

## **Key to using the Small Finds Database**

The database is divided into several columns. The contents of each are explained below.

### **Column A: Year**

Self explanatory; the year in which the object was excavated (and, usually, registered).

### **Column B: Registration number**

The original object numbering system started from no. 1 each year and prefixed to each number two digits to represent the year in which the excavation season started. Thus object number 26 recorded during the 1921 season appeared as 21/26. Occasionally, several different objects are listed under the one registration number. Usually, the excavators distinguished between them by means of lower case letters added as suffixes to the registration number (e.g. 21/26a), a system followed here, with each object listed in a separate row. At times, however, these suffixes were not added. It has been felt unwise to add them at this stage, so the objects are simply listed on separate rows, each assigned the same registration number.

In two seasons, two parallel registers of objects were maintained, each beginning at number 1. This is the case for the 1923 excavations, when one register was kept for finds from the North Palace and another for finds from the remainder of the excavation. Both began with the number 23/1. In the database, the material from the North Palace has been given an 'N' suffix (e.g. 23N/1). During the 1926 season, pieces of inscribed stone were recorded in a sequence that ran in parallel to the remaining finds, but were distinguished by the excavators themselves with an 'S' suffix. This has been retained in the database.

In places, gaps exist in the sequence. Sometimes these are single numbers. It is likely that these are numbers that were inadvertently skipped or used then abandoned. In a few cases, larger groups of numbers are unused. These perhaps represent spare or unused numbers; future work may clarify this.

### **Columns C-F: Provenance**

#### **Column C: Area/Suburb**

An indication of general horizontal provenance (e.g. M.C. = Main City).

A list of abbreviations can be found in Appendix 1.

#### **Column D: Subdivision/building label**

Usually a 'house number' (e.g. P47.3).

#### **Column E: Further details**

Room numbers, etc, where provided.

#### **Column F: Stratigraphy**

Occasionally, basic details of the vertical position of an object are recorded on the registration cards. A note is sometimes added that the object was 'in sand', on the 'desert surface', in a 'well', in 'radim' and so on. The latter is the Arabic word for 'rubbish' and is presumably being used here to refer to the horizon of mud-brick typically encountered at the site beneath the surface sand and above in-situ structural remains. It may indicate, more specifically, rubble that has been disturbed, or is at least disarticulated, as opposed to sections of undisturbed collapse.

## **Columns G-N: Description**

### **Column G: Material/s**

Self explanatory.

### **Column H: Identification: key words**

To facilitate searches of the database (and the eventual incorporation of the database into a GIS framework), descriptions are provided by means of a string of standardised 'nested' key words, beginning with a general classification and progressing to a more specific descriptive label. The length of each string varies.

For example: 'figurine: anthropoid: female: fertility figurine'; 'implement: knife'; 'jewellery: pendant: floral: cornflower'

It is important to note that the key words in Column H relate to the form of an object and not its decoration. Hence, a ring with bezel in the shape of a wedjat eye will be described 'jewellery: ring: hieroglyph: wedjat'. A ring with a square or oval bezel into which a wedjat-eye motif has been impressed will be described 'jewellery: ring' in column H and 'hieroglyph: wedjat' in column O, which deals with decoration.

The following table outlines the general categories are used for the initial level of classification. The complete set of key words can be found in Appendix 2.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Accessory	Staves etc
Agricultural equipment	Hoes, ploughs
Amulet	Small moulded objects. To be distinguished from jewellery in that they display no means of suspension. Sometimes difficult to distinguish from inlays.
Animal equipment	
Animal remains	
Architectural element	Loose fragments that were originally in-situ architectural features: pieces of wall relief, door posts and lintels, window frames etc.
Binding	Lengths of rope, leather etc. (Often conceivably part of objects rather than binding as such)
Cast	Plaster casts of inscriptions etc
Container	Generally basketry. Distinguished from 'vessels' in that they are unsuitable for holding liquids etc.
Cosmetic items	Kohl pots, sticks and tubes, mirrors etc. The term 'cosmetic tool' is used to refer to the razor-like pivotted metal objects generally considered to have been multi-purpose cosmetic implements.
Cuneiform tablet	

