



Archaeological Evidence for the Religious and Secular Use of Gloves in Ancient Egypt from the Old Kingdom until the Late Period

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT


Gloves have been widely conserved in museum collections, reflecting our understanding of their historical significance. Gloves were used by ancient Egyptians since the Old Kingdom. Gloves were widely used by the ancient Egyptians for various purposes. They were used as a tool in the purification process, as well as fishing and fowling trips. Furthermore, it was used for protection, adornment and as a part of official ceremonial clothing or as a kind of reward in the Amarna period. In addition to being used as a hand decoration on coffins of the Late Period. This paper aims to shed light on gloves in ancient Egypt from the Old Kingdom until the Late Period, in the light of the archaeological evidence: texts, scenes, coffins and extant pairs of gloves. Twelve models of gloves will be presented and analysed. The type of gloves will be studied either for kings or individuals. Furthermore, the research defines the glove feature in ancient Egypt by defining the concept of religious or secular usage, Material, and manufacturing technique as shown through Tutankhamun's most iconic gloves, and ultimately, how did scenes and models of gloves help in the discovery and identification of their many shapes.

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1. Introduction

The ancient Egyptians did not use a specific word for “gloves”; rather they called it “cloth of arm” or “arm covered”. Faulkner translated *ḥbs rmn* as “cloth of arm” or “with arms hidden in clothing”. (Faulkner 1988, p 167)

It was mentioned in the text of the rectangular painted limestone stela (Leiden V4 = AP 63) of the Chief Priest,  *Wp-W3wt* ʿ3 dating to the reign of Senwosret I-Amenemhat II. (Piehl, 1884, p. xx, 15-16; Favry, 2004, p. 72)


r-pʿt ḥ3ty-ḥtm bity smr-wʿty sm ḥrp-šndt nb(.t)
iry-Nḥn ḥm-nṯr M3ʿt [imy-r] ʿpr m-b3ḥḥ nṯr nṯr wʿb
ʿ3 n Wsir imy-r sšr(w) m Pr-wr ḥnty st m ʿt špst
ḥryy sšt3 n m33(w)t wʿ imy-ḥnt ʿ3 m 3bdw ḥry sgr
m wʿ ḥbs rmn m st imnt (w) m m33 nfrw nb.f
 "The Prince, Count, Royal Seal-bearer, Sole Companion, Sem-priest, Leader of all kilts, Keeper


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of Nekhen, Priest of Maat, Overseer of equipment in the presence of the god, (Lichtheim 1988, p. 77) Great Priest of Osiris; Overseer of Linen in the Sanctuary, front-ranked in the treasure chamber, privy to the secrets of seeing alone, Great Chamberlain in Abydos?, master of silence in private, one with his arm covered (Sethe, 1924, p. 72; Spiegel, 1973: 84; Faulkner, 1988, p. 167; Doxey, 1998, p. 109) in the secret places as one who sees the beauty of his lord". (Boeser, 1909: pl. iv; Sethe, 1924, p. 72; Simpson, 1974, pl. 30). There are many epithets referring to restricted access in a cultic context. These epithets stress knowledge of secret information, access to private or restricted places, or the role of opening and closing the sanctuary of the cult image. Among the examples of these epithets is that which is stated in the previous text: *hry sgr m w^c* "master of silence in private" and *m33 nfrw nb.f* "one who sees the beauty of his lord". (Doxey 1998, p. 109) It is obvious that *Wp-W^cwt-^c3* was a high-ranking individual who had a special relationship with the king. He stated his presence to the king's audience with his arm covered, which could entail physical contact. So, we could consider that the glove was worn in the presence of the king as a protocol of dress.

2. Literature reviews

2.1. Ancient representations of the gloves

2.1.1. Tomb of K3r

Owner: 

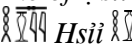

Tomb Location: G 7101) lies north of the edge of the Eastern Giza Cemetery

Date: fifth Dynasty

Scene location: the north wall of court C, on the left of the entrance, Lower area: funeral scenes

The funeral procession heads to the purification tent in the upper register above which are three tables, a bag, two jars, two vases, sandals, and a hand. (Simpson, 1976, p. 5; Brovarski, 1977, p. 107-115, Bolschakov, 1991, p. 21-64)). The *ibw* refers to the *ibw n w^cb* "the tent of purification" and it was here that the body of the deceased was ritually purified and washed, before being transferred to the *w^cbt nt wt* for mummification (fig. 1). (Smith, 1949, fig. 84a; Forshaw, 2013, 99).

