Fourth Report on the Publication and Conservation of the Tomb of Ramesses III in the Valley of the Kings (KV 11)

ANKE WEBER
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

KLARA DIETZE
Universität Leipzig, Germany

LUTZ POPKO
Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig, Germany

GARETH REES
Oxford Archaeology East, Cambridge, United Kingdom

SANDRO SCHWARZ
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Germany

Abstract

The following article presents preliminary results of a sondage in the burial chamber (hall J) and a visual survey in the areas H, I, J, J’a-Jd, K1, K2, and L during the 2019/2020 field season carried out by The Ramesses III (KV 11) Publication and Conservation Project in the tomb of pharaoh Ramesses III. The detailed description and interpretation of the initial excavation work were omitted from the Second Report because it required more extensive discussion. The authors present their archaeological field work, their research, and the systematic examination of finds. Several unexpected finds shed new light on the use and reuse of KV 11. A sondage in the burial chamber provides insight into ancient and modern activities within the tomb. Additionally, more information is presented on photogrammetry in KV 11 as well as a provisional sketch of a site management plan centered on the digitization of a visitors’ itinerary. The work was carried out under the supervision of the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities with support by Ahmed Hussein Youssef Mohamed and our Egyptian workmen.

المخصر

الملخص

لا يعرض المقال التالي النتائج الأولية للمجمد في حجرة الدفن (حجرة J) والمسح البصري في المناطق H و I و J و K1 و K2 و J’a-Jd و L خلال الموسم الميداني 2019/2020 الذي نفذه مشروع رمسيس الثالث (KV11) للنشر والتحليظ في مقره رمسيس الثالث. تم حذف الوصف

3 www.ramesses-iii-project.com, تم زيارة الموقع في ٣-١٠-٢٠٢٠.

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The tomb of pharaoh Ramesses III (KV 11) was subjected to flooding on a number of occasions, which caused sedimentation of fine-grained limestone particles, sand, and debris on the floor of the tomb’s low-lying rear part. One of the goals in the 2019/2020 field season was to collect information about the flood layers in the burial chamber and the surrounding rooms (H, I, Ja-Jd, K1-K2, L) in order to develop a plan for their systematic excavation. Accordingly, Anke Weber, and Klara Dietze focused on the tomb’s rear part (see fig. 10). A sondage was cut into an already existing recent disturbance to reveal the chamber’s floor level and to determine the height of each layer on top of it. An additional aim was to identify the highest flood water level in the burial chamber (hall J), which is the lowest part in the tomb, with a depression below the aisles of the cavetto cornice. A visual survey was therefore conducted. To this end, the hall was divided into digging squares which serve as a basic grid for documentation. Small-scale clearances of significant parts of hall J were undertaken in squares V/VII, II, II/IV, XV, and X/XII as well as in room H (threshold between G and H) in order to investigate the status quo (height of debris, consistency of layer, etc.) for future excavation. The finds from the sondages were mainly processed by Anke Weber, Klara Dietze, Lutz Popko, and Sandro Schwarz. The most significant objects and the distribution of findings will be discussed below, together with a first attempt to contextualize them. Gareth Rees adds further notes on his photogrammetric work in the tomb, which will lead to an accurate 3D model of the entire site that can serve as a basis for conservation needs. Finally, the first steps toward the realization of a site management plan are presented by Anke Weber and Sandro Schwarz.

Examination

The sondages in preparation for future excavation took place mainly in the burial chamber (hall J), while another one was conducted in room H. The area of a recent disturbance and some places close to it, as well as a part between pillars 1 and 3 were cleared of rubble and debris to reveal the floor level and to analyze the chronology of flooding events in KV 11. Several small finds were discovered during this work. Table 1 provides additional information about the dimensions and dating of finds as well as the corresponding plate numbers. To navigate through the table, readers are advised to use the numbers in brackets behind the description of objects.

The Recent Disturbance

An already existing pit lent itself for a sondage in order to draw up a chronology of the destruction of the rear area of the tomb. The pit had been dug into the sediment and sand layers in the southwestern corner of hall J below the level of the cavetto cornice and in front of pillars 6 and 8. While no information is known about the origin of the pit, the date of its formation can at least be limited to a certain period of time. Hitherto, the photographs taken by Araldo de Luca in hall J in 2000 and an image of Matjaž Kačičnik from October 2005 served

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8 Image no. 20942: https://thebanmappingproject.com/images/20942jpg, accessed May 3, 2021. The TMP-website under supervision of the American Research Center in Egypt is continuously updated by our project with news and recent results.
as termini post quem, because the pit was not yet visible. A visit of the field director to the tomb’s rear part in 2014\(^9\) provided the terminus ante quem as the disturbance was already present at that time. Therefore, the disturbance

\(^9\) The work was undertaken under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities during Weber’s Ph.D. thesis research.
must have been produced between 2005 and 2014. Around the pit, a fragment of a sarcophagus, noted limestone fragments, a jar stopper (Table 1, #4), and mud clumps were arranged at the surface, making a provenance from the pit highly likely.

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The excavation of the sondage started in winter 2019/2020 by lifting the remaining sediment clumps from inside the pit. The baked sediments were carefully split to protect possible small finds within. However, only a few fragments of wood were discovered inside, the rest of the sediments consisting of loam only. The sediment clumps covered a ca. 30 cm deep compact sand layer of fine quartz and mica (figs. 1 and 2). The sand will be properly examined, and its consistency analyzed by our petrologist, Judith Bunbury, as it seems likely that it was brought inside the tomb on purpose. This was suggested by the homogeneity of the small-grained sand, without contamination, the uniform height within the entire depression of hall J, and the consistent yellow color. More research is needed, however, and may shed new light on this question.

Several objects were discovered during the excavation of the sand, among them two fragments of red granite sarcophagi lids. The objects were positioned directly on the floor level, covered by sand. According to the results of the survey conducted in hall J, the sand layer seems to be present in all parts of the burial chamber. In the sondage, only a very thin black layer of charcoal and ash separates the sandy layer from the original bottom of hall J. The origin of this layer is associated with two small-scale fireplaces that were observed on the floor (fig. 3). Further fireplaces were found during the survey all over the burial chamber (fig. 4).

Thus, the results from the sondage suggest the following destruction timeline of the rear part of the tomb: When hall J was accessible and its floor still visible, visitors probably came to the tomb and set up small fireplaces as a source of light. Whether or not the array of small finds, all found close to the floor level, is connected to these visits, remains a question for further studies. It is clear, however, that the majority of these finds have a secondary origin. Some time afterward, the floor of hall J was (artificially?) covered with sand. Then, the tomb was flooded several times. The overlaying sediment clumps are again to be associated with flood waters that washed loam and debris into the rear part of KV 11.

Findings from the Recent Disturbance

In the following, the most important findings from the sondage will be introduced and discussed. As they are all from the same find spot, they are categorized according to their material. The three rose granite fragments from the recent disturbance have already been discussed in the project’s Second Report.

Plant Residues (fig 13)

The remains of plants from the recent disturbance range from very tiny pieces of leaves and stems (Table 1, #3, 12, 54) to parts of fruits (Table 1, #7, 8) and a date kernel (Table 1, #14). Although the discovered residues are relatively small in size, it became obvious that the high amount, especially from the sand layer and beneath, justifies a preliminary explanation as either visitors’ remains or ancient burial gifts. It is likely that some were originally stored in one of the ceramic bowls of which we found several shattered pieces within the recent disturbance. Unfortunately, the pottery fragments were damaged so severely that only one sherd lends itself to further interpretation (see below). A date kernel (Table 1, #14) does not seem to be part of a funerary meal as one would expect the flesh of the fruit to have been preserved to some extent. However, the yellow layer surrounding the object reveals that it must have been within the tomb before the flooding events happened as the color was.

