

EGYPT'S SUNKEN CITIES

Isis, Aphrodite, Cleopatra



The exhibition ***Egypt's Sunken Cities, Isis, Aphrodite, Cleopatra***
is the latest in a series of successful international touring exhibitions to explore
the Sunken Cities of Egypt's Lost Worlds.

It is an immersive exhibition showcasing the latest underwater
discoveries in the Kingdom of the Pharaohs.



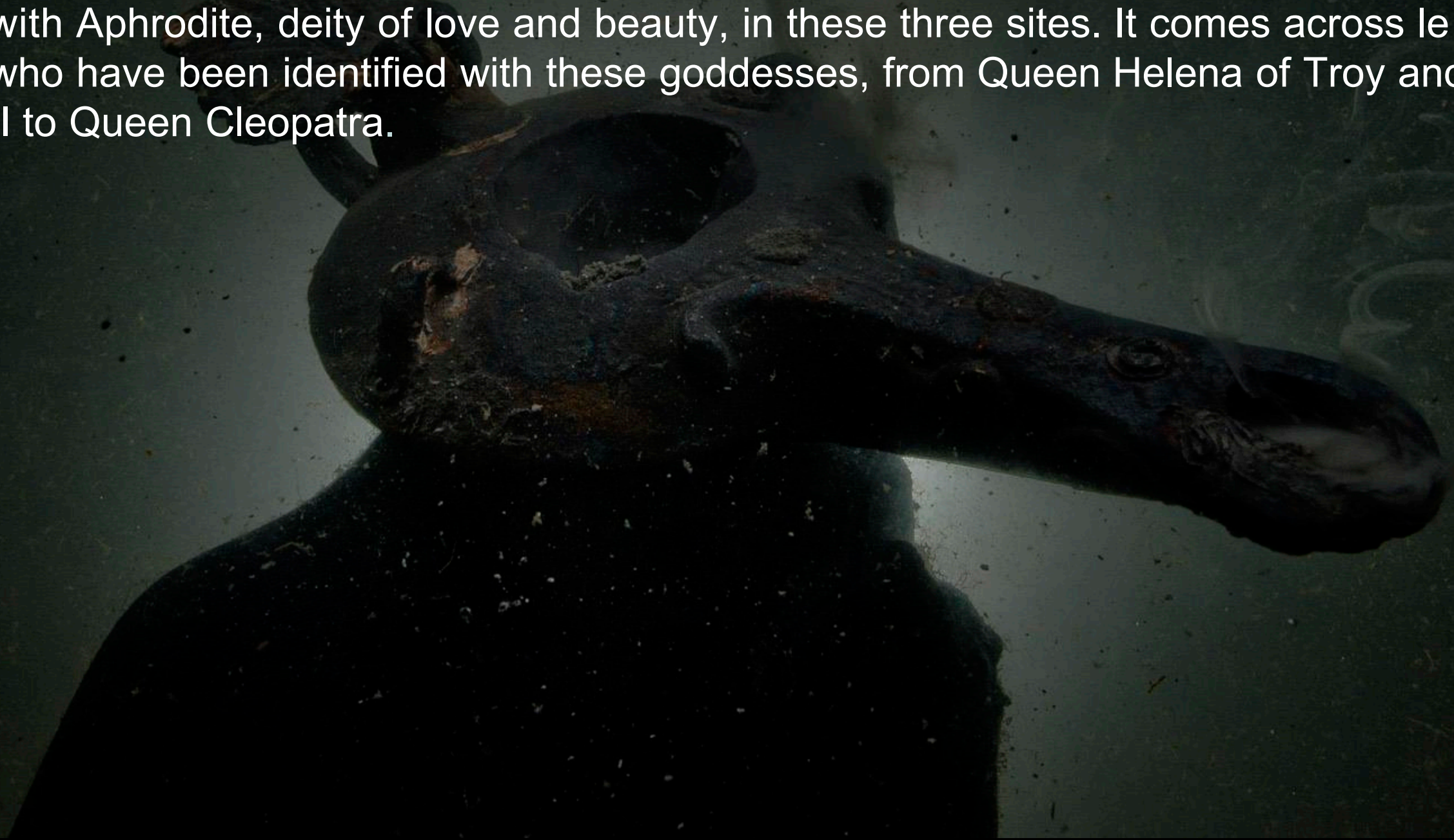
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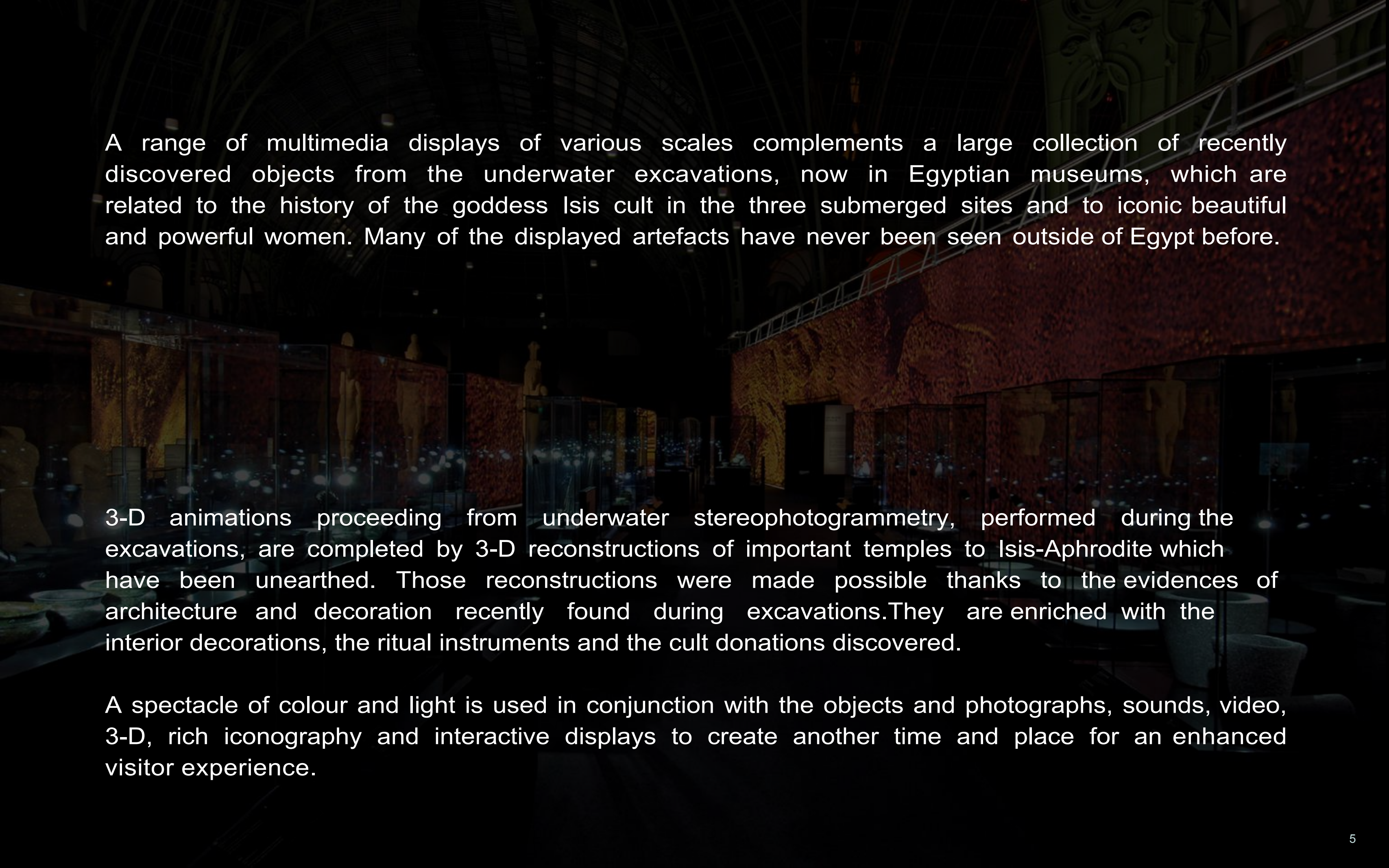
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Egypt's Sunken Cities, Isis, Aphrodite, Cleopatra, is one of the highlights of the underwater excavations directed by Franck Goddio, president of the European Institute for Underwater Archeology (IEASM), in collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

This travelling exhibition shows a new aspect of the Sunken Cities of Canopus and Thonis-Heracleion, located west of the Delta of the Nile River and of the submerged *Portus Magnus* of Alexandria.

The exhibition tells the story of the cult to the powerful goddess Isis, identified by the Greeks with Aphrodite, deity of love and beauty, in these three sites. It comes across legendary women who have been identified with these goddesses, from Queen Helena of Troy and Queen Arsinoë II to Queen Cleopatra.





