

horizon

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The Amarna Project and Amarna Trust newsletter



View northwards from the front of the Great Aten Temple. In the bottom right of the picture the edge of the gypsum concrete foundations for an Amarna Period building is visible, very close indeed to a recent addition to the private tomb enclosures that belong to the cemetery of the village of El-Till. The wheelbarrow stands on the line of the mud-brick enclosure wall of the temple.



A new undertaking

The heart of Amarna is the Central City, where its main temples and palaces were situated. In the spring of this year we began a project to reclaim what is left of the Great Aten Temple and, by so doing, to establish a clearer boundary between the Central City and the cemetery of the nearby village of El-Till. Although an act of reclamation, it is not without its contribution of fresh evidence.

In 1987, when the project ran in the name of the Egypt Exploration Society, we took the first step in creating a programme of work to run in parallel with the research excavations. Its purpose was to re-examine and at the same time to clean and repair some of the most important buildings at Amarna, first excavated during the grand clearances that ended in 1936. In 1987, the subject of this work was the Small Aten Temple.

As the years have passed we have maintained this programme, eventually moving from the Small Aten Temple to the North Palace, with a short diversion to the private house Q44.1. It has acquired increasing urgency. The villages and their cemeteries are expanding and also producing greater quantities of garbage. Any part of the site that is close by is affected.

Barry Kemp, Chairman

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Reclaiming the House of the Aten

On his Boundary Stelae, Akhenaten lists the 'House of the Aten' as the first construction that he will create at Akhetaten. Detailed pictures of it are preserved in several of the rock tombs at Amarna, notably those of the priests Meryra and Panehsy. The excavation, by the Egypt Exploration Society, in 1926 and again in 1932 and 1933, of the building named in modern times the Great Aten Temple showed beyond reasonable doubt that it is the same building.



The final removal of rubbish gathered in front of the temple, carried out by the El-Till village council.



Northern end of the gypsum-concrete platform. The stone tomb enclosure that stands adjacent to it was built in January 2012. The holes in the gypsum were made to help lever up the limestone blocks during their removal after the end of the Amarna Period.



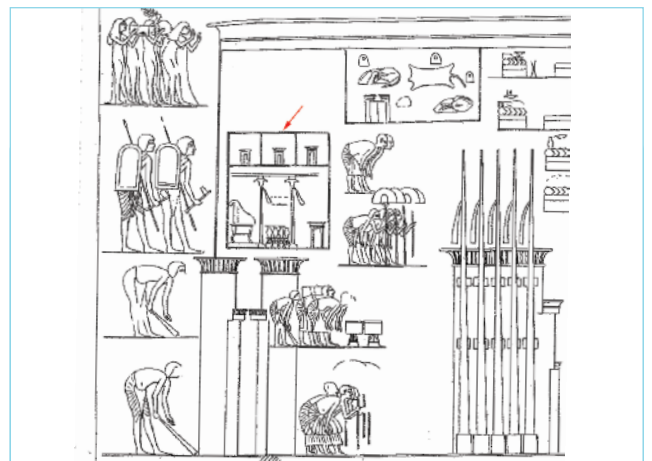
Original limestone block still in position. It shows how the holes in the foundations were made, to assist in the removal of the lowest course of blocks.