Decorative element	For furnishing: decorative studs etc. Often difficult to identify.
Fastening	Nails, rivet etc
Figurine	Generally smaller and of poorer or less elaborate nature than statuettes. Often of pottery.
Fishing equipment	Fish hooks
Food production piece	Grindstones etc. Category overlaps with 'stone tools', 'tools' and 'implements'. Potential for use in contexts besides food production.
Footwear	Predominantly leather shoe soles
Funerary items	Coffin pieces
Furnishing	General household objects
Gaming piece	
Human remains	
Implement	Scissors, spatulas etc. A category that overlaps with 'tools', 'textile working pieces' etc.
Inlay	Faience, glass or stone shapes originally inserted in a background to form elements of a broader composition.
Jar label	Painted inscription on vessel/sherd
Jar stamp	Impressed into vessel surface: inscriptions as opposed to individual signs (classified as potmarks)
Jewellery	Rings, pendants, ear/hair rings, studs etc. All could be worn on the body
Joinery	Wood with dowel holes etc
Label	Pierced tablets
Leatherwork	Pieces that cannot be identified further from the available records; often stitched. Leather shoes can be readily distinguished and are included in the 'footwear' category. Pieces of leather hafting etc appear under 'binding'.
Manufacturing piece	Generally by-products of industrial processes/craft. Generally excludes tools etc
Metal work	Pieces of metal objects that cannot be identified further at present
Mineral sample	
Miscellaneous	A 'catch all' category at present. Generally fragmentary pieces than cannot be identified from the available sources. Excludes leatherwork, stonework and metalwork.
Model	Similar to figurines, but generally of non-figurative items: architectural elements etc
Mould	Pottery or stone, for jewellery, inlays, amulets and figurines
Musical instrument	Rattles, clappers
Natural object	Shells, pebbles etc. Apparently not modified, although conceivably still perceived as 'objects'
Ostrakon	Figurative and inscribed; the latter generally in hieratic and often impossible to distinguish from jar labels in the records consulted to date
Papyrus	Sheeting
Plant remains	
Plaque	Flat pieces, finished on all faces and edges. Most often of faience, in which case they are almost impossible to distinguish from 'tiles' in the records. The designation 'tile or plaque' is generally given in the database: most of these pieces are probably tiles, which occur far more frequently than plaques in current excavations.

Potmark	Single or small collections of marks/hieroglyphs in vessel surfaces; see also jar stamps
Ritual equipment	Offering tables, portable shrines etc
Sculptor's model	Plaster faces etc. Excludes stone slabs with hieroglyphs etc (classified here as 'trial pieces')
Seal	Small inscribed pieces, excludes scarabs (classified here with amulets)
Stamp	
Statue	
Statuette	Smaller and more portable than statues; see also 'figurines'
Stela	
Stone tool	Blades, pounders etc. Overlaps with 'tools' and 'implements'
Stonework	Pieces of worked stone that cannot be identified further at present
Textile	Generally fragments that cannot be identified further from the available sources
Textile decoration/beadwork	Generally beads pierced more than once
Textile working piece	Spindle whorls, spinning bowls etc
Tile	Faience. Generally with one finished face; often form the background for inlays.
Tool	Axe head, mallet etc. Overlaps with 'stone tools' and 'implements' . Generally more robust than the latter.
Transport item	Chariot pieces
Trial pieces	Slabs with hieroglyphic signs, body parts etc
Vessel	Pottery, faience, stone, mud and metal vessels
Vessel stopper	Often mud, inscribed
Weapon	Arrow and spear heads etc
Weighing equipment	Scales and weights
Woodwork	Pieces of worked wood that cannot be identified further at present

### **Column I: Notes on identification**

Short notes supplementing the key word descriptions where possible/necessary.

