

APPENDIX (i)

Summary of all collections

Please note: Collections sizes are generalised to indicate the breadth of the collections and are not an exact figure.

Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums, Aberdeen (Aberdeen City Council)

Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums is responsible for five museums and galleries. The small collection of Egyptian material was mainly donated by Aberdeen-born Joseph Bell and includes several good examples of Predynastic and Early Dynastic ceramics (c.4000–3000 BC). Of note are several decorated vessels dating to c.3500–3200 BC, particularly, a small vessel shaped to imitate a bird. The collection also includes artwork by David Roberts (1796–1864) and James McBey (1883–1959).

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <50 objects

Arbuthnot Museum, Peterhead and The Discovery Centre, Mintlaw (Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums)

Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums' collection of ancient Egyptian material comprises around 30 small objects. This includes fragments of linen, faience beads, amulets and shabtis. Some of the ancient Egypt objects originate from the collection of Peterhead-born Adam Arbuthnot (1773–1850). He belonged to a wealthy and important family of landowners and merchants. When he retired from merchant business about 1820, he devoted his leisure to creating a collection of antiquities, coins and natural history. On his death in 1850, he bequeathed his collection to the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of Peterhead.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <50 objects

University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen

The University of Aberdeen has its origins in King's College (founded 1495) and Marischal College (founded 1593). Each institution held a museum collection, combined into a single collection in the early 20th century. In 1811, politician and philanthropist Sir Charles Forbes (1774–1849) donated the mummified remains and coffins of a woman named Ta-Kheru to the University collection. This was one of the earliest known donations of Egyptian material in Scotland. The presentation of objects to the University by academic employees, former students and local aristocrats drove the development of the collection. Dr Robert Wilson (1787–1871) donated several hundred Egyptian objects and bequeathed money to the University to establish the anthropological museum. Another graduate, Dr James Grant Bey (1840–1896) and his descendants provided the largest number of objects donated by a single individual in Scotland. Having built up his collection in Cairo, he presented a large portion of his collection to the University, including over a thousand scarabs, which he personally labelled, mounted and catalogued. The collection also includes rare examples of a writing set, a limestone stela dedicated to the Syrian god Reshep, a high-quality example of a painted wooden box coffin from Beni Hassan and an inscribed Old Kingdom offering table. The University and its donors also supported excavations conducted by the EES, ERA, BSA, Oxford Excavations in Nubia, Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft and University of Liverpool, further adding to the collection.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020, however, some objects from the collections are currently (2019–20) on international tour as part of *Egypt: The Time of Pharaohs*, a joint venture between Lokschatuppen Rosenheim, the

University of Aberdeen Museum, The Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim and MuseumsPartner Austria.

Collections size: >4,000 objects

Culture North Lanarkshire

Culture North Lanarkshire is known to have one wooden shabti figure which has not been identified. Archival material at the University of Liverpool records that 42 ceramic vessels were gifted to Airdrie Museum by the archaeologist John Garstang (1876–1956) on behalf of the Beni Hasan Excavation Committee in April 1904. This donation was part of his offer of pottery to interested educational institutions as advertised in *The Times* in 1904. These ceramics may have subsequently been confused with other Cypriot material in the museum's collection.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <50 objects

Dumfries Museum, Dumfries (Dumfries and Galloway Council)

The Egyptian collection in Dumfries Museum comes from two main sources: Dr Thomas Boyle Grierson (1818–1889) and the family of Roderick Hannah. Dumfries-born Dr Thomas Boyle Grierson created a museum in Thornhill for the purpose of educating young people, farm hands and apprentices. Many of the objects were gifted to him as payment for medical treatment. Following his death in 1889, the museum was placed in a trust and the collections were ultimately dispersed in 1965. The Egyptian material was retained in Dumfries for teaching purposes. Some of Grierson's collection was acquired from Dr James Grant Bey, the Cairo-based Aberdeenshire physician who formed the collections of the University of Aberdeen. Roderick Hannah ran a cotton farm in the Delta, his collection of ceramic and glass was collected from his fields and was supplemented by purchases.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: >140 objects