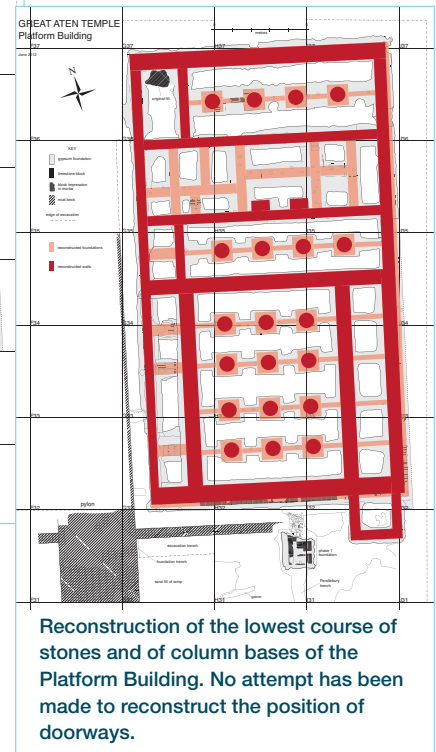
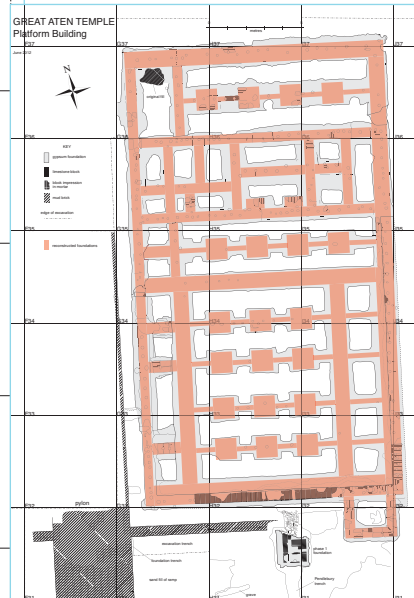
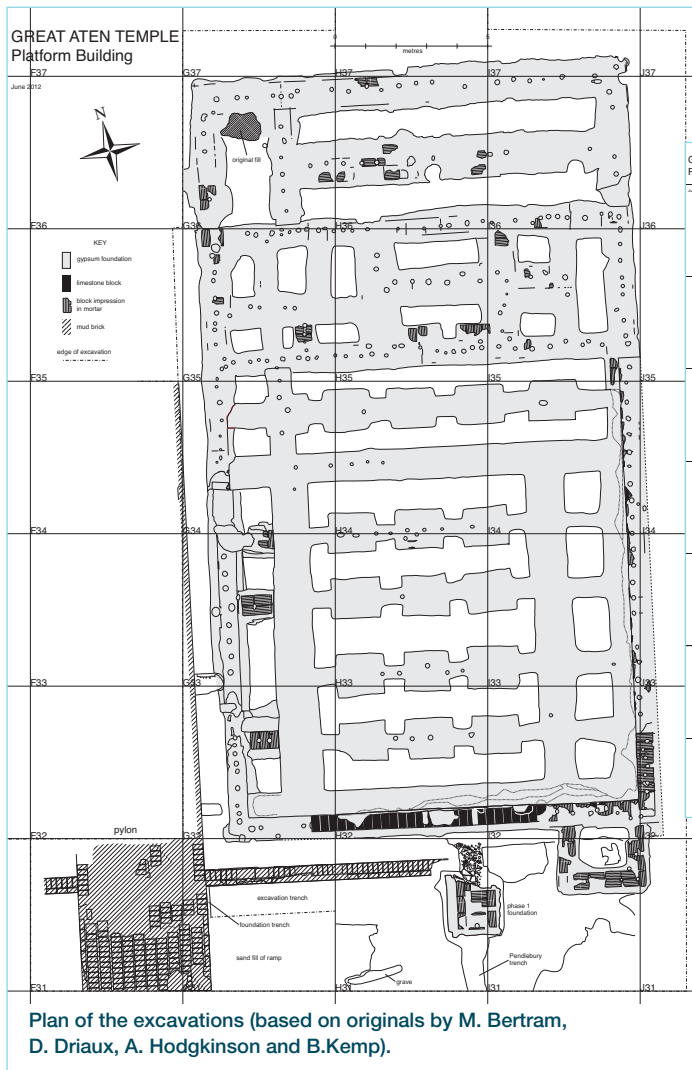
Northwards view of the excavations, with the brick pylon at the left and, occupying the centre ground, the gypsum-concrete foundations for a stone building constructed during the final phase. In the foreground the brick ramp inside the pylon threshold is beginning to appear.

Located beside and partly beneath the cemetery of the present village of El-Till (see pp 7-8), the site has developed an appearance of neglect, not helped by the loss, in antiquity, of most of its stonework. It is easy to drive pass and not notice it. The build-up of village rubbish prompted a short clean-up in December 2008 (reported in *Horizon* 5, p. 6). The inexorable expansion of El-Till and its cemetery, which has an ill-defined legal boundary, has made a larger response more urgent. Following the agreement of the Ministry of State for Antiquities, the expedition has begun the task of cleaning and making a fresh record of the temple, bit by bit, and, where appropriate, of marking its outlines in stone and brick. The hope is that clear outlines of what is ancient, which should become in time an attraction to visitors, will deter further modern encroachment and the use of the site as a tip for rubbish.

For five weeks, beginning on March 31st, two parts of the huge site were examined, one at the front and one towards the rear, where a large stela was probably erected (see pp. 4-6 for the latter). The archaeological team comprised (for the front part) Miriam Bertram, Delphine Driaux and Anna Hodgkinson, and (for the rear part) Mary Shepperson and Marsha Hill. The Ministry of State for Antiquities was represented by inspectors Mohammed Wahaballah Abdelaziz and Shimaa Sobhy Omar.



Part of the depiction of the 'House of the Aten' in the tomb of the high-priest Panehsy at Amarna (tomb no. 6). The red arrow points to a building that might be the Platform Building. After N. de G. Davies, *The Rock Tombs of El Amarna II* (London, EEF 1905), Pl. XVIII.



The front of the temple

At the front, the cleaning of the site involved the removal of rubbish and of wind-blown sand and dust, and also of a large spoil heap from the 1932 Pendlebury excavations that had covered (and so protected) the remains of the northern mud-brick pylon. By the end of the season, half of the spoil heap still remained.