### **Columns J & K: Number of fragments and Number of objects**

An indication of the degree of completeness of the piece.

Examples:

'1' in Column J indicates the object is preserved as one fragment

'2' in Column J and '1' in Column K indicates two fragments of the one object

'1' in Column K indicates one complete object.

Note that the degree of completeness relates directly to the description. A complete knife blade', for example, does not imply a complete knife.

### **Column L: Unfinished?**

In cases where it is possible to identify unfinished pieces, this is indicated by an 'X' in Column L, or a question mark when this is not certain.

### **Column M: Type**

To date, typologies have only been established for a small number of object categories.

For mud sealing typologies see:

- Peet, T. E. and C. L. Woolley, 1923. *The City of Akhenaten I: Excavations of 1921 and 1922 at el-'Amarna*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- Frankfort, H. and J. D. S. Pendlebury, 1933. *The City of Akhenaten II: The North Suburb and the Desert Altars*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- Pendlebury, J. D. S., 1951. *The City of Akhenaten III: The Central City and the Official Quarters*, vols 1 & 2. London: Egypt Exploration Society.

For jewellery typologies see:

- Boyce, A., 1995. Report on the 1987 excavations. House P46.33: the finds, in B. J. Kemp, ed., *Amarna Reports VI*. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 44-136.
- Boyce, A., 1995. Collar and necklace designs at Amarna: a preliminary study of faience pendants, in B. J. Kemp, ed., *Amarna Reports VI*. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 336-71.
- *City of Akhenaten*, vols I-III (details above)
- Petrie, W. M. F., 1894. *Tell el-Amarna*. London: Methuen & Co.

A number of pottery vessels were registered as objects; these have not yet been typed according to the updated ceramic typology.

### **Column N: Colour**

Self explanatory

### **Columns O-P: Decoration**

To an extent, the key words used for the morphological description (Column H) are applied, but less rigidly.

### **Column Q: Date (if non-Eighteenth Dynasty)**

In addition to Eighteenth Dynasty objects, a number of objects of other dates appear in the corpus, particularly of the Roman period. The dates provided by the excavators have been followed: the accuracy of these has not been confirmed.

### **Columns R-W: Measurements**

Self explanatory.

### **Columns X-Z: Publication details**

Self explanatory. Note the following abbreviations:

COAI = *The City of Akhenaten* I (details above)

COAII = *The City of Akhenaten* II (details above)

COAIII = *The City of Akhenaten* III (details above)

### **Columns AA-AC: Archive details**

#### **Column AA: Document**

Reference to additional documents in the EES Amarna Archive on which the object is mentioned; a column that will be expanded considerably with future work. For the moment:

HC = hand copy

'Doc. X' is a document number in the Archive

Column AB: EES negative number

The excavators kept an index of photographic negatives, numbered sequentially and beginning at '1' each season. Some appear as prints in the excavation volumes. For the later seasons, negatives depicting objects were given the prefix 'O' (distinguished from architectural scenes, prefixed with 'A').

#### **Column AC: Illustration on registration card**

Self explanatory. In most cases, the registration cards include an illustration of the registered piece, usually to scale, although there is considerable variation in the quality of illustrations.

### **Columns AD-AF: Distribution**

Three columns providing details of the institution to which the object is recorded as having been sent, as listed on the registration card and in the lists in the back of the excavation reports (there are occasionally discrepancies between the two). Where the present location of a piece is known, this is provided in Column AF; this column will certainly be expanded with future work.

A chart listing the abbreviations used for these institutions in the database can be found in Appendix 3.

In a number of cases, the institutions listed in the Archive and excavation reports have changed their names, closed or their collections amalgamated with others. No attempt has yet been made to update these details.

