



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

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums

List of Contents

Introduction

Previous reviews	4
Collections consultation	4
Model review document	6
List of object types	8
Guide to archaeological distribution	10

Collections

Aberdeen and North East

Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums, Aberdeen City Council	14
Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums	17
University of Aberdeen	20
Elgin Museum, The Moray Society	34
Falconer Museum (Forres), Moray Council	36

Highlands and Islands

Stromness Museum	40
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Tayside, Central and Fife

ANGUSAlive	42
The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee	46
ONFife Museums & Galleries	55
Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Culture Perth and Kinross	57

Edinburgh and Lothians

Museum of Childhood, Museums & Galleries Edinburgh, The City of Edinburgh Council	64
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Anatomical Museum, University of Edinburgh	66
Edinburgh University Library Special Collections, University of Edinburgh	67
Vere Gordon Childe Collection, University of Edinburgh	71
Linlithgow Museum, Linlithgow Heritage Trust	74
National Museums Scotland	76
National Trust for Scotland	101
Glasgow and Strathclyde	
East Ayrshire Leisure	103
Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, The Burrell Collection, Glasgow Museums	106
The Hunterian, University of Glasgow	117
The McLean Museum and Art Gallery (Greenock), Inverclyde Council	124
CultureNL (North Lanarkshire)	130
Paisley Museum and Art Gallery, Renfrewshire Leisure	132
Scotland South	
Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service	138
Hawick Museum, Live Borders Museums, Galleries & Archives	143
Results and conclusions	
Connected Collections: Egypt in Scotland	146
Summary of Potential Future Research Directions	151
Impact of the collections review	155

Appendices

(i)	Summary of all collections	160
(ii)	Ancient Egyptian Chronology	166
(iii)	Caring for Mummified Human Remains	168
(iv)	Excavated Material Represented in Scottish Museums	171



Detail of a carved relief from the temple of Bastet at Tell Basta, McLean Museum & Art Gallery, Greenock, Inverclyde Council © Museums Galleries Scotland

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Introduction

Introduction

Previous reviews

Several reviews of collections have been conducted historically, though they have not been focused in the same manner as that under discussion presently. For example, in 1887 the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland conducted a report on local museums in Scotland, funded by a financial gift. The report, published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* in 1888 included around thirty museums across the country, summarising their entire holdings over close to a hundred pages. Across this report, Egypt was mentioned fifteen times, most commonly referring to mummified human and animal remains.

Between 2005 and 2006, a review of ancient Egyptian and Sudanese collections in the UK was conducted by Margaret Serpico on behalf of The Association for Curators of Collections from Egypt and Sudan (ACCES) subject-specialist network, funded by the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA). The aim of the project was to make information about the content and scope of Ancient Egyptian and Sudanese collections in the UK publicly available through www.cornucopia.org.uk. This work was based upon previous work conducted by the British Museum, which had been compiling information about collections across the UK for several decades. The report (published as *Past, Present and Future: An Overview of Ancient Egyptian and Sudanese Collections in the UK*) identified sixteen institutions with ancient Egyptian and Sudanese collections, holding approximately 18,275 objects. Further work conducted by British Museum staff following the ACCES review was not published. An assessment of collections in Scotland was carried out by the Scottish Egyptology Collections Network.

Following changes in museum services and local authorities over the past decades, the present review re-establishes a map of collections in Scotland, includes previously unknown object, donor and collection details, and corrects previous errors. Twenty-five Scottish collections are now known to have Egyptian objects, spread across nearly fifty sites; an increase of 56% on the sixteen that were identified previously. The collections vary greatly in size from the smallest, Linlithgow Heritage Trust with two objects, to the largest, National Museums Scotland with over 6,000 objects. In total, the current review was able to locate around 14,000 objects.

The provision of digital records and images by partner museums, as well as their facilitation of collection visits, has enabled highly detailed information to be gathered. This includes amassing the largest ever number of named donors of Egyptian objects to Scottish museums, as well as providing the most detailed breakdown of sites represented and their relationships to excavations conducted. Alongside this quantitative data, qualitative information has also been greatly improved. Hundreds of objects have been identified and researched for the first time, including objects produced for the 19th and 20th century tourist markets - objects which were not discussed in previous reviews. Broadly, this project has increased both institutional knowledge and the confidence of partner museums to display and interpret their collections, leading to new displays, education programmes and other outputs. A summary of this impact, as well as suggestions for future work, can be found at the end of this report.

Collections consultation

The assessment of museum collections has been conducted in several ways.

Nine collections were visited, and their collections assessed in person:

Angus Alive, Culture Perth and Kinross, Dumfries and Galloway Council, City of Edinburgh Council, East Ayrshire Leisure, Live Borders, University of Edinburgh Anatomical Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee, National Museums Scotland.

Several other collections were consulted and advised remotely. This involved the provision of data and images of the collection by the partner to facilitate a full review of known objects: Aberdeen City Council, Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums, Linlithgow Heritage Trust, Inverclyde Council, Stromness Museum, ONFife Museums & Galleries, University of Edinburgh Vere Gordon Childe Collection.

Other collections were primarily reviewed utilising existing information supplemented by additional data provided by partners via email. A detailed review of the individual objects within these collections was not conducted due to the size of their holdings or the lack of resource on the part of the partner institution.

Due to the time and staffing constraints of this review, a small number of collections were not able to provide information about ancient Egyptian material in their collections or were described as not having any holdings of this type. It is possible that a small number of Egyptian objects, particularly less familiar objects such as ceramics, could be found in these collections in the future.

Stirling Smith Museum, Stirling <https://www.smithartgalleryandmuseum.co.uk/contact-us/>
South Lanarkshire Museums museumresearch@southlanarkshireleisure.co.uk
High Life Highland, Inverness Inverness.museum@highlifehighland.com

The following stated that they do not hold any Egyptian material in their collections:
Falkirk Community Trust
East Lothian Council

The project was not able to assess any regimental museums in Scotland due to their commitment to another project being conducted during this time. The Black Watch Castle and Museum, Perth confirmed that they do not hold any ancient Egyptian collections.

The collections which were identified as holding Egyptian collections are summarised individually in the reports gathered here. Each report provides background information explaining the origins of the institution and its history of collecting. What follows is a breakdown of the collection in relation to known sites and donors represented in the collection. The reports also provide details and images of notable objects within the collections.

The review was carried out by Daniel M Potter with input and assistance from Margaret Maitland.

Model review document

Name of authority, name of museum

Contact *General enquiries contact information*

Most recent contact information

Location of Collections

In storage

Addresses of museums, collection centres etc – location of objects

On display

Addresses of museums, collection centres etc – location of objects

Size of collections

Estimate of collection size, averaged

Published Information

Online Collections: *web address of online collections search*

Any full publication of the collections

Collection Highlights

- *Examples of key objects from the collections*

Collection Overview

Overview of the history of the collection, notable donor information and details of important objects

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
<i>Site name</i>	<i>Institution Excavation leader Dates if known</i>	<i>Number of objects from the site. This includes all objects attributed to this site, not just those allocated to a specific excavation.</i>	<i>Object types from this site</i>

Donors *NB not all donors included when the overall collection size is large*

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
<i>Donor name</i> <i>(other information if helpful, such as town of origin)</i> <i>Titles are included only if the individual does not carry a first name in records.</i>	<i>Who was this person?</i> <i>Category (added detail)</i> <i>Described using following categories:</i> <i>Academic (details)</i> <i>Archaeology</i> <i>Business (details)</i> <i>Institution</i> <i>Military</i> <i>Medical</i> <i>Political</i> <i>Private (profession)</i> <i>Religious</i>	<i>Number of objects</i>	<i>Object types from this site</i>

Object types

List of object type, e.g. ceramics; shabtis; amulets

Key Object Images

Description, accession details

Image

List of Object Types

The objects listed in each collection report are not exhaustive, they act as a summary of the types of objects represented in the collection. In some instances where an attested group of objects is small within the collection more detail may be provided.

Amulets	Funerary figures e.g. Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, coffin guardians (Not including wooden tomb models)
Architectural fragments e.g. door lintels	
Basketry	Furniture e.g. headrests, chairs (including fragments)
Beads	Glass (vessels and fragments)
Bricks e.g. inscribed mudbrick	Inlays
Canopic jars	Jewellery
Cartonnage (and fragments)	Leatherwork
Carved reliefs – any sunken or raised relief stone. Stelae are labelled separately if their nature is recorded, if it is unclear from the records, they may be described as carved reliefs	Linen including mummy-linen
Casts	Lithics
Ceramics	Metals
Coffins (and fragments)	Metal vessels
Coins	Modern productions – predominantly tourist market objects
Coptic material	Moulds
Cosmetics including mirrors, combs, tweezers, cosmetic vessels and other toilet articles (see also Palettes as a separate category)	Mosaic
Faience – non-vessels or unspecified	Mummified animal remains
Faience vessels	Mummified human remains
Figurines including bronze votive figurines, statuettes and fertility figures	Mummy-labels
Foodstuffs	Mummy-masks
Footwear – sandals and shoes of varying material	Mummy-portraits
Foundation deposits	Musical instruments
Funerary cones	Offering tables
	Ostraca
	Papyri
	Palettes – cosmetic. Scribal/artistic are listed under tools
	Plant material/remains
	Rope

Sarcophagus / Sarcophagi including fragments

Statue(s)

Statuette

Scarabs including scaraboids

Shabtis

Shabti boxes

Soul houses

Stelae – stone, wood, faience (unclear examples and/or fragments may be listed as Carved relief)

Stone vessels

Textiles (non-linen)

Tomb models (wooden)

Tools – including writing tools

Toys

Votives

Weaponry – including arrowheads

Guide to archaeological distribution

Between the late 1800s and the mid-1900s, objects excavated in Egypt were subject to a sharing system (also known as *partage*) between the Egyptian government and foreign excavators. A version of this system continued to be used until the 1980s. Following the excavation season, the objects found would be assessed by the Egyptian Antiquities Service and a selection made to be retained in Egypt; the rest of the finds could be dealt with as the excavator saw fit. Each excavator and each institution (listed/discussed below) conducted this distribution in different ways. Though the methods varied, the excavators usually distributed objects to individuals, groups or institutions that had provided financial sponsorship for the excavations. Some individual sponsors later gifted objects to museums or had their collections sold after their death, leading to some museums purchasing these objects.

Many collections of Egyptian material in Scotland were built up with objects obtained through this system because several Scottish museums, societies and individuals were excavation sponsors. Exceptional gifts were also made by excavators and organisations in recognition of their enthusiasm, assistance and support.

Researching provenance

There are several tools created by the AHRC-funded *Artefacts of Excavation* project that can assist with provenance research for objects obtained through this system of archaeological distribution between the 1880s and the 1980s. The material relating to these excavations has been compiled in a searchable website, detailing each excavation season and recording the destinations of objects from each season where known.

The website also provides a collection of site place names. Names chosen by archaeologists to represent the sites they excavated could reflect the ancient place name, a transposition of the ancient place name, or the modern Arabic name of the nearest town, village or even hill. For example, the ancient city of Herakleopolis Magna, could be called any of the following: Ihnasya, Ehnâsya, Ahnas, Ahnassia, Ehnas, Ehnasya el-Medina, Ehnâsija el-Medîna, Ihnasiah el-Médinèh, Ihnasya el-Madina, Ihnasya el-Medina, Ihnasya el Medina. These differences are caused by varying traditions of Arabic transliteration of the modern site name.

Consequently, some locations can be difficult to ascertain through map searches. The *Artefacts of Excavation* search helps with this because it records multiple names for each site.

<http://egyptartefacts.griffith.ox.ac.uk/>

Object marks

In order to keep track of the objects they had excavated, archaeologists often marked the objects in pencil or ink. The marks usually indicated which site the object had been found at and often the specific find spot or tomb. Though habits and methods varied between excavators, these marks are excellent clues when identifying where an object originated if that information has been lost. Many objects have been re-identified thanks to these marks.

Here are a few helpful resources relating to this, produced by the *Artefacts of Excavation* project team:

<http://egyptartefacts.griffith.ox.ac.uk/resources/object-marks>
<http://egyptartefacts.griffith.ox.ac.uk/guide-object-marks>

The organisations

Below is an outline of the major British excavation organisations with notes of some of the sites they excavated and the location of relevant archival materials.

See appendix (iv) for a list of excavations conducted by these organisations and the Scottish collections that hold material from them.

Egypt Exploration Fund/Society (EEF/EES) 1882– present

The Egypt Exploration Fund was founded in 1882 by Amelia B Edwards to support the documentation and preservation of archaeological sites in Egypt. The organisation was funded by members whose donations allowed excavations to be carried out on the Fund's behalf. Museums also became supporters and received selections of finds in return for their donations. Over its history, the society has explored more than 150 sites and monuments in Egypt and Sudan and played a vital part in the scientific development of British archaeology in the Nile valley.

Sites: Tell el-Maskhuta, Tanis, Deir el-Bahari, Tell Dafana, Amarna, Bubastis, Buhen, Abydos, Sesebi, Amara West, Armant, and more

The EES is still active today www.ees.ac.uk

Egyptian Research Account (ERA) 1893–1905

Set up by W M Flinders Petrie, the ERA functioned as a separate funding account associated with his excavations while he was employed as Edwards Professor of Egyptian Archaeology and Philology at University College London (UCL). While still conducting excavations for the EEF, the ERA provided financial support for students to take part in Petrie's excavations, training them in his methods. His students included J Edward Quibell and John Garstang, who would go on to conduct their own excavations.

Sites: Koptos, Ballas, el Arabe, Mahasna, Saqqara, Naqada, Western Thebes, Oxyrhynchus, Deshasheh, Dendera, Hu, Abydos, Ichnasya, Sedment, Gurob, Sinai, Eastern Delta.

W M Flinders Petrie, Independent Excavations, 1887–1892

Following several disagreements with the EEF board members, Petrie decided to conduct excavations independently of any organisation. He gained direct financial support from industrialist Jesse Haworth and collector H Martyn Kennard. The excavator's share of finds was split three ways between the members of the group. Though the three donated most of their shares to specific museums, a number of Petrie's objects (which formed his personal collection) were later donated to other institutions directly by him.

It should be noted that, due to Petrie's involvement in the EES, ERA and BSAE excavations, his name has often been used in place of the organisations' names. This means that his name is sometimes associated with acquisitions that he facilitated for the organisations and which were gifted to encourage subscription. In these cases he may not even have been involved in their excavation.

Sites: Hawara, Medinet el-Fayum, Lahun, Gurob, Meidum, Amarna
The archive related to this period of Petrie's work is now cared for by [Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL](#).

British School of Archaeology in Egypt (BSAE) 1905–1954

Following a series of financial and personal disagreements, Flinders Petrie left the employment of the EEF in 1888 and engaged in excavations directly funded by a small number of UK-based individuals. Though he returned to the EEF, similar circumstances led him to set up the independent BSAE. The BSAE built upon Petrie's ERA funding model and was managed by Petrie and his wife Hilda. Until 1925, the BSAE conducted excavations at over 20 sites across Egypt.

Sites: Eastern Delta, Giza, Deir Rifa, Athribis, White Monastery, Memphis, Western Thebes, Meydum, Hawara, Gerza, Shurafa, Tarkhan, Heliopolis, Riqqa, Kahun/Lahun, Haraga, Ghurob/Gurob, Sedment, Abydos, Oxyrhynchus, Qau, Badari.

The BSAE archive is now cared for by the [Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL](#).

John Garstang and the Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool

Having trained with Petrie, Blackburn-born John Garstang began to conduct his own excavations in Egypt and later Sudan. Building on his experience of

excavation at Romano-British sites and his time with Petrie, Garstang set up excavation committees. Often made up of industrialists and other wealthy benefactors from North West England, these committees directly funded his work and the members received a share of the finds from each season. Later in his career his committees began to include a small number of international institutional sponsors; it was around this time that he also began to focus on excavations outside Egypt. Garstang is known to have distributed some of his 'surplus' finds to potential supporters and other institutions. His most notable example of this was his placement of an advertisement in *The Times* offering ceramics from his excavations free of charge to educational institutions.

Sites: Beit Khallaf, Reqaqneh, Koshtamna, Beni Hasan, Naqada, Hierakonpolis, Esna, Abydos, Meroë

Archive now in [Garstang Museum of Archaeology, University of Liverpool](#).

University of Oxford Excavations in Nubia

The University of Oxford conducted excavations between 1910-1913, 1929-1931 and 1934-1936 in southern Egypt and northern Sudan. These excavations were directed and largely funded by Francis Llewelyn Griffith; following his death, Sir Laurence Kirwan continued this work.

Sites: Faras, Kawa, Sanam

Archive now held in the [Griffith Institute, University of Oxford](#).



Stone stela dedicated to the cow goddess Hathor, Falconer Museum © Moray Council

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums North East Scotland

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums, Aberdeen City Council

RECOGNISED COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SCOTLAND

Contact General enquiries info@aagm.co.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Aberdeen Art Gallery
Schoolhill
Aberdeen
AB10 1FQ

Provost Skene's House
Guestrow
Aberdeen
AB10 1AS

Aberdeen Maritime Museum
Shiprow
Aberdeen
AB11 5BY

The Tolbooth Museum
Castle Street
Aberdeen
AB10 1EX

Aberdeen Treasure Hub
Granitehill Rd
Aberdeen
AB16 7AX

Cowdray Hall
Aberdeen Art Gallery
Schoolhill
Aberdeen
AB10 1FQ

Size of collections

<50 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <http://www.aagm.co.uk/TheCollections>

Collection Highlights

- A number of Predynastic and Early Dynastic ceramic vessels. Including black topped bowl and jar, wavy-handled jar and decorated ware (c.4000–3000 BC).
- Most noteworthy is a small Naqada II decorated ware vessel shaped to imitate a bird (c.3500–3200 BC). ABDMS003537.
- David Roberts watercolour depicting the Temple of Dendera. ABDAG003840.

Collection Overview

The small collection cared for by Aberdeen City Council is part of five sites in the city that focus on local history and art. The Egyptian collection is small but has a number of good examples of Predynastic and Early Dynastic pottery. Most of the collection was donated to the institution in the name of Royal Navy Sub-Lieutenant John Russell Stewart Bell (c.1924–1944). After John was lost at sea when his ship HMS *Asphodel* was hit by a U-boat, his father William, an Aberdeen antiques dealer, donated the collection in his memory.

The institution also cares for artworks by the Edinburgh-born Orientalist artist David Roberts (1796–1864) and Official War Artist in Egypt c.1917 James McBey (1883–1959).

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Unidentified			

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
John Russell Stewart Bell (c.1924–1944)	Military (Naval)	<20	
Donated by his father:			
William Smith Bell	Business (Antiques dealer)		

Object types

Stone vessels; ceramics; shabti; modern productions; relief fragment; glass; offering tray; carved relief

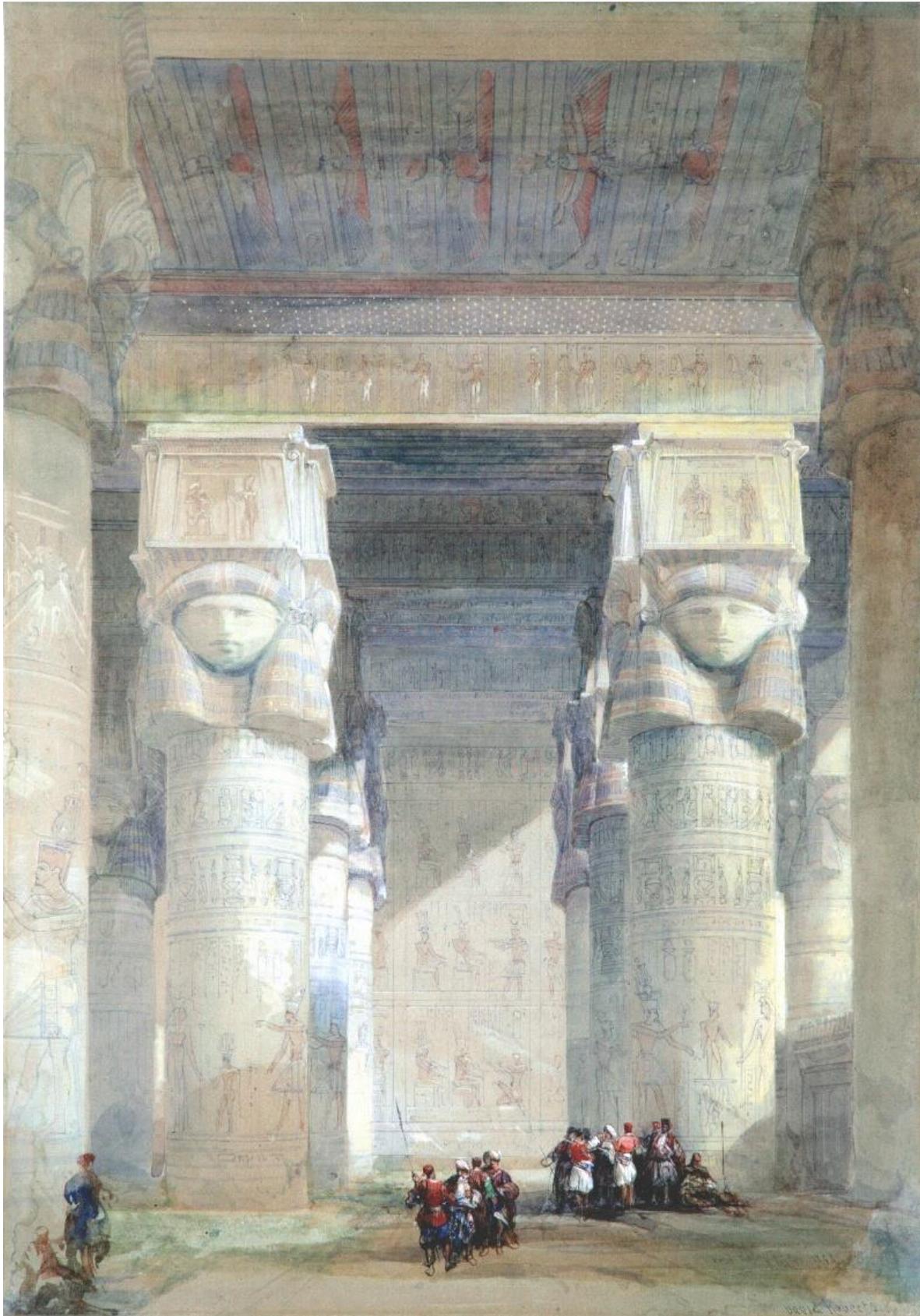
Key object images

Predynastic Naqada II decorated ware vessel, shaped like a bird



© Aberdeen City Council (Art Gallery & Museums Collections)

Ancient Tartyris, Upper Egypt, 1848, pencil and watercolour on paper by David Roberts



© Aberdeen City Council (Art Gallery & Museums Collections)

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums

Contact Fiona Clark fiona.clark@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

General enquiries museums@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Arbuthnot Museum
St Peter Street
Peterhead
AB42 1QD

The Discovery Centre
Mintlaw Industrial Estate
Station Road
Mintlaw
AB42 5EE

Size of collections

<30 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <http://aberdeen-asp.adlibhosting.com/>

Collection Highlights

- Multiple small fragments of mummy-linen retaining their original labels, including a fragment of linen from an unwrapping conducted in Edinburgh in 1828.
- Discreet collection of bronze figures of gods, collected by a Miss Wallace, including a rare example of the goddess Isis shown as a cobra (c.664 BC – AD 200).