2.1.2-Tomb of Hsü

Owner:  *Hsü*  *Hs*

Tomb Location: Saqqara

Date: Sixth Dynasty

Two scenes: Fishing scene on the east wall of the entrance and a fowling scene on the west wall of the entrance

In a fishing scene, Hesi and his wife or his daughter appeared in a standard papyrus boat. A collection of expedition equipment heaped around the low seat in the stem is represented for those scenes: a sack, two varieties of bag or basket carry, the shoulder bundle of a herdsman, and pairs of sandals and gloves. Unfortunately, the gloves are damaged, but details of the marking of fingers are obvious. (PM 1964, 122; Kanawati, 1999, 67-76; Kanawati and Abd el-Raziq, 2000, p. 25, pl. 11-15; El Menshawy 2001, p. 35).

In a fowling scene, similarly, to in the previous scene, equipment is piled around the seat in the stem: a sack, three distinctive moulded bags or baskets, a herdsman's shoulder bundle, a flywhisk, and pairs of sandals and gloves. Details of the individual fingers are clearly shown suggesting a tight fit, cuffs extending to the wrist (figure.2) (Kanawati and Abd el-Raziq, 2000, pl. 16-19, 54; El Menshawy 2001, p. 35).

The artist was influenced by the great tombs in the cemetery in the selection of his subject matter, but he shows remarkable inventiveness. For example, although he probably reproduced the rare scene of quail netting during harvesting from the tomb of Mereruka and the mating crocodiles from Kagemeni, the integration of specific objects, such as sandals and gloves into the gear of the tomb owner during his fishing and fowling trips as well as the depiction of mating turtles in the water beneath his boat is innovative. (Kanawati, 2003, p. 57-58).

2.1.3. Stela of Hnsw-m-W3st

Owner:  *Hnsw-m-W3st*  *Hns.w*

Stela: limestone round-topped Stela-Cairo JE 38917. Its size is 850×570 mm. It was found in the southern part of Tell Edfou.

Date: the thirteenth Dynasty

Scene location: in the extreme left bottom corner of the stela below the man's leg

The owner and his wife are shown seated on a chair at the bottom left of the stela. (PM V 1962: 202) The owner is portrayed with his wife, both sitting on the same seat with a sloping backrest with a reinforcement bar of the sort known in the Middle Kingdom. They are dressed in a garment reaching the ankle. Below the chair are a mirror, a square box, and two gloves. (Barsanti, 1908, p. 1-2; Helck

1978, p. 337–40; El-Sayed, 1979, p. 167–207; El Menshawy 2001, p. 35)

The gloves appear to be drawn carelessly, with five fingers in one, but only four fingers in the other. The cuff appears to be exceptionally short in both cases. (Figure.3). (Gauthier, 1912, p. 400,50)

2.1.4. Tomb of Rnni

Owner:  Rnni

Tomb Location: EK 7- El Kab

Date: the eighteenth dynasty

Scene location: first scene: west wall - agricultural scenes- middle register; second scene: west wall - agricultural scenes- the lower register

Renni was followed by his servant Djehuty, who carries a battle-axe in his left hand. The glove of an archer is over his left arm, while he carries a stool on his right shoulder.

The second scene shows the servant Ahmose appears behind Renni, who wears in his right hand his bow and arrows, and a glove of an archer on his arm, while he holds a stool in his left arm. (figure 4). (Tylor, 1900, pl. II, IV)

2.1.5 Tomb of Twt-ḥ-Iḥn

Owner:  Twt-ḥ-Iḥn

Tomb Location: KV62

Date: the eighteenth dynasty

Scene location: the antechamber, annexe and Box no.367

At the time of their discovery, the gloves of Twt-ḥ-Iḥn (Tutankhamun) aroused an enormous amount of interest among gloves-makers. They are said to show a form of stitching that was not adopted in the modern industry until the eighteenth century. (PM II, 1972, p. 579; Reeves, 1990, p. 156,157).