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11 For formation of the different layers see Weber et al., “Second Report,” fig. 15.
12 The sand can be found everywhere in the burial chamber. Measurements were taken in several places in hall J. In the depression, the sand has a height of ca. 30 cm, while it is between 13 and 16 cm on the cavetto cornice.
14 More evidence of this was found during our most recent work. For more information, see the Fifth Report planned for JARCE 59, 2023.
15 See note 10.
16 Most probably Mimusops schimperi or Mandragora officinalis. Both lead to the conclusion that they were parts of a funerary offering meal or a plant collar.
washed out from the linen shroud and attached to the kernel. It may as well be a leftover from a visitors’ snack in the 19th century. New finds around the pit will hopefully contribute to a clearer picture.

**Pottery (fig. 16)**

Some pottery from the well shaft of KV 11 was already excavated by David and Barbara Aston and Ted Brock in the 1990s. Most of the discovered fragments consisted of mixed marl-silt clay and were originally parts of amphorae. Although one of the objects (no. 91) seems to be nearly complete, most of the finds are sherds, parts of which may have belonged to the original tomb equipment while others were washed inside KV 11 by flash floods from other areas of the wadi. The same interpretation seems likely for the findings from the recent disturbance (and other parts of the tomb’s rear; see below), as the sherds belong to different vessels, and the fractures are in some cases eroded due to water. One significant find (Table 1, #10) was the partly damaged rim or upper neck of an open form Nile silt vessel containing an adhering piece of yellow linen and remains of a whitish substance on the inner surface. It is unclear whether it was used as a container for mummified organic remains or just held the linen bandages which were left over after the mummification process. The linen can also be part of the vessel’s sealing. Further investigation and excavation of the area around the recent disturbance will probably yield more pottery fragments.

**Textiles (fig. 14)**

In addition to the plant remains and the pottery finds, the linen fragments found thus far suggest that a burial was at least partly excavated from the pit at some point in time. The textiles (Table 1, #5, 9) were found within the sand layer in a highly fragmented condition. Some pieces of the same fabric (e.g., Table 1, #26) were discovered in the immediate vicinity to the recent disturbance, which makes it most likely that they originally came from the pit. Many of the shattered fragments show traces of burning, which confirm the assumption that small fires were lighted before the flooding. The sediment clumps that were lifted from the recent disturbance show traces of mud imprints underneath that reveal that linen bandages must have been placed below, as they show a textile pattern. This means that a mummy was probably embedded within the sand layer and may have been partly exposed. After the flooding event, the sediments settled and covered the exposed part. When drying out, the textile pattern of the linen shroud was impressed on the sediments, which then cracked and separated, leaving the present floor level on top of the original bottom.

**Bone Fragments (fig. 14)**

In addition to plant residues and textile pieces, some (probable) human bones were discovered in the sand layer of the recent disturbance, the most significant of which are presented in this section. A thorough analysis of these remains by osteologists will take place in one of our upcoming field campaigns and will be presented in future reports.

A long bone (Table 1, #11), probably a human tibia, with a partly preserved diaphysis and a mostly preserved epiphysis at one end was found broken along the longitudinal axis. The cortex is almost completely preserved, with the cancellous bone being visible at the fractures at both ends of the fragment.

Four adjacent vertebrae (Table 1, #15–18) were found while extracting the dry sediment clumps from the surface of area V. The cortex is mostly yellow and turns brown and grey in some parts, while the vertebral bodies are white in the anterior half of their lateral left side. The superior articular facets are partly preserved, but the spinous and transverse processes are damaged. Reassembled, the bones form a slight concave curvature. Remarkably, the vertebral body of no. 1 is slightly deformed, and the planned osteological examination will determine whether this shape is within the range of normal variety, by disease or, post-mortem, by the pressure

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17 For further information see below the description of limestones with adhering linen and plaster/cartonnage remains.
19 The consistency of this substance is going to be analyzed during one of our next field seasons.
of the sediment. Sometime after death, the joints between the vertebrae of the spine were artificially destroyed, as can be shown by a diagonal cut with a depth of 0.3 cm that runs from left to right at the dorsal half of the cancellous bone at the cranial transverse plane of vertebra no. 1. The circumstances of this cutting require further investigation, as well.

The bones under discussion reveal that at least one adult human or parts of a mummy were covered in the pit by the sand layer. Other findings close to the bones and the tomb’s floor level, such as linen fragments, plant residues, and pottery with adhering textile, suggest a burial context.

**Limestone Fragments with Adhering Linen and Plaster Remains**

Within the recent disturbance and inside the sand layer, close to the chamber’s floor level, several fairly large limestone fragments came to light. They were found with adhering layers of yellow sand, (burnt) textile fragments, and some brownish material that contains white chalky pieces. Some of the stone fragments were also covered with a white powdery layer which was partly preserved as remaining plaster. The latter indicates that these stones come from the original tomb decoration and were either moved intentionally to this place or fell from the ceiling. However, chisel marks commonly used for the preparation of the ceiling were not observed. Most likely, the stone fragments were transported to this area for a special purpose, probably in close connection with the find of human remains and linen fragments. The yellow color of the stones as well as the surrounding and adhering sand must come from the yellow-colored linen bandages in the recent disturbance. When the floodwater entered this area, the color must have been washed out from the cloth and penetrated the sand as well as objects nearby. For this reason, it is most likely that the mummy shroud was colored with safflower, as this natural plant color is water-soluble.20

**Wooden Objects (fig 15)**

Wood was the material most frequently found, which is surprising as the burial chamber suffered repeated and severe flooding. Most likely, the well-preserved pieces were protected by the solid fine-grained sand layer in which they were found. Only a limited number of wooden pieces was discovered outside the recent disturbance, but it seems clear that those must have been placed within the burial chamber before the pit was excavated. Many wooden objects were found which may have belonged to sarcophagi or furniture, but most of them are too fragmentary to be certain and lack colors. Some still have wooden dowels or dowel holes, indicating that they were attached to another piece of wood. In the following, only relevant pieces that can be (roughly) identified will be discussed.

**Ushabtis/Figurines (fig. 15)**

During the excavation of the sand layer in the sondage in hall J, a fragment of the lower part of a wooden ushabti, ending in a sculptured, protruding foot, came to light (Table 1, #13). There is a horizontal broken edge on the upper side that shows traces of intense burning. On the underside, however, no traces of fire are visible. On all sides, the object has smooth surfaces that are deformed—possibly because of water. On the right side of the base, a light blue pigment can be seen, suggesting that the object once was partly colored blue. Traces of potential further decoration are not preserved.

Another wooden fragment, possibly also from an ushabti, was discovered on the surface of the sediment layer in the neighboring area II of hall J (Table 1, #2). Since the fragment is small, it is not possible to identify it clearly. However, the protruding curved upper side with a straight base suggests it could be the foot of an ushabti. This is also suggested by the horizontal fracture edge, which is located at the point where the transition to the body would be expected. The fragment is also heavily charred, especially on the front side. The fact that the back side is comparatively less burnt might indicate that the fragment was exposed to fire while lying on its back. Conceivably, the object originally came from the recent disturbance.

