



MUSEOLOGY & EGYPTIAN MATERIAL CULTURE AT *MUSEO EGIZIO, TURIN (ITALY)*

Course ID: ARCH 365AD

June 20 - July 26, 2020

Academic Credits: 8 Semester Credit Units (Equivalent to 12 Quarter Units)

School of Record: Connecticut College

FIELD SCHOOL DIRECTORS:

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INTRODUCTION

The collection of ancient Egyptian artifacts kept in the *Museo Egizio* in Turin (Piedmont, Italy) is among the most important in the world. In 1824, King Charles Felix (1765–1831) of the House of Savoy—that was ruling Savoy, Piedmont, Aosta and Sardinia from Turin at the time—acquired the collection accumulated by Bernardino Drovetti (1776–1852), the French consul to Egypt. Once in Turin it was housed in a large building in the center of town where it resides until today. The collection was expanded in 1833, with the purchase of more than 1200 objects gathered by Giuseppe Sossio, and again between 1900 and 1920 with more than 35,000 objects excavated and purchased by Ernesto Schiaparelli (1856–1928). In the 1960s, the Nubian *Temple of Ellesiya* was presented by the Egyptian to the Italian government—to recognize their assistance during the UNESCO campaign to save the Nubian monuments—and rebuilt in Museo Egizio. Next to this temple, important constituents of the collection include the Old Kingdom *Tomb of the*

Unknown, the New Kingdom Tomb of Kha and Merit, several complete copies of the Book of the Dead, the Turin List of Kings, and the Turin Papyrus Map.

The *Fondazione Museo delle Antichità Egizie* was established in 2004 as the result of an innovative public-private partnership, an experiment in museum management in Italy. The Fondazione is responsible for the research, maintenance, public outreach, permanent or temporary exhibition of the objects, as well as initiating and supervising traveling exhibitions, research and cooperation with national and international institutions. The *Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la Città metropolitana di Torino*, on the other hand, remains responsible for safeguarding the collection. The historic building housing the museum was renovated in 2006 and a new permanent exhibition was opened in 2015. Among these recent developments are initiatives in the fields of education, public outreach, fundraising and a renewed attention for the analysis and publication of the objects in the collection.

In 2016, faculty of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, Museo Egizio, the *Politecnico di Torino*, and the Institute for Field Research agreed to collaborate within several independent, but interconnected projects. These projects provide opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students to study ancient Egyptian history and material culture, archaeology, conservation, museology, public outreach, digital data curation, and related subjects. One of these opportunities is a summer field school for undergraduate students to obtain experience with some of the aspects of work in a museum. The Museology and Egyptian Material Culture Field School takes place during the summer months, June through August, in Turin. It centers around instructing students in aspects of the preservation, study and presentation of museum objects, using pottery, wooden artifacts and ancient textiles as paradigms. Instructors include University of British Columbia (Vancouver, Canada) and UCLA faculty and graduate students, staff of Museo Egizio, and experts from the Soprintendenza, the conservation center *Venaria Reale*, and the school of architecture of the Politecnico.

The objects in the joint care of the Soprintendenza and the Museo Egizio are all stabilized and recorded, but full analysis and publication is still on-going. This summer field school aims to contribute to this endeavor with a focus on production techniques, craft specialization and apprenticeship, as well as outreach, social justice and community involvement within the field of museology. Next to instruction and hands-on work in Museo Egizio, a number of other museums in Turin are visited to investigate different approaches to issues concerning the conservation, presentation and appreciation of cultural heritage objects. These include *Palazzo Reale* and *Palazzo Madama*, *Basilica di Superga*, the Museum of the Holy Shroud, the Museum of Antiquities, the National Film Museum (housed in the iconic *Mole Antonelliana*), the National Automobile Museum, the Museum of Oriental Art, and the Museum of Criminal Anthropology. The final product of the students is a virtual exhibition of objects kept in Museo Egizio, supplemented with virtual loans from other museums, created in *Omeka*. Omeka is an open-source content management system developed by the *Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media* at *George Mason University*. It allows users to publish and exhibit cultural heritage objects on-line and is used widely to teach curation. The experience of students and faculty of the field school and staff of the museum will be used for a research project into the efficacy of education in a museum setting (approved by the ethics committee of the Institutional Review Board of the Office of the Human Research Protection Program, UCLA).

