



Aegyptiaca Zagrabie

Igor Uranić

Musei Archaeologici
Zagrabienensis Catalogi et Monographiae

Vol. 11

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Egipatska zbirka Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu
Egyptian Collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb

Musei Archaeologici Zagrabienis

Catalogi et Monographiae

Katalozi i monografije Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu
Svezak IV

Igor Uranić

Aegyptiaca Zagrabienis

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ZBIRKA EGIPATSKIH STARINA U ARHEOLOŠKOME MUZEJU U ZAGREBU

Zagrebački Arheološki muzej uz nacionalne kolekcije pretpovijesnih, antičkih i srednjovjekovnih starina, diči se i svojom egipatskom zbirkom u kojoj se čuva nešto više od 2.200 predmeta iz produkcije faraonskoga doba. Jedina je to sustavna kolekcija toga tipa u Hrvatskoj. Zbirka egipatskih starina Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu važna je i u okvirima srednje i jugoistočne Europe. A po broju predmeta i njihovoj raznolikosti zagrebačka zbirka svakako je među zanimljivijima u spomenutoj regiji. Prikupljanje staroegipatskih predmeta u Hrvatskoj započelo je projektom osnivanja *Narodnog muzeja* u vrijeme Hrvatskoga narodnog preporoda u 19. stoljeću. Prvi otkup priskrbio je taj novoutemeljenoj instituciji oko dvije trećine ukupnog fundusa, koji čini današnju zbirku s oko 2.200 predmeta. Riječ je o otkupu najvećega dijela egipatske zbirke feldmaršala austrijske vojske češkoga podrijetla Franza Kollera, koja se sredinom 19. stoljeća nalazila u Pragu. Otkup je obavljen 1868. godine, a među najzaslužnijima za njegovu realizaciju bio je biskup Josip Juraj Strossmayer. Prvi kustos koji se bavio popisivanjem i ekspertizom egipatskih starina u Zagrebu bio je don Šime Ljubić. On je obavio znatan posao u inventiranju i klasifikaciji predmeta. Na njegovu radu, unatoč nesavršenom poznavanju arheološke građe egipatske provenijencije, temelje se i najnovija istraživanja ovog fundusa. U povijesti zbirke važan je bio doprinos poznatog njemačkog egiptologa Henricha Brugscha koji je 1869. godine posjetio Zagreb i tom prilikom upoznao fundus zbirke. Prvi popis zbirke, osnovan na Brugschovim zabilješkama, objavio je Šime Ljubić 1889., a prvi katalog objavila je u Parizu 1970. godine egiptologinja Janine Monnet Saleh.

Voditelji zbirke u 20. stoljeću bili su arheolozi i kustosi muzeja: autor prvog vodiča i nekoliko izložbi s temom Egipta Marcel Gorenc, zatim sadašnji ravnatelj Muzeja Ante Rendić-Miočević, te Ivan Mirnik.

Priča o Kollerovoj zbirci u svom je prvom dijelu nedorečena. Naime, zna se da je Koller egipatske starine otkupio od nekog trgovca u Napulju, ali se ne zna kako su i iz kojega dijela Egipta one dospjele u Italiju. Možda će buduća obrada građe otkriti više pojedinosti o toj akviziciji. Budući da

