



SAMMLUNG
ALEXANDER
MALIOS



Alexander Malios Research Institute
for Cypriot Heritage and Archaeology

Alexander Malios Forschungsinstitut für
zypriotische Kultur und Archäologie

ALEXANDER MALIOS COLLECTION /
ALEXANDER MALIOS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR CYPRIOT CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

CYPRUS IN LEIPZIG

PRESENTATION - IDEAS - CONCEPTION



Leipzig
2 0 1 8



Front cover:

*Left: Statue of the composer Johann Sebastian Bach
in front of the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig*

*Right: Head of a Cypriot limestone statue with traces
of paint- SAM A 0550*

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Layout and Text: Alexander Gatzsche



Το φυλλάδιο αυτό είναι επίσης διαθέσιμο στα ελληνικά



Diese Broschüre ist auch in deutscher Sprache verfügbar

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
CYPRUS IN LEIPZIG	4
MUSEUM AND CULTURAL MELTING POT.....	8
THE JOURNEY TO THE COLLECTION AND THE VISION ..	12
OPPORTUNITIES AND TRANSPARENCY	14
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL OVERLAPS	15
LEIPZIG – A VIBRANT METROPOLITAN REGION	17
FROM CYPRUS TO LEIPZIG – A LONG JOURNEY	19
RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS HISTORY.....	21
EDUCATION AND IMPARTING OF KNOWLEDGE.....	23
IDEAS, VISIONS AND PROJECTS.....	24
THE SHORT-TERM CONCEPT	27
THE MEDIUM-TERM CONCEPT	29
THE LONG-TERM CONCEPT	31
ΠΟΥ ΠΑΣ; / QUO VADIS?	32
CONTACT.....	35
SPACE FOR NOTES.....	37





FOREWORD

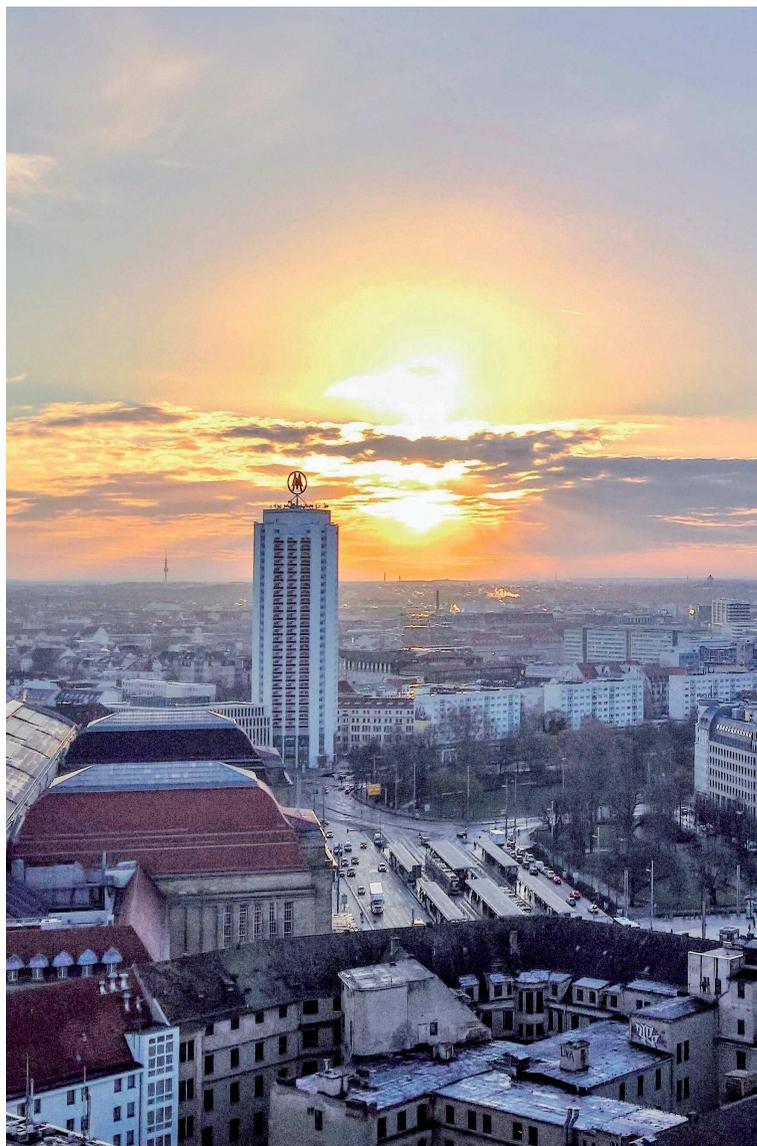
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am a Dresden-born Cypriot, and a resident of Leipzig by choice. I grew up in Cyprus and today I feel that I am a European citizen with German-Cypriot roots. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you one of my greatest visions and hopefully invite you to join in my enthusiasm for Cypriot history and culture, now and in the years to come. The idea to combine the three most important locations in my life, namely Dresden, Cyprus and Leipzig in a single project has been growing in my heart for many years. Dresden, the city where I was born; Cyprus, the country where I spent my youth years until the completion of my military service, home to many of my relatives and also where I am a legal citizen; and Leipzig, the city which I call my hometown, which I have made the centre of my life, where my own family lives and my work is located. In many aspects of my life I have been blessed with happiness and luck; because of this, I have been able to collect many historical objects spanning the last 11,000 years of Cypriot history, and to combine them with my second passion for Late Impressionist and Expressive Realism paintings and graphic arts of the Dresden School, ranging from the beginning until the middle of the 20th century. After the growth of both art collections, I started to entertain the idea not to keep these pieces of art only to myself, but to share them with others. The potential of this initiative lies more in the Cypriot Collection than in the Paintings and Drawings, as the focus of a new cultural hotspot within the city of Leipzig. I have been able to actively experience Leipzig as a thriving and ever-growing city over a long period of time. Now, with this project, I wish to give something back. Therefore, I cordially invite you to read this information booklet and follow my vision, which is none other than to establish a German-Cypriot Cultural Centre in Leipzig.

