

EMERGENCY RED LIST OF EGYPTIAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

ISLAMIC ERA (continued) (AD 640 - 1805)

Textile (fragments) and accessories

Textiles: Cotton, linen, silk or wool, often dyed with a variety of colours. Designs may include a band inscribed with the names and title of the ruler, geometric forms and/or vegetal motifs. [illus. 46]

Jewellery: Necklaces, bracelets, earrings and rings, in gold, silver and other metals, sometimes with precious stones. [illus. 47-48]



46. Black-printed linen fragment, Mamluk Period (8th century AH / 14th century AD), 33 x 21 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

47. Gold necklace, Ayyubid Dynasty (AH 549 - 628 / AD 1171 - 1250), 24 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

48. Two gold bracelets decorated with filigree and superimposed coils, Fatimid era (5th century AH / 11th century AD), Ø 6.7 - 7.2 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

Books, documents, and manuscripts

Papyrus, parchment or paper (usually made from linen) manuscripts written in ink. Books or leafs bound in leather, with calligraphy and illuminations. [illus. 49-50]



49. Medical prescription by Ibn El Afeif, Fostat, Mamluk Period (9th century AH / 15th century AD), 16 x 10 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

50. Qur'an kareem in thuluth script in black and red ink with gold illuminated paper and stamped leather binding, Mamluk Period (AH 842 - 857 / AD 1438 - 1453), 8 x 11 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

The cultural heritage of Egypt is protected by the following national and international laws and bilateral agreements:

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

By-law of March 1869 on "Antiquities Items", including Regulatory dispositions for excavations to prevent the smuggling of antiquities.

By-law of March 1874 on Undiscovered antiquities irrespective of their location are property of the government.

Decree of 1835 Banning the unauthorized removal of antiquities from the country (15 August 1835).

Decree of 1897 Concerning the Punishment for illegal excavation (12 August 1897).

Law No. 14 of 1912 on Antiquities, 12 June 1912. Ministerial Decree No. 50 of 8 December 1912 on Antiquities trade and authorisation.

Ministerial Decree No. 52 of 8 December 1912 on the Ruling on excavations.

Ministerial Decree of 10 February 1921 on the Export of antiquities.

Law No. 14 of 29 January 1931 on the Protection of cultural objects found near and around Al Moallaka.

Rule No. 10613 of 6 March 1952 on Regulations for the commerce in antiquities.

Law No. 215 of 31 October 1951 on the Protection of antiquities, as amended by Rule No. 10614 of 6 March 1952 on the Export of antiquities.

Law No. 215 of 31 October 1951 on the Protection of antiquities, as amended by Rule No. 10614 of 6 March 1952 on the Protection of antiquities.

Rule No. 10827 of 17 August 1952 on the Ruling regarding excavations.

Law No. 117 of the year 1983 Concerning the issuance of antiquities' protection law (11 August 1983).

Article 12 of the Constitution, revised on 25 May 2005.

Law No. 117 of 1983, as amended by Law No. 3 of 2010 (14 February 2010), Promulgating the antiquities' protection law (6 August 1983).

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

The Hague Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention (Ratified, 17 August 1955), the First Protocol (Ratified, 17 August 1955) and the Second Protocol (Ratified, 3 August 2005).

UNESCO Convention of 14 November 1970 on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Accepted, 5 April 1973).

UNESCO Convention of 16 November 1972 Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Ratified, 7 February 1974).

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Austria - China - Comoros - Cuba - Ecuador - El Salvador
Greece - India - Ireland - Italy - Jordan - Kazakhstan - Maldives
Peru - South Korea - Switzerland

Should you suspect that a cultural object originating from Egypt may be stolen, looted or illegally exported, please contact:

Ministry of Antiquities

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Minister's Office

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ICOM AND THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The International Council of Museums (ICOM), created in 1946 to represent museums and museum professionals worldwide, is committed to the promotion and protection of natural and cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible. With a unique network of over 40,000 members in 138 countries and territories (2018), ICOM is active in a wide range of museum-and heritage-related disciplines.

