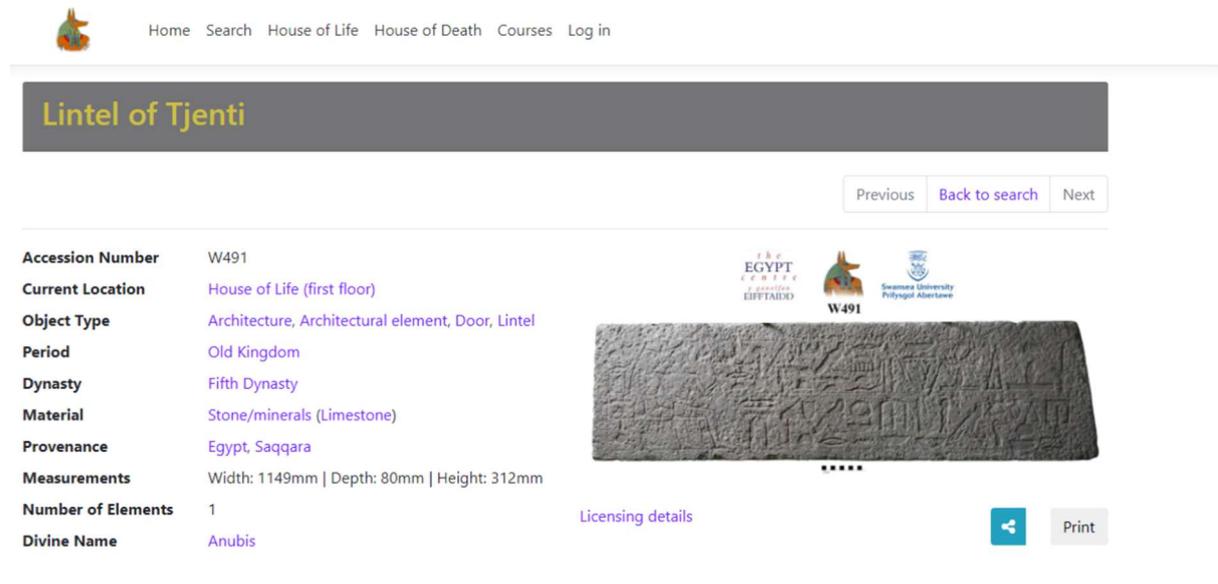# A guide to object data available on the Egypt Centre Online Collection

I am using the example of W491, the door lintel of Tjenti, to illustrate the range of data available on each object within the Egypt Centre Online Collection.

Accession number refers to the unique reference number assigned to each object by the museum in order to identify it. For more information on the accession numbers, please refer to the document "Egypt Centre Numbering System".

Current location identifies where in the museum the object is located and whether the object is on display or in storage.

Object type is used to classify the objects into groupings. This is done in a series of "hierarchies" to allow easy searching.

Period is used to identify the time period during which the object was produced.

Dynasty refers to a more specific time period, if known. Additionally, if the ruler is known, they will also be listed.

Material describes what the object is made of.

Provenance tells us, when the information is known, where the object originated from, down to the individual excavation context.

Measurements can include height, width, depth, circumference, and even the weight of the object.

Number of elements is used to identify the number of pieces that make up the accession number. For example, in the case of a group of sherds from a pottery vessel.

Divine name refers to any deities depicted or mentioned in the text of the object. In this case the god Anubis is mentioned within the text.

Animal does not appear for this object but is used to identify an animal featured. This does not include deities with the heads of animals, but will include a deity when shown in entirely animal form.