THE COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZAGREB

The Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, in addition to its national collections of prehistoric, classical, and medieval antiquities, features an Egyptian collection that contains over 2200 objects produced during the age of the pharaohs. It is the only systematic collection of this kind in Croatia and the Egyptian antiquities collection is also important in the context of central and south-eastern Europe. Both in terms of the number of objects and their variety, the Zagreb collection is certainly one of the most interesting in this region. Ancient Egyptian artifacts began to be collected in Croatia at the time of the foundation of the National Museum during the period of the Croatian national revival movement in the 19th century. The first acquisition provided this newly established institution with around two thirds of the total holdings that compose the present collection with its 2200 objects. This acquisition consisted of the purchase of most of the Egyptian collection of an Austrian Fieldmarshal of Czech origin, Franz Koller; in the middle of the 19th century the collection was located in Prague. This purchase took place in 1868, and the Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer was among those most responsible for it. The first curator involved in cataloguing and evaluating the Egyptian antiquities in Zagreb was Mon. Šime Ljubić. He performed significant work in registering and classifying the exponents, and despite imperfect knowledge of archaeological material of Egyptian origin, all recent research into this collection is of necessity based on his documentation. An important contribution to the history of the collection was made by the well-known German Egyptologist Henrich Brugsch, who visited Zagreb in 1869 and viewed the collection on that occasion. The first documentation of the collection, based on Brugsch's notes, was published in 1889 by Šime Ljubić, and the first catalogue was published in Paris in 1970 by the Egyptologist Janine Monnet Saleh. The collection was the responsibility of the following archaeologists and curators of the Archaeological Museum in the second half of the 20th century: Marcel Gorenc (the author of the first guide and several exhibitions on Egyptian themes) the current director Ante Rendić-Miočević and Ivan Mirnik.

The story about the Koller collection remains incomplete in terms of its beginnings. It is otherwise known that Koller bought the



Sl. 1 | Fig. 1. Franz Koller

se razvijala otkupima i poklonima, točna nalazišta većine predmeta egipatske zbirke nepoznata su, osim u slučaju pet ušabtija nađenih u Solinu (inv. br. 561–565, dva su iz zbirke Lanza, inv. br. 562–563), a jedan je navodno našao Giacomo Gilarci dana 15. IV. 1817. kod stubaste piramide u Sakari (zbirka Lanza, ušabti inv. br. 442). No u posljednje vrijeme istraživanja su pokazala da je veći broj predmeta nastao u Gornjem Egiptu u Luksoru i njegovu širem okružju. Među imenima koja se javljaju na spomenicima najčešće su upravo ona Amonova svećenstva i njihovih obitelji. U tom pogledu indikativna su neka vlastita teoforna imena (ona koja sadržavaju i ime nekoga božanstva) od kojih nekolicina njih sadržava ime boga Khonsua. To bi, dakle, moglo upućivati na zaključak da dio fundusa potječe iz toga područja koje se u starom vijeku nazivalo Teba, gdje je bio slavljen kult Amona i njegova trojstva (Amon–Mut–Khonsu). Samom Khonsuu je u Karnaku bio posvećen jedan od hramova.

Nakon prve velike akvizicije zbirka se nadopunjavala otkupima i poklonima, među kojima je najvažniji bio poklon sarkofaga i mumije Kaipamau od vlade Arapske Republike Egipta 1970. godine. Bila je to svojevrsna zahvala za sudjelovanje nekoliko poduzeća iz Hrvatske i drugih republika bivše Jugoslavije u velikoj UNESCO-ovoj akciji spašavanja spomenika koji su u Nubiji bili ugroženi puštanjem u rad hidrocentrale i brane na Asuanu. Riječ je o dobro očuvanom antropomorfnom sarkofagu Amonove svećenice, predstavljenom u stalnom postavu zbirke. Također u posljednjih desetak godina realiziran je određen broj otkupa manjih privatnih zbirki.

Za razliku od najreprezentativnijih svjetskih kolekcija poput onih u Kairu, New Yorku, Londonu, Parizu, Torinu i Berlinu, zagrebačka zbirka ne zastupa sva razdoblja faraonskog i pret-povijesnog Egipta, već se uglavnom oslanja na kasnija razdoblja. Najzastupljeniji su predmeti iz trećeg međurazdoblja

Egyptian antiquities from a dealer in Naples, but it is not known how and from what part of Egypt they arrived in Italy. Future analysis of the material may uncover more details about this. As the collection was primarily expanded through purchases and donations, the exact site of discovery for the majority of objects in the Egyptian collection remains unknown, except in the case of five shabti figurines found in Solin (Roman Salona) (inv. nos. 561–565, two from the Lanza Collection, inv. nos. 562–563), and one was supposedly found by Giacomo Gilarci on the 15th of April 1817 by the stepped pyramid at Saqqara (Lanza Collection, shabti inv. no. 442). However, recent research has shown that a large number of artifacts originated in Upper Egypt at Luxor and its broader vicinity. The names mentioned on the monuments are most often those of priests of Amon and their families. Certain personal theophoric names (meaning names that incorporate the name of a deity) are indicative of this, several of which contain the name of the god Khons. This might well lead to the conclusion that part of the holdings came from the area that in ancient times was called Thebes, where the cult of Amon and his trinity (Amon–Mut–Khons) was worshipped. Khons himself had one of the temples at Karnak dedicated to him.

