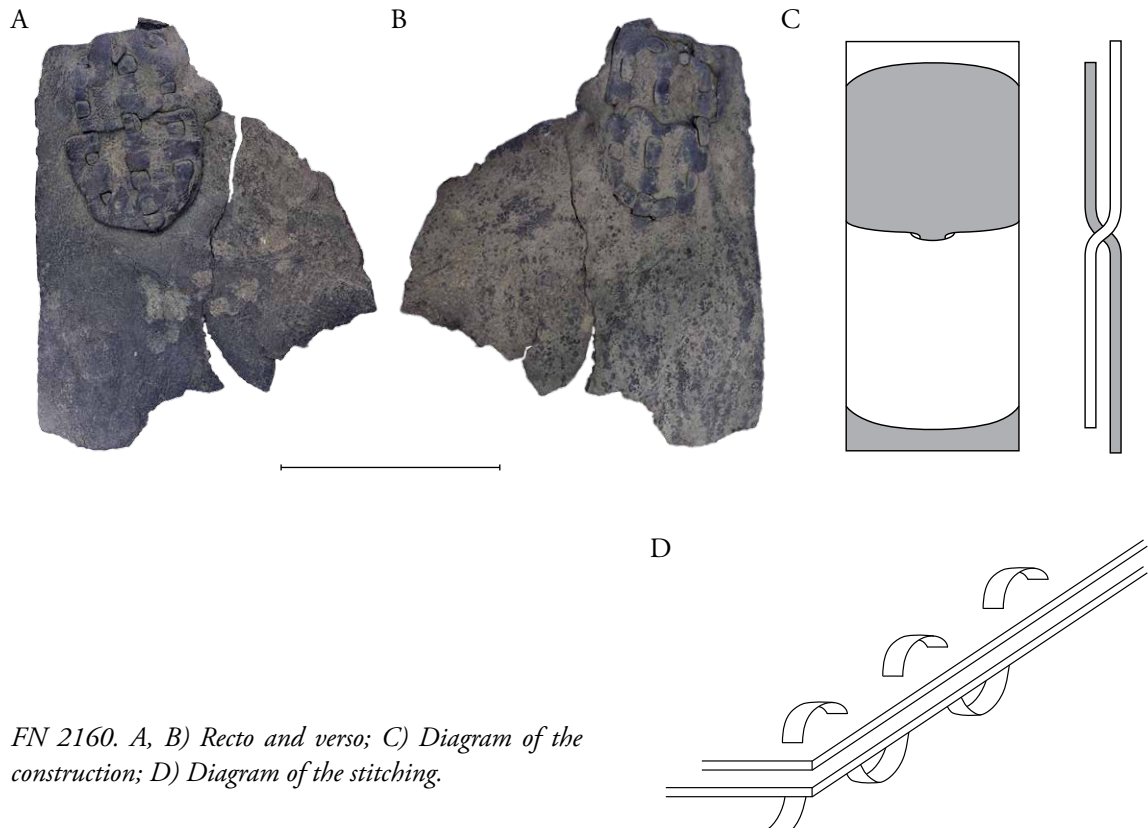
CATALOGUE NUMBER 85

Find Number	2160
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A04 [29-30]
Date	?
Object	?
Measurements	81.3 x 99.3. T: 1.0. W thong: 3.3-4.2. L attachment area appr.: 47. W appr: 31
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown

Description

Two pieces of leather (fig. A, B), which are secured to each other by pulling extensions through a small slit in each one (fig. C). They are further secured with leather thong running stitches (fig. D) sewn in an oval shape and one row of stitches extending length-wise down the centre. One piece is torn off near the attachment area.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011c: 41, 112-117)



FN 2160. A, B) Recto and verso; C) Diagram of the construction; D) Diagram of the stitching.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 86

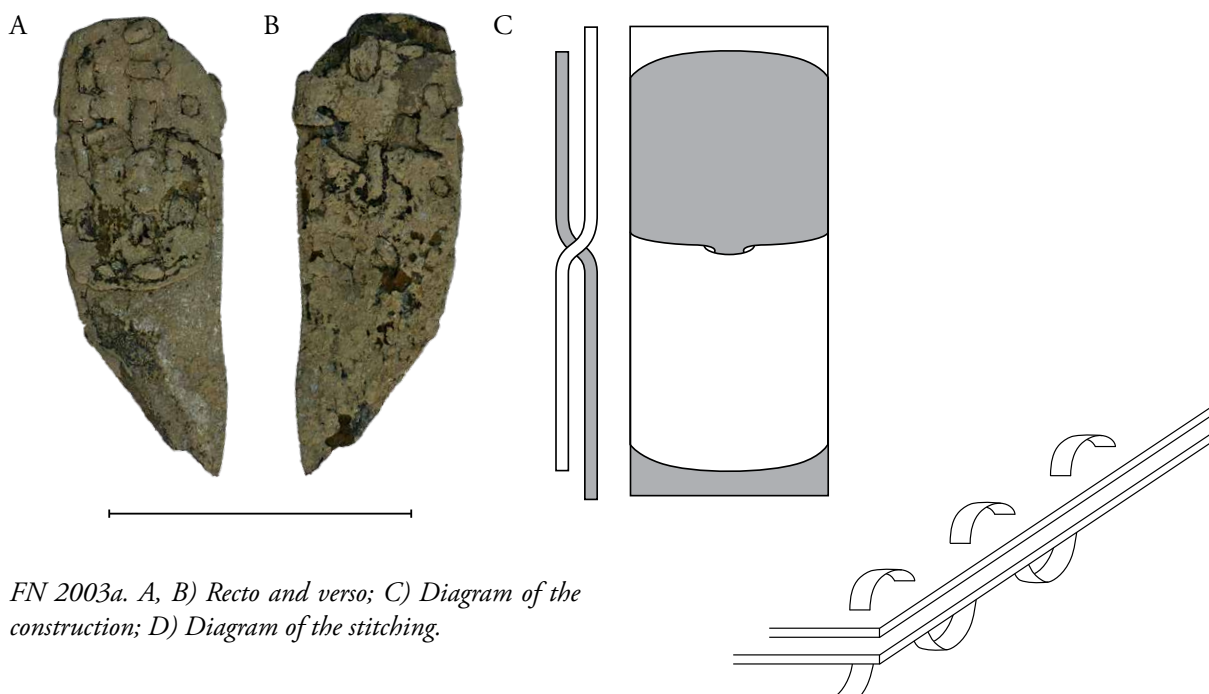
Find Number 2003a
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object ?
 Measurements L: 76.2. W: 27.5. T: 1.4 (2.8)
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish brown
 Description

A small, pointed fragment (fig. A, B) consisting of two pieces of leather that are secured by pulling ex-

tensions through a small slit in the other (fig. D) and securing it with leather thong running stitches in an oval shape and two stitches extending lengthwise down the centre (fig. D). The short edges are torn off, but the long edges are seemingly intact.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature Veldmeijer (2011c: 41, 112-117)



FN 2003a. A, B) Recto and verso; C) Diagram of the construction; D) Diagram of the stitching.

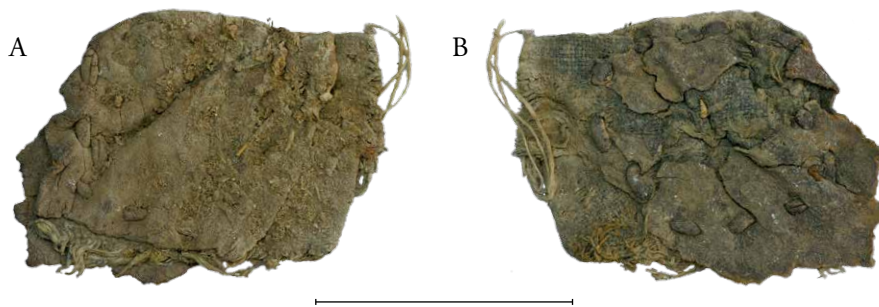
CATALOGUE NUMBER 87

Find Number 2920
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04 [31-32]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object ?
 Measurements 54.1 x 71.5. T: 8.0
 Material Leather, flax (cloth)
 Colour Brown

Description

Two pieces of leather (fig. A, B) are sewn together with leather thong running stitches along the edges, sandwiching a layer of blue, coarse tabby weave cloth. At the obverse, the leather is incomplete, a defect which has not been caused by wear: it is rather badly preserved.

Main Literature -



FN 2920. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 88

Find Number	1893a-c
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	?
Measurements	(a) 51.0 x 58.8. T: 4.0; (b) 42.4 (folded) x 48.1. T: 1.5; (c) 31.0 x 36.3. T: 3.5
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown
Description	

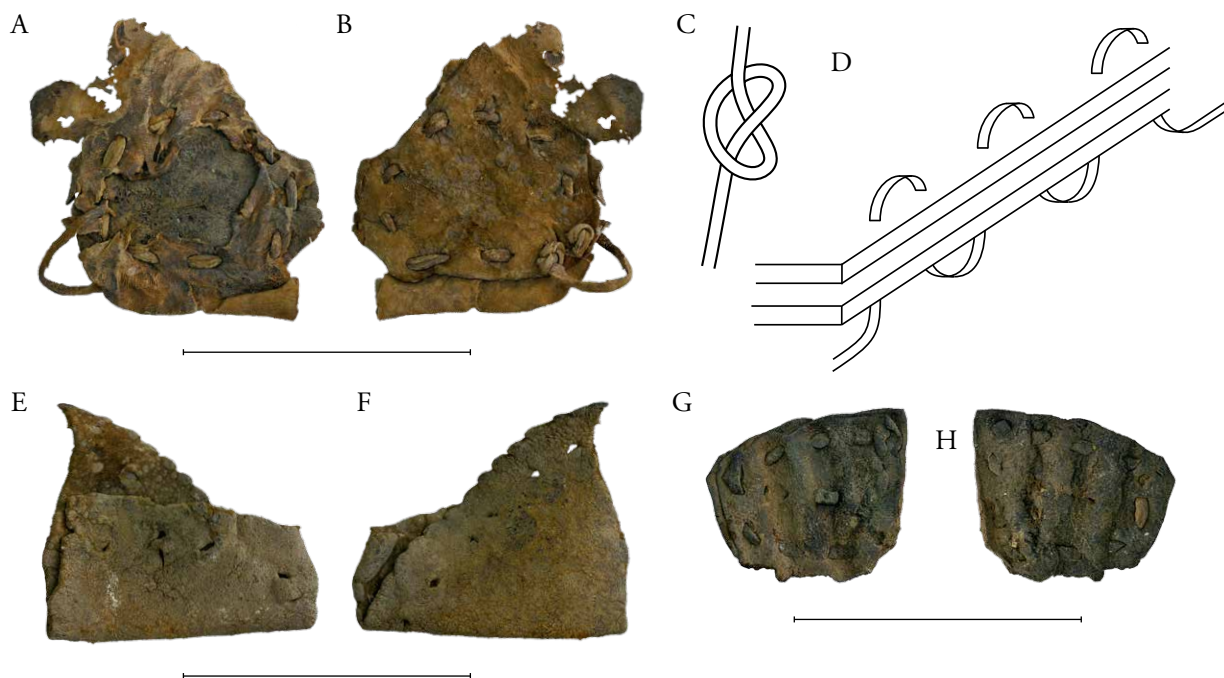
(a) A piece of leather with a hole (fig. A, B), which is covered with a patch, also made of leather, and joined along the edges with running stitches of leather thong

(fig. D). Both ends of this thong are secured, on the reverse, with Z-overhand knots (fig. C).

(b) A roughly triangular fragment (fig. E, F). The diagonal edge has teardrop-shaped stitch holes; the edge is wavy, suggesting that whip stitches were used, possibly to secure an edge binding. The short straight edge has empty stitch holes as well.

(c) A small fragment consisting of two layers of leather (fig. G, H), which are secured with leather thong running stitches along the edge and one row extending down the centre (fig. D). Only one edge is torn, the others are intact.