ACADEMIC CREDIT UNITS & TRANSCRIPTS

Credit Units: Attending students will be awarded 8 semester credit units (equivalent to 12 quarter credit units) through our academic partner, Connecticut College. Connecticut College is a private, highly ranked liberal arts institution with a strong commitment to undergraduate education. Students will receive a letter grade for attending this field school (see grading assessment and matrix). This field school provides a minimum of 160 direct instructional hours. Students are encouraged to discuss

the transferability of credit units with faculty and registrars at their home institution prior to attending this field school.

Transcripts: An official copy of transcripts will be mailed to the permanent address listed by students on their online application. One more transcript may be sent to the student home institution at no cost. Additional transcripts may be ordered at any time through the National Student Clearinghouse: <http://bit.ly/2hvurkl>.

PREREQUISITES

There are no prerequisites for participation in this field school. It entails hands-on, experiential learning and students will learn on-site how to care for, study and present museum objects. Students are required, however, to come equipped with sufficient excitement and an adequate understanding that the endeavor requires handling unique, fragile objects, as well as contemplate complex issues of the authenticity, ownership and accessibility of cultural objects.

In order to provide the necessary background to absorb the material students will be given an entry exam during the first week based in the required reading and the introductory lectures of the first week. Both this entry exam and the final exam comprise shorter and longer essay questions.

DISCLAIMER – PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Education is our primary concern. Traveling and conducting field research involves risk. Students interested in participating in any IFR program must weigh whether the potential risk is worth the value of education provided. While risk is inherent in everything we do, we take risk seriously. The IFR engages in intensive review of each field school location prior to approval. Once a program is accepted, the IFR reviews each program annually to make sure it complies with all our standards and policies, including student safety.

The IFR does not provide trip or travel cancellation insurance. We encourage students to explore such insurance on their own as it may be purchased at affordable prices. insuremytrip.com or Travelgurad.com are possible sites where field school participants may explore travel cancellation insurance quotes and policies. If you do purchase such insurance, make sure the policy covers the cost of both airfare and tuition. See this [Wall Street Journal article about travel insurance](#) that may help you with to help to decide whether to purchase such insurance.

We do our best to follow schedule and activities as outlined in this syllabus. Yet local permitting agencies, political, environmental, personal or weather conditions may force changes. This syllabus, therefore, is only a general commitment. Students should allow flexibility and adaptability as research work is frequently subject to change.

As we are working in a busy museum and are handling unique, often fragile objects for which several organizations bear responsibility, some down-time will be unavoidable waiting for objects, people or permissions to arrive. Students are required to come equipped with sufficient excitement and an adequate understanding that our endeavor requires patience and carefulness, as well as the contemplation of complex issues concerning authenticity, ownership and accessibility of cultural objects.

Students are housed in *Campus Lingotto*, a student housing facility relatively close to *Museo Egizio*, with two students sharing each room. A single room can be requested, but may not be available and the participant will be responsible for the difference in costs.

Students will be provided a BIP (public transport) card to commute between *Camplus Lingotto* and the museum. The historical center of Turin, in which *Museo Egizio* is located, is only accessible on foot. Furthermore, the historical buildings in which most museums in Turin are housed were built in times before accessibility was a major architectural consideration.

Working in a foreign country and in close cooperation with others from a variety of backgrounds will require particular efforts to show respect for different opinions and priorities.

If you have any medical concerns, please consult with your doctor. For all other concerns, please consult with the project director.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

During this field school, students will assist with the recording, analysis, preservation and presentation of selected pottery, wooden artifacts and ancient textiles in the collection of Museo Egizio. The historic and theoretical knowledge necessary for this work on unique and often fragile objects will be transmitted during the actual work, as well as through lectures, readings and fieldtrips. All these are directly relevant for the work in the museum and will be integrated and enforced during the practical instruction that is an important component of this field school. Upon completing this field school, students should have a basic understanding of the study, presentation, and social meaning of museum objects, as well as more detailed knowledge of the production, analysis and preservation of ceramic artifacts and ancient textiles. Emphasis is on digital data collection and presentation. The final product of the students is a virtual exhibition of objects kept in Museo Egizio, supplemented with virtual loans from other museums, created using Omeka software.