Tutankhamun's gloves were modern in shape, with a band all over the fingers, starting and ending at the wrist. The gloves are either mono-colours or patterned, long or short. All gloves are made of linen yarn. Pattern-woven gloves have rectangular ribbons or mono-coloured ribbons around the gloves. The low ends (?) were lined in red fabric. They are decorated also and have ribbons tied to the wrist. One of them has tapestry-woven pieces of fabric and is cut in the shape of the hand. The motif is a lotus flower bud in red or blue with a white contour and a small red or blue dot. (Nomura and Rinaldo, 2013)


The gloves from the tomb were made in three parts: the backside and the palm which were identical in shape and the narrow band, about 1 cm wide, which separates the two layers. The upper and lower sections were sewn to the band and not to each other, so creating a 'sandwich' construction, which is a characteristic feature of the gloves. (Veldmeijer, 2011, p.167)

Overall, some 27 gloves were found in the tomb: 23 from the antechamber (13 of which were recovered from the boxes) and two more pairs from the separate boxes in the Annexe. (Reeves, 1990, p. 156)

One of the finest pairs of gloves, 38.4 cm long, neatly folded, and also of tapestry-woven linen on both sides, with a *rishi*-pattern of box no.367 in the Annex, was much better preserved. They may be designed to match the robes. They are also woven with gorgeous scales and have a border of lotus and flowers on the wrist. These gloves are wrapped in plain linen, taped around the wrist, holding them tightly to the hand, and the rest of the linen is discoloured to a dark brown. (Carter 2014, p. 89; Hoving, 2002, p. 179). Although the material was in a better condition than dalmatics, Dr Alexandre Scott chemically treated it in a frail and powdery state and one of the gloves was unfurled for presentation (figure 5-A, B, C). (Carter 2014, p. 88).

Another example was a child's left-hand glove of fine linen found folded with other garments near the bottom of the box. These gloves are sewn on all sides. The shape is cut from a double piece of cloth and the sides are sewn. The end is twisted and hemmed. The glove was treated with a solution of celluloid in amyl acetate (figure. 5-D).

2.1.6. Tomb of Ḳy

Owner:  Ḳy

Tomb location: Southern group of tombs at Amarna. Number 25

Date: the eighteenth dynasty

Scene location: on the north wall of the east side of the hall of the tomb

Another marvellous piece of iconographic evidence for the wearing of the gloves comes from the reward ceremony of Ay. (PM IV, p. 228-230). The scene shows Ay is rewarded by Akhenaten, who is in the Window of Appearance. One of Ay's rewards seems to have been a fine pair of gloves. Then Ay leaves the palace, wearing his reward, "The Gold of Honour". Then it is seen that he wears

these famous gloves and shows them to his companions as well as gold collars outside the courtyard gateway to the far-right of the scene. (Davies, 1908, p. 16-24; Vandier, 1954-1955; Schaden, 1977, Schadem 2000), (figure. 6).

Davies noted that the gloves have been coloured solid red so that the gloved hands are indisputable. But in this regard, it should be noted that Davies's comment on Ay's gloves is that this is the first appearance of gloves known in Egyptian art and has not been replicated in ancient Egyptian scenes. This does not accord with the evidence of this research paper. The appearance of gloves was observed twice before the time of Ay, in two scenes from the *Hsiti* tomb of the Fifth Dynasty and the other in the Stela of *Hnsw-m-W3st* from the thirteenth dynasty.

2.1.7 Tomb of *My3*

Owner:  *My3*

Tomb location: Saqqara- LS27.

Date: the eighteenth dynasty, reign of Tutankhamun to Horemheb.

Scene location: on the north wall of the pylon entrance of the tomb.

A sub-register on the north wall of the pylon entrance of the tomb shows a procession of nine shaven-headed men holding small portable tables. Most of these support various types of gold collars, but several pairs are depicted on two of them. The gloves show the outline of the fingers, and the cuff covering the wrists, which appears to be longer than in other examples. These are shaped like a human hand with the nail of the thumb shown (Figure 7), (PM, 1964: 560-584; Raven et al., 2001; Martin et al., 2012).

2.1.8. Tomb of *Nfr-Htp*

Owner:  *Nfr-Htp*

Tomb location: TT50.

Date: the eighteenth dynasty, reign of Horemheb.

Scene location: transverse hall, south side, south wall.

The scene depicts the rewarding ceremony of *Nfr-Htp* by King Horemheb. (PM, 1964, p. 95; Benedite, 1893, p. 489-540) The rewarding ceremony takes place in three phases, perfectly combined into one single scene. In the first phase, King Horemheb commands the fan bearer May and courtiers, who are giving Neferhotep the reward. The second phase consists of two men dressing Neferhotep who

helps them by raising his hands while they are fasten costumes and jewels. They are depicted by long kilts, bare feet and shaven heads. (Radwan, 1969, pl. 24; Davies, 1995, pl. VI; Manniche, 1989, p. 274)

Hay's drawing has provided valuable data regarding the colours on the wall, and a review of his drawing would have exposed the interesting fact that, in the rewarding scene, Neferhotep was presented not only with golden necklaces but also with a pair of glowing yellow gloves, which he is shown wearing in the picture. It seems that gloves may have been part of the reward 'package' for Neferhotep as well as for his companions, who are both beneficiaries of royal favour and who also wear bright yellow gloves at the ceremony. (Figure 8), (Manniche, 1987, p. 62-63).

