

# ECAIC Database User's Guide

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## Description

This document serves as a guide for those using the ECAIC dataset.

### 1 ECAIC database contents

This database was first built from two flat databases. Because of this, it has had to maintain some of those idiosyncrasies. Each record in ECAIC therefore has a provenance that states from where the data were originally derived. The two databases that provided initial data were the 'Technologies of Enchantment' (TofE) database of British metalwork from England, Scotland, and Wales, and the 'Early Celtic Art Supplement' (ECAS) of European Celtic art compiled by Vincent Megaw. After the database was created on the basis of these two datasets, data were collected from other museums and publications. Each of these is detailed below. For more information, see: Nimura, C., Chittock, H., Hommel, P. & Gosden, C. 2019. Collecting Iron Age art. In C. Nimura, H. Chittock, P. Hommel & C. Gosden (eds), *Art in the Eurasian Iron Age: Context, connections and scale*, 23–36. Oxford: Oxbow

#### 1.1 UK: Technologies of Enchantment (TofE)

- Flat database created in Excel
- Metalwork
- No brooches, pins or coins
- England, Scotland, Wales; no Northern Ireland
- Mostly ornamented, but not all
- From c. 400 BC–AD 100
- Includes all objects published in these previous catalogues of Celtic Art: Jope 2000, MacGregor 1976, Spratling 1972 + Palk's 2 surveys of horse gear 1984, 1992, Stead swords 2006
- For a full description see: Garrow, D. 2008. The time and space of Celtic Art: interrogating the 'Technologies of Enchantment' database. In D. Garrow, C. Gosden & J.D. Hill (eds), *Rethinking Celtic Art*, 15–39. Oxford: Oxbow

#### 1.2 Europe: Early Celtic Art Supplement (ECAS)

- Flat database created in Filemaker Pro 8
- Based on Jacobsthal's object types, draws upon material known up to and including 2010
- No coins
- Europe, including Britain and Ireland
- Mostly ornamented, but not all
- From c. 6/7<sup>th</sup> c. BC–1<sup>st</sup> c. AD

#### 1.3 UK and Europe: British Museum

- Data collected on 16 December 2015
- Data stored in museum database and exported to Excel
- All object materials
- All object types, no coins
- Europe
- Iron Age (c. 800 BC until the Roman conquest of a particular region)
- Also included in the search were objects recorded as 'Iron Age/Romano-British'. 'Iron Age/Romano-British' is used where it is not possible to assign an object definitively to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods. This is particularly the case for incomplete or un-diagnostic objects and objects used in both periods. Many of the objects in this category are from sites spanning both periods.
- Because some imports are found in 'Celtic' contexts, subsequent searches were performed to attempt to collect these objects.

- These data were collected en masse and were subsequently culled to fit the ECAIC database parameters.

#### **1.4 UK: Portable Antiquities Scheme**

- Data collected on 05 August 2016
- Data stored in database and exported to Excel
- All object materials
- All object types, no coins
- England only
- These data were collected en masse and were subsequently culled to fit the ECAIC database parameters. Detailed notes about this dataset are available in the ECAIC project metadata.

#### **1.5 UK: Armagh County Museum, Northern Ireland**

- Data collected on 15 June 2016
- Data stored in museum database and exported to Excel
- All object materials
- All object types, no coins
- Only Armagh County, matched where possible to Raftery 1983 catalogue

#### **1.6 Europe: Artefacts (online database based at University of Lyon)**

- Data collected on 30 November 2016
- Data stored in SQL database and exported to Excel (in three main exports)
- All object materials
- All object types, no coins
- Europe and further afield
- These data were collected en masse and were subsequently culled to fit the ECAIC database parameters.

#### **1.7 France: Musée d'Archéologie Nationale, Saint-Germain-en-Laye**

- Data collected on 10 May 2016
- Data stored in Excel
- All object materials
- All object types, no coins
- France and a few further afield
- The Excel workbook constituted the Iron Age collection at this museum and was subsequently culled to fit the ECAIC database parameters.