GRADING MATRIX

Grading is based on individual performance, including an entry and a final exam, both comprising shorter and longer essay questions.

- 30%: Attendance and participation in each scheduled event, including lectures, trips and work sessions
- 10%: Entry exam
- 10%: Oral presentations
- 25%: Written assignment (Omeka)
- 25%: Final exam

TRAVEL & MEETING POINT

We suggest you hold purchasing your airline ticket until six (6) weeks prior to departure date. Natural disasters, political changes, weather conditions and a range of other factors may require the cancelation of a field school. The IFR typically takes a close look at local conditions 6-7 weeks prior to the beginning of the program beginning and makes a final decision by then. Such time frame still allows the purchase of deeply discounted airline tickets while protecting students from potential loss if airline ticket costs if we decide to cancel a program.

Students are responsible for making the necessary arrangements to get to the accommodation on Saturday June 20, 2020. Turin has its own airport (Turin Caselle, TRN), but most international flights to the region land in one of the two airports near Milan: Milan Malpensa (MPX) or Milan Linate (LIN). There are frequent direct bus connections to central Turin from both Turin Caselle and Milan Malpensa. Buses and trains connect Milan Linate to the central railway station in Milan, from where there are frequent fast trains to Turin. Traveling overland to Turin is possible with one of several train companies that maintain high-speed connections between Turin and most large cities in Italy. There are two main railway stations

in Turin, *Porta Nuova* and *Porta Susa*, which is also where the busses from the airports terminate. From either railway station the Camplus student housing facility in the former FIAT car factory in Lingotto (via Nizza 230) is easily reached by public transport, including the subway (Metro), or by taxi. Taxis in Turin are reliable and relatively cheap.

Given the above, it is important to communicate detailed travel information well before your departure. If you miss your connection or your flight is significantly delayed, please contact the project director immediately. A local emergency cell-phone number will be provided to all enrolled students.

Students who are planning to travel around through Italy and Europe are encouraged to do so after the field school rather than before.

The project will conclude on Sunday July 26, 2020.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

A passport that is valid for at least six months after your departure date (March 2021 if you are only attending the field school) is necessary to travel into Italy. U.S. citizens may enter Italy for up to 90 days without a visa. All non-residents are required to complete a declaration of presence (*dichiarazione di presenza*) upon their arrival, usually completed at the first accommodation after entry into Italy.

Non-U.S. citizens should consult the information provided by the Italian immigration website vistoperitalia.esteri.it/home/en and contact the project directors.

Non-E.U. visitors, including U.S. citizens, arriving overland in Italy from another Schengen state (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland) must request a declaration of presence form from a local police office (*commissariato di zona*), police headquarters (*questura*), or their first place of stay and submit the completed form to the police or their place of stay within eight business days.

Anyone intending to stay in Italy for longer than 90 days must obtain a permit of stay (*permesso di soggiorno*). For more information visit the US State Department website.

Embassy of Italy to the U.S.

3000 Whitehaven Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel. +1 (202) 612-4400
Fax. +1 (202) 518-2152
In case of emergencies: +1 (202) 612-4411;
or: +1 (202) 612-4412

U.S. Embassy in Rome

via Vittorio Veneto 121
00187 Roma
Tel. (+39) 06-46741 (switchboard)
Fax. (+39) 06-4674-2244
In case of emergencies: (+39) 06-46741

U.S. Consulate General in Milan

via Principe Amedeo, 2/10
20121 Milano
Tel. (+39) 02-290351 (switchboard)

ACCOMMODATION

Turin (*Torino*), on the river Po, is the capital of the Piedmont (*Piemonte*) region in northwest Italy. Turin became the capital the Duchy of Savoy—later the Kingdom of Sardinia—after the Savoy family moved there in 1563, and was capital of Italy from 1861 to 1864. The city is celebrated for its architecture, which offers great examples of baroque, neo-classical and art nouveau styles, and its many palaces, churches, universities, libraries, museums, theaters and restaurants. It is home to automobile manufacturers Fiat Chrysler, Lancia and Alfa Romeo, and is one of the centers of the Italian film industry, which is reflected

in the cinema museum housed in the iconic *Mole Antonelliana*. Turin hosted the 2006 Winter Olympics and is well-known for the legendary soccer team Juventus F.C.