After the first major acquisition, the collection was increased by purchases and gifts, the most important being the gift of the coffin and mummy of Kaipamau from the government of the Arabic Republic of Egypt in 1970. This was an expression of gratitude for the participation of several firms from Croatia and other republics of the former Yugoslavia in the major UNESCO effort to save monuments in Nubia that were threatened by the hydroelectric dam at Aswan. This is a well preserved anthropomorphic coffin of a priestess of Amun, given a prominent place in the permanent display of the collection. Purchases of small private collections have also taken place in the last several decades, including the recent acquisition of a new anthropomorphic coffin.



Sl. 2 | Fig. 2. Šime Ljubić

(1069.–747. pr. Kr.), kasnog razdoblja (747.–332. pr. Kr.) i doba ptolemejske dinastije (332.–30. pr. Kr.), dok su manje zastupljeni predmeti iz doba Novoga kraljevstva (1552.–1069. pr. Kr.) i Srednjega kraljevstva (2055.–1650. pr. Kr.).

Poput većine egipatskih zbirki, i ova najvećim dijelom prezentira grobnu opremu i zavjetne darove. Njihova je očuvanost i zastupljenost dominantna jednostavno zato što je riječ o predmetima koji su tijekom dugih stoljeća devastacije ostataka egipatske civilizacije bili skriveni u grobnicama. Riječ je o sarkofazima, pogrebnim stelama, kanopama, pogrebnim papirusima itd. Tek sekundarno u zbirci se mogu naći i predmeti koji se mogu povezati sa svakodnevnim životom u starom Egiptu – sandale, nakit, posuđe, pisarski pribor, bronzani kipići božanstava s kućnih oltara ili drvene kozmetičke palete i igračke. Među najatraktivnijim izlošcima egipatske kolekcije svakako su tri antropomorfnu sarkofaga – već spomenuti sarkofag Kaipamau iz kasnoga te dva iz ptolemejskog razdoblja. Uz to u fundusu su vrlo dobro zastupljene pogrebne i votivne stele, njih dvadesetak, koje su vrlo važne za razumijevanje egipatskih pogrebnih običaja. Tu su i papirusi kojih se u Arheološkome muzeju čuva desetak, a na kojima su zastupljena sva tri egipatska pisma – hijeroglifi, hijeratika i demotika. Uz *Knjige mrtvih*, koje su česte u muzejima, u Zagrebu se nalazi i jedan kraći medicinski papirus napisan hijeratskim pismom, koji nudi recept za lijek, odnosno melem za rane.

Brončana plastika prikazuje dvadesetak egipatskih božanstava u izvorno egipatskoj i helenističkoj interpretaciji. Također je bogat fundus kanopskih vaza nazvanih tako po jednom ogranku Nila, a koje su služile za odlaganje organa izvađenih iz mumija. Poklopci kanopa (ili kanopskih vaza) izrađeni su vrlo maštovito i prikazuju glave zaštitničkih duhova poznatih kao »četiri Horusova sina« koja bdiju nad tim ostacima tijela. Broj kanopa znatno je veći od izloženoga jer se tek mali dio

In contrast to the most famous world known collections, such as those in Cairo, New York, London, Paris, Turin and Berlin, the Zagreb collection does not present all periods of Pharaonic and prehistoric Egypt, but rather is mainly concentrated on the later periods. The most highly represented objects are from the Third Intermediate Period (1069–747 BC), the Late Period (747–332 BC), and the period of the Ptolemaic Dynasty (332–30 BC), with less representation of objects from the period of the New Kingdom (1552–1069 BC) and the Middle Kingdom (2055–1650 BC).

