

Wooden tools found in the area of the Temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari



Abstract: Wooden tools made from local timber are rarely found on archaeological sites in Egypt. Numerous objects of this type, related to stoneworking, were collected, classified, and documented during Polish excavations in the Temple of Thutmose III (Deir el-Bahari, Upper Egypt). These tools provide evidence of the final stage in the long history of the temple site at Deir el-Bahari, spanning from the late Ramesside Period to the Late Period, when the temple had already fallen into ruins and was transformed into a quarry.

Keywords: wooden tools, mallets, levers, stonework, Thutmose III, Deir el-Bahari

INTRODUCTION

Many completely and fragmentarily preserved tools coming from the constructions of Thutmose III in Thebes area have been studied, whether they were found in his temple complex at Deir el-Bahari (Lipińska 1966: 63–66, 98; 1968a: 153, 154, 173, Pl. XIX: Figs 34, 203, and Pl. LX-VII: Fig. 97; 1968c: 141–152; 1977; Dąbrowska-Smektała 1968: 95–97, 129, 130, Pl. XXXVI: Figs 1, 3, 4; Mekawy Ouda 2020; cf. Beaux, Caban, and Wieczorek 2018) or at other sites such as Mendes, Kom el-Hisn, Abydos, Kop-

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I wish to thank Dr. Patryk Chudzik, director of the Polish-Egyptian Archaeological and Conservation Expedition to the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari, for the opportunity to work on the as-yet unpublished material and for his invaluable support in my research.

tos, Hierakonpolis, el-Qurna (Weinstein 1973: 172–196 with further references), Karnak (Abd el-Hamid 1985: 41–46, Pls 1–3; Schmitt 2017: 354–362), and Deir el-Bahari (Dorman 1991: Pls 45c, 87i, 90d). However, when it comes to wooden tools, their primary construction from perishable materials means that few have survived to the present day, and even fewer have been published. This paper presents, for the first time, a complete assemblage of 57 wooden tools and their fragments discovered in the area of the Temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari [Fig. 1]. These artifacts are kept in the Storehouse of the Limestone Decorated Blocks of the Temple of Thutmose

III at Deir el-Bahari. Available excavation reports (Lipińska 1962; 1965) and several published articles (see above) indicate that these objects were recovered from the area of the Temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari and were discovered between 1962 and 1967 by Jadwiga Lipińska, who first uncovered the temple in 1962 (Lipińska 1967; 1968c; 1977; Dolńska 2007; 2021). The provenance of these tools will be evaluated based on archaeological evidence. This paper closely examines these objects and the techniques used in their production. Additionally, it provides a comprehensive catalogue of these tools to make them accessible to a broader audience.

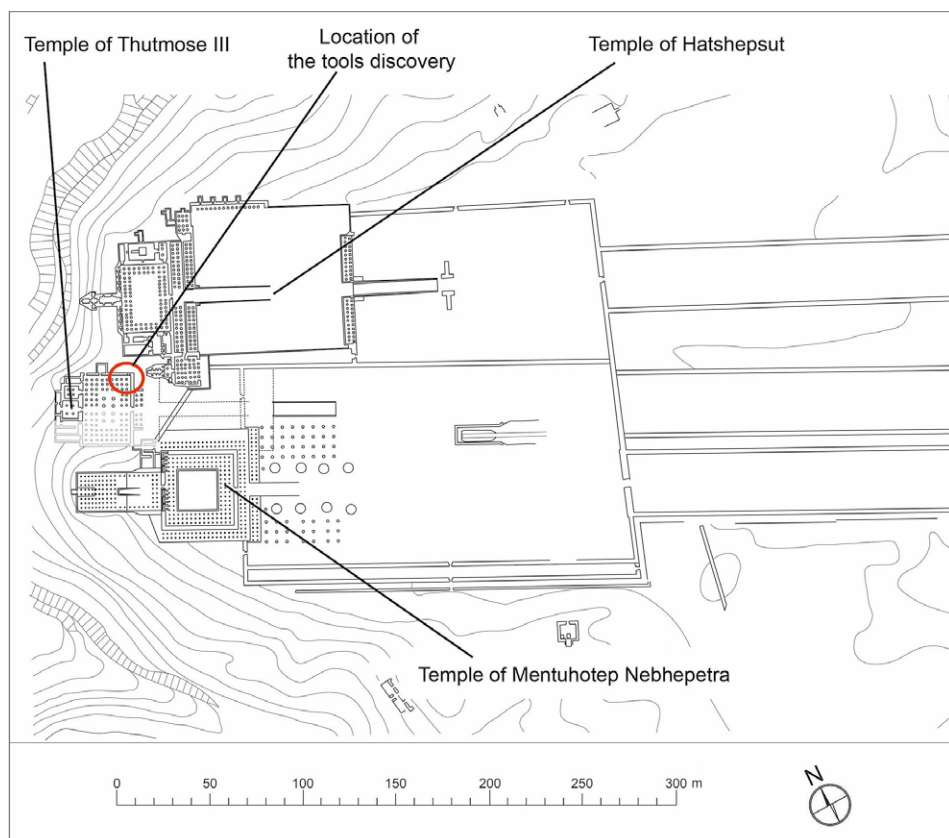


Fig. 1. Deir el-Bahari (Drawing K. Andraka after Arnold and Winlock 1979: Pl. 38)

WOODEN TOOLS AND THEIR FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE AREA OF THE TEMPLE OF THUTMOSE III AT DEIR EL-BAHARI (1962–1967)

1. Mallet [Figs 2: No. 1, 3: No. 1]

Original Inv. No. F.8759

New Inv. No. 130

Dimensions (cm): H. 25, W. –, Th. 15.6; head: H. 13.2, Th. 15.6; handle: H. 11.5, Th. 3.2

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A complete but partly damaged tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. Numerous longitudinal triangular concavities are present on the top of the head and its base. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head is almost uniformly worn along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 15 mm.

2. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 2]

Original Inv. No. F.6536

New Inv. No. 131

Dimensions (cm): H. 23, W. –, Th. 12.8; head: H. 14.2, Th. 12.8; handle: H. 8.5, Th. 3.6

Remarks: Lipińska 1968a: 173 (Obj. 35)

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A complete but partly damaged tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. A small concentration of longitudinal triangular concavities is visible on the base of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 58 mm and a depth of 13 mm.

3. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 3]

Original Inv. No. F.8789

New Inv. No. 132

Dimensions (cm): H. 28.9, W. –, Th. 11.4; head: H. 17.5, Th. 11.4; handle: H. 11.4, Th. 3

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A complete but partly damaged tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. No longitudinal triangular concavities are present on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped

groove. The working surface of the head is almost uniformly worn along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 6 mm.

4. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 4]

Original Inv. No. E.6947

New Inv. No. 133

Dimensions (cm): H. 27.8, W. –, Th. 13.6; head: H. 17.5, Th. 13.6; handle: H. 10, Th. 4.6–3.4

Remarks: Lipińska 1968a: 173 (Obj. 35)

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Ter-

race of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows dis-

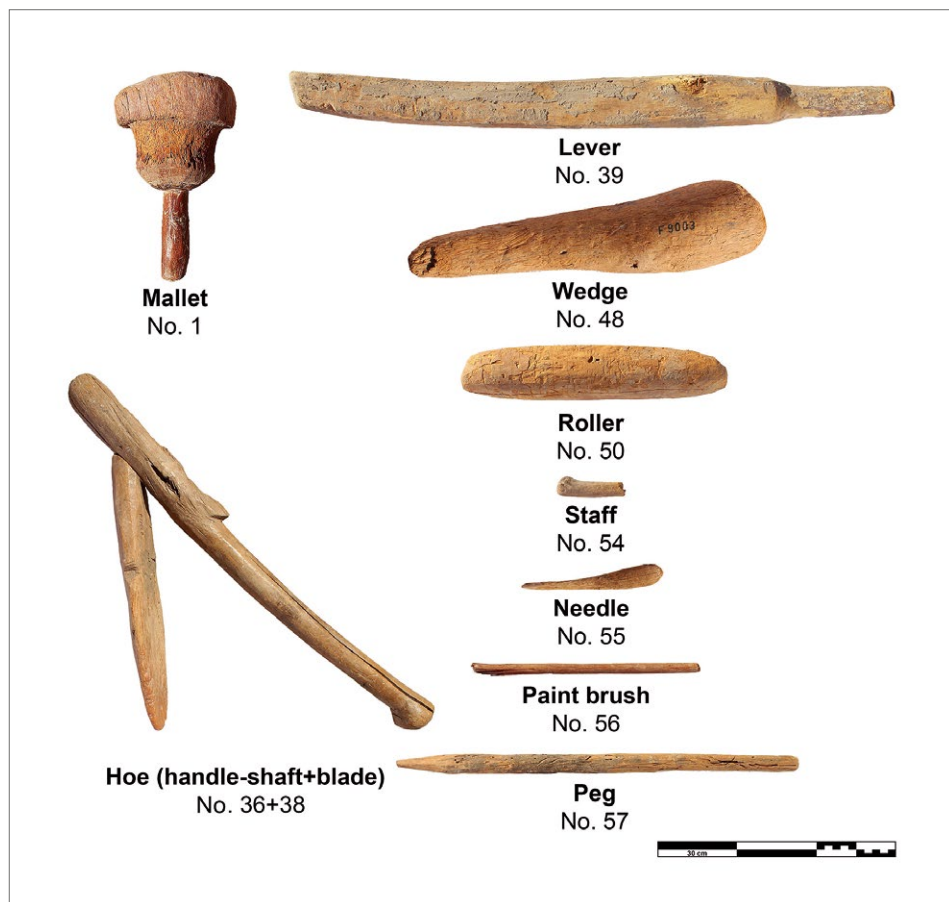


Fig. 2. Categories of wooden tools found (Photos and processing D.F. Wieczorek)

tinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 106 mm and a depth of 16 mm.

5. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 5]

Original Inv. No. E.5887A

New Inv. No. 134

Dimensions (cm): H. 27.1, W. –, Th. 12.3; head: H. 15.6, Th. 12.3; handle: H. 11.5, Th. 2.9

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. Additional traces of processing, approximately 5 mm in width, are visible on the base of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 90 mm in and a depth of 10 mm.

6. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 6]

Original Inv. No. E.5887

New Inv. No. 135

Dimensions (cm): H. 28.1, W. –, Th. 13.5; head: H. 16.5, Th. 13.5; handle: H. 11.6, Th. 3.6–4.6

Remarks: Lipińska 1968a: 173 (Obj. 35)

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. Individual longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the top of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 70 mm and a depth of 8 mm.

7. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 7]

Original Inv. No. F.8939

New Inv. No. 136

Dimensions (cm): H. 26, W. –, Th. 15.4; head: H. 15.5, Th. 15.4; handle: H. 11, Th. 2.9–3.7

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A complete but partially damaged tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. Numerous longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the base of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 20 mm.

8. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 8]

Original Inv. No. F.8790

New Inv. No. 137

Dimensions (cm): H. 23.3, W. –, Th. 12.5;
head: H. 13.2, Th. 12.5; handle: H. 10, Th.
2.9–3.6

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with frag-
ment No. 9 (F.800)

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964.
Northeastern corner of the Upper Ter-
race of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26
November 1964)



Fig. 3. Mallets, Nos 1–9 (Drawings D.F. Wieczorek)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of half of the original. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 20 mm.

9. Mallet [Fig. 3: No. 9]

Original Inv. No. F.800

New Inv. No. 138

Dimensions (cm): H. 23.3, W. –, Th. 12.5; head: H. 13.2, Th. 12.5; handle: H. 10, Th. 2.9–3.6

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with fragment No. 8 (F.8790)

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of half of the original. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 20 mm.

10. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 10]

Original Inv. No. F.8997

New Inv. No. 139

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.8+x, W. –, Th. 7.3+x; head: H. 14.3, Th. 14+x; handle: H. 11.2, Th. 2.7–3.2

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with fragments Nos 11 (F.8999) and 12

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 55 mm and a depth of 8 mm.

11. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 11]

Original Inv. No. F.8999

New Inv. No. 140

Dimensions (cm): H. 25.5, W. –, Th. 6.6+x; head: H. 14.3, Th. 14+x; handle: H. 11.2, Th. 2.7–3.2

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with fragments Nos 10 (F.8997) and 12