What was fully exposed was the northern half of the temple's outer entrance. In its final phase, this took the form of an outer ramp leading across the mud-brick threshold between the pylons to an artificially raised ground level that had buried earlier features (including an inner ramp). On the north side, a stone building had been erected over foundations made from gypsum concrete. These had survived well.

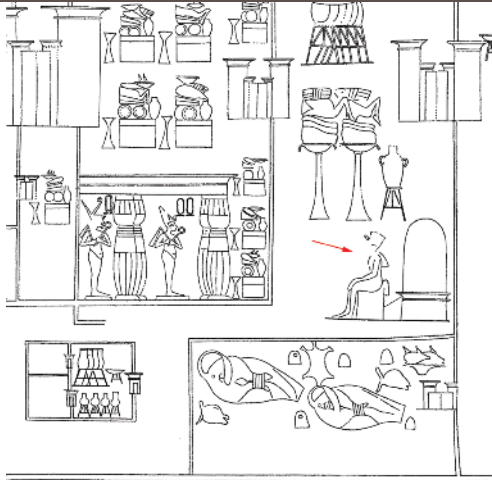
The cleaning, and especially the sieving of the old spoil heap, produced many ancient fragments, mostly from stone blocks, columns and statues, and pieces of inlay made from hard stone and from decorated faience.

Once the cleaning of this part was finished, a team of local skilled builders was employed for a further three weeks to start the laying out, in new courses of limestone blocks, of the building that had stood on the gypsum foundations.



The Platform Building, viewed to the south near the end of the season. The building team from El-Till, headed by Shahata Fahmy, lays a new foundation layer of stones and mortar over a bed of sand on top of the ancient foundations. This is, in turn, covered with sand pending the completion of the work in a future season.

The stela site: excavation



In the 1933/4 season, John Pendlebury excavated a T-shaped depression to the west of the sanctuary of the Great Aten Temple, next to what he identified as the 'Butchers' Yard' (also termed the 'slaughter court'). At the bottom of this depression, a layer of gypsum plaster bearing traces of stone block impressions was found to run around the edge, suggesting that this was a foundation for the retaining wall of a stone-built platform. Pendlebury linked this to depictions of the Great Aten Temple found in Amarna's tombs, which show a round-topped stela standing on a platform between the slaughter court and the front of the temple sanctuary (Figure 1). This stela, identified then as the Benben-stone (a stone sacred to the cult of the sun), is shown beside a seated statue of the king. Pendlebury concluded that the excavated depression marks the spot of a double podium, the main, square section holding the stela and the southward extension being a base for the royal statue.

▲ Figure 1. Part of the depiction of the 'House of the Aten' in the tomb of the high-priest Meryra at Amarna (tomb no. 4). The red arrow points to the statue and stela that stand in the temple enclosure. After N. de G. Davies, *The Rock Tombs of El Amarna I* (London, EEF 1903), Pl. XXXIII.



Figure 2. The ancient surface mostly lies only a few centimetres below the present desert surface. Here a trench filled in ancient times with darker material is emerging. Beside it a circular hole, similarly filled, probably contained a buried pot.

Mary Shepperson writes: This spring, I re-excavated the stela depression and its surrounds with the help of Marsha Hill from the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Figure 2). We found the remains described by Pendlebury, but also much more (Figure 3). The previous excavations had noted traces of plaster to the south-west of the depression but made nothing of them. On investigation, these proved to be the gypsum foundations for a rectangular structure of about 6 x 4m, revealing a further platform beside that of the stela (Figure 4). Abutting the northern side of the depression, the side facing the North Entrance Pavilion (termed in older reports the 'Hall of Foreign Tribute'), careful cleaning exposed a square area of mud-brick paving with traces of a white plaster surface.



Figure 3. Aerial view of the excavations shortly before they ended. North is towards the top. Not all of the large postholes have been excavated. Photo by Gwil Owen.

These findings lead to a reinterpretation of how the stela area was organised. Rather than a double podium, the T-shaped depression now appears to be the foundation for a square platform, approached from the south via a stone staircase or ramp. A second, rectangular base stood to the south-west. The absence of signs of a staircase or ramp becomes understandable if this base had a height of only one or two courses of stones (up to c. 50 cms). If we are guided by the tomb scenes, the stela stood on the first and the royal seated statue occupied the latter but, as Marsha Hill's report on the finds indicates, the reality was probably more complicated.



Figure 4. View northwards of the remains of the gypsum-concrete foundations for a rectangular platform. The central wall probably helped to stabilise a pair of sand beds beneath a stone pavement.