2.1.9. Tomb of *Ipw*

Owner:  *Ipwy*

Tomb location: Thebes, Deir el-Medina. TT 217.

Date: the eighteenth dynasty, reign of of Ramesses II.

Scene On the east wall of the south side of the hall of the tomb.

Ramesses II is seen sitting on a cushion at the window of appearances, rewarding those shown in front of the window. (PM. I, 1960: 315-317) It seems that *Ipwy* was not the only official to be rewarded, but the honours list, according to Davies's notes, included: scribes, soldiers, and temple servitors. (Davies, 1927, p. 48, pl. XXVII)

The scene shows that *Ipwy* is introduced by the vizier followed by his own, or royal, fan-bearer and by twelve men in groups of threes each of whom received several gold collars as well as rations from the palace. The upper register shows some marks of royal gifts including seven collars of gold, large and small, and a pair of gloves apiece for the vizier and his protégé, which are on the top of the collars. The two pairs of gloves show only the thumb (Figure 9). (Cherpion, 1995, p. 130. Fig. 1; Vandier, 1964, Fig 368; Gaballa, 1976, p. 129).

2.1.10. Tomb KV56

Owner: known as the "The Gold Tomb"

Tomb location: KV56 –The Valley of the Kings

Date: the eighteenth dynasty, reign of Ramesses II, Seti II and Tausret.

Gloves' location: among pieces from the cache of jewellery in the lower of the two strata in the burial.

KV56 was one of the most magnificent jewellery discoveries ever made in the Valley of the Kings. (Reeves and Wilkinson, 1996; Siliotti, 1996). This tomb contained much treasure associated with queen Tausret and her husband. Despite the damage to perishable materials that prolonged pooling of water had caused over the centuries, those which survived to be recovered by Ayrton from KV56 were quite extraordinary. The excavator's haul featured a magnificent collection of gold and silver jewellery as stated and recorded in Davis' report. (Reeves, 2003, p. 6). A pair of small silver gloves, obviously intended for a woman with small hands, was also found. Davis dissolved the mud with which they were filled by soaking the gloves in water. He poured out the contents, which consisted of eight unique gold finger rings, with cartouches of Setti II, queen Tausret and Rameses II. (Davies, 1908, p.4; Reeves, 2001; Wilkinson 2012; Dodson, 2016)

Cyril Aldred considered the pieces were the remains of a child's intact burial, probably a daughter of Tausret and Seti II. The basis for this assumption was an area near the jewellery that was scattered with the remains of gilded stucco interspersed with inlays and faience hair curls that are typical of coffin decoration. The appearance of a small silver sandal and a pair of silver gloves, both indicative of funeral trappings, was also important to Aldred's argument. In addition, the silver gloves contained eight gold rings, including those inscribed with the names of Seti II, Tausret and Rameses II. (Nicholas, 2001, Christine, 2008; Wilkinson, 2012). Whether the child had been male or female could not be determined because the human remains had been totally washed away by floodwater.

The gloves are described as follows: Two hollow hands in silver. 0m15 in length and 0m074 in breadth. They are beaten out of silver foil into the shape of hands either of a child or of a statue. In fact, the upper side was summarily stamped in the form of fingers, but the other side was left flat. To date, this type of object has not been identified. It is possible that they covered the hands of a mummy, or that they were fixed onto the cover of the coffin of the human form (figure 10) (Davies, 1908, p. 43).

2.1. 11. *Hnwt-Tzwy*

Owner:  *Hnwt-Tzwy*

Tomb location: The Theban Tomb: MMA 60/ MMA 59, Deir el-Bahari

Date: the twenty-first dynasty.

Gloves' location: undefined

This pair of gloves is made from long, rectangular pieces of linen. Each glove was folded in half, sewn down the back, and fastened around the arms with ties. They were found tied around the arms of the mummy of a woman called *Hnwt-Tzwy* (PM, 1960, 628-631; Kitchen, 1986, 57; Niwinski, 1988, p. 116; Naguib, 1990, p. 155; Janssen-Winkel, 2007, p. 193-194). These gloves are currently displayed in the Egyptian Textile Museum – Egypt - TM.16-1 (Figure. 11).