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

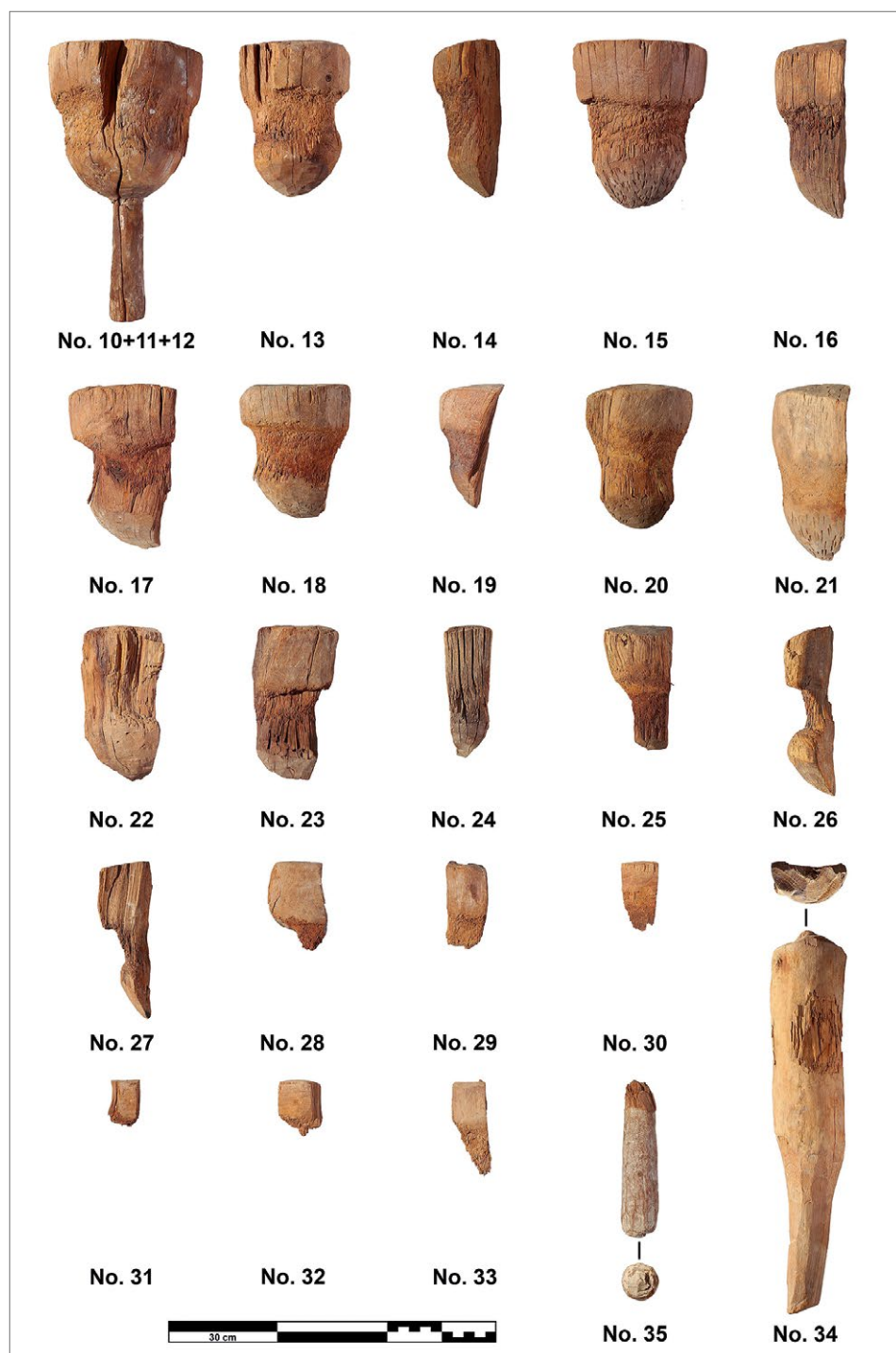


Fig. 4. Mallet fragments, Nos 10–35 (Drawings D.F. Wiczorek)

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of approximately one-quarter of the original. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head, its base, and the handle. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 55 mm and a depth of 8 mm.

12. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 12]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 141

Dimensions (cm): H. 12.1+x, W. —, Th. 3.2; head: H. 14.3, Th. 14+x; handle: H. 11.2, Th. 2.7–3.2

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with fragments Nos 10 (F.8997) and 11 (F.8999)

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the handle. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the handle.

13. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 13]

Original Inv. No. F.769

New Inv. No. 142

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.5+x, W. —, Th. 9.7+x; head: H. 14.5+x, Th. 9.7+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 16 mm.

14. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 14]

Original Inv. No. F.8996

New Inv. No. 143

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.2+x, W. —, Th. 6.1+x; head: H. 14.2+x, Th. 6.2+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The

head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 70 mm and a depth of 10 mm.

15. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 15]

Original Inv. No. F.8989

New Inv. No. 144

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.8+x, W. –, Th. 11.5+x; head: H. 14.8+x, Th. 11.5+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 22 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 65 mm and a depth of 13 mm.

16. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 16]

Original Inv. No. F.8991

New Inv. No. 145

Dimensions (cm): H. 15.7+x, W. –, Th. 7.5+x; head: H. 15.7+x, Th. 7.5+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Ter-

race of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base as are numerous longitudinal triangular concavities. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 65 mm and a depth of 12 mm.

17. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 17]

Original Inv. No. F.5778

New Inv. No. 146

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.3+x, W. –, Th. 8.7+x; head: H. 14.3+x, Th. 8.7+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base, as are numerous longitudinal triangular concavities. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference,

with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 15 mm.

18. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 18]

Original Inv. No. F.8791

New Inv. No. 147

Dimensions (cm): H. 12.2+x, W. –, Th. 9.5+x; head: H. 12.2+x, Th. 9.5+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. Individual longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the base of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 53 mm and a depth of 10 mm.

19. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 19]

Original Inv. No. F.8990

New Inv. No. 148

Dimensions (cm): H. 12.3+x, W. –, Th. 8.1+x; head: H. 12.3+x, Th. 8.1+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade wide about 22+x mm. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 42 mm and a depth of 7 mm.

20. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 20]

Original Inv. No. F.8993

New Inv. No. 149

Dimensions (cm): H. 13.4+x, W. –, Th. 9+x; head: H. 13.4+x, Th. 9+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. Numerous longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the base of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 10 mm.

21. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 21]

Original Inv. No. F.8998

New Inv. No. 150

Dimensions (cm): H. 15.5+x, W. –, Th. 6+x; head: H. 15.5+x, Th. 6+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head. Numerous longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the top of the head and its base. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 55 mm and a depth of 5 mm.

22. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 22]

Original Inv. No. F.8392

New Inv. No. 151

Dimensions (cm): H. 15+x, W. –, Th. 4.8+x; head: H. 15+x, Th. 4.8+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20+x

mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. Individual longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the base of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 16 mm.

23. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 23]

Original Inv. No. F.8994

New Inv. No. 152

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.1+x, W. –, Th. 4.5+x; head: H. 14.1+x, Th. 4.5+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The worn working surface of the head has a maximum height of 60 mm and a depth of 10 mm.

24. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 24]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 153

Dimensions (cm): H. 12.1+x, W. –, Th. 5.7+x; head: H. 12.1+x, Th. 5.7+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. Individual longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the top of the head. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 35 mm and a depth of 3 mm.

25. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 25]

Original Inv. No. F.8995

New Inv. No. 154

Dimensions (cm): H. 11.3+x, W. —, Th. 4.5+x; head: H. 11.3+x, Th. 4.5+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The

head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head is almost uniformly worn along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 55 mm and a depth of 8 mm.

26. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 26]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 155

Dimensions (cm): H. 15.4+x, W. —, Th. 4.3+x; head: H. 15.4+x, Th. 4.3+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 65 mm and a depth of 25 mm.

27. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 27]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 156

Dimensions (cm): H. 14.2+x, W. —, Th. 5+x; head: H. 14.2+x, Th. 5+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Ter-

race of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 15+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its base. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 58 mm and a depth of 13 mm.

28. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 28]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 157

Dimensions (cm): H. 8+x, W. —, Th. 7+x; head: H. 8+x, Th. 7+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 17+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The worn working surface of the head has a maximum height of 33+x mm and a depth of 12 mm.

29. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 29]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 158

Dimensions (cm): H. 7.7+x, W. —, Th. 2.6+x; head: H. 7.7+x, Th. 2.6+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 15+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The worn working surface of the head has a maximum height of 35+x mm and a depth of 10 mm.

30. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 30]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 159

Dimensions (cm): H. 6.4+x, W. —, Th. 2.2+x; head: H. 6.4+x, Th. 2.2+x; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible

on the top of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of $40+x$ mm and a depth of 5 mm.

31. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 31]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 160

Dimensions (cm): H. $4.2+x$, W. —, Th. $1.9+x$; head: H. $4.2+x$, Th. $1.9+x$; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately $25+x$ mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly observed rough, ring-shaped groove. The worn working surface of the head has a maximum height of $11+x$ mm and a depth of $8+x$ mm.

32. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 32]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 161

Dimensions (cm): H. $5.3+x$, W. —, Th. $2+x$; head: H. $5.3+x$, Th. $2+x$; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964.

Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately $22+x$ mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The worn working surface of the head has a maximum height of $11+x$ mm and a depth of $8+x$ mm.

33. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 33]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 162

Dimensions (cm): H. $8.7+x$, W. —, Th. $1.3+x$; head: H. $8.7+x$, Th. $1.3+x$; handle: H. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately $26+x$ mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head. No longitudinal triangular concavities are visible on the surface of the tool. The head of the mallet bears a clearly visible rough, ring-shaped groove. The worn working surface of the head has a maximum height of $50+x$ mm and a depth of 10 mm.