ICOM maintains formal relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and has a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as an expert in the fight against illicit traffic in cultural goods. ICOM also works in collaboration with organisations such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to carry out some of its international public service missions.

The protection of heritage in the event of natural disaster or armed conflict is also at the core of ICOM's work, thanks to its Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC) and through its strong involvement in the international Blue Shield. ICOM has the ability to mobilise expert networks in the field of cultural heritage from all over the world thanks to its numerous programmes.

In 2013, ICOM created the first International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods in order to reinforce its action in fighting illicit traffic.

The Red Lists have been designed as practical tools to curb the illegal trade in cultural objects. ICOM is grateful for the unwavering commitment of the experts and institutions who generously contribute to the success of the Red Lists.

The Red Lists are available at the following address: <http://redlist.icom.museum>

With the generous support of:



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EMERGENCY RED LIST OF EGYPTIAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

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Introduction

Egypt is home to a world-renowned and diverse cultural heritage. Preventing the smuggling and illicit trafficking of the country's cultural objects is a constant preoccupation. Now, faced with an extraordinary situation, Egyptian heritage requires increased protection.

Vulnerable Egyptian artefacts range from those relating to daily life to those of a religious or ceremonial nature. They may be taken from archaeological sites and museums, or similar institutions. Artefacts originating from any of the nation's historical periods are highly sought-after, most common amongst them are those from the Pharaonic and Nubian era, as well as Graeco-Roman, Coptic and Islamic periods.

Egypt recognises that the illicit excavation of archaeological sites destroys an object's context and diminishes its cultural and historical significance. The resulting gaps in knowledge impoverish the understanding of Egypt's rich past and, consequently, important chapters in the development of mankind. Since 1869, Egypt has created and further enhanced the legal framework protecting its cultural heritage. The Egyptian government has multiplied efforts aimed at countering illicit trafficking, thus demonstrating its long-term commitment to the protection of the nation's heritage.

Despite these efforts, theft, looting and illegal export remain constant threats. Fighting the illicit trade in cultural goods is a global responsibility to protect and preserve Egypt's rich heritage, one that provides insight into the cultural, artistic, scientific and historical evolution of all mankind.

Purpose

The fight against illicit traffic in cultural goods requires the enhancement of both legal instruments and practical tools disseminating information and raising public awareness.

The *Emergency Red List of Egyptian Cultural Objects at Risk* aims to help art and heritage professionals and law enforcement officials identify Egyptian objects that are protected by national and international legislations. In order to facilitate identification, the *Emergency Red List* describes the categories or types of cultural items that are most likely to be illegally bought and sold.

Museums, auction houses, art dealers and collectors are encouraged not to acquire these objects without having carefully and thoroughly researched their origin and all the relevant legal documentation. Due to the great diversity of objects, styles and periods, the *Emergency Red List of Egyptian Cultural Objects at Risk* is far from exhaustive. Any cultural good that could have originated in Egypt should be subjected to detailed scrutiny and precautionary measures.

EMERGENCY RED LIST OF EGYPTIAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

IMPORTANT NOTE: A *Red List* is NOT a list of actual stolen objects. The cultural goods depicted are of inventoried objects within the collections of recognised institutions. They serve to illustrate the categories of cultural goods protected by legislation and most vulnerable to illicit traffic. ICOM wishes to thank all of the institutions and people who so generously provided the photographs presented in the *Emergency Red List* for Egypt.