Description	Limestone lintel, likely from Saqqara, inscribed for the Overseer of Craftsmen Tjenti. The prepared surface of its outer face carries a panel of sunk relief depicting Tjenti, wielding a staff in his left hand and a kerchief in his right, seated on a couch beside his wife, Niankhhathor. Both figures wear wigs, his short and hers long, and long close-fitting tunics. Before them are two lines of hieroglyphs containing the offering formula. The lintel can be dated to the Fifth Dynasty (c. 2510–2370 BC), with many close parallels known from Giza and Saqqara. The main dating criterion is the offering formula.
	The history of the lintel is rather long and complicated. It was first recorded by Sir John Gardner Wilkinson (MSS. Wilkinson dep. e. 68), author of The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians and the most celebrated British Egyptologist of his generation, during his last visit to Egypt in 1856. At that time, it was in the possession of Dr Henry William Charles Abbott, a British medical practitioner and collector. The next reference to the lintel is in 1892, when it was recorded by the Danish Egyptologist Jens Lieblein (1892, p. 571 [1407]) as being in the Amherst Collection. William Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, First Baron Amherst of Hackney, had a large collection of Egyptian antiquities that were displayed at his home of Didlington Hall. While at Didlington Hall, the Scottish Coptologist Walter Ewing Crum copied the full inscription in a notebook, which was subsequently given to Sir Alan Henderson Gardiner who deposited it the archives of the Griffith Institute in Oxford (Gardiner MMS 28.66.18). The Amherst collection was sold at auction in 1921, with the lintel being purchased by Messrs Spinks, who were then the foremost dealers of Egyptian antiquities in London. Four years later in 1925, the lintel was purchased at auction by Sir Henry Solomon Wellcome before eventually arriving in Swansea in 1971.
Bibliography	Lieblein, J. 1892. Dictionnaire de noms hiéroglyphiques en ordre généalogique et alphabétique: publié d'après les monuments égyptiens, vol. 4. Christiania; Leipzig: Brögger & Christie; J. C. Hinrichs. [p. 571, nr. 1407]
	Porter, Bertha and Rosalind L. B. Moss 1981. Topographical bibliography of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic texts, reliefs and paintings III: Memphis. Part 2: Ṣaqqâra to Dahshûr, 2nd, revised and augmented ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press; Griffith Institute. [p. 762]

Description is an overview of the information known about the object.

Bibliography provides some recommended reading and includes references to any publications that specifically include this object.

Audio and **video** fields provide links to multimedia specifically relating to the object. A field is also available for a **3D model** where available.

Wellcome Number is an identification number associated with objects that were acquired from the collection of Henry Wellcome. These have been separated from other **Previous Numbers** due to the high number of Wellcome objects within the collection.

Auction refers to the sale of the object at some point in its history and are particularly useful when tracing the more recent history of an object.

Previous Owners, as with the auction field, allow us to trace the more recent history of an object, and the collections it has passed through before arriving in the Egypt Centre.

Acquisition tells us whether the object arrived at the Egypt Centre as part of a loan, a donation, or as a purchase.

Inscriptional Data

Inscription	(1) ḥtp di nswt ḥtp <di> inpw nb tꜣ ḏsr ḳrst<w>.f m s<my>t imntyt <iꜣw> nfr wrt
	(1) An offering which the king gives and an offering which Anubis, Lord of the Sacred Land, <gives>, that he (Tjenti) be buried in the western desert at a very good <age>.
	(2)prt-ḫrw n.f t ḥnḳt pꜣt kꜣ ꜣpd m ḥb nb rꜥ-nb n <i>m<y>-r ḥmwt<yw> ṯnty
	(2)A voice offering for him of bread, beer, cake, ox, fowl on every festival of every day for the Overseer of Craftsmen, Tjenti.
	(3)ḥmt.f n<y>-ꜥnḫ-ḥwt-ḥr
	(3)His wife, Niankhhathor
Language	Egyptian
Script	Hieroglyphic
Personal Names	Niankhhathor (ny-ꜥnḫ-ḥwt-ḥr) | Tjenti (ṯnty)

Inscription provides a transliteration and translation of any inscriptions included upon the object.

Language refers to the spoken language, a method of communication, whereas **Script** refers to a collection of characters used to write one or more languages.

Personal names allow for the identification of ancient individuals mentioned by name upon an object. In this case the owner of the lintel Tjenti and his wife Niankhhathor.

If a field is blank then it doesn't show on the object entry to avoid cluttering up your screen. Some of the additional fields not covered include **Classification**, as used for vessels and other objects, **Exhibition Details** if the object has featured in an exhibition, **Excavation Details**, and **Conservation Details**.

When exploring coins, numismatic information is available, including **Denomination**, **Die Axis**, **Mint**, and **Obverse and Reverse Legends**.