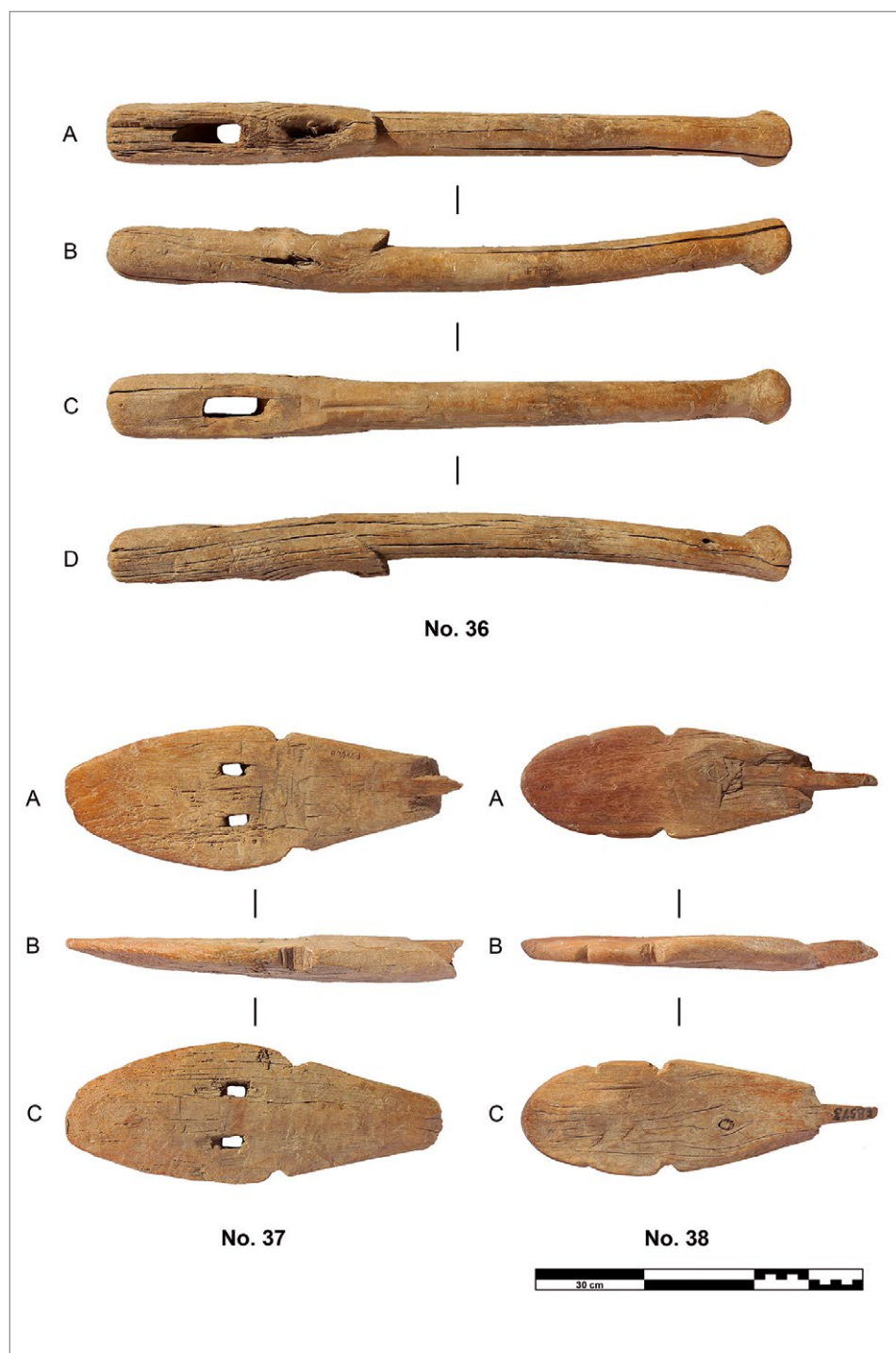


Fig. 5. Hoes, Nos 36–38 (Drawings D.F. Wiczorek)

34. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 34]

Original Inv. No. F.8794

New Inv. No. 163

Dimensions (cm): H. 34.5, W. –, Th. 6.8; head: H. 19.4, Th. 6.8; handle: H. 16.3, Th. 3–6.2

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of approximately half of the original. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top of the head and its handle. The head of the mallet bears a visible, rough, ring-shaped groove. The working surface of the head shows distinct wear along its entire circumference, with a maximum height of 73 mm and a depth of 8 mm.

35. Mallet [Fig. 4: No. 35]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 164

Dimensions (cm): H. 13.6+x, W. –, Th. 2.6–3.1; head: H. ?, Th. ?; handle: H. 11.4, Th. 2.6–3.1

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of the handle of the original piece. It was produced using a sharp im-

plement with a cutting blade approximately 15+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the handle.

36. Hoe [Fig. 5: No. 36]

Original Inv. No. F.7969

New Inv. No. 165

Dimensions (cm): H. 60, W. –, Th. 5.4–3.5–5.2; upper part: H. 24.1, Th. 5.4; hole in shaft: L. 5.9; W. 1.7; D. 4.2; handle: H. 35.5, Th. 3.5–5.2

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with fragment No. 38 (F.7962-B); Lipińska 1968a: 201, 202 (Obj. 126), Pl. LXVII, Fig. 97

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northwestern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 24–25 (30 December 1964)

Date: Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A single part of the tool. The handle shaft is completely preserved. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the tool. The shaft has a hole for inserting a blade, along with a groove for securing it with a rope at one end. The opposite end forms a true handle, terminating in a spherical thickening.

37. Hoe [Fig. 5: No. 37]

Original Inv. No. F.8573

New Inv. No. 166

Dimensions (cm): H. 31.8, W. 9.8, Th. 2.6; blade: H. 25.9, W. 9.8, Th. 2.6; fixing bolt: H. 8, W. 1.7, Th. 2.1; upper grooves: W. 0.5–2.0, D. 0.8; lower grooves: W. 0.1–1.0, D. 0.5; location of upper grooves: 11.7 from the top; location of lower grooves: 5.7–6.2 from the top

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964.



Fig. 6. Levers, Nos 39–41 (Drawings D.F. Wiczorek)

Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A single part of the tool, consisting of a completely preserved blade. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the tool.

38. Hoe [Fig. 5: No. 38]

Original Inv. No. F.7962B

New Inv. No. 167

Dimensions (cm): H. 34.6+x, W. 12.7, Th. 2.4; blade: H. 33.8, W. 12.7, Th. 2.4; fixing bolt: H. 4.5+x, W. 1.7, Th. 2.9; grooves: W. 0.8–3.0, D. 1; blade holes: L.1.8, W. 1.1, D. 2.8; location of grooves: 17.8–18.0 from the top; location of holes: 13.7–14.0 from the top

Remarks: Constitutes one tool with fragment No. 36 (F.7969); Lipińska 1968a: 201, 202 (Obj. 126), Pl. LXVII, Fig. 97

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northwestern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 24–25 (30 December 1964)

Date: Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A single part of the tool, consisting of a partially damaged blade. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the tool. The blade has two grooves on each side for securing it to the handle shaft with a rope, along with two holes.

39. Lever [Figs 2: No. 39, 6: No. 39]

Original Inv. No. F.8797

New Inv. No. 168

Dimensions (cm): H. 76, W. 8.4, Th. 6.5–5.8–4.5; lever shaft: L. 61, W. 8.4, Th. 6; handle: L. 15, Th. 3.6

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the right lateral side. The tool has a slightly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is noticeably beveled along its entire length, from the lower end of the lower side—the handle—toward the upper end, making it thinner there. The upper end is clearly trimmed and beveled. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface of the tool, as well as its lateral sides, is completely flat, while the lower side is rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, transverse to the tool's length, are visible on the upper surface.