Leipzig in the year 2018,



CYPRUS IN LEIPZIG



...AND LEIPZIG IN CYPRUS?



CYPRUS IN LEIPZIG



Fig. 04: As an island, Cyprus has been a child of the sea and therefore, often, an important and crucial key point in the history of great civilizations of the Mediterranean

Cyprus is commonly associated with the goddess Aphrodite, as she is believed to have emerged from the sea in Paphos and entered the world of the mortals. The Mediterranean island has remained to this day as lovely and diverse as the goddess of beauty herself, with a stunning natural landscape and a multi-faceted culture. Cyprus was a centre of trade and a starting point or haven for seafarers for more than 11,000 years, which explains why it may be seen as a melting pot of society, culture, the arts and politics. Nowadays, this makes the island extremely relevant to the European spirit.



Fig. 05: The round structures of Khirokitia bear witness to the earliest settlements in Cyprus

The history of the largest Mediterranean island has been overshadowed by the enduring conflict between Turkish-Cypriots and Greek-Cypriots, with tension mounting in the 1960s and escalating in 1974 to the invasion and ongoing occupation of the Northern part of the island. Today, Nicosia is the last divided capital in Europe. After the Turkish invasion, numerous efforts have been undertaken to achieve a rapprochement of the two communities, given new impetus with the accession of the Republic of Cyprus in the European Union. This, however, has not led to reunification of the country to date. Cyprus, as an island in the Mediterranean Sea and as a European state has, through its cultural diversity and its rich history, specific common features with Germany. Cypriots share with the Germans the experience of division and displacement of parts of their population. Saxony, and more specifically the city of Leipzig as the starting point of the “Peaceful Revolution“ in 1989, which eventually led to the German reunification of the two separated German states, unites in us the thoughts and the hope to overcome the political and social separation of the still divided Republic of Cyprus.

...AND LEIPZIG IN CYPRUS?



Fig. 06: For the Crusaders, Cyprus was an important stronghold. Pictured here is the Kolossi Castle, a complex next to the British military base of Akrotiri



Fig. 07: Divided since 1974, the roadblock runs across the heart of the capital Nicosia, whilst the so-called “dead zone” has remained almost unchanged since the occupation of the Northern part of Cyprus

It is precisely within the overlap of social as well as historical characteristics that the project presented hereinafter has emerged, with the aim to create a cultural bridge between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Cyprus. From this idea, which had settled in the mind of the Dresden-born Cypriot Alexander Malios, originated the goal to create a cultural and social centre for the promotion of Cypriot

culture in Leipzig, having its focal point on Cypriot civilisation. This project combines a collection pertaining to the history of Cyprus, the country in which its founder grew up and spent his youth years, and a collection of Late Impressionist paintings of the School of Dresden of the early 20th century, thus forming a connection between his birthplace and his current hometown, Leipzig.



Fig. 08: Phoenicians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans – they all found a home in Cyprus. From the dawn of history, the island has been a central point of reference for great civilizations and it was itself the cradle of kingdoms

MUSEUM AND CULTURAL MELTING POT





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MUSEUM AND CULTURAL MELTING POT



Fig. 10: The archaeological collection comprises objects from the Neolithic Age, the Bronze Age...

The Alexander Malios Collection (Sammlung Alexander Malios - SAM) devotes its efforts among other things to the care and promotion of Cypriot culture in Germany and of the heritage of its founder. The main focal points of the project fall within the cultural spectrum where the language, music, way of life and further idiosyncrasies of the Greek-Cypriot people shall be cultivated and communicated. A parallel endeavour is the presentation of the archaeological Collection of Alexander Malios in a

museum, supplemented with educational programmes. The Collection currently comprises approximately 900 ancient objects, spanning almost 11,000 years of Cypriot history, from the first settlements on the island until the Byzantine Empire. Therefore, the exhibition area of the collection shall become a meeting point for Cypriots in Germany and for persons of all ages with an interest in the culture and history of this beautiful Eastern Mediterranean Island.

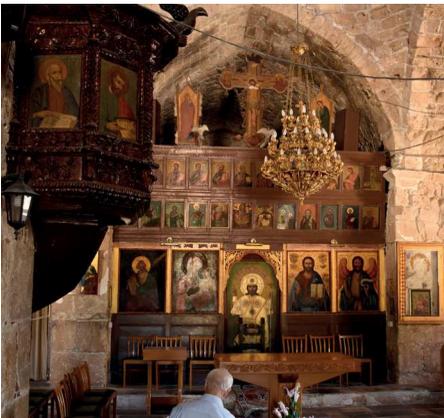


Fig. 11: As varied as the religions in Cyprus...