Main Literature -



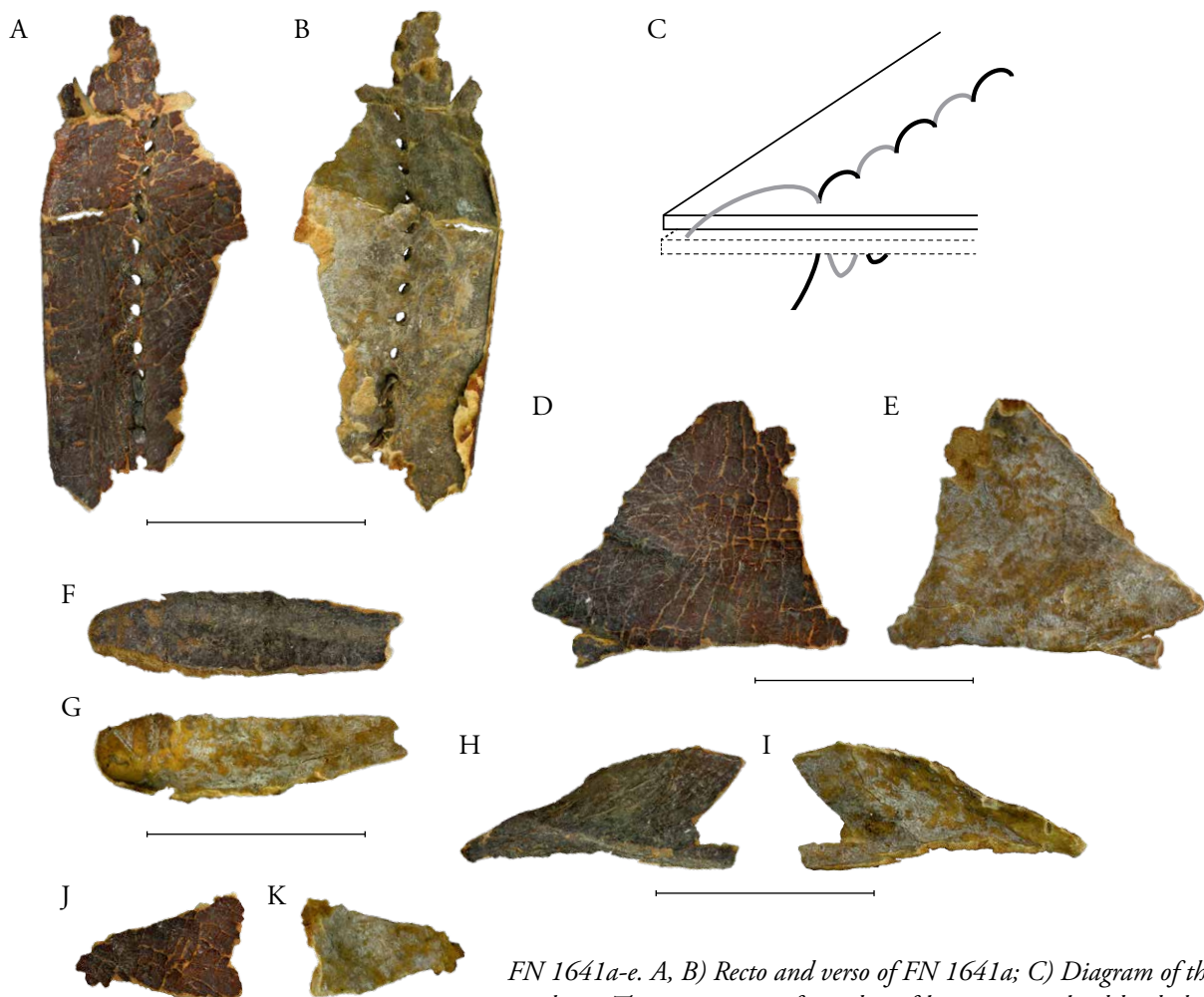
FN 1893a-c. A, B) Obverse and reverse of FN 1893a; C) Diagram of the knots; D) Diagram of the stitching; E, F) Obverse and reverse of FN 1893b; G, H) Obverse and reverse of FN 1893c. For a diagram of the stitching, see fig. D.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 89

Find Number	1641a-e
Provenance	TT 232 / H / S1D A07 [26-27]
Date	New Kingdom to modern
Object	?
Measurements	(a) 47.5 x 119.3. T: 1.0; (b) 56.7 x 71.0. T: 1.1; (c) 20.0 x 69.7. T: 1.4; (d) 28.2 x 67.7. T: 0.9; (e) 22.6 x 37.6. T: 1.0
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark, reddish brown
Description	Five comparable fragments of leather, of which (b)-(e) (fig. D-K) are featureless. Fragment (a) (fig. A, B) has,

extending lengthwise down the centre, a row of circular to oval stitch holes in which several leather thong, interlocking running stitches are preserved (W: 2.5; L: appr. 5.5). These are broken on the reverse, suggesting there was another layer or that this leather was attached to an under surface, but the number of layers remains unclear. The stitches are dark brown in colour, whereas the other leather is more reddish brown (the verso, however, is whitish in colour, suggesting the colour was applied to one surface only). This seems to have been done on purpose.

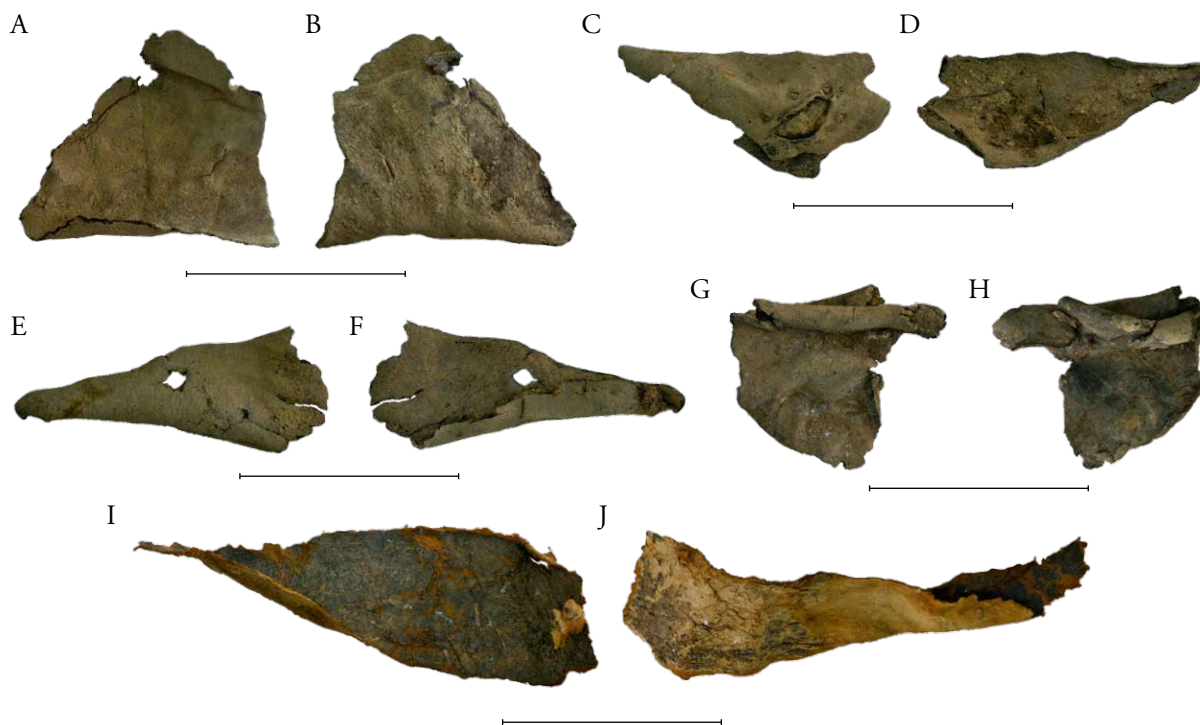
Main Literature -



FN 1641a-e. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 1641a; C) Diagram of the stitching. The uncertainty of number of layers is visualised by dashed lines; D, E) Recto and verso of FN 1641b; F, G) Recto and verso of FN 1641c; H, I) Recto and verso of FN 1641d; J, K) Recto and verso of FN 1641e.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 90

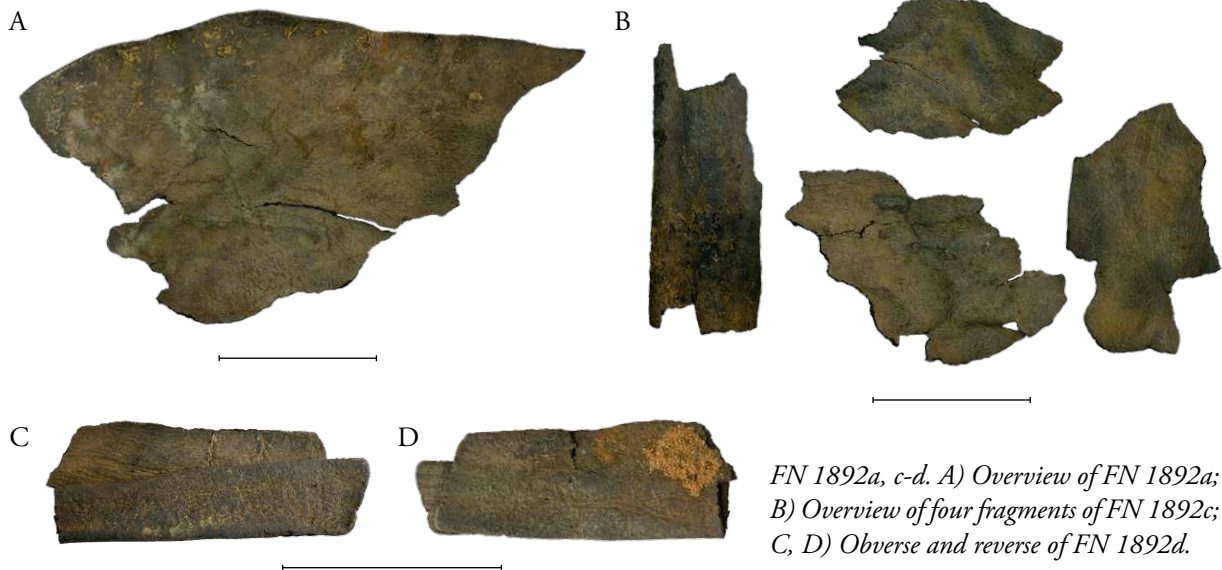
Find Number	1999a-e	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09 [28-29]	Colour	Dark brown
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period	Description	
Object	?		Five fragments, all featureless except for (b) (fig. C, D), which has a hole that is repaired with a patch. This patch is secured with running stitches of leather thong.
Measurements	(a) 49.8 x 55.9. T: 1.1; (b) 27.4 x 63.2. T: 1.3; (c) 29.0 x 72.8. T: 0.9; (d) 38.9 x 48.1. T: 1.2; (e) 34.5 x 128.6. T: 1.4	Main Literature	-



FN 1999a-e. A, B) Obverse and reverse of FN 1999a; C, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 1999b; E, F) Obverse and reverse of FN 1999c; G, H) Obverse and reverse of FN 1999d; I, J) Obverse and oblique view of the reverse of FN 1999e.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 91

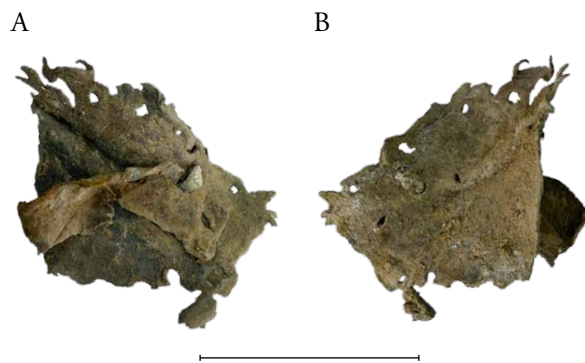
Find Number	1892a, c-d	Description	
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09 [29]	Featureless fragments.	
Date	Coptic	Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance. (c) consists of four fragments. This entry includes several small scraps (not illustrated).
Object	?		
Measurements	(a) 98.3 x 185.0. T: 1.7; (c) Varying from appr. 55 x 66 to 61.5 x 92. T: 1.1; (d) 26.8 x 71.5. T: 1.8	Main Literature	-
Material	Leather		
Colour	Brown		



FN 1892a, c-d. A) Overview of FN 1892a; B) Overview of four fragments of FN 1892c; C, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 1892d.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 92

Find Number	1708b
Provenance	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04 [26-27]
Date	New Kingdom to modern
Object	?
Measurements	Appr. 57 x 57
Material	Leather
Colour	Brown
Description	Two small scraps of leather (fig. A, B), which are joined together with a single leather thong stitch. Several intact and broken (stitch) holes are present (both circular and eye-shaped).
Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Main Literature	-



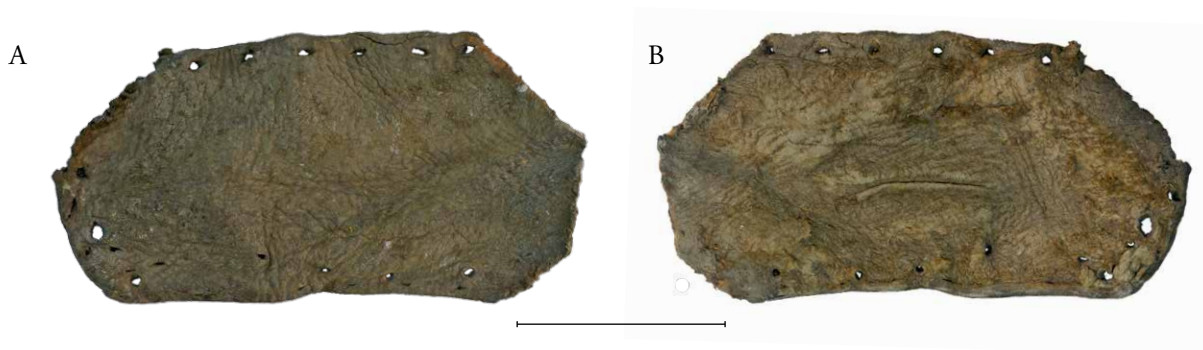
FN 1708b. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 93

Find Number	1698
Provenance	TT 232 / H / S2A A05 [26-27]
Date	New Kingdom to modern
Object	?
Measurements	60.6-65.2 x 128.3. T: 2.3
Material	Leather, flax
Colour	Brown

Description
A thick, near-oval piece of leather with mostly intact edges (fig. A, B); only one short edge seems to have been torn off. An irregular row of circular stitch holes is placed along the edge. The verso (flesh side) shows remnants of flax string in one corner. Additionally, it has a cut in the centre, which does not go through the entire thickness.

