

CIPEG 2012 Annual Conference Report, Brussels



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Introduction

After having focused on “Ethics of Collection” in 2011, the theme of the 2012’s meeting, “Collections at Risk”, follows. This year the CIPEG meeting should have been organised in Assuan (Egypt) as planned. Due to the unstable situation in Egypt and political problems there, it was not possible to get any trustable commitment for such a conference of an ICOM International Committee. The decision of cancelling the location was taken in late springtime. On a very short notice a new location had to be found and we were very happy that the Royal Museums of History and Art in Brussels accepted to stand it. We thank very much the authorities of this Institution for their hospitality.

The theme was inspired by the recent political situation in North Africa and the Middle East. It was patently obvious that working on this subject would be appropriate and would richly shed light on the unexpected damage that critical situation either political, economic or environmental, can threaten to our world Heritage. The urgency and importance of suitable protection of the cultural property has increased in many parts of the world and particularly in Egypt. Cultural Heritage is an important richness for people and countries all over the world. Moreover, for several countries, and for Egypt in particular, cultural Heritage constitutes the most principal incomes. Raising awareness of this obviousness should really be a major goal for the present and the future.

CIPEG is aware of the crucial role it can play in teaching people, adults and children alike, and fostering a feeling for the richness of the world’s cultural and historical Heritage. Code of Ethics, expertise in many fields and projects carried out by CIPEG members can certainly help to avoid or to face catastrophic situations and will help continue the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural artefacts, in cooperation with our Egyptian colleagues.

1. Brussels meeting “Collection at Risk: New challenges in new environment”

This 29th Annual CIPEG meeting was organised under the patronage of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt. ICOM-Belgium, ICOM-Germany, ICOM-Arab and ICOM-Egypt gave also their support, and the Region of Brussels-Capital was our main sponsor. Egyptair contributed for a part to facilitate the travel of two delegate

Despite the late first announcement and call for papers, the theme was enough attractive to decide participants to attend. The feedback we received confirmed their interest and the very good impression people had of this meeting. 45 participants, ICOM members and non-ICOM members shared a wonderful time.

Participants to the meeting were welcomed, on Tuesday 25 September, by Eric Gubel, Chief of the Department of Antiquity of the Royal Museum of Art and History at Brussels and by Luc Delvaux, Curator of the Royal Museum of Art and History at Brussels.

H.E. Mr. Maged Mosleh Minister Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt introduced the topic in presenting *Africa EU joint Strategy*: Africa and the EU stress the importance of having a better knowledge of African cultural goods and call for the exchange of



information between EU and African countries on existing African cultural goods in the EU and Africa. Africa and the EU will continue to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trade in cultural goods, and facilitate and support the return of illegally acquired cultural goods to their countries of origin, as set out in the relevant UNESCO and UNIDROIT conventions and other commonly agreed legal instruments. Africa and the EU will also cooperate through the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, by raising public awareness and by providing capacity building in, and technical assistance to, African countries. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/>.

For three and a half days, lecturers detailed or reported situations and dangers, Egyptian collections, museums, excavations or administration faced, including theft, archaeological looting, sale of illicit objects, de-accessioning, and destruction during armed conflict.

Thomas Schuler (ICOM DRTF) and France Desmarais (ICOM Paris) gave a large and important report on *Protecting Heritage in Revolution and Civil War: Challenge, Success and Limits*. Their lectures focussed on the necessary preparedness for disasters before they happen to allow fast response, be it war, revolution, natural and man-made disasters. They described and illustrated, by recent examples from the 'Arab Spring countries', four main tasks to achieve: 1. Monitoring ; 2. Networking / communicating / lobbying ; 3. Providing assistance, and 4. Evaluating a disaster and the response to it.

Speakers also attracted attention on two basic tools used by ICOM to fight illicit traffic:

1. The *Red Lists* (and the online database) which classify the endangered categories of archaeological objects or works of art in the most vulnerable areas of the world, in order to prevent them being sold or illegally exported. Since 2000, eleven booklets have been published; the latest edition is focusing on Egypt ;
2. The *One Hundred Missing Objects* series presents a selection of objects that have been stolen and whose disappearance has been reported to the police. Each object is registered in the Interpol database. Since 1993, four booklets have been published.

Those tools will help in case of illegal excavations and export of cultural goods as well as alert museum professionals and collectors and support Egyptian and foreign authorities to fight illicit trafficking of Egyptian cultural goods.

CIPEG meeting is increasingly instrumental in spreading it's experience in different fields of risks to Egyptian cultural Heritage, which are multiple, and in advancing the knowledge. Some colleagues set out important impacts of the Egyptian revolution on the Heritage. We listen to a report on *Actions toward museums and sites crisis: Archaeology between conflicts and revolutions : Egypt* (O. Abdel Meguid) and a clear state of play on *The Egyptian revolt and its effect on the antiquities* (M. Seif el-Din). It concerned damage or destruction of buildings, ancient through modern. M. Raven emphasized the Dutch excavations, explaining plunder and repair afforded at Saqqara in 2011.

CIPEG, already in 2011, called upon the worldwide Egyptological and Archaeological Community to join ICOM to institute a program of survey and salvage archaeology of the nubian regions affected by the construction of dams. Once again, CIPEG expressed its deep concern regarding the situation in Sudan that causes a huge loss of archaeological sites and moreover a displacement of population. A short report on the present situation was given by K. Grymski and O. Abdel Meguid.

Part of the afternoon was devoted to the reports of the Chair and the Secretary of CIPEG (see at the end of this report). D. Bergman reported also on the CIPEG website.

At the end of the afternoon, Participants visited the exhibition *Edouard et Cléopâtre. Egyptomanies depuis le XIX^e siècle*, organised by the Fondation Boghossian in Brussels.



Boghossian Foundation, Brussels (photo CIPEG)



Boghossian Foundation, Brussels (photo CIPEG)



After this wonderful tour, guided by E. Warmenbol, the participants attended a reception at the Residence of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt offered by H.E. Mrs Etman, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.



Reception at the Residence (photos CIPEG)



Other aspects of “Collections at Risks” were presented on Wednesday 26 September. *Can museums help society to fight cultural dementia?* (R. Schulz), concentrated on the role of museums which is, these days, more and more questioned by politics, other competing cultural institutions, as well as an audience with fast changing expectations. This lecture revealed that 20% of museums are in danger in Germany to be closed in the near future, due to political and economical reasons. Hildesheim for example is in danger. It becomes urgent to reaffirm museums are an integral part of our society and cultural life. They assist in building identity, raising awareness and understanding, as well as creativity. In the mean time, another danger sign must be considered : indeed, the consideration of selling Egyptian art by the Northampton Museum, a statue of Sekhem-Ka for 2 Mill. GBP, recalled serious debates and meetings on de-accessioning by museum’s professionals. The speaker suggested the audience to sign a petition. It is obvious Museums should be stopped before damaging or destroying their collections by de-accessioning.

Reports of all museums represented at the meeting was as usual a very friendly moment to hearing the realizations, projects and publications of our CIPEG colleagues.