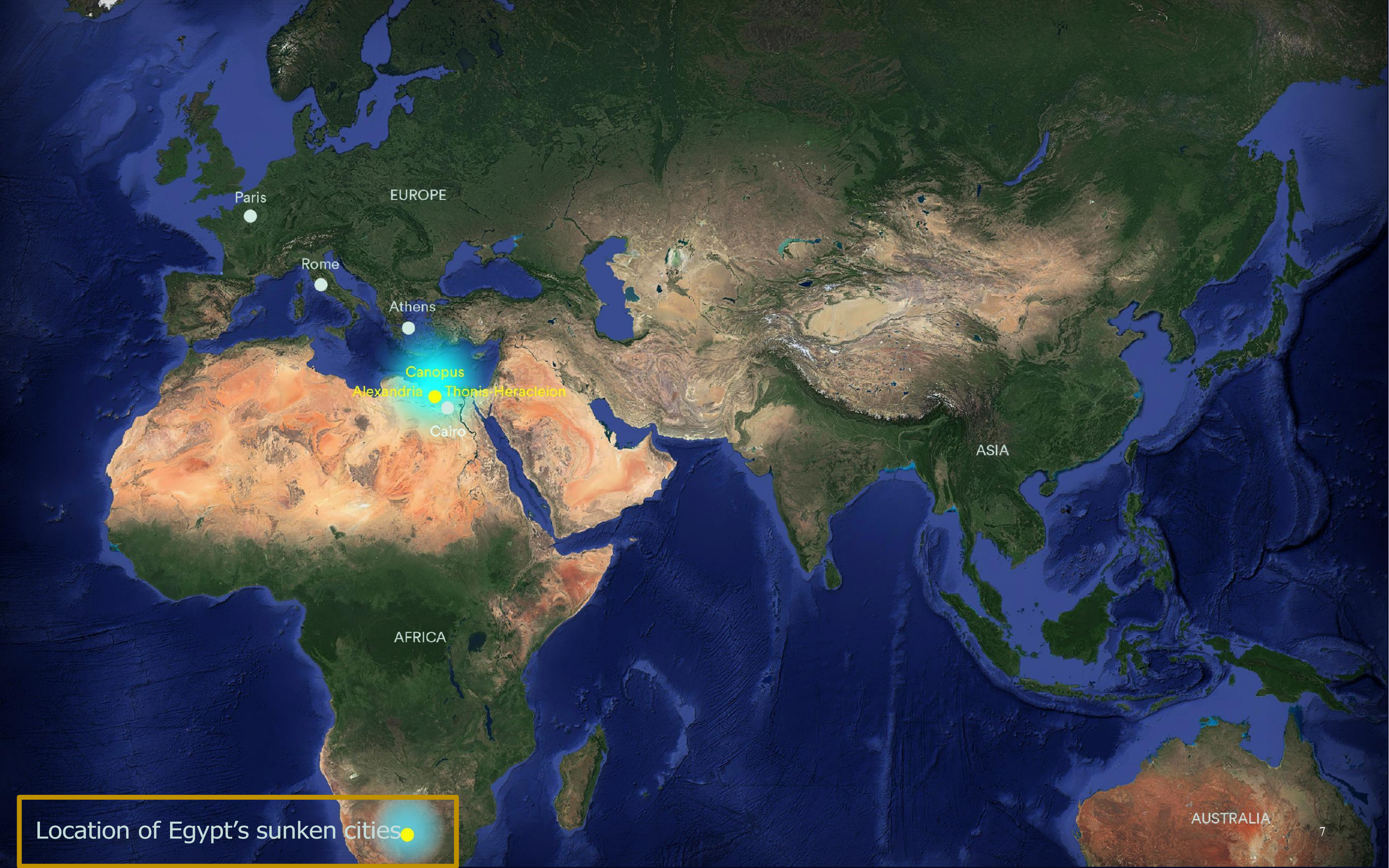
A range of multimedia displays of various scales complements a large collection of recently discovered objects from the underwater excavations, now in Egyptian museums, which are related to the history of the goddess Isis cult in the three submerged sites and to iconic beautiful and powerful women. Many of the displayed artefacts have never been seen outside of Egypt before.

3-D animations proceeding from underwater stereophotogrammetry, performed during the excavations, are completed by 3-D reconstructions of important temples to Isis-Aphrodite which have been unearthed. Those reconstructions were made possible thanks to the evidences of architecture and decoration recently found during excavations. They are enriched with the interior decorations, the ritual instruments and the cult donations discovered.

A spectacle of colour and light is used in conjunction with the objects and photographs, sounds, video, 3-D, rich iconography and interactive displays to create another time and place for an enhanced visitor experience.

An underwater scene with divers exploring a large, ancient stone statue. The divers are in the foreground, seen from behind, wearing scuba gear and carrying tanks. The statue is in the background, partially obscured by bubbles and the dim light of the underwater environment. The overall tone is mysterious and historical.

A UNIQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY



Location of Egypt's sunken cities●



Column capital from a round temple (*tholos*) to Isis-Aphrodite in Thonis-Heracleion, destroyed in the 2nd century BCE by an earthquake

A DREAMLIKE UNDERWATER EXPERIENCE

Sphinx with the likeness of Cleopatra's father, Ptolemy XII



Greek ceramic from funerary offerings in Thonis-Heracleion (5th-4th century BCE)

A STRONG AND ACCESSIBLE STORY

ISIS AND APHRODITE IN EGYPT'S SUNKEN CITIES

The exhibition reveals the existence and importance of the cults to the goddess Isis identified by the Greeks to Aphrodite, deity of love and beauty, in two newly discovered submerged cities, in a place named in ancient times the Canopic Region located west of the Delta of the Nile River, and in the sunken Royal Quarters of the *Portus Magnus* of Alexandria.

THREE MYTHICAL BEAUTIFUL AND POWERFUL WOMEN

In each of these three sunken sites, where mythology meets great history, this fascinating cult took different aspects and extraordinarily beautiful and powerful women have been associated with them.

Following the footsteps of Isis-Aphrodite, the exhibition in fact reveals the links that iconic, historical or legendary women who were identified with this goddess, or who considered themselves to be her, had with these sites.

Their presence are haunting this now submerged world.

PROLOGUE

This part illustrates Egypt's founding creation myth of Isis and Osiris. How the goddess Isis was able, thanks to her great magical powers, to revive Osiris and thus begot a son, Horus, who was the first pharaoh.

The Canopic Region was located at the mouth of the deepest and most navigable branch of the Nile River. It was an important place for the legend of the creation myth of Egypt.

It was also the region where the Greek and the Egyptian civilizations first met, as this place was the obligatory gate of entrance for the Greeks to the Kingdom of the Pharaohs.

The Greeks established in this region, for the first time, and at the instigation of the Egyptian priests identified the Egyptian gods Isis and Osiris to their Greek equivalent deities: Aphrodite and Dionysus.

The Canopic Region was thus the cradle of Aphrodite in Egypt and the goddess was particularly worshipped there.

The underwater archaeological excavations have revealed the cults rendered to the goddesses Isis and Aphrodite in this now submerged world.

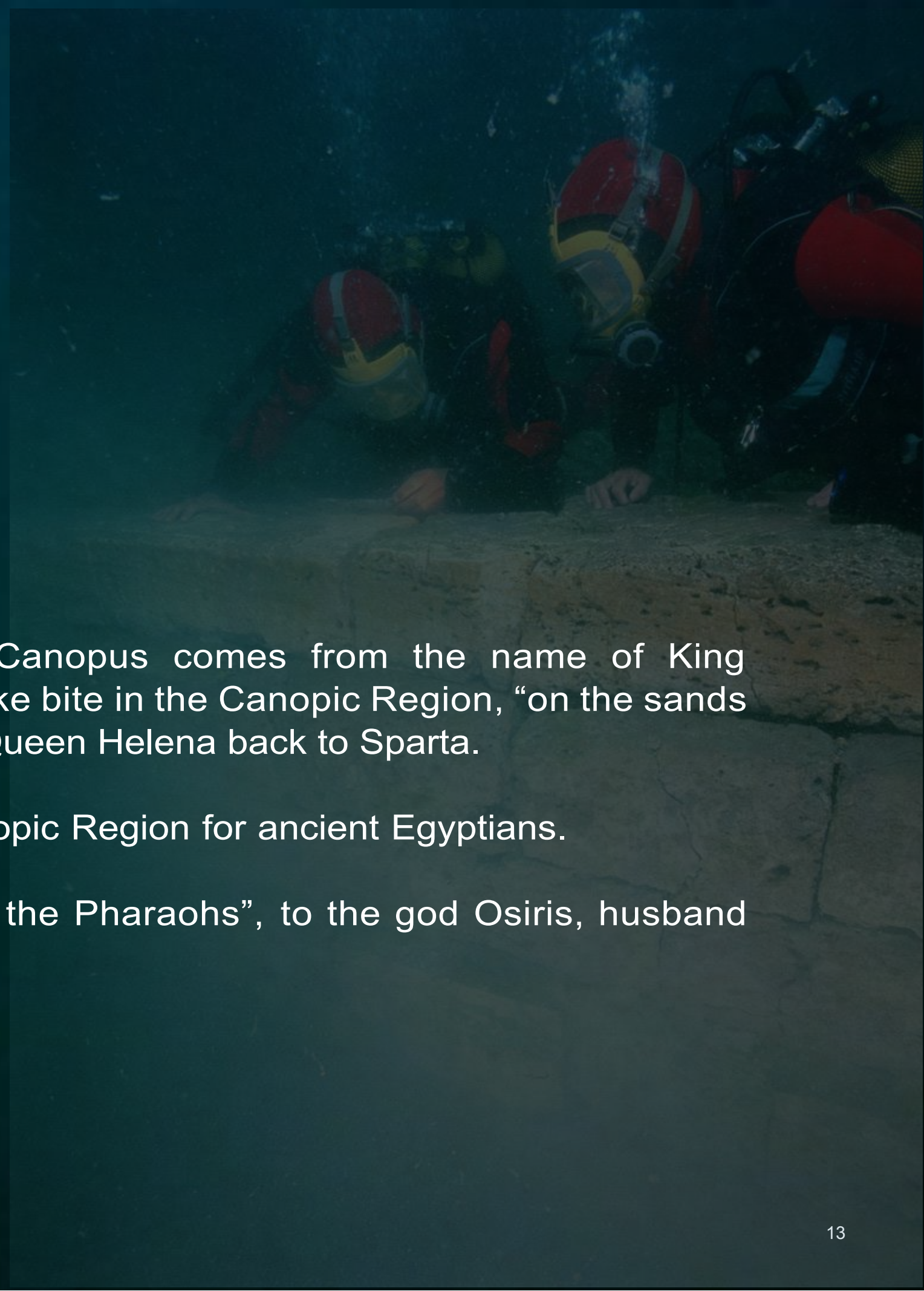
I

CANOPUS

According to a Greek legend, the name Canopus comes from the name of King Menelaus's pilot, Canopos, who died of a snake bite in the Canopic Region, "on the sands of Thonis", when they came to Egypt to bring Queen Helena back to Sparta.

Canopus was a sacred Osirian city of the Canopic Region for ancient Egyptians.

There was there a great temple, "beloved of the Pharaohs", to the god Osiris, husband and brother of the powerful goddess Isis.