East Ayrshire Leisure

The collection cared for by East Ayrshire Leisure was initially formed in Kilmarnock as part of the Dick Institute, which was opened in 1901 following the provision of funding by Kilmarnock-born industrialist James Dick (1823–1902). The collection is built up primarily of material collected by visitors and tourists to Egypt, including amulets and metal figurines, faience shabtis and small Coptic objects. Most of the collection was initially lent by a Mrs H L Parker. East Ayrshire Leisure also cares for two artworks by David Young Cameron (1865–1945), depicting Luxor temple and the fort at the Moqattam Hills, Cairo.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <45 objects

Museum of Childhood, Edinburgh (Museums & Galleries Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council)

The known Egyptian objects in the collection are currently on display in the Museum of Childhood, forming part of a display on dolls and figurines in different cultures. The most notable of these objects are the two Middle Kingdom wooden funerary figures; one depicting a seated male worker (likely a rower) and a nude female offering bearer. These objects were all collected by Edward Lovett (1852–1933), who built up a large collection of "dolls" from a range of cultures.

Collections size: <5 objects

University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh

The University of Edinburgh holds a number of collections across its academic departments and its Museums and Galleries service. The Anatomical Museum holds a collection of human remains built up in the mid-late 1800s. The University Library Special Collections cares for 18 papyrus documents from Oxyrhynchus and a small number of faience shabtis. The Vere Gordon Childe collection within the School of History, Classics and Archaeology contains over 100 objects, many of which were collected by Childe directly. As such, the Predynastic Period is well represented through lithics and some of the only known examples of Badari Culture ripple ceramics in the country.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: >160 objects

ONFife Museums & Galleries, Fife Cultural Trust

The collections of ONFife Museums & Galleries, Fife Cultural Trust are a combination of three previous museums. The group now cares for collections across twelve museums and heritage venues in Fife. The collection includes a number of small objects, with the largest object group represented being Ptolemaic coins. It also includes a New Kingdom shabti, said to be from the excavations of W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942) at Gurob.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: 20 objects

Falconer Museum, Forres (Moray Council)

Founded in 1871 following a bequest from geologist Hugh Falconer, the museum sits on the High Street in Forres. Two notable highlights of the small collection both depict the cow goddess Hathor: a relatively rare example of painted pottery from the New Kingdom with figurative detail and a small stone stela depicting Hathor in the lower register. The stela is said to come from the area of Deir el-Bahari, an important area for the goddess.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <30 objects

Hawick Museum, Hawick (Live Borders)

Formed by the Hawick Archaeological Society from 1856 and opened in the current location in 1910, Hawick Museum displays the history of the local area. The centrepiece of the ancient Egyptian collection is the 1907 donation of 38 ceramic vessels from the excavations of John Garstang (1876–1956) at Esna. Hawick Museum was the first venue for *Discovering Ancient Egypt*, a National Museums Scotland touring exhibition in 2019

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum / The Burrell Collection, Glasgow (Glasgow Museums)

Glasgow Museums includes the collections on display in the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and The Burrell Collection. As one of the largest collections of Egyptian objects in Scotland, it covers all periods of Egyptian history from many archaeological sites. As an active financial sponsor of excavations, the collection includes objects from archaeological work undertaken by the Egypt Exploration Society, British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Egyptian Research Account and John Garstang (1876–1956). A selection of the collection was donated to the museum by the Egypt Research Students Account and the Glasgow Egypt Society, organisations founded by Janet May Buchanan (1866–1912) to support excavations. Buchanan curated the first exhibition of Egyptian material in Glasgow, held in 1912, but tragically died a few weeks after its opening. Consequently, a number of objects were donated to the museum by the associations that she founded and by her relatives. The collection has also expanded through gifts and bequests from archaeological collectors