40. Lever [Fig. 6: No. 40]

Original Inv. No. F.8799

New Inv. No. 169

Dimensions (cm): H. 73.1, W. 7, Th. 6.5–5.5–3.3; lever shaft: L. 61, W. 7, Th. 6.5–5.5–3.3; handle: L. 12, Th. 3.6

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the handle. The tool has a slightly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is noticeably beveled along its entire length, from the lower end of the lower side—the handle—toward the upper end, making it thinner there. The upper end is clearly beveled on both its upper and lower sides. The top side is trimmed flat. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface of the tool is almost completely flat, except for a short rounded section just before the handle. The lateral sides and corners are also rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, transverse to the tool's length, are visible on the upper surface.

41. Lever [Fig. 6: No. 41]

Original Inv. No. F.8718C

New Inv. No. 170

Dimensions (cm): H. 78, W. 6.7, Th. 5.5–4.2–2.1; lever shaft: L. 62, W. 6.7, Th. 5.5–4.2–2.1; handle: L. 15.7, Th. 3.7

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible

on its upper end. The tool has a slightly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is noticeably beveled along its entire length, from the lower end of the lower side—the handle—toward the upper end, making it thinner there. The upper end is clearly beveled on its lower side. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface of the tool is almost completely flat, except for a short rounded section just before the handle. The lateral sides and corners are also rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, transverse to the tool's length, are visible on the upper surface. Small pebbles embedded in the wooden surface are visible on its lower side.

42. Lever [Fig. 7: No. 42]

Original Inv. No. F.8718D

New Inv. No. 171

Dimensions (cm): H. 73, W. 8.1, Th. 4.9–4.4–4.4; lever shaft: L. 53.3, W. 68.1, Th. 4.9–4.4–4.4; handle: L. 19, Th. 3.9

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on its handle. The tool has a straight shape. The upper end is clearly beveled on its lower side. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The

upper surface of the tool is almost completely flat. The lateral sides and corners are also rounded. Small pebbles embedded in the wooden surface are visible on its lower side.

43. Lever [Fig. 7: No. 43]

Original Inv. No. F.8798

New Inv. No. 172

Dimensions (cm): H. 74.5, W. 9.4, Th. 4.9–3.3–3.3; lever shaft: L. 62, W. 9.4, Th. 4.9–3.3–3.3; handle: L. 13, Th. 3.3

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 28+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on its left lateral side. The tool has a slightly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is noticeably beveled along its entire length, from the lower end of the lower side—the handle—toward the upper end, making it thinner there. The upper end is clearly trimmed and beveled. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface of the tool is almost completely flat, except for a short rounded section just before the handle. The lateral sides are flat, while the lower side is rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, transverse to the tool's length, are visible on the upper surface. Small pebbles embedded in the wooden surface are visible on its lower side.

44. Lever [Fig. 7: No. 44]

Original Inv. No. F.8718A

New Inv. No. 173

Dimensions (cm): H. 72, W. 7.6, Th. 3.9–2.8–2.7; lever shaft: L. 53.3, W. 7.6, Th. 3.9–2.8–2.7; handle: L. 18.7, Th. 4.5–3.6

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on its right lateral side. The tool has a clearly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is noticeably beveled along its entire length, from the lower end of the lower side—the handle—toward the upper end, making the tool thinner there. The upper end is clearly trimmed and beveled from the upper side. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface and lateral sides of the tool are completely flat, and its lower side is rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, transverse to the tool's length, are visible on the upper surface.

45. Lever [Fig. 8: No. 45]

Original Inv. No. F.8718B

New Inv. No. 174

Dimensions (cm): H. 72.2, W. 9.2, Th. 5.0–3.7–3.0; lever shaft: L. 50.5, W. 9.2, Th. 5.0–3.7–3.0; handle: L. 21.4, Th. 7.7–4.0

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964.



Fig. 7. Levers, Nos 42–44 (Drawings D.F. Wiczorek)

Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on its handle. The tool has a slightly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is noticeably beveled along its entire length on both the upper and lower sides, from the lower end—the handle—toward the upper end, making the tool thinner there. The upper end is clearly trimmed and beveled. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface of the tool is almost completely flat, except for a short rounded section just before the handle. The lateral sides are flat, while its lower side is rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, transverse to the tool's length, are visible on the upper surface.

46. Lever [Fig. 8: No. 46]

Original Inv. No. F.8795

New Inv. No. 175

Dimensions (cm): H. 90.6, W. 7.2, Th. 5.5–4.8–4.5; lever shaft: L. 67.6, W. 7.2, Th. 5.5–4.8–4.5; handle: L. 23, Th. 7.0–4.3

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement

with a cutting blade approximately 25× mm wide. Processing marks are visible on its handle. The tool has a clearly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is beveled along its entire length on both the upper and lower sides, from the lower end—the handle—toward the upper end, making the tool thinner there. The upper end of the tool is clearly trimmed. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a round cross-section. The upper surface of the tool is generally flat, with rounded corners. The lateral and lower sides are rounded.

47. Lever [Fig. 9: No. 47]

Original Inv. No. F.8796

New Inv. No. 176

Dimensions (cm): H. 40.5×, W. 6.0–6.9, Th. 6.1–3.6; lever shaft: L. 40.5×, W. 6.0–6.9, Th. 6.1–3.6; handle: L. ?, Th. ?

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the lever's shaft. It was produced using a sharp implement, though no traces of the tool marks have been detected. The upper surface of the tool is generally flat, and the lower side is rounded. Remnants of mortar cover the surface of the upper part of the tool. This fragment of the lever shaft has a clearly bent shape, curving toward its upper side. It is beveled along its entire length on both the upper and lower sides, from the lower end, making the tool thinner at its upper end. The up-



Fig. 8. Levers, Nos 45–46 (Drawings D.F. Wieczorek)

per end of the tool is clearly beveled. The surface bears traces of intensive use. The lateral and lower sides are rounded.

48. Wedge (?) [Figs 2: No. 48, 9: No. 48]

Original Inv. No. F.9003

New Inv. No. 177

Dimensions (cm): H. 41.5+x, W. 11.5, Th. 10.0–4.2

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: It appears to be a completely preserved wedge. It was produced using a sharp implement, though no traces of the tool marks have been detected. The lower surface of the tool is generally flat, with rounded sides. It is beveled along its entire length on both the upper and lower sides, from the lower end, making the tool thinner at its upper end. The entire tool bears traces of intensive use, especially at its upper end.

49. Wedge (?) [Fig. 9: No. 49]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 178

Dimensions (cm): H. 18.5; W. 6; Th. 3.7

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30

mm wide. Processing marks are visible on its surface. The tool is almost rectangular, with flat upper, lower, and lateral surfaces. The two opposite ends of the tool are roughly rounded and bear traces of numerous cuts from a sharp tool.

50. Roller [Figs 2: No. 50, 9: No. 50]

Original Inv. No. F.9000

New Inv. No. 179

Dimensions (cm): H. 34.7, W. 5.8–7.3–5.8

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 27+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surfaces of both opposite ends. The tool is cylindrical in shape. The shaft is beveled in both directions from the center of the tool. The surface of the tool is almost completely smooth. The two opposite ends of the tool are rounded and bear traces of rough cuts from a sharp tool.