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While the charred wooden fragment (Table 1, #2) cannot be reliably assigned to any object group, the other one (Table 1, #13) can undoubtedly be identified as an ushabti and, therefore, it can most likely be considered a funerary object. It is highly doubtful, however, that it is an ushabti of Ramesses III himself. There is evidence of a wooden ushabti from the burial equipment of Ramesses III (cf. Louvre AF 425), in addition to those made of calcite (cf. OIM E10755, BM EA 67816 with BM EA 8695), bronze (cf. BM EA 33938, Louvre N656A/B1 and N656B, Museo Egizio Torino 2507), and copper (Gulbenkian Museum Durham 1832 of EG 525). Louvre AF 425, however, has an engraved inscription extending to the base and appears to be of a much higher quality than the recent find—as far as its poor state of preservation allows a reconstruction. In view of the broad array of finds in the tombs of the Kings’ Valley, it may well be an ushabti from another tomb that was secondarily brought to KV 11. When Giovanni Battista Belzoni discovered the tomb of Sety I (KV 17) in 1817, he observed an “immense quantity of small wooden figures of mummies.” Apparently, several of these resin-coated ushabtis were lit and used as a source of light by visitors to the tomb. Concerning the burnt upper fracture, such a use might also be considered for the otherwise unburnt ushabti fragment (Table 1, #13).

Sediment Pieces with Color Imprints (fig. 17)

Several fragile sediment pieces in area V show multicolored, secondary imprints that derive from objects that fell onto the sediment when it was still humid. They appear to belong to two categories: imprints from plaster that presumably fell off the wall, and imprints from wooden objects.

Imprints from Plaster (fig. 17)

The most illustrative example of this group is one of eight sediment pieces (Table 1, #20) of different size that were found together as parts of the baked sediment layer on top of area V, with shared color selection and pattern. It is part of a sediment clump and shows its “surface” upside down relative to the floor level. It still bears some plaster remains, which are partly broken away on the larger part of the fragment and therefore reveal parts of the decoration that once were painted upon it and are now imprinted on the sediment: a green background with three rows of “U”-shaped black lines (line thickness: 0.3–0.5 cm) with additional blue ovals in the curvature. The “U”-shape in the middle row has a width of 2.6 cm and a height of 3.1 cm, with the blue oval having a height of 2.2 cm. The one preserved in the row above is slightly smaller: 2.6 cm × 2.8 cm (W × H), with the blue oval measuring only 1.2 cm. The same pattern is still discernible in two other samples of the find group. The other pieces of this group bear at least the same green and/or blue color but are too small to also preserve the “U”-shaped pattern. Two examples, moreover, bear not only one but two different layers of plaster, meaning that several fragments of plaster had fallen upon each other. Some of the pieces also show tiny black traces, the nature of which will require additional study. They slightly resemble the decayed wood on piece #22 in Table 1 (see below), but pigments or dirt cannot be excluded either.

The color pattern shown on these pieces resembles feathers and thus seems to belong to the body of the ram-headed vulture below the final panel of the Book of the Cavern on the west wall of hall J (fig. 5). Although the image has nowadays completely disappeared, it can be reconstructed by comparison with the decoration of the burial chambers in KV 8 (Merenptah) and KV 14 (Tawosret/Sethnakht). Despite their similarity with the plumage in the tombs of Merenptah and Tawosret/Sethnakht, the color pattern on our find (Table 1, #20) shows some variation, because the feathers are red and blue in KV 14, while they are green with blue dots in the tomb of Ramesses III.

Another piece of plaster (Table 1, #24) was found pressed onto the sediment, leaving some of its color pattern on it. This plaster fragment is different from the abovementioned group since it has a 3-dimensional structure and contains a right-angled recess (W × H: 6.1 cm × 3.4 cm) that is 0.2 cm deeper than the surrounding area. The framing surface bears yellow color traces, while the surface of the recess was largely blue, but also had some

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yellow traces near the corner. The edge of the “relief” is mainly colored black but shows again some yellow traces in the left half (according to the orientation on fig. 17) of the lower edge. Future studies of the decoration of the west wall and its reconstruction will help to identify its original place.

A compact, light grey piece of sediment with two color imprints (Table 1, #19) shows a roughly oval shape (8.2 cm × 5.6 cm) on the upper side. Five parallel black stripes run in a slight curvature across a yellow-green background. The black stripes have a width of 0.5 cm, the yellow-green space between them measures 0.6 to 0.8 cm. A few centimeters below this striped pattern, a red-brown color imprint of irregular shape with a size of 6.0 cm × 1.2 cm is preserved. The combination of pattern and color is reminiscent of the kilts that are worn by the gods in the final tableau of the Book of the Caverns in KV 11 and — better preserved — in KV 14; the red-brown color imprint would fit the legs of the respective deities. While these deities wear yellow kilts and green cuirasses in KV 14, they wear striped, green kilts and cuirasses in KV 11. The yellow-green pattern on the find, however, does not seem to fit to this scene, because the difference in the color scheme is too big and cannot be explained by fading, as the other sediment imprints with green patterns do not show a similar decrease in their coloring. Therefore, further research on the decoration of the western half of hall J is necessary to determine the possible origin of this imprint.

**Imprint from a Painted Wooden Object(?) (fig. 17)**

Fragment #22 in Table 1 has one smooth surface with yellow color imprints. Approximately in the middle of this surface, a rectangular shape (W × H: 6.8[+x] cm × 3.0 cm) is preserved, which is elevated by 0.1 cm over the surrounding surface. The outer frame of this rectangular elevation shows a blue color, while the inner part contains green traces; the border between the green inner part and the outer blue frame is still partly covered by a thin sediment layer that could not be removed without destroying the color imprints themselves. At the lower right corner and at the lower edge of the elevation, the blue color has vanished, and a substance resembling de-

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cayed wood is visible instead. This might give the impression that the entire elevation is made of painted wood. This impression cannot be confirmed, however, because a careful examination of the thin color layers in the upper edge did not reveal further wood traces beneath it. On the other hand, dark brown and dark grey traces are also preserved around the rectangle, which might be decayed wood as well, if they are not pigments. The upper edge of the sediment clump shows three further pieces of material, which are pressed on the surface, one of them with blue color traces beneath. More detailed studies and observations are necessary to determine the nature of this material.

The rectangular elevation and the wooden remains distinguish the fragment from the other sediment pieces. The elevation implies that the sediment was pressed on an object with a similarly shaped rectangular recess when still wet. The wood suggests, moreover, that this object was a piece of furniture. Another possibility is that the color layer and the wood are from two different objects: One can imagine a piece of plaster that fell on a wooden object, and both were later pressed together by the sediment. However, the observation that the blue color follows the edges of the elevation, points toward the first option.

Findings from the Top of J-VIII-1-c-s-01

For a small sondage, a place was chosen for its immediate vicinity to the recent disturbance. The area on top of J-VIII-1-c-s-01, a large limestone slab partly embedded into the mud from the ceiling above, connects the pit via a sloping stretch of ground (a “ramp”) running diagonally through the burial chamber, to the entrance pathway between pillars 3 and 5. This “ramp” (fig. 6) is the remnant of a flood stream that provides a valuable insight into the number of flooding events and their chronology. In subsequent excavations, we aim to find out whether the “ramp” overlays the already dried out sediment crust which forms the uppermost layer on top of the burial chamber’s floor level. If this proves to be the case, the “ramp” would provide evidence for minor flooding of the burial chamber after the whole area had dried up from the previous flooding.
If the pit on the floor of hall J was indeed only recently excavated, i.e., after the mud had dried out, one would expect smaller finds on the surface of the baked mud. The sondage mentioned above actually proved this to be the case. Loose sediments on top of the mud yielded small linen pieces (Table 1, #26), part of a bone (Table 1, #27), pottery sherds, and pieces of burned wood. Judging by their type and characteristics, these finds most likely came from the recent disturbance. The traces of burning on the linen and pieces of wood strongly support this theory since they are similar to the findings from the lowest part of the pit, as was described above. Due to the distribution of loose finds, a path from the recent disturbance to the entrance of the burial chamber via the “ramp” can be traced.