Like most Egyptian collections, this one primarily presents funerary furnishings and votive gifts. The reason that such artifacts have been predominantly preserved and represented is quite simply that throughout the lengthy centuries of devastation faced by the remnants of Egyptian civilization they were concealed in graves. The objects in question are coffins, funerary stele, canopic jars, funerary papyrus texts, and so forth. Objects that can be connected to everyday life in ancient Egypt can be found only secondarily in the collection—sandals, jewellery, vessels, writing equipment, bronze statuettes of gods from household altars, or wooden palettes for cosmetics and toys. The most attractive exponents of the Egyptian collection are certainly the three anthropomorphic coffins—the already mentioned coffin of Kaipamau from the Late Period and two others from the Ptolemaic Period. A fourth painted coffin has just been purchased from a private collection. Funerary and votive stelae, which are very important for understanding Egyptian burial customs, are also very well represented in the collection, with twenty some examples. A dozen papyrus texts are also preserved in the Archaeological Museum, on which all three Egyptian scripts are preserved—hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic. Along with the *Book of the Dead*, which is frequently displayed in museums, the Zagreb collection also has a short medicinal

Prilozi i troškovi za Kollerovu zbirku episkopske

starina.

A. Prilozi

	for.	no.
Kroz biskup J. J. Štefanajer putem predsjednika jugosl. akademije	1000.	
Učiniti gosp. kardinal nadbiskup J. Piantelli po pril. 1.	200.	
Tresvjetli gosp. biskup Ivan Šturalj po pril. 2.	50.	
Tresvjetli gosp. bar. Nikola Tranićani Dobrinović po pril. 3.	50.	
Tresvjetli gosp. gr. Julio Janšković po pril. 4.	100.	
Gosp. Simić sabrac među članovi sabora po pril. 5.	500.	
Prezvišeni g. kanonik namjestnik bar. E. Rauch	100.	
G. Vencoslav Turšović, trgovac sakupiti u Starlovce po pril. 6.	100.	
Kroz uredništvo „Dragoljuba“ Gjurin Deželica sabrano po pril. 7.	55.	35
Kroz ovl. sudca g. Martina Orešovića sabrano u Brijevići po pril. 8.	27.	70
U Sisku sabrano po pril. 9.	25.	
Kroz bar. Metela Orešovića po pril. 10.	20.	
G. Dragutin Vizjak, b. župnik obine M. Bistričke sakupiti po pril. 11.	10.	
	<u>ukupno</u>	<u>2285.</u>
t. j. dvie tisuće, dvie stotine i osamdeset pet (2285) for. 5 no.		5.

B. Trošak

Starina po pril. 12.

vozarina " " 13.

1. 93
7. 50

Sl. 3. Dokument o prikupljenim novčanim priložima za otkup Kollerove zbirke 1868. godine.

I Fig. 3. A document about financial contributions gathered for the purchase of the Koller Collection in 1868.

vaza može sa sigurnosti spojiti s odgovarajućim poklopcima.

Među najzastupljenijim predmetima u zbirci su *ušabtiji* (*šauabtiji*). To su kipići od keramike, fajanse, drva ili kamena povezani s vjerovanjima u zagrobni život. Oni su polagani u grobnice kako bi duhovi koji su u njih bili invocirani pokojniku pomagali u onostranim radovima. Naime, u interpretaciji narodne religije Egipćani su zamišljali da je onostrani život posve sličan zemaljskome te su pretpostavljali da i na drugom svijetu treba obavljati svakodnevne poslove poput kopanja kanala za navodnjavanje. Kako bi svojim pokojnicima olakšali taj drugi život, poklanjali su im *ušabtije* koji bi to trebali raditi umjesto njih. Zato *ušabtiji* u rukama drže poljodjelske alatke, a na leđima imaju košare za prijenos pijeska. U Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu mogu se vidjeti gotovo svi tipovi ovih kipića.