51. Roller [Fig. 9: No. 51]

Original Inv. No. F.8793

New Inv. No. 180

Dimensions (cm): H. 19.7, W. 4.2–4.8

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

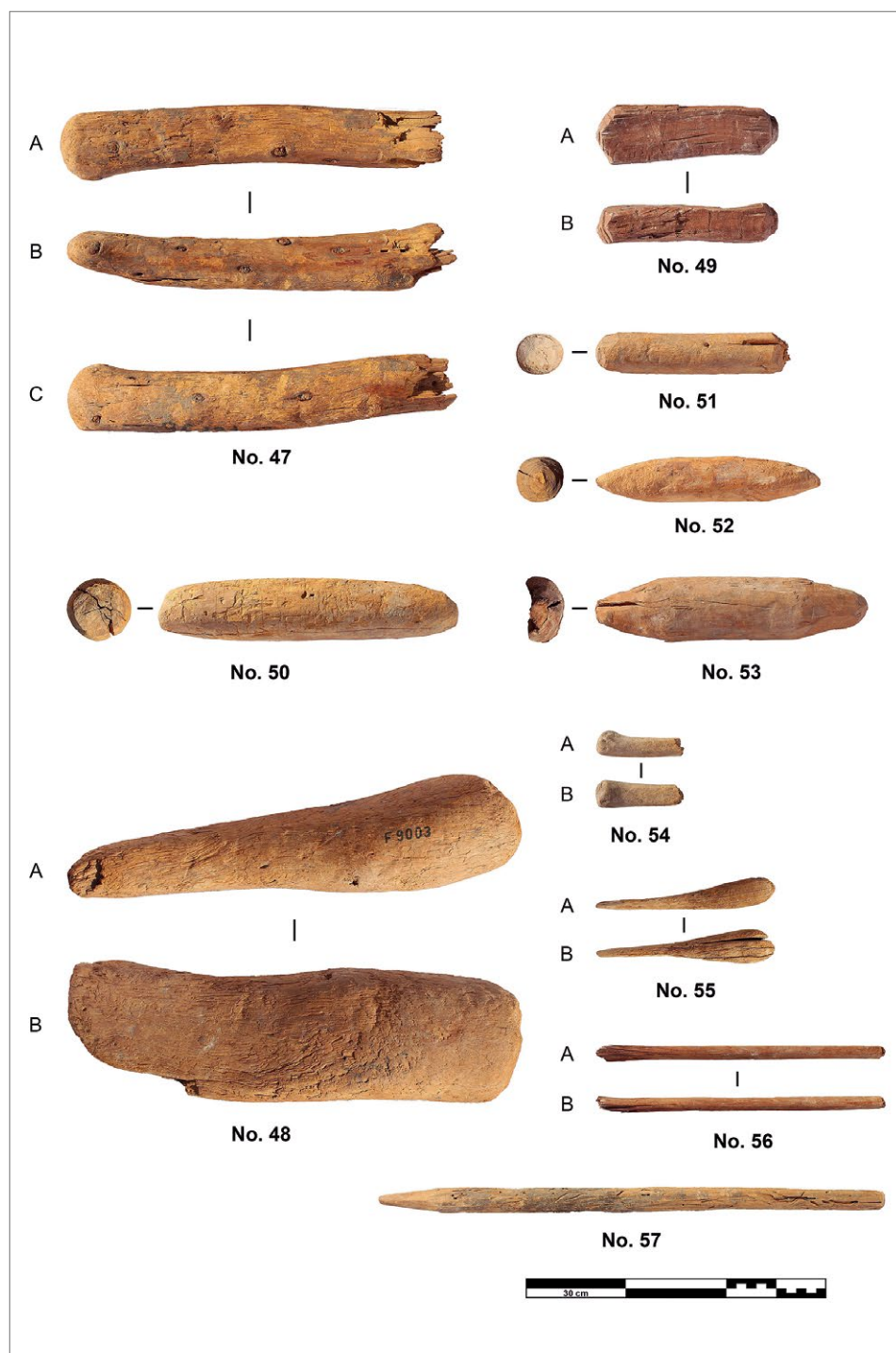


Fig. 9. Other tools and their fragments, Nos 47–57 (Drawings D.F. Wiczorek)

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surfaces of both opposite ends. The tool has a slightly flattened cylindrical shape. The surface of the tool is almost completely smooth. The two opposite ends of the tool are rounded and bear traces of rough cuts from a sharp tool.

52. Roller [Fig. 9: No. 52]

Original Inv. No. F.8792

New Inv. No. 181

Dimensions (cm): H. 23, W. 4.5–4.8

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 18+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surfaces of both opposite ends. The tool has a slightly flattened cylindrical shape. The surface of the tool is almost completely smooth. The two opposite ends of the tool are pointed and bear traces of rough cuts from a sharp tool.

53. Roller [Fig. 9: No. 53]

Original Inv. No. F.9001

New Inv. No. 182

Dimensions (cm): H. 26.8, W. 6.3

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of about half of the original. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surfaces of both opposite ends. The tool is cylindrical in shape, and its surface is almost completely smooth. The two opposite ends of the tool are pointed and bear traces of rough cuts from a sharp tool.

54. Staff (?) [Figs 2: No. 54, 9: No. 54]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 183

Dimensions (cm): H. 8.3+x, W. —, Th. 1.9–2.6

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A partially preserved tool, consisting of a fragment of the head. It was produced using some kind of a sharp implement, though no traces of the tool marks have been detected. Only the upper part of the tool is preserved. It is cylindrical in shape with a smooth surface. The upper end of the staff terminates with a spherical thickening.

55. Needle (?) [Figs 2: No. 55, 9: No. 55]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 184

Dimensions (cm): H. 16.8+x, W. —, Th. 0.6–3.0

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement, though no traces of the tool marks have been detected. It is elongated in shape, tapering downwards.

56. Paintbrush (?) [Figs 2: No. 56, 9: No. 56]

Original Inv. No. —

New Inv. No. 185

Dimensions (cm): H. 28.4, W. —, Th. 1.2

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp imple-

ment, though no traces of the tool marks have been detected. It is made of a single piece of stick, with one end bristled and the other roughly cut. The surface of the stick is smoothly finished.

57. Peg [Figs 2: No. 57, 9: No. 57]

Original Inv. No. NF.131

New Inv. No. 186

Dimensions (cm): H. 49.9, W. —, Th. 2.0–2.6–0.9

Remarks: —

Context: Excavations in autumn 1964. Northeastern corner of the Upper Terrace of the temple. Lipińska 1965: 13 (26 November 1964)

Date: Between the late Twentieth Dynasty and Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Description: A completely preserved tool. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20+x mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the top surface of the tool. It is beveled along the entire length, with one end pointed and the other roughly cut.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

The assemblage of wooden objects under discussion consists of 57 mostly unpublished artifacts: seven complete mallets and 28 fragments (22 head fragments, two handles, and four handles with partially preserved heads), three hoe elements, eight levers and one lever fragment, two wedges, three complete rollers and one roller fragment, one staff, one needle, one paintbrush, and one peg. All of these objects are uninscribed [see Fig. 2].

MALLETS AND THEIR FRAGMENTS (NOS 1–35; INV. NOS 130–164)

The group comprises seven complete mallets [see Fig. 3: Nos 1–7] and 28 fragments [see Fig. 3: Nos 8+9 and Fig. 4: Nos 10–35]. The complete mallets are mostly well-preserved, though several have cracks on one side of their heads [see Fig. 3: Nos 1–3 and 7]. Two types of mallets can be distinguished:

Type A — large, heavy mallets with a bell-shaped head (represented by seven com-

plete objects and 27 fragments) [see *Fig. 3*: Nos 1–7, 8+9; *Fig. 4*: Nos 10–33 and 35];
Type B — a small, lightweight mallet with an elongated head (represented by a single object) [see *Fig. 4*: No. 34].