Fig. 12: ... so too are the cultural features of the island

THE PROJECT SAM AND AMRICHA



Fig. 13: ... and go beyond the Geometric, Archaic and Classical Periods of Cyprus

The internal organisational structure of a research institute for Cypriot culture and archaeology (Alexander Malios Research Institute for Cypriot Culture and Archaeology – AMRICHA) will encourage collaborations in the field of archaeological research with cultural institutions in Cyprus and in Germany in order to strengthen the bonds between the two countries on a cultural level. The Institute will undertake to implement the aforementioned projects, run the museum presentation and organize cultural events. Depending on the development of the SAM Collection, it is also possible to establish partial scholarships or fellowships for

the care and scientific analysis of the Collection, as well as other, possibly joint, research projects pertaining to the culture and history of Cyprus.

In addition to the Cyprological focal point, it is the task of the SAM Collection to manage the inventory of some 300 works of graphic arts (paintings, aquarelles, drawings and prints) by artists of the Dresdner Schule (Dresden School) and to make them accessible to the public. The Collection includes inter alia works of Hans Juechser, Johannes Beutner, Wilhelm and Max Lachnit, Karl Kroener and Erich Fraaß.

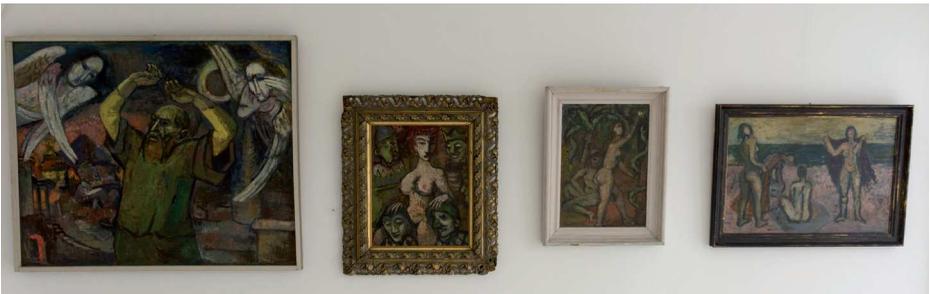


Fig. 14: A further focal point of the Alexander Malios Collection comprises the extensive inventory of Modern Dresden Art from the beginning of the 20th century

THE JOURNEY TO THE COLLECTION AND THE VISION

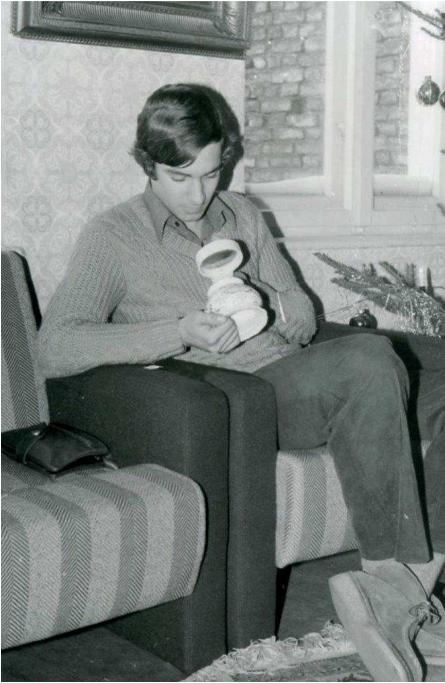


Fig. 15: Alexander Malios in 1978, perusing a piece of pottery under the Christmas tree

Alexander Malios, born in 1962 in Dresden to a Cypriot father and a German mother, grew up bilingual (Greek and German) within the Greek Cypriot and the German cultural circles. His father had moved to the GDR (German Democratic Republic) to study medicine. There he met his future wife. Three children were born from this marriage. After the completion of his studies, the father moved with his family of five to Cyprus in 1972, in spite of dire financial circumstances, where he set up a physician's practise whilst the mother worked as a freelance correspondent for German magazines. Alexander Malios spent the years of his youth on the island.

The Turkish invasion and the subsequent occupation of the Northern part of the island were formative years for the Malios family. After the invasion, Alexander Malios lived in the Limassol district and regularly visited his German relatives in the GDR. During this period, he became immersed in the study of the archaeological legacy of the turbulent Cypriot history. This included extensive excursions to archaeological sites of the island and a perusal of his family's private collection of antiquities, which was officially approved by the state authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. After the completion of his military service, Alexandros Malios left Cyprus and returned to GDR in 1986, with the aim to begin his studies in medicine, urged by his ties to his German relatives. In the course of the German reunification, he dedicated most of his activities to the development of projects in the real estate business sector where he would increasingly make progress and achieve success.