#### **1.8 Austria: Salzburg Museum**

- Data collected on 13 September 2016
- Data stored in museum database and given in Word document
- Only three metal objects
- These data were collected en masse and were subsequently culled to fit the ECAIC database parameters.

#### **1.9 Netherlands: Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Netherlands**

- Data collected on 28 July 2016
- Data stored in online database and exported to Excel
- All object materials
- All object types, no coins
- Netherlands

- These data are all from the prehistory collection in this museum and were culled by date before exported. They were subsequently culled again to fit the ECAIC database parameters.

### **1.10 Poland: State Archaeological Museum Poland**

- Data collected on 1 November 2016
- Data stored in Filemaker Pro
- These data were entered by Katarzyna Kowalska from paper records specifically for this project, therefore the data were selected by her from this museum's collection, not by the ECAIC team.

### **1.11 Switzerland: Neues Museum Biel**

- Data collected on 28 November 2016
- Data stored in unknown database and exported to Word document
- These data are from Thierry Lejars' 2013 book on the La Tène site, specifically the Schwab collection. The word document version of this catalogue was subsequently culled to fit the ECAIC database parameters.

## **2 ECAIC Database parameters**

### **2.1 Object locations**

The object locations refer to the locations of the finds, not the location of production. Therefore, the database does include 'imported' objects. The countries included below in Section 2.1.1 represent the main area of collection. We included objects from other locations from Section 2.1.2, mainly for specific object types. Section 2.1.3 includes those areas related to the locations of 'Animal art' in the Steppe, which are not included in this dataset.

#### **2.1.1 Main area of collection**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| • Ireland          | • Luxembourg     |
| • Northern Ireland | • Netherlands    |
| • Scotland         | • Germany        |
| • Wales            | • Switzerland    |
| • England          | • Northern Italy |
| • France           | • Austria        |
| • Belgium          | • Czech Republic |

#### **2.1.2 Potentially related areas**

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| • Spain                  | • Macedonia |
| • Portugal               | • Bulgaria  |
| • Jutland, Denmark       | • Albania   |
| • Slovenia               | • Hungary*  |
| • Croatia                | • Slovakia* |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | • Poland*   |
| • Serbia                 |             |

#### **2.1.3 Steppe areas and related groups**

- |           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| • Belarus | • Romania                   |
| • Ukraine | • Northern Caucasus, Russia |
| • Moldova | • Volga-Kama region, Russia |

## 2.2 Object materials

The database originally contained more materials than listed below, but we have only included the metalwork in this dataset.

## 2.3 Object characteristics

The objects included in the dataset are categorised as having surface ornamentation or being of decorative form (where the ornamentation is integral to the form of the object, e.g. torcs, bracelets etc., which may not have surface ornamentation). See spreadsheet 'object fields' in the main workbook 'ECAIC\_1Apr20' for a complete list of object types included and how they are categorised.

## 2.4 Object types

The object types that were captured by the above criteria of origin, material, and characteristics were included. The dataset also includes *all object types that are worn on the body, on animals* (e.g. horses), or are parts of *chariots*. These include for example: brooches, pins, anklets, bracelets, arm rings, torcs, pendants, plaques, toggles, horse gear.

## 2.5 Date

500 BC–end of La Tène D/AD 43 for Britain (which equates approximately to the 1st century AD).

## 3 ECAIC Database structure

The ECAIC database was created in Filemaker Pro 13. Although all fields were used during data analysis, not all are included here. Excluded data include images, descriptions of objects, and other data protected by copyright.

## 4 ECAIC Database exports

The following tables below explain each field in the database tables that are included in this dataset. Other fields included in the original Filemaker database, but which are not included in this dataset, are not described.