The current location of those pieces for which no destination is listed is unknown, although it is likely that a significant number were reburied on site. The excavation reports occasionally refer to this practice (e.g. Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: 118). Some of these artefact dumps have since been located but contained, for the most part, ceramics and stone fragments. It would seem that further dumps containing smaller objects are yet to be located.

**Column AG: Comment**

Brief comments on discrepancies in the records etc.

**Appendix 1: Provenance terms**

<b>Abbreviations in Column C</b>	<b>Unabbreviated</b>	<b>Abbreviations in Column D</b>	<b>Unabbreviated</b>
C.C.	Central City	G.A.T.	Great Aten Temple
		S.A.T.	Small Aten Temple
Maru Aten		S.P.	?Southern Pool
M.C.	Main City		
N.C.	North City		
N.P.	North Palace		
N.S.	North Suburb		
W.V.	Workmen's Village		

**Appendix 2: Key words**

<b>Descriptor 1</b>	<b>Descriptor 2</b>	<b>Descriptor 3</b>	<b>Descriptor 4</b>	<b>Descriptor 5</b>
Accessory	Staff			
Agricultural equipment	Hoe			
	Plough			
Amulet	Animal	Bound cow		
		Dog		
	Animal part	Bovine head		
		Bovine leg		
	Anthropoid	Ear		
		Recumbent woman		
	Cowroid			
	Hieroglyph	Ankh		
		Wedjat		
	Musical instrument	Sistrum		
	Oval			
	Scarab			
Scaraboid	Animal	Frog		
Animal equipment				
Animal remains				
Architectural element	Brick			
	Capital			
	Ceiling relief			
	Column			
	Cornice			
	Door jamb			
	Door pivot			
	Door post			
	Grape bunch			
	Hawk frieze			
	Lintel			
	Pavement			
	Shrine			
	Tethering stone			
	Uraeus frieze			
	Wall plaster			
	Wall relief			
	Window frame			
Binding	Rope			
	Hafting			
Cast				
Coin				
Container	Bag			
	Basket			
	Box			
	Vessel sling			
Cosmetic item	Comb			

	Spoon			
	Cosmetic tool			
	Hair pin			
	Kohl vessel			
	Kohl stick			
	Kohl tube			
	Mirror			
	Palette			
Cuneiform tablet				
Decorative element	Finial			
	Stud			
Fastening	Nail			
	Peg			
	Pin			
	Rivet			
Figurine	Animal	Bird		
		Cat		
		Crocodile		
		Frog		
		Hawk		
		Hippopotamus		
		Horse		
		Monkey		
		Monkey group		
		Quadruped		
		Ram		
		Snake		
	Sphinx			
	Anthropoid	Female	Fertility figurine	
		Foreigner		
		Male		
	Deity	Anatolian deity		
		Bes		
		Sekhmet		
		Sobek		
Taweret				
Fishing equipment	Fish hook			
Food production piece	Grinder			
	Grindstone			
	Mortar			
	Quern			
	Sieve			
Footwear	Sandal			
Funerary item	Coffin			
Furnishing	Box			
	Chair			
	Head rest			
	Hearth			
	Latrine seat			
	Mat			
	Pen case			
Potstand				

	Ring stand			
	Seat			
	Shrine			
	Stand			
	Stool			
	Trough			
Gaming piece	Cone			
	Dice			
	Knucklebone			
Human remains				
Implement	Awl			
	Brush			
	Handle			
	Knife blade			
	Measuring rod			
	Needle			
	Pin			
	Point			
	Sheath			
	Skewer			
	Stylus			
	Spade sherd			
	Spatula blade			
	Tweezers			
Inlay	Animal	Bird		
		Bovine head		
		Fish		
		Hawk		
		Ibis		
	Anthropoid			
	Architectural element			
	Cartouche			
	Deity			
	Double cartouche			
	Floral			
	Geometric			
	Hieroglyph			
Jar label				
Jar stamp				
Jewellery	Bead	Animal	Frog	
		Boat-shaped		
		Cowroid		
		Cylinder		
		Deity	Bes	
		Extended sphere		
		Flattened sphere		
		Floral		
		Floral cone		
		Rectangle		