THE SERAPEUM

When King Ptolemy I instituted a syncretic cult to the god Serapis, combining elements of both Egyptian and Greek gods, but primarily Osiris, the temple to Osiris was converted into a sanctuary to this new god.

The goddess Isis was worshipped in this sanctuary.



QUEEN ARSINOË II DEIFIED AS APHRODITE-ISIS

Queen Arsinoë II was the wife of pharaoh Ptolemy II.

She was a woman of considerable power and she co-ruled the kingdom with her husband. She played an active role in military planning and was considered to be the protector of the powerful Ptolemaic fleet.

Renowned for her beauty and power, she was deified during her lifetime as goddess of “Love and Lady of the Sea”.

When she died, Pharaoh ordered a cult to be established in her honor in the Canopic Region, as Isis-Aphrodite patron of naval activity and protector of the sailors. A famed sanctuary was founded, close to Canopus, on Cape Zephyrion:

*“I am Arsinoë, daughter of Zeus, the blessed one,
Who guards the ships that approach this place.
Come stranger, who ploughs the stormy sea, pray to me,
And go with favourable winds to your home.”*

(Epigram by Poseidippus of Pella, 3rd century BCE)

Her superb cult statue was discovered in the temple in Canopus.

Arsinoë II is represented as Aphrodite emerging from the waters.

II

THONIS-HERACLEION EMPORIUM AND GATE OF ENTRANCE TO EGYPT

The wealthy city of Thonis-Heracleion was the “Gate” and customs control post for the Kingdom and acted as the first emporium of Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea until the foundation of Alexandria.

Greek mercenaries and merchants could enter through this place to Egypt since the Saïte dynasty (7th century BCE) and, with the permission of Pharaoh, settle in the country.

The Greeks living there had their own sanctuaries and particularly worshipped Aphrodite .

In this city was the great and very old temple to Amun.

In this temple the most secret ceremony of Egypt was yearly celebrated during which the goddess Isis, thanks to her magical powers, revived Osiris and gave birth to their son Horus.

Ancient texts tell us a fabulous story concerning Queen Helena in this place.

APHRODITE IN THONIS-HERACLEION

Buried among the debris of a sanctuary, a large mid-4th century BCE bronze statuette of Aphrodite was discovered.

An inscription on its base tells us that it is dedicated to a temple to the goddess Isis.

This masterpiece could be attributed to Praxiteles.

This masterpiece

THE TEMPLE TO APHRODITE IN THONIS-HERACLEION

The *tholos*

Thanks to recent archaeological excavations, the 3-D rendering of the Aphrodite *tholos* (a round Greek temple), in Thonis-Heracleion can be now created with its architectural elements, furniture, ritual instruments and donations recovered from the ruins of the sanctuary.

This reconstruction of a Doric Order *tholos* with its original religious furnishing is of great historical importance.

This *tholos*, was founded in the late 5th century BCE or very early 4th century BCE. It collapsed into a canal during an earthquake in the mid-2nd century BCE, which a phenomenon that allowed an exceptional preservation of its remains. This catastrophic event resulted also in the sinking of several ships, including a galley, anchored near to the *tholos*, as large blocks from the temple fell on it.

THE GREAT TEMPLE TO AMUN AND THE CELEBRATION OF THE MYSTERIES OF ISIS AND OSIRIS

In this city, the great temple to Amun was the place of dynastic worship and the place where the 'Mysteries of Osiris' were celebrated.

Every year, during this secret ceremony, held in the Temple of Amun, Isis, thanks to her great power, gave life back to her husband Osiris, and gave birth to Horus, the first pharaoh of Egypt.

At the end of the ceremony, the new Osiris, who protected the Kingdom for another year, was kept in the temple and the Osiris from the previous year was taken, on a sacred barge along the Canopic Canal to his sanctuary in Canopus in order to enter and reign in the underworld.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF QUEEN HELENA IN THONIS-HERACLEION

The Odyssey, Herodotus the “Father of History”, and other historians such as Nicander, echo the story that Queen Helena and Paris, pushed by contrary winds, landed in the Canopic Region on their way to Troy.

Helena crushed the snake that had caused the death of Canopos, pilot of King Menelaus, on the sands of Thonis-Heracleion.

The ancient Egyptian believed that goddess Isis protected against snake bites thanks to her great power.

Queen Helena, famed for her fabulous beauty, was promised to Paris by Aphrodite.

Helena has been identified in Egypt with Isis-Aphrodite as the “Foreign Aphrodite”.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF AMUN

The right of asylum of the great temple of Amun is the first known in history.

According to Herodotus, the “Father of History”, the slaves of Paris recovered their freedom by taking refuge in the temple.

A colossal stele of red granite, found in Thonis-Heracleion, is a reminder of this very old right.

It states that pharaoh Ptolemy VIII orders that this sanctuary regain its right of asylum that it possessed in the past and that it had lost long ago during wars.

An aerial photograph of the Portus Magnus of Alexandria, showing the harbor, the city of Alexandria, and the surrounding landscape. The harbor is filled with ships and boats, and the city is visible in the background. The image is dark and has a blue tint.

III

THE GLORY OF THE PORTUS MAGNUS OF ALEXANDRIA

Alexander the Great became pharaoh of Egypt and founded the city of Alexandria and his successors established the Ptolemaic dynasty.

The great port of Alexandria, the *Portus Magnus*, was beautifully developed by the Ptolemaic kings. It became a political, economic, cultural and scientific center of the Mediterranean world.

The *Portus Magnus*, discovered underwater, is presented with its Royal Quarters with its sanctuaries and palaces and its different ports and infrastructures.

The *Portus Magnus* was an instrument of power for the Ptolemaic dynasty, based on Egypt's immense wealth and on its naval power.

CLEOPATRA AND ANTONY IN THE PORTUS MAGNUS

Cleopatra considered herself to be the goddess Isis and added the words “*New Isis*” (Nea Isis) to her royal tittle.

The meeting of Cleopatra with Antony in Tarsus was named the *encounter of Aphrodite with Dionysus*.

Cleopatra considered herself to be Isis-Aphrodite and Antony was identified as Osiris-Dionysus. Back in Alexandria they established a Dionysian cult at court.

They then created the association of “*Those who live an inimitable life*”.

After the defeat by Octavian at Actium, they created the association of “*Those who will soon die together*”.

A TEMPLE FOR CLEOPATRA - ISIS

The archaeological excavations made it possible to create a 3-D reconstruction of the temple of Isis, which was built on the Royal Island of Antirhodos, where Cleopatra had also a palace. This sanctuary, founded by Cleopatra's father, was a site of prime importance for the Queen who considered herself to be the goddess Isis-Aphrodite and for Antony who considered himself to be Osiris-Dionysos.

This major historical monument is revealed for the first time with its architectural elements, furniture, ritual instruments, interior decoration and artefacts from the treasury such as royal and imperial donations, all recently discovered in the ruins of the sanctuary.

The temple was destroyed by an earthquake around 55 CE.

THE TIMONIUM

Antony had built a palace in the middle of the Portus Magnus on a dike protruding from the peninsula of the Poseidium. He named it 'Timonium' after the misanthrope Timon of Athens. Antony wanted there to retire himself from the world.

One day when fishing from that place, Cleopatra ordered him to leave this occupation "...to the poor fishermen of Pharos..." and go conquer empires.

In the waters of the Royal port, a superb man's ring was found decorated with an eagle holding a crown in its beak, symbolising a wish for victory. It was accompanied by a woman's ring in the shape of a pyramid...

THE DEATH OF CLEOPATRA, *NEW ISIS*, AND THE FALL OF A DYNASTY

Cleopatra, the last of the Pharaohs, committed suicide, some say by a snake bite.

Ptolemy XV, Caesarion, son of Cleopatra and Julius Cesar, natural successor to the queen, was murdered. The Ptolemaic dynasty came to an end.

After the deaths of Cleopatra and Caesarion, Egypt became a colony of Rome. The winner, Octavius, who became Emperor as Augustus, spared the personal temple of the queen on the Royal Island of Antirhodos. He made rich donations to this sanctuary and converted it to the cult of Isis *Euploia*, the goddess who protected the yearly fleet bringing the wheat from Egypt to Rome.