Pendlebury had also suggested that the stela platform was approached from the east via a small mud-brick ramp, traces of which were visible on the desert surface. Careful excavation of this area has presented a very different picture. A rectangular mud-brick base of about 5.5 x 2.5m lay to the east, but not abutting the stela depression as would be expected of a ramp. Further mud-brick foundation fragments lay on its northern side; the whole had been levelled down to the last half-course of bricks. This structure was surrounded on at least three sides by a series of unusual circular pits. These were deep (1–2m), narrow (50–70cm) and largely empty of finds, but had a distinctive fill of sand mixed with mud-plaster debris and fragments of red incense (see p. 12). They held no traces of the destruction debris found elsewhere.



Figure 5. A mud jar stopper, its stamp identifying the contents as wine, found loose in the sand beside the structures.

This area appears to be part of the Great Aten Temple's first phase of temporary architecture which was replaced by the later stone buildings. A mud-brick platform seems to have been approached by a small staircase on the north side; the opposite orientation to the later stone stela platform. This structure was surrounded by a rectangle of posts, possibly flagstaves, which must have stood to a considerable height to justify the unusual depth of their foundation pits. Such an arrangement would seem to be unique in New Kingdom temple architecture. These intriguing results promise much in terms of what may still remain to be found inside the vast enclosure of the Great Aten Temple.

The stela site: finds

Finds of relief and sculpture fragments derive almost entirely from the dumps that resulted from Pendlebury's clearance of the platform area. The floor levels of the areas testifying to earlier constructions were devoid of these destruction traces.



Figure 6. Fragments of stela from the Great Aten Temple discovered in 1933/4. EES archive photograph 1933/4, no. O 74. They list quantities of offerings, including cattle.

Marsha Hill writes: The finds await further study as the work proceeds, but already provide important information for understanding earlier work in the area of the platform. The find lists published in *City of Akhenaten III* record the discovery of great quantities of red quartzite fragments and significant quantities of 'black granite', which Pendlebury attributed to the stela and the statue of the king, respectively. His remarks in the 1933/4 season report provide supplementary information: 'Fragments of purple sandstone from the stela itself were found scattered all round, for this spot had been partly excavated. Unfortunately, the only pieces large enough to make sense seem merely to consist of a list of offerings.'

A single photograph in the EES archive (Figure 6) depicts five fragments of this offering list (current whereabouts unknown), but their distinctive character is enough to associate them with

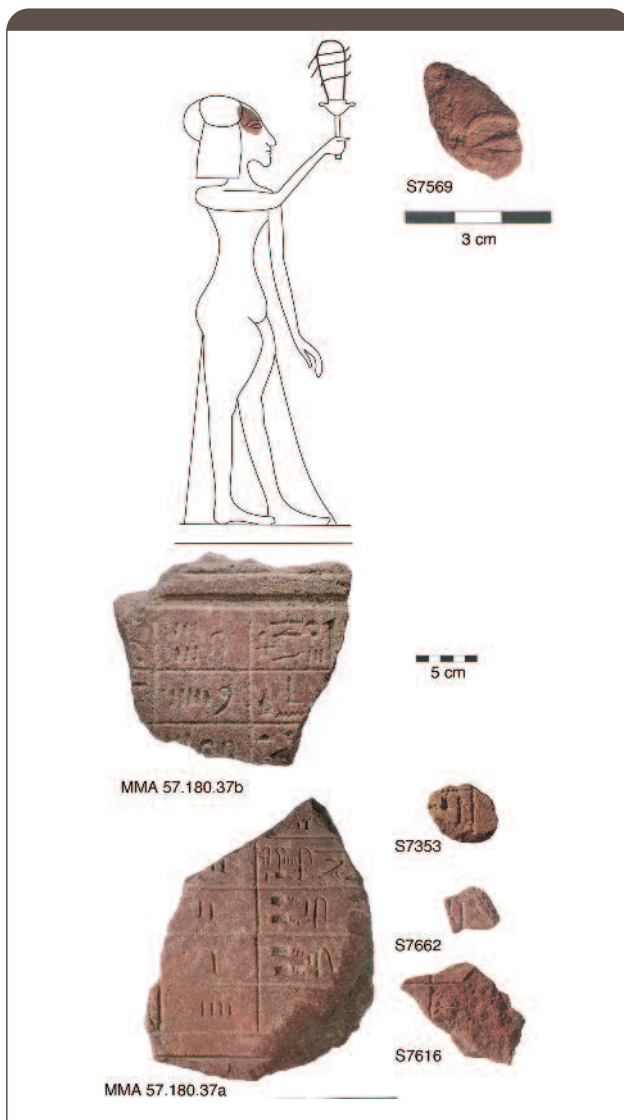


Figure 7. Lower left: two fragments of quartzite stela in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harris Brisbane Dick Fund. Photographs by William Barrette. Right: three small fragments from the 2012 excavations. Photographs by Marsha Hill. Top: fragment (S7569), from the 2012 season, that seems to be part of a face, perhaps of a princess. On the left it has been placed within the outline of one of the princesses depicted on Boundary Stela S.

fragments of the same type in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Figure 7) that derive from the 1891/2 work that the teenage Howard Carter undertook (as Petrie's assistant and Lord Amherst's representative) in the areas of the Sanctuary of the Great Aten Temple and the dump just south of it (outside the temenos). Pendlebury's remark about prior excavation suggests that he actually saw traces of Carter's work and thus that the New York fragments were actually retrieved in the platform area.

