



Egypt



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LEARNING FROM HISTORY FOR A BETTER FUTURE



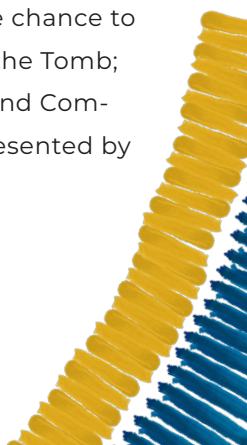
TRANSCENDING ETERNITY

THE CENTENNIAL TUTANKHAMUN CONFERENCE

Introduction

To celebrate the centenary anniversary of discovering Tutankhamun's tomb, the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) partnered with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA) to organize an in-person conference. "Transcending Eternity: The Centennial Tutankhamun Conference" is taking place between 4-6 November 2022 at the world's largest open-air museum, Luxor. Experts are presenting papers in diverse areas such as Tutankhamun's life and death as well as, the history behind the tomb's excavation. The objective behind this conference is to present the latest research on the king along with his objects and tomb.

The conference's first session features presentations by the esteemed Lord George Carnarvon and Lady Fiona Carnarvon, the descendants of Lord George Herbert the 5th Earl of Carnarvon, who funded the tomb's excavation. Within the conference, 17 presentations are tackling the significance and impact of a discovery that is considered the greatest of its kind within archaeological history. Attendees have the chance to experience five distinctive sessions being The Discovery of the Tomb; Archaeometry; Art; Genealogy; Administration, and Reuse and Complete/Incomplete Collection. Other intuitive sessions are presented by distinguished scholars and experts on the topic.



A letter from the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities

It is a pleasure to welcome you in Luxor. Thank you for taking part in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the tomb of Egypt's most iconic king. Exactly 100 years ago, the Egyptian excavation team led by Howard Carter and supported by Lord Carnarvon discovered the most important archaeological find in history: the intact tomb of King Tutankhamun. The tomb, known as KV62, was cut into the floor of the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank of Luxor. Even though its size was relatively small, the complex process of removing and cataloging the objects from the tomb took 10 years.

The discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamun placed Egypt at the forefront of world history, archaeology, and popular culture. The discovery focused much attention to the broader field of Egyptology and renewed the vigor and interest in excavations and research on ancient Egypt. The contents of the tomb inspired contemporary art, architecture, and fashion across the globe, just as it continues to do so today. Most importantly, it connected Egyptians deeply with their own history. The timing of the discovery was fortunate as it coincided with a shifting political climate and the rise of nationalism. The government insisted that all contents of the tomb stay in Egypt's Cairo Museum. For the first time, Egyptians kept their rightful treasures together and grew to cherish the story of the boy king.

Since 1922, Tutankhamun's treasures have captured our imagination, from large treasures like the gilded shrines and chariots to the smallest minuscule objects like jewelry and game pieces. No matter the size, each of the over 5,000 individual items equally impacted the minds and hearts of people across the globe, with each piece telling a story of the intricate lives of people who lived thousands of years before our time. The discovery of the tomb was an endowment to humanity, a gift from our ancestors that continues to provide rich knowledge to every passing generation. It provided us all with unique perspectives into our collective, human past.

I invite you to enjoy your time in Egypt, wander the halls of the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir, and enjoy our brilliant landscapes. I hope you will join us in the future for the opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum, considered the largest museum dedicated to one civilization, our great ancient Egyptian civilization. The Grand Egyptian Museum will showcase the full collection of the treasures of Golden King for the first time. I encourage you to marvel at Tutankhamun not as the young boy who became king, but as the king who became a legend, and a world ambassador for Egypt.

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Issa.

Minister of Tourism and Antiquities.

A letter from ARCE's Executive Director

On behalf of the American Research Center in Egypt, welcome to “Transcending Eternity: The Centennial Tutankhamun Conference.” I am honored we can gather here together in Luxor to celebrate this monumental discovery.

Most generous thanks and gratitude must be extended to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), US Department of State, and our sponsors, National Geographic, The Immersive Experience Exhibition, Adina Lei Savin Family Trust, Cleopatra Group, Abercrombie and Kent, Sonesta Hotel and Egitalloyd, for their partnership. This event would not have been possible without your support, vision, and leadership.

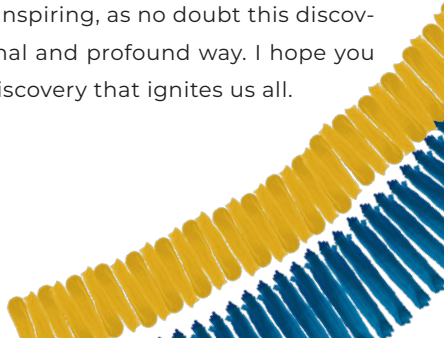
The discovery of the tomb in 1922 by Howard Carter captured the interest of the world and made Tutankhamun one of the most well-known Egyptian kings. The contents of the tomb- and the information it provided- has fascinated archologists, scientists, researchers, and the public for generations.

The centennial anniversary of this discovery is an opportunity to appreciate how the discovery revolutionized our knowledge of ancient Egypt. The objects found in the tomb—amulets, jewelry, chariots, statues, weapons, a gold throne, and the gold death mask—gave us a window into the culture and society during the New Kingdom. The more than 5,000 objects discovered in the tomb immediately inspired global fashion, art, and culture- and Egyptian influence remains a cornerstone of the cultural lexicon to this day.

As technology advances, what we learn from the tomb increases. Digital imaging and DNA testing has provided insight into the physical life and death of King Tut. Modern technology has allowed us to explore the tomb in ways our predecessors could never have imagined. Experiences that were once limited to those working in the field are now open to digital explorers made possible by digital imaging and scanning.

I trust you will find your time here informative and inspiring, as no doubt this discovery's influence likely reached each of us in a personal and profound way. I hope you connect, converse, and keep kindled the flame of discovery that ignites us all. Thank you for joining us and enjoy the conference!

Dr. Louise Bertini
Executive Director
American Research Center in Egypt





TRANSCENDING ETERNITY
THE CENTENNIAL TUTANKHAMUN
CONFERENCE

Schedule

NOVEMBER 4th 2022

6:00PM-7:00PM	Dr. Zahi Hawass: Keynote Speech Tutankhamun and the Valley of the Kings After Howard Carter
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NOVEMBER 5th 2022