IV

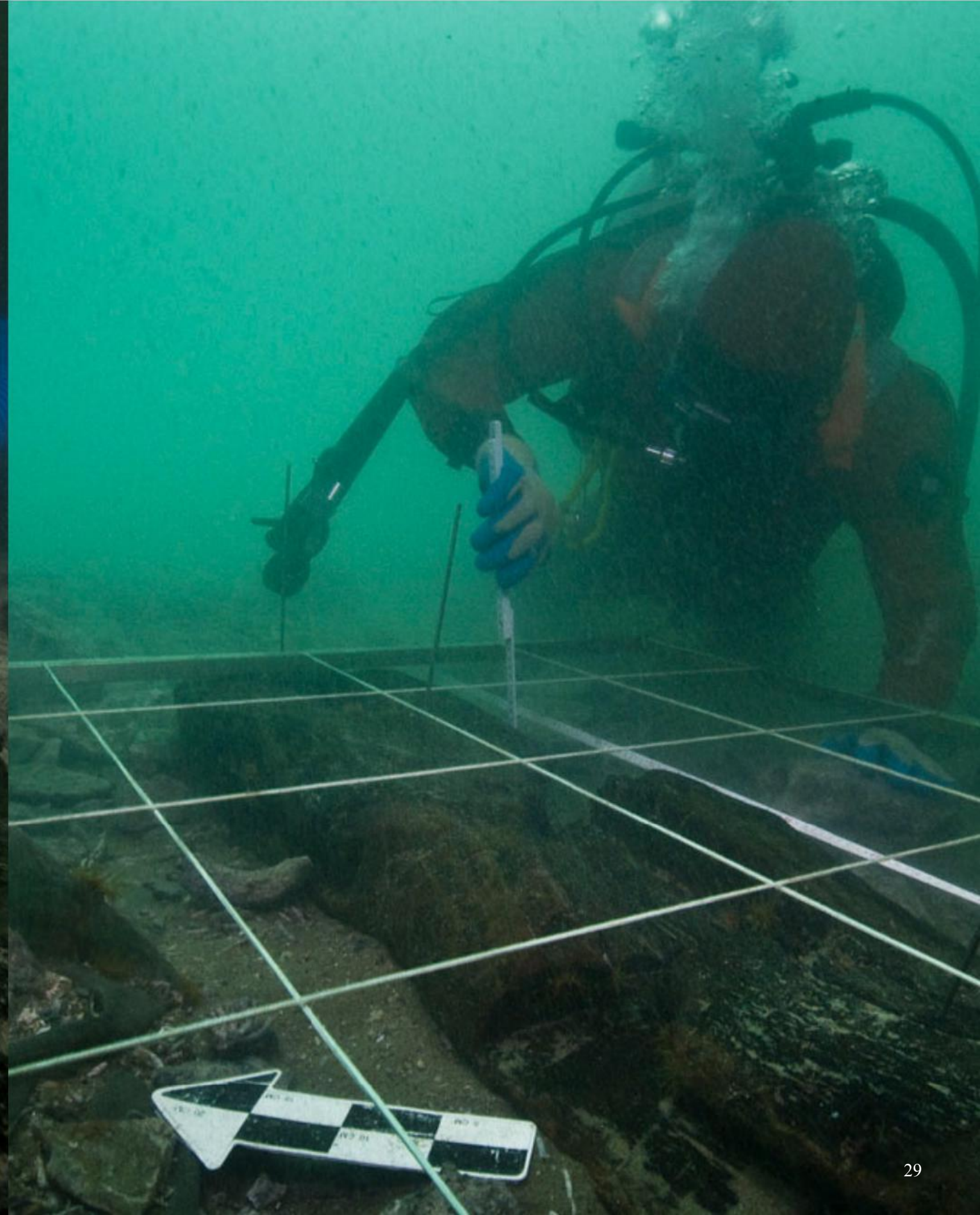
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, EXPLORATION AND ANALYSIS

Cutting-edge geophysical prospecting technologies and large scale archaeological excavation have led to discoveries relating to the mythology the cults to Isis-Aphrodite and to the lives of these three powerful women, renowned for their beauty and power, who have left their mark on history through their personalities and actions.

The advanced technologies used during excavations help bring to life three important ancient Egyptian sites and place visitors in the centre of the work underwater through 3D videos of the excavated sites and 3-D reconstructions of important historical monuments.

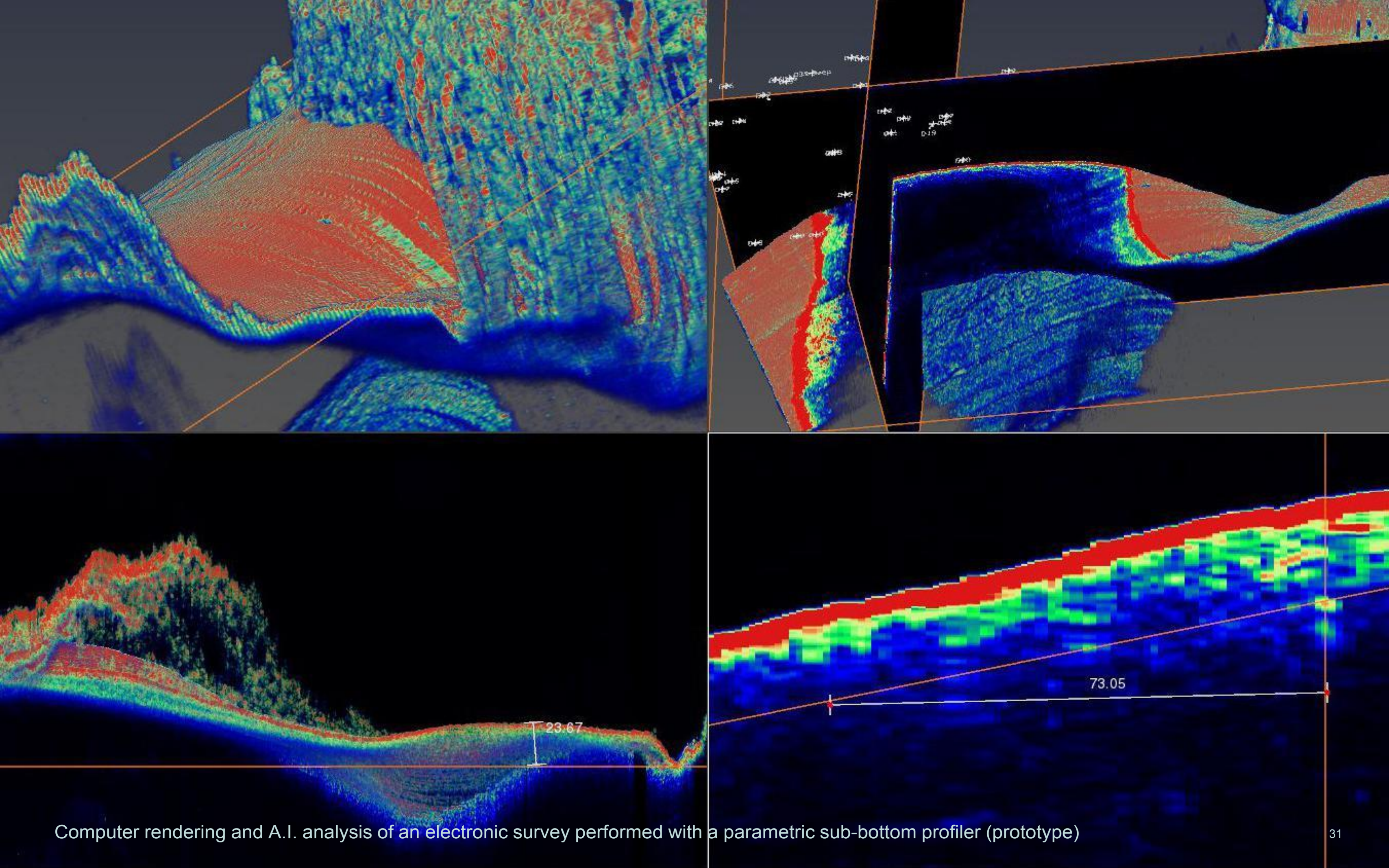


3-D Stereophotogrammetry of the remains of the temple of Aphrodite in Thonis-Heracleion destroyed in the 2nd century BCE by an earthquake





3-D Stereophotogrammetry of a Roman service boat in the Portus Magnus of Alexandria (1st century CE)

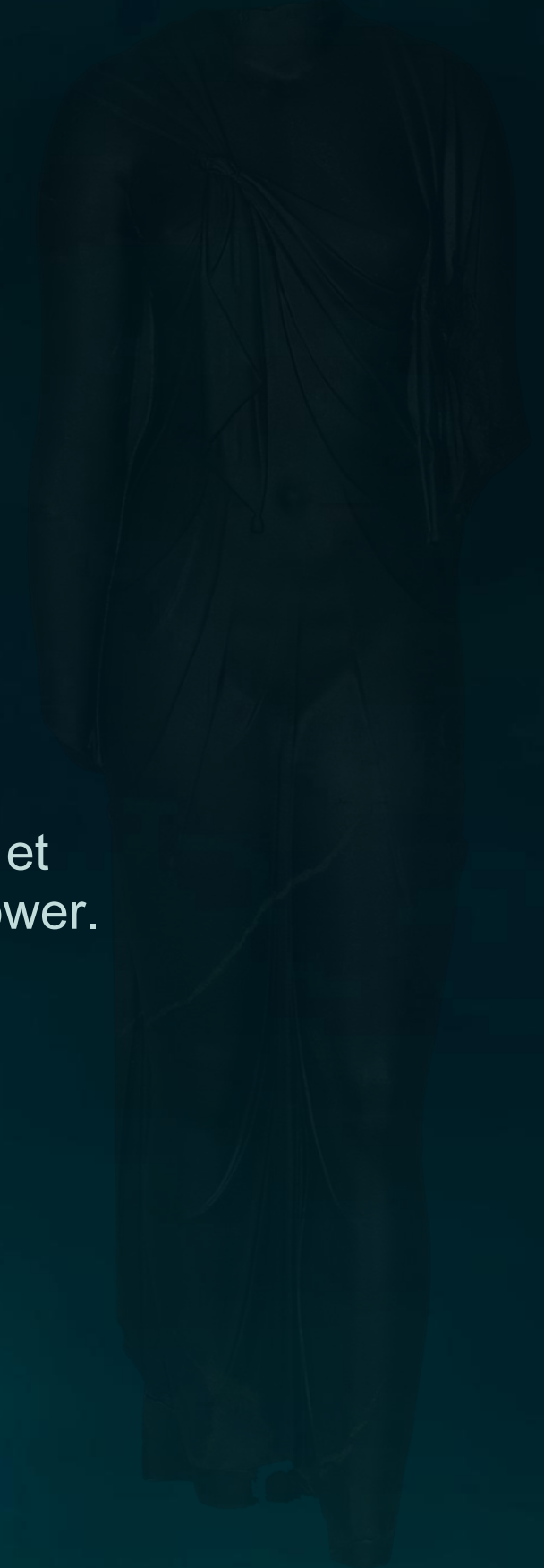
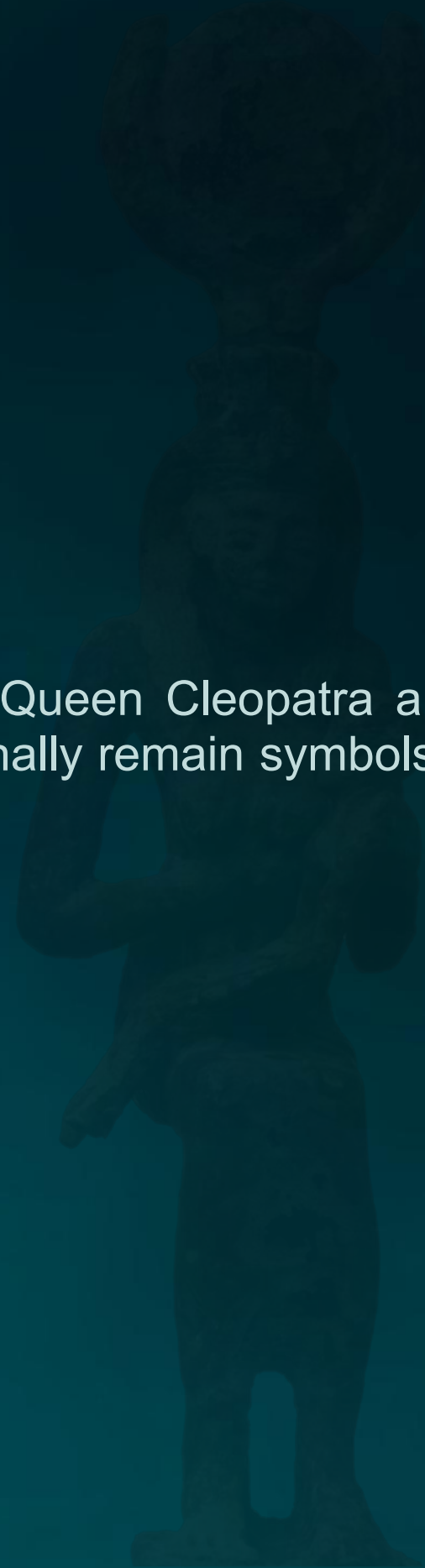