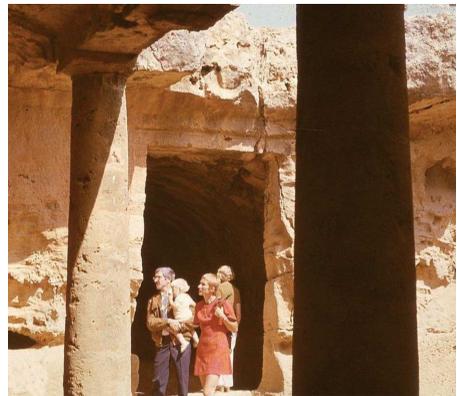


Fig. 16: The Malios family during a visit to the "Tombs of the Kings" in Paphos (1973)

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF ALEXANDER MALIOS

After several years of successful business activities, in 2008 he founded together with his wife Birgit and other associates the Leipziger Kinderstiftung [Leipzig Children's Foundation], with the aim to combat the increasing child poverty in the city. Apart from the promotion of social projects, the Foundation also supports the construction of day care centres, easing the burden of the municipal authorities assigned with this task. Therefore, his return to his cultural origins could be seen as a fusion of his life in Cyprus and Germany, particularly Saxony, and more specifically Leipzig. In this light, it is only natural that he would choose Leipzig as the central point of his personal social



Fig. 17: The father of A. Malios with his children during a visit to the monastery of Amirous (1973)

engagement and his life experience from a historical, sociological and cultural point of view.



Fig. 18: The Malios house living room with objects from the family's private Collection of Ancient Objects (1973)

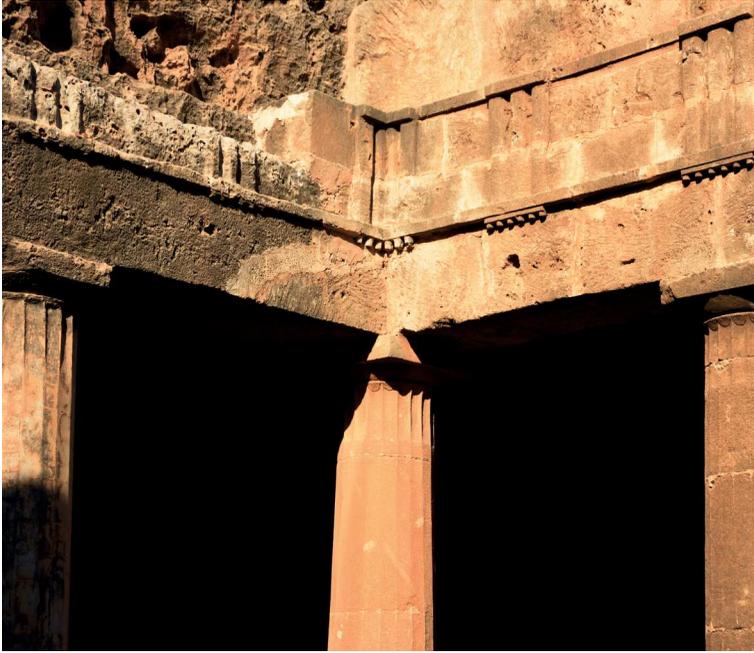


Fig. 19: Like the rock-cut tombs of Paphos, the SAM/AMRICHА Project stands on solid foundations of several thematic pillars

The description of the project includes almost all the areas that make up the vision of Alexander Malios, which are to be realised across various endeavours. In this respect, the potential of these different areas lies in their symbiosis.

However, in order to bring ideas to fruition, specific framework conditions must be taken into consideration. The entire project must be realised within the

framework of these conditions in order to comply with various social, political and financial requirements.

Nevertheless, it is precisely these framework conditions that can guarantee the success of the Alexander Malios Collection project with its cultural, local, regional but also international links, as long as they are integrated into its future activities with absolute transparency.

Today, as well as in the past, Cyprus and Germany have shared several common features. The Republic of Cyprus and the Federal Republic of Germany are both member-states of the European Union and therefore participants in the European Community idea. Beyond that, they share a long historically founded culture which goes beyond their dates of formation. In this context it should be noted that the FRG was one of the first countries to recognise the newly founded Republic of Cyprus after its Declaration of Independence in August 1960. Since then, versatile bilateral exchanges have taken place between the two countries, either on the financial level, with Cyprus boasting the tenth largest merchant fleet in the world, thus being a pole of attraction and an important trade partner of German shipping lines, or on the cultural level

by way of supporting students from both sides, for instance through the German Academic Exchange Service [Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst] (DAAD). What is more, the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cyprus were also on good terms. The Republic of Cyprus had participated repeatedly in the Leipzig Trade Fair since 1966. There were Cypriot Folk Dance groups established in the city and an extensive exchange of students was already taking place at the time, as the father of Alexander Malios being one of them. Today, German tourists visiting Cyprus rank fourth after Great Britain, Russia and Israel. Until the German reunification, both states shared the common cause of overcoming political and systemic borders, with the Republic of Cyprus still trying to overcome the division of the island.

OPPORTUNITIES AND TRANSPARENCY



Fig. 20: In spite of its large population and the continuous development of its urban infrastructure, Leipzig remains one of the greenest cities in Germany