### 4.1 ECAIC\_1Apr2020.xlsx / ECAIC\_1Apr2020.json

Object	Description
ECAIC UID	Object UID
Object	Smallest category of object type
Object_subcategory	Middle category of object type; attempted to fit to English Heritage Thesauri as best as possible
Object_category	Broadest category of object type; attempted to fit to English Heritage Thesauri as best as possible
Dimensions	Dimensions of the object, where known
Image present	Yes or No, refers to presence of an image in the Filemaker database
Number of objects	Number of objects if the object is in more than one piece (fragments) or if it was originally recorded as a group of objects
Site ID	Site UID used in the Filemaker database
Site name	Name of archaeological site (typically same as the first entry in 'Admin_areas')
Site type	Type of site; attempted to fit to English Heritage Thesauri as best as possible
Context	Broadest category of context
Context details	Smallest category of context
X_round	Lat/Long rounded to 4 decimal points
Y_round	Lat/Long rounded to 4 decimal points

Object	Description
Locational data provenance	Source of the coordinates
Admin_areas	Type of administrative area, e.g. City, Country, County etc., and the name of that administrative area
Auto Inst_DB	Current known location of the object or the original data source. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Number	Accession number or related database number where known. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Date entered by_original	Name of the person who originally collected the data. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Date exported_entered	Original date the data were entered (entered by ToFE), or the original date the data were exported from a given institution or downloaded from a database. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Start_date	Numerical start date. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
End_date	Numerical end date. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Chronological division	Archaeological 'period' e.g. La Tène A. Relates to 'ECAIC Dates Global' spreadsheet. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Type	Type of date: Context, Estimated, Period (where a chronological division was given but no numerical dates) or Typology. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Dating_notes	Any notes for information not captured by the other fields. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
C14_bp	C14 BP date. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
C14_sd	C14 standard deviation. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
C14_Lab_code	Lab code for radiocarbon date. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
C14_Material	Material dated. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
C14_Delta_C13	DeltaC13 value. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
RID*	Reference UID for the date listed. Relates to the 'ECAIC Bibliography' spreadsheet. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Author_year	Author and year for the date listed reference; for full record see 'ECAIC Bibliography' spreadsheet. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.
Pages	Page reference for the date listed. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4 for each related record.

Object	Description
Material_Production category	Category: Material, Production technique, Surface treatment, Ornamentation technique. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4..._9 for each related record.
Material_Production type	Category type: e.g. Material: Cu alloy; Surface treatment: Chasing etc. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4..._9 for each related record.
Colour	Colour of the material entered. *Could contain multiple entries per record, so these fields have _1, _2, _3, _4..._9 for each related record.
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> spreadsheet: object fields</b>	This spreadsheet is a category tree for Object > Object_subcategory > Object_category fields, showing each category and its relationship to the higher-level category.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> spreadsheet: site_context fields</b>	This spreadsheet is a category tree for Site type > Context > Context details fields, showing each possible category and its relationship to the higher-level category.

#### 4.2 ECAIC Dates Global.xlsx

Dates global	Description
Chronological division	Discursive chronological divisions. Relates to 'Chronological division' field in the 'ECAIC_1Apr2020' spreadsheet
Start date	Numerical start date
End date	Numerical end date

#### 4.3 ECAIC References.xlsx

References	Description
ECAIC UID	Relates to the Object UID in the 'ECAIC_1Apr2020' spreadsheet
RID	Relates to the Reference UID in the 'ECAIC Bibliography' and 'ECAIC_1Apr2020' spreadsheets
Author_year	The author(s) and year of publication
Pages	The specific page(s) where the object is mentioned
Reference notes	Any notes for information not captured by the other fields. Details of 'personal communication' are also contained here

#### 4.4 ECAIC Bibliography

Bibliography (global)	Description
RID	Reference UID. Relates to RID in 'ECAIC References' and 'ECAIC_1Apr2020' spreadsheets
Author_year	The author(s) and year of publication
Full reference	The full reference
Type	Type of publication (see 2 <sup>nd</sup> spreadsheet: 'key')
Language	Language of publication (see 2 <sup>nd</sup> spreadsheet: 'key')
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> spreadsheet: key</b>	Defines the abbreviations used in the dataset.

## 5 Metadata

Various spreadsheets of metadata are also included in the main workbooks as detailed above.

4 May 2020