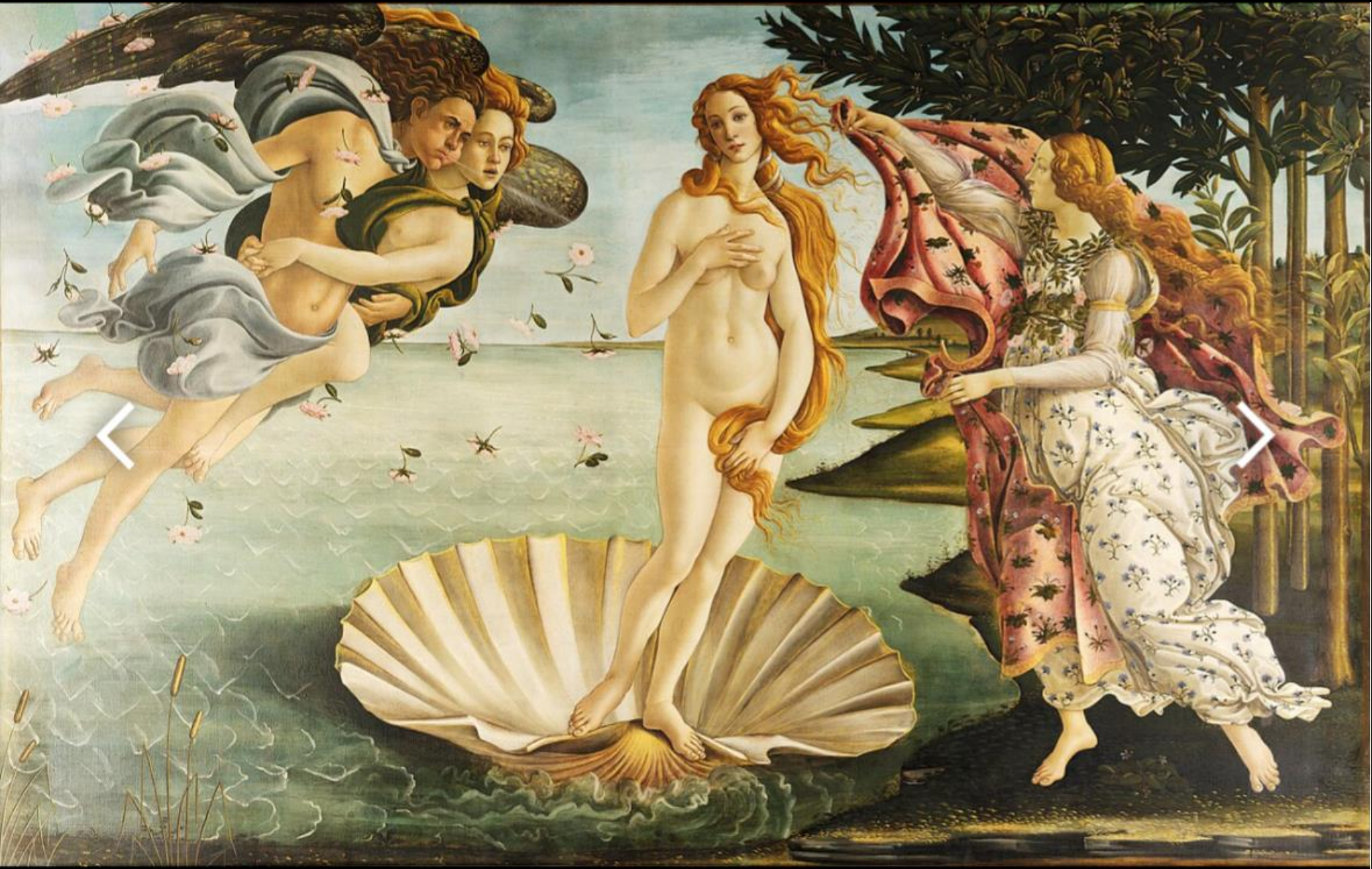
Computer rendering and A.I. analysis of an electronic survey performed with a parametric sub-bottom profiler (prototype)

EPILOGUE

A LIVING MYTH

Queen Helena, Queen Arsinoë II, Queen Cleopatra and the goddesses Isis et Aphrodite have been and will eternally remain symbols of love, beauty and power.







ARTEFACT HIGHLIGHTS



Statue of Aphrodite

Likeness of Phryne, muse of Praxiteles, pouring liquid from an oenochoe. Dedicated as Aphrodite to a temple of Isis-Aphrodite. Thonis-Heracleion.

Bronze, h: 47 cm, mid-4th century BCE

Greek workshop, attributed to Praxiteles

Greco-Roman Museum, Alexandria





Queen dressed as Isis, Cleopatra II / Cleopatra III

Granodiorite

H. 220 x 160 x 40 cm

2nd century BCE

Thonis-Heracleion

National Museum, Alexandria



Statue of Queen Arsinoë II

Granodiorite

H. 150 x 55 x 28 cm

3rd century BCE

Canopus

Museum of Antiquities, Bibliotheca Alexandrina





Statue of Osiris

Greywacke

H. 89 cm

XXVIth dynasty, Amasis (570-526 BCE)

Saqqara

Egyptian Museum, Cairo

Statue of Isis

Greywacke

H. 90 cm

XXVIth dynasty, Amasis (570-526 BCE)

Saqqara

Egyptian Museum, Cairo



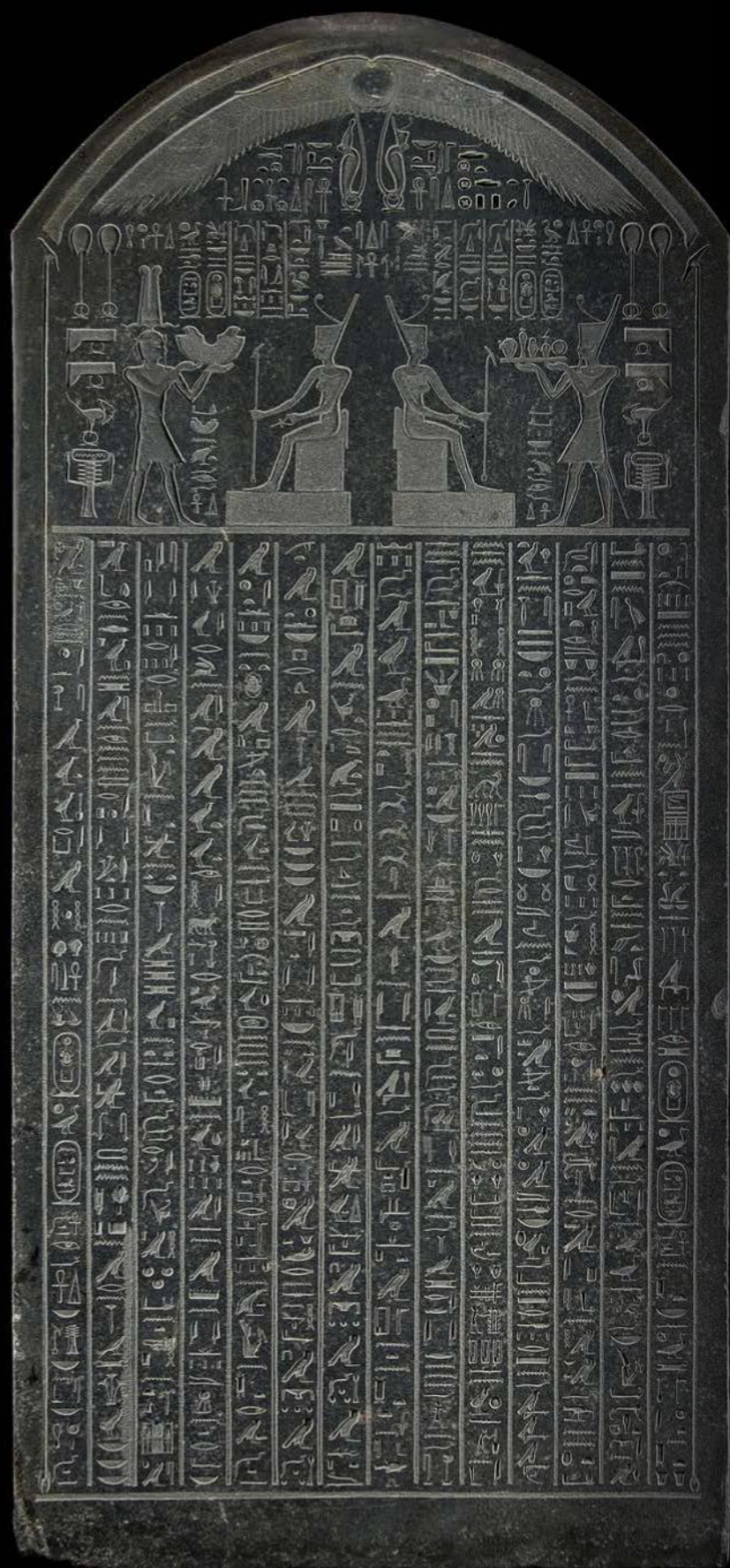


Applique of a Ptolemaic queen

1st century BCE

Bronze
H: 12 cm

Maritime Museum, Alexandria



Stele of Thonis-Heracleion

Granodiorite

H. 195 x 188 x 34 cm

XXXth dynasty, year I of Nectanebo (380 BCE)