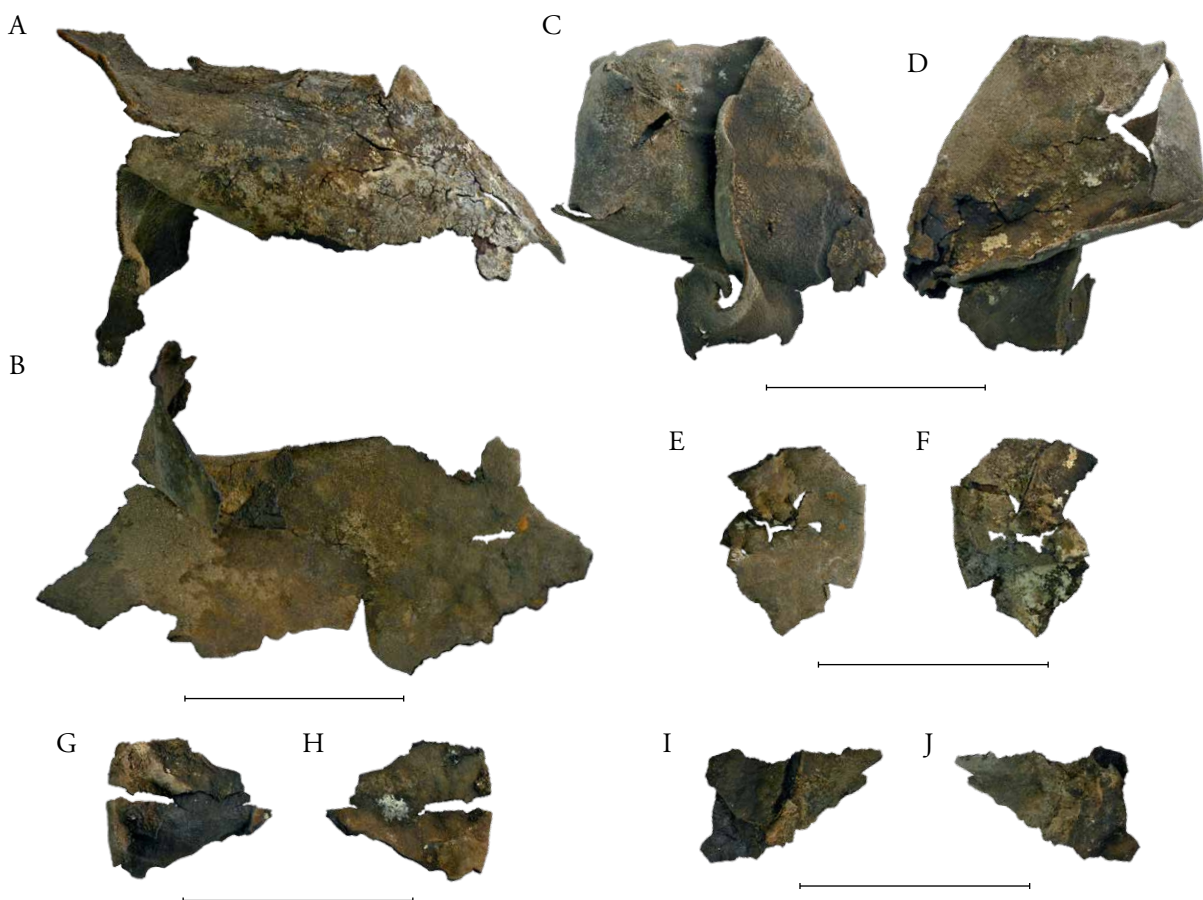
Main Literature -



FN 1698. A, B) Recto (grain side) and verso (flesh side).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 94

Find Number	1946a-e	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer [27]	Colour	Brown
Date	Coptic(?)	Description	Five featureless fragments.
Object	?	Main Literature	-
Measurements	Varying from 25 x 39 to 70 x 123. T: 1.1		



FN 1946a-e. A, B) Obverse (oblique view) and reverse of FN 1946a; C, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 1946b; E, F) Obverse and reverse of FN 1946c; G, H) Obverse and reverse of FN 1946d; I, J) Obverse and reverse of FN 1946e.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 95

Find Number 2733
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A17
 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object ?
 Measurements 80.4 x 100.2. T: 1.6
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description
 A roughly triangular fragment (fig. A, B) with (near-) circular stitch holes along one intact edge. The opposite edge is mostly torn off (one intact[?] length has two stitch holes). The straight edge seems to be original. There are two stitch holes in the corner formed with the other largely intact edge.
 Main Literature -

A



B



FN 2733. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 96

Find Number 3964
 Provenance K93.12 / E / SEW S2 Abtragen
 Trümmerschicht [33-34]
 Date Ramesside or Third Intermediate
 Period
 Object ?
 Measurements 18.5 x 31.1. T: 2.4
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown

Description
 A triangular fragment (fig. A, B) with seven stitch holes (and a remnant of a leather thong stitch still present in one).
 Main Literature -

A



B



FN 3964. A, B) Obverse and reverse. Scale bar is 10 mm.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 97

Find Number	1994d-f
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	?
Measurements	(d) 34.3 x 72.1. T: 2.0; (e) 45.5 x 72.7. T: 1.5; (f) Appr. 78.2 x 24.6 x 20.8
Material	Leather
Colour	(d) Brown; (e) Light brown; (f) Whitish brown

Description

(d) A semi-circular piece of leather with a small, rectangular protrusion on one side (fig. A, B). The shape is reminiscent of the vamp extension, which is seen in

some Ottoman types of shoes, but the absence of any features prohibits a certain identification.

(e) A roughly triangular fragment with one intact edge, which is slightly convex (fig. C, D). This edge has a large hole near it. The raised edges of this hole suggest a rather thick string or strap was pulled through it, which may seem to suggest a sandal. However, the hole is too close to the edge to be identified as the slit for the reception of the front strap.

(f) A crumpled and torn piece of leather (fig. E, F), with a big triangular slit.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.

Main Literature FN 1994d: *cf.* Veldmeijer (2012b: 102-122)



FN 1994d-f. A, B) Obverse and reverse of FN 1994d; C, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 1994e; E, F) 'Top' and 'side' view of FN 1994f.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 98

Find Number	2011
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A04 [29]
Date	Coptic
Object	?
Measurements	Appr. 190 x 130. T: 1.5

Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown
Description	Featureless, folded fragment.
Main Literature	-



FN 2011. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

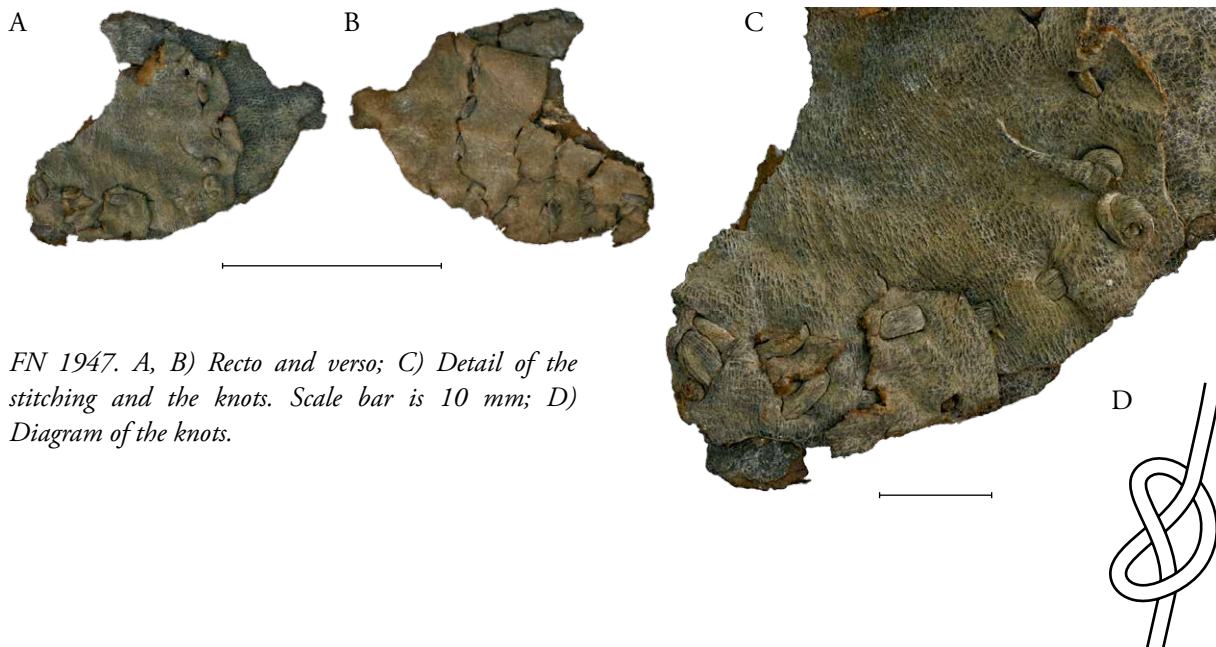
CATALOGUE NUMBER 99

Find Number	1947
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A03 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	?
Measurements	Appr. 55 x 71. T total: 6.3. W thong: appr. 2
Material	Leather
Colour	Greyish brown

Description

A torn, roughly crescent-shaped fragment (fig. A, B), consisting of two layers. These layers are secured with leather thong running stitches along the edge (fig. C). The remnants of a third layer are still visible under the thong. Two S-overhand knots in the thong (used to prevent it from slipping) indicate the beginning and end of the thong (fig. C, D).

Main Literature -



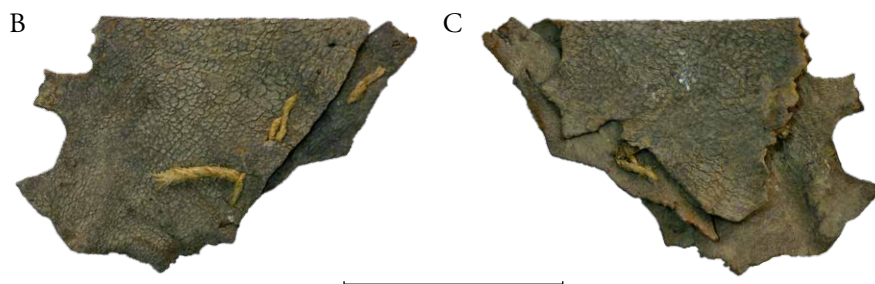
FN 1947. A, B) Recto and verso; C) Detail of the stitching and the knots. Scale bar is 10 mm; D) Diagram of the knots.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 100

Find Number	2028a, b
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reini- gung 2 [29-30]
Date	?
Object	?
Measurements	(a) Jar stopper: D: 112.8 x 124.5. H: appr. 94.5; Leather: L: 450. W: 24-112. T: 1.9; (b) 56.2 x 80 (fold- ed. T: 6.2 (1.4)
Material	Leather, flax, mud
Colour	Dark brown
Description	(a) A jar stopper with leather attached accidentally(?) (fig. A). No further features. (b) A folded fragment (fig. B, C) with stitch holes along one edge, in which flax zZ_2 thread (in running stitches) is still present (note the extraordinary for- mula of the cordage, cf. Veldmeijer, 2005a). Main Literature -



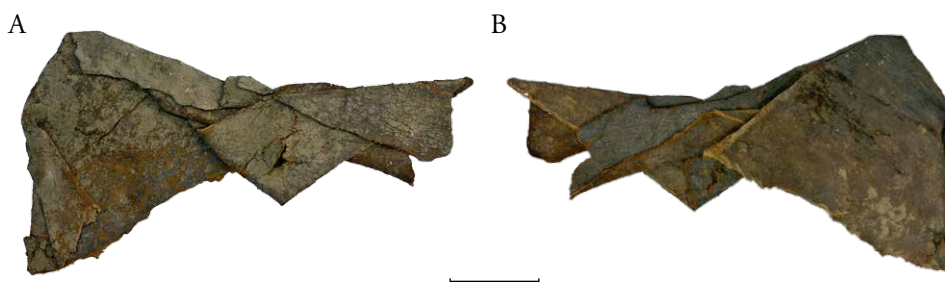
*FN 2028a, b. A)
Overview of FN
2028a.*



*FN 2028a, b. B, C) Obverse
and reverse of FN 2028b.*

CATALOGUE NUMBER 101

Find Number	2819	Measurements	Appr. 50-140 x 255. T: 1.2
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19 [30-31]	Material	Leather
Date	Coptic and later	Colour	Dark brown
Object	?	Description	A featureless, folded fragment (fig. A, B).
		Main Literature	-



*FN 2819. A, B)
Obverse and reverse.*

CATALOGUE NUMBER 102

Find Number 2751
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S2 OF-Reini-
 gung [30]
 Date Coptic
 Object ?
 Measurements Appr. 25 x 41. T: 1.4
 Material Leather, vegetal fibre (papyrus?)
 Colour Reddish brown
 Description

A triangular fragment of leather. It is folded over a strip of vegetal material (papyrus?), which sticks out on either side.

Main Literature -

A



B



FN 2751. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 103

Find Number 2818
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19
 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Object ?

