

HOLLINS

U N I V E R S I T Y

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Pop Quiz!

- Where did we go today?
- Valley of the Kings and...
- Hatshepsut's Temple Complex



Hatshepsut's legacy



- Was the great royal wife of Thutmose II (her half-brother)
- He dies in his 30s, and his son Thutmose III (not her son, his mother was another wife) is named Pharaoh
- Hatshepsut is the regent since he's so young, but then she claims herself pharaoh
- To prop up her claim to the throne, she said she had a divine birth and was conceived when Amun went to Ahmose in the form of Thutmose I.
- Oracle of Amun later proclaimed that it was Amun's will for Hatshepsut to not just be a regent but to rule
- Portrayed herself as a male pharaoh (including a false beard)
- She ruled for about 21-22 years; she is no longer appears after 1458 bce

Known for her
diplomacy and
reestablishment of
trade routes (these had
been disrupted during
the Second
Intermediate Period

We saw the
commemoration of
trade with Punt

Massive building
projects (prolific builder)

Diplomacy in Action





After her death

- Thutmose III comes to power
- Known for his military conquests and as a warrior pharaoh
- He does his best to erase Hatshepsut from the record
 - Destruction of her name and image and often inserting either Thutmose I or II to fake continuity and remove her legacy
- He does this to shore up his political power (and probably resentment)

The British Museum:



What is repatriation and why do we talk about it?

- The return of stolen or looted cultural material to its country of origin.
- Things to consider: modern borders don't always match those from antiquity
- Designations of what may be culturally significant (including human remains)
- Three paradigms of how we think about cultural property ownership

1954 Hague Convention

- Adopted at The Hague (Netherlands) in 1954 in the wake of massive destruction of cultural heritage during the Second World War.
- First international treaty with a worldwide focus on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict.
- It covers immovable and movable cultural heritage, including monuments of architecture, art or history, archaeological sites, works of art, manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, as well as scientific collections of all kinds regardless of their origin or ownership.

- During WWII, Nazis looted about 600,000 paintings and at least 100,000 are still missing
- Done to increase wealth of the Third Reich, but also to erase Jewish identity
- Monument Men: “The looted wealth they preserved was returned to the countries where it had been stolen in the expectation that the original owners or their heirs would receive it. That hope was misplaced: Most items were sold or incorporated into public and private collections, lost to their rightful owners.”
(Washington Post, 01.02.19)

Looted Art during WWII



1970 UNESCO Convention

- UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
- The treaty was signed on November 14, 1970 to combat the illegal trade in cultural items and came into effect on 24 April 1972
- The convention states that “the export and transfer of ownership of cultural property under compulsion arising directly or indirectly from the occupation of a country by a foreign power shall be regarded as illicit”

Main Treaties and Conventions

- How are illegal exports addressed?
- 1954 Hague Convention
 - “Each High Contracting Party undertakes to prevent the exportation, from a territory occupied by it during an armed conflict of cultural property”
- 1970 UNESCO Convention
- 1979 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); US only
- 1990 NAGPRA; US only
- 1995 Rome Convention
- 1995 UNIDROIT Convention
- EU Council Directive 93/7, March 1993

Property Paradigms

- What's the difference between cultural property nationalism and cultural property internationalism?
- Cultural property nationalism—it belongs to this specific territorial space, the nation-state
- Cultural property internationalism—it belongs to all humankind, wherever it is located or whence it came
- These paradigms more accurately reflect a relationship with antiquities and art.

I WAS BORN
IN GREECE

MY SISTERS ARE
THERE



I AM GREEK
AND I WANNA GO
HOME

Cultural Property Nationalism
Important for National Identity



Cultural Property Internationalism
Objects should be allowed to cross borders



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...

A view of the British Museum if they returned all their stolen Colonial artifacts .. 😊



How does the British Museum have so many incredible artifacts compared to other museums?



British Museum's reasoning

- British Museum Act of 1963 (replaces the Act of 1903) and forbids two museums (the British Museum and the Natural History Museum) from disposing of objects in their collections, except in very special circumstances
- The British Empire spent a significant amount of time collecting and bringing artifacts back.
- Their fear is if they give one thing back, they'd be asked to give it all back



British Museum's argument over time

- Old argument—There's no proper space for the marbles in Athens
- More people experience the marbles in London than they would in Athens
- Environmental conditions are terrible, what was left has been affected by acid rain
- Willing to lend specific pieces by the collection remains in the control of the British Museum





Acropolis Museum



- The new Athens Museum (opened in 2009) cost \$200 million and is a 226,000 square-foot, state of the art facility
- The dimensions of the entire frieze of the Parthenon are displayed
- You can see all three sculptural components (east and west pediments, metopes, and the frieze)



Legal
arguments
in these
cases

What was legal when it was
obtained and when did the
acquisition take place?

“We purchased/collected
_____ at a time when it
was legal”

Ethical returns rather than
legally obligated returns

Rosetta Stone



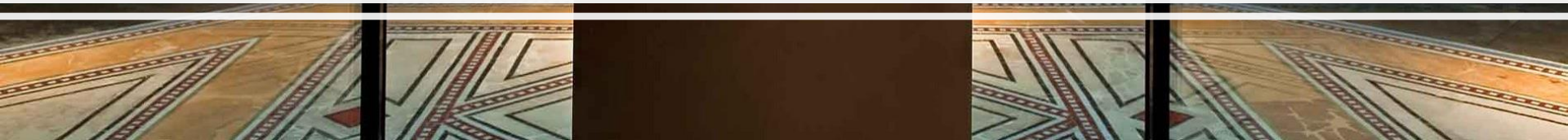
- Discovered in 1799 by a group of French soldiers
- Taken by Napoleon
- Jean-François Champollion figures out the translation between the Greek, Demotic, and Hieroglyphics
- Shipped to England in 1802 and has been there and on display since then



The Zodiac of Dendera in Paris



Bust of Nefertiti in Berlin



Cultural
heritage
protection:
a truly
“global”
legal
problem?

- More calls for repatriations from the general public
 - Why do you think this is happening now?
- UNESCO, facing criticism for not addressing objects looted during the colonial period
- Who should be responsible for protecting cultural heritage?
 - Is this a national issue, an international one?

Parthenon Marbles and Brexit

“Greece, with Italy’s backing, has inserted a pointed clause in the EU’s draft negotiating mandate for a trade deal with Britain. It calls for the return of “unlawfully removed cultural objects” to their place of origin. It does not mention the marbles by name, and the move is explicitly directed at illegal trade in antiquities in London auction houses. But assuming it remains in the formal mandate to be unveiled this week, it would clearly provide a platform for renewed pressure to be exerted on London.” (the Guardian, 2020)



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“The entire British museum is an active crime scene” - John Oliver