National Museum, Alexandria





Osiris Priest bearing an Osiris hydreios

Granodiorite

H. 122 cm

1st century CE

Eastern Harbour of Alexandria

National Museum of Alexandria





Head of Serapis with calathos

Marble

H. 86 x 24 cm

2nd century BCE

Canopus

Museum of Antiquities, Bibliotheca Alexandrina



Colossal head of Caesarion

Granodiorite

1st century BCE

H 80 x 60 x 50 cm

Bibliotheca Alexandrina



Naos of the Decades

Granodiorite

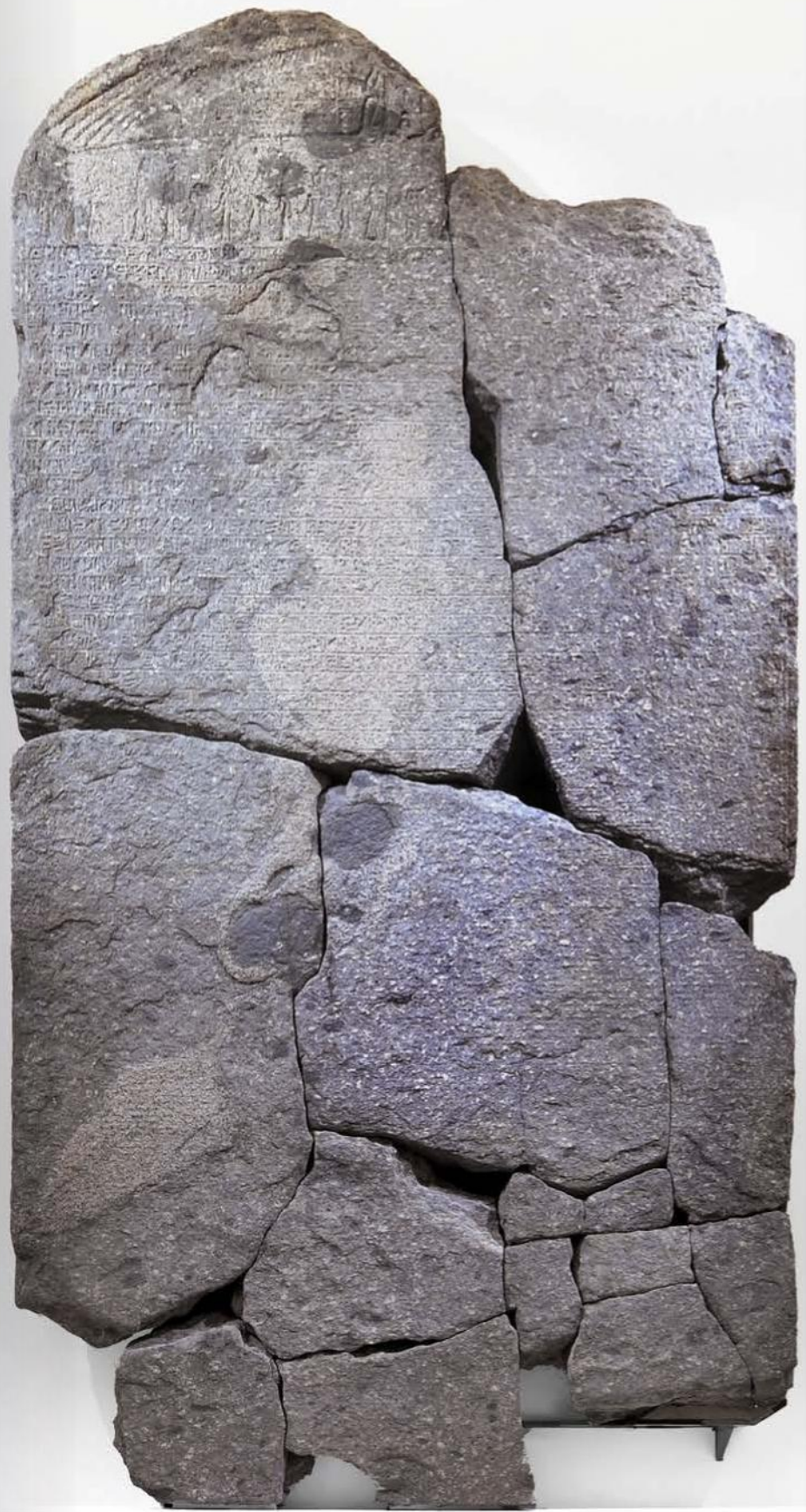
H. 130 x 87 x 78 cm

XXXth dynasty, Nectanebo I (380-343 BCE)

Canopus

Greco-Roman Museum, Alexandria





Stele of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II

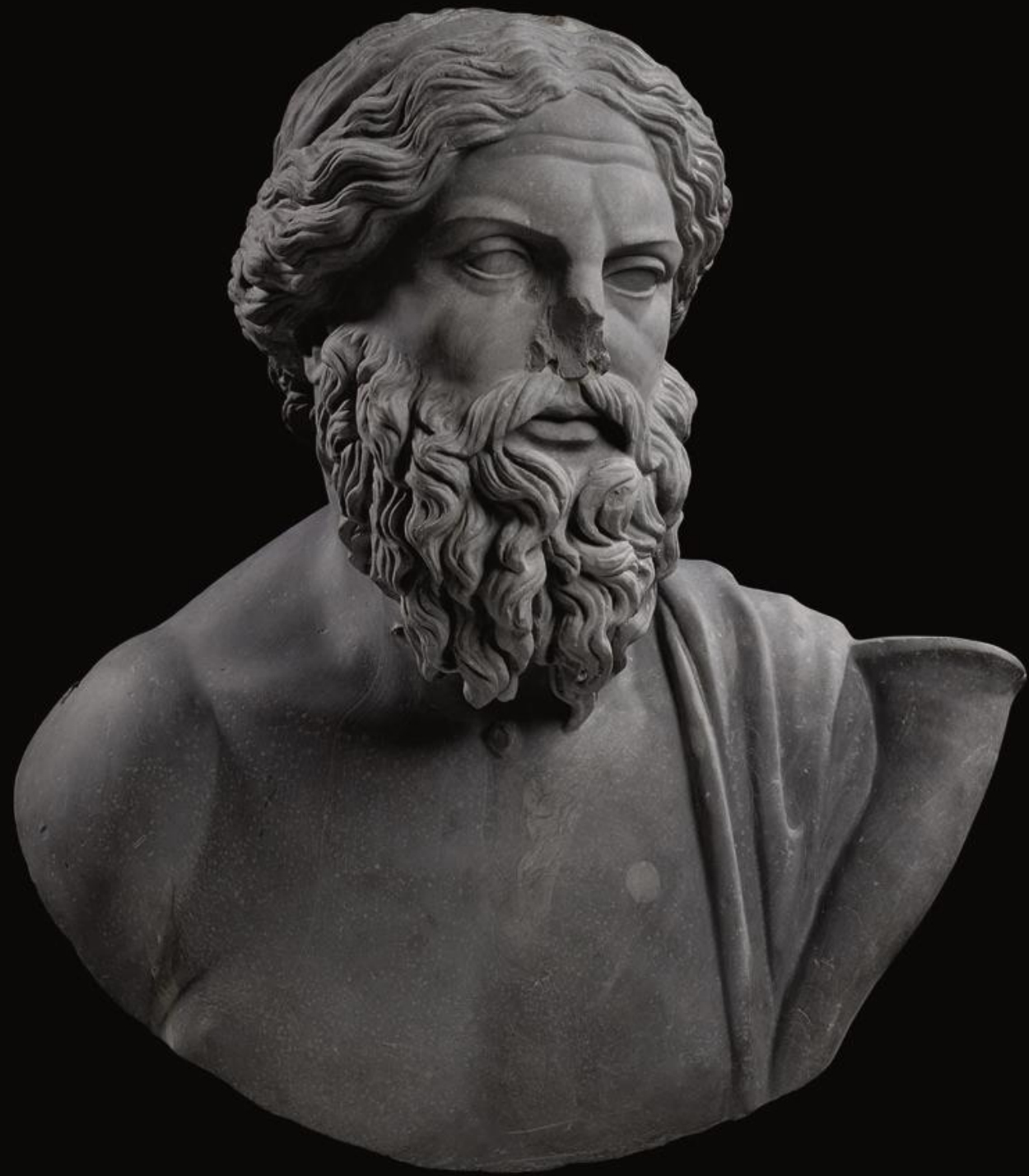
Red granite

H. 610 x 310 x 40 cm / 15.7 tons

2nd century BCE

Thonis-Heracleion

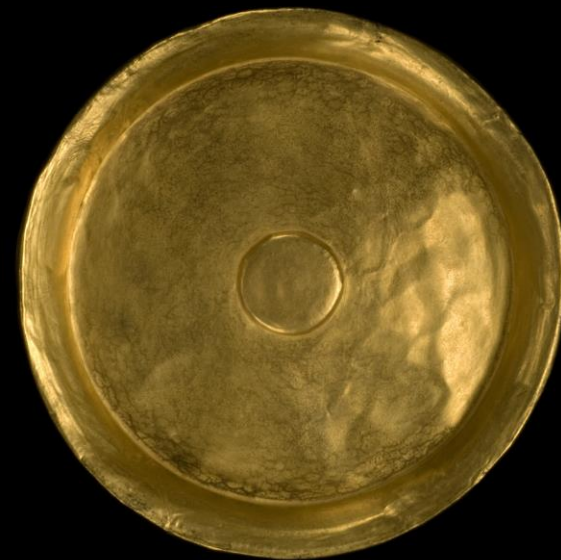
Maritime Museum Alexandria



God Nileos-Osiris
Graywacke
1st century BCE – 1st century CE
Canopus
Greco-Roman Museum, Alexandria