Measurements Appr. 76.2 x 150.7 (folded). T: 2.1
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark to grey brown
 Description
 A featureless, folded fragment (fig. A, B).
 Main Literature -

A



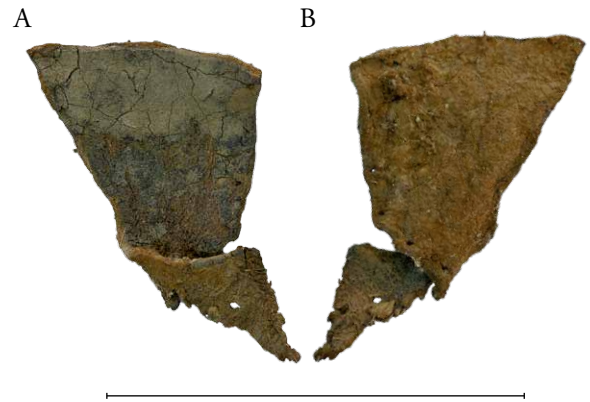
B



FN 2818. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 104

Find Number 2003c
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object ?
 Measurements 6.8-28.8 x 44.3. T: 1.7
 Material Leather
 Colour Greyish to red brown
 Description
 A small triangular fragment with paired stitch holes at one edge (fig. A, B).
 Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
 Main Literature -

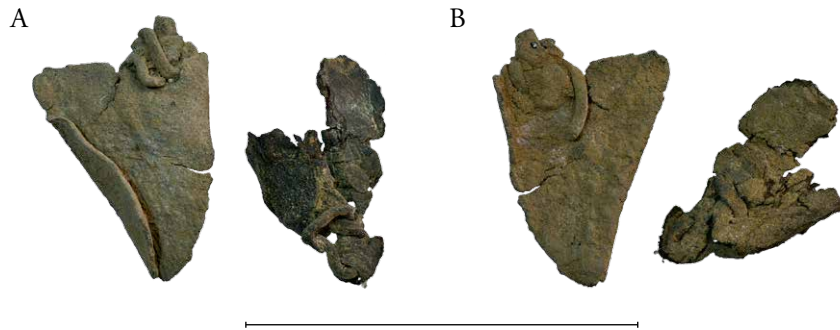


FN 2003c. A, B) Recto (grain side) and verso (flesh side).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 105

Find Number 2001a, b
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object ?
 Measurements (a) L21.3 x 30.8. T: 1.2; (b) 20.8 x 29.0. T: 1.4

Material Leather
 Colour (a) Light brown; (b) Dark brown
 Description
 Two scraps (fig. A, B) with some, seemingly random, leather thong stitches. Fragment (a) has a rounded, intact edge.
 Main Literature -



FN 2001a, b. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 2001a (left) and verso and recto of FN 2001b (right).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 106

Find Number	1997	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A10 [28-29]	Colour	Light to dark brown
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period	Description	
Object	?		Various featureless fragments.
Measurements	Varying from 5.8 x 48.6 to 33.0 x 127.6	Main Literature	-



FN 1997. Overview.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 107

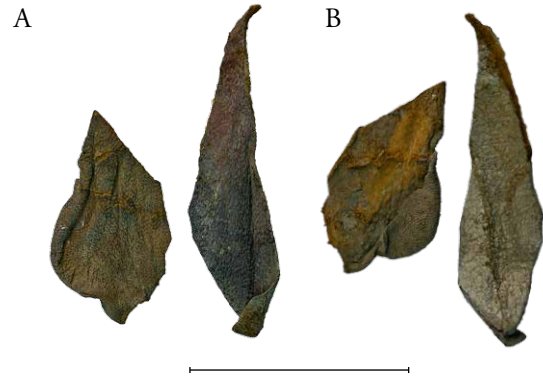
Find Number	2603
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S3 OF-Reinigung 1 [28-29]
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
Object	?
Measurements	28.3 x. 40.3 (folded)
Material	Leather
Colour	Dark red brown
Description	
	A folded fragment, with no further features (fig. A, B).
Main Literature	-



FN 2603. Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 108

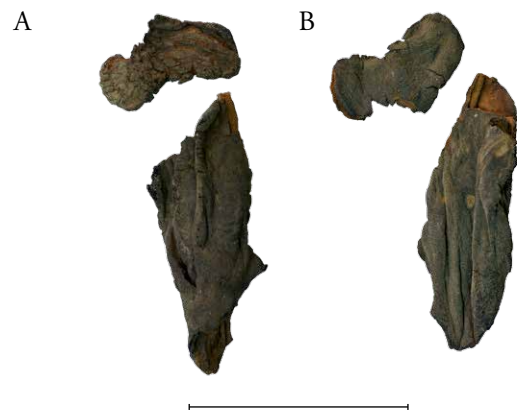
Find Number 2002
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A07 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object ?
 Measurements 26.5 x 46.5. T: 1.6 / 19.2 x 76.6. T:
 1.2
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A featureless triangular fragment (fig. A, B), which
 might be an offcut.
 Main Literature -



FN 2002. Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 109

Find Number 2009
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A14 [29]
 Date Coptic
 Object ?
 Measurements 20.9 x 17.0 x 62.0 / 31.4 x 22.6 x
 2.7
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 Featureless (fig. A, B). Waste?
 Main Literature -

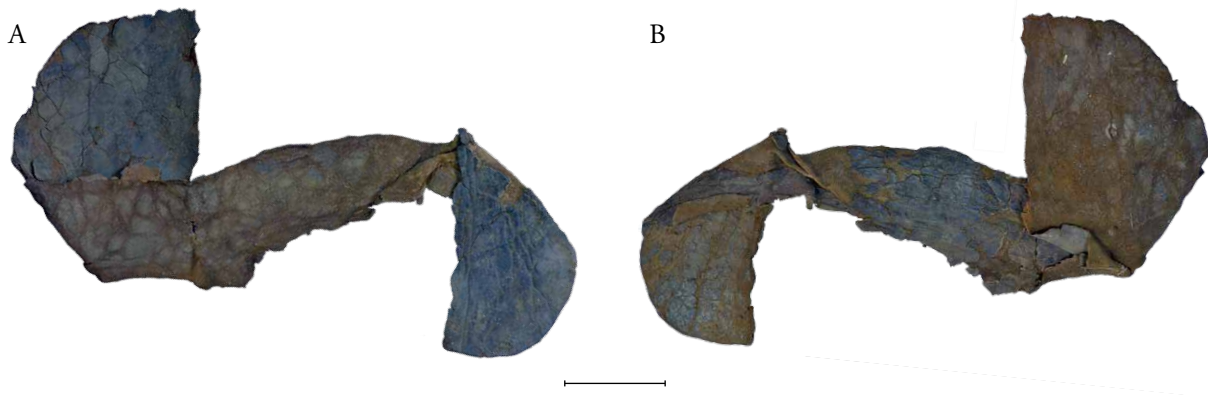


FN 2009. Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 110

Find Number 1996
 Provenance K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reini-
 gung [29-30]
 Date ?
 Object ?
 Measurements 455.0 x 49.8-110.8. T: 2.3
 Material Leather

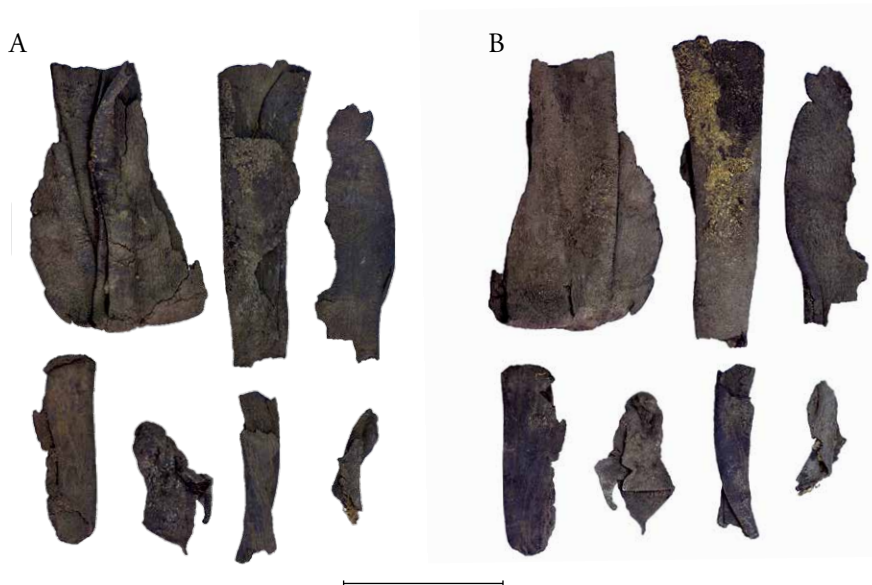
Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A large folded fragment (fig. A, B), featureless except
 for the rounded end. All other sides seem to have
 been (mostly) torn off.
 Main Literature -



FN 1996. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 111

Find Number	2007	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 Entfernen des Fußbodens nach A09 [29]	Colour	Dark brown
Date	Coptic	Description	Various featureless fragments.
Object	Twelve (and some tiny fragments) featureless scraps (fig. A, B)	Main Literature	-
Measurements	Varying from 27.3 x 34.4. T: 1.4 to 13.0 x 54.3. T: 1.4 and 50.9 x 87.9. T: 1.4		



*FN 2007. Selection of
fragments. A, B) Obverse and
reverse.*

CATALOGUE NUMBER 112

Find Number 2000a, e-g
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object (a) From shoe's upper(?)
 Measurements (a) 32.6 x 61.0. T: 2.1; (e) 23.5 x 32.3. T: 1.3-6.3; (f) appr. 95 x 40; (g) 48.5 x 115.0. T: 2.4
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 (a) A small, roughly rectangular, fragment (fig. A, B) with two small, eye-shaped stitch holes set fairly close together.
 (e) A small rectangular fragment with impressions of whip stitches on one edge (fig. C, D). The impres-

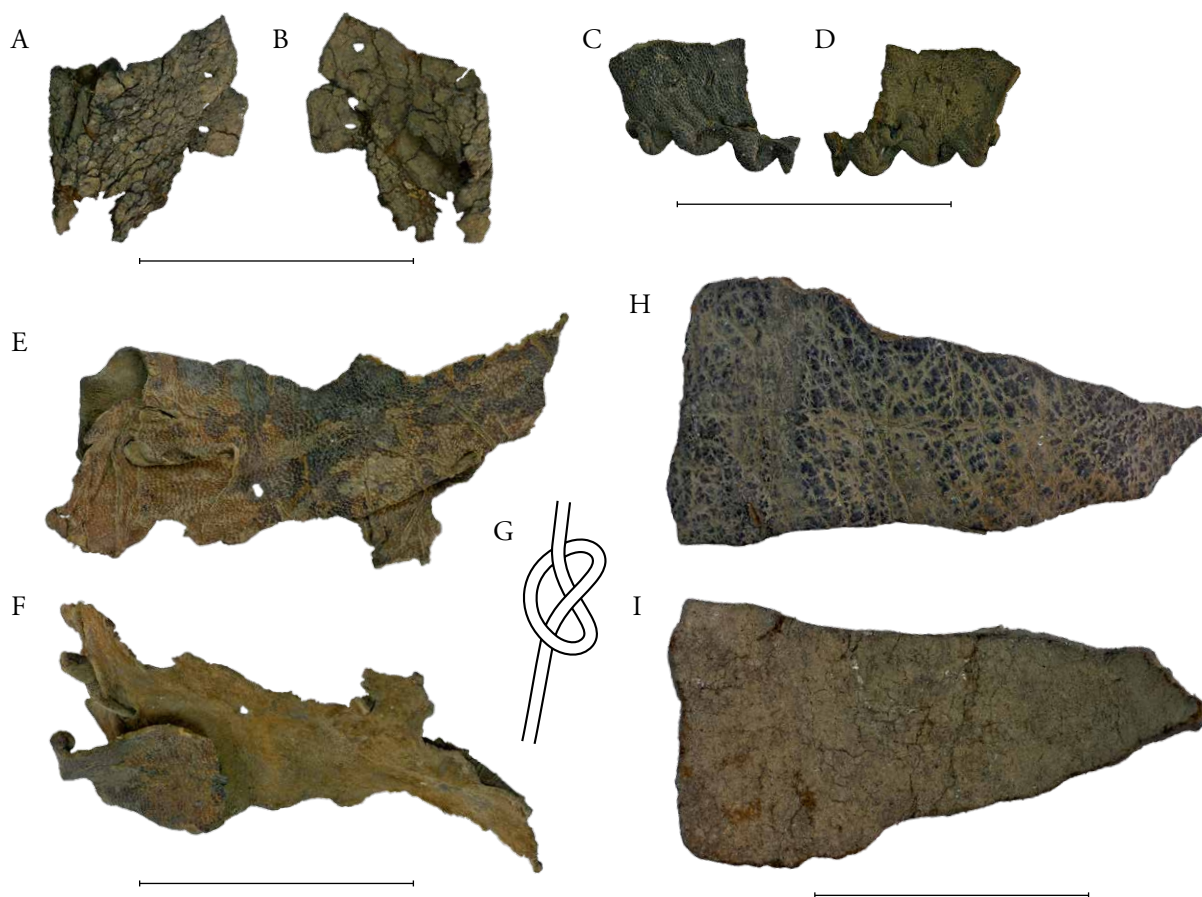
sions are so strong that it indicates the stitching must have been done with large thread, most probably leather thong. Two slits, near parallel to each other, are situated in the centre of the fragment.

(f) An irregular-shaped and much worn piece (fig. E, F). There is one hole in it, with a strip of leather sticking out. It has a Z-overhand knot (fig. G).

(g) A triangular fragment, with one edge torn off (fig. H, I). It is reminiscent of the leather of an upper from a shoe but seems too thick for this.

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance. Three featureless scraps are not described.