Collection Overview

Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums' collection of ancient Egyptian material comprises around 30 small objects. This includes multiple 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 based in Peterhead. When he retired from merchant business about 1820, he devoted his leisure to creating a collection of antiquities, coins and natural history. The objects were in his possession by 1840 as they appear in his handwritten catalogue of that year. On his death in 1850, he bequeathed his collection to the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of Peterhead. The date of his collection makes this one of the earliest in Scotland. The objects reflect tourist collection practices of the early 1800s, including several fragments of mummy-linen, a sample of so-called mummy wheat, and both ancient and modern ceramics and faience objects. Several of the objects in the Arbuthnot collection were donated to him via a Miss Wallace of London. The collection also cares for a mummified

human head (male), which has been the subject of MRI and 3D scanning; it is said to have been unwrapped in Huntly in Aberdeenshire in 1829.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Thebes		2	

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Adam Arbuthnot (1773–1850)	Business (Merchant)	2	Shabti, mummy-linen
Dr Bremner (Banff)	Medical	1	Mummy-linen
E Henderson (Salkine)		1	Mummy-linen
John Kerr (Inverurie)		6	Amulet, beads
Miss Wallace (London)		5	Bronze figures

Object types

Linen; mummified human remains (fragment); amulets; beads; plant remains; shabti; jewellery; bronze figures; modern productions

Key object images

Linen fragments with a clipping from *The Scotsman*, dated circa 1828, describing 'The unswathing of an Egyptian Mummy'. P1794



©Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums

Roman-Egyptian bronze amulet of the goddess Isis as a cobra



©Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

University of Aberdeen

RECOGNISED COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SCOTLAND

Contact Neil Curtis n.curtis@abdn.ac.uk
General enquiries museums@abdn.ac.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

University of Aberdeen
Museum Collections Centre
Marischal College
Broad Street
Aberdeen
AB10 1YS

Size of collections

>4,000 objects

Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.abdn.ac.uk/museums/collections/>

Virtual Exhibitions: <https://www.abdn.ac.uk/museums/exhibitions/>

Printed catalogue: Reid, R W (1912), *Illustrated Catalogue of the Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen.*

Collection Highlights

- The scarab collection of Dr James Grant *Bey* in a wooden cabinet. Each scarab is individually mounted, labelled and chronologically ordered. ABDUA:63803
- Painted wooden shabti box of Hor, priest of Montu, donated by Dr Robert Wilson. The inscription also gives details of Hor's father and grandfather, who were both priests in Thebes (c.1069–664 BC). ABDUA:22331
- High-quality painted wooden box coffin of Nakht, Beni Hasan, donated by John Garstang (c.2025–1700 BC). ABDUA:22156
- Writing set, with pens and several coloured ink cakes. The variety of coloured inks suggests that the set was used for painting/draught work rather than writing (c.1295–1186 BC). ABDUA:24269
- Old Kingdom offering table in the shape of a *hetep*-sign, dedicated to Pery (c.2345–2181 BC). ABDUA:21040
- Limestone stela depicting the Syrian god Reshep receiving offerings (c.1295–945 BC). ABDUA:21655

- Roman-era coffin and mummified remains of a young girl. The lid of the coffin represents the girl in colourful robes, sandals and wreath (c.AD 50–150).
ABDUA:22116
- Old Kingdom limestone statue of the scribe Rahotep (c.2597–2355 BC).
ABDUA:21453
- Several decorated relief fragments from the Old Kingdom Temple of Sahure at Abusir (c.248–2475 BC). ABDUA:21619-21, ABDUA:21630-32

Collection Overview

The University of Aberdeen has its origins in King's College (founded 1495) and Marischal College (founded in 1593), which merged to become the University of Aberdeen in 1860. By the late 19th century, the King's College Archaeological Museum displayed Egyptian material, which in 1907 was combined with the collections in the museum in Marischal College to become the University's Anthropological Museum (see Reid, 1912). Its thematic displays focused on the history of writing and Biblical history.

One of the earliest known donations of Egyptian material to the University collection, that of the mummified remains and coffins of a woman named Ta-Kheru, was given in 1811 by the merchant, politician and philanthropist Sir Charles Forbes (1774–1849). He had acquired them around 1800 while travelling between Aberdeen and his family business in Kolkata, India. This donation is one of the earliest known in Scotland. The presentation of objects to the University by academic employees, former students and local aristocrats became some of the most powerful drivers to the development of the collection. The University of Aberdeen's collections are particularly strong in material dating to the Old Kingdom (c.2686–2160 BC) which is generally less well-attested in UK collections.

On his death in 1871, Robert Wilson (1787–1871), a former surgeon in the East India Company and diplomatic assistant, provided the University with a financial bequest alongside a large number of objects from his own private museum. Over two hundred objects donated by Wilson are Egyptian, including an Old Kingdom offering table (ABDUA:21040), the wooden canopic jar box of Lady Tadubast (ABDUA:22147) and several royal shabtis.

Dr James Grant *Bey* (1840–1896) was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen University and became a physician. He travelled to Egypt to assist with an outbreak of cholera, a service for which he received the title *Bey* from the Khedive. Whilst living in Cairo he became known as a point of contact for visiting archaeologists, acting as a broker, translator and general aide. He also maintained a large collection of antiquities in his Cairo house. He and his descendants donated over 2,000 objects to the University, including the unique presentation of his collection of scarabs, which are individually labelled, mounted and ordered within a bespoke wooden cabinet. Grant's collection also includes a fragment of a wooden mason's rule found by Waynman Dixon (1844–1930) during explorations in the Pyramid of Khufu (ABDUA:24358). These donations represent the largest number of objects attributed to a single collector in Scotland. The first display of the Grant *Bey* collection was arranged by the Aberdeen-born archaeologist and artist Annie A Quibell (née Pirie) (1862–1927), who also donated a small number of objects to the collection from the excavations in which she had been involved.

The University and its donors also supported excavations conducted by the EES, ERA, BSAE, Oxford University Excavations in Nubia, Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft and the University of Liverpool. Alongside the distributed objects, some objects were also gifted to the collection directly by archaeologists. Examples include a fragment of a shell pendant with the cartouche of Senusret, excavated by W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942) (ABDUA:21121) and the painted wooden box coffin of a man called Nakht, excavated at Beni Hasan by John Garstang (1876–1956).

The University also cares for a large collection of Greek/Egyptian coins, said to be from Alexandria, which have not been catalogued in detail. A list of coins can be found [here](#).

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abadiyeh	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1898–99)	4	Beads, jewellery
Abusir	Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft Ludwig Borchardt (1902–08)	5	Carved relief
Abydos	EES/ ERA W M Flinders Petrie, Hilda Petrie, Margaret A Murray (1901–03)	<80	Shabtis, ceramics, bricks, foundation deposits, beads, carved relief, figurines
Akhmim		2	Coffin, mummified human remains
Badari	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie/ Guy Brunton (1922–24)	19	Beads, ceramics, bowls, tools, cosmetics, weapons
Beni Hassan	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1903–04)	10	Ceramics, figurine, coffin, coffin fragments

Deir el Bahari	EES H Édouard Naville (1903–04)	12	Figurines, ceramic, basketry, amulets
Dendera		1	Statue
Elephantine		5	Statuette, ostraca
el-Amra	EES David Randall-Maclver (1900–01)	32	Palettes, jewellery, ceramics
el-Behnesa (Oxyrhynchus)	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1902–04)	>80	Ceramics, moulds, furniture, glass, beads, jewellery, cosmetics, tools, figurines
el-Gerzeh	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1910–11)	11	Ceramics, jewellery
el-Hibeh	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1901–03)	24	Shabtis, jewellery, leatherwork, beads
el-Kab		1	Stela
el-Kharga	H J L Beadnell	27	Ceramics
el-Riqqa	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1912–13)	16	Beads, scarabs, amulets, cartonnage
el-Shurafa	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1911)	14	Jewellery, cosmetics
Giza	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1910–11)	3	Ceramics

Gurob	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1903–04?) (1920–21)	12	Amulets, scarabs, jewellery, beads
Haraga	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1913–14)	>40	Ceramics, amulets, beads, lithics
Hawara	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1909–11)	7	Basketry, mummified animal remains, organics
Hierakonpolis	ERA J Edward Quibell (1897–98)	>2	Beads, ceramic
Hu	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1898–99)	38	Beads, ceramics, palettes, jewellery, cosmetics
Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna)	EES	2	Weights
Lahun	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1913–14)	2	Tool, beads
Mahasna		26	Jewellery, ceramics, weaponry
Meidum	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie / Gerald Avery Wainwright (1909–11)	3	Ceramics, stela
Memphis	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1908–09)	>40	Scarabs
Naqada	W M Flinders Petrie (1894–95)	31	Ceramics, palettes
Qarara	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1902–03)	4	Beads, jewellery, cosmetics

Qau el-Kebir	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie / Guy Brunton (1923–24)	91	Ceramics, beads, amulets, palettes, figurines, cosmetics
Qurna	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1908–09)	7	Foundation deposits
Saqqara	EES W Bryan Emery (–1969)	45	Amulets, figurines, ceramics
Sedment	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1920–21)	53	Shabtis, figurines, mummified human remains, canopic jars, furniture, basketry, amulets, beads, cosmetics, tools, weaponry
Tarkhan (Kafr Ammar)	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1912–13)	36	Palettes, ceramics, figurines, amulets, linen, mummified animal remains
Tell el-Yahudiyeh		9	Architectural fragments, lithics, ceramic
Tell Timai		2	Statues
Thebes	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1909–11)	46	Shabtis, paint, statues, cosmetics, mummified human remains, funerary cone, ceramics, figurines, ostraca

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
British School of Archaeology in Egypt	Archaeology	383	Shabtis, scarabs, amulets, beads, mummified human remains, mummified

			animal remains, ceramics, stone vessels, linen, figurines, cosmetics, palettes, funerary figures, furniture, basketry, tools, weapons
Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft	Archaeology	5	Carved relief
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology	242	Shabtis, ceramics, foundation deposits, furniture, basketry, leatherwork, glass, jewellery, beads, cosmetics, tools, weapons, amulets
Anderson		9	Shabtis
Grace Beadnell (Mrs Hugh John Beadnell)	Private Wife of Hugh John Llewellyn Beadnell (Cartographer)	28	Ceramics
Agnes W L Dickie		2	Shabti, jewellery/organics
Sir Charles Forbes (1774–1849)	Business/Political (Political and Business- Merchant, Forbes & Co, Bombay)	3	Coffins, mummified human remains
Miss Forbes	Private	3	Tools, coffin fragment

	Daughter of Rev Prof John Forbes (Academic, minister)		
John Garstang (1876–1956)	Archaeology	10	Ceramics, figurine, coffin, coffin fragments
Dr James Grant <i>Bey</i> (1840–1896) Mrs Gordon Morrice	Medical/archaeology Grant descendent	>2,300	Scarabs, shabtis, amulets, linen, mummified human remains, figurines, carved relief, cosmetics, paint, ceramics, furniture, ostraca, mummified animal remains, bronze, jewellery, statues, funerary cones, cartonnage, canopic jars, coffin fragments, footwear, leatherwork, palettes, tools, plaster casts, bricks, statues, basketry
Dr Albert Henderson (1869–1947)	Medical	1	Mummified animal remains
Henry Quentin Forbes Irvine, 24th Laird of Drum (1908–1975)	Private (Aristocracy)	2	Brick/seal, ceramic
J W Johnston Via		60	Oil lamps

George Johnston			
Sydney Charlotte Keith-Falconer (née Montagu), Countess of Kintore (1851–1932) Wife of 9th Earl of Kintore Daughter of 6th Duke of Manchester	Private (Aristocracy)	4	Canopic jars, figurine
Dr Alexander Kilgour (1803–1874)	Medical	2	Coffin, mummified human remains
J Mearns		6	Shabti, figurines
Sir Alexander Ogston (1844–1929)	Medical	2	Shabtis, one via Annie A Pirie
W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942)	Archaeology	83	Ceramics, faience, cosmetics, palettes, beads
Joseph Pollard Via P E S Kennard	Archaeology	>80	Amulets, shabtis, cosmetics, beads

Annie A Quibell (née Pirie) (1862–1927)	Archaeology	3	Beads, scarab, linen
David Randall-Maclver (1873–1945)	Archaeology	29	Palettes, jewellery, ceramics
Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (1859–1938)	Archaeology	>4	Lithics
Mrs D R Thom Wife of Donaldson Rose Thom (fl.1879–1902)	Medical/Academic	2	Stone vessels
Alexander Thomson of Banchory (1798–1868) Via Christ's College Aberdeen	Private (Legal) Institution	20	Shabtis, funerary figure, foodstuff, beads, linen
Robert Wilson (1787–1871)	Medical (East India Company)	>240	Shabtis, scarabs, figurines, beads, stone vessels, statues, canopic jars, funerary cones, amulets, ostraca

Object Types

Scarabs; shabtis; shabti boxes; amulets; linen; mummified human remains; figurines; carved relief; cosmetics; paint; ceramics; furniture; ostraca; mummified animal remains; bronze; jewellery; statues; funerary cones; cartonnage; canopic jars; coffins; coffin fragments; footwear; leatherwork; palettes; tools; plaster casts; bricks; statues; basketry; foodstuff; lithics; papyri; stone vessels; faience; coins; architectural fragments

Key Object Images

High-quality painted wooden box coffin of Nakht, Beni Hasan ABDUA:22156



Writing set, with pens and several coloured ink cakes ABDUA:24269



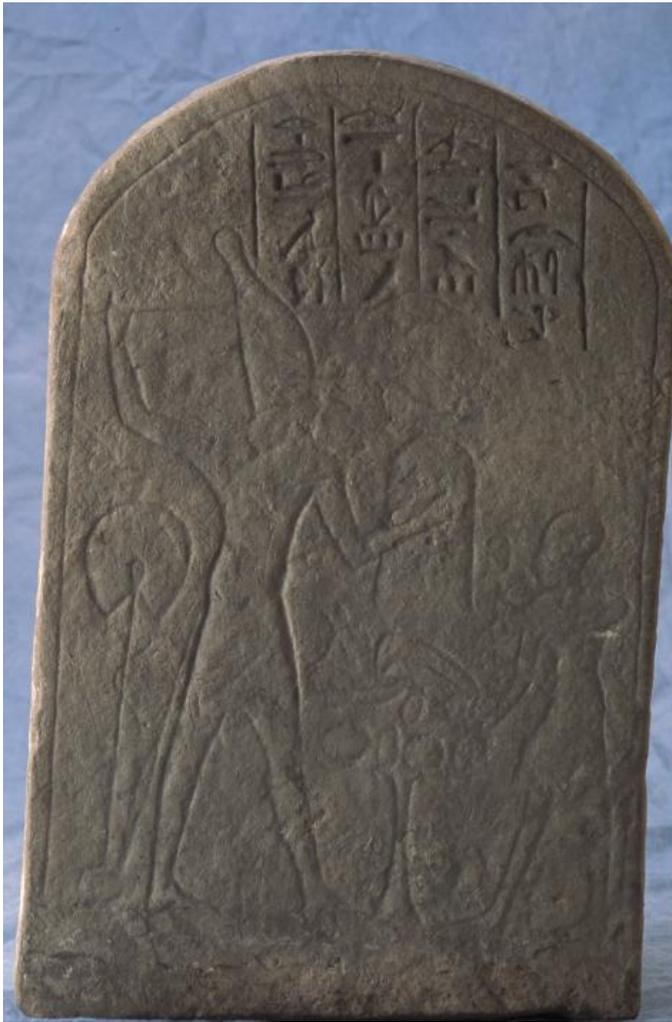
Painted wooden shabti box of Hor, priest of Montu ABDUA:22331



Ptolemaic coffin and mummified remains of a young girl. ABDUA:22116



Limestone stela depicting the Syrian god Reshep ABDUA:21655



Old Kingdom offering table in the shape of a *hetep* sign, dedicated to Pery ABDUA:21040



Statue of Rahotep ABDUA:21453



The scarab collection of Dr James Grant *Bey* in a wooden cabinet. ABDUA:63803



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Elgin Museum, The Moray Society

Contact curator@elginmuseum.org.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Elgin Museum
1 High Street
Elgin
IV30 1EQ

Size of collections

<35 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Collection Highlights

- The objects in the collection are largely unidentified but preliminary research has identified the donations of a few members of the local aristocracy, one of whom also donated objects to the nearby Falconer Museum.

Collection Overview

Elgin Museum opened in 1843 and is one of Scotland's oldest independent museums. The idea for a museum had been discussed in 1836 as a place 'for the collection and preservation of objects of Science and Virtue'. The Elgin and Morayshire Scientific Association (The Moray Society today) purchased a plot of land and had a museum built. The collections continued to grow and, in 1896, an extension was added to the building. More recent refurbishments include a complete overhaul between 1988 and 1990, and the redesign of the Main Gallery with Heritage Lottery Funding in 2003. Today the museum cares for 36,000 objects and remains independently owned and managed. Alongside ancient objects, the collection also includes modern Egyptian objects, British military medals and a collection of lantern slides depicting Egyptian scenes.

Historic donations registers record a number of objects which are no longer in the collections, notably several examples of mummified human remains and associated linen.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Unknown			

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Lady Anne Pitcairn Gordon-Cumming of Altyre (d.1888)	Aristocracy Wife of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, 3rd Baronet (1816–1866)	2	Ceramics
Miss Pringle (Elgin)		2	Mummified animal remains, jewellery (modern?)
Earl of Seafield Likely James Ogilvy-Grant 9 th Earl of Seafield (1817–1888)	Aristocracy/ Politician	6	Ceramics, jewellery
T Stephen (Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada)		4	Shabtis
H Wilson (Elgin)		1	Scarab?
Hugh Young		1	Lithic

Object types

Ceramics; shabti; jewellery; coins; mummified animal remains; lithics; modern productions?; scarab?

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Falconer Museum (Forres), Moray Council

Please Note: The Falconer Museum will be closed for a minimum of two years from April 2020.

Contact details access.point@moray.gov.uk (General council contact)

Location of Collections

In storage

Falconer Museum
Tolbooth Street
Forres
IV36 1PH

Size of collections

<30 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Collection Highlights

- Sherd of New Kingdom painted pottery depicting the goddess Hathor; this style of pottery is usually associated with royal palace sites (c.1550–1295 BC). 1978-225.
- Fragmentary stone stela dedicated to Hathor, Temple of Hatshepsut, Deir el-Bahari (c.1550–1295 BC). 1978-226.
- Painted plaster fragment, inscribed with dedication to Osiris, possibly from a cartonnage mummy case.

Collection Overview

Founded in 1871 following a bequest from geologist Hugh Falconer (1808–1865), the museum sits on the High Street in Forres. The Falconer Museum's collection includes a bronze Osiris figure, faience shabtis, faience scarabs, ceramic sherds, a fragmentary stone stela and lithic material. Two of the objects were donated to the collection by Lady A P Gordon-Cumming of Altyre. Given the 1880 date of the acquisitions, this is likely Lady Anne Pitcairn Gordon-Cumming (d.1888), the wife of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, 3rd Baronet (1816–1866).

Two notable highlights of the small collection depict the cow goddess Hathor; one a rare example of painted pottery from the New Kingdom, the other 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 associated with the goddess.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Alexandria		1	Fragment of Pompey's pillar
Giza		2	Shabti
Thebes (Karnak and Deir el-Bahari)		3	Ceramic, stone, stone stela
Valley of the Kings	Giovanni Battista Belzoni	1	Cast of seal

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Lady Anne Pitcairn Gordon-Cumming of Altyre (d.1888)	Aristocracy Wife of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, 3 rd Baronet (1816–1866)	1	Ceramic
Hugh Mackenzie (Mumbai)	Military (Bengal Army)	2	Coins

Object types

Shabtis; bronze; coins; linen; lithics; ceramics; faience; statues; stela; cartonnage

Key Object Images

Painted plaster fragment, with inscription dedicated to Osiris, possibly from a cartonnage mummy case. 1982-58



Sherd of New Kingdom painted pottery depicting the goddess Hathor. 1978-225



Fragmentary stone stela dedicated to Hathor, Temple of Hatshepsut, Deir el-Bahari.
1978-226





Faience shabtis of a temple overseer. Rebecca Marr © Stromness Museum

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Highlands and Islands

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Stromness Museum

Contact Siobhan Cooke-Miller museumofficer@stromnessmuseum.co.uk

General enquiries custodian@stromnessmuseum.co.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

52 Alfred Street
Stromness
KW16 3DH

Size of collections

<10 objects

Published Information

Online collections: www.stromnessmuseum.org.uk

Collection Highlights

- Two faience shabtis of a temple overseer, Thebes (c.1145 – 986 BC).
- Eight scarab seals/beads (modern).

Collection Overview

Stromness Museum is an independent museum maintained and managed by a committee of volunteers elected from the members of the Orkney Natural History Society, founded in December 1837. The collection was initially housed at 110 Victoria Street, Stromness before being moved to a room in the Commercial Hotel in 1854. It moved to its current premises in 1862.

The primary collections of Stromness Museum are focused on the maritime and natural history and ethnography of Orkney, promoting local history and natural science. The Museum also holds collections of archaeology and social history. Within the collection, there are a small number of ancient Egyptian objects. The highlight of this small collection is two Third Intermediate Period faience shabtis of a temple overseer.

According to early donations reports published in 1837 and 1839, the Museum was gifted a 'mummy cloth'. This was not identified during a recent collection inventory.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Thebes		2	Shabti

Probably Thebes		8	Scarab seals/beads
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Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Unknown			

Object types

Shabti, scarabs (modern).

Key Object Images

Modern Scarabs



Faience shabtis, Thebes (c.1145 – 986 BC)





Detail of painted limestone stela of Teku, Montrose Museum, ANGUSlive © Daniel Potter

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Tayside, Central and Fife

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

ANGUSAlive

Contact General enquiries enquiries@angusalive.scot or
MontroseMuseum@angusalive.scot

Location of Collections

On display

Montrose Museum and Art Gallery
Panmure Place
Montrose
DD10 8HF

In storage

Arbroath Signal Tower Museum
Ladyloan
Arbroath
DD11 1PU

Brechin Town House Museum
28 High Street
Brechin
DD9 6ER

Size of collections

>40 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Potter, D. M. (2020), 'Dr James Burnes and the "Overland route" from India to Britain', *ASTENE Bulletin* 81 (2020), 4-9.

Potter, D. M. (Forthcoming), 'A statue of the Sistrum-player Meramuniotes and her position in an early Ptolemaic Theban priestly family'.

Collection Highlights

- Ptolemaic statue of Meramuniotes, a female temple musician from Karnak Temple, Thebes donated by Dr James Burnes in 1837 (c.300–250 BC).
- Painted stone funerary stela dating to the early New Kingdom, belonging to a man named Teku (c.1500 BC).
- Two New Kingdom painted wooden shabtis, one belonging to a Chantress of Amun called Henutmut and the other to an Overseer of the Cattle in the Temple of Tuthmose III (c.1295–1153 BC).

Collection Overview

ANGUSAlive is the culture, sport and leisure trust for the county of Angus and manages the Angus Council Museum Collections.

Montrose Museum was founded by the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society (still active) in 1836. The most important object in the collection is the statue of a Ptolemaic temple musician called Meramuniotes, which was donated to the newly formed museum in 1837 by Montrose-born Dr James Burnes (1801–1862), a relative of the poet Robert Burns, who worked as the physician general for Bombay (Mumbai). The Burnes family was highly influential in Montrose, being responsible for establishing Montrose Academy and with members at various times holding the role of Provost. After being sent on sick leave, suffering from malaria, Burnes travelled home to Scotland via Egypt in 1834 and collected the statue during his stay there. The statue depicts a female temple musician called Meramuniotes who lived c.300–250 BC. The back of the statue is inscribed with a long, hieroglyphic text which has been fully interpreted for the first time as part of this collections review. It discusses her family, her role in the temple and her wishes for the afterlife. Her parents, siblings and descendants were all involved in the temple priesthood of ancient Thebes and the inscription tells us that she played the sistrum – a percussion instrument – in the temple of Amun-Ra. Her mother, Nehemesratawy, held the same role and they may even have worked together. Statues and other objects commemorating other members of her family can be found in museums in Cairo, Turin and London.