Findings in Front of P6 and P8

To prepare area V for excavation, the surface of this area in front of pillars 6 and 8 (see fig. 10) was cleaned. Small finds like a bone (Table 1, #25) and a non-diagnostic sherd from Nile clay were discovered. While surrounding pieces of colored plaster elements were compacted inside the sediment layer, the finds remaining on top of the sediments were covered with a thin layer of dust. Therefore, they must have dislocated after the last flooding event. Since the recent disturbance is situated in the immediate vicinity of this area, and since the sherd has features similar to findings from the pit, it can be assumed that the objects originally derived from the same place.

Findings in Room H (threshold between G and H)

In order to detect the height of sediments to be excavated in room H for future fieldwork, a sondage was dug on the direct border between corridor G and the beginning of the tomb’s rear part. The rectangular cut leading
Fig. 8. Orthophoto of the ceiling in hall J including two large stones, which had collapsed and were virtually replaced in their original position.

over the threshold to room H revealed a couple of finds within a sand layer which seems to be similar to the sand layer of the excavated recent disturbance. Further investigation and comparison will show whether the sand consists of the same material and therefore was brought secondarily into the tomb, possibly covering the whole rear part. Apart from a number of obvious modern finds such as nails, paper, cigarette ends, a syringe, glass, wood splinters, and a Taiwanese 1 yuan coin (Table 1, #1), other finds included bone fragments, sherds, and plant residues. While the bones, pottery pieces, and plant residues may have been washed inside the tomb by flooding, the coin requires a different explanation. In 2014, a British penny from 2004 was spotted by the field director while crossing the area between rooms H and I. The coin had to remain in the tomb and was not properly registered because at that time the focus of the investigation was on the decoration of the rear part of the tomb. A 20 Swiss rappen coin from 1981 (see below, p. 247), was discovered during a visual survey in room H (Table 1, #62). These finds led to the conclusion that either visitors entered this part of the tomb and accidentally lost coins from their home countries, or they were intentionally thrown into the tomb’s rear, in which case it was probably regarded as a sort of wishing well. The wishing coin has a long tradition among tourists all over the world and this area seems to fit well into this practice since it provides a barrier and mysterious darkness in a sacred environment. Further finds of this kind in our upcoming fieldwork will confirm or disprove this thesis.

The Visual Survey in the Rear Compartments of KV 11

During the fieldwork, a visual archaeological survey of the rear part (rooms H, I, Ja-Jd, K1-K2, L, and hall J) was conducted to get an overview of this area and to ascertain the maximum height of debris from the earlier flooding events. During this survey, some stray finds were discovered. In room H, we found modern coins, as described above. Further modern surface finds were made in hall J and included cigarette packets, conservation material (wools, cords, worked cement, plastic pipes, etc.), water bottles, entry tickets to the Valley, newspapers, and a man’s handkerchief made of textile (Table 1, #28). The latter was found below a layer of coarse-grained quartzite sand which must have been brought to the tomb in recent times since it covers parts of the fallen limestone pieces which were detached from the ceiling during or after the flooding events. The entry tickets for the Valley, which were found in room I and hall J, were of special interest since they provide an overview of modern disturbances of the rear part, which is currently closed for visitors. They date probably to the middle until the end of the 20th century and to the early 2000s, while the newspapers are from the beginning of the 1990s. The latter may have been brought to the tomb by conservators.

The ancient surface finds consist of fragments of wall decoration (Table 1, #58–61), wooden furniture or coffin elements (Table 1, #55, 56), pottery sherds (Table 1, #57), and plant remains (Table 1, #54). The latter were found coated in sediment debris within a crack of pillar 4, at a height of 1.44 m. It proves that the plant remains were carried to this place by the flood water. In a crack of pillar 5, we even found a piece of wood at the height of 1.76 m, measured from top of the cavetto cornice. Adding this height to the 90 cm of depth of the depression in the middle of the burial chamber, one can estimate the highest level of the flood water at probably more than 2.66 m at some point between 1885/90 and 1914. This was an enormous volume of water within the rear part and leaves no doubt that the side chambers Ja-Jd must have been flooded completely at least once. The standing waters were certainly soaked up by the friable limestone of Zone A in the lower area.

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25 See the part concerning the finds in room H above.
26 Kent Weeks (ed.), Atlas of the Valley of the Kings (Cairo, 2000), 156. The atlas does not mention when exactly the conservators worked here but it seems highly likely that it was at the beginning of the 90s because the newspapers were found in the direct vicinity of the conservation material and might have served this purpose, as well.
27 The depth of the depression is the distance from the true floor level to the cavetto cornice. Currently the floor is covered by 60 cm of sand and sediment clumps. From the sediments to the cavetto cornice, it is a distance of 30 cm. In addition, this makes 90 cm from the floor to the cavetto cornice.
28 From our most recent work, we know that the entire burial chamber was flooded almost completely at least once. For more information, see the upcoming Fifth Report that is planned for JARCE 59, 2023.
of the rear part.\textsuperscript{30} The plant residues also show traces of burning and hence are comparable to similar-looking finds from all over the burial chamber. They presumably served as brushwood or firelighters because they are all burnt at the upper end only. Future investigation and the excavation of the entire burial chamber will hopefully bring light into the darkness.

By cleaning selected areas in the burial chamber (XI/IX [between pillars 1 and 3], XVI/XIV [between pillars 2 and 4], parts of the eastern and western cavetto cornice), several fireplaces with burnt material were identified (fig. 7), similar to those of the floor in the recent disturbance. All those fireplaces are in areas with higher elevation in hall J and therefore, they serve perfectly for the distribution of light from different sources.

For the time being, we regard these fireplaces as modern light sources that were used by visitors before the early 20th century to illuminate the chamber. A drawing from the Hay papers at the British Library, made by Joseph Bonomi, shows two men entering the burial chamber with a torch and another visitor sitting in front of at least one light source on the ground.\textsuperscript{31} The drawing can be dated to the years 1832/33, when natural light sources were used for illumination.\textsuperscript{32} In 1902, Howard Carter installed electric lighting in most of the tombs in the Valley.\textsuperscript{33} By then, KV 11 had already been flooded at least once,\textsuperscript{34} making the rear part of the tomb inaccessible to visitors, leaving that part without lighting. The feature of the fireplace between pillars 1 and 3 reveals another mystery in connection with Bonomi’s drawing, which clearly shows that the cavetto cornice is still intact in that area. The fireplace must date after the drawing, but previous to the layer of fine-grained sand which covers the whole burial chamber up to 30 cm in height. If the sand was brought intentionally to the site (see above, p. 237) this must have happened between Bonomi’s drawing and the flooding event that made the tomb’s rear inaccessible. Therefore, the insertion of the sand can be dated between 1832/33 and 1890/1895.

Moreover, Bonomi’s drawing points to an interesting fact about a large stone that fell from the ceiling and which nowadays lies almost in the center of hall J. Already in 1833, the object must have been in danger of collapse since the half-moon-shaped crack above the entrance to the hall is visible in the drawing.\textsuperscript{35} Nevertheless, this event can only have taken place sometime after the disastrous flooding event in 1914, which submerged the entire rear part of the tomb.\textsuperscript{36} Other stones which lay underneath the large stone and were easily removable do not show evidence of mud imprints below. This means that these stones fell prior to the large stone on the already dried-out sediment surface, making it unlikely that they were moved to this place by human activity. Furthermore, preliminary observations with an endoscope of the baked sediments below the large stone revealed that it fell on the already dried-out sediments on top of the floor. Using photogrammetry techniques and orthophotos of the ceiling as well as the collapsed, larger stones on the bottom, it is possible to fit the latter in their original position (fig. 8). In a later phase of the project, advice of a structural engineer and our conservators will help to assess whether a reconstruction of these parts of the ceiling will be able to bear heavy loads again. Such analyses are planned for the upcoming fieldwork.