including John Galloway, Ludovic Mann (1895–1955), Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (1859–1938), Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931) and W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942). The Burrell Collection represents the acquisitions of businessman Sir William Burrell (1861–1958) who gifted his entire 9,000 object collection to the city in 1944, including over 300 Egyptian objects. The collection includes several objects relating to individuals of historic importance, including a limestone stela of Senenmut, several monuments created by the workmen of Deir el-Medina and a statue of Paraherwenemef, son of King Ramesses II. One of the most iconic objects in the museum's entire collection is the massive granite sarcophagus of Pabasa, formerly in the collection of Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767–1852). He displayed it in the Egyptian Hall of Hamilton Palace in 1834 where it remained until the building was demolished in 1919. It was then presented in 1922 to Glasgow Museums by the Trustees of the Hamilton Estates and has been on public display in Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum ever since.

Collections size: >4,300 objects

Please note: The Burrell Collection is under renovation and will reopen in 2021.

The Hunterian, Glasgow (University of Glasgow)

Scotland's oldest public museum has a sizeable collection of ancient Egyptian objects, alongside its Roman, Cypriot and Near Eastern collections. Many of the objects within the collection come from the excavations of W M Flinders Petrie and John Garstang, as well as from the work of the Egypt Exploration Society. The collection is diverse and ranges from tiny amulets to large stone stelae. One of the highlights of the current display is the highly decorated coffin of the Lady Shepenhor (Thebes, c.600BC). The Hunterian also houses the internationally important collection of ostraca and tomb facsimile paintings from the collection of Rev Colin Campbell.

Collections size: >1,400 objects

Linlithgow Museum, Linlithgow (Linlithgow Heritage Trust)

This community museum tells the story of the town from the time of Mary Queen of Scots to today. During the current review, two faience shabtis of a man called Nespauitawy were identified. They were donated to the museum by the descendants of an Abercorn schoolmaster Christopher Dawson (fl. 1846) who used his collection to teach his pupils.

Collections size: <5 objects

McLean Museum, Greenock (Inverclyde Council)

The McLean Museum has collected in a number of different fields since it opened in 1876, building upon the work of the Greenock Philosophical Society and its earlier 1816 museum. 98% of the Egyptian collections at the McLean were received from excavations conducted by the Egypt Exploration Society, which the society and museum intermittently supported from 1888 until 1914. Notable objects in the collection include a large fragment of carved relief from the Temple of Bastet at Tell Basta and a coffin and cartonnage mummy-case from the excavations of Naville at Herakleopolis Magna.

Collections size: >400 objects

The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Dundee

The ancient Egyptian collection in Dundee is intimately linked to the work of Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931) who lived in the city. He was instrumental in gaining support from the local community for the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund and became a local secretary for them. Another key figure in the development of the collections was the jute magnate and friend of W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942), James Key Caird (1837–1916). His relationship with Petrie is certain to have enabled several objects to join the collections in Dundee. Caird

was also a collector and donated several objects, some of which were potentially obtained during his 1907 visit to Egypt. Of particular note is the rare and highly important limestone raised relief depiction of Princess Neferure, daughter of the female pharaoh Hatshepsut, from the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari, donated to the museum by Caird. He also donated a false door of Sneferu-Ishetef from Mastaba no.2 at Dahshur and a Ptolemaic sarcophagus lid, amongst the close to one hundred objects donated by him and his descendants. The collection covers most of Egyptian history and a large variety of objects are represented. Collections research is actively ongoing.

Collections size: >1,000 objects

Montrose Museum, Montrose (Angus Alive)

Set up by the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society in 1836, the collections in Montrose Museum represent the international connections of the town and its biological diversity. One of the first donations was given to the Museum by a relative of the poet Robert Burns, the Mumbai-based physician Dr James Burnes (1801–1862). The statue that he gifted to the collection was re-identified in 2018 as a Ptolemaic (c.332-30 BC) temple musician named Meramuniotes. The collection also includes a small number of New Kingdom shabtis, a stone stela of a man called Teku and several other objects from the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia.