A small stone stela of a man called Teku was likely also donated to the museum by Burnes, based upon early documentation. The collection also includes a small number of New Kingdom shabtis in wood and faience, several modern productions and other tourist souvenirs from the 19th-20th centuries. Other collectors represented in the collection are William Whyte of Kolkata and Wallace Grant-Davidson who donated several Mesopotamian artefacts.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Sakkara		1	Linen
Thebes		4	Statue, stela, shabtis

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Dr James Burnes (1801–1862)	Medical (East India Company)	2-4	Statue, stela
Wallace Grant-Davidson (fl.1842)		16	Amulets, shabti, glass, ceramics
William Whyte (Kolkata)		1	Stone vessel

Object types

Modern productions; shabti; stela; statue; linen; amulets; stone vessels; bronze figurines; glass; ceramics

Key Object Images

Ptolemaic statue of Meramuniotes c. 300–250 BC



Limestone Stela of Teku c.1500 BC



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

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

Contact Christina Donald christina.donald@leisureandculturedundee.com

General enquiries themcmanus@leisureandculturedundee.com

Location of Collections

On display

The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum
Albert Square
Meadowside
Dundee
DD1 1DA

In storage

McManus Collections Unit (by appointment only)
Barrack Street
Dundee
DD1 1PG

Size of collection

>1,000 objects

Published Information

Online collections: Small selection

<http://www.mcmanus.co.uk/content/collections/query2/871/872>

Collection Highlights

- Low relief carving of Princess Neferure, daughter of the female King Hatshepsut and King Tuthmose II, from Deir el-Bahari (c. 1450 BC). DUNMG 1977-534
- A carved and painted false door from the mastaba of Sneferu-Ishetef at Dahshur (c. 2494–5345 BC). DUNMG 1966-222
- Fragments of an elaborate wooden chair from Abydos tomb D48. DUNMG 1976-677. The collection also houses a heart scarab, a shabti and three kohl sticks from this burial. DUNMG 1975-488-2, DUNMG 1975-425, DUNMG 1975-143-1(2 and 3).
- Carved relief granite foundation slab from the temple of Bastet at Tell Basta (c. 600–200 BC). DUNMG 1966-225.
- Limestone sarcophagus lid donated by James Key Caird (c.305–30 BC). DUNMG 1914-204-41
- Manuscript notes, wax impressions and other archival material related to the collection created by Rev Colin Campbell.

Collection Overview

The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum began life as the Albert Institute in 1867; it later incorporated the collections of the Watt Institute and was made into a civic museum in 1873. It was ultimately renamed in honour of Provost Maurice McManus in 1984, becoming The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum in 2010 when the museum opened after redevelopment. The ancient Egyptian collection began to be formed in the late 1800s when the museum started to support the Egypt Exploration Fund (EEF). The continued funding of these excavations was 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 EEF and became a local secretary for them. He also continued to work on the collection, producing copious notes, object labels and other material. The relationship with the EEF (EES) led to the acquisition of around a quarter of the collections. The collection covers most of Egyptian history with a large variety of objects represented.

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 close to one hundred 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 from the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari, daughter of the female pharaoh Hatshepsut; a false door of Sneferu-Ishetef from Mastaba No.2 at Dahshur; and a Ptolemaic sarcophagus lid.

This personal relationship is also reflected in the donation of material previously belonging to Rev John Garrow Duncan (1872–1951) by his son. Duncan was a Kirkmichael Minister who had excavated with Petrie and others.

Collections research is actively ongoing at the McManus, identifying the provenance of objects and their excavation histories.

It should also be noted that the McManus cares for a large number of documents related to the collection, authored by Rev Colin Campbell.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abydos	EES/ERA W M Flinders Petrie and Arthur Cruttenden Mace (1899–1901) EES H Édouard Naville (1908–09)	>25	Wooden figures, beads, stone vessels, human hair, foundation deposits, metal
Benha	Caird Collection	3	Jewellery

Dashur	Jacques De Morgan	1	Carved relief (false door)
Deir el-Bahari	EES H Édouard Naville (1903–04)	<25	Stone relief, stone stela, faience
Dendera	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1897-98)	>16	Stone stela, faience, ceramics
el-Behnesa (Oxrhynchus)	EES	>20	Jewellery, weights, tools, games
el-Hibeh	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1901–03)	2	Furniture, jewellery
el-Kab		4	Stone vessels, ceramics
el-Sheikh Ibada (Antinoë)	EES John De Monins Johnson (1913–14)	18	Metal, ivory, bone and wooden fragments
Faiyum	BSAE	?	Beads, metal, glass, cosmetics
Haraga	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1913–14)	<20	Stone relief, beads, shell, textile, lithics
Hawara		1	Linen
Hu (Diospolis Parva)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1898–99)	>30	Ceramics, beads, cosmetics, jewellery
Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna) [Related to excavations at Sedment]	EES H Édouard Naville (1890–91)	3	Jewellery, cartonnage
Lahun	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie	1	Stone relief, figurines, beads, amulets
Leontopolis	John Garrow Duncan?	<5	Ceramics
Mahasna	EES Edward Ayrton	3	Ceramics, jewellery

	(1908–09) OR ERA John Garstang (1900–1901)		
Memphis	Caird Collection	<32	Textiles (some labelled Memphis/Thebes)
Naqada	W M Flinders Petrie (1894–95)	>10	Cosmetics, stone vessels, ceramics, palettes
Naukratis	EES Francis Llewellyn Griffith and W M Flinders Petrie (1884–85) OR Ernest Gardner and Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1885–86)	>20	Ceramics, figurines, beads, scarabs, metalwork
Qarara	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1902–03)	5	Jewellery, textile, cosmetics
Qau el-Kebir	Caird Collection	1	Sarcophagus lid
Saft el-Henna	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie and John Garrow Duncan (1905-06)	1	Metal (Coptic cross)
Sedment [Related to excavations at Ihnasya el-Medina]	EES H Édouard Naville (1890–91)	>6	Wooden coffin, cartonnage, mummified human remains, basket, cosmetics, beads
Sharunah	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1902–03)		
Tarkhan	BSAE	6	Textile

(Kafr Ammar)	W M Flinders Petrie (1911–13)		
Tell Basta (Bubastis)	EES H Édouard Naville (1887–90)	1	Stone relief
Tell Defenneh (Daphnae)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1886)	18	Weapons, ceramics, jar sealing
Tell el-Yahudiyeh	EES H Édouard Naville (1887)	35	Lithics, stone inlay
Thebes	Caird Collection	<32	Textiles (some labelled Memphis/Thebes), mummified human remains, ceramics, stone relief
Tukh el-Qaramus	EES H Édouard Naville (1887)	1	Ceramic

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
British School of Archaeology in Egypt	Archaeology	45	Stone stelae, carved relief, beads, textiles, furniture, ceramics
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology	>220	Basketry, beads, jewellery, cosmetics, figurines, foodstuff, glass, shells, ceramics, textiles, tools, shabtis, amulets, votives
University of Dundee	Institution	4	Faience, bronze, figurines
Mrs A P Aitken		12	Carved relief, seals, beads, jewellery
Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931)	Religious/Archaeology (Minister and archaeologist)	<10	Ceramics, stone relief, wall fragments Archival material: small drawings and impressions of scarabs

Donald Campbell (Tayport)		>10	Beads, jewellery, amulets, figurines
James Key Caird (1837–1916) also via Emma Grace Marryat (née Caird) (1849–1927)	Business (Jute industry) Stepsister of James Key Caird	92	Stone, beads, copper, cosmetics, linen
Rev John Garrow Duncan (1872–1951) (Via his son John Gordon Duncan)	Religious/ Archaeology	>30	Ceramics, shrine, figurines, palettes
Amelia B Edwards (1831–1892)	Archaeology (Founder of EES)	1	Linen
Mrs Francis Jackson (Surrey)		2	Glass, ceramic (this donor also donated objects to The British Museum)
A H Millar (LLD)	Legal	1	Textile
Miss Scott		1	Shabti
Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (1859–1938)	Archaeology	6	Lithics
Mrs C Spence (Edinburgh) From Prof William Peddie (1861–1946)	Academic (Physics)	1	Linen
Fred S Stephen		1	Mummified human remains
Mr Walsh	Gardener (Albert Institute)	1	Rope associated with Pyramids at Giza
Thomas Wise			Shabtis
Anne Margaret Young (Dundee)		14	Ceramic, linen, shabtis, cosmetics

Object types

Amulets; basketry; ropes; canopic jars; coffins; faience; figurines; lithics; foodstuffs; furniture; jewellery; metal figures; metal vessels; mummified human remains; ceramics; statues; sarcophagi; scarabs; shabtis; stone stelae; statues; stone vessels; textiles; leatherwork; tools; weapons; funerary figures; foundation deposits

Key Object Images

Low relief carving of Princess Neferure (c. 1450 BC) DUNMG 1977-534



False door from the mastaba of Sneferu-Ishetef at Dahshur (c. 2494–5345 BC)
DUNMG 1966-222



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

ONFife Museums & Galleries

Contact General enquiries fife.museums@onfife.com

Location of Collections

In storage

ON at Fife Collections Centre
Bankhead Central
Bankhead Park
Glenrothes
Fife
KY7 6GH

Size of collections

<50 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Collection Highlights

- New Kingdom shabti from the excavations of W M Flinders Petrie at Gurob.

Collection Overview

The collections of ONFife Museums & Galleries, Fife Cultural Trust are a combination of what were previously three museum collections. The group now cares for collections across twelve museums and heritage venues in Fife. A small number of Egyptian objects are associated with the Duncan Institute, Cupar, set up in 1867 by a bequest from Elizabeth Duncan (died c.1867), with the aim of increasing access to education for the working class. This became the North East Fife Museums Service in the later part of the 20th century. The collection includes a number of small objects, the largest 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. A faience amulet of a *djed*-pillar is said to have been collected in Thebes and possesses a label stating that this occurred on ‘23rd Jan. 1876’.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Gurob	W M Flinders Petrie	1	Shabti

Thebes		1	Amulet
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Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Trustees of Duncan Institute (Cupar)	Institution	2	Shabti, ceramics
Central Fife collection	Institution	17	Amulets, coins, shabtis, figurines, mummified animal remains, ceramics, jewellery
Alexander Laing (1808–1892)	Private (Draper, Banker, Antiquarian)	1?	Mummified human remains

Object types

Amulets; ceramics; coins; figurines; shabtis; jewellery; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains

Key Object Images

New Kingdom shabti from the excavations of W M Flinders Petrie at Gurob.



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Culture Perth and Kinross

RECOGNISED COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SCOTLAND

Contact Mark Hall MAHall@culturepk.org.uk

General enquiries museum@culturepk.org.uk

Location of Collections

In storage/ On display (Temporary)

Perth Museum and Art Gallery
78 George Street
Perth
PH1 5LB

Size of collections

>150 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <http://collectionsearch.pkc.gov.uk/search.aspx>

Collection Highlights

- The mummified remains and painted wooden coffin of a woman named Takherheb, purchased in Egypt by an Alloa businessman from the Cairo Museum in the 1800s (c. 760–525 BC).
- Wooden shabti of King Seti I (c.1294–1279 BC).
- Clay funerary cone of the Mayor of Thebes, Montuemhat (c.747–646 BC).
- False mummified ibis produced for the tourist market (c. AD1800–1920).
- Fibreglass sarcophagus from the 1959 Hammer film *The Mummy*.

Collection Overview

Perth Museum and Art Gallery was first instituted by the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth in 1784, which opened its Rotunda museum in 1824, making it one of the oldest purpose-built museums in the UK. The collection of Egyptian material reflects this early origin, with several donors associated with the Society.

The best-known objects in the collection are the mummified remains and painted wooden coffin made for a woman thought to be called Takherheb (Ta-Kr-Hb). The group was purchased by Alloa businessman William Bailey from the Cairo Museum in 1896. He donated it to the Alloa Society of Natural Science and Archaeology, which later transferred the group to Perth Museum and Art Gallery in 1936. The group was part of a 2013 research project conducted for the Ancient Egyptian Animal Bio Bank Project led by the KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology. Stylistically, the coffin appears to have been produced around Akhmim and dates to c. 760–525 BC. A conservation project was initiated in 2020, seeking

to stabilise the coffin and mummified human remains for display in a new museum for Perth, projected to open in late 2022.

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 (fl.1916) which is accompanied by a handwritten letter explaining the provenance of the piece by Mansoor, an employee of Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo. An impressively decorated, but ultimately empty, mummy-bundle, purporting to be a mummified ibis, is also of note.

Perth Museum also absorbed the collections of Kinross Museum in 1974. This collection was started by the antiquarian David Marshall (1831–1902), who left it to the people of Kinross on his death. It was initially cared for by the Kinross Antiquarian Society, who donated it to Kinross Museum in the 1960s. This source accounts for a small number of objects.

The collection continued to be expanded by the acquisition of fifteen ceramic vessels from the excavations of John Garstang (1876–1956), which were initially acquired by the Sandeman Library, Perth. Perth Museum also houses a collection of inscribed linen fragments (presumably purchased) from the Dr James Grant *Bey* collection. Dr James Pringle Riach of the East India Company and his brother, Major William Alexander Riach, of the 79th Regiment of Foot (Cameron Highlanders) both donated objects to the museum. James was based in Persia (serving as the Shah's medical adviser) as part of the East India Company and collected the objects when returning to the UK via Suez. William collected his objects when on service in Egypt during the French Revolutionary Wars. James is also attested from graffiti at Persepolis in 1863, later selling a few objects to the British Museum.

Perth Museum and Art Gallery also cares for a fibreglass sarcophagus which was made as a prop for the 1959 Hammer Film *The Mummy*, starring Christopher Lee and Peter Cushing. The prop was part of a window display at McEwan's store, St John Street, Perth.

Culture Perth and Kinross Museums are undertaking a review of their whole collection as part of the preparations to rehouse much of the collection in a new store, projected to open in 2023. This is one aspect of a larger redevelopment project which aims to have a new museum open by the end of 2022.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Beni Hasan	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1902–04)	16	Ceramics, coffin fragments
Giza		1	Shabti
Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna)	EES H Édouard Naville (1890-91)	1	Shabti

Thebes		>3	Carved relief (wall fragment), funerary cone, coffin fragment
Zagazig		1	Scarab

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
William Bailey (fl.1936) via Alloa Society of Natural Science and Archaeology	Business Institution	3	Mummified human remains, coffin
Dr J S Beveridge (fl.1893) via Kinross Museum	Medical Institution	2	Human remains
Miss J K Bruce (fl.1916) (Dunkeld)		1	Scarab
J B Cork (Dundee)		1	Canopic jar lid
Mrs Crichton		6	Amulets, shabti
John Garstang (1876–1956) via Sandeman Library	Archaeology Institution	15	Ceramics
Dr G Henderson (fl.1895)	Medical	2	Linen, modern mummified animal
Mrs Kidd	Private (Military brother)	2	Modern productions
Mr Melville-Gray	Business	14	Shabtis, scarabs, modern productions

Colin C J Murdoch	Private (Brother=Church Minister)	1	Funerary figure
James Pringle Riach (b.1825)	Medical (East India Company)	3	Shabti, carved relief (wall fragment), altered papyrus
William Alexander Riach (fl.1815) (James Pringle Riach's older brother)	Military	2	Shabti, funerary cone
Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (1859–1938)	Archaeology	1	Lithic
Margaret Stewart (1907–1986) (J Stewart)	Archaeology Private (Legal)	1	Ceramics
Mrs Tait via Kinross Museum	Mr Tait (accompanied Lord Selkirk during his travels in Egypt) Institution	2	Altered papyrus, stone vessel
Mrs M Tendall- Sadler (Edinburgh)		1	Stone vessel (Amherst Collection)
Mr Thomas		1	Coffin fragment
James Thomson		1	Shabti from Naville's excavations

Object types

Amulets; canopic jars; coffin (and fragments); figurines; lithics; funerary cones; jewellery; beads; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains; linen; ceramics; papyri; statues; scarabs; shabtis; modern productions; stone vessels; funerary models

Key object images

The mummified remains and painted wooden coffin of Takherheb 23/1936



Courtesy Perth Museum & Art Gallery

Clay funerary cone of the Mayor of Thebes, Montuemhat (c.747–646 BC) 868



Courtesy Perth Museum & Art Gallery

Wooden shabti of Seti I (c.1294–1279 BC) ENN 37



Courtesy Perth Museum & Art Gallery

False mummified ibis produced for the tourist market (c. AD1800–1920) ENN 28



Courtesy Perth Museum & Art Gallery

Fibreglass sarcophagus from the 1959 Hammer film 'The Mummy' 2015.13



Courtesy Perth Museum & Art Gallery



Painted wooden stela of an unknown woman, excavated by Alexander Henry Rhind © National Museums Scotland

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Edinburgh and Lothians

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

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

RECOGNISED COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SCOTLAND

Contact Susan Gardner Susan.Gardner@edinburgh.gov.uk
Lyn Stevens Lyn.Stevens@edinburgh.gov.uk
General enquiries museumsandgalleries@edinburgh.gov.uk

Location of Collections

On display

Museum of Childhood
42 High St
Edinburgh
EH1 1TG

Size of collections

<5 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Collection Highlights

- Two Middle Kingdom wooden tomb models (c.2055–1650 BC).

Collection Overview

Museums & Galleries Edinburgh cares for over 220,000 objects in a wide range of collections, including social history, literature, childhood, archaeology and fine and applied art. Many of these are recognised by the Scottish Government as being of national significance. These collections are on display across a number of venues, with the remainder stored at their Museums Collection Centre. They are also responsible for the care and conservation of the City's estate of monuments, memorials and statues.

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 from different cultures. The Egyptian objects are part of the collection of Edward Lovett (1852–1933), a Croydon-based collector determined to track the 'Scientific history of the doll, from the standpoints of ethnography and folk-lore'. The objects are on long-term loan from the National Museum of Wales, where Lovett held a large exhibition focusing on dolls in 1914. The most notable of these objects are the two Middle Kingdom wooden funerary figures: a seated male worker (likely a rower) and a nude female offering bearer. Although these are comparable to dolls in

appearance, they were placed in burials of wealthy Egyptians to ensure their status and comfort in the afterlife.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Unknown/unidentified			

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Edward Lovett (1852-1933) (Permanent loan via National Museum of Wales)	Academic/collector	5	Shabtis, funerary figures

Object types

Shabti; funerary figure

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Anatomical Museum, University of Edinburgh

Contact Malcolm MacCallum Malcolm.MacCallum@ed.ac.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Doorway 3
Medical School
Teviot Place
Edinburgh
EH8 9AG.

Size of collections

<50 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Collection Overview

The holdings of the Anatomical Museum were collected predominantly during the mid-late 1800s. The Egyptian collection is represented through human skulls and crania. These were collected as part of the Phrenological Museum of the Edinburgh Phrenological Society, and as part of comparative human anatomy studies. The specimens relating to phrenology were often prepared with plaster to create an artificial maxilla. The vast majority of the specimens in the collection are skeletonised, though a small number of Egyptian specimens are mummified.

Object types

Mummified human remains; human remains

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Edinburgh University Library Special Collections, University of Edinburgh

Contact Head of Special Collections

Centre for Research Collections crc@ed.ac.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

University of Edinburgh Library
University of Edinburgh
30 George Square
Edinburgh
EH8 9LJ

New College Library
University of Edinburgh
Mound Place
Edinburgh
EH1 2LX

Size of collections

18 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Oxyrhynchus Papyri collection

<https://archives.collections.ed.ac.uk/repositories/2/resources/85254>

Collection Highlights

- Eighteen papyrus documents from Oxyrhynchus.
- Four faience shabtis of varying sizes and dates, distributed by the Egypt Exploration Society.

Collection Overview

The University of Edinburgh Library Special Collections cares for eighteen papyrus documents, excavated in Oxyrhynchus by Grenfell and Hunt on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Society.

These documents are listed below:

P.Oxy 14 Elegiacs, Second century AD

P.Oxy 51 Report of a public physician, AD 173

P.Oxy 97 Appointment of a representative, AD 115-116

P.Oxy 100 Sale of land, AD 133

P.Oxy 204 List of symmachoi, Seventh century AD

P.Oxy 309 Copies of tax receipts, AD 17-19

P.Oxy 337 Notice to the agoranomos, AD 89

P.Oxy 376 Agreement by Titus Flavius Clemens, AD 77

- P.Oxy 896 Reports to a logistes, AD 316
- P.Oxy 905 Marriage contract, AD 170
- P.Oxy 906 Deed of divorce, Second or early Third century AD
- P.Oxy 1106 Letter to Paulus, Sixth century AD
- P.Oxy 1199 Notification of purchase, Third century AD
- P.Oxy 1424 Letter of a centurio princeps, AD 318
- P.Oxy 1486 Invitation to a feast, Fourth century AD
- P.Oxy 1563 Horoscope, AD 258
- P.Oxy 1609 Philosophical work; metrological fragment, Second century AD
- P.Oxy 1807 Aratus, Diosemeia, Second century AD

During the current collections review, five shabtis were brought to the attention of the project. Four of these objects include labels matching examples seen in other museums. They were distributed by the Egypt Exploration Society, possibly from excavations at Abydos or el-Amrah, though this has not been confirmed.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Oxyrhynchus	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt	18	Papyri

Donors

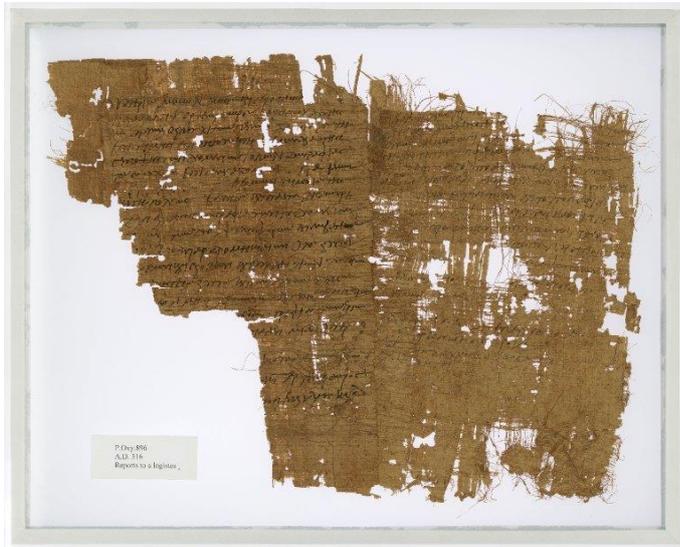
<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology	22	Papyri, shabtis

Object types

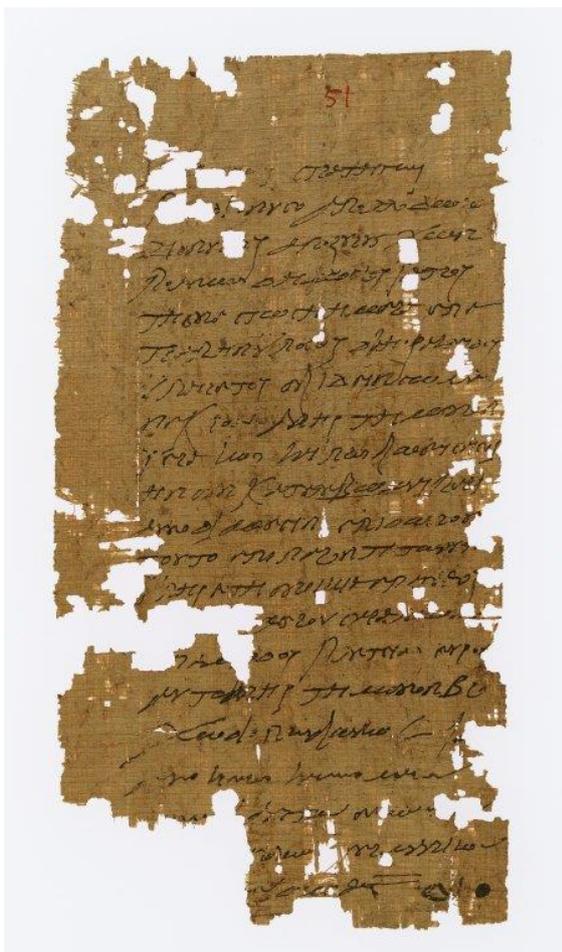
Papyri; shabtis

Key Object Images

P.Oxy 896 Reports to a logistes, AD 316



P.Oxy 51 Report of a public physician, AD 173



Shabtis identified during the review, including four faience shabtis distributed by the Egypt Exploration Society.



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Vere Gordon Childe Collection, University of Edinburgh

Contact Guillaume Robin guillaume.rob@ed.ac.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

School of History, Classics and Archaeology
William Robertson Wing
Old Medical School
4 Teviot Place
Edinburgh
EH8 9AG

Size of collections

>100 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <https://www.ease.ed.ac.uk/cosign.cgi?cosign-eucsCosign-collections.shca.ed.ac.uk&http://collections.shca.ed.ac.uk/childe>

(Only accessible with a University login)

Collection Highlights

- Black/red and Black/black ripple sherds, Predynastic Badari (c.4400–4000 BC).
- Faience shabti purchased at the Cairo Museum (c.1069–664 BC).