PREDYNASTIC, PROTODYNASTIC, PHARAONIC AND NUBIAN ERA (5200 - 332 BC)

Statues

Ceramics: Glazed or painted shabti (funerary figurines) in faience and/or pottery. [illus. 1]

Metal: Bronze statues representing gods, goddesses, animals or animal hybrids. [illus. 2]

1. Gilded faience shabti of Heqareshu, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18 (ca. 1550 - 1295 BC), 17.5 x 5.5 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Sameh Abdel Mohsen
2. Bronze striding statue of the goddess Neith, Late Period, Dynasty 26 (ca. 688 - 525 BC), 14 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Sameh Abdel Mohsen

Stone: Human figures in quartzite, limestone and granite. Painted and/or inscribed. Representing members of the royal family, scribes, people and gods. [illus. 3-4-5-6]



3. Quartzite head of an Amarna princess, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18 (ca. 1353 - 1336 BC), 7 x 9 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

4. Painted limestone group statue of Kaemheset with his wife and son, Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6 (ca. 2323 - 2200 BC), 54 x 36 x 43 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

5. Painted limestone shabti (funerary figurine) of Senedjem, New Kingdom, Dynasty 19 (ca. 1279 - 1213 BC), 28.8 x 9 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

6. Granite block statue of Khnumribe, Kamak, Ptolemaic Period (332 - 30 BC), 55 x 24 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo

Vessels and containers

Ceramics: Bowls and jars, may be painted and/or incised with figural or geometric designs. [illus. 7–8]
Stone: Canopic jars, vases, bowls and flasks, made from calcite, siltstone, limestone, greywacke and hydrite. [illus. 9]



7. Pottery bowl with incised geometric decoration, Lower Nubia (Aniba), ca. 2300 - 1500 BC, 9.4 x 19.5 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
8. Black-topped jar, Naqada I/Amratian (ca. 3850 - 3650 BC), 38 x 15 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo
9. Painted limestone canopic jars, Third Intermediate Period (ca. 900 - 800 BC), Duamutef: 36 x 14.4 x 13.5 cm; Hapi: 34 x 12.3 x 13.5 cm; Qebhsenuf: 32 x 11.7 x 13 cm; Imsety: 34.5 x 12 x 13.2 cm. © Walters Art Museum, Baltimore

Daily life

Mixed materials: Nets or necklaces with beads or amulets of faience (glazed ceramic), semi-precious stones, silver and gold, with cloisonné inlay. [illus. 10–11]



10. Bead net composed of faience plaques and beads, Saqqara, Late Period, Dynasty 26 (ca. 688 - 525 BC), 15-38 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
11. Gold, faience and stone bead necklaces, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18 (ca. 1550 - 1295 BC), 15-38 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Wood and stone: Objects for daily use, including headrests, tables, chairs, stools, cupboards, lamps, etc. [illus. 12]



12. Inscribed wooden headrest of Khenu, Saqqara, First Intermediate Period (ca. 2100 - 2030 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas

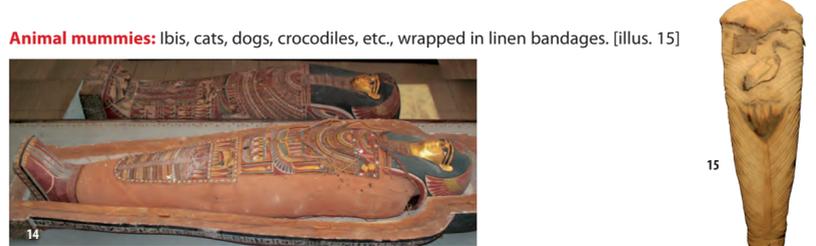
Funerary elements

Wood: Wooden objects for religious or ceremonial use representing models of boats and depicting people at work (millers, butchers, musicians), offering bearers, workshops and other daily scenes. [illus. 13]



13. Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, Beni Hassan, Middle Kingdom (2066 - 1781 BC), 64 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Human remains and associated objects: Human mummies or mummy parts, may be wrapped in bandages, sometimes with a cartonnage (papier mâché) decoration and masks, and a wooden or cartonnage coffin. [illus. 14]



14. Mummy of Duamuthep, daughter of Iriheru, with gilded mask, Akhmin, Ptolemaic Period (304 - 30 BC), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
15. Ibis mummy, Saqqara, Late Period (525 - 332 BC), 40 x 13 cm. © Mummification Museum, Luxor