Leipzig, with its versatile cultural landscape and strong significance in German history as the city that hosted the peaceful protests of the people in 1989, significantly contributing – if not triggering – the reunification of the two German states, can fully understand the tragic dimension of the division of an entire country and its people. The historical importance Leipzig enjoyed from as far back as the Middle Ages, with its recognition as an international trade fair city and also its tremendous economic development since the German Reunification, has led to rapid economic growth of the overall metropolitan region, which continues until today. With a steadily growing population of approximately 600,000 inhabitants, Leipzig is the second largest city in Eastern Germany and thus a centre of life and work for people from around the world. Leipzig has become the German hometown of Alexander Malios and his family, since it unites synergies from entirely different economic, social and cultural areas. The result of this potent blending is a vibrant city on many levels,

full of people, projects and institutions, which enrich the whole of Germany and gain international acclaim. Whether as the place of work and creation of famous music composers, such as Johann Sebastian Bach, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy or Richard Wagner, or a centre of science with the second oldest German-speaking university in the world, the University of Leipzig or the Saxon Academy of Sciences [Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften], Leipzig was always a pulsating centre of research, the arts and trade. With its Museum of Fine Arts [Museum der Bildenden Künste] and the two larger museums of ancient cultures, the Georg Steindorff Egyptian Museum [Ägyptischen Museum] and the Museum of Classic Ancient Art [Antikensammlung] of the University of Leipzig, the city holds important connection points to the Alexander Malios Collection. The inventory of the SAM Collection can clearly be considered a cultural supplement to the other Museums, as it encompasses the largest amount of ancient Cypriot objects in the city.



Fig. 21: More than anyone else, Johann Sebastian Bach is emblematic of the music and culture of Leipzig

The Museum of Ethnology [Museum für Völkerkunde] – today incorporated in the Grassi-Museum – used to host an extensive collection, comprising approximately 1800 objects of Cypriot antiquity, which was once one of the largest archaeological collections of Cypriot objects in Germany. In 1974, the entire collection was handed over to the Museum of German History in East Berlin [Museum für Deutsche Geschichte]. In this respect, Leipzig stands to gain from this new endeavour, as a new museum and cultural hotspot intended to host the Alexander Malios Cypriot Collection can only enrich the city. To bring Cyprus closer to Leipzig as a cultural reference point and by doing this strengthen the ties between both regions and countries is one of the most important endeavours of the SAM and of the Research Institute for Cypriot Culture and Archaeology associated with it.



Fig. 22: The Völkerschlachtdenkmal (Monument to the Battle of the Nations) on the south-eastern part of the city, today the greatest public monument in Europe, reminds us of the devastating Battle of 13–16 October 1813, during which the Napoleonic troops confronted the “Liberation Army”, comprising of almost 550,000 soldiers from 17 different nations

OPPORTUNITIES AND TRANSPARENCY

The provenance of ancient objects can be assigned to the island of Cyprus because of their stylistic forms, their collection history or their historical context. All objects of the Alexander Malios Collection possess a long-standing collection history, which for some can be even traced back to their place of discovery. The objects can be classified on the basis of their provenance into three categories:

I. Historical collections

This category includes objects for which there is only historical proof of their origin. For instance, objects from the collection

of the British Vice-Consul Thomas B. Sandwith (1831-1900), the collection of the French consul Louis Auguste Dozon (1822-1890) and the collection of Luigi Palma di Cesnola (1832-1904). The latter originate directly from the historical inventory of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, from which they were sold after the turn of the century in several auctions. To these Cesnola-Objects also belong items from the former inventory of the Toledo Museum in Ohio, which took over some pieces within the framework of the sale of duplicates through the MET New York and which were sold by them again across several auctions in 2017.



Fig. 23: Selection of objects from the Alexander Malios Collection, once in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York

II. Publicly known collections

To these belong objects which emerged from a formerly private initiative but were subsequently made public with the support of the official Cypriot authorities. For example, objects from the Desmond Morris Collection (Great Britain), the Collection of Costas and Leto Severis (Cyprus) and from the Cyprus Museum Jacksonville (NC / USA), which was dissolved in 2018. Some of the objects of the SAM collection have been acquired from the Craven Museum (Great Britain).



Fig. 24: Sixteen out of a total of Sixty-two Middle Bronze Age flasks of the SAM, originating from the already published Desmond Morris Collection



Fig. 25: Lead seal of the Cyprus Museum of Nicosia with a note on the export license



Fig. 26: Exhibition label dated to 1875 with a reference on the concrete display case

III. Miscellaneous items from private collections

A part of the inventory of the Alexander Malios Collection originates from other private collections, which had not been made accessible to the public. As far as we know, these collections were brought together through different approaches and ambitions. Some collections contained only Cypriot objects. To these belong for example the objects of the American William R. Crawford (1928-2002), former Vice-Consul and later Consul in Cyprus; the collection of the British artist Michael Michaelides (1923-2015) and of the American copper mine chemist Albert Howard Pedler (1903-1966).

OPPORTUNITIES AND TRANSPARENCY



Fig. 27: Copy of a gigantic stone vase on the Acropolis of Amathus; today, the original may be seen in the Louvre, Paris

Mainly due to the ongoing occupation of the Northern part of Cyprus by Turkish troops since 1974 and the associated limitations in the exercise of the power of the Republic of Cyprus and the European Union, there have been in the past repeated high losses of Cypriot cultural property, through illegal exports and sales, which cannot be exactly estimated. The Alexander Malios Collection and the Alexander Malios Research Institute are aware of this situation and are currently undertaking great efforts through intensive research into the provenance of its own objects, also in cooperation with other institutions, to dispel any doubts about the origin of the items. A good example of this effort is portrayed in the thorough and extensive archive of the Collection with a large amount of background data, earlier publications and export licences concerning the objects, former collectors and their collections. The SAM and AMRICHA are therefore committed to complying with international agreements regarding the treatment and whereabouts of historical heritage and to integrate them into their own work and research procedures.