Collection Overview

The collection is named after Vere Gordon Childe (1892–1957), the excavator of Skara Brae and Abercromby Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh between 1927 and 1946. He formed a reference collection for university study which was later added to by his successors, Stuart Piggott and Dennis Harding, as well as by outside donations.

The collection now houses objects from across the world, including the Indus Valley, Egypt, Mediterranean and Europe north of the Alps. There is a particular emphasis on stone tools and lithic technology.

The Egyptian collection is made up predominantly of lithics collected in the Faiyum depression. These objects are complemented by a small collection of Predynastic ceramics, some of which were donated to the collection by W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942). Particularly notable examples are several Black-topped red ware pottery sherds with ripple decoration, one of which is pierced as part of an ancient repair (c.4400–4000 BC).

During his collecting and research, Childe also purchased seven or more small objects from the Cairo Museum, including shabtis and other faience objects.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abydos		6-11 (some labelled Abydos/Naqada)	Lithics
Amarna	EES (c.1933) Previously of Ashmolean Museum Oxford	1	Beads
Badari (?)		13	Lithics, ceramics
Faiyum		25	Lithics
Giza		1	Stone vessel
Memphis		4	Ceramics
Naqada		1-6 (some labelled Abydos/Naqada)	Lithics
Sakkara			Necklace

Donors

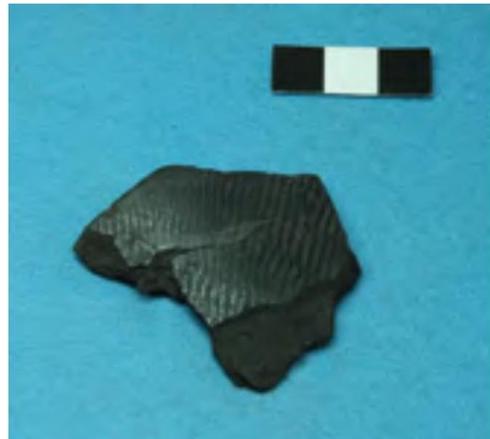
<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Vere Gordon Childe (1892–1957)	Archaeology		
W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942)	Archaeology	5	Predynastic pot sherds

Object types

Lithics; ceramic; jewellery; amulets; stone vessels, figurines; linen; shabtis; faience

Key Object Images

Black-topped red ware pottery sherds with ripple decoration, Badari (c.4400–4000 BC)



Faience shabti purchased from the Cairo Museum (c.1069–664 BC).



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Linlithgow Museum, Linlithgow Heritage Trust

Contact General enquiries enquiries@LinlithgowHT.onmicrosoft.com

Location of Collections

On display

Linlithgow Partnership Centre
High Street
Linlithgow
EH49 7EX

Size of collections

<5 objects

Published Information

Online collections: Not currently available online

Collection Highlights

- Two faience shabtis of a man named Nespautitawy, Thebes (c.1186–945 BC)

Collection Overview

Linlithgow Museum is a volunteer run community museum that tells the story of the town. The displays cover the history of Mary Queen of Scots through Linlithgow's industrial past to important community activities such as the Marches. The Museum is run by Linlithgow Heritage Trust which is a registered charity.

The two shabtis were identified in 2018 as part of the National Museums Scotland review of Egyptian collections in Scotland. They are both made from faience and belonged to a man called Nespautitawy. The name is specific to a certain time, dating to between 1186 and 945 BC, which is equivalent to the end of the New Kingdom/ beginning of the Third Intermediate period. There are a few coffins in the Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna that belong to someone with the same name, though it is not possible to say if it is the same person. Similarly, the name suggests that the shabtis were collected in or around Luxor (ancient Thebes). They were collected by Abercorn schoolmaster Christopher Dawson (fl.1846), whose collection was gifted to Linlithgow Town Council on his death. His collection also included objects from the Americas and New Zealand, some of which were donated to him by the Earl of Hopetoun and were used to teach Dawson's pupils.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Thebes		2	Shabti

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Christopher Dawson (fl.1846)	Private (school teacher)	2	Shabti

Object types

Shabtis

Faience shabtis of Nespautitawy, Thebes (c.1186–945 BC)

Transcription of inscription (D Potter)



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

National Museums Scotland

Contact Margaret Maitland m.maitland@nms.ac.uk
Dan Potter d.potter@nms.ac.uk
General enquiries WorldCulturesEnquiries@nms.ac.uk

Location of Collections

On display

National Museum of Scotland
Chambers Street
Edinburgh
EH1 1JF

In storage

National Museums Collection Centre
242 West Granton Road
Edinburgh
EH5 1JA

Size of collections

<6,000 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <https://www.nms.ac.uk/explore-our-collections/search-our-collections/>

Murray, M. A., (1900), *Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh*, Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
<http://journals.socantscot.org/index.php/psas/article/view/6752/6721>

Ward, E., (1912), *Guide to the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities*, Edinburgh: His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Coptic and Early Islamic Textiles

http://repository.nms.ac.uk/353/1/Coptic_and_Early_Islamic_textiles.pdf

Lightfoot, C. S., (2007), *Ancient Glass in National Museums Scotland*, Edinburgh: National Museums Scotland.

Manley, B. and Dodson, A., (2010), *Life Everlasting. National Museums Scotland Collection of Ancient Egyptian Coffins*, Edinburgh: NMS Enterprises Ltd.

Maitland, M., (2017), *The Tomb: Ancient Egyptian Burial*, Edinburgh: NMS Enterprises Ltd.

Collection Highlights

- The 'Rhind Tomb' group of objects excavated by Alexander Henry Rhind (1833–63) in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, including a unique funerary canopy (c.9 BC) A.1956.353, a

gilded mummy-mask belonging to Montsuef (c.9 BC) A.1956.191, two large personalised funerary papyri belonging to Montsuef and his wife Tanuat (c.9 BC) A.1956.313, A.1956.314 and an early 19th dynasty statue of a 'Chief of Police' and his wife (c.1322–1279 BC) A.1956.143.

- The 17th dynasty 'Qurna Queen' burial assemblage (c.1585–1545 BC). Including a large *rishi* coffin A.1909.527.1, +1 A, a large number of ceramic vessels, stone cosmetic jars, furniture and an exceptional collection of jewellery.
- Mummy-portrait in encaustic wax, depicting a woman wearing a red tunic and elaborate jewellery, Hawara A.1951.160 (c. AD 110–130). Commonly known as 'Jewellery Girl'. It was presented to the Egyptian Research Students Association following Petrie's excavations at Hawara.
- Limestone sculptor's trial piece depicting the head of King Akhenaten in profile wearing the Blue Crown, probably Amarna (c.1353–1336 BC). A.1969.377
- The burial group of Petamun and Penhorpabik. These two half-brothers were buried together in the only known coffin made for two people, with matching amulets and papyri, Thebes (c. AD 175–200). The group was purchased by Alexander Henry Rhind. A.1956.357 + 357 A-I.
- Coffin of Tairtsekher, the daughter of Iretnefret, Deir el-Medina (c.1292–1200 BC). A.1887.597; A.1887.597 A.

Collection Overview

National Museums Scotland's Egyptian collection is the largest in Scotland. Part of the Ancient Mediterranean collection, it covers all periods of Egyptian history and includes a number of objects of international significance. It is highly varied and includes historically important inscriptions, statuary and funerary material. The current collection is the result of the historic amalgamation of three institutional collections, the University of Edinburgh, the Royal Scottish Museum and the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

The early collections of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland were formed primarily through the work of Alexander Henry Rhind (1833–63). Rhind was experienced in cutting-edge archaeological practice before applying his skills to excavation in Egypt. He was the first professional archaeologist to scientifically excavate and record an intact tomb in Egypt, thus providing a better understanding of ancient Egyptian funerary customs from a complete burial assemblage in context. He curated the first displays of Egyptian objects in the Museum, including objects he had excavated alongside plans and diagrams. The Museum also cares for his archival material, allowing recent research to re-identify objects excavated by Rhind, their archaeological context and importance. The objects excavated in the so-called 'Rhind Tomb' include a unique funerary canopy (A.1956.353), two large personalised funerary papyri belonging to Montsuef and his wife Tanuat (A.1956.313, A.1956.314) and an early 19th dynasty statue of a 'Chief of Police' and his wife (A.1956.143).

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Museum supported several excavations conducted by the Egypt Exploration Society [Fund], Egyptian Research Account, the British School of Archaeology in Egypt and the Universities of Liverpool and Oxford. The Museum also sent Edwin 'Ted' Ward (1880–1934), an assistant curator who went on to become Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, to excavate with W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942) who was often called the 'Father of Egyptian Archaeology'. These excavations led to several important object groups being distributed to Edinburgh. They include monumental stone objects from Serabit el-Khadim, the temples of Montuhotep II and Hatshepsut at Deir el-

Bahari, and several objects from the temple at Hierakonpolis. The most notable group acquired through this relationship is the 17th Dynasty burial group of the ‘Qurna Queen’, which includes a large *rishi* coffin (A.1909.527.1, +1 A) and exceptional examples of gold jewellery. The collection also includes one of the best surviving examples of ancient Egyptian gold working, an intricate pendant in the form of a catfish (A.1914.1079).

The Roman-Egyptian funerary material is particularly strong, including the only known double coffin from ancient Egypt (A.1956.357 + 357 A-I), several mummified individuals from Hawara and a well-known mummy-portrait of a woman known popularly as ‘Jewellery Girl’, presented to the Egyptian Research Students Association following Petrie’s excavations at Hawara (A.1951.160).

The development of the collection is in part the legacy of Cyril Aldred (1941–1991) who served as a curator and later keeper from 1937–1974. As a scholar of ancient Egyptian art, he published many significant works for both academic and general audiences. During his tenure, he continued to develop the collection through purchases, new displays and commissions. His work was heavily influenced by his art historical approach and aesthetic considerations.

The collection also includes an important anthropoid coffin from the village of Deir el-Medina belonging to a child named Tairtsekher (A.1887.597, +597 A), a large carved relief wall fragment from the 6th Dynasty mastaba of Niankhnesut (A.1958.46) and cast of the Rosetta stone that was one of the first series of 4 produced in 1802 after the stone arrived in London (V.2017.17).

A number of objects from the collections were transferred to other museums in the mid-1950s, including Paisley Museum & Art Gallery (Renfrewshire Leisure), The Oriental Museum (University of Durham), National Museums Liverpool and The Chau Chak Wing Museum (University of Sydney, formerly Nicholson Museum).

A new, permanent gallery *Ancient Egypt Rediscovered*, displaying about 650 objects from the collection, opened in the National Museum of Scotland in early 2019.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abbasiya		11	Lithics
Abusir		5	Shabtis, ceramics, stonework
Abu Qir		1	Ceramic
Abydos	EES W M Flinders Petrie and Arthur Cruttenden Mace (1900–01) W M Flinders Petrie (1901–03) H Édouard Naville	289	Jewellery, scarabs, beads, tools, seals, amulets, cartonnage, shabtis, figurines, statues, carved relief, lithics, ceramics, stelae, weaponry

	(1908–09) H Édouard Naville and T Eric Peet with H R H Hall, William L S Loat (1909–10), (1911– 13) BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1921–22)		
Amarna	EES T Eric Peet (1921–22) John D S Pendlebury (1935–36)	>120	Amulets, ceramics, carved relief, jewellery, seals, shabtis, faience, moulds, beads
Akhmim		22	Weaponry, mummy- labels, wooden coffins, mummified human remains, figurines
Alexandria		>10	Jewellery, ceramics
Armant	EES	10	Statues, figurines
Atfieh	EES John de Monins Johnson (1910–11)	4	Cartonnage, tool, cosmetics
Athribis	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1907)	36	Carved relief
Aswan	Georg A Schweinfurth	c.250 (labelled Thebes or Aswan)	Lithics
Badari	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1923–24)	30	Ceramics, beads, stone vessels, palettes
Benha		2	Amulet, stela
Ballas	ERA J Edward Quibell (1894–95)	8	Ceramics

Buhen	EES W Bryan Emery (1961–62)	9	Ore, charcoal
Beni Hassan	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1902–04)	34	Ceramics, funerary figures, weaponry, tomb models
Coptos		1	Statue
Deir el-Bahari	EES H Édouard Naville (1903–07)	>90	Carved relief, scarabs, shabtis, faience, architectural, tools, stela, figurines, foundation deposits, models, mummy- labels
Deir el-Bersha		4	Funerary figure, stone vessels
Deir el-Medina		9	Stelae, statues, coffin, ostrakon, shabtis
Deir Rifa (and Asyut)	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1906–07)	23	Jewellery, coffin, beads, linen, figurine, stone vessels
Dendera	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1897–98)	100	Stone vessels, stelae, carved relief, amulets, ceramics, mummified animal remains
Dimai (Soknopaiou Nesos)	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1900–01) BSAE? (c.1924)	15	Lithics, weaponry, terracotta, cosmetics
Edfu		1	Stone vessel
el-Amra	EES David Randall- Maclver and Anthony Wilkin (1900–01)	3	Ceramics
el-Behnasa (Oxyrhynchus)	EES	>110	Statue, stela, papyri, tools, terracotta,

	W M Flinders Petrie, Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1896–97) Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1903–04)		figurines, jewellery, cosmetics
el-Hibeh	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1902–03)	6	Shabtis, jewellery
el-Mansha		27	Amulets
el-Kab		12	Ceramics, statue
el-Riqqa	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1912–13)	8	Jewellery, scarab
el-Salmiya		1	Oyster shell
el-Sheikh Ibada (Antinoë)	EES John de Monins Johnson (1913–14)	6	Tools, cosmetics, jewellery
Faiyum	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1901–02) BSAE Gertrude Caton- Thompson (1925–26) Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (c.1904–08)	>190	Lithics, mummy- masks, cartonnage, footwear, funerary figures, tools, jewellery, ceramics
Faras	University of Oxford Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1910–11)	9	Scarabs, votives, faience, figurines
Gebelein		7	Stone vessels, ceramic, weaponry
Giza	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1906–07)	20	Canopic jars, carved relief, ceramics, statues, architectural

	Waynman Dixon (1872)		
Ghita	BSAE John Garrow Duncan and W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	14	Jewellery, cosmetics, mummy-mask
Gurob	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1920–21)	47	Amulets, scarabs, stone vessels, ceramics, jewellery, beads, shabtis
Hammamiya		3	Beads, palette
Haraga	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1913–14)	24	Scarabs, jewellery, cosmetics
Hawara	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1910–11)	33	Shabtis, cartonnage, mummy-portrait, amulets, figurines, glass, cosmetics,
Helwan		17	lithics
Hierakonpolis (Kom el-Ahmar)	ERA J Edward Quibell (1897–98) Fredrick W Green (1898–99)	30	Statues, amulets, architectural fragments, carved relief, lithics, weaponry, stone vessels
Hu (Diospolis Parva)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1898–99)	118	Stone vessels, palettes, ceramics, tools, jewellery, beads
Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1903–04) Aylward Manley Blackman and John de Monins Johnson (1909–10)	6	Linen, tool, inlays
Karanis	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1900–01)	1	Amulet

Kharga Oasis	Gertrude Caton-Thompson (1930–33)	12	Lithics
Kom Abu Billo (Terenuthis)		1	Carved relief
Kom Aushim (el-Rubaiyat)	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1900–01)	8	Seals, cosmetics, mummy-portrait, cartonnage
Kom Ombo		1	Stone vessel
Kom Umm el-Atl (Bacchis)	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1895–1901)	23	Lithics, furniture fragments
Lahun	BSAE Guy Brunton and W M Flinders Petrie (1920–21)	56	Jewellery, canopic jars, beads, amulets, lithics, coffin inlays, toy
Leontopolis		2	Statuette, faience plaque
Mahasna	EES Edward Ayrton and William L S Loat (1908–09)	18	Ceramics, palette, basketry, lithics, jewellery, stone vessels
Meidum	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1909–10)	1	Inlaid stone relief
Meir		5	Coffins, statuettes
Memphis	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1907–08), (1909– 10)	33	Lithics, gaming pieces, weaponry, stone vessels, architectural fragments, carved relief, stone stelae
Naqada	W M Flinders Petrie (1894–95)		Ceramics, stone vessels, jewellery, lithics, beads, amulet
Naukratis	EES Ernest A Gardiner and Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1885–86)	39	Ceramics, cosmetics, faience vessels, figurines, jewellery, scarabs, amulets, bronze

Qarara	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1902–03)	3	Leatherwork, jewellery, cosmetics
Qasr el-Banat	EES Bernard P Grenfell, Arthur S Hunt and David G Hogarth (1895–1901)	30	Cosmetics, furniture fragments, faience vessels, ceramics, lithics, tools
Qasr el-Sagha	BSAE Gertrude Caton- Thompson (1924–26)	21	Lithics
Qau el-Kebir	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie and Guy Brunton (1923–24)	41	Ceramics, beads, jewellery, stone vessels, cosmetics
Qena		1	Stone vessel
Rizaqat		1	Stone vessel
Saft el-Henna	BSAE John Garrow Duncan and W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	47	Jewellery, amulets, beads, scarabs
Sais		1	Shabti
San el-Hagar (Tanis)	EES W M flinders Petrie (1884)	105	Scarabs, shabtis, carved relief, figurines, toys, ceramics
Saqqara	EES	157	Amulets, stone vessels, ceramics, carved relief, figurines, weaponry, tools, shabtis, faience, statues, metal vessels, votives, mummified animal remains
Sedment	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1920–21)	108	Scarabs, basketry, linen, canopic jars, ceramics, stone vessels, shell,

			wooden vessel, lithics, tools, cosmetics, jewellery, beads, shabtis, sandals, wooden models
Serabit el-Khadim	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1904–05)	41	Statues, faience, scarabs, lithics, faience vessels
Shaghanbeh	BSAE John Garrow Duncan and W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	2	Amulet, scarab
Shurafa	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1911)	5	Ivory inlays, hairpins
Tarkhan (Kafr Ammar)	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1911–12)	2	Beads, jewellery
Tell Basta		74	Bronze, amulets, faience, scarabs, figurines, ceramics, coffin fragments, moulds, faience vessels
Tell Defenneh (Daphnae)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1886)	18	Amulets, scarabs, weaponry
Tell el-Farain (Buto)	Veronica Marjory Seton-Williams?	1	Weight
Tell el-Mashkuta		1	
Tell el-Retaba	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	2	Carved relief, faience
Tell el-Suelin		1	Shabti
Tell el-Yahudiyeh	EES H Édouard Naville (1887) BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	32	Amulets, stone vessels, weaponry, scarabs, inlays, lithics

Tell Nabasheh	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1886)	4	Scarabs, amulet
Tukh el-Qaramus	EES H Édouard Naville (1887)	1	Ceramic/foundation deposit
Tuna el-Gebel		1	Faience figurine
Thebes: including, Qurna, Dra Abu el-Naga, Karnak, Malqata, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, Qurnet Murai, Ramesseum	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1908–09) A Henry Rhind (1856–57) HRH Albert Edward Prince of Wales (1869)	>360	Coffins, shabtis, ceramics, stone vessels, jewellery, basketry, cosmetics, mummified human remains, linen, foodstuffs, funerary cones, scarabs, lithics, tools, papyri, carved relief, funerary figures, figurines, statues, mummy-labels, canopic jars, furniture, leatherwork, ostraca, bricks, stelae, canopic jars, amulets
Valley of the Kings (including Valley of the Queens)		10	Stela, shabtis
Wadi el-Sheikh	Via Henry Ogg Forbes (c.1904)	64	Lithics
Yakuta	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1900–01)	3	Ceramic, bronze, weaponry
Zagazig		1	Carved relief

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Boston Municipal Museum	Institution (Museum)	7	Jewellery, beads, lithics, palettes, ceramics

(Boston, Lancashire)			
British School of Archaeology in Egypt	Archaeology	884	Scarabs, beads, jewellery, ceramics, stone vessels, cosmetics, linen, tools, weaponry, carved relief, statues, lithics, soul houses, furniture, coffins, mummified human remains, canopic jars, shabtis, glass, figurines, stelae, architectural fragments, basketry, wooden models, foodstuffs, funerary cones, textile
Dumfries Museum	Institution (Museum)	1	Shabti
Edinburgh Academy Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff (1836–1916)	Institution (School) Engineer	3	Coffin, mummified human remains
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology	1184	Ceramics, statues, jewellery, beads, weaponry, stone vessels, amulets, carved relief, shabtis, sarcophagus fragments, cartonnage, mummy-mask, moulds, scarabs, figurines, lithics, cosmetics, leatherwork, bronze, ostracon, toys, musical instruments, tools, wooden models, basketry, papyri, mosaic, metal vessels
Egyptian Research Students Association	Archaeology	1	Mummy-portrait

Gulbenkian Museum of Oriental Art, University of Durham	Institution (Museum)	1	Foodstuff
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland) Transfer to National Museums Scotland	Institution (Museum and Society)	420	Ceramics, funerary figures, mummy-mask, stelae, toys, beads, figurines, jewellery, shabtis, shabti boxes, amulets, furniture, funerary cones, foodstuffs, tools, ostraca, palettes, mummy-labels, lithics, papyri, coffins, coffin fragments, foodstuffs, linen, leatherwork, wooden models, glass, mummified human remains, bricks
University of Edinburgh	Institution	15	Shabtis, linen, coffin, coffin fragments, stelae, figurines, funerary cone
Peebles Museum	Institution (Museum)	2	Shabti, faience vessel
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (Treasure Trove)	Institution	16	Shabtis, amulets, beads, modern productions
Robert Ready and Sons	Business (Electrotypists)	2	Replicas
Royal Observatory, Edinburgh	Institution	1	Architectural
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Gipsformerei	Institution (Museum cast makers)	3	Casts
University of St Andrews	Institution	8	Shabtis, figurines, linen, wood
Stewartry Museum (Kirkcudbrightshire) Alexander Finlay	Institution (Museum)	1	Statue

(Cairo)			
Wellcome Institute/ Wellcome Historical Medical Museum	Institution	19	Amulets, figurines, tools, palette, cosmetics
A W Acworth (fl. 1961–1972) and Mrs M W Acworth		27	Jewellery, amulets, glass
Cyril Aldred (1914–1991)	Academic (Egyptologist, Curator of National Museums Scotland)	63	Jewellery, figurines, beads, inlays, scarabs, modern reproductions, shabtis
Jorgen Anderson Via M B Ralston (Edinburgh)		1	Statue
<i>Anonymous donors</i>		32	Coins, carved relief, funerary cones, amulets, ceramics, foodstuffs, gaming piece, cosmetics, jewellery, figurines
Thomas Croxen Archer (1817–1885)	Academia (Botanist, first Director of National Museums Scotland)	31	Amulets, figurines, inlays, ceramic
Duke of Atholl Likely John George Stewart-Murray, 8th Duke of Atholl (1871–1942)	Military/politics	1	Shabti
Mrs James Baikie Rev James Baikie (1866–1931)	Wife of Academic (Egyptology and Church Minister)	1	Cast
J A Bayne (Edinburgh)		1	Bronze statuette

Lady Katherine Binning (1871–1952)	Aristocracy	16	Amulets, jewellery
G F Black (fl.1888–1896)		17	Lithics
Frances Boyd		1	Jewellery
Domenico Brucciani and Co	Business (cast makers)	1	Cast
R Burnet		1	Coin
Jean Cairns and Miss Cattnach (Juniper Green, Midlothian)		1	Stela
Charlotte Cameron MBE		3	Jewellery, bead
Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931)	Religious/archaeology	15	Funerary cones
Mrs Colin Campbell		1	Coin
E Campbell		1	Coin
Jean Campbell (Lochgilphead)		1	Carved relief
W Campbell (Edinburgh)		1	Mummified animal remains
William Campbell (fl. 1897–98)		3	Shabti, figurines
Gertrude Caton-Thompson (1888–1985)	Archaeology	9	Lithics
Nichan Chahinian		6	Bronze votives
Rev Greville John Chester (1830–1892)	Archaeology/religion	16	Amulets, weaponry
Captain L D Christie	Military	1	Shabti