So far, none of the fragments preserves any lines of inscription that can be understood as discussing the disposition of the items listed. But the fragments themselves,

and their location in a distinct installation within the Great Aten Temple, place them in a wider context that includes offering lists and imposition lists from Karnak that testify to Akhenaten's marked concern with providing sufficient support for the cult of the Aten.

Other fragments recovered derive from a diorite royal male statue and include elements of a royal kilt, blue crown and knee area. These relate closely in size and by other indications to fragments from the Amherst collection in New York that may well be from this area, and indications from both sources suit remarkably well the statue depicted in the tombs of Meryra and Panehsy, although the size is slightly over-life size rather than colossal, as the tomb depictions could imply. Further finds will be illuminating and may warrant the use of casts from New York to investigate similarities or joins.

At the same time, this year's results reveal features – something also documented in the New York fragments – that contrast with the tomb depictions. The offering-stela fragments show variations in the red quartzite and in the quality of the inscription that, at the least, indicate more than one person or period of inscription and, at most, could point to more than one stela. In addition, there are fragments of typical Amarna balustrades and parapets, and relief and statuary elements that point to a considerably more crowded and varied area than the simple, if impressive, installation suggested by the tomb depictions. Some part of this sculpture collection could well be a manifestation of donations made by those who saw the area – that included the rectangular podium as well as the platform – as a focus for donations on the king's behalf.

References

The final publication of the early EES excavations in the area is J.D.S. Pendlebury, *The City of Akhenaten* III (London, Egypt Exploration Society 1951), 11–12, with a season report in J.D.S. Pendlebury, 'Excavations at Tell el Amarna: Preliminary Report for the Season 1933–4,' *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 20 (1934), 129–36, especially p. 132. Claude Traunecker discusses the implications of the Karnak offering and imposition lists in 'Amenhotep IV, Percepteur royal du Disque', in *Akhénaton et l'époque amarnienne* (Paris, Editions Khéops 2005), 145–82, with especially pp. 175–6 dealing with the Karnak offering list. For the stela area's relationship to other structures, in particular the North Entrance Pavilion ('Hall of Foreign Tribute'), see B.J. Kemp and S. Garfi, *A Survey of the Ancient City of El-Amarna* (London, Egypt Exploration Society 1993), 53–4 and 57, and most recently the interpretation of K. Spence, 'The "Hall of Foreign Tribute" (S39.2) at El-Amarna', in S. Ikram and A. Dodson (eds.), *Beyond the Horizon: Studies in Egyptian Art, Archaeology and History in Honour of Barry J. Kemp* (Cairo, Supreme Council of Antiquities 2009), Volume II, 498–505.

The changing face of a modern cemetery

El-Till is, like so many Egyptian villages, a place with little formal history. It appears on the regional map of the *Description de l'Égypte, Atlas*, made at the end of the 18th century, but how much further back in time it goes is hard to find out. The same map marks a 'Santon', the word used for an anonymous sheikh's tomb, between the village and the ancient city, thus roughly at the western edge of where the village cemetery is now. More detailed maps of the 19th century show the cemetery occupying much of the ground that it does to this day.

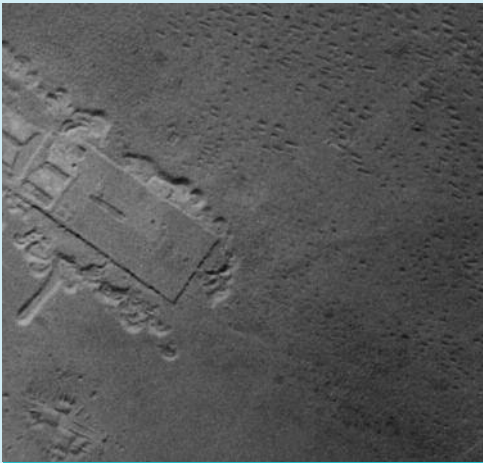


Figure 1. Part of an aerial photograph of the Great Aten Temple taken in the spring of 1935 by the Royal Egyptian Air Force.

A fine aerial photograph of the Great Aten Temple, taken in the spring of 1935, provides a detailed record of the cemetery at that time (Figure 1). A few of the more important tombs, some provided with brick domes, stand in their own enclosures (in a section of the photograph not included here). Otherwise, the surface is partially covered with ridges of desert material that must mark individual graves. They have a common orientation that arises from the need to bury the dead on their side, facing towards Mecca.