Collections size: >40 objects

National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh

The Egyptian collection in National Museums Scotland (NMS) is the largest in Scotland. As part of the Ancient Mediterranean collection, the collection includes several objects of international significance and comprises material from all periods of Egyptian history.

The origins of the collection lie largely in the collections of the University of Edinburgh and the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, later National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, which was merged with the Royal Scottish Museum in 1985 to form National Museums Scotland. NMS is home to material excavated by the Scottish pioneer Alexander Henry Rhind (1833-63) who was the first experienced archaeologist to excavate in Egypt. His most important find was a Theban intact tomb that had been used for over a thousand years and sealed intact with an early Roman-era family burial. The museum later began to support excavations in Egypt; as such it received distributed objects from the Egypt Exploration Fund (Society), British School of Archaeology in Egypt, the Egyptian Research Account, Oxford and Liverpool Universities, and material excavated as part of the UNESCO Nubian Rescue Campaign (1957–1962). The development of the collection is in part the legacy of Cyril Aldred (1941–1991) who served as a curator from 1937–1974. As a scholar of ancient Egyptian art, he published many significant pieces of scholarship. During his tenure, he continued to develop the collection through purchases, new displays and commissions. The Roman-Egyptian funerary material is particularly strong, including the only known double coffin from ancient Egypt, several mummified individuals from Hawara and a well-known mummy-portrait of a woman known popularly as 'Jewellery Girl'. The collection also contains the intact burial of a 17th Dynasty royal woman, which includes an impressive coffin and exceptional selection of gold jewellery. A number of objects from the collections were transferred to other museums in the mid-1950s, including Paisley, Durham, Liverpool and Sydney. A new permanent gallery Ancient Egypt Rediscovered, opened in the National Museum of Scotland in early 2019, displaying over 650 objects from the collection.

Collections size: >6,000 objects

National Trust for Scotland (NTS)

NTS cares for around 300,000 objects held in over 50 properties across Scotland. This ranges from archival material to decorative art and furniture. During this collections review, colleagues at NTS identified a handful of modern scarabs, produced for the booming tourist market in the late 1800s- early 1900s.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <5 objects known

Paisley Museum and Art Gallery (Renfrewshire Leisure)

Paisley Museum was Scotland's first municipal museum. It opened in 1871 and incorporated collections that had been amassed by the Paisley Philosophical Society since 1808. A major donor was Sir Peter Coats (1808–1890), a partner in the large firm of thread makers J&P Coats, and he funded new art and sculpture galleries in 1882. The collection represents most periods of Egyptian history. The core of the collection was formed through the Egypt Exploration Fund (Society) and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, after support had been gained thanks to a lecture given in 1888 by Amelia B Edwards (1831–1892).

Subscriptions then lapsed until, following the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun, enthusiasm for Egyptology likely led to a renewal of funding for the EES for one more year in 1923. A further 81 objects were donated to Paisley Museum by the Royal Scottish Museum (now National Museums Scotland) in 1955.

Please note: Paisley Museum is currently closed for refurbishment and will reopen at the end of 2022. In the meantime, Paisley: The Secret Collection, a publicly accessible collections store, is running guided tours.

Collections size: >300 objects

Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Perth (Culture Perth and Kinross)

Perth Museum and Art Gallery was first instituted by the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth in 1824, making it one of the oldest purpose-built museums in the UK. The collection of Egyptian material reflects this origin, with several donors associated with the Society.