2.1.12. *Gloves, Coffin. Made of beadwork or hands with painted 'gloves'*

Coffins: often seen on Theban coffin lids of the Ramesside period and 21st dynasty



Date: from the nineteenth to the twenty-second dynasty

Gloves' location: the hands with painted 'gloves' are located below the ends of the wig lappets, usually protruding through the collar d

In the 18th and 19th Dynasties, when Egypt was unified under a strongly centralized rule, a common style of coffins prevailed throughout the country. In Egypt in the New Kingdom, the coffins are not deep-rooted regional differences in material culture. A considerably clearer distinction can be recognized among coffin types in northern and southern Egypt for about 250 years from the 22nd to early 25th dynasties (c. 945-700 BC) (figure 12-A, B).

The decorative features of northern Upper Egyptian coffins are the crossed hands on several of these coffin lids. One of the greatest distinctions between the Northern and Southern coffins of the 22nd-25th dynasties is a consistent hand representation since they are rarely represented on the specimens from southern Upper Egypt. They are located below the ends of the wig lappets, usually protruding through the collar. The fingers are always closed. The ornamentation of the hands is another characteristic aspect of the Northern coffins. Although these are sometimes unpainted, usually they are partially covered by patterns, consisting of stylized bead rows, such as those in collars, or a checkered motif. (Taylor, 2009, p. 388-

the picture would lead us to think that Ay was intensely proud of this rare position." (Davies, 1908, p. 24)

It is also worth noting that, , Iouiya, the father-in-law of Amenhotep III, held the title  *ssmwt idnw n hm.f m (ti)-nt-htri* "Overseer of the horses and deputy of the king in chariot", but there was no evidence of gloves in his tomb. Therefore, it seems that a person could hold this title but the chariot could be driven without gloves. (Davies, 1907, PM, II, 1972, p. 562, Al-Ayedi, 2006, p. 209).

My3 - Nfr-Htp - Ipwy: the evidence of the tomb of My3, Nfr-Htp and Ipwy is like that of Ay, in which the gloves are shown as a gift in the rewarding scene. But the first appearance of the tomb owner and his companions, who were all rewarded with gloves in the rewarding ceremony, was in the tomb of Neferhotep. (El Menshawy 2001, p. 49)

KV56-The gold tomb: Aldred suggested that the small silver gloves with eight unique gold finger rings were the remains of the intact burial of a child, probably a daughter of Tausret and Seti II. Jewellery was a very important part of an elite or royal burial. According to Ikram and Dodson, two types of jewellery have been found on Egyptian mummies: jewellery created specifically for the burial, and jewellery that was worn during the deceased's lifetime. (Dodson and Ikram, 1998, p. 1146-147)

Burial jewellery was at least partially amuletic in function and was usually flimsy and cheaply constructed. Ikram and Dodson also point out that these items of burial jewellery "were placed on the mummy where real jewellery would have been worn, but were significantly cheaper, and provided an economical alternative for the deceased and his family". (CAMPBELL 2012: 57-58)

Hnwt- t3wy: The gloves were found tied around the arms of the mummy of a woman called Hnoutaouy. **Gloves, Coffin made of network** The decoration on the hand which is called "gloves" is derived from the practice of depicting bracelets around the wrists. They are usually partly covered by patterning, consisting of rows of stylized beads

4. Results

Based on the foregoing, there were many purposes for which gloves were used in ancient Egypt. During the Old Kingdom, they were included as a tool among many other implements in the purification process (Kar) and in daily life scenes, on fishing and fowling trips (Hesy).

Since the end of the Old Kingdom and during the Middle Kingdom, gloves appeared in the traditional scene of the owner of the stela sitting on a chair, below which gloves were included amongst other objects. During the New Kingdom, the Renni gloves were worn to protect the hand, as well as the gloves of Tutankhamun, were used for the following purposes: as a new modern fashion dress during the Amarna period or as part of a ceremonial costume, and some types to hold the horse's reigns. Then another new use for gloves appeared when gloves could be part of the reward 'package'. It is therefore certainly appropriate that Ay, with the title of "Overseer of all the horses of his Majesty", should be so honoured. However, this is not a standard rule applicable to all holders of the title.

In contemporary reward scenes during the period of Amarna and the 19th Dynasty, gloves are clearly seen as part of the royal gifts May and Neferhotep. Another new use of gloves is apparent in KV56- "The Gold Tomb", the 'gloves' were used as an adornment of the mummy after the wrapping had been completed. These covers were intended to protect fragile appendages from breaking away from the mummy or getting lost, which would seriously impair the deceased in the afterlife. An example of Henouttaouy showed that mummies yield hands bound in linen imitating gloves in the early Third Intermediate period.