Objects of ritual and daily life in the temple



Sphinxes

Diorite, Grey Granite

L. 140 x 75 cm

1st century BCE

Eastern Harbour of Alexandria

National Museum of Alexandria

Grey Granite

L. 150 x 70 cm

1st century BCE

Eastern Harbour of Alexandria

National Museum of Alexandria



AN EXPERIENCED DEDICATED CONCEPTION



GENERAL CURATORSHIP, Franck Goddio

President and founder of the European Institute of Underwater Archaeology (IEASM), Franck Goddio is an archaeologist of almost 40 years standing. He instigated underwater research and excavation in Aboukir Bay, where the two long lost towns of Thonis-Heracleion and Canopus were discovered. In Alexandria he explored, mapped and excavated the famous Portus Magnus, the great eastern port of the city. He co-founded the Centre of Maritime Archaeology at Oxford University (OCMA). His most recent exhibition, “Osiris, Egypt’s Sunken Mysteries” is the outcome of his and his team’s work.

Franck Goddio began work in Egypt in 1992 in the eastern port of Alexandria, creating a precise and detailed map of the harbour and its environment in the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. Excavation work is still ongoing, together with the study and identification of the ancient harbour infrastructure, its temples, and the buildings discovered in the great port.

In 1996, with the collaboration of the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities, Franck Goddio launched a vast survey in Aboukir Bay, some 30 km northeast of Alexandria. Geophysical research on such a grand scale resulted in the mapping of the precise contours under the sea in the Canopic region, as well as the location of its main archaeological remains and the course of the ancient bed, now submerged, of the western branch of the Nile. Preliminary excavations followed and led to the discovery, 7 km out to the sea, of the town of Thonis-Heracleion, and its harbour and temple, as well as the town of Canopus, some 2.5 km off the coast.

Since then, excavations have continued and each new mission deepens our knowledge of the sites. The successful exhibitions “Egypt Sunken Treasures” and “Osiris, Egypt’s Sunken Mysteries” have already presented a selection of artefacts excavated during these missions. Since 1996, Franck Goddio’s archaeological work has been sponsored by the HILTI Foundation and has produced numerous scientific publications, articles in the press and documentaries. The Oxford Centre for Maritime Archaeology (OCMA) coordinates research projects on specific groups of material recovered in the excavations and offers scholarships to doctoral students.

IEASM

The underwater discoveries behind the exhibition “Egypt Sunken Cities — Isis, Aphrodite, Cleopatra” are the product of the IEASM team work under Franck Goddio’s leadership. This dedicated international group includes diverse specialists such as archaeologists, Egyptologists, divers, numismatists, ceramic specialists, academics and conservators, electronic engineers, technicians, artists, cameramen, and photographers. In total, some thirty — and sometimes up to fifty — people from France, Egypt, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Spain, Russia and the Philippines work side by side with the excavation director. Generally, the team gathers twice a year, in spring and autumn, on board the support vessel Princess Duda to search and excavate the sites of Alexandria Canopus and Thonis-Heracleion.

The Oxford Centre for Maritime Archaeology (OCMA) participates in the missions with post-graduate students and offers them the possibility, thanks to DPhil scholarships, to focus their research on archaeological material discovered during the excavations of the IEASM. OCMA also supervises the academic publication of all studies resulting from the excavations. The archaeological venture is controlled by the IEASM (Institut Européen d’Archéologie Sous-Marine), a non-profit association under the French law of 1901) which was created by Franck Goddio in 1987 in collaboration with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, a department of the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities, which supervises all archaeological work in the country.

CONCEPTION AND FOLLOW-UP TEAM ALONGSIDE FRANCK GODDIO

Franck Goddio has developed a long-standing relationship with museographers and designers. He works hand in hand with them and their experts in order to enhance the artefacts and optimise visitor experience.

Museographer

Martine Thomas-Bourgneuf is a freelance museographer, involved in earlier exhibitions with archaeologist Franck Goddio such as “The Treasure of the San Diego”, “Egypt’s Sunken Treasures”, and “Osiris, Egypt’s Sunken Mysteries”.

Scenographer

Atelier Sylvain Roca is a world wide exhibit and interior design studio.

Previous exhibitions were designed by Philippe Delis, Bob Wilson, Roca & Groult, in collaboration with graphic and lighting studios.

3D restitutions

Iconem is an innovative startup that specialises in the digitalisation of cultural heritage sites in 3D, collaborating with international organisations, national governments, local authorities, and world class museums such as UNESCO, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the Sultanate of Oman, the City of Paris, and the Louvre.

Project coordination

Sophie Lalbat, communications and public relations officer. She has worked with IEASM since 1998. As well as her day-to-day communications work, she was actively engaged in the travelling exhibition “Egypt Sunken Treasures”, and in the setting up, coordination and public relations of the exhibition “Osiris, Egypt’s Sunken Mysteries”.

FRANCK GODDIO'S PREVIOUS TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS & MEDIA COVERAGE

For Franck Goddio, setting up an exhibition is the logical extension and natural successful outcome of his work as an underwater archaeologist and excavation director. In the past, Franck Goddio has curated near 20 great exhibitions directly linked to his excavations in the Egyptian waters showcasing between 150 and 500 items throughout the world.

Franck Goddio's travelling exhibitions are designed to be modular and adaptable, easily installable and dismountable. Lighting systems are included in the majority of the displays.



Main travelling exhibitions route map

“Egypt’s Sunken Mysteries” 2015 - 2021

This exhibition consisted of 293 objects. It was shown in Paris (IMA), UK (British Museum), then in Zurich (Rietberg Museum), Saint-Louis (MO), Minneapolis (MN), Simi Valley (CA), and Richmond (VA).

“Cleopatra, the Search for the last Queen of Egypt” 2010 - 2013

An extension of the exhibition “Egypt’s Sunken Treasures”, which presented 142 objects. A collaboration with National Geographic and Arts & Exhibitions International, the exhibition toured Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Los Angeles in the United States.

“Egypt’s Sunken Treasures” 2006-2009

Over 500 items discovered during underwater excavations in Egypt illustrated more than 1500 years of history, particularly the Ptolemaic period. It was shown in Berlin, Paris, Bonn, Madrid, Turin and Yokohama.

Some numbers:

Grand Palais - Paris - 2006

735,000 visitors over 100 days

Highest average of **7,350** paid entries per day to date

British Museum - London - 2016

2nd most visited exhibition since the opening of the Sainsbury Exhibition Gallery

93% of visitors were pleased by the exhibition, far above the usual average of 75%

Pacifico - Yokohama - 2009

697,000 visitors

Major international exhibitions: creations and participations

Osiris. Egypt's Sunken Mysteries

- Richmond (VA), Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, July 2020 - Jan 2021 ("Treasures of Ancient Egypt: Sunken Cities")
- Los Angeles, Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, Simi Valley (CA) , Oct 2019 - April 2020 ("Egypt's Lost Cities")
- Minneapolis, Minneapolis Institute of Art, Nov 2018 - April 2019 ("Egypt's Sunken Cities")
- Saint Louis, Saint Louis Art Museum, March - Sept 2018 («Sunken cities, Egypt's lost worlds»)
- Zurich, Museum Rietberg, Feb - Aug 2017
- London, British Museum, May - Nov 2016 ("Sunken cities, Egypt's lost worlds")
- Paris, Institut du Monde Arabe, Sept 2015 - Jan 2016

Cleopatra - The search for the last queen of Egypt

Organized by National Geographic and Arts & Exhibitions International.

- Los Angeles, California Science Center, May 2012 - January 2013

- Milwaukee, Public Museum, Oct 2011 - April 2012
- Cincinnati, Museum Center, February - Sept. 2011
- Philadelphia, Franklin Institute, June 2010 - Jan 2011

Egypt's Sunken Treasures

- Yokohama, Pacifico, June - September 2009
- Turin, Venaria Reale, February - May 2009
- Madrid, Matadero de Legazpi, April - December 2008
- Bonn, Bundeskunsthalle, April 2007 - January 2008
- Paris, Grand Palais, December 2006 - March 2007
- Berlin, Martin-Gropius-Bau, May - September 2006

Cleopatra of Egypt - from History to Myth

Presentation of head of Caesarion, Alexandria.