These agreements include:

I. The Antiquities Law of the Republic of Cyprus, last amended in the year 2017

II. The Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of an armed conflict (The Hague, 1954) and the Second Protocol to the Convention (1999)

III. The UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

and

IV. The 1992 Convention for the protection of the archaeological heritage of Europe (“Valetta Convention”)

RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS HISTORY

Should any clear evidence arise regarding the illegal origin of individual objects, either through our own investigations, or through investigations by cooperating institutions or external authorities, the SAM Collection and the AMRICHA Institute are obliged to deliver the respective objects directly to the official Cypriot authorities. In addition, the SAM collection and the AMRICHA Institute intend to undertake action to oppose the illegal trade of ancient Cypriot cultural objects, to report respective offers directly to the authorities and to support their investigation. The preservation and imparting of knowledge of and about the

Cypriot cultural heritage is of immense personal importance to the founder, along with raising awareness on this topic, which shall be reflected in the philosophy of future projects undertaken by the SAM Collection and the AMRICHA Institute.



Fig. 28: Export number (?) and lead seal of the Cyprus Museum of Nicosia for the export of a bowl

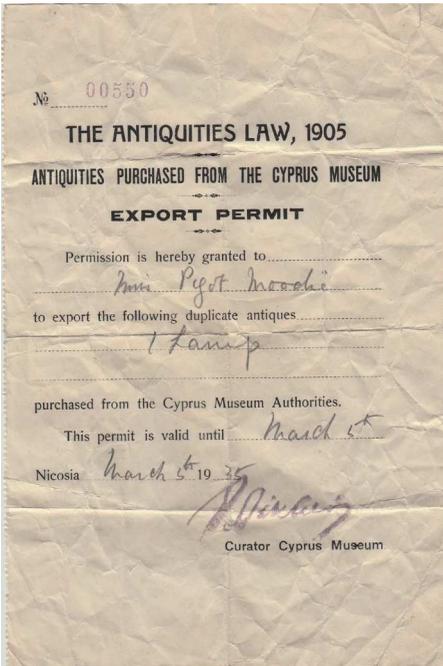


Fig. 29: Export license of a Roman oil lamp dated to 1935

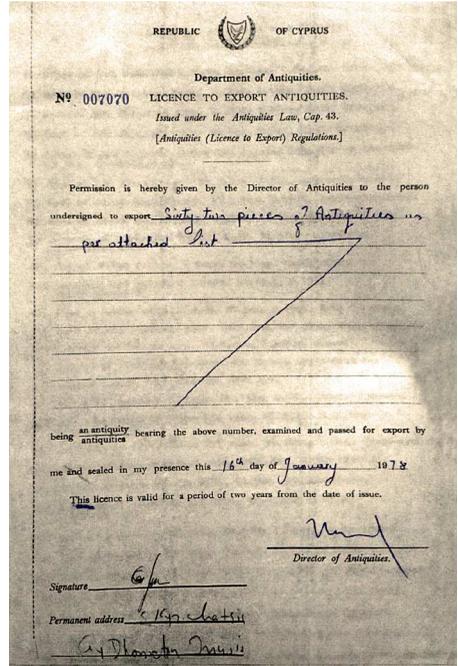


Fig. 30: Export license of 62 objects dated to 1978 - 32 of them are today in possession of the Alexander Malios Collection

It is of concern to Alexander Malios to make the topics of Archaeology and Cypriot culture accessible to the general public. In light of his work with children through his long-term involvement in the Leipzig Children's Foundation, education is a subject dear to his heart which he wishes to incorporate into the future projects of the SAM collection.

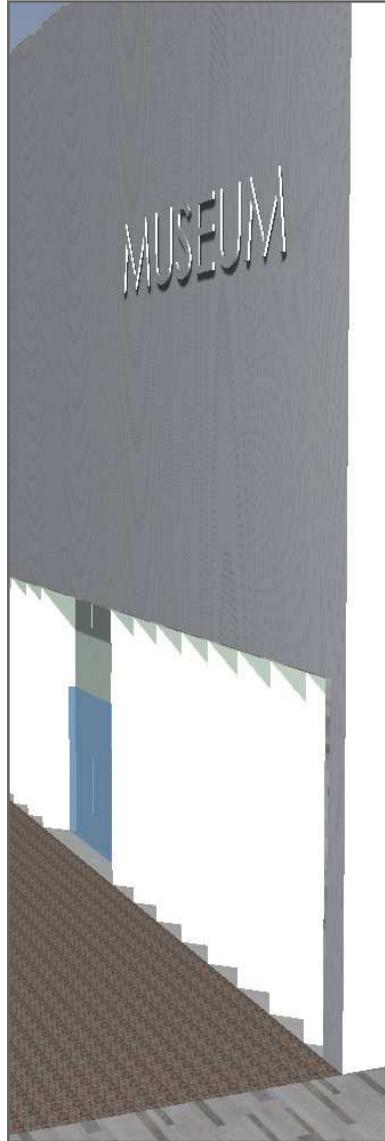
The topics of Archaeology and Cypriot culture could be made more accessible to children and school pupils of different ages by way of various projects organized in co-operation with schools and other archaeological institutes in Leipzig. In addition, lectures, discussions and information evenings are to be organised with reference to Cyprus in order to present archaeological as well as current topics. A direct integration of the Collection objects, either the originals for observation or replicas for direct physical contact with the public, is a core component which can make the SAM a place of experiential learning in the service of imparting knowledge.