Papyrus: Religious or ceremonial texts, usually illustrated. [illus. 16]



16. Section of a Book of the Dead of a Songstress of Amun, Thebes, New Kingdom (ca. 1550 - 1069 BC), 70 x 30 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Architectural elements

Painted and/or carved stone stelae or blocks of wall decoration representing moments from daily life or special occasions. [illus. 17–18]



17. Limestone wall relief, Saqqara, Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5-6 (2471 - 2195 BC), 47 x 86 cm. © Salima Ikram
18. Painted limestone round-topped Stela of Paheripedjet, Abydos, New Kingdom, Dynasty 19 (1295 - 1186 BC), 66 x 36 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

EGYPTIAN GRAECO-ROMAN AND NUBIAN MEROITIC ERA (332 BC - AD 395)

Statues

Stone: Representations of gods, people and animal hybrids made from marble, limestone, granite, greywacke, sandstone or alabaster (calcite). [illus. 19–20]
Terracotta: Representations of animals, humans or body parts. [illus. 21–22]



19. Alabaster (calcite) bust of Sarapis, Roman Period (2nd century AD), 21.2 x 15.8 x 5.8 cm. © Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum, Hildesheim
20. Sandstone Ba-statue of the Viceroy Malton, Karanog, Meroitic era (2nd - 3rd century AD), 74.1 x 22 x 56.7 cm. © Nubia Museum, Aswan
21. Statue of Harpocrates, Fayoum, Roman Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 15.5 cm. © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria
22. Tanagra, Hadra (Alexandria), Ptolemaic Period (ca. 275 - 200 BC), 21.5 x 6.9 cm. © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria

Vessels and containers

Ceramic, faience, alabaster (calcite), other flasks and vessels, decorated and/or inscribed. [illus. 23–24–25]



23. Pilgrim flask decorated with an African couple, Alexandria, Graeco-Roman Period (ca. 2nd - 1st century BC), 9.6 x 7.6 cm. © Gayer Anderson Museum, Cairo
24. Spherical pottery vessel with floral, animal and bird decoration, Meroitic era (270 BC - AD 320), 14.7 x 11 x 15.7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
25. Glazed faience vase, Mit Rahina or Memphis, Roman Period (ca. 2nd century AD), 16.6 x 17 x 14.5 cm. © Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum, Hildesheim

Religious or ceremonial portraits

Plaster funerary masks or painted wooden portraits, showing the head or the upper part of the body of the deceased with the hands placed on the chest. On the masks: jewels, crowns and garlands are employed as decorative motifs; eyes may be inlaid. [illus. 26–27]



26. Painted plaster mask, Tuna El-Gabal, Severus Alexander (AD 222 - 235), 26 x 17 cm. © Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels
27. Wooden mummy portrait of a bearded man, Roman Period (ca. AD 170 - 180), 40.5 x 20 cm. © Walters Art Museum, Baltimore

Coins

In copper, bronze, silver or gold. Egyptian coins of the Ptolemaic and Roman era usually depict in the obverse busts of the emperor or a family member, with Greek writing. The reverse varies and can represent gods or personifications of the virtues. [illus. 28–29]



28. Bronze coin, Alexandria, Ptolemy III Euergetes I (246 - 222 BC), Ø 3.5 cm. © Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, Lisbon
29. Silver coin, Alexandria, Ptolemy I Soter I (ca. 367 - 283 BC), Ø 2.8 cm. © Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid

COPTIC ERA (4th - 7th century AD) and Coptic art of later periods

Reliefs and icons

Stone: Raised and sunk reliefs (friezes and stelae) with floral motifs, crosses, grapes, animals, human figures and/or inscriptions. [illus. 30]



30. Limestone frieze in high relief with vegetal motif, Behnasa or Baouit, ca. AD 390, 35 x 90 cm. © Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels

Wooden panels: Reliefs decorated with carved human and animal figures, floral designs and/or scenery. [illus. 31]