Most of the collection was built up through the donations of private individuals based in Perthshire and Scotland. As such, there are a number of smaller objects, such as shabtis, amulets and fragmentary pieces, represented alongside objects manufactured for the tourist market. Of note is a faience scarab of Tuthmose III donated by a Miss Bruce, which is accompanied by a handwritten letter explaining the provenance of the piece by Mansoor, an employee of Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo. An impressively decorated, but ultimately empty, mummy-bundle purporting to be a mummified ibis is also of note. The collection continued to be expanded by the acquisition of fifteen ceramic vessels from the excavations of John Garstang (1876–1956), which were initially sent to the Sandeman Library. Perth also houses a collection of inscribed linen fragments (presumably purchased) from the Dr James Grant Bey (1840–1896) collection. Dr James Pringle Riach (b.1825) of the East India Company and his brother, Major William Alexander Riach (fl.1815), of the 79th Regiment of Foot (Cameron Highlanders) both donated objects to the museum.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: > 100 objects

Stromness Museum, Stromness

Stromness Museum is an independent museum managed by volunteers from the Orkney Natural History Society. Dating back to 1812, the Museum has had a number of homes. The displays discuss the maritime and natural history of Orkney. Within the collection there are a small number of ancient Egyptian objects, including two faience shabtis of a temple overseer.

Please note: No public display of the Egyptian material currently in April 2020.

Collections size: <10 objects

APPENDIX (ii) Ancient Egyptian Chronology

A brief guide to ancient Egyptian chronology

The culture of ancient Egypt was particularly long-lived, lasting more than 4,000 years. In consideration of this long span of time, it is important to provide dating for objects, if possible. Ancient Egypt is often presented as a single period in time but Cleopatra VII, for example, lived closer to our own time than to the building of the Great Pyramid. Ancient Egyptian history is typically divided into Kingdoms and Periods (broad periods of centralised rule) interspersed with 'Intermediate Periods' (periods of decentralised/divided rule), which are subdivided into Dynasties (derived from the idea of royal family lines). These concepts are based on ancient and modern scholarship which sought to provide order to history. Some of the terms used, such as 'Intermediate Period', reflect these views of long history; perceptions of these periods may have changed over time (e.g. Intermediate Periods are no longer viewed as 'Dark Ages'), but the chronological terminology persists. Nevertheless, these shorthand names are universally known, providing a good place to start dating objects.

Absolute dates

Although the ancient Egyptians introduced the 365-day solar calendar, their dates were based on regnal years, so it was reset each time a new king came to the throne, rather than year dates rolling like most modern calendars. Absolute dates are only known for the later part of Egyptian history (c.664 BC onwards) when dates reference other cultural calendars or astronomic events. Unsurprisingly, much ink has been spilled by Egyptologists arguing over year dates and how ancient Egyptian chronology fits together, overlaps or should be rearranged. Further discoveries are constantly being made and it is important to use a single reference work to provide dates so that whatever system you're using will be internally coherent.

Suggested reference sources:

Spencer, A. J. (2007), *The British Museum Book of Ancient Egypt*

Shaw, I. (2000), *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*

Petrie Museum, UCL/ Digital Egypt <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/museums-static/digitalegypt/chronology/index.html>

At a glance

Ancient Egyptian history can be divided into around ten broad periods. At a glance, there are certain characteristics of the periods, which are summarised below to aid with understanding. Approximate dates for each period are given, based on the chronology in *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt* (2000), which is used by National Museums Scotland and the British Museum.

Predynastic Period (c.5300-3000 BC)

Egypt's prehistory: a period of the first settlements, but before recognisable kings and writing. Dating of objects from this period is done relatively by typology.

Early Dynastic Period (c.3000–2686 BC)

The first kings ruling over the entirety of Egypt and the introduction of writing.

Old Kingdom (c.2686–2181 BC)

The Pyramid Age. A period when the king is exceptionally strong, enabling them to build pyramids, such as the iconic pyramids at Giza.

First Intermediate Period (c.2181–2055 BC)

Power is held by local rulers across the country rather than just the king. Outbreaks of civil war and possible famine.

