

Provenance

(by Daniel Polz/Ute Rummel)

Introductory Remarks

The following chapter introduces the provenance and archaeological context of the leather objects from Dra' 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 Dra' 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 *saff* 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

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- 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.

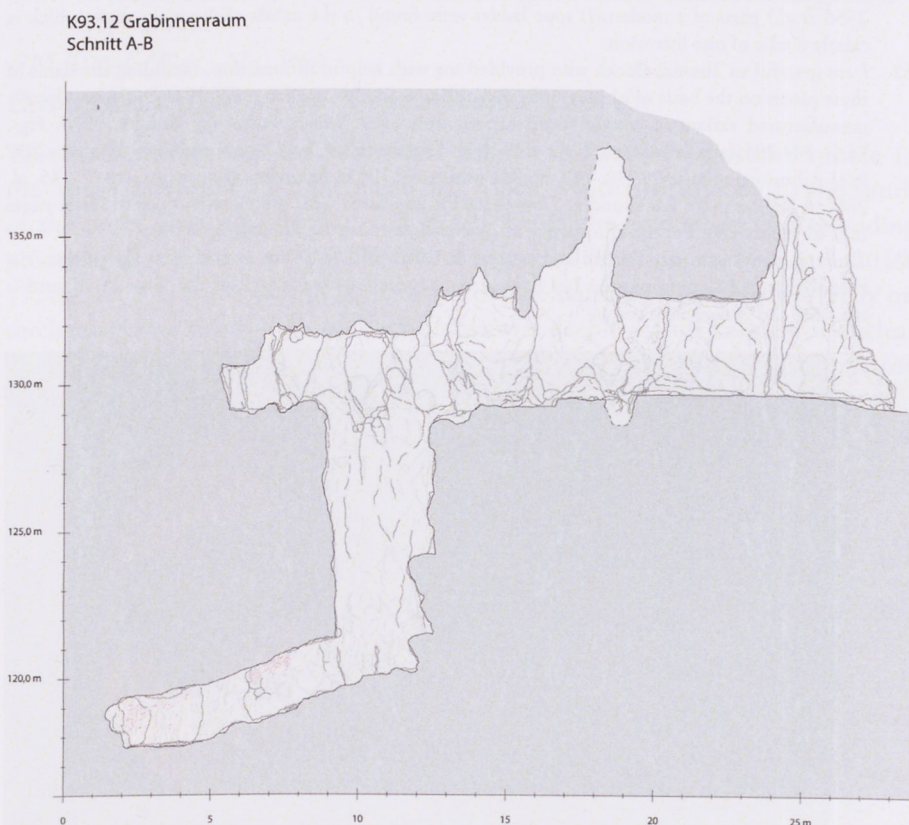


Figure 8. K93.12: Section of the tombs' interior. Surveyed and drawn by J. Goischke. © DAIK 2015.

(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,

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- 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 'allab' is still readable.