Sir Casper Purdon Clarke (1846–1911)	Academic (Architect and Assistant Keeper, later Director of South Kensington Museum)	20	Textiles
Charles Trick Currelly (1876–1957)	Archaeology	87	Jewellery, tools, ceramics, stela, figurines, weaponry, carved relief, amulets, stone vessels, model house, moulds, inlays, mummy-mask
Mr Cursiter		1	Bronze lamp
A M Dalglish		1	Coin
Waynman Dixon (1844–1930)	Archaeology/engineer	22	Amulets, beads, lithics, casts
W L Ferguson (Edinburgh)		1	Statue fragment
Sir William Fettes Douglas (1822–1891)	Artist (President of the Royal Scottish Academy)	1	Bronze key
Mrs J M Douglas-Hamilton (Poolewe and Isle of Ornsay)	Aristocracy?	3	Amulet, jewellery
Amelia B Edwards (1831–1892)	Archaeology (co-founder of EES)	7	Textiles
Jean O Elliot (Melrose)		3	Scarabs
Mrs E L Farquharson (Edinburgh)		1	Cast
John Ritchie Findlay (1824–1898)	Business (newspaper owner)	5	Lithics
A H Liston Foulis (Edinburgh)		1	Amulet
Henry Ogg Forbes (1851–1932)	Academic	64	Lithics

	(botanist/ornithologist, later Director of Worlds Museum, Liverpool)		
Miss Forrester (Edinburgh)		1	Modern production
G Fraser		15	Bronze statuettes, metal vessels
Elinor Wight Gardner (1892–1980)	Archaeology/ academia (geology)	3	Lithics
John Garstang (1876–1956) via Beni Hasan Excavation Committee	Archaeology	18	Ceramics
Mrs G M Keiller Grieg (Ballater, Aberdeenshire)		1	Sistrum
C L Harbert		1	Bronze
Dorothea Hamilton (Edinburgh)		1	Linen
Sir John Home, 12th Baronet of Blackadder (1872–1938)	Aristocracy	21	Amulet, coffin inlays
Colonel Arbuthnot James Hughes (b.1856– 1919 fl.) On behalf of Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich	Military Institution (regimental museum)	5	Coffin, coffin lid, cartonnage, mummified human remains
Sir Hugh Hume- Campbell of Marchmont Likely	Politician	3	Jewellery, scarab, amulet

Sir High Purves-Hume-Campbell, 7th Baronet (1812–1894)			
Alex Ingles		1	Funerary cone
Mr K Ingles (Edinburgh)		53	Amulets, inlays, shabtis, moulds, beads, figurines
Lt-Col Innes	Military	11	Lithics
Dr A K James (Edinburgh) via E A W James		1	Ceramic
E M and J G Linlithgow		17	Ceramics, stelae, glass
J Maconochie		1	Shabti
R W Martin		1	Coin
A S Maynard		1	Coffin base
Robert Mayne (1782–1867)		4	Shabtis
Mrs McVitie (Edinburgh)		1	Ceramic
Arthur D Morice		1	Arrowhead
Dr Duncan M Morison		1	Cast
Miss Murray		2	Textile, human hair
G W Murray		3	Palette, ceramic, stone vessel
John Ivor Murray (1824–1903)	Medical (surgeon)	22	Amulets, shabtis, basketry, furniture, figurines, papyri, ceramics, funerary cone
Keith R Murray		4	Lithics

K M Mylne On behalf of Dalhousie School, Fife	Institution	1	Statue
Mrs Thomas Nelson (Edinburgh)		1	Mummified human remains
Annie Grogan, Lady Noble (Ardkinglas) (1878/9–1973)		1	Glass
Earl of Northesk Likely George John Carnegie, 9th Earl of Northesk (1843–1891)	Military/aristocracy	2	Stone vessels
Mary Palmer- Douglas (Cavers, Hawick)		>19	Shabtis, amulets, canopic jar stoppers, funerary cones
W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942)	Archaeology	15	Shabtis, stone vessel, beads, figurine, metal vessels, jewellery, glass
Phyliss S E Philpott (Southampton)		22	Jewellery/beads
Piot Collection		11	Glass, beads, jewellery
Albert (Wojciech) Szeliga Potocki (1801–1848/1853)	Traveller/writer	1	Jewellery
Frederick George Hilton Price (1842–1909)	Business (banking) Archaeology (President of the EEF)	31	Amulets, inlays, beads, scarabs, figurines
Eric Raeburn		11	Scarabs, beads, jewellery, figurines, sandal
Dr Karl Reinhardt		1	Textile

Dr James Smith Richardson (1883–1970)	Academia (Architect, Trustee of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland)	3	Glass
Carried out by executors of the above and Scott Moncrieff and W S Trail			
David C Robertson (Edinburgh)	Private (collector)	689	Amulets, cosmetics, stone vessels, jewellery, gaming pieces, mummy-labels, scarabs, statues, tools, weaponry, lithics, ceramics, palettes, bronze, ostracon, foodstuffs, figurines, shabtis, coins
Miss M E Rogers		2	Ceramics
Miss Russell (Edinburgh)		10	Ceramics
Rev Prof Archibald Henry Sayce (1845–1933)	Archaeology/ Academia (University of Oxford, Assyriologist)	11	Ceramics
Georg August Schweinfurth (1836–1925)	Academia (botanist, geographer)	260	Lithics
Miss Scoresby-Jackson		1	Amulet
Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (1859–1983)	Archaeology	130	Lithics
Mrs T S Smith		1	Shabti
Prof William Robertson Smith (1846–1894)	Religion/academia (Minister, Old Testament/Divinity)	1	Lithic tool

Dr Douglas Strachan (Edinburgh)	Medical	1	Cast
F D Stewart		6	Bronze, figurines, glass, stone vessels, shabti
Kathleen Stirling-Cookson (Edinburgh)		8	Jewellery, stone vessels, cosmetics, scarabs
Comte Gaston de St Maurice (1831–1905)	Aristocracy	1	Clothes buckle
Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland (1921–2019)	Aristocracy	1	Papyrus
Mrs J C Spence		4	Coins
Fannie Thomas (Balham, London)		20	Textiles
E H Thompson (Dalkeith)		1	Stela
Charles Taylor Trechmann (1884–1964)	Archaeology/ academia (geology)	430	Beads, inlays, figurines, shabtis, statues, amulets, scarabs, jewellery, cosmetics, glass, stone vessels, tools, weaponry, seals, ceramics, palettes, bronze, metal vessels, carved relief, stelae, funerary cones
G W Turner		2	Carved relief, mosaic
HRH Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (1841–1910) Later Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India	Royalty	4	Coffins

Henry Wallis (1830–1916)	Artist (Pre-Raphaelite painter)	1	Textile
Sir Charles George Walpole (1848–1926)	Legal (Chief Justice of the Bahamas)	4	Lithics
Mrs G P Watson (Edinburgh)		1	Ceramic
Mrs Wight (Edinburgh)		2	Jewellery
R Woollett		1	Ceramic

Object types

Amulets; architectural fragments; basketry; beads; bricks; canopic jars; coffins; coffin fragments; Coptic material; cosmetics; casts; cartonnage; carved reliefs; ceramics; coins; faience; faience vessels; foodstuffs; foundation deposits; funerary cones; figurines; furniture; glass; inlays; jewellery; leatherwork; linen; lithics; metals; metal vessels; modern productions; mosaic; moulds; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains; mummy-masks; mummy-portraits; mummy-labels; musical instruments; offering tables; ostraca; papyri; plant material; rope; sarcophagus fragments; statues; scarabs; shabtis; shabti boxes; palettes; papyri; soul houses; stelae; stone vessels; textiles; toys; tools; weaponry; wooden models

Key Object Images

Funerary canopy of Montsuef, from the 'Rhind Tomb' (c.9 BC). A.1956.353



Gilded mummy-mask of Montsuef, from the 'Rhind Tomb' (c.9 BC). A.1956.191



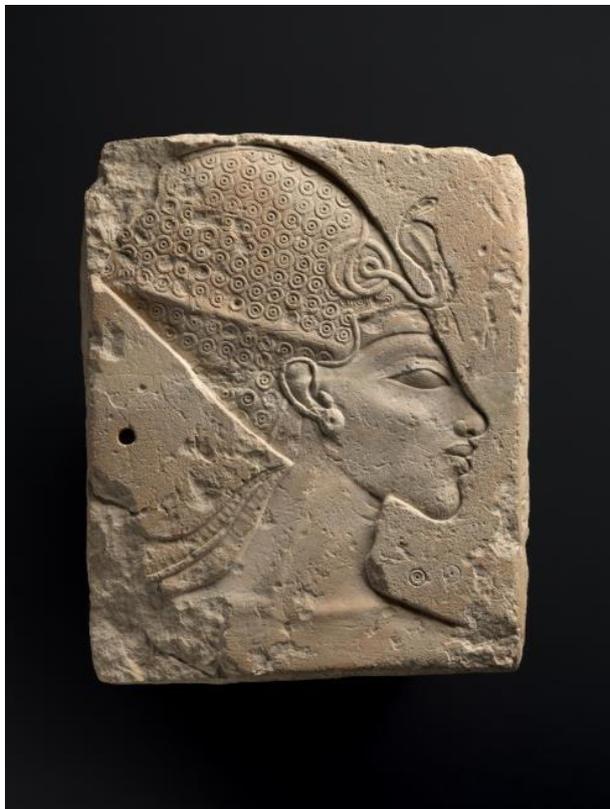
Painted and gilded *rishi* coffin of the 'Qurna Queen', Thebes (c1585–1545 BC). A.1909.527.1; A.1909.527.1 A



Mummy-portrait, depicting a woman wearing a red tunic and elaborate jewellery, Hawara (c. AD 110–130). Commonly known as ‘Jewellery Girl’. A.1951.160



Limestone sculptor's trial piece depicting King Akhenaten, probably Amarna (c. 1353–1336 BC). A.1969.377



**Double Coffin of Petamun and Penhorpabik, Thebes (c. AD 175–200). A.1956.357;
A.1956.357 A**



**Coffin of Tairtsekher, the daughter of Iretnefret, Deir el-Medina (c. 1292–1200 BC).
A.1887.57; A.1887.597 A**



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

National Trust for Scotland

Contact Natasha Ferguson nferguson@nts.org.uk

Regional offices <https://www.nts.org.uk/our-people/regional-offices>

Location of Collections

(Correspondence address)
National Trust for Scotland
Hermiston Quay
5 Cultins Road
Edinburgh
EH11 4DF

Size of collections

Unknown / <5 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: Not currently online

Collection Highlights

- 19th/20th century tourist productions
- Two faience shabtis of the General Pakhas (c.300 BC)

Collection Overview

National Trust for Scotland (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 a collections review, colleagues at NTS identified two Egyptian objects that were produced for the booming tourist market in the late 1800s - early 1900s: a scarab with a highly decorative but false base inscription and a small stone pot with a seal on the base.

Previous collection reviews identified two Late Period shabtis in the Brodie Castle collection; their current status has not been ascertained. One of these belonged to the General Pakhas, born of Tashaded, whose tomb is in Giza. Shabtis of this individual are known in collections in Cairo, Bonn, Copenhagen, Kaza, Liverpool, London, Providence, Toulouse, Odessa, Paris, Vatican City and Yuryev.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Unknown			2

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Unknown			2

Object types

Tourist productions

Modern scarab seal





Detail of a carved relief from the temple of Bastet at Tell Basta, McLean Museum & Art Gallery, Greenock, Inverclyde Council © Museums Galleries Scotland

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Glasgow and Strathclyde

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

East Ayrshire Leisure

Contact Claire Gilmour Claire.Gilmour2@eastayrshireleisure.com

Bruce Morgan Bruce.Morgan@eastayrshireleisure.com

Location of Collections

In storage

Primary contact location:

The Dick Institute
Elmbank Avenue
Kilmarnock
KA1 3BT

Size of collections

>45 objects

Published Information

Online collections: Selection available at www.futuremuseum.co.uk

Online exhibition: *The Journey Beyond*,
<http://www.futuremuseum.co.uk/collections/features/online-exhibitions/the-journey-beyond.aspx>

Collection Highlights

- Islamic foot rasp in the shape of a crocodile, previously labelled as a 'lizard coffin' (c. AD 1800–1900).
- Two artworks by David Young Cameron (1865–1945), a watercolour depicting the temple at Luxor and an etching showing the fort at the Moqattam Hills, Cairo.

Collection Overview

The collection cared for by East Ayrshire Leisure was initially formed in Kilmarnock as part of the Dick Institute, which opened in 1901 following the provision of funding by Kilmarnock-born industrialist James Dick (1823–1902). Part of the collection was formed in the following years. In 1909 a fire swept through the museum, damaging some objects and destroying others, while many of those that survived became disassociated from their object histories. The museum re-opened in 1911.

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. The collection also includes a number of modern shabtis and scarabs. Due to the deficient historic records, little can be said about the donors. The largest part of the collection was initially lent to the museum by a 'Parker Collection', including several glass vessels said to be excavated in Alexandria, near Cleopatra's Needle, by a Church of Scotland Group.

East Ayrshire Leisure also cares for two artworks by Scottish artist David Young Cameron who visited Egypt in 1908–09; a watercolour depicting the temple at Luxor and a print showing the ‘Turkish fort’ at the Moqattam Hills, Cairo.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/Season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Alexandria/ Hosh Essa			Glass

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Mrs H L Parker (Parker collection)			

Object types

Amulets; Coptic material; figurines; glass; jewellery; modern productions; shabtis; stone vessels; textiles

Key Object Images

Islamic foot rasp in the shape of a crocodile, previously labelled as a ‘lizard coffin’ c. AD 1800–1900



Watercolour by David Young Cameron depicting the temple at Luxor, c. 1908–09



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, The Burrell Collection, Glasgow Museums

RECOGNISED COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SCOTLAND

Contact Brian Weightman brian.weightman@glasgowlife.org.uk

General enquiries info@glasgowlife.org.uk

Location of Collections

On display

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum
Argyle Street
Glasgow
G3 8AG

The Burrell Collection
Pollokshaws Road
Pollok Country Park
Glasgow
G43 1AT

NB The Burrell Collection is currently being redeveloped and is due to reopen in Spring 2021.

In storage

Glasgow Museums Resource Centre
200 Woodhead Road
South Nitshill Industrial Estate,
Glasgow
G53 7NN

Size of collections

>4,300 objects

Published Information

Online collections: <http://collections.glasgowmuseums.com/mwebcgi/mweb?request=home>

Collection level description: <https://beta.glasgowlife.org.uk/media/1667/collections-summary-human-history.pdf>

Campbell, C., (1910), *The Sarcophagus of Pabasa in Hamilton Palace, Scotland*.

Dodson, A., 'Duke Alexander's Sarcophagi', *Archiv orientální* 70 (2002).

Collection Highlights

- Granite sarcophagus of Pabasa, chief steward of Nitocris, God's Wife of Amun (c.656–640 BC), formerly in the collection of Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton. Originally removed from TT 279 by Giovanni d'Athanasia.1922.86
- Fragmentary limestone stela of the Senenmut, favourite of the female pharaoh Hatshepsut (c.1479–1457 BC). Collected by Rev Colin Campbell. 1913.100.d
- Granite statue of Prince Paraherwenemef, second son of Ramesses II, chief charioteer (c.1279–1213 BC). Collected by Sir William Burrell. 13/83
- Wooden box coffin of a man called Nakht from the excavations of John Garstang at Beni Hassan, Tomb 130 (c. 1985–1797 BC). Donated by the Egyptian Research Students' Association. 1923.33.a.1
- Limestone stela of Penbuy, a workman/guardian in Deir-El Medina (c.1295–1186 BC), dedicated to the goddess Taweret. EGNN.683
- Inscribed limestone pyramidion of the Vizier Nesipakashuty (c.664–525 BC)
- Painted mummy-portrait of a man (c. AD 100–300), excavated by W M Flinders Petrie at Hawara. Originally loaned to the collection by Janet May Buchanan. 36.a.1912

Collection Overview

Glasgow Museums (Glasgow Life) cares for over 4,000 Egyptian objects, dating from the Predynastic period to the beginning of the Islamic period (c. 5500 BC– AD 641), broadly representing all periods of Egyptian civilisation. The collection is housed in two institutions, the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, and The Burrell Collection. The collection is the third largest in Scotland.

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum opened in 1901, its construction funded by the profits of the 1888 International Exhibition. A large proportion of the Egyptian collection was formed through the work of Janet May Buchanan (1866–1912). Having studied Egyptology, Buchanan went on to support the Egypt Exploration Fund, before founding two Scottish societies to help financially support excavations. The Glasgow and Edinburgh branches of the Egyptian Research Students Account (ERSA) were founded by Buchanan and would remain active into the 1950s. ERSA and the related Glasgow Egypt Society supported excavations conducted by W M Flinders Petrie, the BSAE and other excavators. The Scottish branches of the ERSA were highly successful, leading Buchanan to develop the first Egyptian exhibition in Glasgow in 1912. ERSA also purchased objects from excavators, such as John Garstang (1876–1956), and secured several loans from W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942). The Museum supported excavations conducted by the EEF directly, receiving many objects in return for their financial support. In 1914, the collection was added to by a donation from Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931), who also donated objects to The Hunterian (University of Glasgow).

The Burrell Collection was formed as the personal collection of Sir William Burrell (1861–1958), a shipping magnate, philanthropist and antiquities collector. In 1944 he donated his entire collection to the City of Glasgow with specific instructions for its display. The objects he collected were chosen to meet his high aesthetic criteria, and, as a result, the 318 Egyptian objects include notable examples of carved stone stelae, statuary and bronze figurines. This collection includes a Ptolemaic schist block statue of Nesmin (13.233) from the Karnak Cachette, formerly in the collections of Cairo Museum (JE 37868).

The Glasgow Museums collection contains several objects of unique importance in relation to historical figures. These include a fragmentary limestone stela of Senenmut (the favourite of the female king Hatshepsut), a limestone pyramidion of the Vizier Nesipakashuty, a granite statue of Prince Paraherwenemef, and a limestone stela from the village of Deir el Medina dedicated by the guardian Penbuy. One of the most well-known objects in the collection of Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum is the granite sarcophagus of Pabasa, chief steward of Nitocris, God's Wife of Amun (c.656–640 BC), formerly in the collection of Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767–1852). It was originally removed from Theban Tomb 279 by Giovanni d'Athanasia (1798–1854).

Known Donors and Sites Represented

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/Season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abu Roash		12	Ceramics
Abydos	EES/ERA W M Flinders Petrie (1900–02) EES W M Flinders Petrie, Hilda Petrie and Margaret A Murray (1902–03) H Édouard Naville (1908–09) H Édouard Naville and T Eric Peet (1912–13) University of Liverpool John Garstang (1906–09)	>460	Jewellery, ceramics, beads, cosmetics, metal vessels, furniture, coffin fragments, shabtis, tools, stelae, figurines, carved relief, sculpture, stone vessels, scarabs, amulets, mummified animal remains, cartonnage
Alexandria		16	Ceramics, shabtis, metal vessel, sculpture, figurines
Amarna		1	Carved relief
Assyut		1	Funerary figure
Aswan		3	Ceramic, stone, figurines, jewellery
Beni Hassan	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1902–04)	19	Wooden model (boat), coffin, scarab impressions, linen, rope, human remains (skeleton)

Deir el-Bahari	EES H Édouard Naville (donations in 1895,1904 and1907)	92	Ceramics, lithics, leatherwork, beads, faience, carved relief, sarcophagus fragments, figurines
Deir el-Medina		4	Stone stelae, ostrakon
Deir Rifa	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1906–07)	1	Soul house
Dendera	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1897–98)	94	Amulets, beads, ceramics, shabtis, carved relief, figurines, sculpture, coins
Dimai (Soknopaiou Nesos)	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1900–01)		
el-Behnesa (Oxyrhynchus)	EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt (1903–05)	>139	Jewellery, beads, figurines, dice, sculpture, glass, bronze, cosmetics
el-Riqqa	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1912–13)	4	Ceramics, offering table
el-Shurafa	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1911)	6	Jewellery
el-Sheikh Ibada (Antinoë)	EES John De Monins Johnson (1913–14)	27	Linen, leatherwork, tools, cosmetics
Esna	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1905–06) <i>Likely</i>	28	Ceramics, amulets, beads, jewellery
Giza		2	Carved relief, stone sample
Gurob	EES W M Flinders Petrie and Charles Trick Currelly (1903–04)	11	Net sinkers, headrest

Haraga	BSAE Reginald Englebach (1913–14)	>100	Amulets, beads, lithics, ceramics, scarabs, jewellery, musical instruments, carved relief
Helwan		16	Lithics
Heliopolis	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1912)	26	Figurines, carved relief, stelae, ceramics, faience, statues
Hu (Diospolis Parva)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1898–99)	>130	Ceramics, sculpture, figurines, beads, cosmetics
Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna)		5	Foodstuffs, shabti
Karnak		2	Stela, stone fragment
Kom Abu Billo (Terenuthis)	EES Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1887–88)	1	Carved relief
Kostamneh	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1906)	12	Palettes, jewellery
Lahun	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1913–14)	68	Amulets, architectural fragments? , stone vessels, beads, carved relief, sculpture, scarabs
Maghara, Sinai	ERA W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	42	Lithics, ceramics
Mahasna	EES Edward Russell Ayrton and William L S Loat (1908–09)	17	Ceramics
Memphis (Mit Rahina)	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1913)	10	Sculpture, stone stelae, statues, ceramics
Naqada	University of Liverpool John Garstang	15	Ceramics, bead, seals, jewellery, lithics, ivory

	(1902–04)		
Naukratis	EES	12	Figurines, ceramics, moulds
Reqaqna	ERA John Garstang (1901–02) <i>Likely</i>	1	Stone vessel
Sais		1	Figurine
San el-Hagar (Tanis)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1884)	7	Plaster casts, amulets, ceramics
Saqqara		>3	Scarab, figurines, shabti
Seila		?	
Serabit el-Khadim	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1904–05)	10	Stone stelae, statues
Tarkhan (Kafr Ammar)	ERA W M Flinders Petrie (1911–13)	>90	Ceramics, linen, jewellery, palettes, stone vessels, funerary figures
Tell Basta (Bubastis)	EES H Édouard Naville (1887–90)	8	Statues, amulets, figurines, shabti
Tell Defenneh (Daphnae)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1886)	8	Weaponry, bronze
Tell Nabasheh	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1884 or 1886)	5	Shabtis, beads
Tell el-Yahudiyeh	EES H Édouard Naville (1884 or 1887) Or BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	4	Foodstuffs
Thebes (Luxor)	Rev Colin Campbell (pre-1913)	>95	Ceramics, amulets, shabtis, lithics, metal vessels, stone stelae,

	EES (1895, 1907) ERA W M Flinders Petrie (1895–96)		mummified human remains, cartonnage (mummy-case), coffin, statues, figurines, cosmetics, carved relief, funerary cones, sarcophagus
Tuna el-Gebel		2	Amulets
Wadi Sojur	Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (pre-1900)	376	Lithics

Donors

KELVINGROVE

This does not represent a complete list of donors. It is based on details from the 'National Significance Report' produced by Glasgow Museums in relation to their collections.

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art	Institution		Plaster casts from Cairo Museum
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology		
Egyptian Research Students Association (ERSA), Glasgow Branch	Archaeology (Affiliated with ERA, BSAE)		
Janet May Buchanan (1866–1912)	Archaeology (Founder of ERSA Glasgow)		
Nora F Buchanan	Ex-Janet May Buchanan Collection		
Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931)	Religious/Archaeology		
John Galloway			
Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767–1852)	Aristocracy	1	Sarcophagus
Lewis Lyons			

Ludovic Mann (1895–1955)	Archaeology		
W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942)	Archaeology		
Heywood Walter Seton-Karr (1859–1938)	Archaeology		Lithics (likely)

BURRELL

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Sir William Burrell (1861–1958)	Business (Shipping)	318	Whole collection

Object types

Amulets; basketry; ropes; canopic jars; carved relief; coffins; cosmetics; figurines; funerary figures; faience vessels; foodstuffs; foundation deposits; funerary cones; furniture; glass; jewellery; linen; lithics; leatherwork; metal vessels; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains; musical instruments; ostraca; palettes; papyri; sculpture; statues; sarcophagi; scarabs; sealings; shabtis; shabti boxes; soul houses; stelae; stone vessels; tools; weaponry; wooden models

Key Object Images

Granite sarcophagus of Pabasa. 1922.86



Stela fragment of Senenmut, Karnak, Thebes. 1913.100.d



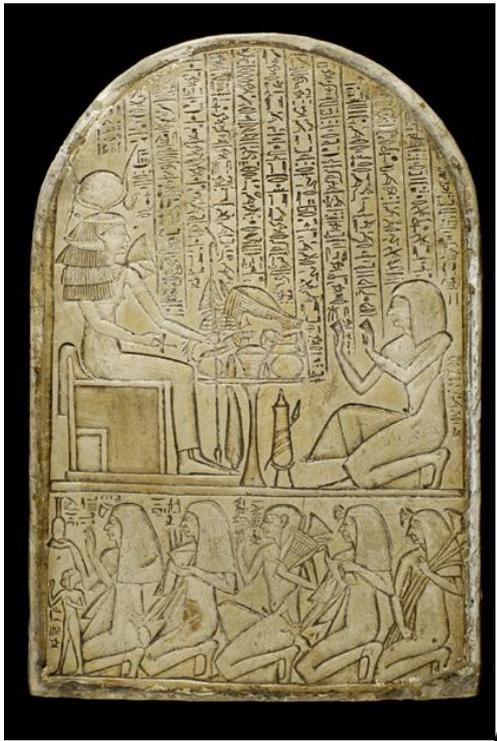
Box coffin of Nakht, Beni Hassan. 1923.33.a.1



Granite statue of Prince Paraherwenemef. 13/83



Limestone stela of Penbuy, probably Deir el-Medina/Thebes. EGNN.683



Painted mummy-portrait of a man, Hawara. 36.a.1912



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

RECOGNISED COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SCOTLAND

Contact Andy Mills andrew.mills@glasgow.ac.uk

General enquiries hunterian-enquiries@glasgow.ac.uk

Location of Collections

In storage/ On display

The Hunterian
University of Glasgow
82 Hillhead Street
Glasgow
G12 8QQ

Size of collections

>1,400 objects

Published Information

Online collections: <http://collections.gla.ac.uk/>

A brief description of Rev Colin Campbell's collection can be found here:

<https://www.gla.ac.uk/hunterian/collections/collectionssummaries/archaeologyandworldculture/s/archaeology/reverendcolincampbell/#d.en.263830>

McDowell, A., (1993), *Hieratic Ostraca in the Hunterian Museum Glasgow (The Colin Campbell Ostraca)*, Oxford: Griffith Institute.

Collection Highlights

- Decorated 26th dynasty coffin of Lady Shepenhor (Thebes, c.600BC) donated to the museum by Joshua Heywood in 1820.
- Collection of life-size tomb facsimiles made by Rev Colin Campbell in the Theban West Bank.
- Important collection of 73 ostraca donated to the museum by Rev Colin Campbell.
- Cast of the Rosetta stone presented to the University of Glasgow by the Marquis of Douglas on 16 March 1803.

Collection Overview

The Hunterian, Scotland's oldest public museum, has a sizeable collection of ancient Egyptian objects, alongside its Roman, Cypriot and Near Eastern collections. The Egyptian section of this collection comprises over 1,400 objects, ranging from amulets to large stone stelae. Founded by a bequest from William Hunter (1718–1783) in 1783, the museum

opened in 1807. Before this date, the first known Egyptian object in the collection of the University of Glasgow was a cast of the Rosetta Stone, presented to the University in 1803 by Alexander, Marquis of Douglas, later the 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767–1852). The title, Marquis of Douglas was an honorific title given to the son of the current Duke of Hamilton, which at this time would have been Archibald, 9th Duke of Hamilton (1740– 1819).

The museum went on to support excavations in Egypt financially. Primarily this meant the support of the Egypt Exploration Society but also the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, John Garstang and others. A proportion of the collection was also sourced from the Glasgow Egypt Society and the associated Janet May Buchanan (1866–1912) collection, of which Glasgow Museums received a share (for more on Buchanan, see the collections overview for Glasgow Museums). University of Glasgow Archives Services holds the records of the Glasgow Egypt Society (1912-1939) whose aim was to ‘promote the interests of excavation and research in Egypt’.

As the museum is part of the University of Glasgow, a sizeable number of objects were donated to the collection by academics in other parts of the institution. In the 20th century the Hunterian acquired the internationally important collection of ostraca and tomb facsimile paintings from the collection of Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931), who donated the material to his *alma mater*. The museum also purchased nearly 200 objects from the collection of Rev John Garrow Duncan (1872–1951) in the early 1930s, which likely originated from his excavation work with W M Flinders Petrie (1853–1942). One of the highlights of the current display is the highly decorated coffin of the Lady Shepenhor (c.600 BC), which was donated to the Museum by Joshua Heywood in 1820.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abydos	BSAE	44	Ceramics, stone vessels, beads, stone stelae, tools, cosmetics
Amarna	EES	272	Coin, tools, ceramic, jewellery, carved relief, moulds, faience
Beni Hassan	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1902–04)	36	Ceramics
Dahshur		2	Jewellery
el-Gerzeh	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1910–11)	22	Ceramics, lithics, beads, shabti
Esna		1	Lithic

Faiyum	Gertrude Caton-Thompson	32	Lithics, ostrich shell
Gurob	BSAE Guy Brunton and Reginald Englebach (1920)	57	Cosmetics, ceramics, scarabs, beads, jewellery
Hawara	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1910–11)	6	Basketry, linen
Helwan		2	Lithics
Mazgunah	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1910–11)	2	Scarabs
Naukratis		2	Weapons
Saft el-Henna	BSAE John Garrow Duncan and W M Flinders Petrie (1905–06)	24	Jewellery, beads, Amulets
Sedment	BSAE W M Flinders Petrie (1920–21)	53	Shabtis, cosmetics, furniture, coffin fragments, beads, tools, foodstuffs
Sheikh el-Tainai		15	Lithics
Thebes	Rev Colin Campbell	18	Papyri, funerary cones, ostraca
Thebes/Luxor		10	Statue of Sekhmet, beads, tools, lithics
Valley of the Kings		3	Stone fragments
Wadi Halfa		2	Lithics

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
British School of Archaeology in Egypt	Archaeology	195 (56 described as via Flinders Petrie)	Lithics, stone stelae, ceramics, tools, weapons, cosmetics, scarabs, jewellery, beads, shabtis, furniture,

			cartonnage (mummy-case)
Glasgow Egypt Society	Archaeology (affiliated with EES)	341	Lithics
University of Glasgow Geology Department	Institution	3	Fragments of painted and carved relief said to be from the Valley of the Kings
Thomas Barclay (1792–1873)	Religious/Academic (Minister and University of Glasgow Principal)	78	Shabtis, scarab, ceramic, cosmetic, beads
Marquis of Douglas, Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767–1852)	Private (Aristocracy)	1	Rosetta Stone cast
Andrew Henderson Bishop (1874–1957)	Business/Private (Archaeological collector)	152	Lithics, beads, jewellery, cosmetics, amulets, shabtis, scarabs
Janet May Buchanan (1866–1912)	Archaeology (Founder of ERSA)	156	Figurines, amulets, weapons, jewellery, shabti, ceramic, mummified human remains
Elizabeth Alexander Miss E F Buchanan	Ex-Janet May Buchanan Collection		
Thomas Brown, of Lanfine and Waterhaughs (1774–1853) aka Lanfine Collection	Medical/academic (Botanist, University of Glasgow)	13	Sekhmet statue, shabtis, faience
Rev Colin Campbell (1848–1931)	Religious/Archaeology (Minister and archaeologist)	96	Papyri, funerary cones, ostraca
Gertrude Caton-Thompson (1888–1985)	Archaeology	33	Lithics
Frederick Eck (1806–1884)	Academic (Ethnographic collector)	10	Shabtis, papyrus, statuette,

			mummified animal remains
John Garstang (1876–1956)	Archaeology	36	Ceramics, coffin fragments
Joshua Heywood (fl.1820)		2	Coffin of Shep-en-Hor, mummified human remains
Edward Hindle (1886–1973)	Academic (Zoology University of Glasgow, Curator of Hunterian Museum 1935–1943)	1	Stone stela
Professor Lennie	Academic	8	Shabti, ceramics
William Living		1	Mummified human remains
Professor Milligan	Academic	2	Papyrus, ostrakon
Mrs Mungall		10	Shabtis
Professor William Barron Stevenson (1869–1954)	Academic (Hebrew and Semitic languages)	18	Stone vessel, shabti, beads, amulets
James Stewart (– c.1835) (Williamwood)	Medical	2	Mummified animal remains
John Swinnerton Phillimore (1873–1926)	Academic (Classics/Humanities University of Glasgow)	10	Ceramic, stone vessel, figurine
Janet Walker		5	Ceramic, beads, amulets

Object types

Amulets; basketry; beads; casts; carved reliefs; coffins; coins; faience; figurines; funerary cones; furniture; glass; jewellery; lithics; metal vessels; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains; offering tables; ostraca; papyri; ceramics; palettes; statues; sarcophagi (fragments); scarabs; shabtis; stone stelae; stone vessels; textiles; leatherwork; cosmetics; tools; weapons

Key Object Images

Tomb facsimile made by Rev Colin Campbell



Courtesy of The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Coffin of Shep-en-Hor (c.600 BC) GLAHM:D.6



Courtesy of The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Ostraca from the Rev Colin Campbell collection



Courtesy of The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Cast of the Rosetta stone presented to the University of Glasgow by the Marquis of Douglas on 16 March 1803. GLAHM:D.1



Courtesy of The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

The McLean Museum and Art Gallery (Greenock), Inverclyde Council

Contact General enquiries wattinstitution@inverclyde.gov.uk

Location of Collections

In storage/ On display

The McLean Museum and Art Gallery,
Watt Institution,
15 Kelly Street,
Greenock,
PA16 8JX

Size of collections

>400 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <http://mcleanmuseum.pastperfectonline.com/randomimages>

Further details: <https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/community-life-and-leisure/museum/museum-collections/archaeology/ancient-egypt>

Formation of the collection: <https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/assets/attach/108/Thomas-L.-Patterson-and-the-McLean-Museum-Collection.pdf>

Collection Highlights

- Large fragment of carved relief from the Great Temple of Bastet at Tell Basta (c. 600–200 BC).
- Cartonnage mummy-case and coffin from Herakleopolis Magna (Ihnasya el-Medina) of An-Ankh-Rat. Excavated by Édouard Naville on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Society (c.945–700 BC).
- First Intermediate Period carved limestone stela from the tomb of Meretkau at Dendera (c.2160–2055 BC).
- Brightly-dyed Coptic boy's tunic from Hawara (c. AD 500–600).

Collection Overview

The McLean Museum has collected in several 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 Museum were received from excavations conducted by the Egypt Exploration Society (EES), which the society and museum intermittently supported from 1888 until 1914. The consistency of acquisition makes the collection unique in Scotland. This arrangement was commenced by a member of the society who was also a museum trustee, the chemist Thomas Law Patterson (1842–1915).

His advocacy for local support for the EES drew Amelia Edwards to lecture in the town, whereupon she visited the museum and donated a fragment of linen. Of the notable objects in the collection, the largest is a fragment of carved relief from the temple of Bastet at Tell Basta. This object was distributed to Greenock following assistance from John Scott of the local shipping company Scott's Shipbuilders. The McLean Museum also cares for the wooden coffin and cartonnage mummy-case of An-Ankh-Rat from the excavations of Naville at Herakleopolis Magna, one of only two surviving examples from those that he excavated at this site. The collection contains examples of objects such as ceramics, shabtis, amulets and scarabs in addition to stone stelae and other funerary equipment, covering most of Egyptian history. The collection provides a good selection of objects from many of the most important sites excavated by the Egypt Exploration Fund in the late nineteenth century. The sites include Abydos, Tell Basta, Tanis, Defenna, Deir el-Bahari, Dendera, Hu, Hawara, Herakleopolis Magna, Naukratis and Oxyrhynchus.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abydos	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1900–1903)	129	Shabtis, ceramic, wooden coffin elements, foundation deposits
Deir el-Bahari	EES Édouard Naville (1893–96), (1903–07)	18	Tools, foundation deposits, stone sculpture
Dendera	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1897–98)	36	Amulets, stone stela
el-Amra	EES David Randall– Maclver (1900–01)	20	Predynastic ceramics
el-Behnasa (Oxyrhynchus)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1896–97)	9	Ceramics, cosmetics
el-Hibeh	EES Bernard Grenfell and Arthur Hunt (1902–03)	13	Jewellery, amulets

el-Sheikh Ibada (Antinoë)	EES John de Monis Johnson (1913–14)	5	Jewellery, cosmetics
Hawara	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1888–89)	4	Linen, textiles
Hu (Diospolis Parva)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1898–99)	22	Predynastic pottery, beads, amulets, cosmetic jars
Ihnasya el-Medina (Herakleopolis Magna)	EES Édouard Naville (1890–91)	2	Coffin, cartonnage (mummy-case)
Naukratis	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1884–85) Ernest Gardner and Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1885–86)	52	Amulets, tools, ceramics
Qarara	EES Bernard Grenfell (1902–03)	2	Leatherwork, cosmetics
San el-Hagar (Tanis)	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1883–86)	12	Amulets, ceramics
Sedment	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1903–04)	1	Coffin lid
Tell Basta (Bubastis)	EES Édouard Naville (1887–89)	1	Carved relief
Tell Defenneh	EES W M Flinders Petrie (1886)	5	Weapons, ceramics
Tell el-Yahudiyeh	EES Édouard Naville and Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1887)	2	Lithics
Tell Nabasheh	EES	9	Ceramics, shabtis

	W M Flinders Petrie (1886)		
Thebes		1	Ceramic
Tukh el-Qaramus	EES Édouard Naville (1886)	2	Shabti, ceramic

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology	429	Amulets, cosmetics, weapons, beads, jewellery, foundation deposits, coins, votive, canopic jars, stelae, mummy-masks, moulds, shabtis, stone sculpture
Watt Library	Institution	1	Mummified animal remains
Amelia B Edwards (1831–1892)	Archaeology (Founder of EES)	1	Linen
William Johnstone Marshall (1832– fl.1910)	Medical	2	Mummified animal remains, ceramic
Thomas Law Patterson (1842–1915)	Business (Chemist)	5	Textile, ceramic, scarab

Object types

Amulets; beads; canopic jars; carved relief; ceramics; coffins; coins; cosmetics; foundation deposits; mummy-masks; jewellery; linen; lithics; leatherwork; metal vessels; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains; scarabs; shabtis; stone stelae; stone vessels; textiles; tools; votives

Key Object Images

Carved relief from the Temple of Bastet at Tell Basta (Bubastis) 1987.415



© Museums Galleries Scotland

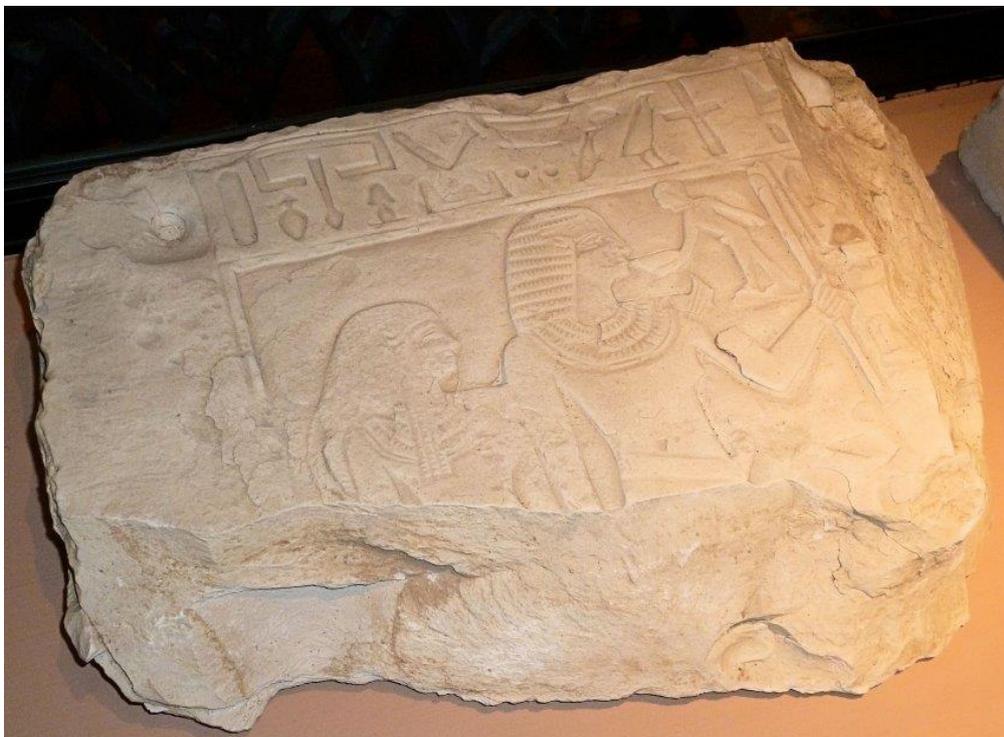
Cartonnage mummy-case of An-Ankh-Rat 1987.395



Coptic boy's tunic from Hawara 2000.40.1



First Intermediate Period limestone stela from Dendera 1987.401



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Culture NL (North Lanarkshire)

Contact Jenny Noble: noblej@culturenl.co.uk

General enquiries enquiries@culturenlmuseums.co.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Summerlee Museum of Scottish Industrial Life
Heritage Way
Coatbridge
ML5 1 QD

Other CultureNL sites: North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre, Cumbernauld Museum, Colzium Museum, Kilsyth Heritage, Shotts Heritage Centre

Size of collections

<35 objects

Published Information

Online Collections: <https://www.culturenlmuseums.co.uk> Egyptian material is not currently online

Collection Highlights

- Several dozen ceramic vessels yet to be identified; likely from the excavations of John Garstang (University of Liverpool) at Beni Hassan or Esna.

Collection Overview

Culture North Lanarkshire is known to have one wooden shabti (NLC-1998-773) collected in 1888, originally in the collections of Airdrie Museum, 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 on behalf of the Beni Hassan 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 been subsequently confused with other Cypriot material in the museum's collection.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Beni Hassan or Esna	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1902–06)	42 (not all located)	Ceramics

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Mrs Donaldson (Dollar)		1	Shabti
John Garstang	Archaeologist	42 (not all located)	Ceramics

Object types

Ceramics; shabti

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Paisley Museum and Art Gallery, Renfrewshire Leisure

Please Note: Paisley Museum is currently closed for redevelopment, due to reopen at the end of 2022.

Contact Gail Hunter gail.hunter@renfrewshire.gov.uk
Joel Fagan joel.fagan@renfrewshire.gov.uk
General enquiries museums.els@renfrewshire.gov.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Paisley Museum and Art Gallery/ Paisley: The Secret Collection
9 High Street
Paisley
PA1 2AE

Size of collections

>300 objects

Published Information

R Hunter and S Hunter, *The Egyptian Collection of Paisley Museum*, Renfrewshire Local History Forum (2005), book and CD-ROM.

Most of the objects transferred from the Royal Scottish Museum are published in M A Murray, *Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh* (1900), which was also published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, available online here:

<http://journals.socantscot.org/index.php/psas/article/view/6752/6721>

Some of the objects collected by Rhind are published in A H Rhind, *Thebes, Its Tombs and Their Tenants, Ancient and Present* (1862). For the dummy canopic jars from the Rhind Tomb, see page 90, and M Maitland, *The Tomb: Ancient Egyptian Burial* (2017), p48.

Online collections: Not available online

Collection Highlights

- A number of objects, collected by Alexander Henry Rhind, from the former National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, donated by the Royal Scottish Museum in 1955. Including two dummy canopic jars from the Rhind Tomb (c.747–664 BC), a wooden shabti box of the same period likely also from the Rhind Tomb, a wooden-handled bronze mirror (c.1550–1295 BC) and well-preserved papyrus shoes (c.1550–1069 BC).
- Highly decorated fragment of painted wooden coffin (c.1069–715 BC).

- Faience shabti of High Priest of Amun/King Pinudjem I from the Deir el-Bahari Royal cache DB320 (c. 948–978 BC).

Collection Overview

Paisley Museum, Scotland's first municipal museum, opened in 1871 and incorporated collections that had been amassed by the Paisley Philosophical Society since 1808. A major donor was the family of Sir Peter Coats (1808–1890), a partner in the global thread company J&P Coats and a local benefactor, who paid for the construction of the Museum as well as further galleries in 1882. The first Egyptian collections to be housed within the Museum were donated by Thomas Coats (1809–1883) and consisted of a cast of the Rosetta Stone, small scarab amulets and a collection of mummified human remains. Sir Peter's son, Archibald, later donated a small Egyptian collection, including several examples of mummified human remains, that had been collected during Sir Peter's travels in Egypt during the 1860s.

The Museum later supported the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund (Society), having received a talk by Amelia B Edwards (1831–1892), entitled *The Story of an Egyptian Mound*, at the annual Philosophical Institution lectures held in the Museum's lecture hall in 1888. The Museum supported the EEF for one season, 1889–90, at which point their subscription lapsed. The core of the collection was added to considerably through the acquisition of material from the excavations of John Garstang (1876–1956) (University of Liverpool) at Beni Hassan, 1902–04.

In 1922, following the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun, enthusiasm for Egyptology led the Museum to renew its funding of the EES for another year. The Museum received objects from the city of Amarna, including a good example of blue painted pottery and some fragments of glass as well as a piece of the famous painted plaster floors.

81 objects were donated to Paisley Museum by the Royal Scottish Museum (now National Museums Scotland) in 1955. These include Predynastic pottery excavated by Quibell for the ERA in 1894-5, and various objects excavated and collected in 1855-57 by Alexander Henry Rhind (1833–1863) that were displayed in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

Site	Excavator/Season	No of objects	Objects
Abu Mena		1	Ceramin (pilgrim flask)
Amarna	EES Francis G Newton (1924–25)	>10	Ceramics, glass fragments, amulets, plaster floor
Badari	BSAE Guy Brunton (1925)	1	Lithic

Ballas	ERA J Edward Quibell (1894–95) <i>(via Royal Scottish Museum)</i>	6	Ceramics
Beni Hassan	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1902–04)	28	Ceramics Possibly coffin fragments, Garstang connection uncertain
Faiyum (including Qasr el- Sagha)	BSAE Gertrude Caton- Thompson (1924–25)	8	Lithics, ceramic
Giza		1	Funerary figure
Lahun	W M Flinders Petrie ? <i>Uncertain</i>	1	Basketry
Saqqara	Alexander Henry Rhind (1855–56)	1	Bronze figurine
Thebes	Alexander Henry Rhind (1855–57)	>10	Iron key, jewellery, scarab, footwear, cosmetics, figurines, funerary figures, shabti box, canopic jars, furniture

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Royal Scottish Museum	Institution	81	Ceramics, canopic jars, bronze figurines, funerary figures, shabtis, cartonnage, tools, jewellery, cosmetics, furniture, footwear
British School of Archaeology in Egypt via Richard Woollett	Archaeology Dealer	>8	Lithics
Egypt Exploration Society	Archaeology	>75	Glass, faience, scarabs, beads, plaster floor

Archibald Coats (1818– fl.1897) (Son of Sir Peter Coats)	Business (local thread mill owners)	>10	Mummified human remains, cosmetics, scarab, shabti, coffin fragments, funerary figures
Thomas Coats (1809–1883)	Business (local thread mill owners)	2	Mummified human remains
John Garstang (1876–1956) (Beni Hassan Excavation Committee)	Archaeology	28	Ceramics
Leonard Gow (1859–1936) Via John Neilson Institute	Academic (Medical) Institution	2	Canopic jar lids
Edward Keppy	Military	11	Bronze, shabti, human remains, coffin fragments, textiles
Mrs W D Lang		3	Jewellery, scarab
T A Melville		1	Tool
James Wandrum		2	Jewellery, shabti, beads
Richard Woollett (fl.1960)	Dealer	38	Bronze, cosmetics, lithics, funerary figures

Object types

Amulets; basketry; beads; bronze; canopic jars; coffin fragments; cosmetics; cartonnage; coins; lithics; glass; jewellery; figurines; footwear; funerary figures; mummified animal remains; mummified human remains; ceramics; scarabs; shabtis; shabti box; textiles; tools; weapons; modern productions; stone vessels.