Zbirka je u posljednjih desetak godina dodatno obogaćena manjim otkupima. Riječ je o jednoj privatnoj zbirci skarabeja i skaraboida koju je Muzeju prodala gospođa Polić iz Rijeke. Također, godine 2000. realiziran je otkup jedne veće zbirke (zbirka Pavlečić), koja je sadržavala i 11 egipatskih predmeta. U posljednje vrijeme realiziran je i otkup još jednog antropomorfnog sarkofaga iz 25. dinastije, koji je bio u vlasništvu obitelji Kavurić iz Zagreba.

Od travnja 2005. godine u Muzeju je postavljen novi stalni postav Egipatske zbirke, kojega su osmislili arhitekt Mario Beusan i autor ovog teksta voditelj zbirke Igor Uranić. U njemu je izloženo 600 izabranih predmeta koji su podijeljeni prema temama: kipovi od bronce, papirusi, *ušabtiji*, kamene stele, drvo, improvizirane grobnice i grobna oprema, kanopske vaze, sarkofazi i mumije. Na zbirku se nadovezuje Etrušćanska soba u kojoj je izložena Zagrebačka mumija te *Zagrebačka lanena knjiga*, najduži etrušćanski tekst ikad pronađen i jedini sačuvan rukopis toga tipa napisan na povojima mumije.

papyrus written in the hieratic script with a recipe for a salve or ointment to apply to wounds.

The bronze sculpture depicts twenty some Egyptian deities in original Egyptian forms and Hellenistic interpretations. The collection is also rich in canopic jars (named after one branch of the Nile), which served to store the organs removed from the mummies. The lids of the canopic jars were very imaginative and depict the heads of the protective spirits known as «the four Sons of Horus», who keep watch over these bodily remains. The collection contains considerably more canopic jars than are on display, as only a small amount of them can be matched with certainty to the corresponding lids.

Among the most numerous objects in the collection are *shabti* (*shawabti*). These are figurines of pottery, faience, wood, or stone connected to beliefs in the afterlife. They were placed in graves so that the spirits that had been invoked in them would help the deceased in activities in the afterlife. In the religion of the Egyptians, it was in fact considered that the afterlife was entirely similar to this world, and it was presumed that it would be necessary to perform everyday tasks, such as digging irrigation channels. To make this other life easier for the deceased, *shabti* were placed by their tombs to do this work in place of them. This is why the *shabti* figurines hold agricultural tools in their hands, and bear baskets for carrying sand on their backs. Almost all types of these figurines can be seen in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

The collection has been enriched additionally in the past decades by small purchases. One small private collection of scarabs and scaraboid seals was sold to the museum by Mrs. Polić from Rijeka. Another larger collection (the Pavletic Collection) was purchased in 2000, which also contained eleven Egyptian objects. In 2008. a painted wooden coffin of a person named Iriu from the period of the 25th Dynasty was purchased from the Kavurić private collection. A new permanent exhibition of the Egyptian Collection was opened to the public in April 2005, conceived by the author of this text and Egyptian Department head Igor Uranić and the architect Mario Beusan. It exhibits 600 selected objects arranged according to theme: bronze statuettes, papyrus texts, *shabti*, stone stele, wood items, reconstructed tombs and grave equipment, canopic vases, coffins, and mummies. Related to this collection is the Etruscan Room, where what are known as the *Zagreb Mummy* and the *Zagreb Linen Book* are exhibited, the longest Etruscan text ever discovered, and in general the only manuscript of this type written on the wrappings of a mummy.