Middle Kingdom (c.2055–1650 BC)

Reunification under a single king and a renaissance period of the first written literature and personal monuments becoming accessible to more people. Later Egyptians thought of this era as a cultural highpoint.

Second Intermediate Period (c. 1650–1550 BC)

The Delta region in the north is occupied by people from Western Asia while the rest of the country is split into small kingdoms battling for control. There is large scale migration of people and ideas into the Delta region.

New Kingdom (c. 1550–1069 BC)

Age of empire, trade, war and many ‘celebrity’ kings, e.g. Hatshepsut, Tutankhamun, Ramesses II. Kings are buried in the Valley of the Kings.

Third Intermediate Period (c. 1069–664 BC)

The country is split between different kings again, including high priests acting as self-declared rulers, and is eventually taken over by kings from Sudan who reinvigorated Egyptian temple construction and funerary arts.

Late Period (664–332 BC)

Egypt is conquered repeatedly by different international powers – Assyrians, Persians, and Libyans – interspersed with the last native pharaonic rulers.

Ptolemaic Period (332–30 BC)

The successors of Alexander the Great rule Egypt for 300 years, including the famous Cleopatra (VII).

Roman Egypt (30 BC–AD 641)

Egypt is part of the Roman (later Byzantine) Empire until AD 641 when the country came under the control of the Islamic Caliphate.

APPENDIX (ii) Caring for Mummified Human Remains

Caring for Mummified Human Remains

During the collections review, many institutions were identified as caring for mummified human remains, varying from skeletal material to body parts and whole bodies. What follows is a selection of links to guidance documents relating to the care of human remains, some specifically in relation to Egyptian cases.

General advice for storage and handling of mummified human remains (MHR)

- Do not store MHR in plastic, bubble wrap or similar as this can be detrimental. Materials should be inert and conservation grade as far as possible.
- Ensure that all boxes storing MHR are well labelled and not likely to be opened without knowledge of their contents. Do not include images on the outside of boxes. This ensures that MHR are treated respectfully and sensitively, and only viewed by choice rather than accidentally.
- Store MHR in rooms with controlled access. This could include, but is not limited to, locked rooms, limited staff access, security alarms.
- Ideally inert metal shelving should be used, raised at least 100mm above the floor to protect from accidental flooding and pests and to allow for cleaning.
- Light should be kept to a minimum in the store and the relative humidity and temperature should be monitored to help maintain a relatively stable environment.
- Handling should be done with great care and respect, preferably by those with handling training. Ideally any movement or handling of the remains should be kept to a minimum.
- Gloves should be worn when handling. Pathogen risks associated with mummified human remains are low, but sometimes pesticides have been used in the past in attempt to preserve the remains.

General advice for the display of human remains

The display of human remains in museums should, as far as possible, be informed and guided by current opinion as well as conceived with care, respect and dignity, and balanced against public benefit. The inclusion of human remains in a display or gallery can add to our understanding of that individual and of the population, period or culture from which they originated. Therefore: In the display of human remains at the Museum explanatory and contextual information will be provided.'

– excerpt from Fletcher, A., Antoine, D., and Hill, J. D. (2014) *Regarding the Dead: Human Remains in the British Museum*, p 7.

'Careful thought should be put into the reasons for, and circumstances of, the display of human remains. Human remains should be displayed only if the museum believes that it makes a material contribution to a particular interpretation; and that contribution could not be made equally effectively in another way. Displays should always be accompanied by sufficient explanatory material'

– excerpt from Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2005), *Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums*, p 20.

The provision of contextual information is key to creating a sensitive and informative display.