In Turin, students will stay in Camplus Lingotto www.campluscollege.it/en/residence-halls/torino/:

via Nizza 230, IV piano

Lingotto

10126 Turin

Italy

tel: +39 011 6939393

fax: +39 011 6939350

torino.college@camplus.it

Camplus Lingotto is located in the former FIAT car factory in southern Turin, in a lively part of town that is well-connected with the historic center by public transport. The original building was designed by architect Matté Trucco and opened in 1923 as the largest car factory in the world at the time. The design was unusual with raw materials entering on the ground floor and cars being built in an assembly line that went up through the building. Finished cars emerged at an open-air test track on top of the fifth floor. The factory closed in 1982, leading to a public debate about the future of the building. Eventually the building was reimagined by the famous architect Renzo Piano, and now houses the Faculty of Automotive Engineering of the Polytechnic University of Turin, as well as an art gallery, a concert hall, a theatre, a convention center, shopping arcades, and student housing facilities, the latter run by Camplus College, which provides breakfast to its guests.

On weekdays, students and staff will have lunch together in one of the many restaurants near the museum. On Wednesdays students and staff will also have dinner together. These communal lunches and dinners are considered part of the field school and the presence of all students is compulsory. Students with special dietary needs should discuss these with the project directors before traveling to Italy. The tap water in Turin is potable and all stores and restaurants sell both still and sparkling bottled water.

In the weekends everyone is free to explore the many lunch and dining options available in Turin, alone or in small groups. Turin is one of the centers of Italian cuisine and food is fresh and well prepared. Ample non-local options are also available, as are vegetarian and vegan food. It should be noted that dinner is typically served rather late in Turin, after 8pm, and is preceded—between 5pm and 7pm—by a light meal of *aperitivo* (comparable to Spanish *tapas*) that accompany drinks such as Aperol spritz, americano or negroni. The quality and amount of aperitivo differ greatly between bars and restaurants, some serving enough to be considered dinner, referred to as *apericena*.

Despite its grandeur, Turin is relatively small, with all major destinations within walking distance or a short ride on the excellent public transport system. Another service to get around is *[TO]Bike*, which allows subscribers to use, for half an hour, one of the bright yellow bikes that are parked in special stations throughout the city. The center of Turin is built on a classic Roman grid with limited access for cars. In the month of July the weather can be rather unstable. Warm and sunny days (25–35°C or 80–90°F) are at times interrupted by rain showers, so be sure to bring an umbrella and light raincoat.

COURSE SCHEDULE

All IFR field school begins with a safety orientation. This orientation includes proper behavior at the field area, proper clothing, local cultural sensitivities and sensibilities, potential fauna and flora hazards, and a review of the IFR harassment and discrimination policies as well as the student Code of Conduct.

Activities of the field school takes place Monday through Friday, 8am–8pm, which is 8:00–20:00 in the 24-hour notation used in Europe. All students are expected to be present at and actively participate in all scheduled activities.

8:00–8:30	: breakfast
9:30–12:00	: morning session
12:00–13:00 (1 pm)	: lunch (daily)
13:00–17:00 (5pm)	: afternoon session
17:00–19:30 (7:30pm)	: free time
19:30–21:00 (9pm)	: dinner (Wednesdays)

The first and second weeks entail class-room instruction and guided tours through Museo Egizio as well as other museums and landmarks. The remaining three weeks are devoted to hands-on instruction and independent research. Subjects and tasks may include, but will not be limited to

- Lectures and discussion sessions;
- Recording, drawing and photographing ancient pottery;
- Recording, drawing and photographing ancient wooden objects;
- Recording, drawing and photographing ancient textiles;
- Preparing detailed, critical reviews of selected galleries in the museum;
- Preparing a virtual exhibition (Omeka)

Specific tasks are distributed at the end of the second week so that each student obtains experience with at least three different tasks: ceramic analysis, textile and wood studies, and independent research. Class-room and hands-on instruction will be supervised by faculty and graduate students affiliated with the field school, experts from the Museo Egizio and the Soprintendenza, and invited speakers affiliated with UCLA, the Venaria Reale and the Politecnico. Visits to other museums and historic landmarks are scheduled to complement the insights and experience of the students in Museo Egizio. After each trip students will discuss site-specific subjects with each other and field school staff.

The schedule below is based upon the 2019 schedule and subject to change.

Week 1 - Monday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Welcome and Introductions
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Library Introduction and Assignments
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Introduction to Ancient Egypt
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-16:00	Introduction to Italian Culture
16:00-17:00	Museum Staff Meet and Greet

Week 1 - Tuesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Introduction to Egyptian History 1
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Introduction to Archaeological Practice and Theory
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Introduction to Museology

14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Tour of the Permanent Collection
15:30-17:00	Tour of the Permanent Collection

Week 1 - Wednesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Introduction to Egyptian History 2
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Important Persons and Sites in Egyptology
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Introduction to Egyptian Religion
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-16:00	Guided Tour of the Temporary Exhibition
16:00-17:00	Introduction to Omeka
19:30	First Group Dinner

Week 1 - Thursday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	How to do Egyptological Research
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Group 1: Library Time
	Group 2: Omeka Laboratory
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	The Principles of Egyptian Art
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Group 1: Omeka Laboratory
	Group 2: Library Time
15:30-17:00	Review of the Preliminary Exam

Week 1 - Friday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
08:45-12:00	Trip to <i>Industria</i> (Monteu da Po)
10:30-11:00	Trip to <i>Industria</i> (Monteu da Po)
11:00-12:00	Trip to <i>Industria</i> (Monteu da Po)
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-15:00	Preliminary Exam
15:00-15:30	Break
15:30-16:30	Omeka Laboratory

16:30-17:00	Pedagogical Survey
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Week 1 - Saturday morning: Check-in with the field school director

Week 1 - Sunday morning: Check-in with the field school director

Week 2 - Monday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Textiles and Conservation
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Tour of Textiles in the Permanent Collection
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Objects and Museums
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-17:00	Tour of the Textiles Conservation Workshop

Week 2 - Tuesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Introduction to Museum Outreach and Education
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Egyptian Textiles
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-13:30	Analyzing Egyptian Textiles
13:30-14:00	Project Discussion
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Discussion of Museums
15:30-17:00	Group Project Presentations

Week 2 - Wednesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Group 1: Textiles Analysis
	Group 2: Library Time
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Group 2: Textiles Analysis
	Group 1: Library Time
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Egyptian Papyri
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Visit of the Papyrus Collection
15:30-17:00	Omeka Laboratory

19:30	Second Group Dinner
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Week 2 - Thursday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Tour of <i>Palazzo Reale</i> and <i>Palazzo Madama</i>
10:30-11:00	Tour of <i>Palazzo Reale</i> and <i>Palazzo Madama</i>
11:00-12:00	Tour of <i>Palazzo Reale</i> and <i>Palazzo Madama</i>
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Introduction to Metals Analysis
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Omeka
15:30-17:00	Grad School Discussion

Week 2 - Friday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Group 1: Metals Analysis
	Group 2: Library Time
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Group 1: Library Time
	Group 2: Metals Analysis
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Color and our Eyes
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Visit to the Archaeological Museum
15:30-17:00	Visit to the Archaeological Museum

Week 2 - Saturday: Free

Week 2 - Sunday: Free

Week 3 - Monday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Group 1: Library Time
	Group 2: Omeka Laboratory
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Ceramics Conservation
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Group 2: Omeka Laboratory
	Group 1: Library Time
14:00-14:30	Break

14:30-15:30	Moving Objects in Museums
15:30-17:00	History of Museo Egizio

Week 3 - Tuesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:45-12:00	Visit to the Museum of Eastern Art
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Introduction to Wooden Object Analysis
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Communication and Advertisement in Museums
15:30-17:00	Deir al-Medina and the Tomb of Kha

Week 3 - Wednesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Group 1: Wooden Object Analysis
	Group 2: Library Time
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Group 2: Wooden Object Analysis
	Group 1: Library Time
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Omeka Laboratory
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Ethnoarchaeology and Experimental Archaeology
15:30-17:00	Ethnoarchaeology and Experimental Archaeology
19:30	Third Group Dinner

Week 3 - Thursday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-12:00	Vist to <i>Mole Antonelliana</i>
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:00	Discussion of the <i>Mole Antonelliana</i>
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Experimental Archaeology: Weaving
15:30-17:00	Experimental Archaeology: Weaving