31. Lion attacking an antelope wooden relief, Aphroditopolis (Kom Ishqaw), 6th - 7th century AD, 35.2 x 26.3 cm. © Coptic Museum, Cairo



32. Tempera icon showing the Holy Family, 19th century AD, 84 x 55.5 x 1 cm. © Coptic Museum, Cairo / Sandro Vannini

Daily life

Ceramics and stone: Ostraca (fragments of pottery or stone with text). The writings are often short notes, accounts or literary excerpts. [illus. 33]



33. Ceramic ostrakon with Coptic text (tax receipt), Thebes, first half of the 8th century AD, 7.7 x 5.6 x 0.9 cm. © Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels
34. Woven wool and flax textile fragment, 3rd - 9th century AD, 96 x 102 cm. © Musée Royal de Mariemont, Morlanwelz

Manuscripts

Paper, parchment or papyrus with Coptic or Arabic text, decorated with geometric designs, biblical scenes or Christian symbols. [illus. 35–36]



35. Parchment double-leaf with text from the Old Testament (Book of Exodus), probably from Sohag, 7th century AD, 32.8 x 53.8 cm. © Walters Art Museum, Baltimore
36. Parchment prayer book, Qasr Elwiz (Nubia), 4th - 6th century AD, 11.6 x 16.5 cm. © Nubia Museum, Aswan

ISLAMIC ERA (AD 640 - 1805)

Vessels and containers

Ceramics: Bowls and other vessels in lustre painted celadon or porcelain, with inscriptions or decorations. [illus. 37]

Metal: Bottles and pitchers made from copper and bronze, with silver and gold floral ornaments. Sprinklers may be inlaid with gold and silver and carry the owner's monogram. [illus. 38]

Glass: Glass and enamel lamps, vases, bottles, flasks, etc., decorated and/or coloured. [illus. 39]



37. Lustre painted large dish, Fatimid era (5th century AH / 11th century AD), 15 x Ø 40 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
38. Copper perfume sprinkler inlaid with gold and silver, Mamluk Period (AH 698 - 708 / AD 1299 - 1309 or AH 709 - 741 / AD 1309 - 1340), 23.5 x 11 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
39. Gilded and enamelled glass mosque lamp, complex of Sultan Hussain (Cairo), Mamluk Period (AH 622 - 894 / AD 1250 - 1516), 35.5 x Ø 26 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

Daily life

Bronze, brass, copper, iron, silver or gold candlesticks, lamps, knives, amulets and jewellery. May be inlaid with silver, gold or colours. [illus. 40]

Copper furniture decorated with geometric and floral elements and bearing cursive writing. Inlaid with silver and gold. [illus. 41]

Weapons made from steel, may be inlaid with gold inscriptions. [illus. 42]

Coins and medals in gold, silver and other metals, with texts in Arabic. [illus. 43]



40. Incised brass candlestick, Mamluk Period (AH 265 - 860 / AD 887 - 1482), 48 x Ø of base 40 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
41. Copper table inlaid with silver and gold, 3rd - 13th century AH / 9th - 19th century AD, 81 x 40 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
42. Gilded steel sword and blade with gilt silver crosspiece and ivory hilt, Mamluk Period (AH 907 / AD 1501), 95 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
43. Gold coin (dinar), Fatimid era (AH 403 / AD 1012), Ø 2.5 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

Architectural elements

Wood: Inlaid or encrusted wood panel fragments from doors, pulpits and ceilings with geometric and/or vegetal motifs. [illus. 44]

Ceramics: Decorative tiles with geometric, architectural and/or vegetal patterns. [illus. 45]



44. Ivory inlaid wooden panel with geometrical decoration and plants, Mamluk Period (8th century AH / 14th century AD), 27 x 27 x 3 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
45. Ceramic tile panel with painted underglaze decoration and transparent glaze overall, Ottoman era (AH 1087 / AD 1676), 240 x 144 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo