

The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia

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Abstract

Approximately 5000 Egyptian artifacts (dated until the Arab conquest in 642 AD) are housed in Croatia. Most of these can be found in museums but various objects are housed in private collections. This presents these collections and shortly discusses them, giving information on for instance the historical backgrounds as well as the scientific value.

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1. Introduction

Approximately 5000 Egyptian artifacts (dated until the Arab conquest in 642 AD) are housed in Croatia (table 1). Most of these can be found in museums but various objects are housed in private collections. Most of the artifacts are smaller objects such as scarabs, amulets, shabtis, tablets made of different materials, jewelry, fertility symbols, and statuettes of deities as well as footwear, various vessels and canopic jars, animal images, and male and female statues. Within this vast number of objects, larger groups can be identified, like the statues of gods made of different materials (primarily Osiris and Isis), various wooden and stone stelae with the inscriptions and paintings of mostly sepulchral character, inscriptions on papyrus and linen and Books of Dead. The sarcophagi for the burial of human and animal remains of different material, mummies and mummy wrappings form a group in their own right. Thirteen completely or fragmentary preserved sphinxes from the Diocletian's palace in Split are also worth mentioning.

The Egyptian antiquities in the Croatian collections have found their way to Croatia in two ways:

- material acquired from abroad through intermediaries or donations,
- material associated with the Egyptian cult in Croatia or more to the east. It has been acquired through archaeological excavations, and brought to the Croatian territory mostly in Roman antiquity.

The material from this second category posed often problems, especially in the second half of the 19th century. The antiquities were often said to be fakes. Fortunately, recently it has been established that the material originates from the Roman era and these antiquities are considered genuine.

As it is almost impossible to include all large and small collections, I relied on the most important ones. This means that the collections in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, the Archaeological Museum in Split, the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula, the Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik, the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, the Museum of Ante Topić Mimara in Zagreb, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Zagreb, and series of minor collections in the regional and town museums (such as the Museum of the City of Varaždin, the Franciscan monastery in Sinj, the St. Euphemia monastery in Kampor on the island of Rab, etc.) are of particular interest. Only a part of the private collections have been published in periodicals and these will be dealt with as well. The unknown collections of the institutions and regional museums constitute a problem.

Name of collection	Number of artifacts
The Archaeological Museum in Zagreb	3141
The Mimara Museum in Zagreb	502
The Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik	197
The Archaeological Museum in Split	84
The Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula	38
The Collection of the St. Euphemia monastery in Kampor – Rab	14
The Archaeological Museum in Zadar	15
The Museum of Contemporary Art in Zagreb	11
The Museum of Slavonia in Osijek	10
The Archaeological Collection of the Franciscan Monastery in Sinj	6
The Museum of the City of Varaždin	6
Lapidarium on the Island of Brijuni	2
Lapidarium in Novigrad (Istria)	1
Lapidarium Varvaria in Bribirska Glavica	1
The Archaeological Collection and lapidarium of Grga Novak in Hvar	1
The Collection Narona in Vid near Metković	1
The Collection of 'Narodno sveučilište' in Imotski	1
The Museum of the City of Koprivnica	1
The Museum of the City of Križevci	1
The Museum of the City of Zagreb	1
Totals	4034

Table 1. Egyptian collections in museum and institutions in Croatia and the number of artifacts.

The material has been published in two ways:

- The institutional collections which are systematically analysed, presented and published in exhibition catalogues, and scientific periodicals. These are the collections of the Archaeological in Zagreb and the Archaeological Museum in Split. There is an older corresponding catalogue of the antiquities for the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (Monnet Saleh, 1970), and many specialised exhibition catalogues

(Ljubić, 1871, 1889a, 1889b; Brunšmid, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1914; Gorenc, 1979; Rendić–Miočević, 1982, 1993; Uranić, 1996a, 1999b). The exhibition in the Archaeological Museum in Split has been presented and published mostly in specialised periodicals¹. The Egyptian antiquities included in the Ante Topić Mimara Collection are presented in the specialised catalogues of the Mimara Museum in Zagreb. The large collections in the Archaeological Museums in Dubrovnik and Pula have only recently been systematically analysed and published (Uranić, 2002; Menalo, 2003; Tomorad, 2003). The minor collections in the museums have mostly been examined, and single artifacts have occasionally been published in periodicals. The important collection in the Museum of Varaždin has been systematically re-analysed only recently (Tomorad, 2002, 2003; Tomorad & Uranić, 2005). The important position Croatia has in the world of Egyptology is mostly due to the large and valuable collection in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb that includes a world rarity, the so-called ‘Zagreb Egyptian mummy with the linen book (*Liber linteus Zagrabiensis*)’.

- The collections in institutions and in private collections which are not on display and previously unpublished. It is necessary to establish how many artifacts are kept in regional museums, and to determine the origin of the artifacts, their authenticity, date, and cultural and historical value. It is often hard to say how the artifacts found their way to these institutions. The private collections form a special group and are almost completely unknown to the scientific public.

2. Museum collections of Egyptian antiquities in Croatia

2.1. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb

The Egyptian Department

The Egyptian collection in the former National Museum and today’s Archaeological Museum in Zagreb has been formed through different sources during its existence (150 years). The so-called Zagreb mummy and its wrappings² constitute the beginning of the collection. They were brought to the museum in 1862, of which Sabljarić (1790–1865) was the curator of the Archaeological Department. Thanks to the bishop Strossmayer and the president of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Art, Rački, the collection was augmented in 1868 when a large collection of the Egyptian antiquities was purchased from the heirs of the baron Koller (1767–1826). Up to the present, it is the backbone of the Egyptian collection in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

The collection contains approximately 2300 artifacts of which the majority is small plastic art like cosmetic spoons (figure 1), scarabs, amulets, shabtis, and the statuettes of gods. But there are also valuable examples of stelae (figure 2), Books of Dead (figure 3), mummies, footwear (figure 4), moulds (figure 5) and sarcophagi³. The collection comprises mostly the artifacts from the Middle Kingdom, the New Kingdom, the Late Period and the Ptolemaic Dynasty.

The Franz Koller collection was organised firstly by the famous German Egyptologist Heinrich Brugsch (1827–1894) in the year 1869. Brugsch inspected and systematised the collection at the request of the museum curator Ljubić (1822–1896) during his stay in Zagreb. Going through the material, Brugsch detected for the first time the text on the wrappings of the Barić’s mummy in an unknown language. In 1877, Ljubić was offered to purchase a new large Egyptian collection which, unfortunately, he declined. His reasoning was that the museum was already provided with a substantial Egyptian collection and that there was no need for another one. The exact identification of this collection remains unknown.

During the 140 years of the collection’s existence, its holdings were increased many times through donations from citizens and the Egyptian government, or by purchase (Tomorad, 2003; see table 2). The precise provenance of the artifacts is mostly unknown. Currently the Egyptologist Uranić is in charge of the collection as a curator, who started in 1996. The collection was partially or completely published by Ljubić (1871, 1889), Bojničić (1882), Wiedemann (1891), Monnet Saleh (1970), Gorenc (1974, 1975, 1979, 1981), Rendić–Miočević (1974), Mirnik (1975, 1981, 1986, 1987), Kadić (1981), Selem (1989), Rendić–Miočević (1982, 1986, 1987, 1993), Uranić (1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2004), and Tomorad (2001, 2003, 2004). Uranić and Tomorad in 2003 started re-analysing all the artifacts for Croato–Aegyptica Electronica

¹ *Bullettino di archeologia e storia Dalmata* (Spalato, 1878–1918) and *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* (Split, 1919–).

² Inv. nos. E-664 and E-665

³ Inv. nos. E1–E96, E98–E159, E161–E167, E172–E191, E193–E224, E226–E271, E273–E332, E334–E365, E367–E382, E383–E385, E387–E431, E433–E441, E443–E447, E449–E452, E454–E463, E465–E472, E474–E490, E492–E494, E496–E510, E512–E560, E566–E597, E599–E656, E658–E663, E667–E674, E688–E710, E713–E756, E762–E765.

Donator/Purchase	Profession/Place	Year	Provenance	Inventory Number ⁴	Number & Type of artifacts
Mijat Sabljar	Museum curator/Zagreb	1865?	Egypt	E448	shabti
Franjo Jordan	Merchant/Cairo	1866	Egypt	E386, E453, E495, E511	4 shabtis
Franz Koller	Baron/Habsburg monarchy	1868	Egypt	see: footnote 3	ca. 2100 artifacts
Vilelmina Spierer	Widow/unknown	1868	Egypt	Unrecorded ⁵	2 Egyptian idols
Luka Ilić	Priest/Zagreb	1869	Egypt	Unrecorded	bronze Egyptian idol
Heinrich Brugsch	German Egyptologist	?	Egypt	Unrecorded	Ptolemaic coin
Heinrich Brugsch	German Egyptologist	1871	Egypt	E168–E171	amulet and 4 pieces of various jewelry
Ferdo (Ferdinand) Pleše	Priest/Fužane	1871	Suez, Egypt	E333	shabti
Aleksandar Pevalek	Unknown, Koprivnica	1872	Unknown	Unrecorded	large Ptolemaic silver coin
Gržetić	Doctor/Senj	1872	Unknown	Unrecorded	20 copper & 1 silver coins from Ptolemaic–Roman periods
Antun Gašparac	Unknown, Delnice	1872	Delnice/Croatia	Unrecorded	6 Greco–Alexandrian and Roman coins
Josip Forz Kožalić	Sea captain/Rijeka	1872	Ramte field near Alexandria, Egypt	Unrecorded	lamp and small vessel
Josip Forz Kožalić	Sea captain/Rijeka	1873	Ramte field near Alexandria, Egypt	Unrecorded	1 Roman tomb candle
Ante Čorić	Unknown/Vrcar, Bosnia	1873	Unknown	Unrecorded	Egyptian copper coin
Ljudevit Svarz	Unknown/Zagreb	1874	Unknown	Unrecorded	Egyptian copper coin
Lanza collection	Split	1874	Egypt, Salona	E442, E561–E565	6 shabtis
Sir Richard Burton	British Orientalist, traveler and diplomat	1882	Faiyum, Egypt	E192	wooden masks
Milan Tompa	Unknown	1886	Egypt	E366	shabti
Fran Gundrum–Oriovčanin	Doctor/Križevci	1898	Egypt	E491	shabti
Josip Brunšmid	Archaeologist/Zagreb	1899	Egypt, bought in Graz, Austria	E97	scarab
M. Valjato	Unknown/Kraljevica	1900	Egypt	E473	shabti
Gustav Koritić	Government secretary/unknown	1905	Egypt,	E225, E328	vessel, shabti
Mrs. Dall'Asta	Rijeka	?	Egypt	E160	6 pieces of jewelry
Finkh	Pharmacist/Zagreb	?	Egypt	E272	shabti
Ivan Bojničić	Doctor/unknown	?	Egypt	E432	shabti
The Gimnasium	Senj	?	Egypt	E464	shabti
Stjepan Bojničić	Doctor/unknown	?	Egypt	E598, E599	2 papyrus
Spiridion Brusina	Professor/unknown	?	Egypt	E657	2 mummified hands
Juraj Haulik	Archbishop cardinal/Zagreb	?	Egypt	E666	mummy with coffin
Petar Karlić	Doctor/Zadar	1912	Nin, Croatia	E675, E676	2 shabtis
Ana Slavić	Unknown /Cairo	1941	Egypt	E711	bronze statue of Osiris
Vesna Magdić	Unknown /Zagreb	1954	Ostrožac, Bosnia	348 ⁶	shabti

⁴ Inventory numbers taken from the inventory book of the Egyptian department.

⁵ Some artifacts are unrecorded in the inventory book of the Egyptian department and inventory book of the Numismatic department. Probably lost.

⁶ Inventory number taken from the main inventory book of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb; unrecorded in the inventory book of the Egyptian department; probably lost.

Kamila Radovan	unknown/Zagreb	1957	Unknown	358 ⁷	statue of Serapis, shabti
Ivan & Dragica Havliček	Doctor & wife /Novi Vinodolski	1971	Egypt	E757–E761	bronze head of the cat, stone head of the unknown woman from Amarna period, 2 scarabs, 2 amulets
the Egyptian government	Egypt	1974	Tomb Thebes 162, Egypt	E687	mummy of Kaipamau, cartonage, sarcophagus
S. Gačeša	Unknown	1988	Egypt	E767	bronze statue of Nefertum
D. Ivković	Unknown	1989	Egypt	E766	bronze head of Bastet
G. Polić	Unknown	1997	Egypt	E768, E770	11 scarabs, 6 scaraboids, small tablet with woman relief
Pavletić	Unknown	2000	Egypt	E771–E780	bronze statuette of goddess Sekhmet, bronze amulet of Heha or Shu, 4 shabtis, 3 necklaces, bronze statue of Toth

Table 2. *Egyptian collection in the former National Museum and today's Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.*

database (CAE database). It is necessary to mention a variety of shorter exhibition catalogues and guides published by the museum and the catalogues published for the visiting exhibitions (Pula in 1981 and 1986, Turin in 1993).

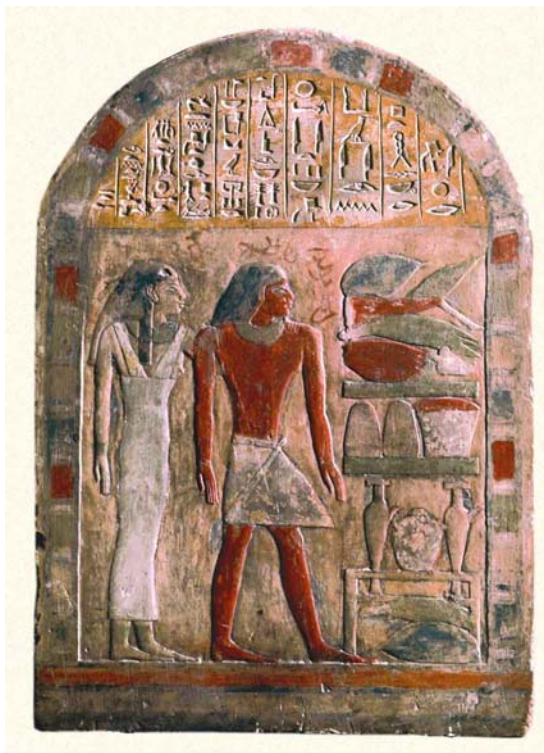


Figure 1 (left). *Wooden spoon for cosmetic use, New Kingdom, Egypt, unknown location. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, inv. no. E-182 (photograph by M. Tomorad).*

Figure 2 (right). *Funeral stele of Kai and his wife, Middle Kingdom, Egypt, unknown location. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, inv. no. E-583 (courtesy of Archaeological Museum in Zagreb).*

⁷ Inventory number taken from the main inventory book of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb; unrecorded in the inventory book of the Egyptian department; probably lost.

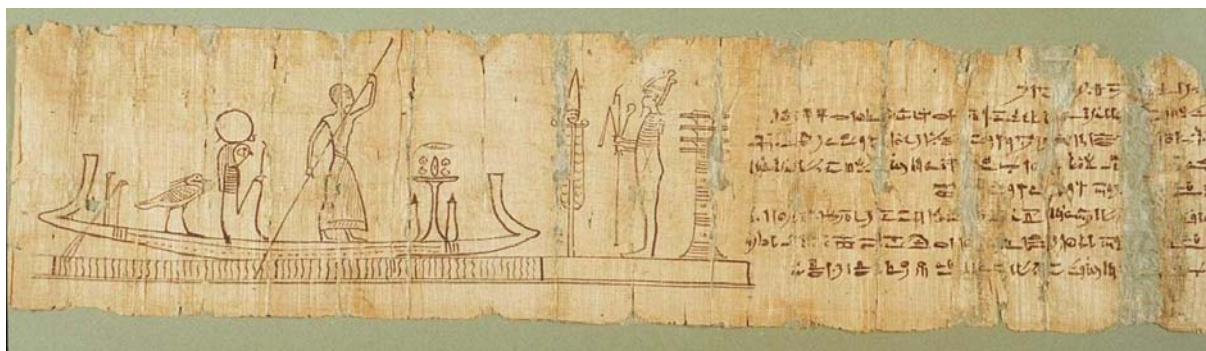


Figure 3. Papyrus Zagreb 603. *The Book of Dead* by Di-Khons-tjau, Third Intermediate period, Egypt, unknown location. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, inv. no. E-603 (courtesy of Archaeological Museum in Zagreb).



Figure 4 (left). Sandals, Third Intermediate period, Egypt, unknown location. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, inv. no. E-191 (photograph by M. Tomorad).

Figure 5 (right). Mould of the bird Benu from calcareous stone, Third Intermediate period, Egypt, unknown location. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, inv. no. E-220 (photograph by M. Tomorad).

In the 20th century, the museum organised various exhibitions: ‘Wrappings of the Zagreb mummy’ (November–December 1936), ‘Old Egyptian archaeological monuments and documentation for protection of the monuments from Egypt and Nubia, sculptural wooden sarcophagus from Old Egypt’ (21st Dynasty) (January–April 1975), ‘Egyptian bronze plastic art’ (December 1978–February 1979), ‘Egyptian scarabs’ (March–July 1981), ‘Gods, spirits, and demons in Ancient Egypt’ (October 1999 – May 2000).

The Ancient Department

The Archaeological Museum in Zagreb stores also a variety of artifacts connected with the worship of the Egyptian cults in the territory of Roman Illyricum. These are mostly the statuettes of gods (Isis, Serapis, Hermes–Thot, Isis–Fortuna, and Harpocrates) and many other artifacts associated with the worshippers of the Egyptian deities (table 3).

The majority of these artifacts were acquired in the course of several archaeological excavations in 19th and 20th centuries. The bronze Hermes–Thot, Isis–Fortuna, and Harpocrates statuettes, sphinx, and other smaller artifacts originating from Graeco–Roman Egypt came into possession of the museum through purchase of the Koller collection in 1868.

In the course of the 19th and 20th centuries, the collections were published by Ljubić (1887), Brunšmid (1904, 1905, 1907, 1914), Hoffiler & Saria (1938), Gorenc (1952, 1971), Selem (1971, 1972, 1980, 1997), Cambi (1971, 2002), Dautova–Ruševljan (1983), and Tomorad (2003). Most of the artifacts from the Ancient Department were re-analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004). The Ancient Department main curator is Rendić–Miočević.

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory Number
Isis statue from white marble	Nin (<i>Aenona</i>), Croatia	A34
Head of Isis or an Isis priestess	Srijemska Mitrovica (<i>Sirmium</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	A35
Head of young woman from white marble	Sisak (<i>Siscia</i>), Croatia	A36
Cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair and head of Serapis	Petrovci (<i>Bassianae</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	A161
Fragment of the cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair and head of Serapis	Petrovci (<i>Bassianae</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	A162
Fragment of a lion head from the cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair	Petrovci (<i>Bassianae</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	A163
Head of Serapis from the cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair	Srijemska Mitrovica (<i>Sirmium</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	164 a
Fragment of a lion head from the cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair	Srijemska Mitrovica (<i>Sirmium</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	164 b
Head of a lion from the cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair	Srijemska Mitrovica (<i>Sirmium</i>), Srbija & Crna Gora	165
Epigraphic inscription on marble stone	Solin (<i>Salona</i>), Croatia	A309
Small bronze statuette of peacock from Byzantine era	Egypt (collection Koller)	A3258
Small bronze statuette of dog from Byzantine era	Egypt (collection Koller)	A3266
Bronze statuette of Hermes–Thot	Osiijek (<i>Mursa</i>)	A4597
Small bronze statuette of bird (falcon or eagle)	Egypt (collection Koller)	A4599
Bronze statuette of Isis–Fortuna	Lika, Croatia	A4633
Small bronze statuette of Hermes–Thot	Drinopolje (<i>Hadrianopolis</i>), Bulgaria	A4676
Small bronze amulet of Harpocrates	Novi Banovci (<i>Burgenae</i>), Croatia	A4705
Small bronze statuette of Hermes–Thot	Novi Banovci (<i>Burgenae</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Bronze statuette of Harpocrates	Slavonski Brod (<i>Marsonia</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Small bronze amulet of Harpocrates	River Kupa near Sisak, Croatia	Unknown
Small bronze statuette of Sphinx with klast	Unknown (collection D. Lovetto)	Unknown
Small bronze statuette of Sphinx with klast	Unknown (collection D. Lovetto)	Unknown
Small bronze statuette of dog from Byzantine era	Egypt (collection Koller)	Unknown
Small bronze statuette of rooster from Byzantine era	Egypt (collection Koller)	Unknown
Small bronze statuette of bird from Byzantine era	Egypt (collection Koller)	Unknown
Small bronze statuette of bird from Byzantine era	Egypt (collection Koller)	Unknown
Small bronze head from the statuette of Serapis	Sisak (<i>Siscia</i>), Croatia	R6930
Small round bronze tablet with image of some mask	Vid near Metković (<i>Narona</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Bronze <i>tabula ansata</i> with an inscription dedicated to Isis Augusta	River Kupa near Sisak, Croatia	Unknown, <i>CIL</i> III, 3956
<i>intaglio</i> gema from red carneol with images of Isis and Serapis	Stari Grad (<i>Pharos</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Marble base of statue with <i>tabula ansata</i>	Senj (<i>Senia</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Fragment of oil lamp with image of Jupiter–Ammon	Sisak (<i>Siscia</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Oil lamp with image of Jupiter–Ammon	Sisak (<i>Siscia</i>), Croatia	Unknown
Oil lamp with image of Jupiter–Ammon	Andautonija (<i>Andautonia</i>), Croatia	Unknown

Table 3. The artifacts connected with the worship of the Egyptian cults in the territory of Roman Illyricum in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

The Numismatic Department

The Numismatic collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb comprises approximately 260.000 pieces of various currencies. Dukats and Mirniks are in charge of the department. The collection of the Ptolemaic coinage is associated with Egipat (figure 6). The coins originate from field excavations in Croatia or purchase from third persons (approximately 150 pieces of Ptolemaic coinage from the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb collection and 24 pieces from the Benko Horvat collection – purchased in 1926) (table 4).

Minted during the reign of	Collection	Images	Inventory number
Ptolemy I	Unknown	Hercules	A6692
Ptolemy I	Unknown	Alexander the Great with Amon's horns	A3819
Ptolemy I	Unknown	Zeus	A3821
Ptolemy I	Unknown	Ptolemy I	A3818, A8367–A8372, A10358
Ptolemy II	Unknown	the images of Zeus	A3824, A3826, A3827, A3833–A3835, A3845, A6644
Ptolemy II	Unknown	Ptolemy II	A3822, A3823, A3825, A8373–A8375
Ptolemy II	Unknown	Alexander the Great with Amon's horns	A3844
Ptolemy III	Unknown	Zeus	A3828–A3832, A3836–A3841, A3850–A3855, A3859, A3860
Ptolemy III	Unknown	Alexander the Great with Amon's horns	A3846
Ptolemy III	Unknown	Berenice II & Ptolemy III	A3847
Ptolemy IV	Unknown	Zeus	A3842, A3856, A3858, A3861, A3862, A6695, A6696
Ptolemy IV	Unknown	Ptolemy IV & Queen Arsinoe	A5404
Ptolemy V	Unknown	Cleopatra in a form of Isis	A3864, A3871–A3873
Ptolemy V	Unknown	Ptolemy I	A3863, A6697, A8540
Ptolemy VI	Unknown	Zeus	A3874–A3884, A3886–A3888, A3891–A3914, A6699–A6703
Ptolemy VI	Unknown	Cleopatra in a form of Isis	A3866–A3870
Ptolemy VI	Unknown	Heracles	A3849
Ptolemy VIII	Unknown	Heracles	A3857
Ptolemy VIII	Unknown	Cleopatra II or Cleopatra III	A3889, A3890
Ptolemy VIII	Unknown	Ptolemy I	A3865
Ptolemy VIII	Unknown	Zeus	A3874–A3888, A5681, A6704
Ptolemy X	Unknown	Zeus	A3915, A3916, A5682, A8610
Ptolemy XIII	Unknown	Zeus	A3917
Ptolemy XIII	Unknown	Ptolemy I	A3922–A3924, A8378
Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy's XIV–XVI	Unknown	Ptolemy I	A3918–A3921, A3925
Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy's XIV–XVI	Unknown	Zeus	A3926
Cleopatra VII	Unknown	Cleopatra VII	A3848, A3927, A6705, A6706
Ptolemy II	Benko	Ptolemy I	4 pieces, without inventory numbers
Ptolemy II	Horvat	Alexander the Great	1 piece, without inventory number
Ptolemy II	Benko		
Ptolemy III	Horvat	Berenice & Ptolemy III	2 pieces, without inventory numbers
Ptolemy III	Benko		
Ptolemy V	Horvat		
Ptolemy V	Benko	Ptolemy	1 piece, without

Ptolemy VIII	Horvat Benko	Cleopatra II or Cleopatra III	inventory number 6 pieces, without inventory numbers
Ptolemy VIII	Horvat Benko	Zeus	2 pieces, without inventory numbers
Ptolemy XI	Horvat Benko	Ptolemy I	2 pieces, without inventory numbers
Ptolemy XIII	Horvat Benko	Ptolemy I	2 pieces, without inventory numbers
Cleopatra VII	Horvat Benko	Cleopatra VII	1 pieces, without inventory number
unknown	Horvat Benko Horvat	Zeus	?, without inventory numbers

Table 4. The Ptolemaic coinage from field excavations in Croatia or purchase from third persons in the Numismatic Department of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.



Figure 6. Ptolemaic coin with the image of Ptolemy I, Alexandrian mint, reign of Ptolemy I. Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, inv.no. AMZ A8370Av. Photograph M. Tomorad.

The numismatic collection of the Alexandrian mint from the Roman imperial time (emperors from Augustus to Constantine I) is very large. This collection contains the images of the various Roman emperors and their co-rulers (table 5).

Images	Collection	Inventory number
Augustus	Unknown	C3928, C3929, C5703, C5683
Tiberius	Unknown	C3930
Tiberius	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Claudius and Messalina	Unknown	C3931–C3936, C5684, C5685, C7312
Agrippina the Younger	Unknown	C5405
Nero	Unknown	C3937–C3951, C6707, C8379, C8380
Nero	Benko Horvat	2 pieces, without inventory numbers
Galba	Unknown	C3952–C3955
Otho	Unknown	C3956, 1 without inventory number
Otho	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Vespasian	Unknown	C3957, C3959–C3962
Vespasian & Titus	Unknown	C3958
Vespasian & Titus	Benko Horvat	3 pieces, without inventory numbers
Domitian	Unknown	C3963–C3969
Trajan	Unknown	C3970–C3978, C5406, C5407, C6341, C7926, C7927, C8381

Trajan	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Hadrian	Unknown	C3979–C3995, C4211, C4212, C4217, C5408, C5686, C5727, C7313, C7928–C7931, C8382–C8391, C8611
Hadrian	Benko Horvat	3 pieces, without inventory numbers
Hadrian & Trajan	Unknown	C3996
Aelius	Unknown	C3997
Antoninus Pius	Unknown	C3998–C4006, C6853, C7314, C7932–C7941, C8392–C8394
Antoninus Pius	Benko Horvat	2 pieces
Antoninus Pius & Marcus Aurelius	Unknown	C4007
Marcus Aurelius	Unknown	C4008, C4213, C6342, C7315, C7943
Marcus Aurelius	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Commodus	Unknown	C4009–C4013, C6742, C7945–C7953
Commodus	Benko Horvat	3 pieces, without inventory numbers
Caracalla	Unknown	C4014
Elagabalus	Unknown	C4015
Elagabalus	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Faustin the Younger	Unknown	C7942, C7944
Julia Paula	Unknown	C7954
Lucius Verus	Unknown	C8612
Lucius Verus	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Julia Mammea	Unknown	C7968–C7979
Severus Alexander	Unknown	C4016–C4025, C7955–C7965, C7967, C8144
Severus Alexander	Benko Horvat	4 pieces, without inventory numbers
Otacilia	Unknown	C6010
Maximinus Thrax	Unknown	C4026–C4029
Gordian III	Unknown	C4030–C4032, C7980
Tranquilina	Unknown	C7981
Philippus I Arabs	Unknown	C4033–C4035 (C6008), C6002–C6007, C6009
Philippus II	Unknown	C4036, C6011, C6012
Philippus	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Decius	Unknown	C4037, C6013, C6014
Gallus	Unknown	C4038, C4039, C6016, C6017
Volusianus	Unknown	C6018, C6708
Valerian	Unknown	C4040–C4043, C4873, C6019–C6025
Valerian	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Gallienus	Unknown	C4046, C4052, C5687, C6026, C6028–C6048
Gallienus	Benko Horvat	3 pieces, without inventory numbers
Salonina	Unknown	C4054–C4064
Salonina	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Saloninus	Unknown	C4065, C6049
Claudius II	Unknown	C4066–C4081, C7316, C9246–C9248, C9253, C9254, C9277
Claudius II	Benko Horvat	3 pieces, without inventory numbers
Quintillus	Unknown	C4082
Aurelian	Unknown	C4083, C4085–C4099, C5688–C5691, C6050, C7317, C7318
Aurelian	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Severina	Benko Horvat	C4100–C4104
Severina	Unknown	1 piece, without inventory number
Aurelian & Vaballathus	Unknown	C4105–C4110
Aurelian & Vaballathus	Benko Horvat	10 pieces, without inventory numbers
Zenobia	Unknown	C4111
Tacitus	Unknown	C4112–C4118
Probus	Unknown	C4119–C4143, C6343, C6344, C7319, C8395, C8396
Probus	Benko Horvat	8 pieces, without inventory numbers
Carus	Unknown	C4144, C4145
Carinus	Unknown	C4146–C4152
Carinus	Benko Horvat	1 piece, without inventory number
Numerianus	Unknown	C4153–C4156, C8397, C8398
Diocletian	Unknown	C4157–C4193, C7320

Maximian	Unknown	C4084, C4194–C4209, C7321–C7325, C7982, C8874
Maximian	Benko Horvat	5 pieces, without inventory numbers
Constantius I	Unknown	C4210
Galerius Valerius	Benko Horvat	2 pieces, without inventory number
Maximinus		
Apis with a disk on the head	Unknown	C4214, C4215
Palm branch	Unknown	C4216
Unidentified	Benko Horvat	9 pieces, without inventory number

Table 5. The numismatic collection of the Alexandrian mint from the Numismatic Department of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

This survey of the numismatic department also includes a large number of coins with the images of various Egyptian Hellenistic deities (such as Apis, Isis, Osiris, Harpocrates) originating from the other African, and Eastern provinces of the Roman Empire.

A museum like the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb is a rarely found institution in Croatia that systematically collects ancient Egyptian antiquities. By systematic presentation of their collections through permanent exhibitions and many part-time theme exhibitions, this institution contributes greatly to the possibility for general public to learn about the culture and history of ancient Egypt.

2.2. The Mimara Museum in Zagreb



Figure 7. Alabastron, 4th–3rd c. BC, Egypt, unknown location. Museum Mimara, glass collection, inv. no. ATM 1343 (courtesy of Museum Mimara in Zagreb).

The Mimara Museum came to be thanks to Ante Topić Mimara (1898–1987) who donated his art collection. During his adventurous life, Mimara stayed in Paris, Berlin, München, Tangier, Salzburg, and Zagreb, where he met with many famous European collectors of the first half of the 20th century. His love for art and culture (he studied painting in Rome) resulted in an impressive art collection of 3750 artifacts from all periods of the history of mankind. The collection of the museum came to be on the basis of a donation contract made between Mimara, the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Council of the City of Zagreb on October 6th 1973 and October 29th 1986. The Mimara Museum was opened for public on July 17th 1987, and is located in the Roosevelt Square 5, Zagreb. The museum keeps no records when the artifacts came to possession of Topić Mimara neither about where and when they have been found.

The artifacts of the Egyptian provenance are kept in two collections, The Collection of Ancient Civilizations, and The Glass Collection. The most of the artifacts from both collections were re-analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004 and January–February 2005).

The Collection of Ancient Civilizations

The Collection of Ancient Civilizations of the Mimara Museum contains 617 artistic artifacts dating from prehistory to the formation of the first medieval states. Geographically, the holdings encompass the area from the Near East and Asia Minor to the Mediterranean. Čukman–Nikolić is currently in charge of the collection. The Egyptian collection contains 32 artifacts of Egyptian origin dating from Predynastic period to Late Antiquity (table 6). The collection contains three artifacts from the early dynastic period and eight Coptic artifacts which makes this collection unique in Croatia.

Type of artifact	Provenance	Dating	Inventory number
Stone vessel	Unknown	Archaic period	ATM 230
Plate from alabaster	Unknown	Archaic period	ATM 231
Small bottle form terracotta	Unknown	Archaic period	ATM 233
Canopic lid in a form of god Duamutef	Unknown	Middle Kingdom	ATM 228
Wooden statuette of a porter	Unknown	Middle Kingdom	ATM 243
Head of unknown Pharaoh	Unknown	late Middle Kingdom	ATM 229
Bronze statuette of Osiris	Unknown	Middle or New Kingdom	ATM 238
Shabti	Unknown	late Middle Kingdom	ATM 232
Plate from faïence	Unknown	reign of Amenhotep III	ATM 234
Terracotta figure	Unknown	New Kingdom	ATM 235
Sscarab	Unknown	New Kingdom	ATM 236
Bronze statuette of Horus	Unknown	New Kingdom	ATM 239
Wooden female statuette	Unknown	New Kingdom	ATM 244
Osiris statuette from bone	Unknown	New Kingdom	ATM 245
Wooden statuette of Horus	Unknown	Third Intermediate Period	ATM 242
Bronze statuette of Horus	Unknown	Late Period	ATM 237
Wooden statue of Horus	Unknown	Late Period	ATM 241
Bronze figurine of female	Unknown	Ptolemaic–Roman Period	ATM 240
Stone amulet of Apis	Unknown	Ptolemaic–Roman Period	ATM 1376
Stone amulets of rabbit	Unknown	Ptolemaic–Roman Period	ATM1376a, ATM 1376b
Stone amulet of Anubis	Unknown	Ptolemaic–Roman Period	ATM 1376 c
Stone amulet of Bes	Unknown	Ptolemaic–Roman Period	ATM 1376 d
Bronze oil lamp	Unknown	Byzantine period	ATM 357
Coptic linen cloth with a rabbit and a fish image	Unknown	5 th – 6 th c. AD	ATM 246
Coptic terracotta menasampullas	Unknown	6 th c. AD	ATM 349, ATM 351
Bronze Coptic oil lamps on a stand	Unknown	6 th c. AD	ATM 355, ATM 361
Bronze Coptic oil lamp	Unknown	6 th c. AD	ATM 356
Bronze Coptic candle–stick	Unknown	6 th c. AD	ATM 358
Bronze Coptic candle–stick	Unknown	6 th – 7 th c. AD	ATM 359

Table 6. *The Collection of Ancient Civilizations of the Mimara Museum.*

The Glass Collection

The Glass Collection contains 470 Egyptian artifacts ranging from the Old Kingdom to Late Antiquity (table 7). Ratković–Bukovčan is curator of the collection. It is the only glass collection with the artifacts of Egyptian provenance in Croatia which makes this collection unique.

Type of artifact	Provenance	Dating	Inventory number
Amphoriskos	Unknown	16 th c. BC	ATM 1335
Balsamarium	Unknown	15 th c. BC	ATM 1334
Bead	Unknown	2 nd millennium BC	ATM 1336
Pitcher	Unknown	2 nd millennium BC	ATM 1337
Alabastron	Unknown	2 nd millennium BC	ATM 1338
Amphoriskos	Unknown	6 th –5 th c. BC	ATM 1339 & ATM 1341
Alabastron	Unknown	6 th –5 th c. BC	ATM 1340
Bead	Unknown	5 th –4 th c. BC	ATM 1342
Alabastron	Unknown	4 th –3 rd c. BC	ATM 1343 (figure 7)
Medallion with a portrait of Ptolemy	Alexandria	3 rd c. BC	ATM 1345
Small jug	Unknown	1 st c. BC	ATM 1344
Small jug	Alexandria	1 st c. BC	ATM 1346
Small plate	Alexandria	1 st c. BC	ATM 1347
Small dish	Alexandria	1 st c. AD	ATM 1350
Relief aplica	Alexandria	1 st c. AD	ATM 1351
Small bowl	Alexandria	1 st c. AD	ATM 1352
Small two-handle vase	Alexandria	1 st c. AD	ATM 1766
Cup	Alexandria	1 st c. AD	ATM 1767
450 fragments of various vessels	Alexandria	1 st –2 nd c. AD	ATM 1695
Vase	Alexandria	2 nd c. AD	ATM 1348

Table 7. The so-called Glass Collection of the Mimara Museum.

2.3. The Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik



Figure 8. Left necklace made of wooden grains, Egypt, unknown location; right necklace made of small grains, Egypt, unknown location. Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik, inv. no. 593 and 583 respectively (courtesy of Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik).

The collection of the Archaeological Museum within the Museum of Dubrovnik came to be thanks to the donations of now mostly unknown persons over a long period of time. The artifacts of the Egyptological collection arrived in Dubrovnik probably in the 19th century. The only known donors of the collections are Tonko Kuraica, Ivo Nordeli, and the brothers Frane (1821–?) and Nikola (1823–1892) Amerling who donated probably the majority of artifacts.



Figure 9. Wooden fake beard, Egypt – unknown location, Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik, inv. no. 535 (courtesy of Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik).

Frane Amerling lived in Cairo in the second half of the 19th century. He donated a large collection of archaeological artifacts gathered over a long period of time for his Cairo collection to the Home Museum of Dubrovnik in 1872. Together with his brothers, he was involved in the founding of the museum to which the Amerling family donated many other artifacts gathered from around the world. Nikola (Niko) Amerling lived in Alexandria from 1842 onwards, and he left Egypt after the British occupation in 1882. In 1872, he donated a collection of ancient Egyptian and Oriental artifacts to the Museum of City of Dubrovnik.

According to the records in the inventory book, all the artifacts originate from Egypt, and the only recorded year of the donation is 1872. Unfortunately, the precise data are not preserved so the genesis of the collection remains unknown.

Today, the Egyptian collection contains 197 smaller artifacts and a mummy whose authenticity and age is not determined (table 8). The majority of artifacts originate from the Late and Ptolemaic periods but it is

Type of artifact	Number of artifacts	Inventory Number
Scarabs	16	446, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 522, 598, 599, 613, 614, 615, 616
Bust of unidentified divinity	1	447
Fragments of a cluster-shaped jewelry	3	448, 449, 452
Fist-shaped amulet	1	450
Grains	2	451, 609
Stone hatchet	1	453
Stone artifact of an unknown purpose	1	454
Round black colored part of a necklace	1	455
Amulets of the goddess Toeris	4	456, 531, 640, 3801
Amulet of the goddess Sekhmet	1	457
Figurines of a lion in laying position	2	458, 534
Cylinder-shaped part of a necklace	1	459
Sphinx	1	461
Cone-shaped seal	1	462
Cylinder-shaped seal	1	463
Shabtis	25	473, 504, 506, 507, 508, 550,

		552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 567, 595, 3805, 3806, 3807
Statuettes of Osiris	14	475, 477, 478, 479, 482, 488, 489, 490, 491, 498, 501, 503, 549, 594
Statuettes of Isis–Hathor with Harpocrates	5	476, 483, 485, 492, 499
Bronze pendant in form of the god Ptah	1	480
Statuettes of Harpocrates	6	481, 486, 487, 494, 547, 596
Statuette of a cat in sitting position	1	484
Statuette of Anubis	1	493
Statuettes of Apis	3	495, 496, 545
Statuette of Neith	1	497
Statuettes of Amon	3	500, 502, 548
Statuette of a woman	1	505
Statuette of Sekhmet	1	509
Statuette of bird	1	510
Scarab–amulets	2	511, 512
Egg–shaped pendant	1	521
Vessel	1	523
Shell–shaped lamps	3	524, 525, 526
Amulet of Anubis or Upuaut	1	527
Amulet of Isis–Hathor with Harpocrates	1	528
Sphinx–amulet	1	529
Amulets of the pataikos dwarf	3	530, 532, 628
Amulet of Toth	1	533
Fake beard	1	535 (figure 8)
Cone	1	536
Head and a neck of a ibis bird	1	537
Amulets of Anubis	5	538, 540, 543, 641, 565
Amulets of Bes	3	541, 544, 3802
Amulet of Horus	1	542
Statuette of Bastet	1	546
Unidentified statuette		551
Amulets in form of a square tablet	21	568, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 590
Statuette of Horus	1	569
Necklace made of small grains	1	583 (figure 8)
Scaraboids	2	589, 632
<i>udjat</i> eye –shaped amulets	5	592, 626, 630, 634, 3804
Necklace made of wooden grains	1	593 (figure 8)
Necklace made of seventy grains	1	597
Two–feather amulet	1	600
Pair of compasses	1	601
Protractor	1	602
Heart amulets	2	603, 604
Bird figurine	1	605
Stones of an unknown purpose	2	606, 610
Pearl	1	607
Rock for a ring	1	608
Lid for a small vessel	1	611
Tablet with faces	1	612
Necklace with sixteen scarabs and a female image	1	617
Fragment of a statuette with a sun disk	1	618
Fragment of an unidentified artifact	1	619
Roman imperial coins	2	620, 621

Frog amulet	2	622
Male head-shaped amulet	2	623
Lion amulet	2	624
Statuette of an Gnostic divinity	1	625
Amulet with a bird's head	1	627
Flower	1	629
Column amulet	1	631
Amulet of an unidentified divinity	1	633
Fragments of a vessel	5	635
Amulet with a peacock	1	636
Amulet with an image	1	637
Stylus with a fan-shaped extension	1	638
Stylus with a pointy ending	1	639
Statuette of Toth	1	642
Figure with a Pharaoh crown	1	643
Amulet of the Isis-Horus-Nephthys trinity	1	3800
Male statuette from the post-Amarna period	1	3803
Pharaoh	1	3808
Male statuette	1	3810
Statuette of a divinity	1	3811

Table 8. *The Egyptian collection of the Archaeological Museum within the Museum of Dubrovnik.*

impossible to determine the provenance of the artifacts. Furthermore, Uranić (2002) identified 164 genuine and 31 fake ones. It was established that one artifact originates from Etruria (inv. no. 3809). The time of arrival and the donors can be determined for only three artifacts.⁸ It can be concluded from the archive that the Amerling family donated a large collection in 1872, and as the Amerling brothers were frequently in Egypt, it can be assumed that they are the probable donors of the majority of artifacts. The archive records show also that one large collection was donated by Nordeli who is not mentioned as a direct donor in the collection's inventory.

Menalo, the senior curator and the head of the Archaeological Department, is currently in charge of the collection. So far Uranić (2001), Menalo (2003), and Tomorad (2003) have published on the collection.

2.4. The Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula

The Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula house 38 Egyptian artifacts. Girardi-Jurkić, Džin, and museum director Mihovilić, are currently in charge of the museum's collections. The artifacts can be divided in three large groups.

The first group consists of fifteen artifacts connected to the worshippers of Egyptian cults in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The artifacts of this group were found during archaeological excavations in the area of Istria and are connected to the cults of Serapis, Isis, Isis-Fortuna, Jupiter-Amon, Hathor and Achelous (table 9). The second group consists of six bronze artifacts of mostly votive character (table 10).

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Statuette of Isis-Fortuna	Savudrija (<i>Silbonis</i>)	Without inventory number
Hathor-shaped capital of a column	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	A8712
Fragment of an inscription with the theophoric name of <i>T. Annius Isiodorus</i>	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	A4118
Fragment of a smaller altar with the theophoric name of <i>Afflania Isias</i>	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	439
Inscription with the theophoric cognomen of <i>Isias</i>	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	339
Altar dedicated to Isis-Panthea	Galežana (<i>Ager Polensis</i>)	A41 (former inv. n. 229)
Monolith block of a part of an altar parapet with an image of a Jupiter-Amon head	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	A391
Fragment of the upper part of a block of an altar	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	A393
Parapet with an image of Jupiter-Amon head		
Monolith block of an altar parapet with an image of	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	Without inventory

⁸ Inv. nos. 638, 639, 3808

a Jupiter–Amon head		number
Block of an altar parapet with an Jupiter–Amon image	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	A18593
Part of a block of an altar parapet with an Jupiter–Amon image	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	479
Upper part of a gable roof cornice with an Achelous image	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	125 (former inv. n. 336)
Fragment of a limestone slab with an image of a Achelous head	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	8724
Tombstone with an image of a figure wearing kalathos on the head (probably Serapis)	Pula (<i>Pola</i>)	313

Table 9. The collection connected to the worshippers of Egyptian cults in the Hellenistic and Roman periods in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula.

The last, third group consists of seventeen artifacts, mostly the Egyptian shabtis and amulets that were part of the collection of an unknown Austrian donator (table 11). So far, Mlakar (1957, 1962), Perc (1968), and Jurkić–Girardi (1972, 1976, 1978, 1981, 2001), Ujčić (2001), Džin (2001), Uranić (2001), and Tomorad (2003) have published on the artifacts of the Archaeological Museum in Pula. All artifacts were re–analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004).



Figure 10. Hathor–shaped capital of a column, 1st c. AD, Roman Arena in Pula (lat. Pola), Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula, inv. No. 8712 (photograph by M. Tomorad).

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Small sistrum	Vizača (<i>Nesactium</i>)	A5048
Bronze statuette of Osiris	Bala (<i>Valle</i>)	A5224 (former inv. n. 3227)
Bronze statuette of Apis	Unknown	A5223 (former inv. n. 3236)
Bronze amulet in form of naked Harpocrates	Istria, unknown site	A5221
Bronze figurine of an goddess Neith	Unknown	A5220
Bronze statuette of an Egyptian Pharaoh in kneeling position	Istria, unknown site	A5210

Table 10. The bronze artifacts in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula.

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Light green colored shabti	Unknown	P7580
Fragment of a shabti figurine	Unknown	P30331
Fragment of a light green colored shabti figurine	Unknown	P30332
Fragment of a light blue colored shabti	Unknown	P30333
Faded green colored amulet of Bes	Unknown	P30334
Greenish gray colored amulet of Bes	Unknown	P30335
Ceramic amulet of the <i>uadj</i> temple column	Unknown	P30336
Faded green colored <i>uadj</i> eye amulet	Unknown	P30337
Greenish colored <i>udjat</i> eye amulet	Unknown	P30338
Light green colored <i>udjat</i> eye amulet	Unknown	P30339
Light brown colored <i>udjat</i> eye amulet	Unknown	P30340
Grey brown colored <i>udjat</i> eye amulet	Unknown	P30341
Brown colored <i>udjat</i> eye amulet	Unknown	P30342
Ceramic lotus flower	Unknown	P30343
Scarab made of bone	Unknown	P30344
Wooden amulet of the <i>uadj</i> temple column	Unknown	P30345
Pearls made of stone	Unknown	P30346

Table 11. Third group of artifacts (mainly shabtis and amulets) in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula.

2.5. The Archaeological Museum in Split

The Archaeological Museum in Split stores many artifacts connected with the Egyptian cults, and found in the area of Mid-Dalmatia and its islands (table 12). The artifacts were acquired in archaeological excavations, by purchasing and by donations of private persons (for example, Lanza from Split, Marchi, Machiedo from Hvar, and Lukanović from Šibenik).

The Archaeological Museum in Split and in Diocletian's palace in Split contains eleven sphinxes or their parts brought by the Emperor Diocletian during the building of his palace. The museum stores also an Egyptian head made of the reddish granite which was found in the northern part of the palace.

The artifacts were published several times from the second part of the 20th century up to the present day. They were published by Bulić (1879, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1896, 1903, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1927), Drexler (1900), Gabričević (1956), Selem (1961, 1963, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1997, 1999), Perc (1968), Budischovsky (1977), Cambi (1993), Žanić-Protić (1988), and Tomorad (2000, 2003, 2004). Some of the artifacts were re-analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004).

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Green enameled shabti	Middle Dalmatia	G1623
Green enameled shabti	Middle Dalmatia	G1624
Shabti made of the uncolored terracotta	Middle Dalmatia	B212
Sshabti made of the dark brown patinated terracotta	Middle Dalmatia	B213
Shabti made of the dark greenish patinated limestone	Middle Dalmatia	B214
Shabti made of the greenish enameled clay	Hvar	G1625
Shabti made of the dark granite	Middle Dalmatia	B215
Shabti made of faience	Middle Dalmatia	G1626
Shabti-like statuette made of the dark brown patinated terracotta	Middle Dalmatia	B216
Eye-shaped amulet made of the green enameled clay	Hvar	G1627
Magic eye-shaped amulet made of the olive-Green enameled clay	Hvar	G1628
Amulet made of green-blue enamel	Middle Dalmatia	G1629
Pendant amulet shaped as a hawk with a crown on its head	Hvar	G1631
Small dog-shaped pendant amulet made of the Green enameled terracotta	Middle Dalmatia	G1630
Bronze statuettes of Isis-Hathor nursing	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	H5003, H5004, H5005, H5007,

Harpocrates Bronze statuette of Isis–Hathor nursing	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	4 pieces Without inventory number
Harpocrates Bronze statuette of Isis–Hathor nursing	Middle Dalmatia	Without inventory number
Harpocrates Bronze statuettes of Osiris	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	H374, H 375, H 376, H 377, H 378, H5006, 6 pieces
Bronze statuettes of Osiris	Middle Dalmatia	Without inventory number, 5 peices
Bronze statuette of Sekhmet	Unknown	Without inventory number
Blue pendant with an image of Bes made of enameled clay	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	G349
Green pendant statuette with an image of Nefertem on a lion made of enameled clay	Middle Dalmatia	Without inventory number
Pendant statuette with an image of Isis nursing Harpocrates	Middle Dalmatia	Without inventory number
Statuette of Hermes–Toth	Knin	H1885
Statuette of Hermes–Toth	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	H4081
Statuette of Hermes–Toth	Unknown	H358
Statuette of Harpocrates	Unknown	H5606
Relief representing the life on the Nile	Unknown	D150
Stone lid of a sarcophagus with an inscription dedicated to Serapis	Smiljevci	Without inventory number
Circle–shaped double lamps with a Harpocrates image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number, 2 pieces
Terracotta lamp with a Serapis image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Carneol gemma with a Serapis image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Rddish plate gemma with a Serapis image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Carneol gemma with a Serapis bust image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Carneol gemma with a Serapis–Amon–Jupiter	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Onyx gemma with a Serapis bus image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Reddish jasper gemma with a Harpocrates image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
White jasper gemma with a Harpocrates image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Agate gemma with a Harpocrates image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Gray jasper gemma with a Hermanubis image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Green jasper gemma with a Hermanubis image	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Sepulchral marble stele with a theophoric name of <i>Serapio</i>	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Sepulchral stele with a theophoric name of <i>Isicia Firmina</i>	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Marble slab with a theophoric name of <i>Isiodorus</i>	Solin (<i>Salona</i>)	Without inventory number
Bronze vessel shaped as Bes	Okraj Promina	Without inventory number
Slab from a late antique tomb with an Isaic theophoric name	Dugopolje	Without inventory number
Aplica or a lid for a vase with a Jupiter–Amon image	Middle Dalmatia	Without inventory number
Ithyphallic pendant amulet	Middle Dalmatia	Without inventory number
Sepulchral stone stele with a theophoric name of <i>Serapio</i>	Pučišće, Brač	Without inventory number
Egyptian head made of the reddish granite sphinx or their parts	Diocletian palace, Split Diocletian palace, Split	Without inventory number Without inventory number, 11 pieces

Table 12. The artifacts in the Archaeological Museum in Split connected with the Egyptian cults, and found in the area of Mid–Dalmatia and its islands.

2.6. The Archaeological Museum in Zadar

The collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar possesses Egyptian cult artifacts found during the excavations in the territory of Zadar and surrounding area (table 13).

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Ngative of a amulet mold with a Serapis image	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	Without inventory number
Lamp made of baked clay with a Jupiter–Amon image	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	Without inventory number
Lamp made of terracotta with a Jupiter–Amon image	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	Without inventory number
Standing lamp made of light brown terracotta with a Harpocrates image	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	L–596
Oblique lamps made of brown terracotta with an Isis and Serapis bust	Nin (<i>Aenona</i>)	L–163
Oblique lamps made of brown terracotta with an Isis and Serapis bust	Nin (<i>Aenona</i>)	L–878
Oblique lamps made of brown terracotta with the image of naked man who rides crocodile	Nin (<i>Aenona</i>)	L–381
Lamp made of terracotta with the image of crocodile	Nin (<i>Aenona</i>)	L–702
Large fragment of a sepulchral cypus with the name of <i>Isidorae</i> inscribed on it	Nin (<i>Aenona</i>)	Without inventory number, probably lost
Large fragment of a sepulchral cypus with the name of <i>Isidorus</i> inscribed on it	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	Without inventory number, probably lost
Ssepulchral stone stele	Podgrađe near Benkovac (<i>Asseria</i>)	Without inventory number
Monolite stone block with the protome of a Jupiter–Amon head	Zadar (<i>Forum – Iader</i>)	Without inventory number
Mmonolite stone block with the protome of a Jupiter–Amon head	Zadar (<i>Forum – Iader</i>)	Without inventory number
Amulet of Bes	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	Without inventory number
Amulet made of lead–bronze with the image of mummified figure (probably Osiris)	Zadar (<i>Iader</i>)	Without inventory number

Table 13. *The Egyptian cult artifacts in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar.*

The artifacts from the collection were published several times by Suić (1965), Perc (1968), Selem (1971, 1972, 1997), Budischovsky (1977), Giunio (2000, 2002), and Tomorad (2003). The most of the artifacts were re–analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004).

2.7. The Museum of the City of Varaždin

The Archaeological Department of the Museum of the City of Varaždin was founded in the first half of the 20th century. Approximately 10.000 artifacts ranging from the Prehistory to the Early Middle Ages are kept in the museum’s collections and the museum currently stores also the artifacts from a smaller collection that belonged to the Pashory–Varady family. The museum consultant Šimek is in charge of the entire collection.

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Cup from predynastic period (Badari or early Nagade I)	Egypt	AO 6521
Sepulchral stele of Mery Mery (18 th Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III)	Abydos?	AO 5279
Canopic jar of Ketjen in the form of god Imsety (26 th Dynasty)	Egypt	AO 5280
Canopic jar of Ketjen in the form of god Hapy (26 th Dynasty)	Egypt	AO 5281
Canopic jar of Ketjen in the form of god Duamutef (26 th Dynasty)	Egypt	AO 5282
Canopic jar of Ketjen in the form of god Quebehsenuf (26 th Dynasty)	Egypt	AO 5283

Table 14. *The collection in the Archaeological Department of the Museum of the City of Varaždin.*

The Egyptian collection of the Pashthy–Varady family came to be probably in the 19th century when one of the family members stayed in Egypt during his diplomatic service. After his return to the country, the artifacts were kept in the Križovljan castle, and later were moved to the museum but the time the artifacts arrived to the museum cannot be determined with certainty, although it can be assumed that this took place in the first half of the 19th century. The collection contains six artifacts (table 14). Predynastic cup (from the Badari or Nagade I period) is the oldest Egyptian artifact stored in any Croatian museum which makes this collection very valuable. All the artifacts are artistically of high niveau and well preserved.

The artifacts have been published by Panić (1974, 1976), Tomorad (2002), and Tomorad & Uranić (2005, in print). All the artifacts were re-analysed for CAE database by Tomorad & Uranić (2003).

2.8. The Museum of the City of Zagreb. The Tilla Durieux collection

The famous German actress Tilla Durieux (born as Otilia Godefroy, 1880–1971) gathered a large collection of various artistic artifacts, mostly during the first three decades of the 20th century. After Hitler had risen to power in Germany, she moved to Zagreb (in 1934), where she lived until 1952 when she moved to Berlin. Eleven years after Tilla's death, her heir Mrs. Danhoff signed a document on the donation of the part of the collection to the city of Zagreb. The ceremony took place in the building of the Croatian parliament, and Mrs. Danhoff concluded it with the words: "She [Tilla Durieux] loved Zagreb which was her town too during all these years, and she remained attached to it permanently". Nowadays, 19 artifacts of the former Tilla Durieux collection are in possession of the city of Zagreb. The curator Slavko Šterk is placed in charge of the artifacts.

The entire Tilla Durieux collection consisted of numerous artifacts from the different periods of the Egyptian history: the various scarabs and amulets, several figurines of the Egyptian goddess Bastet, a statue of the priestess Henid with a hieroglyphic inscription, and several small artifacts made of bronze. Of the Egyptian artifacts from the collection, only a head of a bronze statuette known as 'The head of a citizen' (26th Dynasty; inv. n. MGZ 4759) is kept in the Museum of the City of Zagreb.

2.9. The Museum of Slavonia in Osijek. The Archaeological collection

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Pedi–Hor–pa–khereda stele	Osijek (<i>Mursa</i>)	2590
Shabti made of the green enameled terracotta	Osijek (<i>Mursa</i>)	5243
Gemma made of the dark green jasper with a Harpocrates image	Osijek (<i>Mursa</i>)	1406
Cornice of a sepulchral stele with a lion pair amulets ⁹	Dalj (Teutoburgium)	6148
	Unknown	Without inventory numbers, 6 pieces

Table 15. *Artifacts in the Archaeological Department of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek.*

The Archaeological Department of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek stores several artifacts connected to the Egyptian cults worship in the Roman province of Pannonia, and acquired during archaeological excavations in the area of Osijek and eastern Slavonia (table 15). The senior curator Šimić and curator Filipović are currently in charge of the collection.

The biggest attention was given to the discovery of a white limestone stele with a representation of the Egyptian divinities (the Pedi–Hor–pa–khereda stele). It was discovered in the area of the Osijek's upper town in the late 19th century.

The artifacts of the collection were published by Liebl (1900), Höger (1942), Degmedžić (1954), Pinterović (1958, 1965), Perc (1968.), Selem (1972, 1980, 1997), Šimić (1997), Filipović (1997), Göricke–Lukić (2000), and Tomorad (2000, 2003).

2.10. The Benko Horvat archaeological collection. The Museum of Contemporary Art in Zagreb

The Benko Horvat collection was donated to the city of Zagreb in 1946. It is stored in the Galleries of the City of Zagreb (today, the Museum of Contemporary Art), and in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (the Numismatic Collection). The entire inventory of the collection consists of more than 1000 artifacts and the archaeological collection contains 381 artifacts, which dates from the 11th c. BC to the 11th c. AD. The collection also contains various artifacts of the Egyptian provenance (table 16).

⁹ They were only mentioned by Bernarda Perc (1968). The objects are still unidentified.