A later development in the use of 'gloves' is on the hands often seen on Theban coffin lids of the Ramesside period and 21st Dynasty.

We can classify the types of gloves in ancient Egypt according to their shape and length. According to the shape, there are four types of gloves. According to the length, there are two types. The table below shows the various types of gloves.

Table.1:

Types of gloves.

Types of gloves	Tomb	stela	scenes	coffins
Gloves showing the marking of the fingers	Tutankhamun, KV56	Khonsumwaset	Kar, Hesy, Iy, Neferhotep	-

Gloves hiding the details of the marking of the fingers except the thumb	-	-	Ay, Ipou	-
Fingerless gloves	Henoutaouy	-	Khonsumwaset	Network gloves
Gloves with thumbs and little finger free	Tutankhamun	-	-	-
Gloves extending over the wrist	Tutankhamun, KV56	-	Hesy, Ay, Neferhotep, Ipou	Network gloves
Gloves extending over a part of the arm	Tutankhamun, Henouttaouy	-	Rnni, May	-

There are two notes on patterns not repeated in glove scenes. The first observation: Ay is the only one who appeared to have two types of gloves from the scenes of his tomb. The first type: gloves that hide the details of finger marking, except for the thumb, appeared through the reward scene. And the second type: showing finger marks that appeared when he left the palace wearing his famous gloves. The second observation: Neferhotep is the only one who appeared through the honouring scenes accompanied by his companions, who were all honoured with gloves. This is a unique group scene in which many people wearing gloves in one scene

5. Conclusion

Although archaeological evidence in ancient Egypt is limited to several models of gloves, what is available provided us with a wealth of information about its use, purpose and types. The use of gloves appeared from the Old Kingdom until the Late Period. The ancient Egyptians had religious and sociable purposes for the gloves for royals and individuals. They were used for protection, adornment, as a part of official ceremonial clothing, as a kind of reward in the Amarna period, in addition to being used as a hand decoration on coffins of the Late Period.

The use of gloves was not restricted to a single gender, but there were examples for men, women, and children. Models of gloves were found made of linen and silver. We can classify the types of gloves in ancient Egypt according to their shape and length. According to the shape, there are four types of gloves: Gloves showing the marking of the fingers, gloves hiding the details of the marking of the fingers except for the thumb, fingerless gloves and gloves with thumbs and little fingers free. According to the length, there are two types: gloves extending over the wrist and gloves extending over a part of the arm.

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Figures

Figure 1.

Purification tent of *K3r*

https://www.osirisnet.net/popupImage.php?img=/mastabas/qar-guiza/photo/qar-guiza_hg_038.jpg&lang=en&sw=1366&sh=768



Figure 2.

Gloves of Hsi

<http://egyptology.mq.edu.au/Linda%20Evans%20article.htm>



Figure 3.

Gloves of *Hnsw-m-W3st*
(Barsanti. 1908, pl.1)

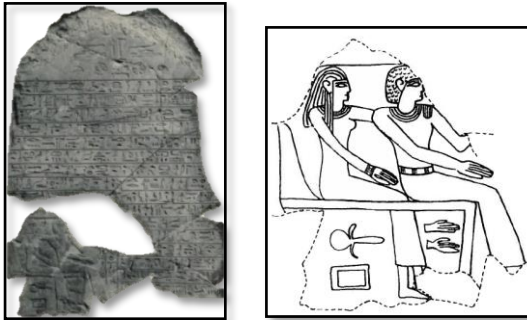


Figure 4.

glove of *Rnni*

https://www.osirisnet.net/popupImage.php?img=/tombes/el_kab/renni/photo/renni_ouest_6061.jpg&lang=en&sw=1366&sh=768 (Tylor 1900:pl. II)



Figure 5a

A pair of tapestry-woven linen gloves after unfolding
(Carter, 2014, pl. XL)



Figure 5b

Linen glove stitched up sides, and round each finger
Egyptian Museum- Cairo, JE 62673; Exhib. 338
<http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/carter/044ff.html>



Figure 5c

A pair of linen gloves with tapes for tying at the wrist.
Egyptian Museum-Cairo, JE 62672; Exhib. 340
<http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/carter/043i.html>



Figure 5d.

Child's glove of fine linen L hand. It was found in the King's Painted Box (Box 21).
Egyptian Museum- Cairo, JE 62671; Exhib. 337
<http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/carter/021z.html>



Figure 6.