- Chicago, Field Museum, Oct. 2001 - March 2002
- London, British Museum, April - August 2001

SPIEGEL special
DAS MAGAZIN ZUM THEMA



VERSUNKENE WELTEN
Tauchfahrten in die Vergangenheit

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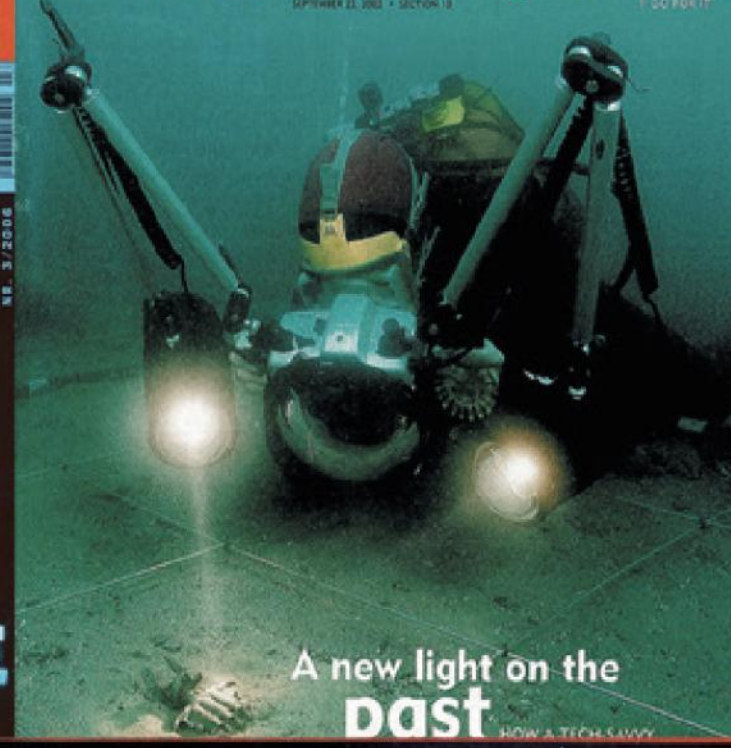


LEVENDE HISTORIE
a face avec son histoire
Der belgische syngler



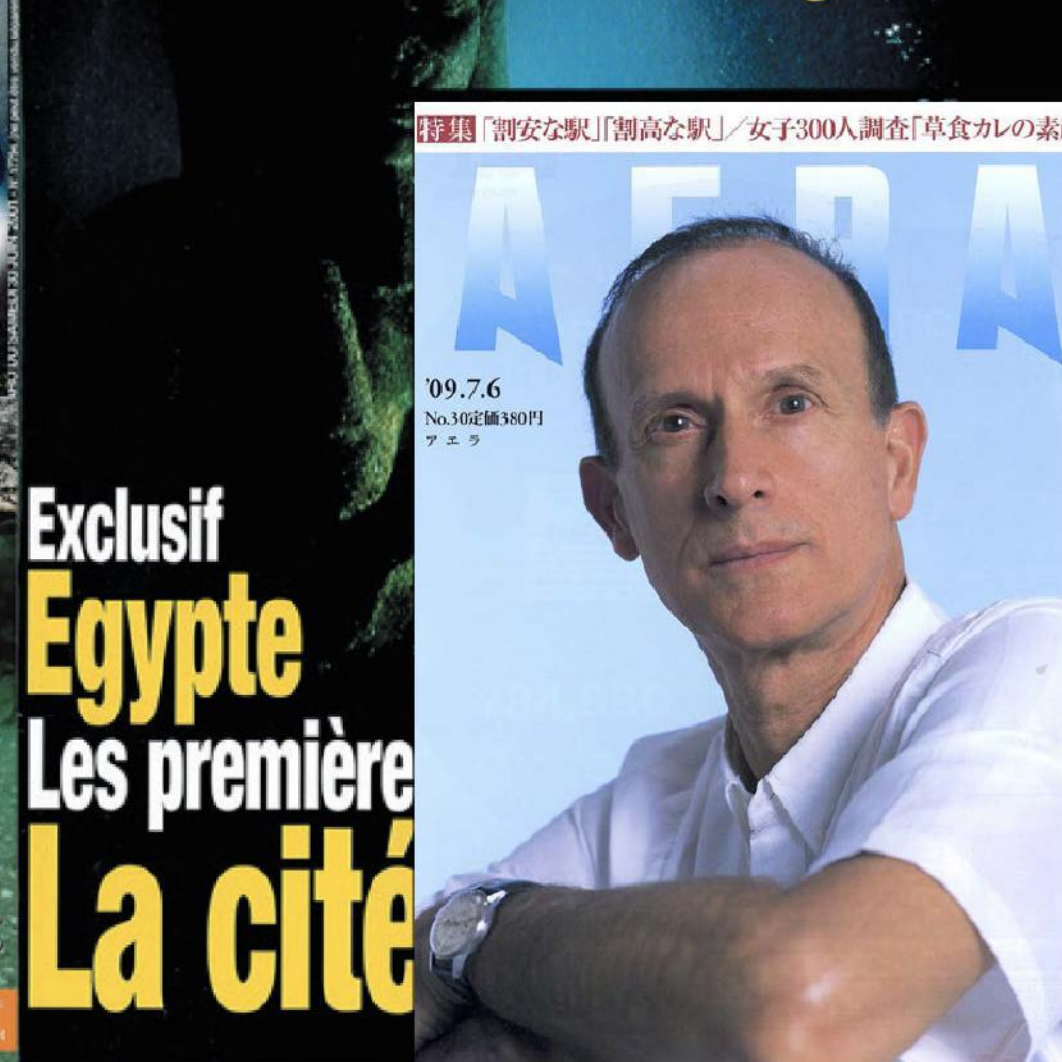
Gudinne fra dypet

Chicago Tribune Magazine
SEPTEMBER 23, 2002 • SECTION 13



A new light on the past

LE FIGARO
magazine
www.lefigaro.fr



Exclusif
Egypte
Les premières
La cité

The Sunday Times Magazine
AUGUST 26, 2002



Atlantis am Nil
Die versunkene Hafenstadt der Pharaonen
Wie sie blühte, wie sie unterging



Les derniers trésors de l'Egypte

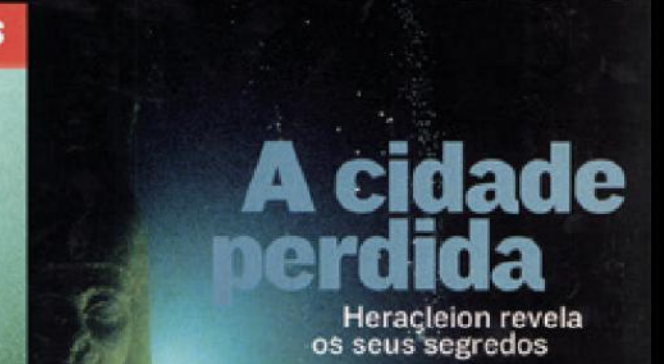
Expresso No. 1501 4 Agosto 2002

Revista

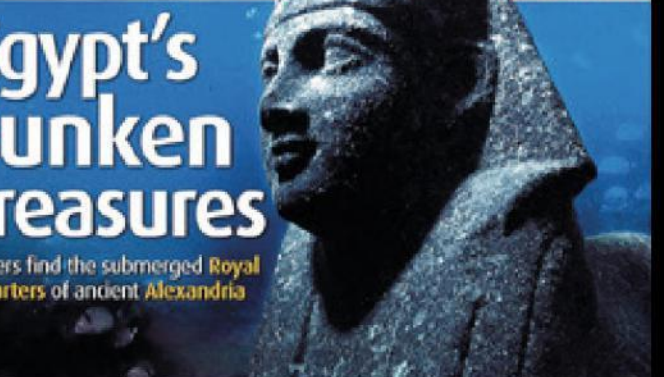
High Tech's Secret Weapon: Immigrant CEOs



Lost Cities
Dazzling new finds rewrite the story of civilization



A cidade perdida
Heraclion revela os seus segredos



Egypt's sunken treasures
Divers find the submerged Royal Quarters of ancient Alexandria

Continuous Media Presence

The results of archaeological excavations undertaken since 1984 have been presented in scientific publications and books. International exhibitions have been well received by scientists and the general public. The exhibitions “Osiris, Egypt’s Sunken Mysteries” and “Egypt’s Sunken Treasures”, presenting finds from Franck Goddio’s missions off the coast of Egypt, attracted over 3 million visitors in Europe, the USA and Asia. Franck Goddio’s archaeological work has also been in the eye of the public driven by the continuous interest of the media.

TV Media Coverage

Franck Goddio’s expeditions have been covered by a large number of television stations and broadcast on primetime news programs all over the world, such as ABC, CBS, Al Jazeera, BBC, Rai, tve, TV Globo, ORF, DRS SF1/2, ZDF, France 2, NHK, TBS, Fuji TV, Nihon TV, Channel 1 Russia.

Print and Online Media Coverage

Since 1996, when the Hilti Foundation began supporting Franck Goddio's activities, over 8,000 print press clippings have been generated and catalogued. This amounts to a cumulative print press circulation of over 2 billion copies with a reach of 5 billion readers. Latest press work of new discoveries in Heracleion generated over 1.5 million YouTube clicks as well as over 500,000 visits on the Franck Goddio website. Numerous articles appeared in online media such as The Guardian, The Telegraph, The Weather Channel, The Times, The New-York Times, Algemeen Dagblad, Bild, Daily Mail, Spiegel Online, Yahoo News, Huffington Post as well as on Social media and numerous Science, Culture and Egyptology sites and blogs.

Documentary Films

The documentaries on Franck Goddio's excavation work in Egypt and the Philippines were soaked up by international audiences. In a genuine media event, "Cleopatra's Palace" was broadcast on Discovery Channel in 142 countries on the same day and achieved Discovery Channel's second best documentary audience score back then. Further documentaries on Goddio's expeditions were produced by National Geographic, CNN, Discovery Channel, BBC, ZDF, Spiegel TV, Point du Jour, TBS (Tokyo Broadcasting System) and Arte. In addition, a number of TV documentaries feature Franck Goddio's work as part of a wider topic, e.g. productions of the National Geographic Channel, the History Channel, the BBC, etc.

WRAP UP AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

WRAP UP

- Proven successful record at leading world institutions
- Target a wide range of audiences: scholars, experts, academics, scientists, and most of all the general public, families, young and old alike (specific programs and itineraries are/can be designed for a young audience)
- Strong scientific, educative and entertaining value
- About 180 artefacts, some of them being groups. Many were discovered and excavated recently and have never been shown before
- Exclusive and unique opportunity to exhibit Egyptian objects with outstanding historical, scientific and cultural value from Egypt
- Exceptional and outstanding scenography using the latest technology for an enhanced and immersive experience designed by a household name in the industry

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Required space area: about 1,000 m²
- Required height: general exhibition space has to be about 5m high.
For one particular artefact, the giant stele of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, space has to be locally at least 7m high. This stele has sometimes been set-up outdoors in appropriate temporary micro-architectures.
- Installation time: about 6 weeks total, scenography, artefacts and settings
- Dismantling time: about 3 weeks total, artefacts and scenography

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Exhibitions :

<https://www.franckgoddio.org/exhibitions/introduction/>

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CREDITS

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