		Ribbed		
		Scarab		
		Scaraboid		
		Sphere		
	Bracelet			
	Collar			
	Collar terminal	Floral	Lotus flower	
	Ear/hair ring			
	Ear ring			
	Ear stud			
	Lip stud			
	Menat			
	Necklace			
	Nose stud			
	Pendant	Collar Necklace	Animal	Fly
Jackal-head				
Scarab				
Tortoise				
Uraeus				
Anthropoid			Bust	
			Dwarf	
			Foreigner	
			Squatting royal figure	
Body part			Two ears	
Deity			Bes	
			God/king with staff	
			Hathor	
			Taweret	
Floral			Cornflower	
			Lily/southern plant	
			Lotus	
			?Poppy seed-head	
			Palmette	
			Palm leaf	
	Petal			
Fruit	Date			
	Grape bunch			
	Mandrake fruit			
Hieroglyph	Djet			
	Hes-vase			
	Was-sceptre			
Ring	Animal	Duck		
		Fish		
		Scarab		
	Hieroglyph	Wedjat		
Strung beads				
Strung pendants				

Joinery					
Label					
Leatherwork					
Manufacturing piece	Crucible				
	Flake				
	Paint pot				
	Pigment sherd				
	Rod				
Strip					
Metalwork					
Mineral sample					
Miscellaneous					
Model	Architectural element	Pillar			
	Axe head				
	Anthropoid	Female plaque			
	Ball				
	Boat				
	Brick				
	Furniture	Bed			
		Coffin			
	Mirror				
	Pesh-en-kef				
	Saw				
	Sistrum				
Throwstick					
Mould	Amulet				
	Figurine				
	Inlay				
	Jewellery				
Musical instrument	Clapper				
	Rattle				
Natural object					
Ostrakon					
Papyrus					
Plant remains					
Plaque					
Potmark					
Ritual equipment	Incense burner				
	Offering stand				
	Offering table				
	Situla				
	Tongs				
Seal	Cylindrical				
	Lentoid				
	Rectangle				
	Semi-cylindrical				
Sculptor's model	Anthropoid				
Stamp					
Statue	Anthropoid	Bust			
		Colossus			
		Dyad			

		Female		
		Male		
		Royal	King	
			Princess	
			Queen	
	Sphinx			
Statuette	Anthropoid	Block		
		Dyad		
		Foreigner		
		Non-royal	Scribe	
		Royal		
		Shabti		
	Deity	Bes		
Stela	Flat-topped			
	Round-topped			
Stone tool	Blade			
	Hone			
	Polisher			
	Pounder			
	Rubber			
	Scraper			
	Whetstone			
Stonework				
Textile				
Textile decoration/beadwork	Boat-shaped			
	Cowroid			
	Geometric	Circle		
		Hemisphere		
Star				
Textile working piece	Loom weight			
	Spindle			
	Spindle whorl			
	Spinning bowl			
	Spool			
	Thread spacer			
	Warp spacer			
	Weaving tool			
Tile				
Tool	Axe handle			
	Axe head			
	Chisel			
	Mallet			
	Saw			
Transport item	Chariot piece			
Trial piece				
Vessel	Amphora			Miniature
	Bowl			
	Bottle			
	Cobra bowl			
	Dish			
	Figure vessel	Animal	Bovine	
		Fish		
		Hedgehog		

		Anthropoid	Female		
		Fruit	Pomegranate		
	Fish bowl				
	Flask				
	Gazelle/ibex vessel				
	Hathor vessel				
	Import	Aegean			
		Cypriot			
		Mycenaean			
		Syrian			
	Jar				
	Jug				
	Lid				
	Lotus goblet				
	Pilgrim bottle				
	Pyxis				
	Rhyton				
	Saucer				
	Siphon				
	Situla				
	Stirrup vase				
	Strainer				
	Trough				
Vessel stopper					
Weapon	Arrow head				
	Dagger				
	Spear head				
Weighing equipment	Scale pan				
	Scales				
	Weight	Animal	Bull head		
			Calf		
			Duck		
			Frog		
			Gazelle		
			Panther head		
			Recumbent bull		
	Conical				
Hemispherical					
Oblong					
Woodwork					