In the left, Ay receiving rewards from Akhenaten. In the left, Ay shows off his red gloves, a gift from the king and a mark of honour

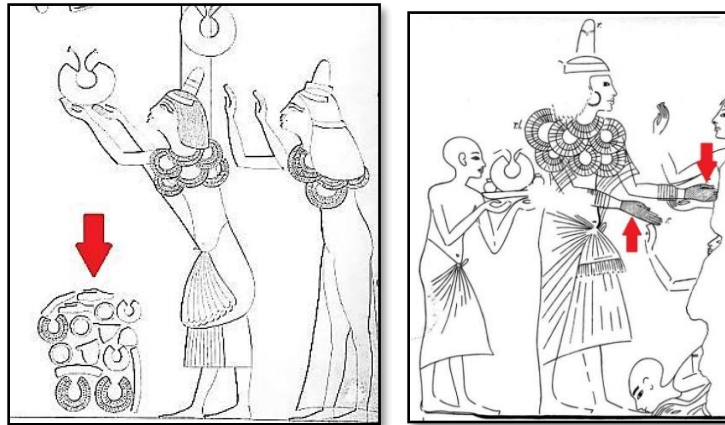


Figure 7

In the left, several pairs of gloves are depicted on the north wall of the pylon entrance of tombe Mya
https://www.osirisnet.net/popupImage.php?img=/tombes/saqqara_nouvel_empire/maya_meryt/photo/maya_meryt_gtm_pl_16.jpg&lang=en&sw=1366&sh=768

In the right, doubtless the above sub-register is to be associated with this main scene showing Maya wearing similar collars, and these, as well as the gloves, represent gifts bestowed on him by the King.

https://www.osirisnet.net/popupImage.php?img=/tombes/saqqara_nouvel_empire/maya_meryt/photo/maya_meryt_cm_031.jpg&lang=en&sw=1366&sh=768

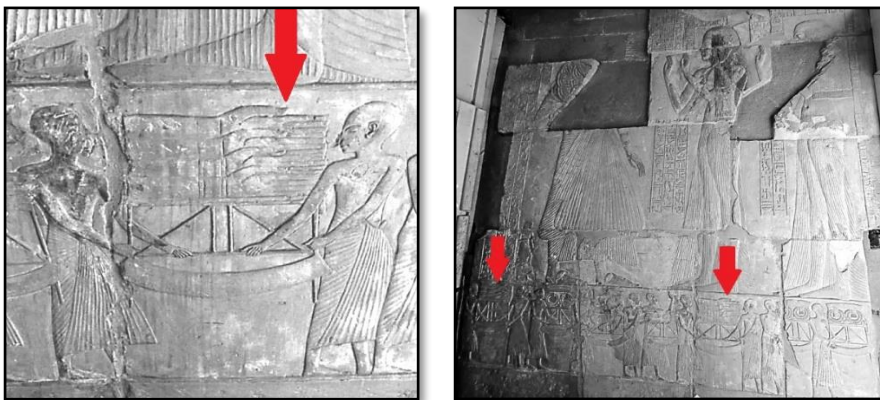


Figure 8

The gloves of Neferhotep

http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/4hoskins_3_042.html

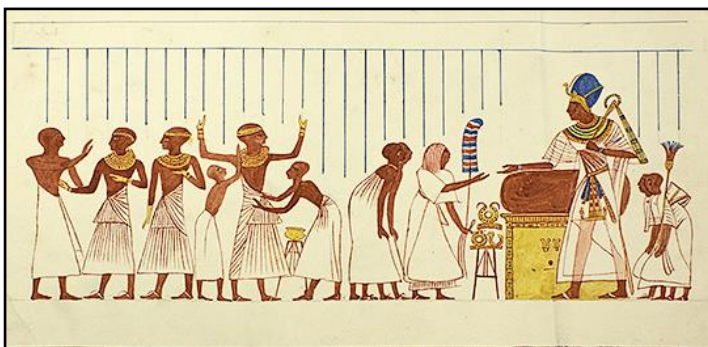


Figure 9

Gloves of *Ipwy* (Davies,1927, pl.XXVII)