While cleaning the areas between pillars 1 and 3, another discovery was made which provides information about the different layers of sand, mud, and baked sediments on top of the floor of the burial chamber. A sand layer of almost the same height everywhere (see fig. 7) covers the ground and seems to be comparable to the fine-grained sand which was found on top of the floor level inside the recent disturbance (see above, p. 237).

\textsuperscript{32} For the dating see Weber et al., “Third Report,” JEA 107 (2021), fn. 82.
\textsuperscript{33} Howard Carter, “Report on General Work done in the Southern Inspectorate,” AME 4 (1903), 43. KV 11 was equipped with light and partly restored in 1902 and 1903 under the direction of the then chief inspector for the Upper Egyptian Antiquities Service, Howard Carter.
\textsuperscript{34} Weber et al., “Third Report,” JEA 107 (2021), table 2. Between ca. 1885/90 and 1895, a devastating flooding event must have occurred, so that the rear part of KV 11 was not accessible to visitors anymore.
Finds from the Survey

The survey provided several important finds that can be used to date the deterioration of the tomb’s rear part as well as the time periods of public access to it. Furthermore, we obtained an overview of the sort of artifacts to be expected in the future. A number of colorful plaster remains were found in front of the west wall of the burial chamber as well as in the western niche of room L (Table 1, #58–61). Due to their good state of preservation, they may be relocated by our conservators in the future. Another piece (Table 1, #6), e.g., is a part of the sandy path surrounding the “Schlussbild” of the Book of Caverns on the west wall of hall J, while other objects (e.g., Table 1, #60) confirm that offering tables were depicted in front of the deities in shrines in the niches of room L, as the front part of a lotus flower bud is shown. However, the consistency of the plaster remains differs strongly. It is obvious that the plaster in hall J was mixed on a rougher and more coarse-grained basis, while the colored pieces from room L are from a finer quality, mainly consisting of a very pale gypsum-based mixture. The condition of these finds and their occurrence on the surface show that they collapsed after the flooding events. The color still remains, and the objects do not show any kind of damage by water.

A plant residue (Table 1, #54) in one of the cracks on the north side of pillar 4 which provides additional information on the flooding events was already discussed earlier in this article (see above p. 237).

Wood (fig. 15)

A polychrome decorated wooden fragment was recovered during the surface survey carried out in hall J (Table 1, #55). The fragment shows a smoothed face to which a thin layer of plaster has been applied. The coloring on it is divided into a light blue, a greenish/yellow and a yellow area, each separated from the other by a band of red shapes or slashes. The color application appears slightly washed out, which may be due to the effect of water. Although the small size prevents a clear attribution of the fragment, both the color combination and the stripe-like decoration are reminiscent of polychrome friezes that delimit image areas, for example on wooden ushabti boxes of the New Kingdom. Alternatively, it could also be a fragment of a wooden piece of furniture.

Modern Finds

While surveying the areas between rooms H and J, we found fifty-five modern objects (Table 1, #29-53). Most of these finds were tickets to the Valley of the Kings or for the mini train that takes tourists from the ticket office to the inner main wadi. The forty-three tickets in total were found in nine locations. Their running numbers reveal that the people who left them came either in groups of up to ten persons or a single person was carrying them in bunches, as most tickets that were found together were also bought at roughly the same time. The modern finds also include parts of food packaging; pages from several Egyptian newspapers published in 1990, an unused disposable flashbulb (Table 1, #23), the above discussed Taiwanese 1 yuan coin from 1981 (Table 1, #1), as well as the Swiss 20 rappen (Table 1, #62) coin, also from 1981. The majority of these items have been left inside KV

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38 The food packaging consists of a water bottle label from 1986, an empty package of sugar from 1990 and two candy wrappers, one from 2003 and one from 2008.

39 Find number M8 contains four pages of at least two newspapers from August and November 1990 according to the publishing date and a date given in an advertisement.

40 The flashbulb (German “Blitzbirne”) was part of photographic equipment. It is either an Osram Vacublitz XM1 or a Philips PF1. They were produced from the mid-50s until the late 70s. These flashbulbs were only used once and disposed of afterwards. This light bulb nevertheless did not release a flash. Otherwise, the blue indicator dot still visible at the top of the bulb would have either turned pink or disappeared altogether. The authors would like to thank the project’s photographer Johannes Kramer for the identification and dating of this object. For further reading on these flashbulbs see Helmut Stapf, *Fotografische Praxis* (Leipzig, 1955); Hans Leckscheid, “Vom Pulverblitz zum Elektronenblitzgerät,” *Photographica Cabinet* 19/20 (2000), 32–59 and *Photographica Cabinet* 21 (2000), 15–24; and Michael Peres (ed.), *The Focal Encyclopedia of Photography* (Boston, 2013).
11 between 1980 and the present day. It is worth noting that, while most modern objects came from chambers H and I, the finds that point to a longer stay, like the newspaper and datable candy wrappings, were found deeper inside the tomb, namely in chambers J and Jd.

Conclusions on the Distribution and Interpretation of Finds

Besides the already discussed sarcophagus fragments,\textsuperscript{41} the excavation of the recent disturbance revealed several fragments of bones and a large amount of textile shreds inside and below the sand layer (fig. 14). The latter show traces of burning and are partly carbonized. Furthermore, burnt plant residues and wooden fragments came to light, among them fragments of the lower parts of wooden ushabtis with burn marks (Table 1, #13 and Table 1, #21\textsuperscript{42}). Another entirely burnt fragment—probably also the lower part of a wooden ushabti—was found on the surface of the sediment layer close by (Table 1, #2). It may have been part of the content from the pit, or it belonged to the rubble that was removed from the recent disturbance. However, the traces of burning on most of the finds correlate with the fireplaces on the floor level within the pit. The fire must have been ignited before the homogeneous sand layer came into the tomb. Since the sand must have been deposited in hall J before the first flooding of the tomb occurred (see above, pp. 245–46), the described small finds cannot have been flushed into the tomb—at least not with the floods that caused the sedimentation layer on top of the sand.

Concerning the quantity of finds from inside the recent disturbance (fig. 9), it can be stated that the largest number of finds consists of pottery, wood, and bones, followed by textile, plant residues, and charcoal. A smaller amount of brushwood, modern finds, and wall fragments was found in the pit, which also included two rose granite fragments from a royal sarcophagus.

\textsuperscript{41} Weber et al., “Second Report,” 239–43.

\textsuperscript{42} To date, it is unclear whether this fragment is part of the lower end of an ushabti, but the shape and material are heading in this direction. The object must have been extraordinarily large, although it is not unusual.
Close to the pit, plaster fragments from the wall paintings of the west wall were discovered. As the lower part of the west wall seemed to be lost forever, it was intriguing to find traces of color below the wall. These imprints resulted from the collapsing plaster, which fell on top of the wet mud, pressing its decorated part into the sediments. The undersides of the dried-out sediment clumps thus reveal in which colors the lower half of the west wall was once painted (Table 1, #20, cf. fig. 5). Hence, it will be important to keep and analyze sediment clumps with color impressions for future work, in order to reconstruct not only the decoration of walls, pillars, and ceiling, but their color pattern as well. Similar findings may be imprints from wooden objects (Table 1, #24), or may even contain pieces of wooden furniture itself (Table 1, #22).