CIPEG meeting is the right place to present to its professional audience the most impressive projects and realizations in buildings and new displayings of museum and

collections. It is also the place where colleagues may appeal to CIPEG for help in difficult situation.



G. Andreu-Lanoë showed the new building and the new installation of the Islamic collection in the Louvre. Architects Rudy Ricciotti and Mario Bellini rose to the challenge of covering the Visconti courtyard with an undulating glass roof. The galleries thereby created do not detract from the historical façades, while providing 2,800 square meters (over 30,000 square feet) of exhibition space, bathed in discreet natural lighting.

Part of the Egyptian and the Coptic departments of the museum were renewed. Huge building projects like the “Louvre outside” were detailed: *Louvre-Lens* and *Louvre-Abu Dhabi*.

The Museo Arqueológico Nacional in Madrid (Spain) will be reopened in the near future. C. Perez-Díe and E. Pons Mellado gave the very first look on the new display of the Egyptian and Nubian collections. An inauguration date is not yet proposed due to the economic crisis. C. Price gave an overview of the redisplaying of the ancient Egyptian and Sudanese collections of the Manchester Museum. He read also *A short update on the ACCESS network* instead of C. Graves-Brown who unfortunately didn't attend the meeting.

Our chapter “Museum and collections” saw a great number of lectures starting during the afternoon and continuing until the end of the meeting on Friday. Light was shed on damage or loss to objects in museums and magazines. Fire causes great risks to collections, as it happened in Brussels: *Rescued from fire: the reconstruction of some sculptures of the Egyptian collection* (L. Delvaux). With *Rescue from oblivion*, P. Veiga told a sad story of a collection in Porto severely damaged by fire. Conservation of old papyrus collections is a crucial worry for curators as explained by W. van Haarlem during his lecture *The papyrus puzzle, or how to unlock a random papyrus collection?*

Moving collections for an exhibition or for a new display is always a very delicate issue. D. Faltings recorded an incredible moving of huge pieces of work in non-appropriate spaces: *The move of the collection of Egyptological Institute Heidelberg- a new ending story?*

Exploring two *European university collections in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century* (University of Leipzig and University College London), B. van den Bercken showed how the collections trained a new generation of Egyptologists and archaeologists. They have inspired and harbored research that revolutionized Egyptology and especially archaeology.

In the 19th century, a first mummy came to Brussels thanks to Sarah Belzoni (1783-1870). This story was detailed by E. Warmenbol under the title *Sarah Belzoni et sa momie: aux origines des collections bruxelloises*.

In 1922, one of the biggest private collections was sold. Documents discovered shed new light on this sale and showed the successes and failures of it: *Mathematics meets the market: the sale of the MacGregor collection* (T. Hardwick).

Other studies of Egyptian collections or of particular items were on the spot. S. Burger explained her research on *Ramesside greywacke statues and fragments: potential for united statue sections*.

M. Tomorad presented the history of the Egyptian collections in Croatia, and gave a short introduction of Croato-Aegyptica database, which is part of Egyptological project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica.

Access to the Egyptian Heritage was emphasized by A. Quertinmont in *The Royal Museum of Mariemont: Egyptology at the dawn of 2013*. He developed the policy of the Royal Museum of Mariemont, the only Research Institute of the Federation Wallonie-Bruxelles, and showed its essential role to ensure the dissemination of knowledge of the Egyptian Heritage. Recently, the collection was richly enlarged and will be re-displayed in 2013 with the new acquisitions.

Museums develop specific pedagogic programs to make children sensitive to the Egyptian Heritage: *Egyptology and museum pedagogy, a Budapest case study* was presented by H. Györy.

Thursday 27 September afternoon was devoted to fieldwork, discoveries and preservation of this Cultural Heritage. Hundreds of thousands of archaeological artifacts were excavated during 15 seasons at Tell el-Farkha. They were stored in different places in Egypt as M. Chlodnick explained in his lecture *Tell el-Farkha. The life of discovered objects after excavations*. The conditions for the conservation work and storage are not always as expected and in the future conservation campaigns will be necessary.

The excavation of the *The 'lost tomb' of Amenhotep: a case of plundered Theban paintings* (L. Bavay and D. Laboury) revealed small fragments that could be compared with other sold years ago on the market and maybe today in private or public collections.

The Royal Museum of Mariemont is still in search of the temple of Cleopatra in Alexandria by (M.-C. Bruwier).

D. Huyge provided solid evidence for being the oldest thus far found in North Africa along his lecture *The Aurochs of Qurta: "Ice Age" Art along the Upper Egyptian Nile*.

Thursday evening, participants were invited for a reception at the residence of the chairperson. It was a great and relaxing moment after a long working day.





Reception at the residence of the Chairperson (photos CIPEG)

2. Final discussion

- During the final discussion on Friday 28 September, D. Bergman gave a comprehensive summary of the lectures given during this 29th Annual meeting of CIPEG.

<p>CIPEG 2012 LAST WORDS</p> <p>COLLECTIONS AT RISK</p>	<p>Risks to Egyptian heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or loss to objects in museums and magazines • Damage to excavations and sites • Illegal digging and trafficking • Negative attitudes towards antiquities and material culture • Lack of tourists to generate revenue • Damage or destruction of buildings, ancient through modern • Museum budgets being cut or reallocated • Considerations of museums closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hildesheim • Considerations for collections being sold <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northampton 	<p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For disasters (war, revolution, natural and man-made disasters) before they happen to allow fast response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring developing events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News • Facebook • Twitter • Stop museums BEFORE damaging or destroying their collections by de-accessioning • For illegal excavations and export of cultural goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert museum professionals and collectors about ICOM's Emergency Red List of Egyptian Cultural Heritage at Risk • Support Egyptian and foreign authorities to fight illicit traffic of Egyptian cultural goods
<p>Museum activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovations and new installations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heidelberg, Manchester, Madrid, Mariemont, Alexandria • Improved storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papyri in Amsterdam • New exhibitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin • New and on-going research and excavations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leiden • New publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louvre • Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, Budapest • In and with universities 	<p>Excavations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell el-Farkha • "Lost Tomb" • Cleopatra's temple • Qurta • Saqqara 	<p>Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MacGregor collection • Ramesside greywacke sculpture • Brussels collections
<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sites in Egypt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qurta • To Egyptian heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the broad sense in line with museum policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toronto • In databases and virtual museums via the internet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National collections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCES (UK) • Croatia • International <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Egyptian heritage in Europe, H.E. Mr. Maged Mosieh 	<p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Relief Task Force (DRTF) • Outside groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Egyptian Museums 	

- The Chair read the Recommendation and Resolution (see here under Board meeting), which were then approved by the Assembly.

- The Chair detailed the forthcoming CIPEG meeting 2013: ICOM RIO and the IAE in Alexandria (see here under Board meeting). Claire Derriks insisted on the importance of the presence of the CIPEG members in RIO and give an appointment there to all of them.
- Election of the host of the CIPEG meeting 2014. The Chair presented the three candidates -Munich, Copenhagen and University of Enna in Sicily- and ask the assembly to vote. The great majority of the participants elected Copenhagen as the host for 2014. The Chair congratulated Tine Bagh and thanked her Institution for its kind invitation to meet there.