When this photograph is compared with a recent one (Figure 2), it is immediately clear that, in the intervening 76 years, the cemetery has passed through a major phase of re-use. Most of the mounded graves have gone, replaced, at a higher density, by rectangular pits lined with bricks or stones, covered with a cement roof and provided with a doorway so that more than one body can be interred within. Those who can afford it purchase (from the village council) a larger plot of land and surround it with a stone wall, creating a private space that will accommodate graves for several generations to come (Figure 3).

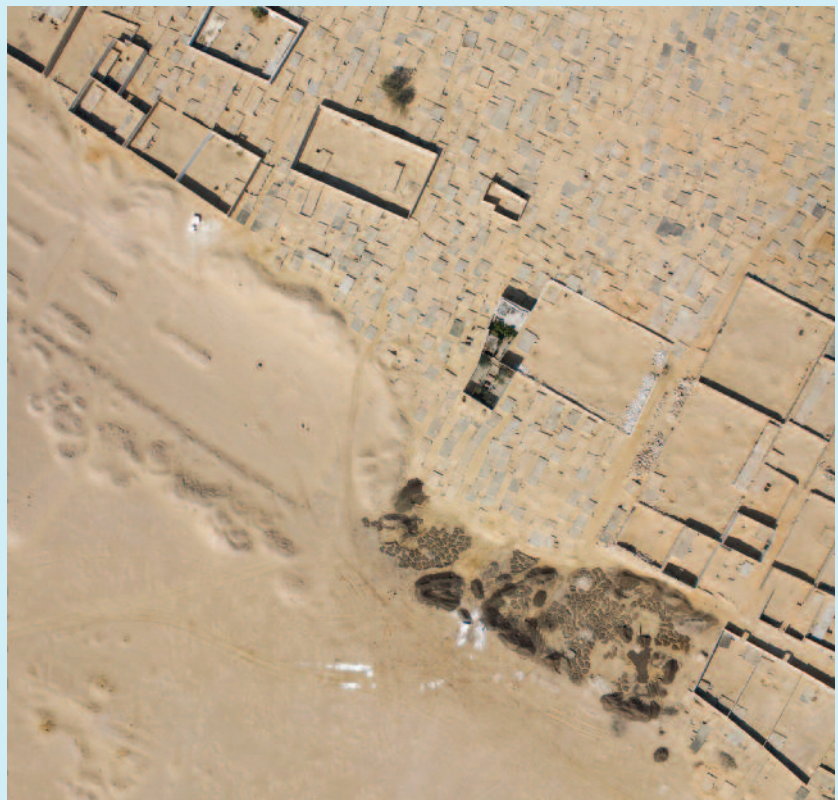


Figure 2. Aerial photographic mosaic of the same area, photographed by Gwil Owen in November 2011. The dark patches towards the bottom mark where mud bricks for grave linings are being made.



Figure 3. View of the interior of one of the recent cemetery enclosures that still contains the eroded remains of the earlier generation of simple pit graves covered with a mound of sand and gravel. In the lower left corner the cement capping of a family tomb chamber of recent construction is visible. Photographed in November 2011.

Such extensive re-use is covered by Islamic laws that, whilst they generally forbid the opening of a Muslim grave or the digging up of a grave for the purpose of burying another body within it, allow such disturbance if the grave is very old and the dead body has totally disintegrated. The older dead of El-Till, reduced to skeletons in the arid soil, have simply been incorporated into the new graves.

The size and density of the El-Till cemetery reflect both Egypt's rapid population growth and village pragmatism. The cemetery is still bound to expand. The development of the Great Aten Temple as a clearly demarcated ancient site, open to visitors, thus requires tactful handling at the level of the local community.

A statement of Islamic laws related to burial can be found at <http://www.al-islam.org/laws/burial.html> (especially nos 630, 648).

The JustGiving Appeals

In the course of the last year the Amarna Trust has launched two successive appeals for funds through the JustGiving organisation and its web site, <http://www.justgiving.com>. Both appeals have succeeded. Many thanks to all who have donated.

The Kom El-Nana painted plaster publication

The first appeal was to raise funds to assist the publication, by Gillian Pyke, of early Christian wall-painting fragments recovered from the monastery church partially excavated at the Amarna site of Kom el-Nana. Gillian writes:

Thanks to donations via the recent JustGiving Appeal it has been possible to spend quality time on the preparation of the publication of the fallen painted plaster found in the 2000 excavation season at Kom el-Nana (Figure 1). The 2007 written draft has been extensively modified to give a more textured understanding of the apse composition and its context within the built and visual environments of the monastery, and the wider setting of Late Antique monasticism in Egypt. The bipartite apse composition depicts Christ in Majesty and the apostles and is iconographically and stylistically similar to



Figure 1. The main source of the fragments: a layer of rubble within the apse of the Kom el-Nana church, excavated in 2000.

oratory compositions at the nearby much larger monastery of Bawit. One of the discoveries made during the preparation of the publication is the identification of an additional figure, perhaps a monastic saint, who probably accompanied the Apostles in the lower part of the apse composition. Comparison of the apse composition with fragmentary visual programmes outside the church (Figure 2) suggests contrasting thematic content and styles. The colour palette, including a fugitive red paint not seen in the church, and illusionistic style of the floral motifs and painted floor found outside the church have close parallels at Kellia in the western Delta.