Other imprints, for example, of linen garments, together with wooden furniture or sarcophagus pieces, bones, linen, pottery, and even the lower part of a wooden ushabti, seem to suggest a human burial including equipment. It seems that at least one coffin including an adult mummy (see bone, Table 1, #11), with additional (filled?) vessels and some ushabtis, was situated in this place. Whether the burial was positioned here in the 18th or 19th century to serve as fuel for the fireplace, or rather belongs to an ancient burial inside KV 11, will be part of our future investigation and can only be determined after excavating the whole burial chamber. Most of the objects from the recent disturbance show traces of burning that must be in close connection to the fireplaces from the floor level.

The modern finds from the visual survey are important for our ongoing work (fig. 9). They were used to date the visits of intruders during the last century. The largest number of finds consists of entry tickets to the Valley and tickets for the mini train (“taftaf”). Some of them contained a date while others could be dated at least approximately because of their lower prices compared to modern ones (ranging from 1 to 55 LE). It can be assumed that the cheapest entry fee is the oldest while the higher price tickets which also show color prints are from more recent times. While the earlier tickets were found closer to the entrance of the burial chamber and in room I, the later tickets, as well as a bill for the mini train from 2013, were found much further in the rear. Some torn-off tickets are found in packages. A Cleopatra cigarette package was lying upon the eastern niche of room L that must have served as a resting place for somebody. Egyptian newspapers including dates from summer/fall 1990 (19 August, 03 November, and 07 November) might correlate with the finds of conservation equipment in and around the recent disturbance, as they were found in the small room Jd together with leftover cement powder and bags of sand.

Compared to the finds from the recent disturbance, the visual survey mainly provided finds of fragments from wall decoration, which are very promising for our future reconstruction work. With the result of this season, it is already possible to relocate colored plaster pieces from the west wall of hall J and from the western niche in room L, due to their findspots and their remaining decoration. The wooden parts of furniture and parts of the burial equipment found during the survey were located close to the recent disturbance. Most likely, they originate from inside the pit, as they show similarities (same wood, size, and presence of holes for wooden nails) to finds from inside it. Other surface finds like plant residues and pottery sherds show traces of a coating sediment layer and rounded corners which leads to the assumption that they were flushed inside the tomb by one of the flooding events, probably by the last one which was also one of the most destructive floods.

Photogrammetry

Work has continued on the processing of the 3D model of the tomb created with data derived from the 2019 photogrammetric survey of KV 11. The aim of the survey and subsequent processing was to capture data that would enable the creation of both a 3D model of the entire tomb, and high-resolution orthographic outputs of individual walls, pillars, and ceilings. Each of these desired outcomes is achievable using photogrammetry. However, the challenge of this project was to capture a dataset that would provide both simultaneously. To achieve this goal, several processes have been applied to the data. All the techniques described below are standard opera-

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43 The current (end of 2021) price is 240 LE for one person without a photo permission. Three tombs are included but Sety I, Ramesses V/VI, and Tutankhamun require an extra ticket.
tions for photogrammetry processing, following currently available guidelines for best practice, but they are not always all necessary, and certain processes can negate or adversely affect others. For this reason, the workflow followed for this project with its specific aims, is outlined below.

Processing Steps

The initial analysis of the images took place during and immediately after the fieldwork, to check that image quality and overlap were sufficient for alignment of the photosets. The next stage of processing involved improving accuracy and composite image quality for orthographic output. The initial alignment result was checked and filtered by “reprojection error,” “reconstruction uncertainty,” and “projection accuracy” to leave only high-quality points on which to build subsequent stages of the model.

Having separated the tomb into twenty-four zones for the practicality of the survey, each zone could be processed separately and exists as a stand-alone model. The benefit of this at the processing stage is that with smaller (i.e., lower mesh size) models higher resolutions can be obtained using limited computing power. The first stage of processing was to locate the georeferenced ground control targets in the photographs in which they appeared. Ground control was present in approximately one-third of the 40,660 photographs used for alignment. The overall accuracy of the model can be significantly improved by the addition of targets, the size and type of which can affect the accuracy. Use of these targets also negates some of the systematic inaccuracies caused by taking photos at different focal lengths and varying distances. Each of the 167 targets were either automatically or manually “pinned” to their location in each photo after which it was possible to adjust (“optimize”) the location of the cameras in each zone to improve the positional accuracy of the model. The average error per target after adjustment was less than 4.2 mm which was within the acceptable margin of error.

The next stage of processing involved filtering photos by quality, another function partially automatized by the software. Given the high resolution needed for the final orthographic output, it was necessary to manually mask areas that were not correctly focused, badly lit, or contained elements not required in the final model, such as people and equipment. These anomalies were greatest at the transition between zones, where lighting and cables were located. In certain parts of the tomb, where the lighting was problematic, it was necessary to use either high ISOs or larger apertures to capture the required images; in these images, masking was often required to cover areas of blur on the edges of the photos whilst the subject area remained clear.

Using the masked, rectified, and filtered data, dense clouds of points were built for each zone ranging in size from 38 million to 288 million points. These points were again filtered to cut out any that were based on less than three images. The dense clouds were then trimmed, so that each zone overlapped exactly with the next, removing any unwanted features in the process. These trimmed and filtered dense point clouds were then used to build the 3D meshes of each part of the tomb on which orthophotos can be projected and extracted. Meshes range in size from 1.6–20 million faces with the possibility to increase this in some areas if greater detail is required.

Results

The first results to be produced were digital elevation models (DEMs) of the floors and ceilings in the rear part of the tomb. These were created for every room in the rear part of the tomb (rooms H–L) at a resolution of 1 mm per pixel (pp). Top-down orthophotos were then generated for the same zones, also at a resolution of 1 mm pp;
the maximum quality available of 0.2–0.3 mm pp was not required for these areas. An even greater resolution
is available for the walls of the tomb, where higher resolution images were taken to fully document reliefs and
paintings.

Results from the mesh creation so far have been individual models of each column in the tomb chamber
along with orthographic images of each face that have been used to aid our ongoing conservation work.

Combining the model created from the total station survey and a combined 3D model of all twenty-four
zones allowed a new plan of the tomb to be drawn to a level of detail previously not possible. Along with an
updated plan view of KV 11, cross-sections were created of the entire eastern elevation, corridors B-C, rooms
F-Fa, and rooms Jd-J-Ja as well as Jb-J-Jc. Work on creating orthographic images of individual walls continues.
The existing tomb plan made by the Theban Mapping Project was revised with the new detailed information (fig. 10). Some changes were added: The direction of door openings in the chambers Ba and Ca to Cd was changed
due to the position of remaining pivot holes in their ceilings. A dashed line in front of D1a shows now that the
room was originally covered by a decorated wall. Pivot holes identified in front of rooms H and J are indicative
of double-winged doors in these locations. The stairs from the burial chamber were exchanged with dashed
d lines since they are currently not visible, and it is unclear how many steps are remaining. A depression for the sarco phagus was added; its measurements were based on those taken from our 3D models of the coffee and the lid, now in the Musée du Louvre and the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, respectively. The orientation of the sarcophagus is still questionable and will be discussed in another article. Finally, the floor levels of corridors and rooms with wooden walkways are presented with a dashed line as we were not able to survey on the original surface. There remain areas of this preliminary tomb plan that require clarification, and we aim to provide more information and updated plans during our ongoing fieldwork.