3. Visit of the Egyptian and Islamic departments of the Royal Museums of History of Art

During the afternoon, participants visited the Egyptian and Coptic Collections of the Royal Museums of History of Art guided by Luc Delvaux, Dirk Huyge, Simon Connor, [Isabelle Thérasse](#) Mieke Van Raemdonck and [Valentina Vezzoli](#).



4. Board meetings

During this meeting the Board of CIPEG met three times.

1. 26 September at lunch.

The idea of creating a virtual Egyptian museum was launched during the reception at the Embassy. The Minister asked the Board to evaluate this project. The Board – Claire Derriks, Gabi Pieke, Carmen Perez-Dié, Diane Bergman, Hedvig Györy, Rolf Gunlach with

R. Schulz, met on this topic with Thomas Schüler of the DRTF/ICOM. Results of this discussion and proposals were sent to the Minister.

2. 26 September evening with the following agenda:

- Next General ICOM Conferences:
2013, RIO/ Brazil: how do we organise our meeting (UMAC, MINOM). Decision was taken to organise a joint meeting with the IC UMAC as CIPEG did in Shanghai in 2010. MINOM (regional Alliance) made also a proposal that can be taken into account. It is asked to follow both options.
2016: host will be Milano.
- CIPEG's hosts 2014. Proposals: Munich, Copenhagen, Enna (Sicily). Election by the participants during the final discussion.
- Conference guidelines for CIPEG were presented by the Chair. It should be finalised during this meeting. Next Board meeting should be dedicated to work on it.
- Internal rules for CIPEG. A draft text was prepared by the Chair. As the text contains a lot of articles, it is suggested to send it to the members of the Board, for comments, corrections, etc. The members of the Board will be asked to send their comments by the end of November.
- CIPEG Resolutions 2012
Two main issues must be considered:
1. Urgency de-accessioning Sekhem-ka statue at Northampton Museum (GB) and
2. bad situation in Egypt.

CIPEG will propose to the General Assembly on Friday :

- **a recommendation:**

Many museums are more and more under pressure to deaccession Egyptian objects or even close whole collections to raise or save funds for the owners.

CIPEG is firmly opposed to such practices, following § 2.16 of ICOM's Code of Ethics

- and as **a Resolution 2012**

CIPEG is concerned about ongoing illegal excavations and lack of protection of cultural heritage in Egypt. CIPEG supports the efforts of Egyptian authorities to improve security and protection of Egyptian Cultural Heritage.

CIPEG asks its members to raise awareness about this issue in Egypt and abroad.

- Divers

3. 27 September at lunch

Finalizing the Conference Guidelines for CIPEG

Text to be sent to the future hosts of CIPEG meetings.

5. Report 2011 of the chairperson, Claire Derriks

It is, as usual, the duty of the chair to report on the events and news from ICOM. The first words will be pronounced in honouring of some prominent Egyptologists, who has passed away this year. They worked in, or very close to museums : - Michel Baud, - Paul Barguet, - Gaballa Ali Gaballa, - Eva Martin-Pardey.

One year has passed since the last meeting and it was again a very busy year. Political events have had a strong impact on our work and on the action programs led by ICOM. Many questions, projects and new proposals have been raised. Since we met in Poznan last September, we have had two meetings, first at Changsha, in the Hunan province of China, at the end of September 2011, and last June in Paris for the ICOM General Assembly of 2012.

1. - Changsha.

During the General Conference in Shanghai in 2010, the Chairperson of the Chinese National Committee and some Chinese colleagues from the Provincial Hunan Museum at Changsha asked CIPEG to collaborate in the organization of a meeting on "corpse preservation". As a result, the *First International Symposium for Ancient Cadaver Protection and Research* was planned for 2011, with the collaboration of the University of Changsha and the Provincial Hunan Museum. It was a great meeting. Several members of CIPEG were invited and some participated. This Symposium was bringing together diverse expertise, multiple approaches, be it from medical point of view, be it in research, ethnology, histology, museology, conservation, etc. Different complex processes of environmental mummification and related methods of conservation were explored, and experimental research was explained in great detail.

Our Chinese colleagues were so delighted by CIPEG's collaboration that they hope to pursue it in the future. More over, they also suggested that we organize a CIPEG meeting in China in the future maybe in connection of a great exhibition on egyptian mummies they would like organize with the Cairo Museum.

2. Paris. ICOM's 27th General Assembly, June 2011

Each year ICOM holds its General Assembly in June in Paris. Members of the Executive Council and the Advisory Committee, that means also Chairs and Vice-chairs of International and National Committees, Affiliated Organizations and Regional Alliances. Every year it is a fantastic event where the entire world mingles.

A. - During this *Annual* meeting, **thematic working groups** and workshops were organised. It was an occasion for the participants to share ideas about key issues for allowing ICOM to develop actions around themes.

3 different topics were proposed :

1. « **Museum management in a changing context** »
2. « **Museums and Excellence** »
3. « **Illicit Trafficking : a comprehensive approach to an international issue** » in which I participated. After some discussion time, groups produced a consolidated presentation.

2 workshops were organised on : 1. **Annual meeting** ; 2. **How to improve the recognition of the International Committee.**

B. - Activity Report and SAREC.

One separated meeting of the International Committees was organized regarding different points related to new tools and new specific procedures and services. For exemple we have now

new financial arrangements: namely, banking facilities which was required by the IC's for several years.

I will focus mainly on the activity report which is each year submitted to **A Strategic Allocation Review Commission** in short **SAREC**. New reporting rules regarding the IC's activity reports provide some rationale for the review of the report using an evaluation grid. The analysis of our report focuses on 4 main points which I'll develop to let you know the bases of the review used by the SAREC.

1. **Activities and programmes**
2. **Communication**
3. **ICOM Community**
4. **Dynamism**

C. - ICOMMUNITY. In July, ICOM launched a new digital platform called **ICOMMUNITY**

This platform *ICOMMUNITY* is designed as a professional network, enabling members to keep up with the network and share information and expertise. News and events are displayed and updated by members themselves. <http://icomcommunity.icom.museum>

D. - Google Art Project.

In the same field, Amit Sood presented the **Google Art Project**.

E. - Selection of the host of the 2016 ICOM General Conference

Abu Dhabi, Milano and Moscow were candidates and presented their application to the Advisory Committee. The vote designated the city of **Milano** as the host of the Conference 2016. The dates are already set : **2nd – 9th July 2016**

F. - Museum Day 2013

Next year the theme will be « **Museums (memory + creativity) = social progress** ». It is the theme of the General Conference 2013 in Rio de Janeiro

3. - Application for Special Projects

Every year an application for special funding for special projects may be send to the Chairperson. One of our application for 2011-2012 was accepted by ICOM from among 33 other applications. Gabi will report on this project. Don't forget, when you prepare an application, it must follow ICOM New Strategic Plan 2010-2013 to have the best chance of success.

For the next Cycle 2012-2013, there is already a deadline for the applications: **15 december 2012.**

The Strategic Allocation Review Committee will meet in mid-february 2013. The Committees will be informed of the results at the beginning of March 2013.