Type of artifact	Provenance	Inventory number
Gemma with image of Ceres or Isis	Sisak (<i>Siscia</i>)	524
Gemma with images of Fortuna and Mercurius with an ibis feather	Roma	553
Gemma with bust of a boy in right profile with a Horus lock above his right ear	Stolac in Herzegovina	496
Gemme with images of two naked figurines	Milan	537
Male terracotta head with explicit Semitic features and the characteristics of the ancient Egyptian plastic art	unknown	377
Scaraboid	Sisak (<i>Siscia</i>)	581
Statuettes of Osiris	Alexandria	364, 2 pieces
Shabtis	Alexandria	360, 3 pieces

Table 16. *The Benko Horvat collection.*

Up to the present, Košćević (2000) and Tomorad (2003) have published on the collection. All the artifacts were re-analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004).

3. Collections in smaller towns

3.1. The Collection of the St. Euphemia monastery at Kapor on the island of Rab

The St. Euphemia monastery on the island of Rab owns a diverse collection that contains also artifacts from the ancient Near East. The collection was donated to the monastery by Kugli. There is no information preserved on the date of the donation but it is known that the artifacts of the Egyptian culture were purchased in Aquileia from a Jew who ran from the Gestapo to the USA. The provenances of the artifacts are unknown. It is not known where they originate from Egypt or from surrounding area of Aquileia. It is not even established if they were originals or fakes.

The collection consists of the following artifacts: two tablets in cuneiform, four shabtis, two figurines representing the goddess Isis, a figurine of the god Osiris, a tablet with a hieroglyphic inscription, and some small material (one phallus, and several animal images which cannot be determined as of Egyptian origin with certainty). Bonifačić (1985) and Tomorad (2003) published on the collection.

3.2. The Franciscan monastery in Sinj. The Archaeological Collection

The Archaeological collection of the Franciscan monastery in Sinj contains the artifacts found in the Sinj area. The Egyptological part of the collection consists of a Serapis bust made of terracotta, a shabti from Čitluk made of the green enameled terracotta, a shabti from Čitluk made of the brown terracotta, a bronze Isis statuette, and two scarabs. One of them, made of a dark stone, was brought by father Jadrijević from Egypt before the outbreak of World War II. Up to the present, the collection was published by Cambi (1971), Selem (1979, 1997), and Tomorad (2000, 2003, 2004). The most of the artifacts were re-analysed for CAE database by Tomorad (2004).

3.3. The Museum of the City of Križevci

In the 1950s, a cornice with two lion figures made of white marble was found in Križevci. The discovery was made during the excavation of the new St. Rochus graveyard. The cornice corresponds iconographically to the imagery of the Egyptian god Serapis. Nowadays, the monument is part of the collection in the Museum of Križevci. The monument was written about by Zajc (1954), Demo (1982), Horvat (1982), Kolar (2001), and Tomorad (2003).

3.4. The Museum of the City of Koprivnica

In the August of 2001, a marble cornice of a stele with a pair of lions was excavated from the lake located in the area of Gabajeva Greda gravel pit near the river of Drava at the depth of 25 m. The cornice was discovered by the gravel pit supervisor and amateur archaeologist Zvijerac. I was provided with the data on the discovery and the pictures of the cornice by Kulenović, the curator of the Koprivnica Museum. After the discovery, the cornice was stored on the water dredge, and it was transferred to the Museum of Koprivnica in late September 2001. The monument has been published by Kulenović (2002) and Tomorad (2003).

3.5. The Dr. Grga Novak Archaeological Collection and the Lapidary in Hvar

The collection is located within the former St. Mark church which belonged to the Dominican monastery. The archaeological collection and its Lapidary are dedicated to the Dr. Grga Novak who was born in the town of Hvar. The collection includes numerous artifacts ranging from the prehistory to the late antiquity. The integral part of the collection is a bronze statuette representing the god Nefertem discovered on the island of Hvar, and several other smaller artifacts borrowed from the Archaeological Museum in Split. Selem (1997) and Tomorad (2003) have published on the collection.

3.6. The Lapidary of the Varvaria locality in Bribirska Glavica

The Lapidary was established after the excavations at the locality *Varvaria* near Bribirska Glavica. An altar made of white limestone with an inscription dedicated to Isis was found during the excavations. It is kept in the Lapidary of the *Varvaria* locality. The altar was published by Kuntić–Makvić (1982), Selem (1997), and Tomorad (2003).

3.7. The Lapidary in Novigrad (Lat. *Emonia*) in Istria

The Lapidary is located in the courtyard of the house in the 12 J. Malevac Street in Novigrad. Two fragments of a small altar dedicated to Isis are to be found there. Mlakar (1957), Perc (1968), and Tomorad (2003) have written about the objects.

3.8. The Narona Collection in Vid near Metković

A female alabaster bust with plain Isiac features (veil, the Isiac knot, and scarf) is kept in the local collection of ancient Narona. Cambi (1971), Selem (1972, 1997), and Tomorad (2003) published on the artifact.

3.9. The Collection of 'Narodno sveučilište' in Imotski

The collection of 'Narodno sveučilište' in Imotski holds a bronze statuette of Isis–Fortuna found near the Šarampov Bridge in Prološac at Imotski. The statuette was purchased for the collection soon after it was discovered in 1986. Lozo (1986), Tonković (1991), Selem (1997), and Tomorad (2003) have published on the artifacts.

4. Private collections of Egyptian antiquities

There is unknown number of private collections of the Egyptian antiquities today in Croatia. They can be divided into two groups:

- the private collections included in the various museum and institutions
- the collections kept by private persons, often in their homes. These collections are mostly unpublished, not systematised, and unknown to the public. According to the law, every private collection has to be reported, examined, and evaluated, but the law is not abided by in practice.

In the area of the towns of Zagreb, Hvar, Kutina, Požega, Sisak, and Split (for example, the Carrara–Bratanić collection published by Selem in 1971), the private persons are in possession of larger or smaller collections of the Egyptian antiquities.

In June 1991 an exhibition was held on the Dražen Kovačić and Žarko Bošnjak Egyptian collection in the Museum of Moslavina in Kutina. This collection has approximately 500 artifacts, and the exhibition showed about 100 Egyptian artifacts ranging from the Nagada period to the Roman era. The exhibited artifacts were objects for everyday life, death masks, small plastics, amulets, jewelry, fragments of the sarcophagi, and votive stelae. The origin of the collections is unknown.

5. Summary

Most of the Egyptian antiquities came to Croatia in the second part of 19th century from various private collections. There are more than 3140 artifacts pertaining to the Egyptian civilization kept in the Archaeological Museum of Zagreb, the most important cultural and museological institution of Zagreb and Croatia. The nucleus of the collection dates from the donation in 1862 of the well known 'Zagreb mummy of Nesi–Hensu' with its linen Etruscan wrappings (*Liber linteus Zagrabiensis*). The bulk of collection consists of the Egyptian collection of the Austrian baron Franz Koller that was bought for the National Museum in Zagreb in 1868. Today it

comprises about 2300 artifacts of Egyptian origin. Next to the Egyptian department as a main part of the Egyptological inventory of the Archaeological Museum of Zagreb, there are many other artifacts related to the history of Egypt kept in the museum. There are about 500 pieces of Ptolemaic coinage, and the coins from the Roman era minted in Alexandria kept in the Numismatic department. The Ancient department is comprised of the statues, statuettes and epigraphic monuments related to the Egyptian cults of Greco–Roman era, originating from the Mediterranean or from the Croatian historical area. During the last 150 years, the collections have been supplemented by a variety of smaller or larger purchases and donations by private individuals, so the number of artifacts increases constantly.

There are also smaller or larger collections of Egyptian origin in other museums in Croatia. The most important collections according to the number of artifacts are to be found in the Mimara Museum in Zagreb (503), the Archaeological Museum of Dubrovnik – the Dubrovnik museums (197), the Archaeological Museum of Split (84), the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula (38), the Collection of the St. Euphemia monastery in Kampor on the island of Rab (14), the Archaeological collection of The Museum of Contemporary Art in Zagreb (11), the Archaeological Museum of Zadar (13), The Museum of Slavonia in Osijek (10), Museum of the City of Varaždin (6), the Franciscan monastery in Sinj (6), and in about dozen more town and regional museums with only one or two artifacts. According to our knowledge, there are 4034 artifacts in museum institutions and unknown number (around 1000) of artifacts in private collections in Croatia.

Since 2004 on–line database Croato–Aegyptica Electronica (available at www.croato-aegyptica.hr) offers details of some of the Egyptian collections in Croatia.

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