Mallet dimensions:

Type A

Overall: H. 23.0–28.9 cm, W. 11.4–15.6 cm;

Head: H. 17.5 cm, W. 11.4–15.6 cm;

Handle: H. 11.5 cm, Th. 3.7 cm;

Type B

Overall: H. 34.5 cm, W. 6.8 cm;

Head: H. 19.4 cm, W. 6.8 cm;

Handle: H. 16.3 cm, Th. 6.2 cm.

All of the mallets feature a rough, ring-shaped groove on the working surface of the head, located near the center.

Groove dimensions:

Type A: H. 58–106 mm, D. 13–20 mm;

Type B: H. 73 mm, D. 8 mm.

The mallets were produced using a sharp implement, leaving clearly visible tool marks from its cutting edge on the top of the head, base, and handle. In several complete and fragmentary examples, numerous longitudinal, triangular concavities are visible on the top of the head and base [see *Fig. 3*].

HOE ELEMENTS

(NOS 36–38; INV. NOS 165–167)

The group comprises three hoe elements—one handle and two blades— [see *Fig. 5*: Nos 36–38]. The objects are preserved in very good condition, though the tenon of one blade is partially broken off and missing (No. 37) [see *Fig. 5*: No. 37]. Although the three elements may have originally belonged to two dif-

ferent hoes, both blades fit perfectly with the single handle and can be assembled together (e.g. Nos 36+38) [see *Fig. 2*: Nos 36+38].

The handle [see *Fig. 5*: No. 36] is fully preserved. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the tool. One end of the handle features a hole in the shaft for inserting a blade, with a groove for securing it with a rope. The other end is the handle's gripped part, terminating in a spherical thickening.

Dimensions: overall: L. 35.5 cm, Th. 5.2 cm; upper part: H. 24.1 cm, Th. 5.4 cm; hole in shaft: L. 5.9 cm, W. 1.7 cm, D. 4.2 cm.

The blade [see *Fig. 5*: No. 37] is also fully preserved. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the tool. It has a tenon (partially broken off) for insertion into the handle's hole, along with two pairs of grooves on its upper and lower two edges for securing it with a rope.

Dimensions: overall: L. 25.9 cm, W. 9.8 cm, Th. 2.6 cm; fixing tenon: L. 8 cm, W. 1.7 cm, Th. 2.1 cm; upper grooves: W. 0.5–2.0 cm, D. 0.8 cm; lower grooves: W. 0.1–1.0 cm, D. 0.5 cm; upper grooves are 11.7 cm from the top; lower grooves are 5.7–6.2 cm from the top.

The blade [see *Fig. 5*: No. 38] is also fully preserved. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible on the surface of the tool. The blade has two grooves on both

sides for securing it to the handle shaft with a rope, along with two holes.

Dimensions: overall: L. 33.8 cm, W. 12.7 cm, Th. 2.4 cm; fixing tenon: L. 4.5+x cm, W. 1.7 cm, Th. 2.9 cm; grooves: W. 0.8–3.0 cm, D. 1.0 cm; blade holes: L. 1.8 cm, W. 1.1 cm, D. 2.8 cm; grooves are 17.8–18.8 cm from the top; holes are 13.7–14.0 cm from the top.

LEVERS

(NOS 39–47; INV. NOS 168–176)

This group consists of eight complete levers [see *Fig. 6*: Nos 39–41, *Fig. 7*: Nos 42–44, and *Fig. 8*: Nos 45, 46] and one fragment [see *Fig. 9*: No. 47]. The complete objects are generally well-preserved. The levers were produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 25–35 mm wide. Processing marks are visible across their surfaces, especially on their handles. The levers are slightly curved, bending toward the upper side. They are usually beveled along their entire length, from the lower end (handle) toward the upper end, making the tool thinner at the top. The upper ends are clearly trimmed and beveled, with signs of intensive use. The opposite end forms a handle with a circular cross-section. The upper surface and lateral sides of the tool are completely flat, while the lower side is rounded. Numerous impressions in the form of horizontal lines, running transversely to the length of the tool, are visible on the upper surface of the levers.

Dimensions: overall: L. 72–90.6 cm, W. 6.0–9.4 cm, Th. 2.1–6.5 cm; shaft dimensions: H. 50.5–67.6 cm, W. 7.0–9.4 cm, Th. 3.9–6.5 cm; handle dimensions: L. 12–23 cm, Th. 3.3–7.7 cm.

WEDGES

(NOS 48 AND 49; INV. NOS 177 AND 178)

The two wooden wedges [see *Fig. 9*: Nos 48 and 49] are preserved in relatively good condition. Wedge No. 49 (Inv. No. 178) was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide, whereas no tool marks are discernible on wedge No. 48.

Wedge No. 48 (L. 41.5+x cm, W. 11.5 cm, Th. 10–4.2 cm) has a generally flat lower surface, while the other sides are rounded. It is beveled along its entire length on both the upper and lower sides, making it thinner toward the upper end. The tool exhibits intensive use, particularly at its upper end.

Wedge No. 49 (L. 18.5 cm, W. 6.0 cm, Th. 3.7 cm) is nearly rectangular, with flat upper, lower, and lateral surfaces. Both ends bear traces of numerous cuts made with a sharp tool and are roughly rounded in shape.

ROLLERS

(NOS 50–53; INV. NOS 179–182)

The group consists of three complete rollers [see *Fig. 9*: Nos 50–52] and one fragment [see *Fig. 9*: No. 53]. The preserved examples are in very good condition, although roller No. 51 has a crack along its length, and roller No. 53 is only partially preserved. The objects were produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 30 mm wide. Processing marks are clearly visible on their surfaces and opposite ends. The tools are generally cylindrical in shape. Their shafts are either beveled in both directions from the center or roughly and steeply cut at the ends. The surfaces are mostly smooth. **Dimensions:** L. 19.7–34.7 cm, Th. 4.2–7.3 cm.

STAFF**(NO. 54; INV. NO. 183)**

The fragment of a staff (?) [see *Fig. 9*: No. 54] is in very good condition, though only fragmentarily preserved. It was produced using some kind of sharp implement, however, no traces of it have been detected on the surface of the object. Only the upper part—a spherical thickening of the staff, or head—is preserved. The remaining fragment of the shaft is cylindrical with a smooth surface. Dimensions: L. 8.3+x cm, Th. 1.9–2.6 cm.

NEEDLE**(NO. 55; INV. NO. 184)**

The needle (?) [see *Fig. 9*: No. 55] is in very good condition and appears to be completely preserved. It was produced using some kind of a sharp implement, however, no traces of it have been detected on the surface of the object. The tool has an elongated shape, tapering downwards. The thicker part of the tool is probably a handle, whereas the opposite, thinner end represents the

working part. Dimensions: L. 16.8 cm, Th. 0.6–3.0 cm.

PAINT BRUSH**(NO. 56; INV. NO. 185)**

The paint brush [see *Fig. 9*: No. 56] is complete and well-preserved. It was produced using some kind of sharp implement, however, no traces of it have been detected on the surface of the object. The tool consists of a single stick, bristled at one end and roughly cut at the opposite end. The surface of the stick is smoothly finished. Dimensions: L. 28.4 cm, Th. 1.2 cm.