Site Management

Site management plays a key role in the project’s plan for the opening of the site, its publication, and conservation. It establishes a direct link between visitors, researchers, and a sustainable and safe future for the tomb. Therefore, the following sketch is based on the already existing site management strategy for the Valley of the Kings that was developed by Kent Weeks and the Theban Mapping Project. In the following, we present some ideas that will be elaborated on in upcoming reports.

Visitors’ Guidance and Additional Information

KV 11 is one of the most frequently visited tombs in the Valley of the Kings because it is close to the modern rest house, free of additional entrance fees, and very well preserved—at least in the officially accessible front part. Therefore, tour guides always recommend its visit. During the winter season 2019/2020, the longest time needed to leave the tomb from corridor G to B took almost half an hour, which was caused by the masses of tourists entering and leaving the site, taking pictures, and lingering in certain areas. The situation is not only uncomfortable for the visitors, but also for the project members, and it damages the tomb itself. Climate measurements

48 Thanks to Kent Weeks and the Theban Mapping Project (TMP) who previously surveyed the tomb and provided the locations of their survey points on which the new model is georeferenced. The level of detail in the photogrammetry model allows the possibility to slice through the tomb at different locations both vertically and horizontally. For example, the shape of the pillars will vary in plan depending on the level at which they are cut. This is a great benefit for conservation allowing the creation of models at specific height zones related to past flooding events. It should be noted that in the elevation illustrated here, the level of rubble and the ceiling height in the rear part of the tomb will also change depending on where the model is cut. Except for two points where the surface floor level has been exposed by excavation, the true floor level was not surveyed, either due to modern wooden flooring covering it or due to rubble collapse. Thanks also to Walton Chan of the TMP who provided useful information on the original survey methods used in the 1980s, and through close comparison of the TMP’s plan and our new plan of the tomb was able to add valuable insights into some of the architectural detail.

49 Kent Weeks and Nigel Hetherington, The Valley of the Kings: A Site Management Handbook (Cairo, 2014). The field director is currently working on a similar site management plan for KV 11 to provide a basis for other single sites in the wadi.
(fig. 11) taken during one of the crowded days show that temperature and humidity increase between room D1 and corridor G, while the entrance and the inaccessible rear part show the same temperature throughout the day, illustrating that the hot and humid air accumulates in the middle of the tomb where no fresh air can reach and the tourists tend to linger. The latter is caused by the increasingly narrow space in the tomb50 and the fence in front of corridor G where visitors are abruptly stopped and have less space to move around. The high humidity, heavy temperature fluctuation, and (deliberate or accidental) touching of walls by visitors trying to make their way through the site, cause major damage to the tomb and will contribute to its deterioration.

The site may be considered an indoor museum (the tomb) inside an open-air museum (the wadi). Accordingly, the situation will remain manageable by providing the type of clear visitor guidance and entry restrictions that have become the rule in modern museums. Many of the information panels that are currently attached to the glass in front of the walls are too small for the large amount of information they display, which forces the visitors to pause a long time in front of them. Solutions are needed to provide additional information and guide visitors through the tomb in an efficient and organized manner, that will be sustainable, affordable, and future-oriented at the same time. One such solution is a museum-based strategy for visitor guidance, utilizing educational applications that include 3D visualizations, virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR) content. With these aims in mind, preliminary tests were made with Raspberry Pi computers (mini single board computers) to build a localized Wi-Fi network that will provide the necessary data. These computers are made for difficult environments, such as we have to deal with in the Valley. They are small, flexible all-in-one PCs without a fan, monitor, or any other peripheral. Only a power connection is necessary for their operation. The CPU is cooled passively with a heat sink. There are no mechanical moving parts that would be susceptible to wear and tear from the dusty conditions in the Valley of the Kings. This makes the proposed setup extremely resistant and durable.

The necessary infrastructure inside the tomb is limited to only a few Raspberry Pi’s. They will function both as access points inside a mesh network as well as web servers. When a visitor logs into the Wi-Fi, the browser will be automatically routed to our future web app that is stored and provided by the Raspberry Pi. With this strategy we will neither need an internet connection through land lines nor a valid data plan on the smartphones.

To evaluate how many minicomputers would be needed and in what position they should be installed to get full coverage in KV 11, we set up a single Raspberry Pi with a power bank and located it either on the side of the wooden floor or, alternatively, on top of the posts that hold the glass to protect the reliefs. We tested eight positions in total with a standard mobile phone to produce a Wi-Fi heat map (fig. 12). Measurements that reach values between -30 to -67 dBm designate areas where the app would run without any losses in service quality. The heat maps show that three of the tested positions on top of the posts had enough overlapping coverage to offer an uninterrupted service throughout the tomb. To send the signal from this position we will add external antennas to the setup. The Raspberry Pi’s can be placed out of sight. Only a small cable will run up the back of the post to reach an antenna positioned on top.

The strategy for an intuitive visitors’ itinerary includes restrictions on the accessibility of the tomb. This can be realized easily by keeping single groups outside of the tomb while other groups are inside. It is planned to install one of the most attractive 3D tools in the space under a shelter in front of the entrance, which provides an ideal place for an additional information panel. Benches can be used for resting. By scanning a QR code with their own mobile device, tourists can view 3D models of objects found in KV 11 from museums around the world as well as being provided with additional information about their purpose. This feature will enable an intuitive visitors’ itinerary right at the beginning of the site visit. Afterwards, the tourists may enter the tomb via corridor A and follow clearly visible arrows on the bottom of the wooden walkways. The circuit inside the tomb will start on the left side, while the visitors will be guided outside on the right. This follows the ancient Egyptian ordering with the beginning of the Litany of Re on the east wall of corridor B and its end on the west wall. The walk corresponds with the media content, which will be provided by QR codes on the glass panels in front of the corridor and room walls. The codes will provide short additional information about the scene content via

50 Figure 11 does not show that well chamber E and hall F are not fully accessible. Room E is spanned with a bridge which has hardly the dimensions of the width of corridor D2, and hall F only provides space in the middle (steps leading to corridor G), while the aisles behind the pillars and room Fa are inaccessible for tourists most of the time.
Fig. 11. Climate measurements on December 1, 2019 (9:50-10:13 a.m.). Source: The Theban Mapping Project.

Fig. 12. Heat map (left) and position of Raspberry Pi in room D1 (right) to cover the area from the entrance up to hall E © The Ministry of Antiquities, The Ramesses III (KV 11) Publication and Conservation Project, photo: Sandro Schwarz.
AR in three different languages (English, Arabic, German). Furthermore, they remind the visitor to move along inside the tomb to avoid traffic jams. The codes will be placed in corridor B, room D1, room E and (if accessible) room Fa. A last feature will be shown at the end of the tomb’s accessible part, right in front of corridor G. From this area, one has a perfect view into the burial chamber which is still filled with rubble and debris. By scanning a last QR code, the tourists will be able to see the 3D model of the sarcophagus and its lid, which are currently exhibited in Paris and Cambridge, via VR. A short lifting of the mobile phone will reveal what the view inside the burial chamber once looked like in comparison to today. For the future, when the burial chamber is fully accessible to tourists, it is planned to incorporate archive material, like drawings and old pictures to show the original wall decoration of this now heavily destroyed part of the tomb.51

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA), the Minister of Antiquities His Excellency Dr. Khaled el-Enany, SCA secretary general Dr. Mostafa Waziri, the director of Foreign Missions Affairs, Dr. Nashwa Gaber, and the Permanent Committee for their ongoing support of our work in KV 11. Furthermore, for local administrative support we would like to thank: Fathy Yassin, General Director of the Western Inspectorate at Luxor; Ramadan Ahmed Ali, Director of Missions and Excavations at Luxor’s west bank; Ali Redda, Director of the Valley of the Kings; Hussein Fawzy, Chief Inspector of the Valley of the Kings, and our inspectors during the mission’s fieldwork. We are also very grateful to Prof. Dr. Frank Kammerzell and Prof. Dr. Silvia Kutscher as well as Karin Lippold and Dr. Christoph Raiser (all of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin) for their administrative support. Additional thanks go to our scientific advisory board, J. Brett McClain for reviewing this article, and Nigel Strudwick for constantly supporting our work. Our deepest gratitude goes to our Egyptian workmen and Ahmed Hussein Youssef Mohamed who tirelessly worked to make this season a full success.