BARUN FRANČ KOLLER I GENEZA ZBIRKE¹

Carski podmaršal barun Franz von Koller (Češka, 27. XI. 1767.–Napulj, 22. VII. 1826.)¹ potjecao je iz ugledne građanske obitelji. Školu je pohađao u Kosmanosu, a gimnaziju u Pragu. Sa sedamnaest je godina 1784. stupio kao pitomac u 18. pješačku pukovnicu. Godine 1790. postao je zastavnikom i 1791. je sa svojom jedinicom premješten u Nizozemsku, gdje se toliko isticao da je služio u glavnom stanu. Promaknut je za potporučnika 1792. i dodijeljen glavnom stožeru. Nakon jedne pobjede 1793. god., poslao ga je feldmaršal princ od Koburga s tom dobrom vijesti caru u Beč, koji ga je odmah unaprijedio za natporučnika. Ubrzo je postao i satnikom u glavnom stožeru i pobočnikom te je sudjelovao u svim većim bojevima sve do 1799. Godine 1800. unaprijeđen je u bojnika, da bi na prijedlog nadvojvode Karla 1805. postao pukovnikom i zapovjednikom pukovnije. Svoju je pukovnicu spasio od zarobljavanja prigodom kapitulacije kod Wertingena i ubrzanim maršem uspio dovesti natrčavši u češku. Borio se u svim bitkama protiv Francuza 1809. god., a u Bitci kod Asperna, koja je trajala dva dana, osobito se istaknuo u borbi protiv francuskih kirasira te je na licu mjesta odlikovan *Viteškim križem* Reda Marije Terezije i promaknut u general-bojnika. Vojskovođa nadvojvode Karlo ga je često držao uz sebe i povjeravao mu važne zadatke. Nakon mira u Beču, Koller se, dok je zapovijedao svojom brigadom u češkoj, posvetio studiju. Kad je počeo rat za oslobođenje, postao je *podmaršalom* te je kolovoza 1813. god. pozvan u glavni stan i dodijeljen kao prvi pobočnik (general-adjutant) feldmaršalu knezu Schwarzenbergu. Od tog vremena su mu se povjeravali vrlo delikatni zadaci. Tako je npr. Koller bio jedan od komesara, koji su 1814. god. pratili Napoleona u njegovo progonstvo na otok Elbu. Svojom pravednošću i iskrenošću s jedne strane te otmjenim i taktičnim ponašanjem s druge potpuno je stekao prijateljstvo i povjerenje svrgnutog cara. Prognanog Napoleona, dok su putovali kroz južne francuske pokrajine, zaštitio je od napada razjarenog puka tako da je carev kaput zamijenio svojim, tj. s odorom austrijskoga generala, pa je tako Napoleon neprepoznat stigao na Elbu. Carev je pak kaput

BARON FRANČ KOLLER AND THE ORIGINS OF THE COLLECTION¹

The imperial Lieutenant General Baron Franz von Koller (Bohemia, 27 Nov. 1767–Naples, 22 July 1826)¹ came from a respected patrician family. He attended elementary school in Kosmanos, and secondary school in Prague. At the age of seventeen in 1784 he joined the 18th infantry regiment as a cadet. In 1790 he was made an ensign, and he was transferred with his unit to the Netherlands in 1791, where he distinguished himself to the extent that he was chosen to serve at headquarters. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1792 and assigned to the headquarters. After a victory in 1793, he was sent by the Fieldmarshal Prince Koburg to carry the news to the emperor in Vienna, who immediately promoted him to first lieutenant. He soon became a captain at the headquarters and an adjutant, and participated in all major battles to 1799. In 1800, he was promoted to major, and at the suggestion of the Archduke Charles he became a colonel and commander of a regiment in 1805. He saved his regiment from capture in the capitulation at Wertingen, and succeeded in leading his troops back to Bohemia (now Czech Republic) in a forced march. He fought in all the battles against the French in 1809, and in the battle at Aspern, which lasted two days, he was particularly prominent in the fight against the French cuirassiers, and he was decorated on the battlefield with the knight's cross of the Order of Maria Theresa and promoted to major general. The commander-in-chief, the Archduke Charles, often kept Koller beside him and entrusted important tasks to him. During peacetime Koller dedicated himself to studying while he commanded his brigade in Bohemia. When the war of liberation began, he was made a lieutenant general, and in August 1813 he was called to headquarters and assigned as the head general-adjutant to Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg. From that point onwards, he was entrusted with very delicate missions. For instance, Koller was one of the commissioners who accompanied Napoleon to his exile on the island of Elba in 1814. With his fairness and honesty on the one hand, and refined and tactful behaviour on the other, he gained the full friendship and trust of the dethroned emperor. While traveling through southern France, he protected the exiled Napoleon from an attack by an angry mob by exchanging the emperor's mantle for his own, i.e. the uniform of an Austrian

¹ Skraćena verzija od: MIRNIK, I., URANIĆ, I., Geneza Kollerove zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. *Naš Museum*. Zbornik radova, Zagreb, 1998.