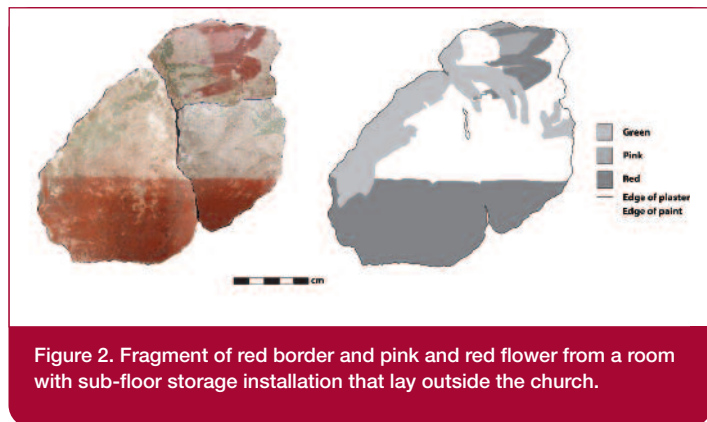


Figure 2. Fragment of red border and pink and red flower from a room with sub-floor storage installation that lay outside the church.

Conservation of the decorated wooden coffins from the South Tombs Cemetery

The second appeal was for funds for the conservation of wooden coffins recently excavated at the South Tombs Cemetery (see *Horizon* 10, p. 6). Lucy Skinner writes:



Figure 3. Fragment 6 of the 2011 coffin, lying face down on a padded wooden board, before treatment.



Figure 4. The same, after treatment.

For the conservation team, Julie Dawson and Lucy Skinner, the first priority during the 2012 season was to check on the very frail painted wood coffin which was block-lifted in sections from the South Tombs Cemetery in December 2011. On site, the pieces had been covered in a protective shell of cyclododecane wax – a material used in conservation as a temporary support for fragile materials. When exposed to air flow, the wax sublimates (evaporates directly from solid to gas) without trace. This makes cyclododecane especially useful for the coffins where we want to use minimal intervention but where a great deal of support is needed during block-lifting. The panels had lain inside the storeroom over the winter, wrapped tightly in polyethylene sheeting to prevent uncontrolled sublimation of the cyclododecane, which could have resulted in structural collapse of coffin pieces. Examination showed that the coffin had remained stable and looked almost exactly as it did back in December 2011.

The conservation treatment that has now begun involves controlled removal of the cyclododecane to reveal the painted

plaster surface of the coffin panels. The plaster can then be cleaned, repaired and fixed back into position on the wooden coffin beneath. This is proving to be a great challenge because the plaster is incredibly crumbly and weak and the wood beneath has shrunk and become distorted as it has dried out during burial, causing the plaster to become detached. In many areas it is necessary to consolidate the wood first. Experimentation allowed us to find suitable treatments, but it is very slow, painstaking work!

A method has now also been devised to cradle and support the broken and disjointed coffin panels using a mouldable mesh to support the back side. This works well on the smaller pieces. One of the challenges next season will be to scale up this technique for use on the larger panel pieces.

This season, we were not only working on the most recent coffin but also stabilising the coffin panels from previous seasons (see *Horizon* 4, p. 4; 7, p. 4). There still remain many fragments requiring treatment so we have a big job ahead of

us but we have a solid base on which to build: we have devised treatment protocols for the many different states of fragmentation and stages of deterioration of the painted wooden coffins, not only for block-lifting them from the field but also for post-excavation treatment to strengthen the structure. In addition, we have begun to develop a mounting support system so that these extraordinary objects can be put on display in the future.

The excavation of the cemetery is set to continue in the autumn, with the prospect of further coffins being discovered.

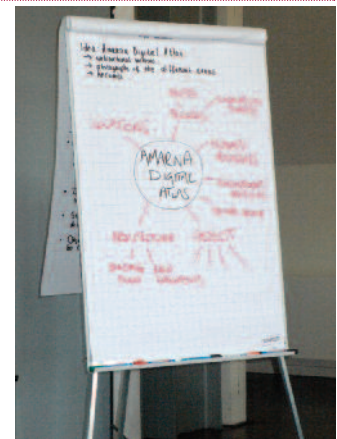
For the purchase of a new supply of the key consolidant material (cyclododecane) we are happy to report the receipt of a grant from the Thames Valley Ancient Egypt Society.