Week 3 - Friday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Omeka Laboratory
10:30-11:00	Break

11:00-12:00	Ancient Egyptian Mummification
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Museum Display and Accessibility
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-16:00	Archaeological Survey
16:00-17:00	Community Outreach

Week 3 - Saturday: Free

Week 3 - Sunday: Free

Week 4 - Monday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Visit to <i>Museo della Sindone</i>
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Discussion of <i>Museo della Sindone</i>
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Omeka Laboratory
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-17:00	Fakes and Forgeries Workshop

Week 4 - Tuesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Drawing Ceramics
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Drawing Ceramics
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Digital Archaeology and Museums
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-16:00	Discussion of Digital Archaeology and Museums
16:00-17:00	Omeka Laboratory

Week 4 - Wednesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Drawing Ceramics
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Group 1: Omeka Laboratory
	Group 2: Library Time
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Violence in History and Archaeology

14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Group 1: Library Time
	Group 2: Omeka Laboratory
15:30-17:00	Pigments and Wall Paintings
19:30	Group Dinner Da Mauro

Week 4 - Thursday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-11:00	Introduction to Museum Photography
11:00-11:30	Break
11:30-12:00	Discussion Final Exam
12:00-13:00	Visit to <i>Basilica di Superga</i>
13:00-14:00	Picnic Lunch
14:00-17:00	Visit to <i>Basilica di Superga</i>

Week 4 - Friday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Group 1: Library Time
	Group 2: Omeka Laboratory
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Group 2: Library Time
	Group 1: Omeka Laboratory
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Apropriation and Acculturation
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-16:30	Introduction to Egyptian Ceramics

Week 4 - Saturday: Free

Week 4 - Sunday: Free

Week 5 - Monday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Omeka Laboratory
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Museum Administration
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Introduction to Photogrammetry
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Photogrammetry (SfM) Workshop

15:30-17:00	Rapid Display Activity
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Week 5 - Tuesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Introduction to Egyptian Coffins
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Coffins in the Permanent Exhibition
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Final Exam Review
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-15:30	Group 2: Library Time
	Group 1: Omeka Laboratory
15:30-16:30	Group 2: Omeka Laboratory
	Group 1: Library Time

Week 5 - Wednesday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-17:30	Visit to <i>Venaria Reale</i> (Conservation Department)
19:30	Fifth Group Dinner

Week 5 - Thursday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-10:30	Presentation of Final Projects
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Presentation of Final Projects
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	Presentation of Final Projects
14:00-14:30	Break
14:30-17:00	Final Discussion with Museum Staff

Week 5 - Friday:

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:30-12:00	Final Exam
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-15:00	Individual Evaluations / Senet Game
15:00-16:00	Introduction to Hieroglyphs
16:00-17:00	Reading Hieroglyphs in the Permanent Collection
18:30-20:00	<i>Apericena</i> (Farewell Dinner)

Week 5 - Saturday: Free

Week 5 - Sunday: End of Field School

EQUIPMENT LIST

Next to their personal effect, student needs to bring at least the following items:

- Passport, valid for six months after your scheduled date of departure from Italy
- Any medications or prescriptions that you need
- Laptop or tablet
- Cellphone, a locally purchased Italian SIM card and/or cellphone may be more economical
- €100 (100 Euro) in cash (or \$100 in cash if Euros appear too difficult to obtain)
- Comfortable clothes for work in the museum (air conditioned) as well as around town
- Close-toed shoes (for work and field trips)
- Box of nitrile gloves in the correct size (can readily be purchased in Turin)
- Writing and drawing equipment (can readily be purchased in Turin)
- A camera is highly recommended
- Umbrella and light rain coat
- Sunscreen, hat and sunglasses

All major credit cards are accepted in Turin and there are ample ATM facilities. Alert your bank and credit card company that you will be traveling abroad, however, or your cards may be blocked.

If you want to use your cell-phone, alert your provider that you are traveling abroad and inquire about rates. Local SIM cards and cheap cell-phones are readily available for those who want to avoid high costs by using an Italian number. Internet access is available in Camplus Lingotto, Museo Egizio and in most cafes and restaurants.

The voltage in continental Europe is 220V, rather than 110V, and outlets have two circular holes. It will thus be necessary to bring one or more adapters to use or charge any electrical equipment you want to bring.