8:30AM	REGISTRATION
9:30AM	Welcome remarks by Dr. Louise Bertini
DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB (Moderator: Dr. Salima Ikram)	
9:30AM-10:30AM	Lord George Carnarvon and Lady Fiona Carnarvon Visitor to an Antique Land - Treasure and the discovery of Tutankhamun's Tomb
10:30AM-11:00AM	COFFEE BREAK
11:00AM-11:30AM	Dr. Francisco Bosch-Puche The Tutankhamun Archive in the Griffith Institute, University of Oxford: Past, Present, and Future
11:30AM-12:00PM	Dr. Marianne Eaton-Krauss Tutankhamun's "Treasure," 1922-2022
12:00PM-1:30PM	LUNCH BREAK (Separate)
TUTANKHAMUN'S MUMMY & MUMMIFICATION (Moderator: Dr. Louise Bertini)	
1:30PM-2:00PM	Dr. Salima Ikram, The Trials and Tribulations of Tutankhamun's Mummy
HOW THE CT SCAN UNVEILED THE HIDDEN SECRETS OF TUTANKHAMUN (Moderator: Dr. Ashraf Selim)	
2:00 PM- 2:15 PM	Dr. Ashraf Selim, Tutankhamun. How Computed Tomography (CT) unveiled his secrets
2:15PM-2:30PM	Dr. Sahar Saleem, Tutankhamun and his Daughters
2:30PM-2:45PM	Dr. Frank Rühli, Biomedical investigations of the mummy of Tut- ankhamun: Current knowledge and potential future perspectives
2:45PM-3:00PM	Dr. Yehia Gad, Genotyping Some Members of the Late 18th Dynasty
3:00PM-3:45PM	Discussion
3:45PM-4:00PM	COFFEE BREAK
ARCHAEOLOGY Part 1 (Moderator: Dr. Louise Bertini)	
4:00PM-4:30PM	Dr. Jeanne Marie Teutonico, Conservation and Management of the Tomb of Tutankhamun: Challenges and Opportunities
4:30PM-5:00PM	Dr. Adam Lowe, Documentation and Preservation – Tutankhamun's tomb one hundred years ago, now and in one hundred years' time
5:00PM-6:00PM	Premier Screening of "Tut's Lost City Revealed", brought to you by Atlanta Productions.

8:30AM	REGISTRATION
ARCHAOMETRY PART 2 (Moderator: Dr. Fatma Ismail)	
9:00AM-9:30AM	Dr. Katja Broschat Glass Inlays from Tutankhamun's Tomb
9:30AM-10:00AM	Dr. Christian Eckmann Tutankhamun's Goldsheet Appliqués - Design, Function and Technology
10:00AM-10:30AM	Dr. Andre Veldmeijer Tutankhamun's Leather: Decayed Grandeur
10:30AM-11:00AM	COFFEE BREAK
ART (Moderator: Dr. Christian Bayer)	
11:00AM-11:30AM	Dr. Hourig Sourouzian Tutankhamun and the jackal
11:30AM-12:00PM	Dr. Regine Schulz Aspects of the pictorial programme on the jewelry of Tutankhamun's mummy
12:00PM-2:00PM	LUNCH BREAK (Separate)
GENEALOGY, ADMINISTRATION, & REUSE (Moderator: Dr. Yasmin El Shazly)	
2:00PM-2:30PM	Dr. W. Raymond Johnson, Newly Identified and Joined Amarna Talatat Reliefs Depicting Prince Tutankhaten and Kiya; Was Kiya Tutankhaten's Mother? -Delivered by Dr. Christian Bayer
2:30PM-3:00PM	Dr. Nozomu Kawai Some Remarks on Tutankhamun's Officialdom
3:00PM-3:30PM	Dr. Nicholas Reeves Aspects of Reuse in the Tomb of Tutankhamun
3:30PM-4:00PM	COFFEE BREAK
COMPLETE/INCOMPLETE COLLECTION (Moderator: Dr. Yasmin El Shazly)	
4:00PM-4:30PM	Dr. Marc Gabolde Tale of Some Missing Jewelry from Tutankhamun's Tomb Recently Located
4:30PM-5:00PM	Dr. Al-Tayyeb Abbas The Tutankhamun Gallery at the Grand Egyptian Museum
5:00PM	CLOSING REMARKS



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Speakers



A portrait of Zahi Hawass, an Egyptian archaeologist and public official. He is wearing a brown hat and a blue denim shirt, smiling. The background shows an indoor setting with stone walls and a painting.


Zahi Hawass is an Egyptian archaeologist and public official, whose magnetic personality and forceful advocacy have raised awareness of the excavation and preservation efforts he oversaw as the Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). He served as Egypt's first Minister of Antiquities in 2011. Hawass received his BA from Alexandria University, and his MA and PhD were granted by the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied as a Fulbright fellow. He has made several major discoveries throughout his career, such as: the tombs of the pyramid-builders at Giza, the Valley of the Golden Mummies, two pyramids for Khufu and Teti, the lost Golden City at Luxor. He is the director of the Egyptian Mummy Project, using CT scans and DNA analysis on mummies, yielding important results such as identifying the mummy of queen Hatshepsut. Hawass supervised an extensive site management program for Coptic and Islamic sites. He also oversaw the conservation of the Great Sphinx and built 22 new museums throughout Egypt, among them the Grand Egyptian Museum and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization.

ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun: Family, Death, and the Valley of the Kings after Howard Carter

Much has been learned since the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922 on the life and legacy of the boy king. The keynote lecture will discuss the Egyptian Mummy Project which is using the latest DNA technology with the hopes of learning new information about the family of Tutankhamun, while also using CT scan to learn more about his death. The use of DNA and CT Scans have aided in recent discoveries of the mummy of Queen Hatshepsut and also the death of Ramses III. The Egyptian Mummy Project is also bringing to light new information on the mummies of Queen Nefertiti and her daughter Ankhnesenamun and is helping to identify the mummy of the boy in KV35.

The lecture will also discuss excavations carried out in the East and West Valley of the Kings that lead to the discovery of KV 65 and 66, the conservation and excavation inside the tomb of Sety I and Ramses II, and finally the discovery of the Golden City, the "Dazzling Aten," that is believed to be where some of the objects from Tutankhamun's tomb were likely made.





BIO

George (Geordie), the 8th Earl of Carnarvon

Lord Carnarvon was educated at Eton and St John 's College, Oxford where he read Geography. After university, and before inheriting Highclere Castle from his father in 2001, he was involved in a number software companies and early internet businesses and also worked in politics for some of Lady Thatcher's political campaigns.

Heavily involved in the farming and management of the Highclere estate since the age of 25, Geordie has imbued all his endeavours with a deep appreciation for conservation and the protection of the natural world. Alongside this, he has also developed a value-added business producing feeds for performance horses.

Since 2002, along with his wife Fiona, Geordie has worked to build up the Castle tourist business and other enterprises on the Highclere Estate. Together they have restored and upgraded most of the important heritage buildings including seven follies and a 15th century medieval barn.

Between 2007 to 2009 they designed and created the Egyptian Exhibition in the cellars at Highclere using both real antiquities discovered by the 5th Earl as well as archive material and high-quality replicas. The exhibition pays tribute to Carnarvon and Carter's work both generally in Thebes and around the Valley of the Kings before concentrating on their unique discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen. Over the years, the collection of Egyptology at Highclere has been increased with purchases from Bonhams and Christies in London.

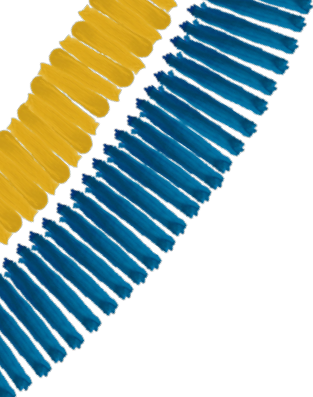
In 2017 Lord and Lady Carnarvon co-founded Highclere Castle Gin along with some American colleagues. This has become one of the most awarded gins in the world as well as one of the fastest growing premium spirits brands in the USA.