Key Object Images

Limestone dummy canopic jars (c. 700 BC) excavated in the Rhind Tomb at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, Thebes by Alexander Henry Rhind. 1955.477-8



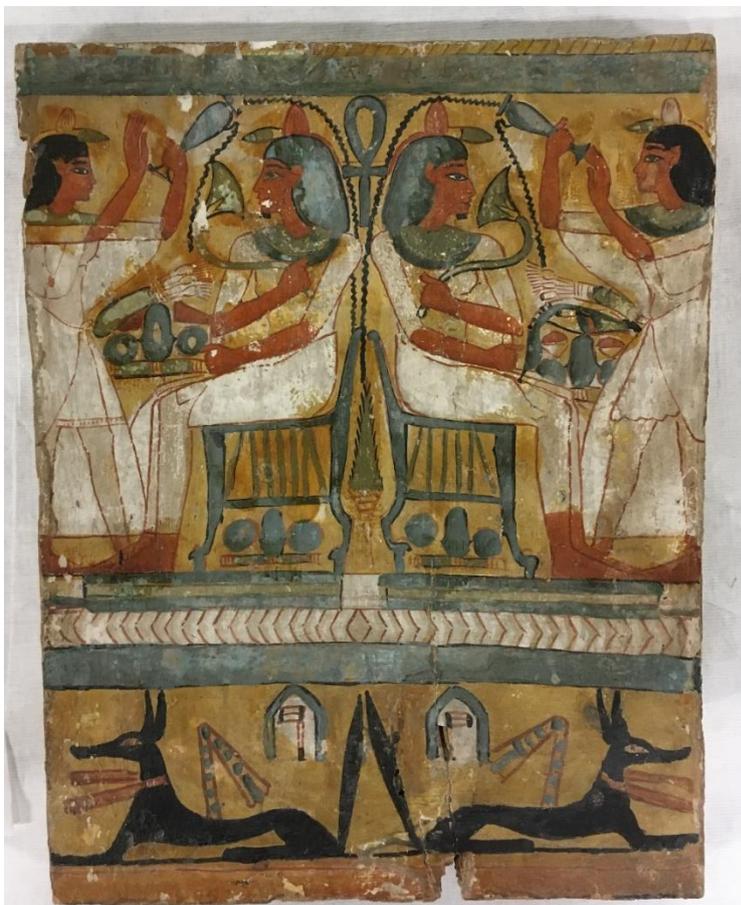
Faience shabti of High Priest of Amun/King Pinudjem I (c. 948–978 BC)



Papyrus shoes, excavated by Alexander Henry Rhind (c.1550–1069 BC). 1955.428



Highly decorated fragment from the base of a painted wooden coffin (c.1069–715 BC). L13





Ceramic vessels from the excavations of John Garstang at Esna, Hawick Museum, Live Borders © Phil Wilkinson

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Scotland South

Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council

Contact General enquiries dumfriesmuseum@dumgal.gov.uk

Location of Collections

In storage

Dumfries Museum and Camera Obscura
The Observatory
Rotchell Road
Dumfries
DG2 7SW

Size of Collections

>160 Objects

(Please note: 57 are glass fragments)

Published Information

Online Collections: <https://www.dgculture.co.uk/collections/>

Selection of objects included in <http://www.futuremuseum.co.uk/collections.aspx>

Collection Highlights

- Two wooden shabtis of King Seti I (c.1294–1279 BC).
- Painted wooden Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure (c.747-525 BC).
- Several fragments of inscribed linen and cartonnage, formerly Dr James Grant *Bey* Collection, including one piece of linen with traces of the cartouche of King Ramesses II.
- Terracotta figure of the god Bes dressed in Roman military attire (c.100 AD).

Collection Overview

The Egyptian collections of Dumfries Museum descend from the Grierson Museum, Thornhill. Opened in the mid-1800s by Dr Thomas Boyle Grierson (1818–1889), following receipt of a grant from the Duke of Buccleuch, Grierson's museum covered a vast number of topics, reflecting what some have called his 'unusual' character and his desire to assist with the education of local people. His collection was built up over some time and included objects from his father's collection.

The collections were donated to Grierson by friends, acquaintances and correspondents, with others paying for their medical treatment with objects. At its height, the museum contained over 4,000 catalogued specimens and more than 3,000 books. Following Grierson's death in 1889, the museum began to stagnate, and it was eventually dispersed in 1965. This dispersal focused on the retention of local material in the area, however, and

some Egyptian objects and other material from the ancient world were retained for teaching purposes. Thirty-eight objects in the Dumfries Museum collections are attributed to Grierson. Of the Grierson objects, a mummified human head is the most highly documented. From details in the first catalogue of the collection (1843), it can be established that the group was collected by a Dr John Milligan in Thebes and was presented to Dr Grierson's Museum in 1874.

Over half of the Dumfries Museum collection is known as the Hannah collection. This group was donated by the descendant of John Leslie Comrie (c.1880–1963), an agriculturalist and surveyor who worked for Le Société Anonyme du Béhéra, a French agricultural and trading company based in Cairo. Comrie's post (1907) was advertised as cotton farm management, though he arrived at the site east of Alexandria to find that it was apparently uncultivated land. He surveyed the area personally and employed Egyptian workers to dig ditches for irrigation and drainage. Due to his interest in archaeology, he requested that any objects found should be preserved, likely resulting in a financial reward for the individual. He was involved in an expedition to the Valley of the Queens in 1911, though no records of this have been located at this time. He continued to collect small objects during his time in Egypt. Before Comrie retired to Scotland in 1947 he donated some of the larger objects in his collection to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Following his death in 1963, a portion of his collection was donated to the museum as a marker of his friendship with the curator Alfred Edgar Truckell MBE (1919–2007). The objects include a large number of glass fragments, modern productions such as shabtis and scarabs, and some ceramics.

Grierson also purchased several fragments of inscribed linen and cartonnage, formerly in the Dr James Grant *Bey* Collection, including one piece of linen with traces of the cartouche of King Ramesses II.

Also of interest are a collection of five 19th century pipe bowls in red Assiut ware, transferred to Dumfries Museum by the Royal Scottish Museum (now National Museums Scotland) in the 1960s.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Delta		>80	
Thebes		>1	Mummified human remains

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
British Museum	Institution	7	Amulets, shabti

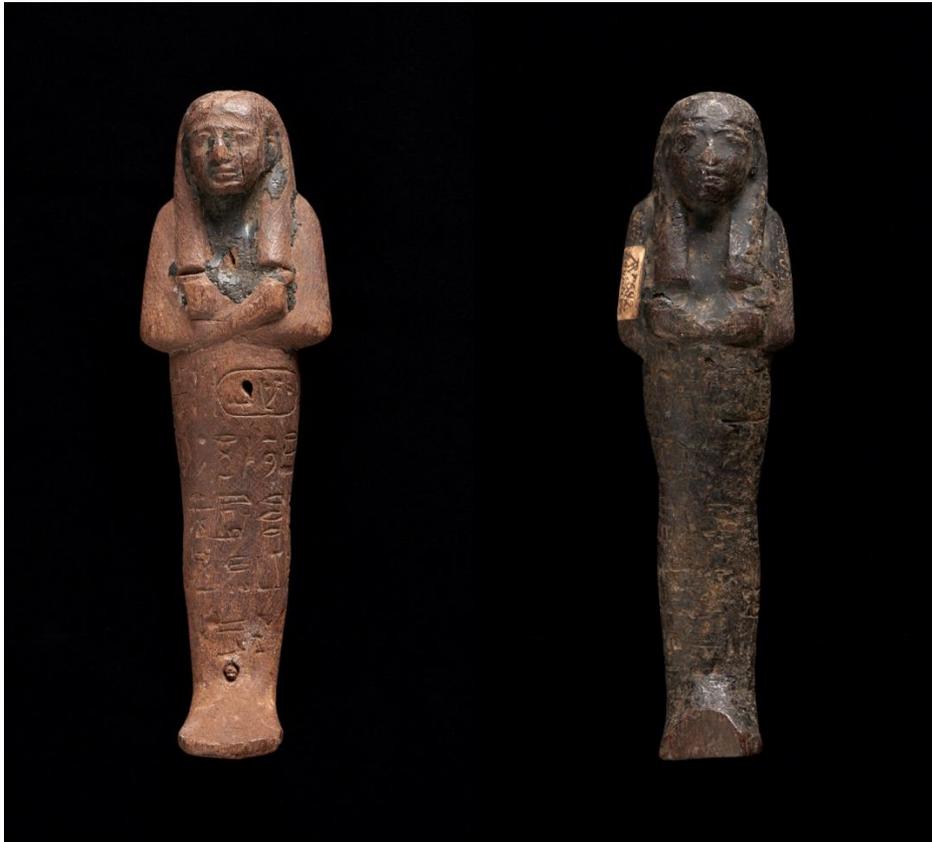
Royal Scottish Museum	Institution	6	19th century pipe bowls and coffee mill/grinder
Dr James Grant <i>Bey</i> (1840–1896) [Former collection]	Medical	5	Linen, cartonnage
Dr Thomas Boyle Grierson (1818–1889) <i>Please note: As the founder and owner of the earlier museum, not all objects attributed to Grierson can be confirmed as his personal donation.</i>	Medical Museum founder	38	Shabtis, beads, amulets, stone vessels, funerary figure; modern productions
John Leslie Comrie (c.1880–1963) Donated by Kathleen Hannah née Comrie (1914–) “Hannah Collection”	Business (Agricultural / surveyor)	77	Ceramic, glass, modern productions
Dr John Milligan (Hayfield)	Medical	2	Mummified human remains

Object Types

Ceramics; glass; funerary figure; faience; figurines; shabtis; mummified human remains; cartonnage; linen; scarabs; amulets; coins; cosmetics; casts; modern productions; stone vessels; beads

Key Object Images

Two wooden shabtis of King Seti I (c.1294–1279 BC)



Painted wooden Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure (c.747–525 BC)



Terracotta figure of the god Bes, dressed in Roman military attire (c.100 AD)



Scottish Ancient Egyptian Collections Review

Hawick Museum, Live Borders

Contact Shona Sinclair SSinclair@LiveBorders1.org.uk

General enquiries enquiries@liveborders.org.uk

Location of Collections

In storage/ On display

Hawick Museum
Wilton Lodge Park
Hawick
TD9 7JL

Size of Collections

>50 objects

Published Information

Online collections: Not currently available online

Collection Highlights

- 38 examples of pottery (c.1985–1550 BC) excavated in Esna by John Garstang and distributed to the Hawick Archaeological Society.
- Painted stone stela of an unknown couple standing before the god Re-Horakhty, Abydos (25th Dynasty c.664–525 BC).
- Mummified head of a male (c. 332 BC – 150 AD).

Collection Overview

The collection was formed by the Hawick Archaeological Society. Following their foundation in 1856, the Society began to actively acquire objects from across the world to display in their museum. These collections were displayed at Wilton Lodge, their current location, in 1910 at which point the Society's active collecting of Egyptian material ceased.

Around half of the collection is formed of ceramic vessels from the excavations of John Garstang (1876–1956) (University of Liverpool) at Esna in 1906. These were sent to Hawick Museum following negotiations with Garstang after he wrote a letter to *The Times* in 1904 offering selections of pottery to interested educational institutions. Though the correspondence between the parties post-dated the advertisement, arrangements were facilitated by Garstang. Provenance information was lost over the course of the 20th century and was re-identified in 2006 as part of a Museums Association and British Museum 'Effective Collections Scheme'. During the 2019/20 review, connections between the ceramics in Hawick and the burial contexts were researched and shared for the *Discovering Ancient Egypt* (2019) touring exhibition.

A number of objects in the collection do not have a full provenance, with some modern productions also included. Archival material suggests that several donations were made by members of the military.

Known Donors and Sites Represented

Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Excavator/season</i>	<i>No of objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
Abydos		1	Stela
Esna	University of Liverpool John Garstang (1906)	>8	ceramics
Thebes		3?	Mummified human remains, ceramics, modern productions
Bahariya or Faiyum		>8	Modern productions, faience

Donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No of Objects</i>	<i>Objects</i>
John Garstang (1876–1956)	Archaeology	38	Ceramics
Dr Murray and Miss E J Murray (Newcastleton)	Medical		
Captain Smith (Newcastleton)	Military		
W J S	Military		

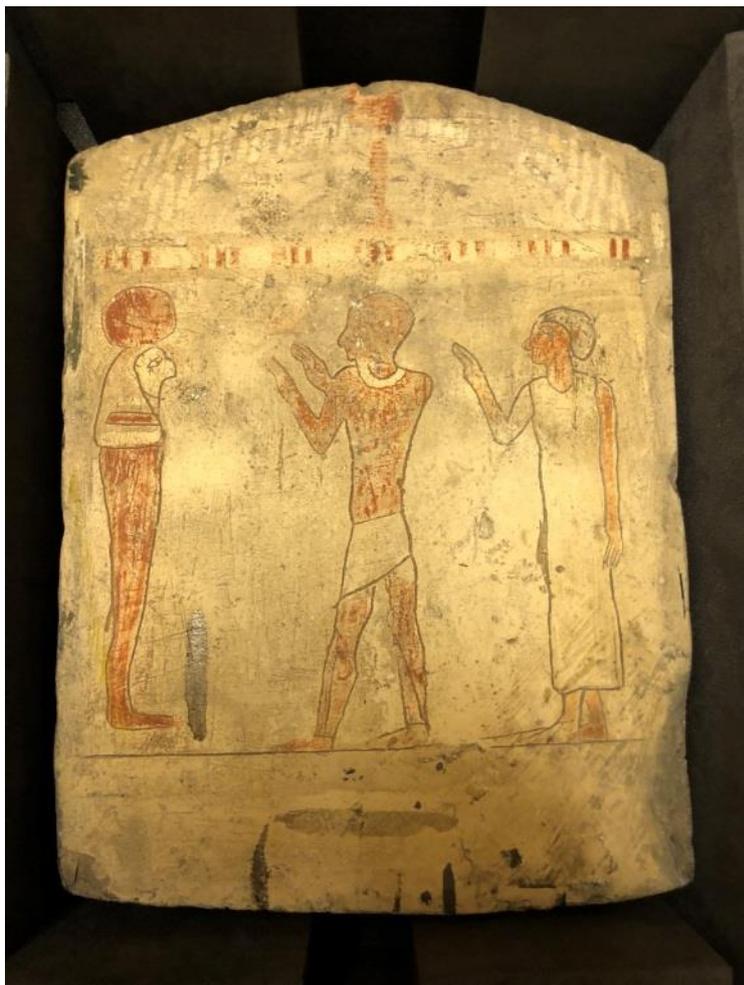
Object types

Ceramic; shabti; stela; amulet; statuette; modern production; mummified human remains

Examples of pottery excavated in Esna (c.1985–1550 BC)



Painted stone stela, Abydos (25th Dynasty c.664–525 BC)





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

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums Conclusions

Results and Conclusions

Connected Collections: Egypt in Scotland

The twenty-five collections surveyed as part of this review highlight the diversity of collecting methods and collectors from the early 19th century onwards. Several discrete connecting themes and individuals can be identified, and more connections may be recognised with further study and increased provenance research. What follows is a selection of notable connections between ancient Egyptian collections in Scottish museums.

The connections discussed below are not exhaustive, as they do not fully cover the numerous connections between sponsored excavations and archaeological sites. Information about the archaeological sites represented in museum collections across Scotland are contained in the respective reports, as well as in appendix (iv).

In conducting this review, several avenues for future research have been identified. Potential future research directions are summarised elsewhere in this document. They include broad, general research themes and specific areas targeted at collections.

The dispersed collection of Dr James Grant Bey

Dr James Grant *Bey* (1840-1896) was an Aberdeenshire physician who travelled to Egypt to assist with the treatment of a cholera outbreak. He eventually settled in Cairo and became an important point of contact for foreign archaeologists who utilised his negotiating skills and competency in Arabic to assist in their arrangements with Egyptian workmen and archaeologists. His Cairo house also served as a meeting place for international visitors to the country, thanks to Grant's Wednesday open-house salons. Grant was also an engaged collector and researcher of ancient Egyptian material. He donated a large proportion of his collection to the University of Aberdeen and both he and his surviving relatives also sold elements of the collection to other museums. This collections review has identified Grant collection material in Perth Museum & Art Gallery and Dumfries Museum. The objects identified are all inscribed linen, cartonnage or papyrus fragments. Work has already been conducted by the Totenbuch Projekt, which has allowed connections to be made between linen fragments in Perth and Aberdeen, as well as similar fragments in University College London, the Louvre and collections in Uppsala, Brooklyn, Boston, Oxford, Toronto, Tokyo, and Providence, RI.

Connected Collections: Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Dumfries Museum, University of Aberdeen.

Objects received from the excavator John Garstang

Following his excavations at Beni Hassan and Esna, the excavator John Garstang (1876–1956) (University of Liverpool) offered donations of surplus ceramic vessels to museums and learned societies via a letter to the editor of *The Times*. This unusual distribution method has not been fully explored or published. Many Scottish institutions took up Garstang's offer or received later donations of the ceramics from the sites noted above. This material can be found in the following collections: Hawick Museum, National Museums Scotland, The Hunterian, Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Paisley Museum, Glasgow Museums and the University of Aberdeen.

The high number of objects excavated by Garstang led museums to acquire material directly from Garstang and his backers or through the art market when connected personal collections were sold. Several museums care for painted Middle Kingdom coffins, also from Garstang's excavations at Beni Hassan. During this collections review, several additional examples of wooden coffin fragments were identified that are stylistically similar and may also be connected to these excavations.

John Garstang/University of Liverpool excavations are included in appendix (iv).

Connected Collections: Hawick Museum, National Museums Scotland, The Hunterian, Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Paisley Museum, Glasgow Museums, The University of Aberdeen, and probably Culture NL (North Lanarkshire).

Institutional support of the Egypt Exploration Society and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt

The Egypt Exploration Society is the most important source of excavated material from Egypt distributed to UK museums. Several Scottish institutions supported the excavations of the EEF/EES and received material in return. In the same model, the British School of Archaeology in Egypt was also supported by institutions and is represented through material in collections across the country. Some museums such as National Museums Scotland, raised funds from their own budgets, while others, such as The McManus, accepted donations from the local population. Archaeologists associated with these organisations also donated objects directly to museums.

The distribution of finds across museum collections often resulted in the separation of objects from the same site, or even the same tomb. Sometimes very precise direct connections can be made, for example inscribed stone monuments from the tomb of the Overseer of the Priests Mereri at the site of Dendera, excavated in 1897-8, are found in National Museums Scotland, the McManus, and Glasgow Museums. The McLean Museum and the McManus both have relief fragments from the Temple of Bastet at Tell Basta. National Museums Scotland and the McManus have relief fragments from the funerary temples of Mentuhotep II and Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari, which are probably also found at the McLean Museum and Glasgow Museums. From a group of 20 cartonnage mummy cases excavated at Herakleopolis Magna by Naville in 1904, only two were preserved, one of which went to the McLean Museum and the other to the McManus.

A full list of related excavated collections can be found in appendix (iv).

Connected Collections: National Museums Scotland, Glasgow Museums, The Hunterian, The McLean Museum (Inverclyde Council), The McManus, Paisley Museum (Renfrewshire Leisure), University of Aberdeen, University of Edinburgh.

The Reverend Colin Campbell collection

Reverend Colin Campbell was a minister based in Dundee who studied, fundraised for and collected Egyptian antiquities. While living in Dundee, Campbell was a key fundraiser for the EES, leading to over 200 objects being distributed to the McManus in Dundee, where he also assisted with the interpretation and display of the collections. He also provided interpretive assistance to the Royal Scottish Museum (National Museums

Scotland). Campbell donated a large portion of his collections to the University of Glasgow.

Connected Collections: The McManus, The Hunterian, Glasgow Museums, National Museums Scotland

The Reverend John Garrow Duncan collection

Reverend John Garrow Duncan was a church minister based in Kirkmichael who participated in excavations with W M Flinders Petrie in the Nile Delta. He also published numerous books and articles concerning biblical history and later became the Assistant Director of the Palestine Excavation Fund. Despite his involvement in Petrie's excavations over several years, his contribution has not been the subject of much research. Several objects excavated were donated to the McManus in Dundee by his son, John Gordon Duncan. This review has also confirmed that Duncan donated several objects to The Hunterian. Many of his objects carry the provenance 'Goshen' referring to the name used in the Hebrew Bible to denote Egypt.

Connected Collections: The McManus, The Hunterian.

The tomb and the shabtis of King Seti I

Several collections in Scotland care for shabtis of King Seti I, numbering 16 in total. The wooden shabtis of this king were found in his tomb (KV17) in their hundreds and it has been suggested that they may number over 1,000. When Giovanni Belzoni entered the tomb in 1817 he used some of the wooden shabtis covered in resin as makeshift torches. Luckily, many survived his fire lighting and are now scattered across museums worldwide. During the review, three previously unknown wooden shabtis were identified in Perth and Dumfries. In relation to the tomb, there are over 30 squeezes (a method of copying carved relief by covering it with wet paper in order to create a reverse copy of the scene or inscription when dry) in the collections of the University of Aberdeen that were made of the decoration of the tomb. There is also a wall fragment, said to be from the tomb, in the collections of The Hunterian. The Falconer Museum (Moray Council) also reports having the cast of a seal from the tomb, made by Belzoni directly. The objects identified for the first time in this review did not hold any known connection to King Seti I's tomb but were instead typically attributed to 'The Tombs of the Kings' or 'Valley of the Kings', an attribution also often applied to modern reproductions.

Connected Collections: National Museums Scotland (10 shabtis), Dumfries Museum (2 shabtis), Perth Museum & Art Gallery (1 shabti), Glasgow Museums (3 shabtis), The Hunterian, University of Aberdeen, Falconer Museum.

Early collectors and their proxies

Most museums in Scotland emerged from the activities of literary, scientific, philosophical or archaeological societies, whose representatives visited Egypt. The societies initially collected objects for study and later created museums to display them. In contrast, two museums have a very different history of collections development. Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums and Dumfries Museum were created out of two earlier museums, the Arbuthnot Museum and the Grierson Museum respectively. These museums were the work of two individuals (Adam Arbuthnot and Thomas Boyle

Grierson) who used their positions as a successful merchant and doctor respectively, to receive donations from others. This allowed them to build collections without visiting the countries of origin. The development of these collections is similar to that of Linlithgow Heritage Trust which contains objects that were collected by Christopher Dawson to teach school children, but which were often originally donated by others, including the Earl of Hopetoun.

Connected Collections: Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums, Dumfries Museum, Linlithgow Heritage Trust.

Tourist collectors

The acquisition of objects by tourist visitors to Egypt was a driving factor in the development of collections in Scotland. Whereas larger collections have often removed objects produced in modern times, many local museum collections have retained these objects. This review has identified two object groups that are present within numerous collections: human-headed scarabs and shabtis. The human-headed scarab is a very rare form and these examples are also oversized compared to scarabs from ancient Egypt. The underside of the human-headed scarab is inscribed with either pseudo-cartouches or a scene. Tourist shabtis often incorporate features from several ancient shabtis with nonsensical inscriptions. Despite knowledge of their modern nature being shared around the time of collection, there are numerous examples where collectors acquired several examples of the shabtis or scarabs alongside ancient objects.

These objects share a material profile, each being made of baked clay showing tool marks on the reverse. They also repeatedly utilise cartouche motifs, particularly those emulating the royal names of Tuthmose III (Menkheperre) and Ramesses II. Smaller tourist stone scarabs also repeat the use of the Menkheperre cartouche. A small group of objects do not use cartouches but instead fabricate scenes of seated or striking figures.

Most of the collections that include modern scarabs and shabtis also include samples of 'mummy-linen', which are frequently accompanied by notes claiming provenance. It would be expected that these fragments of linen would be accompanied by samples of 'mummy wheat', a supposedly common tourist acquisition, however, only one collection has been identified as holding this object type (Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums).

Connected Collections: Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums, East Ayrshire Council, Dumfries Museum, Perth Museum & Art gallery, Montrose Museum (Angus Alive), Hawick Museum (Live Borders), ONFife, National Trust for Scotland.