² WURZBACH, C. 1864: 339–343

¹ This text is a shortened version of: MIRNIK, I., URANIĆ, I., Geneza Kollerove zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. *Naš Museum*. Zbornik radova, Zagreb 1998.

² WURZBACH, C., 1864.: 339–343.



Sl. 4. Stalni postav Egipatske zbirke u zgradi današnje Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti.

I Fig. 4. The permanent exhibit of the Egyptian Collection on display in the premises of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Koller zadržao kao uspomenu. Dok je Napoleon boravio na Elbi, Koller je velikodušno nastojao da se između Elbe i Genove uspostave dobre trgovačke sveze.

Nakon povratka u Austriju Koller je dobio zadatak pratiti ruskog cara Aleksandra I. i pruskoga kralja Fridrika Vilima III., kao i austrijske nadvojvode Johanna i Ludwiga u Englesku i London. Austrijski ga je car poslije poslao u Sankt Peterburg kako bi ruskog cara pozvao na kongres u Beč; on ga je i svečano dočekao na granici u Galiciji i dopratio u Beč. Godine 1815. postao je Koller glavnim intendantom austrijske vojske prigodom njezina pohoda kroz Italiju prema Napulju. Kod toga je ne samo znao dobro opskrbiti vojsku, nego je s mnogo uvidavnosti i pravednosti pazio da domaće stanovništvo ne strada. Neko je vrijeme opet boravio u češkoj, da bi se iznova morao vratiti u Napulj u ožujku 1821. i ondje smirivati duhove. Nakon daljnjih pet godina provedenih u Napulju jednog mu je dana pozlilo te je usprkos liječničkoj pomoći preminuo u 59. godini života dana 22. srpnja 1826.

Kao sjajnog vojnika i diplomata odlikovali su ga vladari mnogih zemalja obasipajući ga visokim odličjima. Car Franjo I. imenovao ga je 1814. god. drugim posjednikom 2. pješačke pukovnije (prvi je bio ruski car Aleksandar I.) i *Redom željezne krune* II. razreda. Prema pravilima reda Marije Terezije mogao je postati nasljednim barunom te je to car učinio snagom diplome od 26. prosinca 1810. Prema podacima koje navodi Gotha, Koller se 1804. godine oženio Johannom von Graenzenstein (+1866.), a ona se nakon njegove smrti preudala za baruna Moritza Salhhausena.

Franz Koller je imao mnogo smisla za umjetnost. Tijekom svojega višegodišnjega boravka u Italiji sabrao je, slično kao i njegov kolega grof Laval Nugent, veliku i raznorodnu arheološku

general, and in this manner Napoleon reached Elba unrecognized. Koller kept the emperor's coat as a memento. While Napoleon was on Elba, Koller generously saw to it that good trade links were set up between the island and Genoa.

Upon his return to Austria, Koller was given the task of accompanying the Russian emperor Alexander I, the Prussian King Frederick William II, as well as the Austrian Archdukes John and Louis to England and London. The Austrian emperor later sent him to Saint Petersburg to invite the Russian emperor to the Congress of Vienna; he also awaited him at the border in Galicia and escorted him to Vienna. In 1815 Koller was named the Quartermaster General of the Austrian Army during its march through Italy towards Naples. In this job he not merely supplied the army well, but he also with much consideration and fairness saw to it that the local population did not suffer from this. After spending some time in Bohemia, he again returned to Naples in March 1821 to pacify the situation. After a further five years spent in Naples, one day he suddenly became ill, and despite medical aid he died at age 59 on the 22nd of July 1826.