In addition, Geordie has helped Fiona publish 5 very successful books on the history of their predecessors, life in the castle and the landscape and gardens which surround it. He also played a key part in two documentaries filmed in Egypt in the late 1990s and in 2005 about the 5th Earl and the discovery of Tutankhamen and about Akhenaten, the father of Tutankhamun, and his life at his new capital city Amarna. (Channel 4 & 5 in the U.K. and Discovery / National Geographic in the USA).



BIO

Fiona, 8th Countess of Carnarvon and wife of Geordie, 8th Earl of Carnarvon lives at Highclere Castle, known to millions around the world as "Downton Abbey" Lady Carnarvon, best-selling author of 6 books is also an historian, an international speaker and fundraiser in the UK and abroad. Lady Carnarvon, her husband and son live 'quietly' with seven dogs, a number of horses and ponies, a brood of chickens, several bee hives and some rare breed pigs, amongst the normal farm animals in the farm and landscape of Highclere Castle and the marketing strategy of the Highclere brand along with global endeavours such as Highclere Castle Gin. Her latest book, The Earl and the Pharaoh – From the Real Downton Abbey to the discovery of Tutankhamun, is published to celebrate the centenary of the achievement of the 5th Earl of Carnarvon. Working from archives, letters and diaries, the book brings to life the story of this remarkable man and his friendship and collaboration with Howard Carter. During the arc of the biography, Lady Carnarvon relates the development of motor cars (Carnarvon was one of the earliest motorists), the story of Geoffrey de Havilland who flew his first plane from Highclere in 1910, as well as Carnarvons' passion for horse racing and breeding.



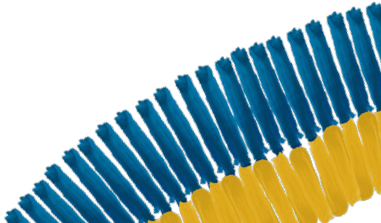
Lord Carnarvon had sailed and travelled through much of the world but like so many of us, was drawn back to Egypt and he dedicated his work and life to the excavation and understanding of Ancient Egypt. He worked for some 16 years in the inhospitable dry sands and through much of it searching for Tutankhamun.

A love of travel and reading is part of Lady Carnarvon's DNA. Following a degree at St Andrew's University, she trained as a Chartered Accountant with what is now PWC. Highclere offers both an anchor to the past as well as seeking to innovate and play a part in a modern world, with social media such as Instagram, Lady Carnarvon's weekly blog, podcast and her latest exciting venture "Friends of Highclere".

ABSTRACT

Treasure and Tragedy in an Antique Land: Tutankhamun and the Life of the 5th Earl of Carnarvon

George Herbert, the 5th Earl of Carnarvon, was thrust into the global spotlight in the fall of 1922 with the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun. But who was the man supporting this momentous discovery? Herbert and Howard Carter had been long working in Egypt, excavating nobles' tombs in Deir el-Bahari and subsequently publishing *Five Years at Thebes*. In 1914 the pair received permission to dig in the Valley of the Kings and begin looking for the tomb of Tutankhamun in particular. After interruptions from WWI and finding little of interest, Herbert decided that 1922 would be the final season. What followed was a global sensation of intrigue, exploration, and Egyptomania. Though many know of Herbert's work in Egyptology, this keynote presentation will explore his formative years, role in WWI Highclere, and the ongoing and amorphous legacy of the man behind the legend as told by his descendant, Lord George Carnarvon, the 8th Earl of Carnarvon.





BIO

Francisco Bosch-puche

After completing his doctorate on Alexander the Great as pharaoh at the Universitat de Barcelona (Spain) in 2009 and spending two years as a postdoctoral fellow at the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Oxford (United Kingdom), Francisco Bosch-Puche joined the Griffith Institute in October 2012. He is the coordinating editor of the Online Egyptological Bibliography, editor of the Topographical Bibliography, and curator of the Archive. He is also part of the teaching staff of the Master's Degree in Egyptology at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain) and member of the Spanish Mission at Dra Abu el-Naga – Djehuty Project (Luxor, Egypt)

ABSTRACT

The Tutankhamun Archive in the Griffith Institute, University of Oxford: Past, Present, and Future

The Tutankhamun Archive is, undoubtedly, the most important collection within the around 160 holdings of the Griffith Institute Archive at the University of Oxford. The core of the collection is formed by the complete records for the ten-year excavation of the tomb of Tutankhamun by Howard Carter and his team, which were deposited in the Archive shortly after Carter's death in 1939 by his niece Phyllis Walker. It is a very heterogeneous group of material, including maps, plans, object cards, drawings, journals, diaries, notes, correspondence, and the photographs of Harry Burton (loose prints, albums, and a set of original glass plate negatives). This is supplemented by secondary material and complementary documentation accessioned later.

The aim of this paper is twofold: on the one hand, a general overview of the history and extent of the Tutankhamun Archive will be provided, with the description of the different groups in the collection and their accession history. Related documentation found among other collections in the Griffith Institute Archive—most notably those of Arthur C. Mace, Alan H. Gardiner, Percy E. Newberry, Minnie Burton, Nina de Garis Davies, Walter Segal, and Frank F. Leek—will also be summarised.

On the other hand, there will be a review of the work done with the documentation since its accession, not only at a curatorial level, but also as regards academic research and public dissemination. For example, we will look at the so-called 'Tutankhamun's Tomb Series', the collection of nine titles published by the Institute between 1963 and 1990, and additional titles published outside this series within the same time frame and also afterwards, including very recent titles and publication projects in progress. The conservation, digitization, and online presentation of the collection will also be discussed. In this respect, the creation in 1995 of the very first website by Jaromir Malek, former Keeper of the Archive, deserves to be highlighted and recognised as a pioneering achievement in the fields of Egyptology and archaeology. The evolution of the presentation methods for the Tutankhamun Archive, as well as current work plans and future developments, will also be examined.





BIO

Marianne Eaton-Krauss (PhD, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, Oct. 1978) began her career in Egyptology focused on the art of the Old Kingdom but soon her primary interest shifted to the history of the later Eighteenth Dynasty, and the reign of Tutankhamun in particular. Since 1980 she has published several articles about the iconography of the Amarna and post-Amarna Periods as well as three monographic studies of objects from Tutankhamun's tomb: initially, as co-author with Erhart Graefe, *The Small Golden Shrine [Obj. No. 108] from the Tomb of Tutankhamun* (1985), followed by *The Sarcophagus in the Tomb of Tutankhamun* (1993), and *The Thrones, Chairs, Stools, and Footstools from the Tomb of Tutankhamun* (2008). In 2016, her study of the king's reign – *The Unknown Tutankhamun* – appeared. Eaton-Krauss is frequently invited to lecture before her colleagues, as well as general audiences, on Tutankhamun but also on other subjects with a chronological range, like her publications, from the Early Dynastic Period to early Christian (Coptic) Egypt. She has taught at universities in Germany (Berlin, Münster, and Marburg) and was affiliated with the ancient Egyptian dictionary project of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities.

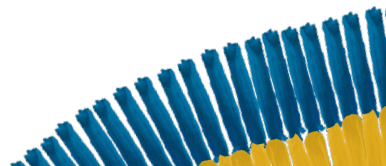
ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun's "treasure," 1922–2022

When Howard Carter departed for Egypt from London on October 5, 1922, he faced the very real prospect of uncovering a royal burial in the Valley of the Kings. By the time the journey ended six days later, with the docking of the ship carrying him at Port Said, he must have made tentative plans about how he might best deal with such an eventuality.

The lecture presents the results of comparing the three-volume popularizing account describing the discovery and clearance of King Tutankhamun's tomb, No. 62 in the Valley of the Kings, with records made at the time – Carter's journals for nine seasons, 1922–1930, and his diaries (for the first three seasons only), today in the Griffith Institute, Oxford.

Supplementary information acquired from archives in Leipzig, Bremen, and Dallas provides additional insights with implications for the proper understanding of the "treasure" today. The concluding moments survey the publications produced 2021–2022 to take advantage of the interest generated by the centenary of the discovery.





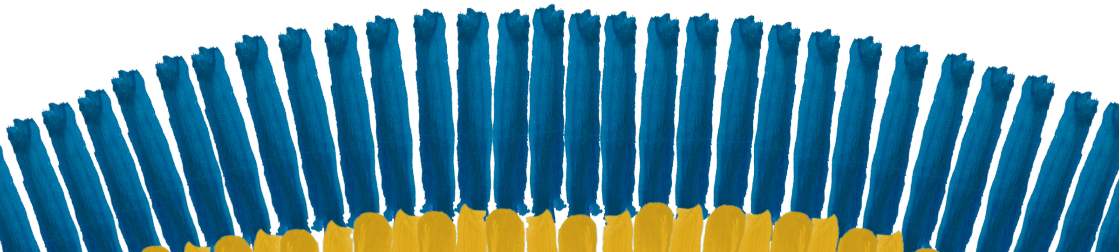
BIO

Dr. Salima Ikram is Distinguished Professor of Egyptology at the American University in Cairo, Extraordinary Professor at Stellenbosch University, and has worked in Egypt since 1986. After double majoring in History as well as Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College (USA), she received her M. Phil. (in Museology and Egyptian Archaeology) and Ph.D. (in Egyptian archaeology) from Cambridge University. She has directed the Animal Mummy Project, co-directed the Predynastic Gallery project and the North Kharga Oasis Survey, and is Director of the North Kharga Oasis Darb Ain Amur Survey and the Amenmesse Mission of KV10 and KV63 in the Valley of the Kings. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Ikram has written several books (for adults and children) and articles, with subject matters ranging from mummification to the eating habits of the ancient Egyptians.

ABSTRACT

The Trials and Tribulations of Tutankhamun's Mummy

Tutankhamun has the, thus far, unique privilege of being the only king to have been found buried in his tomb in Thebes, together with his funerary equipment. While his fabulous grave goods have attracted more interest than the king himself, it should be remembered that Tutankhamun's tomb was constructed as an eternal home for his body, and as such, his mummy is the *raison d'être* of the tomb and its contents. It took Howard Carter and his team three years of hard work to reach the king's body, which was initially investigated on November 11, 1925. Since then, the royal mummy has been officially examined in the 1960s, the 1970s, 2005, and 2021/2022. This paper documents the trials and tribulations that Tutankhamun's mummy has undergone since its discovery, and what we have learned about the king from these investigations.





BIO

Dr. Ashraf Selim, Professor Emeritus of Radiology, Cairo University. As one of Egypt's leading voices in radiology, Dr Ashraf Selim continues to redefine the outcome of diagnosis and management in the country. Since completing his degree in Cairo University he has become an established authority in the field and a renowned professor and lecturer at this prestigious establishment. As previous head of radiology department at Cairo University and one of the chief experts of radiology in Egypt, he was chosen as a member of the Research and Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University.

In 2005, the Supreme Council of Antiquities selected Dr Ashraf Selim among the scientific team of the Royal Egyptian Mummies CT scanning Project that made tremendous discoveries among and most important of which is Tutankhamun (KV 62) and all his family ancestors, Thuya and Yuya (KV 46), Amenhotep III and Tiye (KV 35 and KV 35 EL), Akhenaton and KV 35 YL, KV 21A and KV 21B, still birth fetuses in KV 62, the identification of the mummy of Queen Hatchepsut (KV 60) and cause of her and her husband Thutmose II (KV 42) deaths as well as revealing the secrets of Harem conspiracy and death of Ramesses III (KV 11).

Dr Selim has received his Executive Management Diploma from the AUC in 2007, and has acquired excellent managerial skills; with over 35 years of experience at one of the largest private institute of Radiology where he was appointed Executive Director from 2003 till 2013.

With a sub-specialization in early breast cancer detection, he has introduced and pioneered in breast imaging in Cairo University in 1981, and initiated this specialty in the first and largest private institute of Radiology in Egypt in 1984.

In 2004, he co-founded the Egyptian Society of Women's Health (ESWH), where he is the acting President, forming several liaisons with international societies and organizing numerable workshops and conferences on women's imaging.

Dr Selim was also appointed senior consultant at the Ministry of Health's National Screening Project for the Early Detection of Breast Cancer since its establishment in 2007.

In 2020, Dr Selim was selected as Head of Radiology and Steering Committee member of the Egyptian Presidential Campaign on Women's Health. Using his wealth of experience and continued research in radiology as well as his excellent managerial experience, Dr Selim is set to upgrade the women's imaging arena in Egypt.

He also served as a member of the Drug Policy and Planning Center Committee followed by the Technical Specialized Committee of Drug Policy and Registration at the Ministry of Health. His stellar academic record and passion for radiology have translated to multiple accolades in the medical arena. He is an associate editor of the Egyptian Journal of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine and is board member of the Society. He has supervised numerous Master and MD theses, published many articles in different scientific journals and co-authored four book chapters by Springer in 2016, 2019 and 2020 and by Faculty of Arts, Charles University 2020. Moreover, he has earned recognition for the highest score of scientific publications of Cairo University during the year 2010.

With decades of medical expertise along with strategic and executive knowledge he plans to take diagnosis to the next level by understanding the things that matter; quality, efficiency, state of the art techniques and most importantly expert knowledge.

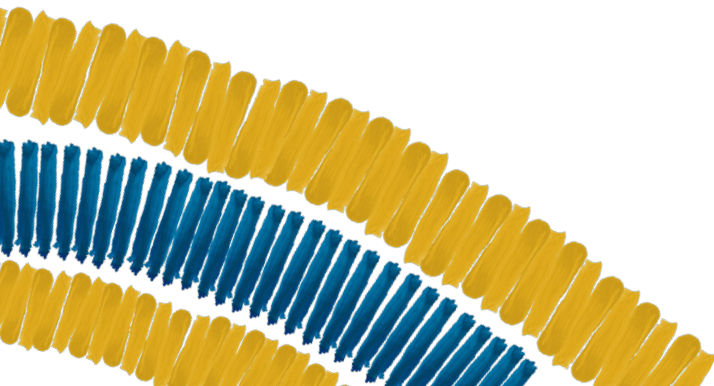
ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun: How Computed Tomography (CT) unveiled his secrets Professor Emeritus of Radiology, Cairo University

Since the great discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun by Howard Carter in 1922 enormous numbers of articles and publications have been written about this young golden king. Most of these try to solve the mystery behind his death at such a young age. Unfortunately almost all were based on assumptions with no clear evidence.

The Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities headed by Dr. Zahi Hawas in 2005 launched a great project to scan all the royal mummies with Computed Tomography (CT) followed shortly by a study of their DNA so as to build up a database of all these great kings and queens starting with King Tutankhamun.

In this presentation the role of the CT scanning of mummies in unveiling the secrets of mummification processes will be highlighted. Detailed evaluation of the results of the scanning of the mummy of Tutankhamun, regarding his age, body build, general condition, congenital and/or acquired diseases will be disclosed. The presumed cause of his death will be discussed based on scientific evidence. A quick review of the DNA studies that unveiled the real ancestors of the golden king will also included.





BIO

Sahar Saleem is a professor and head of the Radiology department at the Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University—Egypt. Saleem specialises in paleoradiology and mummy studies and is a leading member of the Egyptian Royal Mummy Project of the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. Saleem is a member of the Scientific Committee of the Scenario of Display of the Civilization Museum (NMEC) who contributed to the study and exhibition of 40 royal mummies of the New Kingdom and prehistoric skeletons and is an expert in medicine in ancient Egypt. Saleem participated in the field x-ray examination of mummies in several excavation sites in Egypt.

Sahar Saleem is the author of several scientific articles and books. Her book 'Scanning the Pharaohs' won the Best Popular Science Book category of the PROSE 2017 as well as the 'Outstanding Academic Title' award for 2016 by the American Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) CHOICE Magazine. Saleem received the Iconic Successful Woman Award from the Presidency of Egypt for the year 2021.

ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun and his Daughters

One hundred years have elapsed since the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb; the first royal tomb found almost complete with more than 5000 objects. The glittering treasure dazzled the eyes of the world and unleashed a global passion for ancient Egypt. But the most precious objects in the tomb were the mummy of Tutankhamun and two mummified fetuses, proven to be his daughters by DNA. The Computed Tomography (CT) scanning of the two princesses we did was the first ever done for ancient Egyptian mummified fetuses.

The CT scans estimated the age of death of the two princesses at 24 weeks and 36 weeks of gestation. Tutankhamun was quite young when he died at the age of 19. The CT scan refuted the alleged anomalies by plain x-ray of the two fetuses, including Springle's shoulder and spina bifida. However, CT scans showed that Tutankhamun suffered from multiple anomalies in his feet and a hole in his palate. The two fetuses received high-standard mummification treatment, similar to their father, including brain treatment, evisceration, and subcutaneous packing. The two tiny princesses also wore golden masks and were placed inside nested coffins similar to King Tutankhamun's.

High resolution CT and modern image reconstruction helped not only in in-depth visualization of the mummified bodies in the tomb of Tutankhamun, but also helped us to understand the human and social side of Tutankhamun's family. It showed how fetuses were valued in ancient Egypt and it let us picture Tutankhamun as a father grieving after losing his two stillborn daughters.



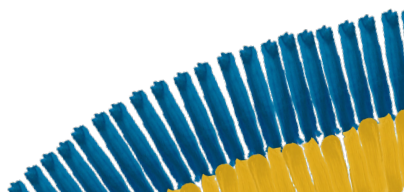
BIO

Frank Rühli (MD, PhD, EMBA) is Founding Chair (Full Professor) and Director of the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, as well as Dean of the Medical Faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland. He has/ had multiple visiting Professorships (a.o., NTU Singapore, The University of Adelaide). Since circa 25 years he leads the Swiss Mummy Project and has examined hundreds of mummies globally. His active field experience in Egypt includes sites in Saqqara, the Valley of the Kings (a.o. KV 40, 64), Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, el-Assasif/ Khokha and work at the Egyptian Museum Cairo (CT data of Pharaoh Tutankhamun; canopic jars study). His main research interest are: Paleoradiology (x-ray, CT, MRI), ethical aspects of mummy studies, histological analyses, ancient DNA studies, anthropometric research, the study of embalming techniques and experimental human and animal mummification. He has given lectures and capacity-building workshops in Egypt at the Egyptian Museum Cairo, at the Grand Egyptian Museum, at the National Museum for Egyptian Civilization, at the American University in Cairo, in Saqqara, Luxor, Faiyum and Bahariya. His mummy-related work has been funded a.o. by the Swiss National Science Foundation (four different project grants), the German Science Foundation, multiple private foundations and the Swiss Federal Office of Culture.

ABSTRACT

Biomedical investigations of the mummy of Tutankhamun: Current knowledge and potential future perspectives

Tutankhamun's mummy has been investigated multiple times since his unwrapping in 1925 CE. The aim of this presentation is to present – primarily from a biomedical perspective - the current evidence-based knowledge about his medical record. Also, the status of the preservation of the mummy and the main alterations due to the mummification and unwrapping procedures will be addressed. A particular focus will be laid on the results gained from the computed tomography investigation (lead by Dr. Zahi Hawass and team, SCA) of the mummy. Based on this information, most likely scenarios for his premature death but also about his general health status will be discussed. Finally, still unanswered research questions about his health and death will be specifically addressed. This presentation shall also emphasize the enormous scientific and societal impact of biomedical research on ancient Egyptian mummies in general.





BIO

Yehia Zakaria Gad has graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University in 1979. He got M. Sc. And M.D. degrees in Pediatrics from the same Faculty in 1983 and 1992, respectively.

He started his research career as a fellow in Human Genetics Dept., National Research Centre (NRC) in 1981 then was promoted along the years up to the post of Professor of Molecular Genetics in 2003. He is a fellow of Johns Hopkins University and Albert Einstein College of Medicine, USA.

He published 39 articles in national and international journals in the fields of molecular genetics, genomics, endocrinology and paleobiology.

He is a PI of several national and international projects.

He is currently an Emeritus Prof in the NRC and the Scientific Supervisor of the ancient DNA lab at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. He is also the Head of the Scientific Committee of the Egyptian reference Genome Project, a Board member of the Supreme Council of Science and Technology, a Board member of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, and the Head of the Scientific Committee for Paleobiological Studies, Ministry of Antiquities.

ABSTRACT

Genotyping some members of the late 18th dynasty

The Ancient DNA labs at the Egyptian Museum and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, Egypt

One of the most renowned royal families in ancient Egypt was that of the Late 18th Dynasty (circa 1550-1295 BC); including the pharaoh Akhenaten and his successor, Tutankhamun. However, their familial relationships have not been historically established.

The current study aimed to elucidate the identity of a number of suspected Royal mummies and to investigate their family relationships in relation to historically identified ones through genetic kinship analysis.

The study investigated 7 mummies suspected to belong to the late 18th dynasty, in addition to a control group of 5 other mummies possibly from other lineages. DNA was extracted from bone biopsies obtained from different body locations in each mummy. Purified DNA was subjected to autosomal and Y chromosome short tandem repeat (STR) analysis and partial mitochondrial hypervariable region I sequencing.

The Y-STR data of the 7 male mummies showed 4 haplotypes [3 sharing one haplotype, 2 with another and 2 with different ones] while all female mummies tested negative. Diagnostic mutations in the partial mitochondrial sequences of 9 individuals showed that 6 out of 7 suspected or identified late 18th dynasty members shared a common haplotype (3 males, 3 females) while one male family member and 2 control females had different mitochondrial signatures. Allele sharing of autosomal STRs combined with statistical family trio likelihood calculation and the sex chromosomal data enabled us to construct a 4-generation pedigree of the late 18th dynasty members.



BIO

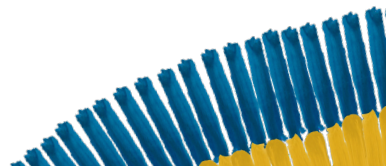
Jeanne Marie Teutonico is currently Associate Director at the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) in Los Angeles where her responsibilities include the development of strategic priorities for the Institute's programmatic work and oversight of GCI publications. An architectural conservator with over thirty years of experience in the conservation of buildings and sites, she received an A.B. in art history from Princeton University and an M.Sc. in historic preservation from Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation. Prior to joining the GCI in 1999, Jeanne Marie was a conservator and educator on the staff of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome, and later of English Heritage in London where she led a large technical research program. She is published widely and maintains research interests in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional building materials. She was an invited resident at the American Academy in Rome in 2008 and is a fellow of the Association for Preservation Technology, the Society of Antiquaries, and the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC).

ABSTRACT

Conservation and Management of the Tomb of Tutankhamen: Challenges and Opportunities **Associate Director, Getty Conservation Institute**

When Howard Carter departed for Egypt from London on October 5, 1922, he faced the very real prospect of uncovering a royal burial in the Valley of the Kings. By the time the journey ended six days later, with the docking of the ship carrying him at Port Said, he must have made tentative plans about how he might best deal with such an eventuality.

The lecture presents the results of comparing the three-volume popularizing account describing the discovery and clearance of King Tutankhamun's tomb, No. 62 in the Valley of the Kings, with records made at the time – Carter's journals for nine seasons, 1922–1930, and his diaries (for the first three seasons only), today in the Griffith Institute, Oxford. Supplementary information acquired from archives in Leipzig, Bremen, and Dallas provides additional insights with implications for the proper understanding of the "treasure" today. The concluding moments survey the publications produced 2021–2022 to take advantage of the interest generated by the centenary of the discovery.





BIO

Adam Lowe is the director of Factum Arte and founder of Factum Foundation for Digital Technology in Preservation. He was trained in Fine Art at the Ruskin School of Drawing in Oxford and the RCA London. In the mid 1990's Lowe established a print workshop in London dedicated to the production of pigment transfer prints that blurred the boundary between image and form. In 2001, Lowe moved to Madrid and created Factum Arte, a multidisciplinary workshop dedicated to digital mediation for the production of works for contemporary artists. Lowe founded Factum Foundation in 2009 with the aim of using Factum Arte's innovative processes and technologies for preservation, high-resolution recording, education, and the development of thought-provoking exhibitions. He has been an adjunct professor at the MS Historic Preservation at Columbia University, New York since 2016. In 2019, Lowe became a British Designer Industry, awarded by the British Royal Society of Arts. His innovations in the field of preservation and technology include the facsimile of Veronese's Wedding at Cana, the reconstruction of the vandalised sacred cave of Kamukuwaká (Brasil), and the creation of the 3D Scanning, Training and Archiving Centre in Egypt, to record the tombs in the Valley of the Kings and carry out training activities to local communities. He has completed recording and preservation projects in Egypt, Nigeria, Somaliland, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Brazil, Chad, Iraq, Italy, UK, USA, among other countries, and his work has been exhibited at institutions such as the National Gallery of Art, the Royal Academy, The Prado Museum, Waddesdon Manor and Fondazione Giorgio Cini. Lowe has written extensively on the subject of originality, authenticity and preservation.

ABSTRACT

Documentation and Preservation – Tutankhamun's tomb one hundred years ago, now and in one year's time.

Factum Foundation was formed in 2009 to record the tomb of Tutankhamun. It grew out of the work that Factum Arte was doing in the Valley of the Kings. Since the complete digital recording in high-resolution 3D and color of the burial chamber of Tutankhamun in 2009, an exact facsimile has been made. It was given to Egypt by the European Union in 2012 and installed next to Carter's House in 2014. The tomb was re-recorded in 2019 following the restoration and a complete virtual environment has been made. The presentation will consider the role of digital recording in preservation and will focus on the work on the Theban Necropolis Preservation Initiative in the training and transfer of skills and technologies to create a local economy based on high-resolution digital recording for condition monitoring, dissemination and the preservation of the tombs on the West Bank in Luxor. It will focus on what is possible in the present and its implications for the future. Factum Foundation is working with The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Supreme Council of Antiquities, the University of Basel and the Friends of the Royal tombs of Egypt. The Theban Necropolis Preservation Initiative is based in the restored Hassan Fathy building, Stoppelaere House and is funded and run by Factum Foundation.





BIO

Katja Broschat is a Conservator at the Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum in Mainz, Germany. Her focus is on technology used in manufacturing objects, especially antique glass and metalwork. She is one of the few people to work on the very delicate Cage Cups from the late Roman period, and early glass in Egypt. She also spent several years in Xi'an, China, restoring and studying polychrome painted life-size bronze birds from the tomb of the First Emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi. Since 2013 she has lived and worked in Egypt, focussing on different artifact types from the tomb of Tutankhamun. She was elected a Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute in 2017.

ABSTRACT

Look closely – Glass Inlays from Tutankhamun's Tomb

Since the glass objects from the tomb – the two head-rests, a long writing palette, a statuette of a squatting king and three small vessels – had been subjected to a more detailed examination in recent years, it was time to turn to the smallest examples from the tomb, the colourful inlays. While some of the inlays are made from coloured stones, there are also large numbers made of opaque or transparent glass. Hundreds of thousands of these embellish the finds, and draw a unique picture of technological diversity and distinctive features in their design and construction. The glass inlays decorate objects made of calcite, chariots, weapons and furniture, including the ritual couches or the golden throne, the golden coffin, the burial mask, and significant amounts of jewelry and other accessories, like the mummy bands.

This lecture will provide a brief overview of the glass objects from the tomb and discuss new insights on the inlays in detail. Instead of current trends or new methods of research, this presentation promotes a more old-fashioned approach: looking closely.





BIO

Christian Eckmann is a Conservator and Head of the Department for Restoration/Conservation and Deputy Director General at the Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum in Mainz. His focus is on ancient technologies used in the manufacture of archaeological objects made of metals and glass. He has restored precious finds from the famous tomb of the Lord of Sipán, Huraca Rajada, Peru and has carried out comprehensive research on the different gilding techniques of the Moche Period. He also carried out a multi-annual project in the restoration/conservation and the technological examination of the oldest life-size copper statues of Pepi I. in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. He has spent several years in Xi'an, studying polychrome painted life-size bronze birds from the tomb of the First Emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi, and since 2013 he lives and works in Egypt again, focussing on different metal and glass artefacts from the tomb of Tutankhamun. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute in 2017.

ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun's Goldsheet Appliques - Design, Function and Technology

When H. Carter in 1922 discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun, he found within the countless precious objects a group of approximately 100 exquisitely ornamented gold-sheet and leather appliqué. Their locations suggest that they were associated with the chariot and horse trappings, and are, based on parallels, parts of quivers, bow cases, blinkers and of the chariot coverings. Due to their poor state of preservation, the objects had been kept in a storage magazine of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. They had neither been restored nor scientifically examined since then.

In 2014, a joint Egyptian – German project was implemented, focusing on the archaeological, technological, scientific and iconographic analysis of these artefacts. Apart from the Conservation/Restoration, various technological examinations concerning the fragile backings of the gold sheets – which consist of different layers of leather, textile, gesso and resins – were conducted. The iconographical analysis deals with both traditional Egyptian and 'international' motifs depicted on the gold sheets and how they were integrated in the context of Egyptian art at the end of the 18th dynasty. The composition of the gold was examined by means of portable XRF-analysis, resulting in the identification of six different material groups, which broadly overlap with groups formed on grounds of iconographical results.





BIO

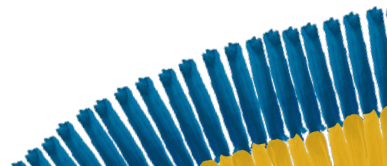
André J. Veldmeijer (Visiting Research Scholar American University in Cairo) studied archaeology at Leiden University (The Netherlands). His main interest is the material culture of ancient Egypt (and Nubia) with a focus on technology. Veldmeijer has worked in Egypt since 1995 for various missions (including Amarna, Dra' Abu el-Naga, Elephantine, Hierakonpolis, Fustat and Qasr Ibrim) and has worked in museum collections all over the world, including the Egyptian Museum and the Grand Egyptian Museum Conservation Centre, the British Museum in London and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Currently, Veldmeijer is the director of several ongoing international research projects, among which the Ancient Egyptian Leatherwork Projects and the co-director, with Salima Ikram, of the Tutankhamun's Sticks and Staves Project and the Tutankhamun Basketry Project. He also manages the Munro Archive Project. Veldmeijer has published extensively, both for scientific and popular audiences, including *Chariots in Ancient Egypt. The Tano Chariot, A Case Study* (together with Salima Ikram), *Tutankhamun's Footwear and Sailors, Musicians and Monks: The Leatherwork from Dra' Abu el Naga* (Luxor, Egypt). See www.leatherandshoes.nl.

ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun's Leather: Decayed Grandeur

Visiting Research Scholar American University in Cairo

The preservation of leather and other soft tissue from animals (sinew, gut, but also animal-based adhesives), requires very special circumstances, such as the extreme arid conditions that are typical for much of Egypt. Nonetheless, the condition of leather often is (severely) compromised due to a variety of reasons, including relative high humidity. This was the case in the tomb of Tutankhamun, where the leather, which was relatively plentiful in chariot accoutrements, footwear, weapons and sticks and staves, deteriorated dramatically, rendering much of it unintelligible. Though this deterioration makes the work of the archaeological specialists and (leather) conservators challenging, still much can be learned from the remains, making use of both conventional and new archaeometrical research methods, with close collaboration with the various specialists, being paramount.





BIO

Hourig Sourouzian

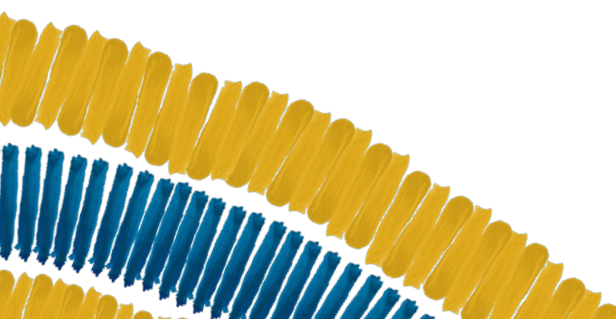
Egyptologist, Art Historian.

Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute. Member of the ICOMOS Armenia. Doctor Degree in Egyptology from the University of Paris-Sorbonne. Graduated from École du Louvre Paris. Works since 1974 in Egypt, in archaeological missions and museums. She is specialized in Egyptian Art and particularly Egyptian sculpture. Since 1998 she directs THE COLOSSI OF MEMNON AND AMENHOTEP III TEMPLE CONSERVATION PROJECT in Luxor under the auspices of Ministry of Antiquities of Egypt, and the German Archaeological Institute. Was guest professor at the American University in Cairo, the Universities of Munich and Vienna, Collège de France and the Sorbonne in Paris. Lectures on Egyptian Art and on her works in Egyptian Institutes of major Universities and in Egyptian Museums. Author of monographies on statuary, co-author with Mohamed Saleh of the Catalogue of the the Egyptian Museum Cairo, contributions in exhibitions' catalogues and numerous articles and reports on Egyptian Art and Archaeology.

ABSTRACT

Tutankhamun and the Jackal

Among the extraordinary treasures revealed in the tomb of Tutankhamun, a considerable number of statues are known, some have been studied thoroughly, others less meticulously – it will take time before all artifacts are systematically treated and published. One among them is the well-known statue of the jackal mounted on a pedestal in the form of a shrine, which contained compartments filled with various ritual objects. This talk will trace the background of this type of representation in the monumental statuary of Amenhotep III and additionally discuss the presence of a canid head in the attire of royal statues in the tomb of Tutankhamun.





BIO

Dr. Regine Schulz is an internationally active Egyptologist and Coptology, a specialist in Near Eastern art and archaeology and a museologist. She is the Scientific Director of the Roemer and Pelizaeus Museum in Hildesheim, and associate professor of Egyptology and Coptology at Munich University. She also serves as president of the newly founded Association of German-speaking Egyptology, as German spokesperson of the International Association of Egyptology, and as chairperson of the advisory board of the German Archaeological Institute, Cairo dept.

In addition, she was until August 2022 Chairperson of the Advisory Council and member of the Executive Board of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and before chairperson of the International Committee of Egyptology ICOM. In addition, she is Regine Schulz studied in Berlin and Munich and has a doctorate in Egyptology and a habilitation from Munich University. She taught at several universities in Germany, Egypt, and the US. From 1985 to 2001 she worked at the Institute of Egyptology at Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich, first as an assistant, later as an associate professor, and as a department representative. Between 2001–2011 she was curator of ancient art, Islamic art, and chief curator at the Walters Art Museum in Baltimore as well as an affiliate professor at Johns Hopkins University. In addition, she worked on numerous excavations and research projects in Egypt, Yemen and Sudan.

Today she is the co-project manager of the excavations in Pi-Ramesses/Qantir and partner in several cooperation projects with the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the University of Minia.

Regine Schulz published many books and articles in German and English, organized and co-organized more than 50 exhibitions, as well as many international conferences and workshops (the last in 2022 on Hermopolis Magna in Hildesheim).

ABSTRACT

Aspects of the pictorial programs on Tut-ankh-Amuns jewelry

Amulets and jewelry items with amulet functions were important in Ancient Egypt, not only in daily life but also for life after death. They mediate a variety of different religious aspects and functions. Therefore, they played also an essential role in the richly equipped and well-preserved tomb of Tut-ankh-Amun. The objects placed on and at the mummy were especially important since they should protect the deceased king on his journey to and life after death in the heavenly sphere.

Almost every single one of them has been discussed before, and most recently (2022) Fabienne Haas Dantes published her doctorate thesis “Transformation of a King” on the equipment of the king’s mummy.

Nevertheless, there are still open questions and I would like to revisit some of them: Which objects with which religious reference was placed on and at the mummy, and which ones were not, but in other parts of the tomb? Do they focus on similar aspects, or do they add other ones?



BIO

W. Raymond Johnson, PhD

**Former director, Epigraphic Survey,
Oriental Institute, University of Chicago**

ABSTRACT

**Newly Identified and Joined Amarna Talatat Reliefs Depicting
Prince Tutankhaten and Kiya; Was Kiya Tutankhaten's Mother?
Epigraphic Survey, Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago, Chicago House, Luxor**

Among the hundreds of Amarna talatat reused by Ramesses II in his temple constructions at Hermopolis are a tantalizing series of blocks that depict a young prince. One of the blocks preserves the name of Prince Tutankhaten, and three sets of blocks depict a prince, identifiable by his costume, in family settings. Recent research by the author has resulted in significant joins with one well-known block, and the identification of another new group suggests an association with Akhenetaen's non-royal "Greatly Beloved Wife" Kiya. In this presentation the blocks and groups—including the new joins—will be presented and the details and implications discussed.





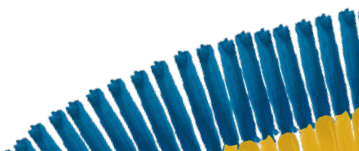
BIO

Nozomu Kawai is Professor of Egyptology at Kanazawa University in Japan and the director of the Japanese-Egyptian mission to North Saqqara. He earned his BA and MA in Archaeology at Waseda University and completed his Ph.D. in Egyptology at Johns Hopkins University in 2006. His Ph.D. dissertation was entitled “Studies in the Reign of Tutankhamun,” which is currently being revised for publication. He had taught at Waseda University for a long time. He was also a William Kelly Simpson Visiting Professor of Egyptology at the American University in Cairo. He specializes in history, art, and archaeology of the New Kingdom in Egypt, with a particular emphasis on the period from the late Eighteenth Dynasty to the Nineteenth Dynasty.

ABSTRACT

Some Remarks on Tutankhamun’s Officialdom

During Tutankhamun’s reign, powerful officials held an amount of influence that was unprecedented in Egyptian history. They had a degree of prestige that was very unusual for officials in ancient Egypt, where the king was usually the conceptual center of the universe. Ay, the closest courtier to the king who also participated in royal cultic rituals, is one. Horemheb takes on some similarly royal attributes by depicting himself as the victorious military leader and an excellent legislator, which are supposed to have been a significant role of the king. Maya, Overseer of the Treasury, was responsible for the restoration program in the country. His outstanding role implies that restoring the nation’s temples and the economy was a prime concern during Tutankhamun’s reign. He also adopted epithets generally reserved for royalty. The appearance of iconography, epithets, and powers among influential high officials suggest that, practically speaking, the traditional royal functions within the administration and court had similarly been delegated to Ay, Horemheb, and Maya. Mostly, Tutankhamun seems to have been in the shadow of these private individuals. While several scholars, including myself, have discussed these individuals, the general understanding of Tutankhamun’s high officials has not been attempted. This paper will attempt to investigate them to understand the officialdom during Tutankhamun’s reign.





BIO

Marc Gabolde was a former scientific member of the French Archaeological Institute in Cairo. He was also a participant at the Royal Wady of Excavation at Tell el Amrana from 1998 - 2008. He is a lecturer and professor of Egyptology at the university Paul Valery-Montpellier 3 since 1999. He wrote in more than a hundred scientific contributions particularly involved in the history of the late 18th dynasty.

ABSTRACT

A Tale of Some Missing Jewelry from Tutankhamun's Tomb, Recently Located

Even though Howard Carter patiently recorded and restored much of the jewelry found on the mummy or in Tutankhamun's tomb, it seems that some artifacts never found their way to the Egyptian Museum.

The fate of some of these diverted objects, disseminated in public or private collections around the world, has been my quest for ten years and my aim is to yield the result of this fascinating and sometimes surprising investigation.





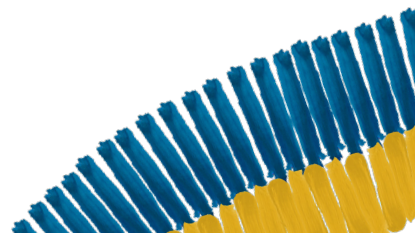
BIO

Eltayeb Abbas is Assistant Minister for Archaeological Affairs at the Grand Egyptian Museum and Professor of Egyptology at Minya University. He has his undergraduate and master's degrees from Minya University Faculty of Tourism and received his PhD in 2009 from the University of Liverpool on Studies in the Topography of Passage in Ancient Egyptian Religious Texts. Between 2012 and 2013 he held a Fulbright Fellowship at Brown University (Providence R.I.) and was an Associate Researcher at IFAO, the French Archaeological Institute in Cairo, between 2015 and 2018. Professor Abbas is deputy director of excavations at Tuna el-Gebel, the cemetery site for the Graeco-Roman city of Hermopolis Magna, where he led the discovery of a tomb complex containing more than sixty mummies. He sits on a number of ministry committees and regularly represents his excellency the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities at international events, most recently at Dubai Expo 2020 and at the UNESCO 23rd session in Paris. Professor Abbas has published extensively on the subjects of burial, ritual and beliefs in the afterlife, and has been Director of Archaeological Affairs at the Grand Egyptian Museum since May 2019, where he takes lead on development of the new galleries amongst many other tasks, and he has been a member of the board of directors since 2021.

ABSTRACT

The Tutankhamun Gallery at the Grand Egyptian Museum

This paper will focus on the history and development of the Tutankhamun gallery at the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM). It will include the creation of the content brief and exhibition design, and an explanation of the curatorial narratives which go beyond the tomb and all its treasures to explore the life, death and afterlife of King Tutankhamun. There will be an overview of the processes of bringing the collection to GEM, the work of our very able young conservators to preserve and restore the collection and our teams that have installed the displays. Finally, there will be a brief discussion of artifact presentation, static and interactive installations, and the function of our interpretive texts.





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