To give you an idea of what is really financially possible, the 2012 grid of the grants received by the IC's

Name	Reception date of Application form	Grant amount
ICOFOM	28/02/2012	0€
CIMCIM	01/03/2012	0€
AVICOM	12/03/2012	0€
CECA	12/03/2012	0€
CIMAM	16/03/2012	0€
NATHIST	17/03/2012	2000€
DEMIST	23/03/2012	2000€
COMCOL	22/03/2012	0€
ICTOP	23/03/2012	0€
COSTUME	23/03/2012	5000€
CIPEG	24/03/2012	3000€

are here under. Better to know that the amounts are not that important.

6. Report of the Secretary of CIPEG 2011, Gabriele Pieke

Members

- The International committee CIPEG has in the official statistic counted by of ICOM-Paris a total amount of 129 individual members, which means that CIPEG has a group of 14 new members since last year. Further there are some Institutional members such as the Ministry of State for Antiquities Affairs in Egypt, the Museums in Bologna, Manchester and Budapest.
- There is also a large group of interested persons: 240 people are additionally informed about the activities of CIPEG. Mainly they are Egyptologist or museums professionals from all over the world, who are interested in getting news about the work of thus IC.
- Still one of the main problems is, that many of the museum colleagues are member of ICOM but not yet officially voting member of CIPEG. It is still an aim to raise awareness of this and spread the information about the possibilities and benefits of a CIPEG membership.

The decision-making body of CIPEG and the Status of the board

At present CIPEG has a board consisting of elected 7 board members, one elected chairperson and one secretary and some permanent members (One by person as founding member: Rolf Gundlach (*Mainz, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität; Germany*) and some by institution: Representative of the Antiquity Administration, Egypt; Representative of ICOM Egypt; Representative of National Corporation of Antiquities and Museums, Sudan). Since the last elections in Montepulciano, Italy, to board until 2013 consists of:

Chair:	Claire Derriks
Secretary:	Gabriele Pieke
Board Members:	Diane Bergman (<i>Oxford, The University of Oxford; United Kingdom</i>)
	Hedwig Györy (<i>Budapest, Museum of Fine Arts; Hungaria</i>)
	Regina Hölzl (<i>Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum; Austria</i>)
	Christian Loeben (<i>Hanover, Germany</i>)
	Carmen de Pérez Die (<i>Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional; Spain</i>)
	Emily Teeter (<i>Chicago, USA</i>)
	Francesco Tiradritti (<i>Montepulciano, Italy</i>)

CIPEG as a rather small International Committee is also proud that it has two members as representatives in the main decision making body of ICOM, the Executive Council. Ossama Abdel Meguid and Regine Schulz are two out of 16 members of this board.

Activities

A. Budget

Still some parts of the annual budget were spent to improve the webpage of CIPEG. In 2011 CIPEG received 4170,- Euro as annual subsidy from ICOM Paris. About 1500,- Euro were used for travel grants for the annual meeting and 1800,- Euro spent for the online database.

C. Webpage

It is the aim to improve the CIPEG webpage as soon as possible by including a database, which in the end should provides information about the Egyptian collections all over the world. The

“Newsletter” of the IAE will be include on the CIPEG website as well as a Pdf-File, and not only a link to the website of IAE. However the newsletter and the database will be only accessible for members of CIPEG in a secure space with a code word - handed out only to members.

C. Working Groups

Next to the “Web page” CIPEG has two official working groups “Archive” and “Digital publications”. Further there were the temporary working group DRTF and ICOM Red list.

D. Global Egyptian Museum

The Global Egyptian Museum is still under the aegis of CIPEG. Currently 17 museums in 12 countries are represented. Even though it is a little bit calm about this project there is still the goal to create a virtual museum of as many Egyptian objects as possible. Presently 14,975 objects are fully accessible and are searchable.

E. Annual Meeting

E.1. Meetings 2011

- The main activity of CIPEG is the annual meeting. In 2011 CIPEG had a very nice and successful meeting in the Archaeological Museum in Poznan on the “Ethics of collecting”. For the first time a workshop was organised focussing on “Ethical problems”, a mayor issue for everybody working within a collection. There was a extremely good feedback on that and therefore CIPEG plans to have workshop sessions again on coming meetings.

- Another meeting was organised by the Chinese Museum Association in cooperation with CIPEG, the „1st Int. Symposium for Ancient Cadaver Protection and research“.

It took place in Changsha, Hunan Province, China, in September 2011. CIPEG was asked at the ICOM General conference in 2010 in Shanghai to help with its network and expertise to prepare such a meeting in inviting guests and propose colleagues for papers.

E.2. Meeting 2012

The annual meeting of CIPEG in 2012 was originally planed to take place in the Nubian Museum in Assuan, which due to the situation in Egypt had to be cancelled. Therefore CIPEG was happy that the Museum in Brussels stepped in on a short notice.

E.3. Meetings 2013

- In 2013 like every three years a General Conference of ICOM will take place. At the Advisory Committee meeting in Paris in 2010 the venue for this conference was elected to be Rio de Janeiro. Therefore the official CIPEG meeting in 2013 will take place in Brazil and hopefully many members will be able to participate in this conference in August next year in South America. The theme of the Conference is “Museums (memory plus (+) creativity equals (=) social change)“.

- There will be an additional annual meeting of CIPEG as part of the 11th International Congress of Egyptologists in Cairo, Egypt, which will take place in Alexandria, 13.-20. September 2013. CIPEG will have the elections for the positions of the Chair, the secretary and five board member positions at this meeting.

F. CIPEG Archive

- Another focus of the years 2011 and 2012 was and is to continue working on the CIPEG archive, which is – so to say – back to the roots and found its place at the Roemer-Pelizaeus-Museum in Hildesheim, which was a nucleus for establishing CIPEG as one out of 31 International Committees in ICOM in 1981.

- During the Arabic Spring movement and the Egyptian Revolution CIPEG took immediate action and called on ICOM Paris for proper help. As a result a Disaster Relief Task Force Egypt was created at the 31st January 2011. In this historic situation for Egypt CIPEG started collected a huge amount of different data on many museums, collections and archaeological sites during a period of more than 1,5 year. There are petitions, high official statements from different institutions like the UNESCO, Blue shield, ICOM, reports of certain NGO, but also block entrees, comments in social media, newspaper articles, and so on.

CIPEG was granted 3000 Euro as one of the ICOM Special Project for sorting the data and entering them to an archive database joined to the CIPEG archive in Hildesheim. This process has already started with a colleague from the University of Munich, being responsible for evaluating the documents and making the entrees in the database.

G. ICOM Red List

- An important tool against illicit trafficking is the ICOM RED list and CIPEG is glad and proud that just one year after the Egyptian Revolution – with some mayor looting and illegal digging activities – the Red list Egypt could be officially launched. The Red List Egypt was compiled in close cooperation between ICOM Paris and a small working group of CIPEG.

- The official launch took place at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation in Cairo, Egypt, on 6 February 2012. In the presence of the Minister of State for Antiquities, Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim Ali, ICOM Director General Julien Anfruns and Regine Schulz and Ossama Abdel Mequid as representatives of CIPEG. The “Emergency Red List of Egyptian Cultural Objects at Risk” has a print run of 10,000 copies and will be distributed worldwide to police and customs officials, art and heritage professionals and other concerned parties, and is available to download free of charge on ICOM’s online Red List webpage and database.

- The ICOM Red List Egypt is available in four languages (English, Arabic, French, German), the last version is the German one, which was presented at the 9th May 2012 at a press conference in the Museum in Hildesheim, in the presence of Hans-Martin Hinz the president of ICOM and France Desmarais.

H. CIPEG Facebook page

In September 2012 CIPEG has started its own Facebook page:

<http://www.facebook.com/Cipeg.ICOM>

During the Egyptian Revolution it turned out that Facebook is an important medium to gather widespread information, which otherwise are difficult to collect. It is interesting to follow the discussion in Facebook groups like “Save the Egyptian Heritage”, “Save the Egyptian Museum”, “Blue shield”, and many more. Just a few days after the launch, the CIPEG page had already 116 followers. Some of this “friends of CIPEG” are members of the committee but most part of them are interested people who like to get information about the situation in museums in general, in Egypt and to learn more about the activities of our committee.

7. CIPEG 2012 annual conference budget

The organisation of the meeting couldn't have been possible without to the help of many volunteers due to the short time and a limited budget. The secretary of the conference was in the hand of Gabi Pieke, secretary of CIPEG. Luc Delvaux, curator of the Egyptian department, facilitated the contacts, official demands in the Institution, and coordinated the logistic inside the museum, with the help of Martine Gruselle, the secretary of the Egyptological Association Queen Elisabeth. Contacts with the Embassy, Boghossian Foundation, sponsors, travel agency, hotels, catering, etc. were carried out by the chair of CIPEG. CIPEG is indebted to the department of volunteers of the museum, kind enough in welcoming the participants for three days as well as the staff of technicians of the museum. Last but not least, Simon Connor was our photograph in the course of this meeting. Thanks to him, this report was illustrated.

On behalf of CIPEG, all participants in the organisation of this 29th Annual meeting are warmly thanked.

Brussels Capital Region sponsored the meeting at an amount of 5000 euros. Auditorium, meeting room and atrium were kindly made available for three days and a half by the Royal Museums of History of Art.


Expenses

In-Kind (RMHA/CIPEG)	6473
Promotion and publication	169,45
Administrative costs	200,5
Travel costs	2637,77
Subcontractors	1995,27
SUM TOTAL	11475,99

Revenues

Sponsor Bruxelles Capitale Region	5000
ICOM/Belgium	250
In-kind (RMHA/CIPEG)	6473
TOTAL incomes	11723
TOTAL expenses	11475,99
Balance	247,01

January 2013
Claire Derriks
Chair of CIPEG



ABSTRACTS

Thomas Schuler (ICOM DRTF) and **France Desmarais** (ICOM Paris)

Protecting Heritage in Revolution and Civil War: Challenge, Success and Limits

From 2005 to 2012, ICOM Secretariat and Disaster Relief Task Force (DRTF) have monitored more than 30 natural disasters, 3 wars and 8 conflicts.

The **four main tasks** will be described and illustrated by recent examples from the 'Arab Spring countries'.

Monitoring

- After an initial check of the situation, it will be decided, whether international assistance is needed and welcomed.
- In depth monitoring of threats and damages to heritage
- Reports of thefts and illicit traffic
- International heritage assessment mission

Networking / Communicating / Lobbying

- Our network partners
- Sharing information
- Raising awareness & Lobbying for heritage

Providing Assistance

- Improving protection measures
- First Aid to damaged heritage
- Recovery of affected heritage institutions

Evaluating a disaster and the response to it

- Retrospective: Lessons learned
- Proactive: Improving preparedness

Special attention will be given to ICOM's **fighting illicit traffic** and its two basic tools:

- The **Red Lists** (and the online database) classify the endangered categories of archaeological objects or works of art in the most vulnerable areas of the world, in order to prevent them being sold or illegally exported. Since 2000, eleven booklets have been published; the latest edition is focusing on Egypt.
- The **One Hundred Missing Objects** series presents a selection of objects that have been stolen and whose disappearance has been reported to the police. Each object is registered in the INTERPOL database. Since 1993, four booklets have been published.

Ossama Abdel Meguid

Actions toward Museums and Sites Crises: "Archaeology between Conflicts and Revolutions: Egypt"

We have greatly appreciated the decisive effort with which the Egyptian authorities have reacted to the critical situation, affecting artefacts protection and security, after the revolution phase, namely:

The well planned magazine areas compounds, built about 2006 and onward and scattered in the country, are now subject to increased and updated security measures, and/or improved maintenance, in order to receive the artefacts formerly stored in less secure various sites, such as tombs.

The concentration of the artefacts in secure magazines has led to an improved security situation,

Local reinforcements have been quickly installed in critical open air. The police presence in some magazines has been increased.

The fact that many guards, belonging to SCA, are now armed has led to an improved security situation; the number of armed guards will increase, after the appropriate training in use of firearms,

The rapid, exemplary and ongoing cataloguing of artefacts has led to an improved security situation, as noticed in museums and sites.

The rapid and effective police action has led to the recovery of many stolen artefacts and to the condemnation of attackers to long jail terms.

The ICOM publication of Egyptian Emergency Red List at Risk would help to recover more stolen artefacts in the near future.

Guillemette Andreu-Lanoë

News from the Louvre Museum : New Department dedicated to Islamic Art, New Wing dedicated to Roman and Coptic Egypt, forthcoming Exhibit in 2013.

Tine Bagh

Pharaoh's Palace – From the Ruins of Memphis to Copenhagen

Since the last CIPEG meeting in Poznan 2011, the Petrie exhibition 'In the Shadow of the Pyramids' has been on view from November 2011 till March 2012 at the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen. A large number of the Petrie objects seen in the exhibition are not usually on display but were brought out into the light from the storerooms. Many of them are fragments that do not readily appeal to the general public, so how can these objects be given a new life? At the exhibition this was done by providing a context of where they were found, to what they belonged and, not least, by linking them to the story of Flinders Petrie and his excavations 100 years ago. The centrepiece was a large relief from a portal in the Palace of Apries. It had for many years been reduced to a sorry heap of fragments of limestone and old gypsum restorations and was newly restored for the exhibition. The relief is 2 x 2 metres and is not easily moved or fitted into the permanent display. It has, nevertheless, now found a suitable home in the museum's exhibition area called 'The Ancient Mediterranean'. Here it can now be viewed together with palace fragments from Assyria, Babylonia and Persia. The period of Apries – the 26th dynasty – is chronologically compatible with that of its companion exhibits, and it is thoroughly appropriate that an Egyptian palace is now also represented there. An overview of the Petrie exhibition with focus on the story of the journey of the Apries relief from Memphis to the Glyptotek is the topic of this paper.

Laurent Bavay and Dimitri Laboury

The "Lost Tomb" of Amenhotep: a Case of plundered Theban Paintings

In 2009, the Belgian mission in the Theban necropolis discovered an unknown tomb on the hill of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, immediately south of TT 29. The owner of the monument is Amenhotep, a deputy of the overseer of the seal-bearers under the reign of Thutmose III. His titles and genealogy soon revealed that the tomb had been mentioned already in the late nineteenth century by Swedish Egyptologist Karl Piehl, before its location was lost again for the next 120 years. Three seasons of excavation allowed to partly clear the chapel of the tomb, largely filled with debris as a result of the collapse of the ceiling in the southern part of the transverse hall. The paintings originally decorating the walls of the chapel have almost completely disappeared, leaving only parts of the ceilings with their geometric polychrome patterns and bands of hieroglyphic texts. Clear traces of cuttings as well as a saw blade discovered on top of the debris leave no doubt about the fate of the paintings, plundered to be sold in the antiquities market. A comparison of the description left by Piehl with our own observations at the time of the rediscovery reveals that this plundering took place before 1882-83. Because of the scale of the looting, very little remains to identify the style and iconography of the paintings. However, during the 2012 season, some large fragments have been found laying on the floor of the chapel, fallen from the walls already in ancient times. Particularly, the representation of an elegant woman presents an exceptional quality, which could help to locate other fragments of this tomb possibly kept in museum or private collections around the world.

Marie-Cécile Bruwier

In Search of Cleopatra's Temple: Excavations by the Royal Museum of Mariemont in Alexandria

The Musée royal de Mariemont possesses the fragments of a colossal statue. These fragments, the bust of a woman and two hands, were part of a colossal Ptolemaic statue – possibly a dyad of Cleopatra VII and her co-regent Caesarion – that was erected in front of a temple in Alexandria. Fragments of the same statue (head and left leg) are also kept in the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria. The primary goal of our research was to locate this temple. Based on the study of old publications and a new documentary survey we believe its actual location might be at the intersection between Lewa Mohamed Fawzi Moaaz and Tout-Ankh-Amon streets. In 2004 a geophysical prospection was initiated on this site. It confirmed the presumption of the temple's location. Thus, a systematic archaeological research has been undertaken on the site since 2008. Core drills and boreholes followed by archaeological excavations prove that this site was occupied, at least from the 2nd century B.C to the 5th-6th centuries A.D. The first sanctuary was most probably transformed and reallocated during the Roman period. The site was also used, even recently, as a quarry, which is testified by big blocks of granite and the state of preservation of the works of art. Some major changes also occurred during the 19th century with the modernization of Alexandria. Stone blocks were thus dismantled or cut away and limestone was reduced to chalk as shown by the lime kilns discovered in 2011. Some of our current findings corroborate the different testimonies and descriptions of travellers and cartographers of the past centuries. But so far we do not have enough definitive proof that this site was the location of our statue's temple. Hopefully, further excavations in next year's season will uncover many more secrets still in situ that can provide us with new answers and accurate identifications.

Simone Burger

Ramesseid greywacke Statues and Fragments: potential for united Statue Sections

The following paper discusses the possible matching of a small fragment from the Museum of Art and History in Brussels (E6660) to a statue of Ramesses II in the Cairo Museum, which was part of the Karnak Cachette. The matching of these two sections came about through an analysis of stone type and iconography. The methodology for this match depended more upon chance than a scientific approach in its initial phase. The author would like to discuss the possibility of creating a more reliable data bank of fragments using more uniform terms for stone type, such as greywacke and schist, etc as well as dating criteria.

Marek Chlodnick

Tell el-Farkha. The Life of Discovered Objects after Excavations

During 15 seasons of excavations at Tell el-Farkha, hundreds of thousands of archaeological artifacts were excavated. Almost 1200 of them received status of inventory objects and have been registered in the Register Book of the SCA. Among them are masterpieces of the Egyptian Art like golden and ivory figurines.

The golden treasure as well as deposits of ivory figurines and some other objects have been taken in 2007 to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo for exhibition. They are still there, displayed in the vicinity of the Narmer palette. After three seasons of conservations they are in quite good condition. They survived a time of the revolution in Cairo in 2011 without any damage.

In 2009 the second group of objects was selected for the Museum of the Ancient Egyptian Civilization in Giza. Fifty objects are now undergoing conservation in the Conservation department of that museum. The selection of the objects was done without the consultation with the excavators and the criteria of the selection are not always clear to us.

Another thousand objects, was left in 28 boxes stored in Mendes. They are waiting for better times in the future museum in Mansura.

Unfortunately time spent in the boxes, moved many times from place to place, with only preliminary conservation during the excavations, show us that the condition of some of them is not satisfactory. Fortunately a few years ago a new, safe storerooms has been built in Mendes. The conditions for the conservation work and storage the objects there are quite good. We hope that in the forthcoming year 2013 we can start conservation works on these objects.

Luc Delvaux

Rescued from the Fire:

The Reconstruction of some Monumental Sculptures of the Egyptian Collection

On February 19th, 1946, a violent fire devastated the large hall of the building of the Antiquity of the Royal Museums of Art and History. Five important large-sized Egyptian monuments were then destroyed or very severely damaged by the flames. Two of them only lost some chips of stone and had their surface damaged: the statue in quartzite of Khonsu or Re-Horakhty (E.5188), of the end of the 18th dynasty, and the pink granite pyramidion of an obelisk of Ramesses II (E.1836). Three other monuments are generally regarded since as irremediably destroyed: a 26th dynasty naos of pink granite (E.5283), the sarcophagus of the steward Yupa, contemporary of Ramesses II, in quartzite and pink granite (E.5189) and the lintel of gray granodiorite of Seti I (E.407). During the installation of the current reserves of the Egyptian section, about the middle of the years 1960, the stone fragments recovered in the ruins of the destroyed building were gathered in a heap, without any classification being carried out. Since, this important cluster of fragments, often weakened and blackened by fire, considered as belonging exclusively to the sarcophagus of Yupa (E.5189), remained unused and unexploited. Within the framework of the reorganization of the reserves of the Egyptian section, a project of sorting and arrangement of these fragments was essential. This operation aimed also to determine if it would be possible to consider the rebuilding and the restoration of certain monuments destroyed by the fire of 1946, in order to return to the Egyptian collection some of its most spectacular and monumental works.

Dina Faltings

Moving the Egyptian Collection of the University in Heidelberg - The Dangers of Change

In 2008 the first steps were taken to change the housing of the Collection of the Egyptological Institute in Heidelberg which contains about 6000 objects with 3000 of them being on display. The reason for changing were mainly climatic conditions being so bad that the objects were at risk. In 2009 we were told by the director of the university that the move should be finished within 1 year. In 2010 the progress was still at about 50%, namely producing a concept and preparing the objects

for packing. In September until December 2011 - in spite of several obstacles - the actual move was accomplished. The concept could be realized with some minor changes and the new presentation is nearly

finished. Dangers and risks for the objects occurring in the move will be introduced. Advantages and disadvantages of the new exhibition will be shown.

Hedvig Györy

Egyptology and Museumpedagogy, a Budapest Case Study

Many children are interested in Egypt all around Hungary, but their needs and opportunities are different. To meet their wishes, the museum pedagogical team in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, offered them various types of activities, which will be presented in the lecture.

Tom Hardwick

Mathematics Meets the Market: The Sale of the MacGregor Collection

The sale of the collection of the Revd. William MacGregor at auction in 1922 was the largest single dispersal of objects on the antiquities market in nearly 90 years; MacGregor objects are now found in museums and private collections worldwide. The discovery of two sources relating to the purchasers and prices paid at the sale allows an unprecedented degree of analysis of the successes and failures of the sale, the possible motivations of the purchasers, and the taste of the time.

Dirk Huyge

The Aurochs of Qurta: "Ice Age" Art along the Upper Egyptian Nile

The existence of pre-Holocene rock art in North Africa has been a subject of debate for several decades. Recent finds in Egypt, specifically at Qurta in the Upper Egyptian Nile Valley, now provide the first evidence for a Pleistocene age of sophisticated figurative rock art in the northern part of the African continent. Wind-blown sediment partly overlying petroglyph panels at the site of Qurta II has provided a range of optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dates demonstrating that the minimum age of the rock art is ~15,000 calendar years. The reliability of the dating results is proven through both internal procedural checks and external evidence from micromorphological analysis, providing solid evidence for the rock engravings at Qurta being the oldest thus far found in North Africa.

Carmen Pérez Die and Esther Pons Mellado

The new Installation of the Egyptian and Nubian Room at the Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid, Spain

The National Archaeological Museum in Madrid is currently undergoing a complete renovation, both of its architecture and of how its collections are exhibited. The new rooms housing Egyptian and Nubian antiquities are being installed at present, but are not yet complete. At the CIPEG Meeting in Brussels the museographic project for the new Egyptian and Nubian exhibition and the display criteria adopted are presented.

Campbell Price

Research and Reorientation: Redisplaying Ancient Egypt and Sudan at the Manchester Museum

At the end of October 2012, The Manchester Museum - Britain's fifth largest Egyptology collection - will open its refurbished Ancient Worlds galleries, exactly 100 years after Flinders Petrie inaugurated the first Egypt galleries there. This paper presents a number of new approaches to the display of ancient Egypt at Manchester, and the ways in which research – past and present – is being used to contextualise the collection.

Recognising the long tradition of the appliance of science to Egyptology at Manchester, the new displays integrate a number of modern technological approaches to the Egypt and Sudan collection. State-of-the-art CT-scanning of two Roman portrait mummies brings up to date the innovative work of the Manchester Mummy Project. The new Ancient Worlds galleries also integrate experimental archaeology, such as the firing of faience, and the use of geophysical maps to resituate votive objects from Saqqara in their original sacred landscape. It is hoped that while reflecting the importance of Manchester's scientific contribution to Egyptology, a diverse range of current research will bring to life areas of the collection that have previously been overlooked.

The decision to significantly reduce the number of mummies on display reorients the display of the collection towards life and material culture. More objects will be visible than ever before, satisfying a desire expressed in public consultation for more material on display. Improved access will also be achieved through extensive use of digital content on a mobile website. The challenges and opportunities faced in making this information available to as wide an audience as possible, both within the Museum and remotely, form the core of this paper.

Arnaud Quertinmont***The Royal Museum of Mariemont: Egyptology at the Dawn of 2013***

The Royal Museum of Mariemont, the only Research Institute of the Federation Wallonie-Bruxelles owns the second largest collection of Egyptian artefacts in Belgium. The challenge before us is to adopt a modern museology that enables not only to improve the conservation conditions of the objects but also to enhance the educational information given to the public for a better understanding of the History of Ancient Egypt.

Consequently, the Royal Museum of Mariemont has undertaken a complete reorganization of its storages. Objects are now better preserved in an adapted environment with good security conditions. The showcases will also be redeveloped. By the dawn of 2013, we will thus display a selection of new objects, with most of them revealed to the public for the first time, in a modern museology improving the quality of the presentation. Furthermore, another challenge is to adopt new educational resources for school groups but also for both individual adult visitors and adult audience in order to provide a better understanding of the History of Ancient Egypt.

It is actually essential to ensure the dissemination of knowledge and to allow visitors, wherever they are in the world, to access to the Egyptian Heritage. Like several museums around the world, we have begun a digitalisation campaign of our collections. A selection of catalogs and visitor guides of our Egyptian collection are now available online for free, as well as videos and podcasts of lectures and talks. Our participation in the Global Egyptian Museum, a very important project, must be seen in this context. We have also recently 3D scanned some of the Egyptian objects. These new resources will be available on the museum website by 2013.

Sonia Ramzi***L'Association Internationale "Les Amis des Musées d'Egypte": Coopération avec le CIPEG. Projets présents et futures*****Maarten Raven*****New Challenges at Saqqara: Plunder and Repair at the Dutch Excavations***

The excavations in the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara started in 1975 as a cooperation of the Leiden Museum and the Egypt Exploration Society. From 1999, the project became a joint mission of Leiden Museum and Leiden University. So far, fifteen tombs have been uncovered which date to the end of Dynasty 18 or the Ramesside Period. Foremost among them are the monuments of Horemheb and Maya, both of them contemporaries of Tutankhamun. From 2004, the expedition started a site management project which has now led to the overall consolidation of the tombs. Just when the project was drawing to an end and the site was ready to be opened for tourists, the Egyptian revolution broke out. This led to widespread plunder of the Saqqara cemeteries, and rumours started spreading about intentional vandalism and the total destruction of several monuments. The Leiden team was back on site in February 2012, and can now report on the actual situation at Saqqara. On the whole, the damage was not too serious and could be easily repaired. A full inventory of the expedition's storerooms demonstrated that the number of stolen goods was also negligible. On the other hand, the situation is still far from settled and further challenges may present themselves in the future.

Mervat Seif el-Din***The Egyptian Revolt and its Effect on the Antiquities***

On the 25th of January 2011 the Egyptian people succeeded to change their political regime and although it passed peacefully in comparison with the other Arabic revolts, but it has bad side effect on the Egyptian Antiquities. The unawareness of the Egyptian with the values of their heritage, the unacceptable behavior of some of them, the absences of security forces, the poverty and the chaos all over Egypt all of these are the reasons of the plundering and smuggles the Antiquities. The danger does not threat only the unknown archaeological sites but also the museums. Therefore all the Archeologists and Egyptologists all over the world have to pay attention to these very important and dangerous issues still till nowadays occur in Egypt and in all the Arabic countries.

Regine Schulz***Can Museums help Society to fight Cultural Dementia?*****Badrya Serry*****The Role of Antiquities Museum in Preserving Archaeological Heritage in Alexandria***

The Antiquities Museum plays an important role in spreading cultural and archaeological discoveries in Alex. Its mission is to promote research and creativity to all through different programs and activities.

New exhibition in our museum is to exhibit the archaeological discoveries that were found in Nelsons' Island in Abukir in Alexandria, this artefacts discovered by Italian excavations directed by Prof. Paulo Gallo (from University of Turin). This collection will be permanently exhibited in a new hall in our museum. The artefacts are more than two hundred finds of high archaeological importance, fundamental for understanding the life and material culture of the ancient inhabitants of the place.

The collections of Nelsons' island are belonging to the period of the foundation of Alexandria till nowadays, showing the cultural daily life of the first Greeks of Alexandria through archaeological artefacts.

Mladen Tomorad

Egyptian Collections in Croatia and Croato-Aegyptiaca database

Approximately 5000 Egyptian artifacts (dated until the Arab conquest in 642 AD) are housed in Croatia. Most of these can be found in museums but various objects are also housed in private collections. Most of the artifacts are smaller objects such as scarabs, amulets, shabtis, tablets made of different materials, jewelry, fertility symbols, and statuettes of deities as well as footwear, various vessels and canopic jars, animal images, and male and female statues. Within this vast number of objects, larger groups can be identified, like the statues of gods made of different materials (primarily Osiris and Isis), various wooden and stone stelae with the inscriptions and paintings of mostly sepulchral character, inscriptions on papyrus and linen, Books of Dead. The sarcophagi for the burial of human and animal remains of different material, mummies and mummy wrappings form a group in their own right. Thirteen completely or fragmentary preserved sphinxes from the Diocletian's palace in Split are also worth mentioning. The most important collections are housed in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, the Archaeological Museum in Split, the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula, the Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik, the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, the Museum of Ante Topić Mimara in Zagreb. Smaller collections can be found in the Museum of Contemporary Art in Zagreb, and in the regional and town museums across Croatia (the Museum of the City of Varaždin, the Franciscan monastery in Sinj, the St. Euphemia monastery in Kapor on the island of Rab, etc.).

In this paper I will present history of our collections, a small presentation of each collection, and will give short introduction of Croato-Aegyptiaca database, which is part of Egyptological project Croato-Aegyptiaca Electronica.

Willem Van Haarlem

The Papyrus Puzzle, or how to unlock a Random Papyrus Collection?

Recently, the Allard Pierson Museum took over a neglected papyrus collection from the Special Collections section of the Amsterdam University Library. It was assembled by the late Professor of Papyrology at the University of Amsterdam, Dr. P.J. Sijpestein. During many years, he purchased papyrus lots at many auctions. Together with complete Greek papyri, of which most are already published, these lots often included papyrus fragments in Coptic, Hieratic and Demotic script as well, together with early Arabic texts on paper, varying in sizes from thumbnail to A4, and several hundreds in total. As an initial step, they are now being identified and catalogued, together with being photographed. The next step will be the conservation of these fragments. Some of them were loose and simply kept in paper folders; others were kept between yellowing plexiglass frames, secured with deteriorating tape. Finally, the more coherent texts should be available for study and publication.

Ben van den Bercken

University Collections and Collections History

The past few years have seen an increasing amount of research concerning academic heritage. University collections and university museums are not only becoming increasingly the stage of research on culture historical topics, but also on collection history. The knowledge about a collection's past is crucial to understand its present situation, but also its future problems and possibilities.

The aim of this thesis was to answer the question how the development and use of collections aegyptiaca related to the development of Egyptian archaeology and Egyptology in Northwestern Europe in the 19th and 20th century. Two collections in particular were concerned: the Ägyptologisches Museum Georg Steindorff of the University of Leipzig, and the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology at University College London. To trace out the context of these collections it was necessary to get an overview of the general history of the university museum and university collection and an overview of the key developments in the disciplines of Egyptian archaeology and Egyptology. Next was the placement of the historiography of the collections in Leipzig and London in a wider frame of Northwest European university collections aegyptiaca, but also in a wider historical and science-historical frame. This enabled us to compare the collections of Leipzig and London on their educational, research and public functions.

This research showed that three periods can be distinguished in 19th and 20th century Egyptian archaeology and Egyptology: the 'period of the pioneers' 1820-1890; the 'period of the gatherers' 1890-1945; and the 'period of the processors' 1945-2000. There were different conditions in Leipzig and London that made the birth and development of the university collections aegyptiaca favorable. Among these were the presence or absence of a national collection of aegyptiaca, the imperial aspirations of the nation state, the presence of academics with a

background in classical languages and the development of Von Humboldts research orientated educational model. The relation between the collection and the disciplines of Egyptian archaeology and Egyptology is one of exchange that operates mainly within the educational and research functions of the collection. In this exchange we see knowledge, personnel, ideas, methods and tools move to further the collections and the disciplines. It can be concluded that the collections trained a new generation of Egyptologists and archaeologists. The collections have inspired and harbored research that revolutionized Egyptology and especially archaeology. The collections could develop because of a basis in the public, providing a fascination for ancient Egypt and subsequent financial support to conduct the collection-enlarging fieldwork. It has become clear that the historiography of university collections of aegyptiaca is still an infant field of research. The collections lure and deserve attention as the vanguard of Egyptology and Egyptian archaeology in 19th and 20th century Northwestern Europe.

Paula Veiga ***A Rescue from Oblivion***

A collection of 103 ancient Egyptian artefacts (originally 134) belonging to the University of Porto, Portugal, is now housed in a new room after a turbulent story. Formerly owned by the Berlin Museum, these artefacts were offered to the Portuguese authorities in 1926, after the release of a ship containing valuable Assyrian artefacts (448 crates) brought from excavations during the period preceding WWI (1903-1914).

This ship in particular was imprisoned in Lisbon's docks (1916), under the pressure of the British, and was later returned to Germany. The collection included other artefacts (e.g. Polynesia), now scattered in other Portuguese museums.

Some of the artefacts in the Egyptian collection are still packed and stashed in an office room, and will not be displayed in the near future. The human mummies in this collection were already scanned and a study is underway, paused by the lack of funds. The sarcophagus of the male mummy is also being studied; its inscriptions, images, and the type of wood employed in its manufacture.

A fire in 2009, happening in the room displaying both the Egyptian collection and zoological items almost damaged some of the pieces, as the ceiling broke down with water weight.

The new room is, in the opinion of this researcher, inadequate to impact some interest on the audience. The choice of artefacts displayed was conducted on a personal level, and the silence of the university in order to sign protocols with other public entities to restore the mummies, and some other artefacts, reflects the general lack of interest on antiquities.

Eugène Warmenbol ***Sarah Belzoni et sa momie: aux origines des collections bruxelloises***

Sarah Belzoni (1783-1870) is obviously not « just » the widow of Gianbattista Belzoni, the well-known strongman and adventurer who discovered the tomb of Seti Ist. Ten years after his death, she settled in Brussels, living there from 1833 tot 1857, in the company of a mummy, which was sold in 1847 to the « Musée royal d'Artillerie, d'Armures et d'Antiquités », then under the curatorship of Antoine G. Schayes, who was, typically, mostly collecting Egyptian antiquities for himself. It was the first mummy to be bought by a public instance in Belgium. Sarah Belzoni obviously had other things with her, drawings and sketches by her husband and herself, most of which are now in the Bristol Museum, and casts, part of which are also in the Brussels Museums. We will be examining why she came to Brussels, who her friends were and where she knew them from, how she became acquainted with the masonic circles of the city, and what her contribution to egyptology in Belgium might have been. Sadly, the silent witness who lived with her for so many years, the so-called « scribe Butehamun », is no more, or almost, as only his head was kept after a most destructive autopsy performed in 1939.