PEG**(NO. 57; INV. NO. 186)**

The peg [see *Fig. 9*: No. 57] is complete and well-preserved. It was produced using a sharp implement with a cutting blade approximately 20+x mm wide. Traces of processing are visible on the top surface of the tool. It is beveled along its entire length, with one pointed end and the other roughly cut. Dimensions: L. 49.9 cm, Th. 2.0–2.6–0.9 cm.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Our study re-examined 57 wooden objects, both completely and fragmentary preserved, that were uncovered in the area of the Temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari during archaeological excavations conducted between 1962 and 1967 by Lipińska (1977: 9–12). According to her archaeological reports and published papers, Lipińska recorded several dozen complete and fragmentarily preserved wooden objects (Lipińska 1962: 33; 1965: 13; 1966: 66, 98; 1968a: 173,

Pl. XIX, *Fig. 34*; Dąbrowska-Smektała 1968: 129, 130, Pl. XXXVI, *Figs 3 and 4*), though the actual number is now difficult to determine. Moreover, many of the objects, if not the majority, can no longer be located. The context of the objects included in this study was mainly retrieved from Lipińska's unpublished field reports (1962: 33; 1965: 13) but also from scant references in her later publications. The catalog [see *Fig. 1*] presents the objects, indicating their inventory

numbers, object types, state of preservation, materials used, dimensions, and dating. The classification of object types follows the definitions proposed by Arnold (1991: 264, 265, Figs 6.18, 6.19). Extended metric data on the analytical variables of the wooden tools are provided above.

Analysis shows that the assemblage predominantly comprises mallets: Type A (eight examples), Type B (one example), and their fragments (28 examples). These are followed by levers (nine examples), a small number of rollers (two complete examples and one fragment), wedges (two examples), hoes (two examples), and only one example each of a paintbrush, peg, needle, and staff. The majority of artifacts were produced from a single piece of wood, except for hoes, which consisted of three basic elements.¹ Freehand wood processing was the primary production technique identified. The most common method of working the wood was reduction, executed using a sharp implement — most likely an adze (Lucas and Harris 1962: 448–452; Gale et al. 2000: 355, 356). Most of the wooden pieces are sizable (23–90.6 cm in length) and show extensive reduction, with a large number of cutting negatives. The cutting negatives result almost entirely from the final stage of shaping, as indicated by their high concentration on all surfaces of the objects [see Figs 1–9].

It appears that almost all of the objects examined (55 examples, Nos 1–47, 49–53, 55–57) were made from raw wood specifically obtained for this purpose,

whereas only two objects (Nos 48 and 54) were possibly made from reused wooden material. Although none of the objects have been subjected to palaeobotanical analysis, it is likely that they were made of high-quality wood. By analogy, the materials used were probably locally available timber such as acacia, sycamore fig, or tamarisk (Lucas and Harris 1962: 439–442, 446–448; Gale et al. 2000: 335, 336 [acacia], 340, 341 [sycamore fig], 345 [tamarisk]).

Regarding the function of the examined wooden objects, their dimensions and state of preservation suggest that they represent full-scale tools rather than models. They are significantly larger (see dimensions above), more heavily worn, and generally in worse condition than most previously published assemblages of wooden tools from the foundation deposits of Thutmose III's temples (Badawy 1947; Arnold and Settgest 1967: 24–25, Taff. IV:a, b, V:a, VI:a, b; Mekawy Ouda 2020) or Hatshepsut's temple at Deir el-Bahari (Carnarvon and Carter 1912: 31–33, Pl. 22, Fig. 2; Winlock 1942: 153, Pl. 42; Hayes 1990: 84–86, Figs 46, 47). It is most clearly observable in the case of the mallets, where grooves in the middle of their heads indicate that the tools were already nearly worn out at the time of deposition [see Fig. 3: Nos 1–9; Fig. 4: Nos 10–35]. Similarly, numerous imprints preserved on the upper surfaces of the levers [see Fig. 6: Nos 39–41A, Fig. 7: Nos 43A, 44A], though less distinct, provide evidence of actual use. These impressions likely resulted from intense pressure exerted

1 A hoe typically consists of three elements: (1) a handle, (2) a blade, and (3) a string or a rope that binds the first two elements together. However, this binding is usually not preserved — just as in the instance presented here from Deir el-Bahari.

by the heavy and sharp edges of stone blocks during their removal. Furthermore, similar evidence is found on the lower surfaces of the same tools, where small pebbles [see *Fig. 7*: Nos 42C, 43C] became embedded in the wood due to the weight of heavy stone blocks.

In general, when comparing this assemblage of preserved tools with known examples from other sites (Arnold 1991: 251–289), it appears that they represent a standard set of tools used in at least two primary activities in stonecutting: (1) transporting stone blocks (levers, wedges, rollers, and possibly hoes) (Arnold 1991: 268–282), and (2) dressing stone blocks (mallets) (Arnold 1991: 264, 265). These two functions are directly linked to the stone dressing technology employed during the quarrying and shaping of so-called soft rocks, such as limestone and sandstone (Arnold 1991: 27–36; Aston, Harrell, and Shaw 2000: 6–7).

As for the archaeological context of the examined tools, according to the archaeological reports prepared by Jadwiga Lipińska (1962: 33; 1965: 13; 1966: 98; 1968a: 173; 1968b) and her book (1977: 10), it is known that, in general, as she stated, “the objects were collected throughout the excavated area of the temple” between 1962 and 1967 — primarily, it seems, from the Upper Terrace of the temple. However, the majority of them, particularly the levers and several mallets, were uncovered in the north-

eastern corner of the Upper Terrace, in the area between the northern wall of the Temple of Thutmose III and the southern wall of the Temple of Hatshepsut [see *Fig. 1*]. Moreover, and most significantly from an archaeological point of view, the objects were found still resting in a deposit of debris approximately 2 m thick, superimposed over the sandstone pavement of the Temple of Thutmose III in this area. As Lipińska noted, the tools were found among a large number of small fragments of decorated wall blocks of Thutmose III (cf. Lipińska 1962: 13; 1977: 10). Other objects, such as the wooden hoe (Nos 36+38), were found in front of Tomb No. 1, about 6 m above the level of the same temple pavement (Lipińska 1965: 24–25; 1968a: 203). Based on this evidence, the assemblage of wooden tools collected in the area of the Temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari can be dated to the period following the temple’s destruction by a natural disaster — an earthquake and rockfall — at the end of the Twentieth Dynasty.² Therefore, the age of the tools can be roughly estimated as falling somewhere between the second half of the Twentieth Dynasty and the period following the construction of Tomb No. 1 in the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Based on the material analysis and the archaeological context of the tools’ discovery, it can be hypothesized that most of the examined wooden tools were

2 According to the currently available archaeological and epigraphic evidence, the Temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari was undoubtedly destroyed after the reign of Ramesses VII, when the practice of executing dipinti and graffiti (Marciniak 1974; Sabek 2016; Barwik 2009; 2020; Wiczorek forthcoming) in the inner parts of the Upper Terrace had ceased (Krauss 1985: 138, 140; Dolińska 2007: 69 [n. 23], 70, 79f; Barwik 2009: 49). Most likely, this destruction occurred soon after the 16th year of Ramesses IX (Dolińska 2007: 82; Lipińska 1977: 10).

directly related to activities of a stone-cutting workshop operating on the Upper Terrace of the already ruined Temple of Thutmose III (cf. Lipińska 1977: 10; Dolińska 2007: 82). These activities likely took place from the moment of the temple's destruction in the second half

of the Twentieth Dynasty, presumably continuing into the Third Intermediate Period. However, the remaining objects appear to be associated with other construction activities carried out in the area long after the stonecutters' workshop had ceased to operate.

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