Main Literature -



FN 2000a, e-g. A, B) Recto and verso of FN 2000a; C, D) Recto and verso of FN 2000d; E, F) Recto and verso of FN 2000e; G) Diagram of the knot in FN 2000e; H, I) Recto and verso of FN 2000g.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 113

Find Number	2917a, b	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04 [31-32]	Colour	Dark brown
Date	Coptic and later	Description	Featureless, fairly big fragments (fig. A-D).
Object	?	Main Literature	-
Measurements	(a) Appr. 50.3 x 245. T: 1.8; (b) Appr. 61.7 x 340. T: 1.3		



FN 2917a, b. A, B) Obverse and reverse of FN 2917a; C, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 2917b.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 114

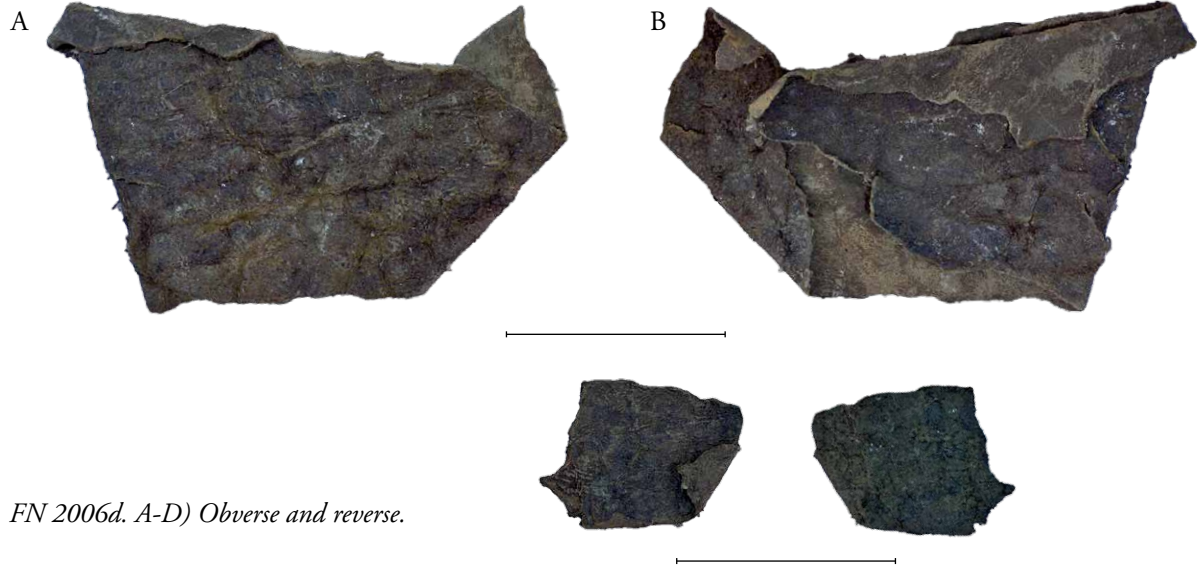
Find Number	2734	Material	Leather
Provenance	K93.12 / E / PYR S1N A05 [30]	Colour	Dark brown
Date	Coptic	Description	Featureless (fig. A, B).
Object	?	Main Literature	-
Measurements	61.3 x 93.8. T: 2.5		



FN 2734. A, B) Recto (grain side) and verso (flesh side).

CATALOGUE NUMBER 115

Find Number	2006d	Colour	Dark brown
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02 [28-29]	Description	Two featureless scraps (fig. A-D).
Date	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period	Remarks	See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
Object	?	Main Literature	-
Measurements	34.3 x 46.7 / 53.2 x 96.8 (folded)		
Material	Leather		



FN 2006d. A-D) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 116

Find Number	1547	Material	Leather
Provenance	K03.3 / H / KO1 A05 [25-26]	Colour	Brown, beige
Date	Late Second Intermediate Period to Late Period	Description	A featureless, torn off piece of white leather (fig. A, B). One surface has a brown colour.
Object	?	Main Literature	-
Measurements	61.5 x 66.1. T: 1.0		



FN 2734. A, B) Grain and flesh side.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 117

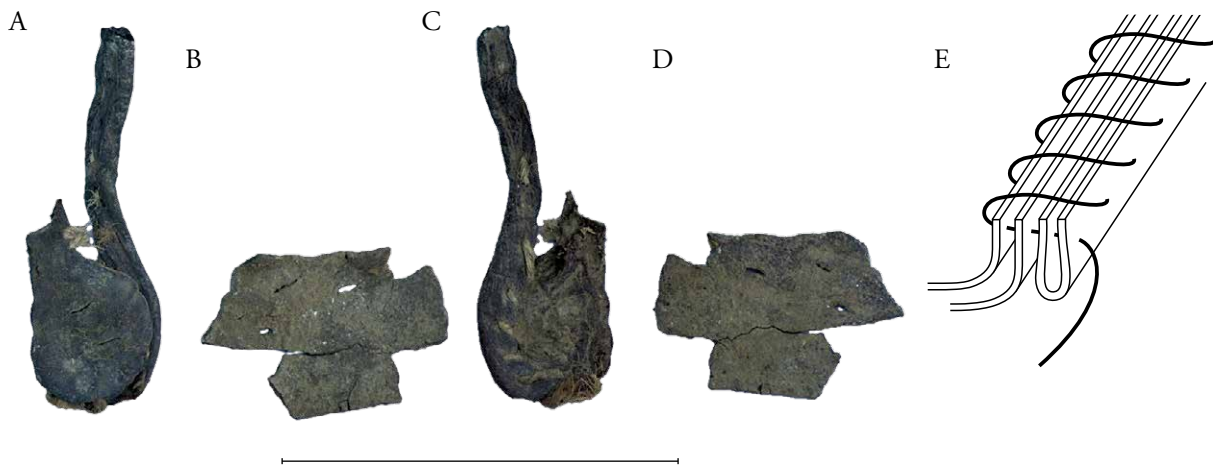
Find Number 2005a, b
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Object Fragment (a) might be part of a shoe
 Measurements (a) L: 48.5. W total: 17.6. W strip: 4.2. T: 3.0; (b) L: 31.4. W: 21.5. T: 1.5
 Material Leather, flax
 Colour Brown
 Description
 (a) A roughly teardrop-shaped piece of leather (fig. A, C), consisting of two layers. It is stitched onto a

lengthwise folded strip of leather by means of zS₂ flax thread whip stitches (fig. E). The teardrop-shaped fragment has two slits parallel to each other. The object reminds one of part of a Coptic shoe (Veldmeijer, 2011b: 91-92) but seems too small for it.

(b) Fragment with three stitch holes (fig. B, D).

Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance. There are three more featureless scraps (not registered)

Main Literature -



FN 2005a, b. A, C) Recto and verso of FN 2005a; B, D) Obverse and reverse of FN 2005b; E) Diagram of the construction seen in FN 2005a.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 118

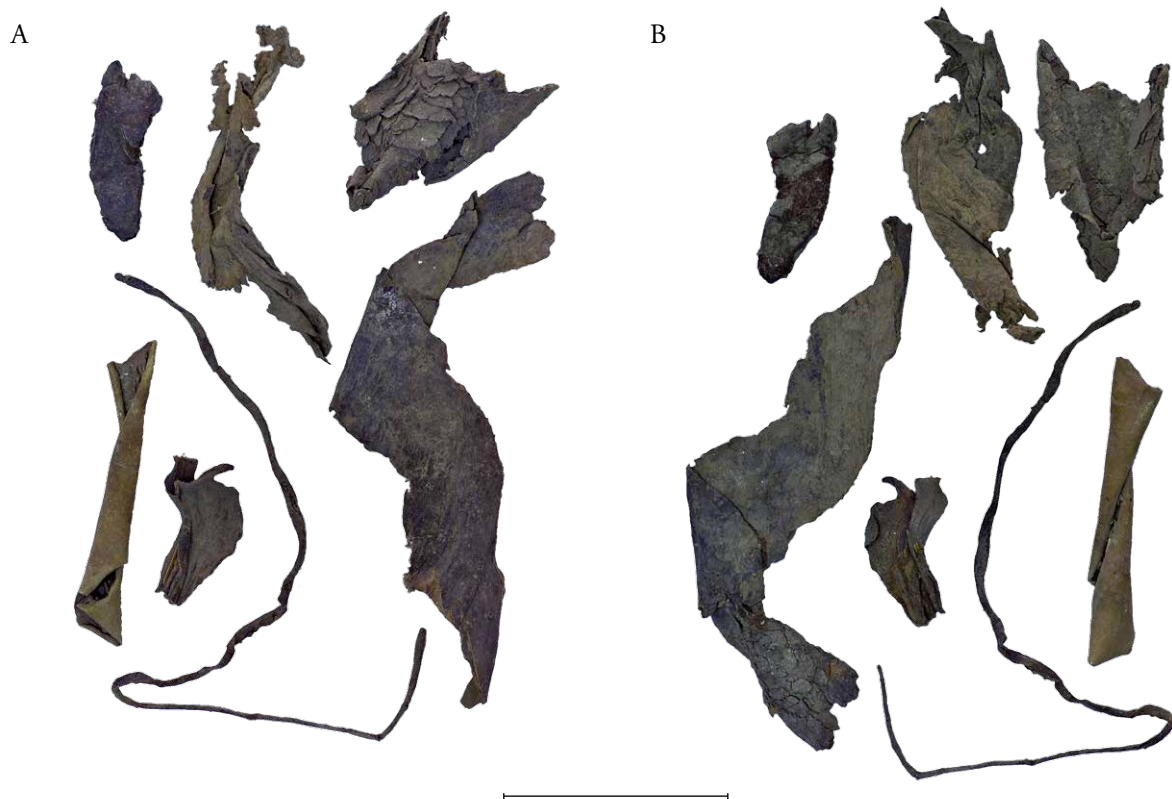
Find Number 2010
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI S1 A03 [28-29]
 Date Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Period
 Measurements Varying from 15.5 x 39.1 to 10.2 x 69.0 and 27.7 x 145.0. Thong: L: 235.0. W: 1.5-2.6
 Material Leather

Colour Light to dark brown

Description

Six featureless scraps (fig. A, B). One fragment is a long, thin thong, which might have been used for sewing.

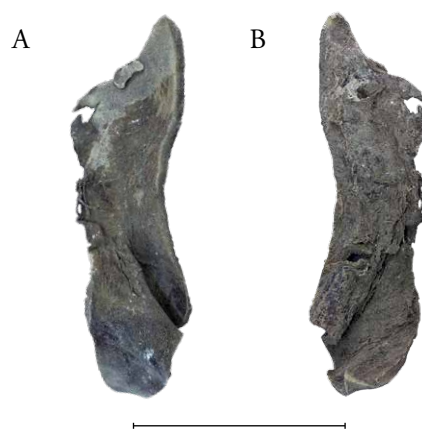
Main Literature -



FN 2010. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 119

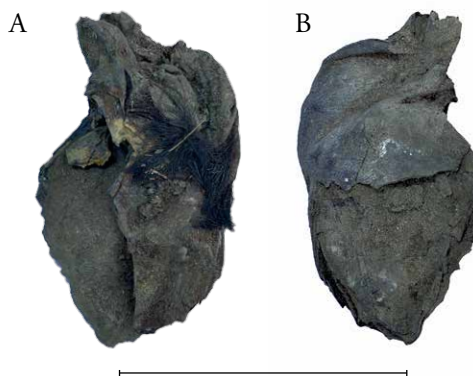
Find Number 4322
 Provenance K10.1 / H / VH S2 A11 [33]
 Date ?
 Measurements 89 x 26. T: 2
 Material Leather
 Colour Brown
 Description
 A fairly thick piece of leather (fig. A, B), with one curved and cut edge. The opposite edge is torn, but shows two large stitch holes, in one of which still remains a remnant of a leather thong stitch.
 Remarks Measurements taken from the Project's database.
 Main Literature -



FN 4322. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 120

Find Number 2290c
 Provenance K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04 [30]
 Date Coptic
 Measurements 34.9 x 57.8 x 16.5
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown
 Description
 A slightly crumpled fragment (fig. A, B), with hair still present on one side.
 Remarks See Concordance for more leather finds from the same provenance.
 Main Literature -

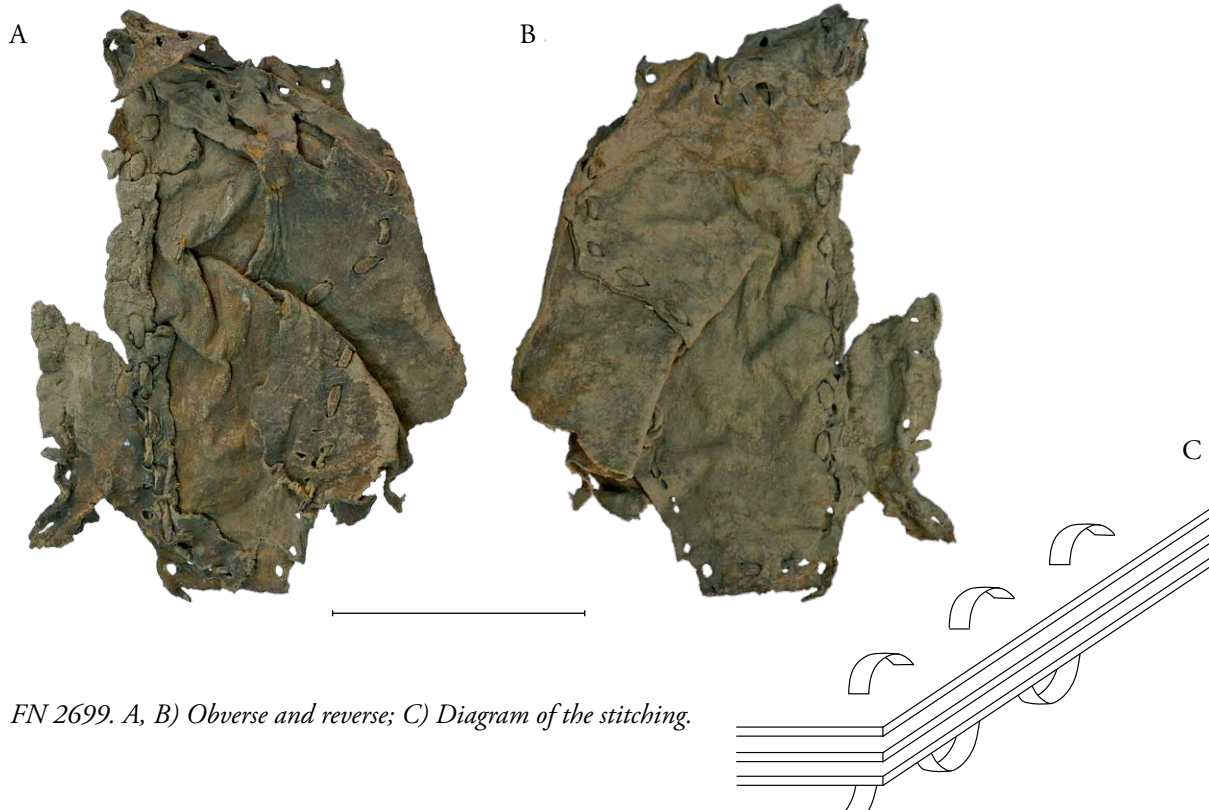


FN 2290c. A, B) Obverse and reverse.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 121

Find Number 2699
 Provenance K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06 [30-31]
 Date Coptic and later
 Measurements 86.1x116.8. T (max.): 2.7
 Material Leather
 Colour Dark brown

Description
 Three pieces of leather (fig. A, B) are sewn together with coarse running stitches of leather thong (fig. C). They are clearly worn, which is suggested by abraded surfaces as well as a hole where the leather is worn through. Several empty stitch holes indicate the repairs this fragment has had.
 Main Literature -



FN 2699. A, B) Obverse and reverse; C) Diagram of the stitching.