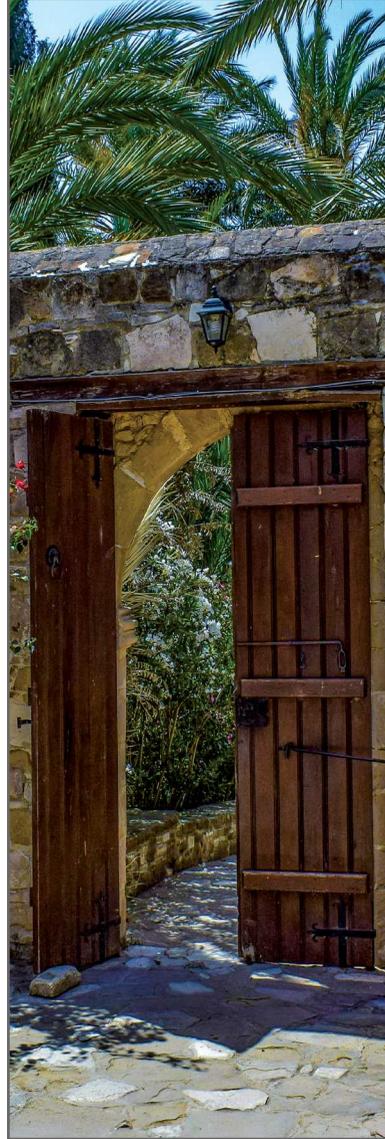
To these are added publication projects of a scientific orientation (catalogues, research articles), as well as of broader popular perspective (children's books or archaeological guides), which should have an archaeological and Cypriot reference corresponding to the vision of the SAM Collection and of the AMRICHA Institute.

In addition, both the Collection and the Institute will be accessible to every person interested in the archaeology and modern culture of Cyprus. Students will have access to the objects and to extensive bibliography, in order to be able to process and present the history of Cyprus on the basis of the Collection. Furthermore, support will be provided to cultural projects focusing on Cyprus.

In this way, the city of Leipzig and the island of Cyprus will gain another cultural centre for international and social exchange which foster their potential for cooperation, and serve the interests of both sides for many years to come.

IDEAS, VISIONS AND PROJECTS





A GESTURE OF OPEN-HEARTED GOODWILL

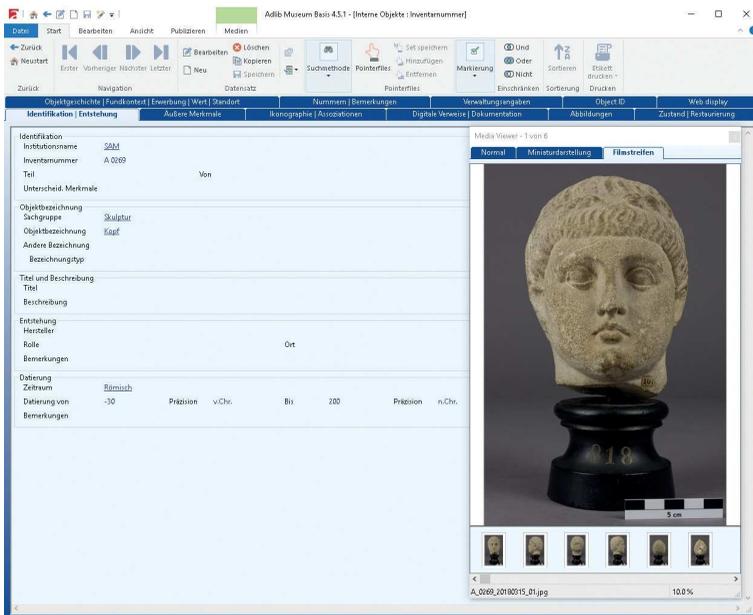


Fig. 36: Screenshot from the digital Collection's data base



Fig. 37: Visualization of a 3D-digitalised Askos with (left) and without colour texture (right)

The short-term aim of the SAM and AMRICHA projects is to make the entire inventory of the Collection as well as the documents and archival papers pertaining to it accessible to the general public. This calls for a high degree of transparency in dealing with the history and provenance of the objects. Therefore, the objects of the Collection will be initially made accessible to various institutions and the wider public in digital form across different platforms. A strong online presence shall provide details about the purposes and projects of the Collection and of the Institute.

All the objects of the Collection will be inventoried for the creation of a data base, photographed and scanned with a high-resolution 3D Scanner. With these 3D models, a new Digital Museum will be created in the near future, in which all objects of the Collection will be made available worldwide to anyone with an Internet connection, without limitations of opening hours. The digital museum can also be used for free by non-commercial

scientists and institutions pursuing research projects.

Apart from the focus on internal organisational activities, priority is also placed on the short-term realisation of co-operations with official institutions in Cyprus, Germany and worldwide, in the most transparent and open way possible. The aim in doing so is to establish initial contacts with official institutions and use this solid basis for building further projects in the future.

In view of our team's awareness of dealing with antique cultural goods, but also in view of the cultural exchange that is to take place, it is very important that the projects SAM/AMRICHA be acknowledged by the official Cypriot authorities. This shall be achieved through communicative transparency on behalf of the SAM Collection and of the Institute, but also through the gradual active participation of such official authorities in the decision-making processes of SAM/AMRICHA.