Textiles donated by Amelia Edwards

During the early years of the Egypt Exploration Fund (EEF), now known as the Egyptian Exploration Society (EES), its founder Amelia B Edwards (1831–1892) toured the UK giving lectures about the work of the Society. Her visits to Greenock and Paisley were especially important to their associated collections as it led to increased local financial support to the EEF. Following her tour across Scotland, Edwards donated samples of linen excavated by the EEF to the museums. In all cases, these samples originate from the excavations conducted by W M Flinders Petrie at Hawara (1888–89). Paisley

Museum is known to have received a donation of this material, but these objects have not been identified at the date of writing.

Connected Collections: McLean Museum (Inverclyde Council), The McManus, National Museums Scotland, Paisley Museum (Renfrewshire Leisure).

Family connections

There are a few instances where non-royal ancient family trees can be reconstructed. During the review, two notable examples have been identified which link individuals represented in objects in different museums. The first links the coffin of a young girl from the village of Deir el-Medina (National Museums Scotland) with a stone stela dedicated by her father, Penbuy (Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery). A second links the newly-identified statue of Mermuniotes (Montrose Museum) with a block statue of her uncle, Nesmin (The Burrell Collection).

Connected Collections: Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery (Glasgow Museums) with National Museums Scotland and The Burrell Collection (Glasgow Museums) with Montrose Museum (Angus Alive).

The East India Company and the British military

Many Scots were employed by the East India Company (EIC), reflecting the successful maritime towns and cities of the east coast of Scotland. Three notable collectors collected Egyptian objects during journeys between the UK and India/Persia.

Dr James Pringle Riach donated numerous objects to Perth Museum & Art Gallery following a journey back to the UK via Suez. A fellow surgeon, scholar and diplomat Dr James Burnes, returned from Mumbai (Bombay) via the same route only a year later in 1834. He donated a couple of objects to Montrose Museum before returning to India. These two individuals have been confirmed as members of the Bombay Asiatic Society and were friends.

Dr Robert Wilson was a significant contributor to the collections of the University of Aberdeen, donating over two hundred objects. This included the Takheru group, which he collected in Qoseir before returning to India. This group was transported from Mumbai (Bombay) to Aberdeen by Sir Charles Forbes in 1811. A donor to the Falconer Museum (Moray Council) was also an EIC employee. It is likely that with further research more employees of EIC could be identified as donors within Scottish collections.

Related to the number of donations made by EIC employees, there are also a high number of examples of small donations made to museum collections by military personnel who had travelled through or served in Egypt. Unusually, the Black Watch Museum (Perth) does not hold any known Egyptian material, despite the posting of the Black Watch in Egypt during the 1882 Anglo-Egyptian War.

A large percentage of the collections also include objects donated by the descendants of military personnel.

Connected Collections: University of Aberdeen, Angus Alive, Moray Council, Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Summary of Potential Future Research Directions

During this collections review project, a number of areas have been identified that would be fruitful focuses for future research. These are summarised below, firstly as general themes that could be addressed by a larger project involving collaboration and as longer-term focus to examine connections and trends shown between collections. Following this, direct suggestions for research within specific collections are made, reflecting the information gathered on those collections during the project.

General research directions

Database improvement

During the review it has become clear that one area requiring improvement and considerable input is the quality of database information. A number of institutions hold information and research comments concerning objects that are not reflected in their databases. It is a concern that knowledge generated during this project will be lost or not incorporated into digital resources, with the risk that this work would need to be repeated in the future.

Provenance research

Due to the spread and size of collections across Scotland, there are many unprovenanced objects. Though it may not be possible to ascertain full provenance details for all these objects, many may be identifiable. The review has also recognised objects distributed to museums by the EES and BSAE, which are not noted on any official distribution lists. Further provenance and archival research within the museums and the archive holders of the EES and BSAE may allow further objects to be identified and more museums to be added to known distribution lists. In relation to the EES distributions, work carried out during this review has noted many distributions which considerably postdate the excavation that the objects originated in, ie not distributed in the year following the excavation season, but beyond five years after the excavations. These distributions are not well understood or documented and require more research.

Person and donor research

In the case of most of the institutions involved in this review, donor information is scant, or low in qualitative data. Further research into the identities, biographies and collecting histories of donors across Scotland would be of importance for the museums and the field of Egyptology. Several individuals who were important for the formation and development of Egyptian collections in Scotland are not included in the standard reference work *Who Was Who in Egyptology*.

Egyptian objects in regimental museums

Some military collecting activity has been identified by this project, notably in relation to the East India Company. Several museum collections possess small donations from military personnel who had been posted in Egypt at some point. The biographies of these individuals are patently of interest, but this area of study could also be expanded to assess the collections of regimental museums in Scotland. The AHRC-funded project, *Baggage and Belonging: Military Collections and the British Empire, 1750 – 1900*, has researched the cultures of collecting by members of the British Armed forces while on campaign and garrison duty in Africa and India during the late 18th and 19th centuries, showing the potential for this area of research. Due to the overlap between this project

and *Baggage and Belonging*, regimental museums were not consulted, but it may be possible that they hold Egyptian material.

The role of learned societies in the formation of collections

Many of the institutions in Scotland have their origins in learned societies, concentrating on natural history, archaeology, literature, philosophy or antiquarianism. This marks out Scottish museums in relation to English museums, which, although sharing relationships with learned societies, frequently have a single donor or benefactor responsible for their formation. Broader comparative work across UK institutions (e.g. Yorkshire Museum, great North Museum) would be beneficial, improving understanding of the formation of museum collections across Scotland and the UK.

Specific collections research directions

Alongside these broader trends, the review has also identified several collections-specific research areas.

Aberdeen and North East

Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums

Most of the collection was donated to the museum by John Russell Stewart Bell (c.1924–1944) on behalf of his father, William Smith Bell. Research suggests that William was an antiquities dealer, as such his collecting and dealing history could be of interest to understanding his impact on the collections of Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums.

Live Life Aberdeenshire Museums

As most of the Egyptian objects in this institution were collected by a single individual, Adam Arbuthnot, further research into his collecting methodology would be useful. The collection holds a fragment of linen associated with the unwrapping of a mummified individual carried out in Edinburgh, a historical event which has not been studied.

Falconer Museum (Moray Council)

As the collection is quite small, more detailed provenance research could be conducted in relation to donors and origin of objects.

University of Aberdeen

Several donors to the University collections have not yet been the focus of research. Although Dr James Grant *Bey* is relatively well-known within Egyptological scholarship, his activities in Egypt, biography and other details have not been the focus of any research to date. Objects from his personal collection are spread across several museums in Scotland and also appear in collections in England and the United States of America.

Highlands and Islands

Further assessment of museum collections in this region which were not assessed as part of this project might be desirable. Such an assessment would rely on site visits and broader evaluation of the collections, as it is possible that Egyptian material is unidentified.

Tayside, Central and Fife

Montrose Museum (Angus Alive)

The review was able to identify a key donor to the collection, Dr James Burnes. This provenance was confirmed through the records of the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Montrose Museum holds nearly unbroken records of donations and transactions of the Society so further research may be able to identify other donors.

Culture Perth and Kinross

A section of the collection was donated to the museum by brothers, William Andrew Riach and James Pringle Riach. Their personal histories as members of the British Army and East India Company mean that it is likely that their activities could be tracked further.

Leisure and Culture Dundee

The McManus holds an important archival collection of notes, interpretation and museum labels created by Rev Colin Campbell. The cataloguing, potential digitisation and sharing of this collection would be important for the study of Campbell in relation to the development of Egyptology and the interpretation of ancient Egyptian culture. Collections research is actively ongoing at the McManus, identifying the provenance of objects and their excavation histories.

Edinburgh and Lothians

University of Edinburgh Anatomical Museum

The Egyptian collection of the Anatomical Museum represents an under-documented collecting methodology. In relation to most of the specimens, the provenance details are complex, referencing several individuals. Further research into these collections would enable a greater understanding of the collecting of human remains during the 19th century.

Glasgow and Strathclyde

The Hunterian (University of Glasgow)

The collections of Rev John Garrow Duncan are spread across several collections in Scotland but are notable for their size at The Hunterian. His excavation and collecting activities have not been studied and he is not included in the reference work *Who Was Who in Egyptology*. As Duncan was involved with several excavations conducted by W M Flinders Petrie, objects could be identified with specific sites, an element of their provenance that is not initially clear through the Duncan donations due to his persistent reference to Goshen, the name used to refer to Egypt in the Hebrew Bible.

Glasgow Museums

A large proportion of the collections were initially collected by the Egypt Research Students Association (ERSA) Glasgow Branch and its chair, Janet May Buchanan. This review has also recognised that ERSA received donations from John Garstang (University of Liverpool), a source of objects for ERSA which had not previously been identified. An understanding of the work of ERSA and Buchanan would be key in researching the collections of Glasgow Museums. The archival minutes and correspondence of ERSA and Buchanan has recently been identified at the University of Glasgow and deserves further study. Discussions with staff of Glasgow Museums has also identified a need for the transfer of information to a fully digital collections database.

McLean Museum, Greenock (Inverclyde Council)

Data available in excavation distributions collated by the *Artefacts of Excavation* project may allow provenance details to be confirmed for some objects. The archival and accessions information in the McLean Museum indicate that the institution was the recipient of distributed objects by the EES and BSAE which are not recorded on excavation lists. Further work to understand these smaller distributions would be important for the field.

North Lanarkshire

It is known that John Garstang distributed a crate of ceramics from his excavations at Beni Hassan/Esna to Airdrie Museum. These have not been identified at the time of writing; this could be achieved through a visit to the collections or photographic documentation.

*Scotland South***Dumfries Museum**

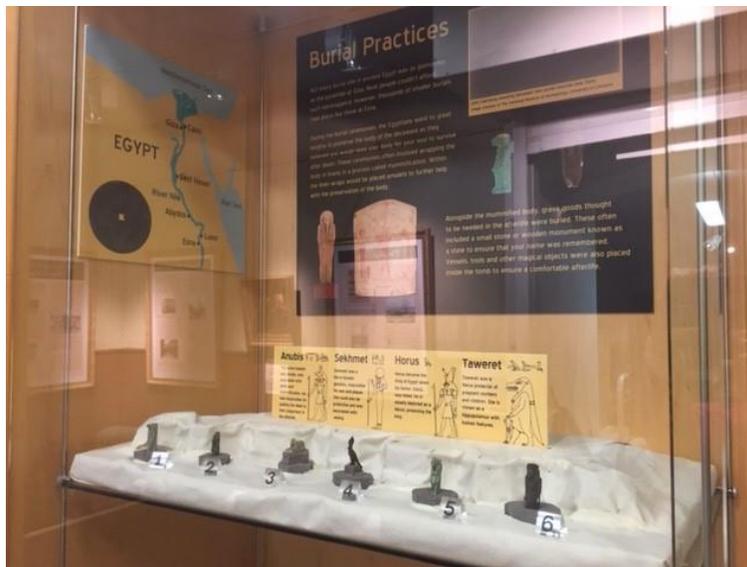
Dumfries Museum holds several fragments of inscribed linen from the Grant *Bey* collection which have not been studied. The Museum would probably benefit from contacting the 'Totenbuch Projekt' at the University of Bonn, who would be able to identify the spells and vignettes, as well as make connections between the fragments in Dumfries and those in other museum collections. <http://totenbuch.awk.nrw.de/>

Impact of the collections review

The research into the collections of museum partners has acted as a catalyst in several institutions, enabling them to redisplay objects and improve their collections storage and database information.

Hawick Museum, Live Borders

Following the hosting of the National Museums Scotland touring exhibition *Discovering Ancient Egypt*, Hawick Museum undertook a project to redisplay selections of its Egyptian collection, serving as the museum's first permanent display of the collection in decades. The redisplay has involved the reinterpretation of the collection following research conducted by the collections review. The display also included changes made in order to engage with broader educational audiences, reflecting the museum's involvement in training provided by National Museums Scotland. Several members of staff at National Museums Scotland advised during this process.



Montrose Museum, ANGUSalive

During a visit to Montrose Museum, the significance of an important Ptolemaic statue was identified by National Museums Scotland staff. As one of the most important examples of this genre of statuary, it was agreed that it should be redisplayed. Funding was secured by ANGUSalive in concert with National Museums Scotland, enabling the statue to be conserved, re-mounted and displayed in a brand-new display case (Funded by Museums Galleries Scotland) with interpretation developed by the two institutions. Research has been able to identify the individual as a temple musician called Meramuniotes; it has also tracked nearly twenty members of her family and increased the understanding of how the statue came to be in Montrose. Research is continuing and the first full publication of the statue will be submitted to an academic journal in the coming months. The statue of Meramuniotes is now on permanent display in the main gallery of Montrose Museum.



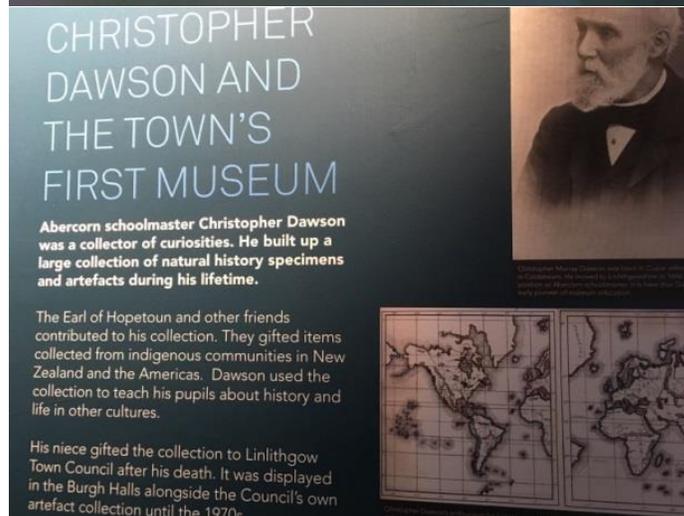
Montrose Museum also created a small display to complement the touring exhibition *Discovering Ancient Egypt*. The content of the display *Real or Replica?* was directly drawn from the information gained during this collections review and what was learned by the museum staff during the associated training delivered by National Museums Scotland.

An account of this display can be found here:

<https://blog.nms.ac.uk/2019/10/01/real-of-replica-how-to-spot-a-genuine-ancient-egyptian-artefact/>

Linlithgow Museum

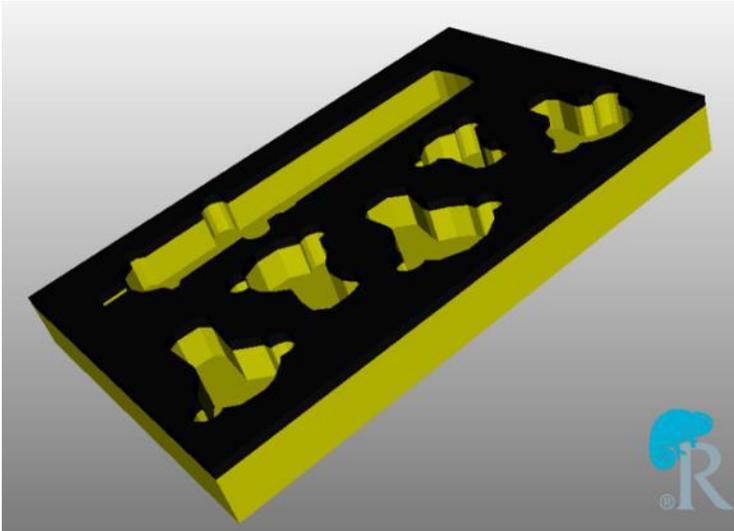
As a result of collections consultation during this review, Linlithgow Museum was able to include two faience shabtis identified by the project as part of its new displays which opened in 2019. They are included in a display, shown below, discussing the town's first museum and the actions of their collector, the schoolteacher Christopher Dawson. These are the only Egyptian objects in this collection.



Linlithgow Heritage Trust

Dumfries Museum

Following a full review of the Dumfries Museum collections, several areas for the improvement of collections storage and management were identified. To ensure that the data produced was saved, a small project was funded to transfer research data to the Adlib database system. This also included the commissioning of laser-cut storage packing and photography of all the objects. 84 objects were numbered, ensuring future ease of identification; this accompanied the creation of 161 object records on the Adlib database and the photography of 160 objects. The legacy of this project will greatly influence the storage and study of the Dumfries collection for the future.



Replicade

Dumfries Museum

Perth Museum and Art Gallery

In January 2020, Perth Museum and Art Gallery became the fourth venue to host the National Museums Scotland touring exhibition *Discovering Ancient Egypt*. The display and interpretation of the Perth collection was directly influenced by the work carried out by the collections review project. Having been involved in the development of the interpretation, National Museums Scotland staff were also able to research donors further and improve the knowledge of these individuals, linking them to other Scottish collectors and institutions.



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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 Lokschuppen 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 Nespautitawy 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 Sheppard'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.museumsgalleriesscotland.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

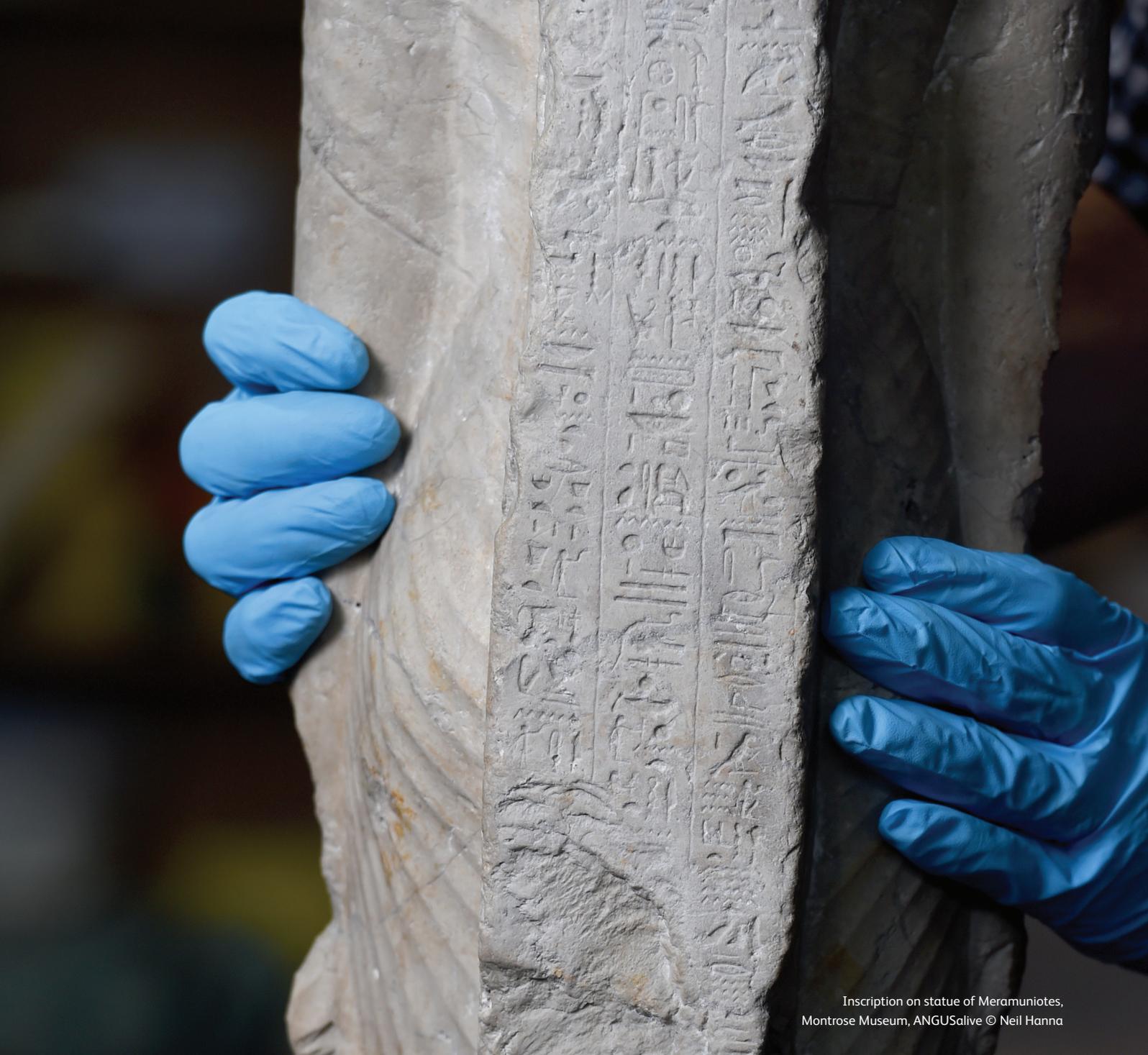
The McManus (Dundee), National Museums Scotland, The McLean (Greenock)

EES 1886–87

Yakuta

National Museums Scotland

EES 1900–01



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

Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scottish Museums

Corrigenda

Since the publication of *Ancient Egyptian Collections in Scotland* we have been able to correct some minor errors and add more information. This supplement to the publication serves as a way of collating these changes and additions and thanking those individuals who reached out to share their insights and expertise.

p. 16

'Ancient Tartyris' is the name of the artwork. It should be noted that, contrary to the title of the piece, the alternate name for Dendera is Tentyris.

(Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums, Aberdeen City Council)

p. 46

Published information:

Anderson, A. (2019) 'The collectors and collection in the McManus Art Galleries and Museum, Dundee: Rev. Colin Campbell, the Egypt Exploration Fund, Sir James Caird and Thomas Wise' in Graves, C (ed.) *BEC 4: Proceedings of the 4th British Egyptology Congress 2018: Proceedings of the Fourth British Egyptology Congress, 7-9 September 2018, University of Manchester*, London: Egypt Exploration Society

(The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee)

pp. 46, 47, 53 and 164

The name of Snefru-Ishtef should be replaced with Snefru-in-ishtef, in reference to the false door DUNMG 1966-222

(The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee)

p. 59

Mr Melville-Gray should be amended and likely refers to Melville Jamieson Gray (1848–1946) of Bowerswell House, Perth. Estate agent, accountant, and auditor.

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

p. 74

New URL www.linlithgowmuseum.org

(Linlithgow Museum, Linlithgow Heritage Trust)

p. 82

Karanis is also known as Kom Aushim.

(National Museums Scotland)

p. 83

Kom Aushim (el-Rubaiyat) is incorrect and should be corrected to Philadelphia (el-Rubaiyat).

(National Museums Scotland)

p.92

Sir John Home, 12th Baronet of Blackadder should also be noted for his position as Director of the National Bank of Egypt, 1925.

p. 121

Professor Lennie may be identified as Robert Aim Lennie (1889–1961), Regius Professor of Midwifery at the University of Glasgow. He probably collected the objects which he donated to the collections whilst serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps in Egypt during the First World War.

(The Hunterian, University of Glasgow)

p. 125

Two stone palettes can also be attributed to the site of el-Amra.

(The McLean Museum and Art Gallery, Greenock, Inverclyde Council)

p. 138

Additional information regarding DUMFM:1966.155.7, Faience shabti of Mutenipet: from Western Thebes, the Ramesseum excavations of Egyptian Research Account. Parallels are to be found in Aberdeen, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bristol, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Glasgow, Harrogate, University College London, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale and Stockport.

(Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council)

p. 148

One shabti of King Seti I has also been identified in the collections of The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum (Leisure and Culture Dundee).

pp. 153, 162

Several papers pertaining to the work of Janet May Buchanan (1866–1912) have been identified in the collections of Glasgow Life (Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Mitchell Library).

p. 173 – Additional collection identification

University of Glasgow Library Special Collections

23 papyrus fragments of papyrus, el-Behnasa (Oxyrhynchus), EES Bernard P Grenfell and Arthur S Hunt.

See:

<https://www.gla.ac.uk/myglasgow/library/files/special/teach/papyrus/oxyrhynchus.htm>
!

While the focus of this review was Egyptian, some material from excavations of ancient Sudanese sites was noted during the process and is listed below, although there is likely to be further material that was not identified:

National Museums Scotland

Buhen (EES, Emery), Meroë (University of Liverpool, Garstang), Faras (Oxford excavations), Qasr Ibrim (EES, Emery)

Glasgow Life

Kostamneh (University of Liverpool, Garstang)

Hunterian (University of Glasgow)

Sesebi (EES) and Meroë (?)

University of Aberdeen

Sanam (Oxford excavations), Qasr Ibrim (EES, Emery)

University of Edinburgh (Childe collection)

Sudanese sherds, unidentified location

Thanks to Averil Anderson, Gordon Barr, Paola Davoli, Jean Daniel Degreff, Isabel Hood, Glenn Janes.