Figure 5. Lucy Skinner making a detachable backing support on one of the coffin fragments.

Amarna in Berlin – and the Digital Atlas Project

In early July, a group of international Amarna researchers and museum staff assembled at the Neues Museum in Berlin for a workshop organised as part of commemorations of the 100-year anniversary of the discovery of the painted bust of Nefertiti at Amarna. We were treated to three days of fascinating presentations on research, past and present, connected with Amarna and the Amarna Period — from the results of recent fieldwork, to readings of Akhenaten's statuary programme at Karnak, to an intricate reconstruction of the painting scheme of the Nefertiti bust itself.



The keynote address by Professor Barry Kemp highlighted the diversity of data that has been generated by fieldwork at Amarna, which now spans more than a century. An aim of the workshop was to discuss how we might reassemble data retrieved from the different expeditions to the site; namely, those of Flinders Petrie (1891–2), the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft (1907–14), many objects from which are now in the Neues Museum, and the Egypt Exploration Society (1921–36, 1977–2007), work that continues today under the auspices of the Amarna Trust.

The end-goal, it was agreed, should be an extensive, illustrated, online database — the Amarna Digital Atlas — linking material culture and environmental data to the spaces in which it was excavated.

The task ahead is an enormous one. The corpus of recorded 'small finds' from the site numbers over 40,000, many of which are now scattered in museum collections around the world. This excludes the tens of thousands of diagnostic potsherds that have been registered over the years. And we can add to these records relating to architecture, human remains, animal bone, plant remains, insects and more.

A first small step will be undertaken in September, when a group of volunteers will gather at Amarna to begin the process of digitising the 'object cards' from the fieldwork since 1977. It will take several more years of work — and a major research grant — if the Digital Atlas is to be completed. But the enthusiasm and willingness to collaborate shown by the researchers assembled in Berlin is an encouraging start. We will keep you posted on our progress!

Thanks are due to Dr Friederike Seyfried, Director of the Egyptian Museum and Papyrus Collection, Neues Museum, and to her staff, for organising a wonderfully dynamic workshop. The Neues Museum is holding a special exhibition to celebrate Amarna and the discovery of the Nefertiti bust, *In the Light of Amarna. 100 Years of the Find of Nefertiti*, which will run from December 2012 – April 2013. Details can be found at

www.smb.museum/smb/kalender/details.php?objID=29934

For more on the Amarna Digital Atlas, visit

www.amarnaproject.com/pages/recent_projects/survey/digital_atlas.shtm



Fragments of incense recovered from one of the deep pits at the site of the stela in the rear part of the Great Aten Temple. The filament shapes probably resulted from pouring viscous incense through a strainer (an explanation provided by Margaret Serpico). Photo by Teresa Wilson.

The Amarna Trust

The Amarna Trust is registered with the **Charity Commission** as no. **1113058**. Its registered address is

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The Amarna Trust submits an annual set of accounts to the UK Charities Commission. None of its income is used in the furtherance of raising funds. Its overheads are modest.

The objectives of the Trust are:

To advance public education and to promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the ancient city of Tell el-Amarna, Egypt and the surrounding area for the benefit of the public in particular but not exclusively by:

- i) creating a permanent facility for study (the research base – The Amarna Centre);
- ii) undertaking and supporting field research (and publishing the useful results of such research);
- iii) promoting training in archaeological field skills;
- iv) providing, and assisting in the provision of, lectures and publications in furtherance of the stated objects;
- v) developing displays and exhibitions at a site museum for the benefit of the public and an educational outreach programme for the benefit of pupils at schools; and
- vi) working in partnership with the Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt to maintain the ancient city for the benefit of the public.



Between 21 May and 9 June, 2012, the expedition hosted a further anthropology field school run by Professor Jerry Rose (University of Arkansas) and Dr Gretchen Dabbs (University of Southern Illinois). The material studied was the human bones from the South Tombs Cemetery excavation of November/December 2011. It was attended by 14 students/researchers, amongst them three members of the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities. Here Zeinab Said and Robin Wineinger discuss data entry.

The Trust invites donations from individuals or from corporations. Donations can be earmarked for particular purposes or they can be allocated by the Trust in pursuit of the stated objects of the Trust. The Trust is able to benefit from the present UK tax legislation by reclaiming tax on donations from UK tax-payers under the Gift Aid scheme, which increases the value of the gift by nearly a third. For this it is necessary to accompany each donation with a Gift Aid declaration form or a similar letter. There are further tax advantages for donors who pay at higher rates.

For residents of the USA, donations can be made either to the Amarna Research Foundation or to the Cambridge in America Foundation (both 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organisations) with the request that the donation be made into a grant for The Amarna Trust.

Further information, including downloadable forms, are available at www.amarnatrust.com where you can also donate on-line. Donations can also be made via www.justgiving.com/amarnatrust



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