A detailed list of writing and drawing equipment will be forwarded to all enrolled students, which will include

- Nitrile gloves in your size (S, M or L)
- Note book
- Pens, pencils (mechanical or with sharpener), and pencil eraser
- Metric graph paper, rulers and drawing triangles can readily be purchased in Turin.

REQUIRED READINGS

<http://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Egypt>

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Digital copies of selected readings will be made available to all enrolled students.

Egyptology and Museology

- Selected chapters from M.K. Hartwig (ed.) (2014), *A companion to ancient Egyptian art*, Wiley-Blackwell (Hoboken).
- Chapters 1 and 9 in I. Hodder (2012), *Entangled: An archaeology of the relationships between humans and things*, John Wiley and Sons (Chichester and Malden).
- B. Leach and R.B. Parkinson (2010), "Creating borders: New insights into making the Papyrus of Ani," *British Museum Studies in Ancient Egypt and Sudan* **15**, pp. 35-62.

- Chapters 7 and 9 in L. Malafouris (2013), *How things shape the mind: A theory of material engagement*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press (Cambridge, MA).
- B. Manley (1996), *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, London (Penguin Books).
- G. Robins (2008), *The Art of Ancient Egypt* (revised edition), Cambridge (Harvard University Press).
- W.S. Smith (1998), *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt* (revised edition), New Haven (Yale University Press).

Ceramic Analysis

- H. Barnard (2008), "Suggestions for a chaîne opératoire of nomadic pottery sherds," in H. Barnard and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), *The archaeology of mobility: Old World and New World nomadism*, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology (Los Angeles), pp. 413-439.
- H. Barnard (2012), "Results of recent mass spectrometric research of Eastern Desert Ware (4th-6th centuries CE)," in H. Barnard and K. Duistermaat, *The history of the peoples of the Eastern Desert*, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology (Los Angeles), pp. 270-281.
- Selected chapters from C. Orton, P. Tyers and A. Vince (2008), *Pottery in archaeology (Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology)*, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge and New York).
- Chapter 3 in C.M. Sinopoli (1991), *Approaches to Archaeological Ceramics*, Plenum Press (New York and London).

Textile Studies

- Selected chapters from B. Gordon (2011), *Textiles: The whole story*, Thames and Hudson (London and New York).
- Selected chapters from K. Grömer (2016), *The art of prehistoric textile making: The development of craft traditions and clothing in Central Europe (Veröffentlichungen der Prähistorischen Abteilung 5)*, Natural History Museum (Vienna).
- Chapter 4 in B.J. Kemp and G. Vogelsang-Eastwood (2001), *The ancient textile industry at Amarna*, Egypt Exploration Society (London).
- Chapters 1 and 2 in M. Schoeser (2003), *World textiles: A concise history*, Thames and Hudson (London and New York).
- G. Vogelsang-Eastwood (2000), "Textiles," in P.T. Nicholson and I. Shaw (eds.), *Ancient Egyptian materials and technology*, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge), pp. 268-298.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- J. Baines and J. Malek (2000), *Cultural atlas of ancient Egypt (revised edition)*, Checkmark Books (New York).
- I. Emery (2009), *The primary structures of fabrics: An illustrated classification (reprint of the 1966 original)*, Thames and Hudson (London and New York).
- T. Ingold (2007), *Lines: A brief history*, Routledge (Milton Park, Abingdon).
- B.J. Kemp (2006), *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a civilization (second edition)*, Routledge (Abingdon and New York).
- P.M. Rice (2015), *Pottery analysis: A sourcebook (second edition)*, University of Chicago Press (Chicago).
- I. Shaw (ed.) 2003, *The Oxford history of ancient Egypt (second edition)*, Oxford University Press (Oxford and New York).
- J.M. Skibo and G.M. Feinman (1999), *Pottery and people: A dynamic interaction*, University of Utah Press (Salt Lake City).
- E. Strouhal (1992), *Life of the ancient Egyptians*, Liverpool University Press and University of Oklahoma Press (Liverpool and Norman).
- W.Z. Wendrich (ed.) (2012), *Archaeology and apprenticeship: Body knowledge, identity, and communities of practice*, University of Arizona Press (Tucson).