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Projects intended to be collaborative or with the purpose to become a tool for other scholars are the new trend in archaeology, which will hopefully result in more collaborative authorship of papers and develop creative hypotheses.

Both Piccione and Graham's projects develop tools and resources, generating new and invaluable research, underlining the need to take into account the geology of sites. The evolution of the necropolis of Thebes was also mapped out by Van Den Hoven's team using 4D models.

- The Colossi of Memnon of the King Amenhotep III were never designed to be touched by the Nile (Graham).
- The floor level in the Kom el-Hettan temple was more than 3 metres below modern-day surface (Graham).
- A discovery by the Polish mission in Deir el-Bahari hints at a monument to Thutmose II (Niwiński).

The context of objects is crucial in archaeology but Rys's talk on domestic objects of Tell el-Retaba shows that few objects were found in their actual utilisation context.

On the other hand, objects discovered in specific locations, on mummies, such as amulets of a particular design, tend to be understudied because generalised to a category (Perez).

Shabtis reveal the issue of the double names of foreigners living in Egypt, and their changing identity (Serrano).

- The importance of Gebelein in Predynastic times is reconsidered thanks to artefacts (Rochecoste).
- Unique theme of fighting bulls in the decoration of provincial tombs at the end of the Old Kingdom (Quirion).
- Experimental archaeology and reconstruction help scholars identify the rhythm and speed of sailing (Vogel).

Have you taken the time to look at the model in the hall of the ICE, of the complex of the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization located in Fustat, where the Royal Mummies will be displayed soon.

(sneak peak at the crafts gallery)