Guidance documents relating to human remains

Museum Galleries Scotland (2011)

Guidelines for Care of Human Remains in Scottish Museum Collections

<https://www.museumsgalleriescotland.org.uk/media/1089/guidelines-for-the-care-of-human-remains-in-scottish-museum-collections.pdf>

Historic Environment Scotland (2006)

The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=02e7320f-4fb2-4c4a-8aba-a58e00e3f22c>

Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2005)

Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/GuidanceHumanRemains11Oct.pdf>

Museums Association (2015)

Code of Ethics

<https://www.museumsassociation.org/download?id=1173810>

Examples of Human Remains Policies:

British Museum

<https://www.britishmuseum.org/pdf/Human%20Remains%20policy%20July%202013%20FINAL.pdf>

National Museums Scotland

<https://www.nms.ac.uk/media/1151584/nms-2016-human-remains-in-collections-policy.pdf>

Online resources

Regarding the Dead: Human Remains in the British Museum, edited by A. Fletcher, D. Antoine and J. D. Hill (2014).

https://research.britishmuseum.org/PDF/Regarding-the-Dead_02102015.pdf

See especially chapter 5 on care, handling, transporting, storing:

https://www.britishmuseum.org/PDF/Regarding-the-Dead-Chapter-5_02102015.pdf

Online debate on the covering of the mummified individuals on display in the Manchester Museum in 2008:

<https://egyptmanchester.wordpress.com/2008/05/06/covering-the-mummies/>

<https://egyptmanchester.wordpress.com/2008/06/02/covering-the-mummies-curators-update-monday-2nd-june-2008/>

<https://egyptmanchester.wordpress.com/2008/06/16/june-16th-covering-the-mummies-update/>

<https://egyptmanchester.wordpress.com/2008/07/29/covering-the-mummies-summary-of-discussion-and-museum-response/>

An example of research into public opinions about display of human bones in museums:

Historic England (2009?) *Research into Issues Surrounding Human Bones in Museums*:

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/opinion-survey-results.pdf>

Further reading

Taylor, J.H., (2001) *Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago IL.

Taylor, J.H., (ed), (2010) *Journey Through the Afterlife: Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA.

Taylor, J.H., Antoine, D. and Vandenbeusch, M., (2014) *Ancient Lives: New Discoveries: Eight Mummies, Eight Stories*, British Museum Press, London.

Riggs, C., (2014) *Unwrapping Ancient Egypt*, Bloomsbury, London.

Parkinson, R.B., (1991) *Voices from Ancient Egypt*, British Museum Press, London.
(Ancient Egyptian literature across a broad range of subjects, including death and funerals beliefs, in the Egyptians' own words)

Smith, G.E., (1912) *The Royal Mummies*, l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale, Cairo.
<https://ia801307.us.archive.org/19/items/SmithRoyalMummies1912/SmithRoyalMummies1912.pdf>

APPENDIX (iv)

Excavated Material Represented in Scottish Museums

Confirmed object excavated and distributed by Egypt Exploration Fund [Society], British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Egyptian Research Account, University of Oxford, University of Liverpool.

Site (common alternative name)

Collections represented

Excavating institution and seasons

Abadiyeh

University of Aberdeen

EES 1898–99

Abusir

University of Aberdeen

Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft 1902–08

Abydos

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow), The McLean (Greenock)

EES/ERA 1899–03, Petrie 1901–03, University of Liverpool 1906–09, EES 1908–10, EES 1911–13

Amarna

Vere Gordon Childe Collection (University of Edinburgh), National Museums Scotland, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow), Paisley Museum

EES 1921–22, EES 1924–25, EES c.1933, EES 1935–36

Armant

National Museums Scotland

EES

Atfieh

National Museums Scotland

EES 1910–11

Athribis

National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1907

Badari

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum

BSAE 1922–24, BSAE 1925

Ballas

National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum

ERA 1894–95

Buhen

National Museums Scotland

EES 1961–62

Beni Hassan

University of Aberdeen, Perth Museum & Art Gallery, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow), Culture NL, Paisley Museum

University of Liverpool 1902–04

Deir el-Bahari

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1893–96, EES 1903–07

Deir Rifa

National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1906–07

Dendera

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1897–98, EES 1906–07

Dimai (Soknopaiou Nesos)

National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

EES 1900–01, BSAE 1924?

el-Amra

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1900–01

el-Behnesa (Oxyrhynchus)

University of Aberdeen, Edinburgh University Library Special Collections, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1896–97, EES 1902–05

el-Gerzeh

University of Aberdeen, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow)

BSAE 1910–11

el-Hibeh

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1901–03

el-Riqqa

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1912–13

el-Sheikh Ibada (Antinoë)

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1913–14

el-Shurafa

University of Aberdeen

BSAE 1911

Esna

Glasgow Museums, Culture NL, Hawick Museum, National Museums Scotland

University of Liverpool 1905–06

Faiyum

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum

EES 1901–02, *BSAE* 1924–26

Faras

National Museums Scotland

University of Oxford 1910–11

Giza

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1906–07, *BSAE* 1910–11

Ghita

National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1905–06

Gurob

University of Aberdeen, ONFife Museums & Galleries, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow)

BSAE 1903–04, *BSAE* 1920–21

Haraga

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1913–14

Hawara

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow),
The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1888–89, *BSAE* 1910–11

Heliopolis

Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1912

Hierakonpolis

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland

ERA 1897–98, *ERA* 1898–99

Hu (Diospolis Parva)

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow
Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1898–99

Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna)

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), Perth Museum & Art Gallery, National
Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1890–91, *EES* 1903–04, *EES* 1909–10

Karanis

National Museums Scotland

EES 1900–01

Kom Abu Billo (Terenuthis)

Glasgow Museums

EES 1887–88

Kom Aushim (el-Rubaiyat)

National Museums Scotland

EES 1900–01

Kom Umm el-Atl (Bacchis)

National Museums Scotland

EES 1895–1901

Kostamneh

Glasgow Museums

University of Liverpool 1906

Lahun

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, Paisley Museum

BSAE 1913–14, BSAE 1920–21

Maghara, Sinai

Glasgow Museums

ERA 1905–06

Mahasna

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

ERA 1900–01, EES 1908–09

Mazgunah

The Hunterian (University of Glasgow)

BSAE 1910–11

Meidum

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1909–11

Memphis (Mit Rahina)

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1907–10, BSAE 1913

Naqada

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

Petrie 1894–95, University of Liverpool 1902–04

Naukratis

The McManus (Dundee), Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1884–86, EES 1902–03

Qarara

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1902–03

Qasr el-Banat

National Museums Scotland

EES 1895–1901

Qasr el-Sagha

National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum

BSAE 1924–26

Qau el-Kebir

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1923–24

Qurna

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1908–09

Reqaqna

Glasgow Museums

ERA 1901–02

Saft el-Henna

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow)

BSAE 1905–06

San el-Hagar (Tanis)

National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1883–86

Saqqara

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland

EES pre 1969

Sedment

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, The Hunterian (University of Glasgow), The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1890–91, EES 1903–04, BSAE 1920–21

Serabit el-Khadim

National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

EES 1904–05

Shaghanbeh

National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1905–06

Sharunah

The McManus (Dundee)

EES 1902–03

Shurafa (Nazlet el-Shurafa)

National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1911

Tarkhan (Kafr Ammar)

University of Aberdeen, The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

BSAE 1911–13

Tell Basta (Bubastis)

The McManus (Dundee), Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1887–90

Tell Defenneh (Daphnae)

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1886

Tell el-Retaba

National Museums Scotland

BSAE 1905–06

Tell el-Yahudiyeh

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1884, *EES* 1887, *BSAE* 1905–06

Tell Nabasheh

National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1886

Thebes

University of Aberdeen, National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums

EES 1895, ERA 1896– 96, EES 1907, BSAE 1908–11

Tukh el-Qaramus

The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1886–87

Yakuta

National Museums Scotland

EES 1900–01



Inscription on statue of Meramunites,
Montrose Museum, ANGUSalive © Neil Hanna

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