### Appendix 3: List of institutions that received Amarna objects

Abbreviation	Full details (In general, following the lists in COAI-III directly, with no attempt to update institution names etc. Institutions marked with an asterisk are not mentioned in COAI-III)
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Allard Pierson Museum*
Anc. Order Ros.	Ancient Order of Rosaecrucians
Auckland	Auckland, New Zealand
Bedford	Bedford, Gospel Mission
Birmingham	Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery
Bolton	Bolton, Chadwick Museum
Bolton Museum	Bolton Museum and Art Gallery*
Boston	Boston, Egypt Exploration Society
Boston Museum	Boston, Museum of Art
Bristol	Bristol Museum of Art
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Museum, New York
Brussels	Brussels , Musées Royaux due Cinquantenaire
Brussels, Found. Egypt.	Brussels, Foundation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth
Cairo	Cairo Museum
Cairo, Ag. Museum	Cairo Agricultural Museum
Cairo, Arab Museum	Cairo, Arab Museum
California	California
Cambridge, Fitz.	Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum
Cambridge, Museum Arch.	Cambridge, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*
Cambridge, Museum Class. Arch.	Cambridge, Museum of Classical Archaeology
Canford	Canford School Museum
Channing	Channing School
Chicago	Chicago, Haskell Oriental Museum
Cincinnati	Cincinnati Museum Association
Cleveland	Cleveland Museum of Art
Colorado	Colorado Museum of Natural History
Copen., Nat. Mus.	Copenhagen, National Museum
Copen., NC	Copenhagen , Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek
Copenhagen	Copenhagen (ie. exact destination unspecified)
Dublin	Dublin
Dunedin, NZ	Dunedin, NZ
East Anglia	East Anglia Egyptian Society
Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Museum
EES or Office	Egypt Exploration Society, Office
Eton	Eton College Museum
Glasgow Museum	Glasgow Museum
Glasgow, Egypt Society	Glasgow, Egypt Society
Glasgow, Hunterian	Glasgow, Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery*
Hildesheim	Hildesheim , Pelizeaus Museum
Keighley	Keighley
Kew	Kew
Hague	The Hague, Holland
Leiden	Leiden
Liverpool	Liverpool, Institute of Archaeology
Liverpool, FM	Liverpool Free Museum

London, BM	London, British Museum
London, Horniman	London, Horniman Museum
London, NHM	London, Natural History Museum
London, Petrie	London, Petrie Museum*
London, Sth Kens.	London, South Kensington
London, Stepney	London, Stepney Museum, Whitechapel
London, UC	London, University College
London, VA	London, Victoria and Albert Museum*
MMA	New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
Science Museum	Science Museum, South Kensington
Manchester	Manchester Museum
Merchant Taylors'	London , Merchant Taylors' School Museum
Otago	New Zealand , Otago University Museum
Oxford, Ash.	Oxford, Ashmolean Museum
Oxford, Pitt Rivers	Oxford, Pitt Rivers Museum
Pasadena	Pasadena Art Institute
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Commercial Museum
San Diego	San Diego Museum, California
South Africa	South Africa
St Louis	Saint Louis, Archaeological Institute of America
St Paul's	St Paul's School Museum
Stowe	Stowe School Museum
Sydney	Sydney, New South Wales, The Mitchell Library
Toledo	Toledo Museum of Art
Toronto	Canada, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto
Vienna	Vienna
Wellcome	London, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum
Wellesley	Wellesley College Library
Wellington	Wellington ( New Zealand ), Dominion Museum
Winchester	Winchester College Museum