CATALOGUE NUMBER 122

Find Number	2681	Description
Provenance	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A14 [30-31]	A thick, triangular fragment (fig. A, B), which has intact edges on all sides. Most stitch holes, situated in pairs, still contain leather thong. The running stitches are long at the recto(?; the flesh side) but short at the verso(?; the grain side).
Date	Coptic and later	Main Literature -
Measurements	149.7 x 35.7. T: 2.4-3.2	
Material	Leather	
Colour	Dark brown	



FN 2681. A, B) *Recto(?) and verso(?)*.

Concordance

Catalogue Number (Cat. No.)

Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
1	1742	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S4 A A08	New Kingdom
2	1642a	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
2	1642b	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
2	1642c	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
3	1699a	Sandal	TT232 / H / S1C A08	New Kingdom
3	1699c	Sandal	TT232 / H / S1C A08	New Kingdom
4	1057	Sandal	K03.2 / H / KW1 A03	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
5	0666a	Sandal	K01.13 / H / KO	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
5	0666b	Sandal	K01.13 / H / KO	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
6	1643	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1D A19	New Kingdom
7	4312a	Sandal	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	Pharaonic
7	4312b	Sandal	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	Pharaonic
8	3889	Sandal	TT13 H / UA S1 Abnehmen östl. Teil der Vermauerung	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
9	1559	Sandal	K03.3 / H / KO2 A01	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
10	4323	Sandal	K10.3 / H / Schacht A02	Ramesside Period(?)
11	1708a	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	New Kingdom(?)
12	3653	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 A01	Coptic and later
13	2008	Sandal	K93.12 / E / PYR S2S A01	Coptic
14	2012	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 Abnehmen der KS-Mauer nach A05	Coptic
15	2515	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
16	2013	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A05	Coptic(?)
17	2534	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
18	2547	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
19	2482	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2S S4 A01	Coptic
20	2004b	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
21	2907	Sandal(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 OF-Reinigung	Coptic and later
22	2816a	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	Coptic and later
22	2816b	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	Coptic and later
23	2761	Sandal(?)	K93.12 / E / PYR S1S A01	Coptic
24	0399a	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
24	0399b	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
24	0399c	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
25	2000b	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
26	1893d	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
27	0746	Shoe	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A02	Ottoman
28	0769	Shoe	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A04	Ottoman
29	1699b	Shoe	TT232 / H / S1C A09	Post-Pharaonic
30	1994a	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
31	4343	Shoe	K01.1 FI Ost / H / S1A05	Ottoman or modern
32	2452	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
33	2016	Shoe	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4 A13	Coptic(?)
34	2563	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A01	Coptic and later

Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
35	2573	Shoe(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A02	Coptic and later
36	2696a	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
37	2004a	Shoe(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
38	3973	Shoe	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 Q7 A10	Coptic or later(?)
39	2556	Furniture	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A03	Coptic and later
40	1111	Furniture	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-3	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
41	1994b	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
41	1994c	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
42	1892b	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
43	1782	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A07	Coptic(?)
44	2901	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI SR KW A02	Coptic and later
45	2290a	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
46	2596	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
47	3988	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 nach A09 Reinigen Sarg 3	Coptic or later(?)
48	1998	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A02	?
49	2598	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A07	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
50	2003e	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
51	2339	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A02	Coptic
52	2354	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	Coptic
53	2817	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
54	3902	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K10.1 / H / VH S4 A06	?
55	4075	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH1S S4S A01	?
56	2006b	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
57	0641a	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A01	Ottoman or modern
57	0641b	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A03	Ottoman or modern
58	0642a	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A06	Ottoman or modern
58	0642b	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A07	Ottoman or modern
59	2014	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
60	2696b	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
61	1064a	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064b	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064c	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064d	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)

Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
61	1064e	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064f	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064g	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064h	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
61	1064i	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
62	2421	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A09	Coptic
63	2956	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	Coptic
64	2952	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	Coptic
65	1357Aa	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
65	1357Ab	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
65	1357Ac	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
65	1357Ad	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
66	1357Ba	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
66	1357Bb	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
66	1357Bc	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
66	1357Bd	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
66	1357Be	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
67	1357Ca	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	21st-22nd Dyn.
67	1357Cb	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	21st-22nd Dyn.
68	1357Da	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
68	1357Db	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
68	1357Dc	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
69	1357E	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
70	1357Fa	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
70	1357Fb	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
70	1357Fc	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
70	1357Fd	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
71	0207Ba	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bb	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bc	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bd	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Be	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bf	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bg	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bh	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bi	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bj	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bk	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
71	0207Bl	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
72	4317a	Clothing	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	Mid-18th Dyn.
72	4317b	Clothing	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	Mid-18th Dyn.
73	2003b	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
73	2003d	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
74	2005c	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods

Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
75	1995	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A03	Coptic
76	2006a	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
76	2006c	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
77	2329	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S3N A11	Coptic
78	2290b	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
79	2015	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A01	?
80	2694	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A07	Coptic and later
81	2351	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	Coptic
82	1065a	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065b	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065c	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065d	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065e	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065f	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065g	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065h	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065i	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
82	1065j	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
83	3807c	Miscellaneous	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 4 A05	Coptic and later
84	1799	Miscellaneous	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
85	2160	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A04	?
86	2003a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
87	2920	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
88	1893a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
88	1893b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
88	1893c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
89	1641a	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
89	1641b	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
89	1641c	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
89	1641d	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
89	1641e	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
90	1999a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
90	1999b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
90	1999c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
90	1999d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
90	1999e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
91	1892a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
91	1892c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
91	1892d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic

Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
92	1708b	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	New Kingdom to modern
93	1698	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S2A A05	New Kingdom to modern
94	1946a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
94	1946b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
94	1946c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
94	1946d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
94	1946e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
95	2733	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A17	Coptic and later
96	3964	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / SEW S2 Abtragen Trümmerschicht	Ramesseide or 3rd Inter. Per.
97	1994d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
97	1994e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
97	1994f	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
98	2011	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A04	Coptic
99	1947	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
100	2028a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	?
100	2028b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	?
101	2819	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
102	2751	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S2 OF-Reinigung	Coptic
103	2818	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
104	2003c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
105	2001a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
105	2001b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
106	1997	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A10	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
107	2603	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S3 OF-Reinigung 1	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
108	2002	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A07	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
109	2009	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A14	Coptic
110	1996	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung	?
111	2007	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 Entfernen des Fußbodens nach A09	Coptic
112	2000a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
112	2000e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
112	2000f	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
112	2000g	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
113	2917a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
113	2917b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
114	2734	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S1N A05	Coptic
115	2006d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
116	1547	Unidentified	K03.3 / H / KO1 A05	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
117	2005a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
117	2005b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
118	2010	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
119	4322	Unidentified	K10.1 / H / VH S2 A11	?
120	2290c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
121	2699	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
122	2681	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A14	Coptic and later

Concordance

Find Number (FN)

FN	Cat. No.	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
0207Ba	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bb	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bc	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bd	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Be	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bf	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bg	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bh	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bi	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bj	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bk	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0207Bl	71	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
0399a	24	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
0399b	24	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
0399c	24	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
0641a	57	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A01	Ottoman or modern
0641b	57	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A03	Ottoman or modern
0642a	58	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A06	Ottoman or modern
0642b	58	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A07	Ottoman or modern
0666a	5	Sandal	K01.13 / H / KO	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
0666b	5	Sandal	K01.13 / H / KO	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
0746	27	Shoe	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A02	Ottoman
0769	28	Shoe	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A04	Ottoman
1057	4	Sandal	K03.2 / H / KW1 A03	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064a	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064b	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064c	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064d	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064e	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064f	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064g	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064h	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1064i	61	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065a	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)

FN	Cat. No.	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
1065b	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065c	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065d	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065e	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065f	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065g	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065h	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065i	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1065j	82	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1111	40	Furniture	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-3	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
1357Aa	65	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Ab	65	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Ac	65	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Ad	65	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Ba	66	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Bb	66	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Bc	66	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Bd	66	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Be	66	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Ca	67	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Cb	67	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Da	68	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Db	68	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Dc	68	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357E	69	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Fa	70	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Fb	70	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Fc	70	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
1357Fd	70	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
1547	116	Unidentified	K03.3 / H / KO1 A05	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
1559	9	Sandal	K03.3 / H / KO2 A01	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
1641a	89	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
1641b	89	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
1641c	89	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
1641d	89	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
1641e	89	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
1642a	2	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
1642b	2	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
1642c	2	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
1643	6	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1D A19	New Kingdom
1698	93	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S2A A05	New Kingdom to modern
1699a	3	Sandal	TT232 / H / S1C A08	New Kingdom
1699b	29	Shoe	TT232 / H / S1C A09	Post-Pharaonic
1699c	3	Sandal	TT232 / H / S1C A08	New Kingdom

FN	Cat. No.	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
1708a	11	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	New Kingdom(?)
1708b	92	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	New Kingdom to modern
1742	1	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S4 A A08	New Kingdom
1782	43	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A07	Coptic(?)
1799	84	Miscellaneous	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1892a	91	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
1892b	42	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
1892c	91	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
1892d	91	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
1893a	88	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1893b	88	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1893c	88	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1893d	26	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1946a	94	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
1946b	94	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
1946c	94	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
1946d	94	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
1946e	94	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
1947	99	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1994a	30	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1994b	41	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1994c	41	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1994d	97	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1994e	97	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1994f	97	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1995	75	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A03	Coptic
1996	110	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung	?
1997	106	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A10	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1998	48	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A02	?
1999a	90	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1999b	90	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1999c	90	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1999d	90	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
1999e	90	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2000a	112	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2000b	25	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2000e	112	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2000f	112	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2000g	112	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2001a	105	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2001b	105	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2002	108	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A07	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2003a	86	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods

FN	Cat. No.	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
2003b	73	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2003c	104	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2003d	73	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2003e	50	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2004a	37	Shoe(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2004b	20	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2005a	117	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2005b	117	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2005c	74	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2006a	76	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2006b	56	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2006c	76	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2006d	115	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2007	111	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 Entfernen des Fußbodens nach A09	Coptic
2008	13	Sandal	K93.12 / E / PYR S2S A01	Coptic
2009	109	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A14	Coptic
2010	118	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2011	98	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A04	Coptic
2012	14	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 Abnehmen der KS-Mauer nach A05	Coptic
2013	16	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A05	Coptic(?)
2014	59	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2015	79	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A01	?
2016	33	Shoe	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4 A13	Coptic(?)
2028a	100	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	?
2028b	100	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	?
2160	85	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A04	?
2290a	45	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
2290b	78	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
2290c	120	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
2329	77	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S3N A11	Coptic
2339	51	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A02	Coptic
2351	81	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	Coptic
2354	52	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	Coptic
2421	62	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A09	Coptic
2452	32	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2482	19	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2S S4 A01	Coptic
2515	15	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2534	17	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2547	18	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2556	39	Furniture	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A03	Coptic and later