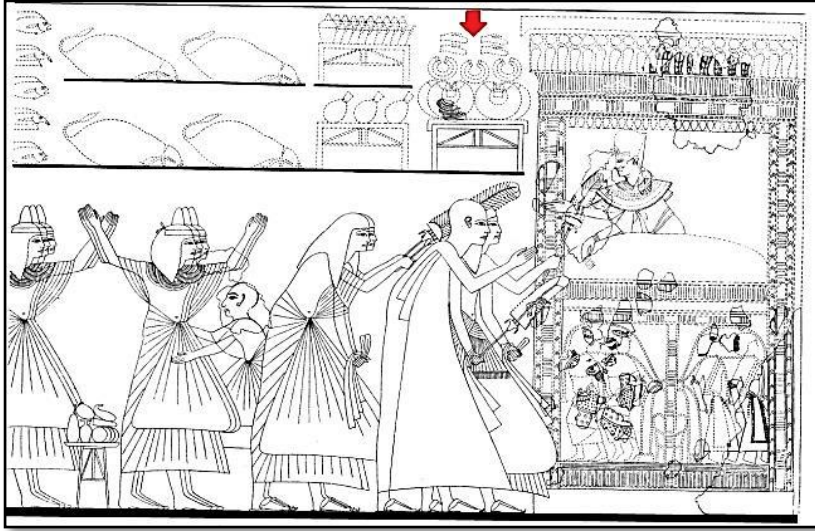


Figure 10

Silver gloves of tomb KV45, (Davies,1908, p. 43)

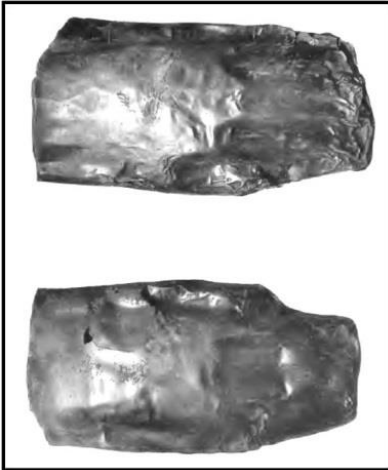


Figure 11

Gloves of *Hnwt-tzwy* Thebes, Deir el-Bahri
Egyptian Textile Museum: TM.16-17.

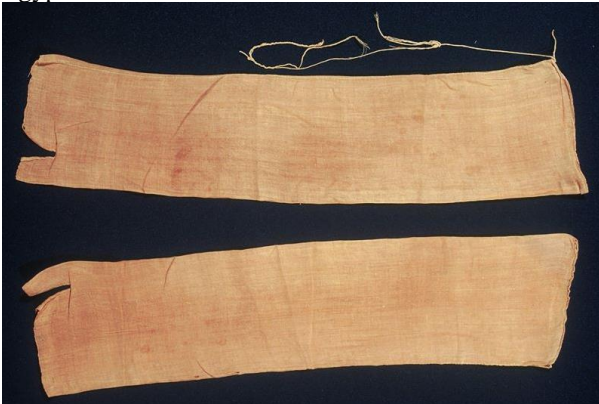


Figure 12

Gloves Coffin made of network

In the left, Cartonnage mummy case and mummy of Ankhpephor. Third Intermediate Period. Early 22nd dynasty. 924–818 B.C. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in the right Egyptian wood sarcophagus lid -Third intermediate period. 22nd Dynasty <https://collections.mfa.org/objects/137166>



Figure 13

Figure (13) A painted 'gloves'

In the left, detail of hands with painted 'gloves' and floral motif, provenance unrecorded. London, Horniman Museum 4511

In the right B. Detail of hands with painted 'gloves', from Lahun. Manchester Museum 2277 (Taylor 2009:413)

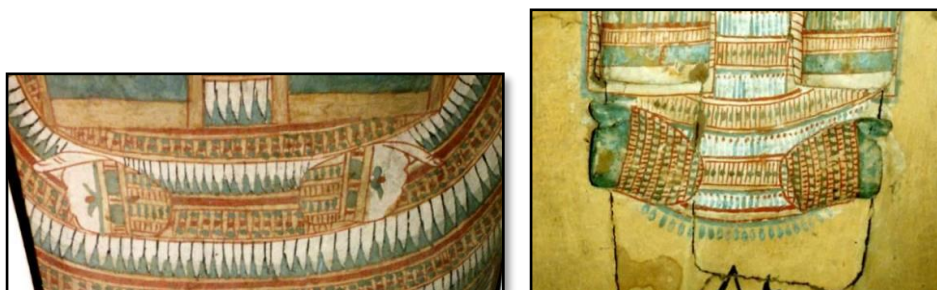


Figure 14

Hands with painted 'gloves' on an early 22nd Dynasty coffin from Thebes. London British Museum EA 6666 (Tylor, 2009:413)



Figure 15

In the left a limestone stele of Aka, XIIIth dynasty.

In the right a sandstone stele of Beba-resi and his family. XIIIth-XVIIth dynasty
(Hall, 1925, pl. .XIV, XVI)