GREAT VISIONS, SMALL STEPS

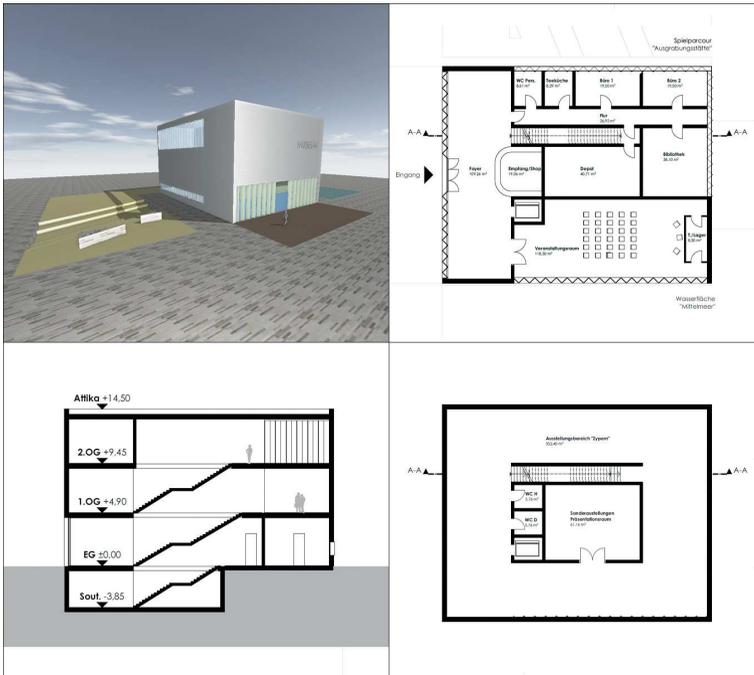


Fig. 38: A first draft of the future home of the Alexander Malios Collection and the German-Cypriot Cultural Encounter Centre in Leipzig

The medium-term objective is to present the Collection to visitors in a real physical location. To best serve the aims of the Collection and of the Institute, the objects will be put on display in a way that relays their history of use and offers ample ground for an interactive experience. On the basis of contacts established with relevant institutions, regional and nationwide projects and co-operations will be pursued in order to achieve the final localisation of the Collection. Leipzig, as a metropolitan city, will be given a special role in this respect, since its infrastructure and current cultural scene provides ample space for creating links to other Museums and institutes.

The first publication projects, both broad-ranged and specifically scientific ones, will give visitors and experts from the surrounding regions and from across the world an extensive picture of Cypriot culture and its history. To do this it is best that the Collection as well as the institutes associated with it find a permanent home in Leipzig. Therefore, plans have been

made for an architectural enrichment of the city of Leipzig with a Social and Event Centre for Cypriot Culture, which could be linked to the construction of a new Museum offering adjacent halls of events and restaurants. The Centre will be a place of imparting knowledge and cultural exchange for everybody, with several benefits for the city of Leipzig, bound to gain importance as a bridge between cultures.

For the achievement of these medium-term aims, this initiative envisages to intensify contacts and exchange with official authorities in the Republic of Cyprus. With such strengthening of ties, these authorities will have direct involvement in the project design of SAM and AMRICHA whilst benefiting from the public representation of Cyprus in Germany. In addition, smaller autonomous projects or projects in partnership with other scientific institutes in Cyprus may also be envisaged as long as they contribute to the preservation and promotion of the Cypriot cultural heritage.

ALL GOOD THINGS ARE WORTH WAITING FOR



The long-term aim is to establish a permanent location for the SAM and AMRICHA projects, as well as to integrate the Malios Collection in the cultural and museum landscape of Leipzig as a social hub between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Cyprus. The Alexander Malios Collection and the Alexander Malios Research Institute for Cypriot Culture and Archaeology also aim to attain scientific recognition and make the inventory of the Collection available for research purposes in the archaeology and culture of Cyprus, through which

permanent contacts can be established with the Republic of Cyprus.

Permanent projects will be established, expected to have an extensive impact for years to come. Individuals from both these cultural spheres will find here a place of encounter and merging of the borders in the sense of the European idea through their joint participation in various events. As a cultural centre and meeting point for Cypriots and for persons interested in the island, Leipzig will gain in importance as an evolutionary link between cultures and the history of both Cyprus and Leipzig.

ΠΟΥ ΠΑΣ; / QUO VADIS?



The utmost objective of the SAM Collection and of its founder is to bring the social and historical culture of Cyprus closer to Germany, more particularly Saxony and Leipzig. Therefore, collaboration with institutions in Cyprus and abroad is necessary, which in turn will add to the cultural scene of Leipzig, and not only in terms of museum activity. The promotion of social exchange for the enrichment of the Western Saxony metropolitan region, on both a social and a scientific level, as a supplement to current institutions

in Leipzig is the broader vision of SAM founder, Alexander Malios.

Judging from other long-term projects successfully brought to fruition by A. Malios by way of his long socio-political engagement and experience in finances, it can be safely assumed that these ideal goals can be achieved. It is henceforth the task of SAM and of relevant institutions to participate in this vision and contribute to its manifold realization – so that Cyprus and its rich culture will find a home in the heart of Leipzig!

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SPACE FOR NOTES

A large grid of dots for taking notes, consisting of 20 columns and 30 rows of small black dots.



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