FN	Cat. No.	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
2563	34	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A01	Coptic and later
2573	35	Shoe(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A02	Coptic and later
2596	46	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2598	49	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A07	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2603	107	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S3 OF-Reinigung 1	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
2681	122	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A14	Coptic and later
2694	80	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A07	Coptic and later
2696a	36	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
2696b	60	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
2699	121	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
2733	95	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A17	Coptic and later
2734	114	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S1N A05	Coptic
2751	102	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S2 OF-Reinigung	Coptic
2761	23	Sandal(?)	K93.12 / E / PYR S1S A01	Coptic
2816a	22	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	Coptic and later
2816b	22	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	Coptic and later
2817	53	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
2818	103	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
2819	101	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
2901	44	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI SR KW A02	Coptic and later
2907	21	Sandal(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 OF-Reinigung	Coptic and later
2917a	113	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
2917b	113	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
2920	87	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
2952	64	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	Coptic
2956	63	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	Coptic
3653	12	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 A01	Coptic and later
3807c	83	Miscellaneous	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 4 A05	Coptic and later
3889	8	Sandal	TT13 H / UA S1 Abnehmen östl. Teil der Vermauerung	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
3902	54	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K10.1 / H / VH S4 A06	?
3964	96	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / SEW S2 Abtragen Trümmerschicht	Ramesside or 3rd Inter. Per.
3973	38	Shoe	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 Q7 A10	Coptic or later(?)
3988	47	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 nach A09 Reinigen Sarg 3	Coptic or later(?)
4075	55	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH1S S4S A01	?
4312a	7	Sandal	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	Pharaonic
4312b	7	Sandal	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	Pharaonic
4317a	72	Clothing	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	Mid-18th Dyn.
4317b	72	Clothing	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	Mid-18th Dyn.
4322	119	Unidentified	K10.1 / H / VH S2 A11	?
4323	10	Sandal	K10.3 / H / Schacht A02	Ramesside Period(?)
4343	31	Shoe	K01.1 FI Ost / H / S1A05	Ottoman or modern

Concordance

Object

Object	Cat. No.	FN	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
Sandal	1	1742	TT 232 / H / S4 A A08	New Kingdom
Sandal	2	1642a	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
Sandal	2	1642b	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
Sandal	2	1642c	TT 232 / H / S1C A11	New Kingdom
Sandal	3	1699a	TT232 / H / S1C A08	New Kingdom
Sandal	3	1699c	TT232 / H / S1C A08	New Kingdom
Sandal	4	1057	K03.2 / H / KW1 A03	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Sandal	5	0666a	K01.13 / H / KO	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
Sandal	5	0666b	K01.13 / H / KO	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
Sandal	6	1643	TT 232 / H / S1D A19	New Kingdom
Sandal	7	4312a	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	Pharaonic
Sandal	7	4312b	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	Pharaonic
Sandal	8	3889	TT13 H / UA S1 Abnehmen östl. Teil der Vermauerung	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
Sandal	9	1559	K03.3 / H / KO2 A01	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
Sandal	10	4323	K10.3 / H / Schacht A02	Ramesside Period(?)
Sandal	11	1708a	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	New Kingdom(?)
Sandal	12	3653	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 A01	Coptic and later
Sandal	13	2008	K93.12 / E / PYR S2S A01	Coptic
Sandal	14	2012	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 Abnehmen der KS-Mauer nach A05	Coptic
Sandal	15	2515	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Sandal	16	2013	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A05	Coptic(?)
Sandal	17	2534	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Sandal	18	2547	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Sandal	19	2482	K93.12 / E / VH2S S4 A01	Coptic
Sandal	20	2004b	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Sandal(?)	21	2907	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 OF-Reinigung	Coptic and later
Sandal	22	2816a	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	Coptic and later
Sandal	22	2816b	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	Coptic and later
Sandal(?)	23	2761	K93.12 / E / PYR S1S A01	Coptic
Shoe	24	0399a	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
Shoe	24	0399b	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
Shoe	24	0399c	K95.1 / G / [2] A01	New Kingdom
Shoe	25	2000b	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Shoe	26	1893d	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Shoe	27	0746	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A02	Ottoman
Shoe	28	0769	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A04	Ottoman
Shoe	29	1699b	TT232 / H / S1C A09	post-pharaonic
Shoe	30	1994a	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Shoe	31	4343	KO1.1 FI Ost / H / S1A05	Ottoman or modern
Shoe	32	2452	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Shoe	33	2016	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4 A13	Coptic(?)
Shoe	34	2563	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A01	Coptic and later

Object	Cat. No.	FN	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
Shoe(?)	35	2573	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A02	Coptic and later
Shoe	36	2696a	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
Shoe(?)	37	2004a	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Shoe	38	3973	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 Q7 A10	Coptic or later(?)
Furniture	39	2556	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A03	Coptic and later
Furniture	40	1111	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-3	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	41	1994b	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	41	1994c	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	42	1892b	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	43	1782	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A07	Coptic(?)
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	44	2901	K93.12 / E / GI SR KW A02	Coptic and later
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	45	2290a	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	46	2596	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	47	3988	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 nach A09 Reinigen Sarg 3	Coptic or later(?)
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	48	1998	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A02	?
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	49	2598	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A07	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	50	2003e	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	51	2339	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A02	Coptic
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	52	2354	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	Coptic
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	53	2817	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	54	3902	K10.1 / H / VH S4 A06	?
Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	55	4075	K93.12 / E / VH1S S4S A01	?
Bags and Other Containers	56	2006b	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Bags and Other Containers	57	0641a	K01.9 / H / A01	Ottoman or modern
Bags and Other Containers	57	0641b	K01.9 / H / A03	Ottoman or modern
Bags and Other Containers	58	0642a	K01.9 / H / A06	Ottoman or modern
Bags and Other Containers	58	0642b	K01.9 / H / A07	Ottoman or modern
Bags and Other Containers	59	2014	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Bags and Other Containers	60	2696b	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064a	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064b	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064c	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064d	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)

Object	Cat. No.	FN	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064e	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064f	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064g	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064h	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Bags and Other Containers	61	1064i	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Book Covers	62	2421	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A09	Coptic
Book Covers	63	2956	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	Coptic
Book Covers	64	2952	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	Coptic
Mummy-Braces	65	1357Aa	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	65	1357Ab	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	65	1357Ac	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	65	1357Ad	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	66	1357Ba	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	66	1357Bb	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	66	1357Bc	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	66	1357Bd	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	66	1357Be	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	67	1357Ca	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	67	1357Cb	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	68	1357Da	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	68	1357Db	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	68	1357Dc	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	69	1357E	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	70	1357Fa	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	70	1357Fb	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	70	1357Fc	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
Mummy-Braces	70	1357Fd	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	21st-22nd Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Ba	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bb	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bc	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bd	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Be	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bf	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bg	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bh	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bi	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bj	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bk	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	71	0207Bl	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	Early 18th Dyn.
Clothing	72	4317a	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	Mid-18th Dyn.
Clothing	72	4317b	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	Mid-18th Dyn.
Waste and Offcuts	73	2003b	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Waste and Offcuts	73	2003d	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Waste and Offcuts	74	2005c	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods

Object	Cat. No.	FN	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
Waste and Offcuts	75	1995	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A03	Coptic
Waste and Offcuts(?)	76	2006a	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Waste and Offcuts(?)	76	2006c	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Waste and Offcuts	77	2329	K93.12 / E / PYR S3N A11	Coptic
Waste and Offcuts	78	2290b	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
Waste and Offcuts	79	2015	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A01	?
Waste and Offcuts(?)	80	2694	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A07	Coptic and later
Waste and Offcuts	81	2351	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	Coptic
Musical Instruments	82	1065a	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065b	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065c	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065d	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065e	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065f	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065g	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065h	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065i	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Musical Instruments	82	1065j	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
Miscellaneous	83	3807c	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 4 A05	Coptic and later
Miscellaneous	84	1799	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	85	2160	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A04	?
Unidentified	86	2003a	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	87	2920	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
Unidentified	88	1893a	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	88	1893b	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	88	1893c	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	89	1641a	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	89	1641b	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	89	1641c	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	89	1641d	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	89	1641e	TT 232 / H / S1D A07	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	90	1999a	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	90	1999b	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	90	1999c	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	90	1999d	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	90	1999e	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	91	1892a	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
Unidentified	91	1892c	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic
Unidentified	91	1892d	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	Coptic

Object	Cat. No.	FN	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Date
Unidentified	92	1708b	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	93	1698	TT 232 / H / S2A A05	New Kingdom to modern
Unidentified	94	1946a	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
Unidentified	94	1946b	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
Unidentified	94	1946c	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
Unidentified	94	1946d	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
Unidentified	94	1946e	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	Coptic(?)
Unidentified	95	2733	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A17	Coptic and later
Unidentified	96	3964	K93.12 / E / SEW S2 Abtragen Trümmerschicht	Rameside or 3rd Inter. Per.
Unidentified	97	1994d	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	97	1994e	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	97	1994f	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	98	2011	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A04	Coptic
Unidentified	99	1947	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	100	2028a	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	?
Unidentified	100	2028b	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	?
Unidentified	101	2819	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
Unidentified	102	2751	K93.12 / E / PYR S2 OF-Reinigung	Coptic
Unidentified	103	2818	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	Coptic and later
Unidentified	104	2003c	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	105	2001a	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	105	2001b	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	106	1997	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A10	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	107	2603	K93.12 / E / GI S3 OF-Reinigung 1	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	108	2002	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A07	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	109	2009	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A14	Coptic
Unidentified	110	1996	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung	?
Unidentified	111	2007	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 Entfernen des Fußbodens nach A09	Coptic
Unidentified	112	2000a	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	112	2000e	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	112	2000f	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	112	2000g	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	113	2917a	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
Unidentified	113	2917b	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	Coptic and later
Unidentified	114	2734	K93.12 / E / PYR S1N A05	Coptic
Unidentified	115	2006d	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	116	1547	K03.3 / H / KO1 A05	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
Unidentified	117	2005a	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	117	2005b	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	118	2010	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A03	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
Unidentified	119	4322	K10.1 / H / VH S2 A11	?
Unidentified	120	2290c	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	Coptic
Unidentified	121	2699	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	Coptic and later
Unidentified	122	2681	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A14	Coptic and later

Concordance

Date

Date	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)
Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)	9	1559	Sandal	K03.3 / H / KO2 A01
Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)	116	1547	Unidentified	K03.3 / H / KO1 A05
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Ba	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bb	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bc	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bd	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Be	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bf	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bg	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bh	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bi	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bj	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bk	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Early 18th Dyn.	71	0207Bl	Clothing	K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung
Mid-18th Dyn.	72	4317a	Clothing	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07
Mid-18th Dyn.	72	4317b	Clothing	K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	4	1057	Sandal	K03.2 / H / KW1 A03
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	40	1111	Furniture	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-3
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064a	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064b	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064c	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064d	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064e	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064f	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064g	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064h	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	61	1064i	Bags and Other Containers	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065a	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065b	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065c	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065d	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065e	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065f	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065g	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04

Date	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065h	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065i	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
Mid-18th Dyn.(?)	82	1065j	Musical Instruments	K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04
21st-22nd Dyn.	65	1357Aa	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	65	1357Ab	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	65	1357Ac	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	65	1357Ad	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	66	1357Ba	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03
21st-22nd Dyn.	66	1357Bb	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03
21st-22nd Dyn.	66	1357Bc	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03
21st-22nd Dyn.	66	1357Bd	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03
21st-22nd Dyn.	66	1357Be	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A03
21st-22nd Dyn.	67	1357Ca	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien
21st-22nd Dyn.	67	1357Cb	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien
21st-22nd Dyn.	68	1357Da	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	68	1357Db	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	68	1357Dc	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02
21st-22nd Dyn.	69	1357E	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-A04
21st-22nd Dyn.	70	1357Fa	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04
21st-22nd Dyn.	70	1357Fb	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04
21st-22nd Dyn.	70	1357Fc	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04
21st-22nd Dyn.	70	1357Fd	Mummy-Braces	K03.5 / H / KW3 A04
New Kingdom	1	1742	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S4 A A08
New Kingdom	2	1642a	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11
New Kingdom	2	1642b	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11
New Kingdom	2	1642c	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1C A11
New Kingdom	3	1699a	Sandal	TT232 / H / S1C A08
New Kingdom	3	1699c	Sandal	TT232 / H / S1C A08
New Kingdom	6	1643	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S1D A19
New Kingdom	24	0399a	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01
New Kingdom	24	0399b	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01
New Kingdom	24	0399c	Shoe	K95.1 / G / [2] A01
New Kingdom(?)	11	1708a	Sandal	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04
New Kingdom, Ramesside Period	5	0666a	Sandal	K01.13 / H / KO
New Kingdom, Ramesside Period	5	0666b	Sandal	K01.13 / H / KO
New Kingdom, Ramesside Period	8	3889	Sandal	TT13 H / UA S1 Abnehmen östl. Teil der Vermauerung
Ramesside Period(?)	10	4323	Sandal	K10.3 / H / Schacht A02
Ramesside or 3rd Inter. Per.	96	3964	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / SEW S2 Abtragen Trümmerschicht
New Kingdom to modern	89	1641a	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07
New Kingdom to modern	89	1641b	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07
New Kingdom to modern	89	1641c	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07
New Kingdom to modern	89	1641d	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07
New Kingdom to modern	89	1641e	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S1D A07
New Kingdom to modern	92	1708b	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S4 A A04
New Kingdom to modern	93	1698	Unidentified	TT 232 / H / S2A A05
Pharaonic	7	4312a	Sandal	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung

Date	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)
Pharaonic	7	4312b	Sandal	K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung
Coptic	13	2008	Sandal	K93.12 / E / PYR S2S A01
Coptic	14	2012	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 Abnehmen der KS-Mauer nach A05
Coptic	19	2482	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2S S4 A01
Coptic	23	2761	Sandal(?)	K93.12 / E / PYR S1S A01
Coptic	42	1892b	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09
Coptic	45	2290a	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04
Coptic	51	2339	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A02
Coptic	52	2354	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03
Coptic	62	2421	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A09
Coptic	63	2956	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13
Coptic	64	2952	Book Covers	K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13
Coptic	75	1995	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A03
Coptic	77	2329	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S3N A11
Coptic	78	2290b	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04
Coptic	81	2351	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03
Coptic	91	1892a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09
Coptic	91	1892c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09
Coptic	91	1892d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09
Coptic	98	2011	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A04
Coptic	102	2751	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S2 OF-Reinigung
Coptic	109	2009	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A14
Coptic	111	2007	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 Entfernen des Fußbodens nach A09
Coptic	114	2734	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S1N A05
Coptic	120	2290c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04
Coptic(?)	16	2013	Sandal	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A05
Coptic(?)	33	2016	Shoe	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4 A13
Coptic(?)	43	1782	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A07
Coptic(?)	94	1946a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer
Coptic(?)	94	1946b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer
Coptic(?)	94	1946c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer
Coptic(?)	94	1946d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer
Coptic(?)	94	1946e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer
Coptic and later	12	3653	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 A01
Coptic and later	21	2907	Sandal(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 OF-Reinigung
Coptic and later	22	2816a	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18
Coptic and later	22	2816b	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18
Coptic and later	34	2563	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A01
Coptic and later	35	2573	Shoe(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A02
Coptic and later	36	2696a	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06

Date	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)
Coptic and later	39	2556	Furniture	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A03
Coptic and later	44	2901	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI SR KW A02
Coptic and later	53	2817	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19
Coptic and later	60	2696b	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06
Coptic and later	80	2694	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A07
Coptic and later	83	3807c	Miscellaneous	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 4 A05
Coptic and later	87	2920	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04
Coptic and later	95	2733	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A17
Coptic and later	101	2819	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19
Coptic and later	103	2818	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19
Coptic and later	113	2917a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04
Coptic and later	113	2917b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04
Coptic and later	121	2699	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06
Coptic and later	122	2681	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A14
Coptic or later(?)	38	3973	Shoe	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 Q7 A10
Coptic or later(?)	47	3988	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 nach A09 Reinigen Sarg 3
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	15	2515	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	17	2534	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	18	2547	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	20	2004b	Sandal	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	25	2000b	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	26	1893d	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	30	1994a	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	32	2452	Shoe	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A03
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	37	2004a	Shoe(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	41	1994b	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	41	1994c	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	46	2596	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	49	2598	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A07
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	50	2003e	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	56	2006b	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	59	2014	Bags and Other Containers	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	73	2003b	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	73	2003d	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	74	2005c	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	76	2006a	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	76	2006c	Waste and Offcuts(?)	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	84	1799	Miscellaneous	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	86	2003a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	88	1893a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01

Date	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	88	1893b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	88	1893c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	90	1999a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	90	1999b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	90	1999c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	90	1999d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	90	1999e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	97	1994d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	97	1994e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	97	1994f	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	99	1947	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A03
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	104	2003c	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	105	2001a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	105	2001b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	106	1997	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A10
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	107	2603	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S3 OF-Reinigung 1
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	108	2002	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A07
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	112	2000a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	112	2000e	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	112	2000f	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	112	2000g	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	115	2006d	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	117	2005a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	117	2005b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02
Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods	118	2010	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / GI S1 A03
Ottoman	27	0746	Shoe	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A02
Ottoman	28	0769	Shoe	- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A04
Ottoman or modern	31	4343	Shoe	KO1.1 FI Ost / H / S1A05
Ottoman or modern	57	0641a	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A01
Ottoman or modern	57	0641b	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A03
Ottoman or modern	58	0642a	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A06
Ottoman or modern	58	0642b	Bags and Other Containers	K01.9 / H / A07
Post-Pharaonic	29	1699b	Shoe	TT232 / H / S1C A09
?	48	1998	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A02
?	54	3902	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K10.1 / H / VH S4 A06
?	55	4075	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	K93.12 / E / VH1S S4S A01
?	79	2015	Waste and Offcuts	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A01
?	85	2160	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A04
?	100	2028a	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2
?	100	2028b	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2
?	110	1996	Unidentified	K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung
?	119	4322	Unidentified	K10.1 / H / VH S2 A11

Concordance

Provenance

Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Date
- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A02	27	0746	Shoe	Ottoman
- / H / O-Terrasse 5 A04	28	0769	Shoe	Ottoman
K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	72	4317a	Clothing	Mid-18th Dyn.
K01.1 / H / VH S3 A07	72	4317b	Clothing	Mid-18th Dyn.
K01.13 / H / KO	5	0666a	Sandal	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
K01.13 / H / KO	5	0666b	Sandal	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
K01.9 / H / A01	57	0641a	Bags and Other Containers	Ottoman or modern
K01.9 / H / A03	57	0641b	Bags and Other Containers	Ottoman or modern
K01.9 / H / A06	58	0642a	Bags and Other Containers	Ottoman or modern
K01.9 / H / A07	58	0642b	Bags and Other Containers	Ottoman or modern
K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	7	4312a	Sandal	Pharaonic
K01.9 / H / OF-Reinigung	7	4312b	Sandal	Pharaonic
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-3	40	1111	Furniture	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064a	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064b	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064c	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064d	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064e	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064f	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064g	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064h	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	61	1064i	Bags and Other Containers	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065a	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065b	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065c	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065d	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065e	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065f	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065g	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065h	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)

Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Date
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065i	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A01-A04	82	1065j	Musical Instruments	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.2 / H / KW1 A03	4	1057	Sandal	Mid-18th Dyn.(?)
K03.3 / H / KO1 A05	116	1547	Unidentified	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
K03.3 / H / KO2 A01	9	1559	Sandal	Late 2nd Inter. Per. to Late Period(?)
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	65	1357Aa	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	65	1357Ab	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	65	1357Ac	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	65	1357Ad	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	68	1357Da	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	68	1357Db	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02	68	1357Dc	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	67	1357Ca	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-3 Schuttsteg unter Mumien	67	1357Cb	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A02-A04	69	1357E	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	66	1357Ba	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	66	1357Bb	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	66	1357Bc	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	66	1357Bd	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A03	66	1357Be	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	70	1357Fa	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	70	1357Fb	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	70	1357Fc	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K03.5 / H / KW3 A04	70	1357Fd	Mummy-Braces	21st-22nd Dyn.
K10.1 / H / VH S2 A11	119	4322	Unidentified	?
K10.1 / H / VH S4 A06	54	3902	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	?
K10.3 / H / Schacht A02	10	4323	Sandal	Ramesseid Period(?)
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Ba	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bb	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bc	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bd	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Be	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bf	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bg	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bh	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bi	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bj	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bk	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K91.23 / A / S-Anbau OF-Reinigung	71	0207Bl	Clothing	Early 18th Dyn.
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A03	99	1947	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A07	108	2002	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	105	2001a	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A08	105	2001b	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	90	1999a	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	90	1999b	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	90	1999c	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	90	1999d	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods

Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Date
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A09	90	1999e	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI Eingang A10	106	1997	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	26	1893d	Shoe	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	88	1893a	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	88	1893b	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A01	88	1893c	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	74	2005c	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	117	2005a	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A02	117	2005b	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A03	118	2010	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	30	1994a	Shoe	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	41	1994b	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	41	1994c	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	59	2014	Bags and Other Containers	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	84	1799	Miscellaneous	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	97	1994d	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	97	1994e	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A04	97	1994f	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	50	2003e	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	73	2003b	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	73	2003d	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	86	2003a	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A05	104	2003c	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S1 A07	49	2598	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	25	2000b	Shoe	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	112	2000a	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	112	2000e	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	112	2000f	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A01	112	2000g	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	56	2006b	Bags and Other Containers	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	76	2006a	Waste and Offcuts(?)	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	76	2006c	Waste and Offcuts(?)	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A02	115	2006d	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	20	2004b	Sandal	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A03	37	2004a	Shoe(?)	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S2 A04	18	2547	Sandal	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S3 A03	32	2452	Shoe	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	15	2515	Sandal	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	17	2534	Sandal	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S3 A04	46	2596	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI S3 OF-Reinigung 1	107	2603	Unidentified	Coptic, Islamic and Ottoman Periods
K93.12 / E / GI SR KW A02	44	2901	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic and later

Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Date
K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	87	2920	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	113	2917a	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 1 A04	113	2917b	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 A01	12	3653	Sandal	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 3 OF-Reinigung	21	2907	Sandal(?)	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Passage 4 A05	83	3807c	Miscellaneous	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A01	34	2563	Shoe	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A02	35	2573	Shoe(?)	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A03	39	2556	Furniture	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	36	2696a	Shoe	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	60	2696b	Bags and Other Containers	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A06	121	2699	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A07	80	2694	Waste and Offcuts(?)	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A14	122	2681	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A17	95	2733	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	22	2816a	Sandal	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A18	22	2816b	Sandal	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	53	2817	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	101	2819	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / GI SR Schacht A19	103	2818	Unidentified	Coptic and later
K93.12 / E / PYR S1N A05	114	2734	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S1S A01	23	2761	Sandal(?)	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S2 OF-Reinigung	102	2751	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	45	2290a	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	78	2290b	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A04	120	2290c	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S2N A09	62	2421	Book Covers	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S2S A01	13	2008	Sandal	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S3N A11	77	2329	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A02	51	2339	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	52	2354	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S3Sa A03	81	2351	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	63	2956	Book Covers	Coptic
K93.12 / E / PYR S5S A13	64	2952	Book Covers	Coptic
K93.12 / E / SEW S2 Abtragen Trümmerschicht	96	3964	Unidentified	Ramesside or 3rd Inter. Per.
K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung	110	1996	Unidentified	?
K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	100	2028a	Unidentified	?
K93.12 / E / VH1N S1 OF-Reinigung 2	100	2028b	Unidentified	?
K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A01	79	2015	Waste and Offcuts	?
K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A02	48	1998	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	?
K93.12 / E / VH1N S1N A04	85	2160	Unidentified	?
K93.12 / E / VH1S S4S A01	55	4075	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	?

Provenance (Komplex / Areal / Fundlage)	Cat. No.	FN	Object	Date
K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	94	1946a	Unidentified	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	94	1946b	Unidentified	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	94	1946c	Unidentified	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	94	1946d	Unidentified	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S2 A03 vor Dakka in N-Mauer	94	1946e	Unidentified	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 nach A09 Reinigen Sarg 3	47	3988	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic or later(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S3 Q7 A10	38	3973	Shoe	Coptic or later(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S4 A13	33	2016	Shoe	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A05	16	2013	Sandal	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2N S4N A07	43	1782	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic(?)
K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	42	1892b	Belts, Straps, Cordage Etc.	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	91	1892a	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	91	1892c	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A09	91	1892d	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 A14	109	2009	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S1 Entfernen des Fußbodens nach A09	111	2007	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S4 A01	19	2482	Sandal	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A03	75	1995	Waste and Offcuts	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 A04	98	2011	Unidentified	Coptic
K93.12 / E / VH2S S5 Abnehmen der KS-Mauer nach A05	14	2012	Sandal	Coptic
K95.1 / G / [2] A01	24	0399a	Shoe	New Kingdom
K95.1 / G / [2] A01	24	0399b	Shoe	New Kingdom
K95.1 / G / [2] A01	24	0399c	Shoe	New Kingdom
KO1.1 Fl Ost / H / S1A05	31	4343	Shoe	Ottoman or modern
TT 232 / H / S1C A11	2	1642a	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT 232 / H / S1C A11	2	1642b	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT 232 / H / S1C A11	2	1642c	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT 232 / H / S1D A07	89	1641a	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S1D A07	89	1641b	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S1D A07	89	1641c	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S1D A07	89	1641d	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S1D A07	89	1641e	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S1D A19	6	1643	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT 232 / H / S2A A05	93	1698	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	11	1708a	Sandal	New Kingdom(?)
TT 232 / H / S4 A A04	92	1708b	Unidentified	New Kingdom to modern
TT 232 / H / S4 A A08	1	1742	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT13 H / UA S1 Abnehmen östl. Teil der Vermauerung	8	3889	Sandal	New Kingdom, Ramesside Period
TT232 / H / S1C A08	3	1699a	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT232 / H / S1C A08	3	1699c	Sandal	New Kingdom
TT232 / H / S1C A09	29	1699b	Shoe	Post-Pharaonic

This volume describes, illustrates, and analysis the finds from the excavations at Dra' Abu el-Naga, an important necropolis on the east bank of the Nile in Luxor (Egypt), which was in use from Middle Kingdom times until the early Christian era. Excavations of the site have been conducted by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI).

A wide variety of leather objects or objects with leather parts have been discovered, including footwear, musical objects, loincloths as well as parts of furniture. The dating of these objects, mirroring the variety, ranges from Pharaonic to Ottoman. The present work describes these finds in detail, accompanied by colour photographs and drawings. The analysis includes the discussion of the provenance of the finds, the interpretation of the objects from a technological as well as typological point of view and dating.

Dr. André J. Veldmeijer, Visiting Research Scholar of the American University in Cairo, has worked as an archaeologist in Egypt since 1995, specialising in, among other things, leatherwork and footwear. He (co-) directs several projects, including the Ancient Egyptian Leatherwork Project, which encompasses the Egyptian Museum Chariot Project and the Tutankhamun's Sticks & Staves Project. He has published extensively, both for scientific and popular audiences.

SAILORS, MUSICIANS AND MONKS

THE LEATHERWORK FROM
DRA' ABU EL NAGA
(LUXOR, EGYPT)



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