Addenda

Concerning the “Second Report on the Publication and Conservation of the Tomb of Ramesses III in the Valley of the Kings (KV 11),” *JARCE* 56 (2020), 213–44, we want to add some corrections. Notes 39–43 on page 234 are missing. The following notes were originally submitted:


41 See the contribution of Judith Bunbury concerning the geology.


43 Large areas, like the big breakout on the east wall in hall J, were covered by a wall construction consisting of limestone pieces and mortar. See Weber, “First Report,” fig. 2.

51 For more information about our archive research, see Hovestreydt et al., “KV 11 revisited,” 36–41; and Weber et al., “Third Report,” 79–104.
Fig. 13. Plaster fragments and plant residues. © The Ministry of Antiquities, The Ramesses III (KV 11) Publication and Conservation Project, photos: Johannes Kramer.
Fig. 16. Sherds and jar stopper. © The Ministry of Antiquities, The Ramesses III (KV 11) Publication and Conservation Project, photos: Johannes Kramer, Anke Weber.
Fig. 17. Color imprints from decoration of the burial chamber and wood imprint probably from furniture. © The Ministry of Antiquities, The Ramesses III (KV 11) Publication and Conservation Project, photos: Johannes Kramer, Anke Weber.
Table 1. Discussed finds from the 2019/2020 field season.

<table>
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<th>Find No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>Height in cm</th>
<th>Width in cm</th>
<th>Depth in cm</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Dating</th>
<th>Figure</th>
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<td>coin</td>
<td>metal</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Taiwanese one yuan coin</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J-II-1-19</td>
<td>foot of an ushabti (?)</td>
<td>wood</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.9</td>
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<td>probably New Kingdom or later</td>
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<td>jar stopper</td>
<td>clay mixture</td>
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<td>12.2</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>J-V-1-14</td>
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<td>J-V-1-12 (1)</td>
<td>plant residue</td>
<td>organic</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td>plant residue</td>
<td>organic</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Persea?</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>J-V-2-8 (1-17)</td>
<td>linen fragments</td>
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<td>(too fragile and too small to be measured)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>mummy shroud?</td>
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<td>J-V-2-10</td>
<td>vessel fragment</td>
<td>pottery</td>
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<td>5.3</td>
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<td>sherd with adhering linen</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>J-V-2-19 (2)</td>
<td>bone fragment</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<td>human, adult</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>J-V-3-6 (2)</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>J-V-3-8</td>
<td>foot of an ushabti</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<td>J-V-5-5</td>
<td>date kernel</td>
<td>organic</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td>modern?</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>J-V-6-10 (1)</td>
<td>bone fragment</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>vertebra</td>
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<td>J-V-6-10 (2)</td>
<td>bone fragment</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<td>bone</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>J-V-6-10 (4)</td>
<td>bone fragment</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Dating</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>color imprint</td>
<td>sediment</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>painting from west wall or pillar (?)</td>
<td>Ramesses III</td>
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<td>J-V-6-27 (2)</td>
<td>color imprint</td>
<td>sediment</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
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<td>ram-headed vulture, west wall hall J (?)</td>
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<td>rest of painted wooden object?</td>
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<td>color imprint</td>
<td>sediment, plaster</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
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<td>rest of hieroglyph from wall or column (?)</td>
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<td>linen fragment</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<td>bone fragment</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>human?</td>
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<td>handkerchief</td>
<td>textile</td>
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<td>M1 (1)</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings, 3 tombs</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>I; ticket price 55 EGP; colored SCA logo; No. 054636</td>
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<td>tickets to Valley of the Kings</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>I; ticket price 5 EGP; SCA logo; Nos. 342412, 342428, 342429</td>
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<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings, 3 tombs</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>I; ticket price 10 EGP; EAO logo; No. 439626</td>
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<td>M2 (1-2)</td>
<td>tickets mini train</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>J; ticket price 100 p.; Nos. 17574, 17575</td>
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<td>Depth in cm</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Dating</td>
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<td>M4 (1-10)</td>
<td>tickets to Valley of the Kings</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>Jd; ticket price 1 EGP; EAO logo; Nos. 129466, 129467, 129468, 129469, 129484, 129490, 129491, 129492, 129493, 129494</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>M4 (11-14)</td>
<td>tickets to Valley of the Kings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jd; ticket price 5 EGP; SCA logo; Nos. 338977, 338990, 454185, 454192</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>M5 (1-5)</td>
<td>tickets to Valley of the Kings, 3 tombs</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>I; ticket price 10 EGP; EAO logo; numbers torn off</td>
<td>modern</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>M5 (6)</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings, 3 tombs</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>I; ticket price 55 EGP; SCA logo; No. 054471</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>M5 (7)</td>
<td>ticket to Luxor Temple (by day)</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>M5 (8)</td>
<td>water bottle label</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>I; brand name Vittel</td>
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<td>M6 (1-6)</td>
<td>tickets to Valley of the Kings</td>
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<td>I; ticket price 1 EGP; EAO logo; numbers torn off</td>
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<td>M6 (7)</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td></td>
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<td>I; ticket price 1 EGP; EAO logo; No. 031910</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>M7 (1)</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td></td>
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<td>I; ticket price 5 EGP; SCA logo; number torn off</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Find No.</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Material</td>
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<td>M7 (2)</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings, 3 tombs</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>M7 (3)</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>I; ticket price 5 EGP; SCA logo; No. 420219</td>
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<td>M7 (4)</td>
<td>sugar packaging</td>
<td>plastic</td>
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<td>I; “سكر مستورد” (Eng: imported sugar)</td>
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<td>M8 (1)</td>
<td>newspaper page</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Aug 19, 1990</td>
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<td>newspaper pages</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<td>Jd</td>
<td>Nov 3, 1990</td>
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<td>paper</td>
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<td>Jd; includes an add with the date of Nov. 7, 1990</td>
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<td>M9</td>
<td>ticket to Valley of the Kings, 3 tombs</td>
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<td>Ja; ticket price 1 EGP; SCA logo; number torn off</td>
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<td>ticket mini train</td>
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<td>Mar. 11, 2013</td>
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<td>M11</td>
<td>food packaging of chocolate wafer</td>
<td>metalized plastic</td>
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<td>I; brand and product name Candy Makers – Tito</td>
<td>production date Jan. 1, 2008; expiration date Sep. 31, 2009</td>
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<td>paper</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>M13 (3)</td>
<td>candy packaging</td>
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<td>I, product name</td>
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<td>production date:</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 2003;</td>
<td>expiration date Dec.</td>
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<td>Dec. 1, 2003; expiration date Dec. 31, 2004</td>
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<td>piece of furniture/ coffin?</td>
<td>wood with painting layer</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>ushabti box (?) or coffin (?)</td>
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<td>piece of furniture/ coffin?</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>uhabti box (?) or coffin (?)</td>
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<td>S-OF-19-17</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
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<td>Ramesses III</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
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<td>metal</td>
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<td>Swiss 20 rappen coin</td>
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