As a brilliant soldier and diplomat, he was highly decorated by the rulers of many countries, who showered him with medals. The emperor Francis I named him in 1814 the second holder of the 2nd infantry regiment (the first was the Russian emperor Alexander I), and awarded him the Order of the Iron Crown, 2nd class. According to the rules of the Order of Maria Theresa, he could be made a hereditary baron, which the emperor did with a certificate from the 26th of December 1810. According to data cited in Gotha, Koller married Johanna von Graenzenstein (+1866) in 1804, and after his death she remarried Moritz Baron Salhhausen.

Franz Koller had a good feeling for art. During his many years of service in Italy he collected a large and varied archaeological collec-



Narodna čitaonica, te gospoda čop, dr. Dražić, Makso Heinrich, Vjenceslav Jurković, Julije Kappner, Gjoko Lagjević, Petar M. A. Lukšić, I. Mačečević, Ivan Mašek, Eduard Mihalić, Janko Modrušan, Musulin, Jovan Obradović, Philipp Opačić, M. Palle, Simunić, Slavnić, Stanzel, Tschopp, Franjo Tuerk, M. Tuškan, I. Vinsky, Nikola barun Vranyczany Dobrinović, i Matija Župčić).

3. Preko Gjuro Deželića, urednika »Dragoljub« 27 for. 70 novčića (gospođe i gospoda: Stanko Andrijević, Marija Avirović, E. Bothe, Ivan Concilia, dr. David, Gjuro Deželić, G. Gavella, Gugler, M. Horaček, Franjo Husar, kanonik Franjo Kallabar, dr. Kopač, kanonik Josip Marić, A. Matošić, kanonik Ivan Miković, braća Nossan, Peleš, kanonik dr. Luka Petrović, Ivan Ponderk, Popović, jedan anonimni »priatelj domovine«, Josip L. Račić, Milutin Radinović, Eugen Sabljik, M. Šega, Šivic, Joso Šoštarčić, I. Šoštarčić, I. Šušaković, Juro Švighir).

4. Preko Martina Ožegovića, velikog suca križevačkoga, 27 for. 70 novčića (osoblje gospodarskog učilišta u Križevcu, veselo društvo kod neke zabave, kao i gospoda: Gjuro Bemak, Šandor Brajer, Eduard Bujanović, Cilebrini, Fodroci, Eduard Fodroci u Kaposvaru, Ljudevit Gerloci, I. Gjurašević, M. Gmaz, Marcel pl. Kiepach, Lambl, Dragan Medvidić, Ljudevit Marković, Matačić, dr. Medvedić, Radja, Sertić, Lazo Šomogji, dr. Špun-Strižić, Ljudevit Tonković, Josef Ušić).

5. U Sisku je sabran 21 forint (gospoda: kapelan Ivan N. Jagić, trgovac Franjo Lovrić, župnik u Selima Josip Mallančec, kotarski začasni pristav Stjepan Metikoš, župnik u Maloj Gorici Mijo Skalar, sisački župnik i začasni kanonik Franjo Šloisnik, župnik u Farkašiću Gjuro Štengel; br. 9).

III. 80 forinti su sabrala sljedeća gospoda: činovnici Kr. d. dalm. hrv. slav. dvorske kancelarije (Barac, Ivan Maršo, Stanković, Vočinić, Josip Župčić), hrvatski podkancelar dr. Eduard Jelačić, barun Metel Ožegović Belski, dvorski savjetnik dr. Radivojević, te Dragutin Vizjak iz Marije Bistrice (Dokument IX.).

Rački je pozvao i starog ilirca Ambroza Vranyczanyja u pomoć, no ovaj radi slaboga zdravlja nije sudjelovao u tom pothvatu (Dokument V.); umro je za nepune dvije godine. Negativan odgovor došao je i iz Valpova (Dokument VIII.). Pajo Brantner, kapelan u Topolovcu, Franjo Banić, župnik u Rasinji, Ignjat Karkić, župnik u Toplovcu, te poručnici u Đurđevačkoj pukovniji Pero Hirjan i Rudolf Cankl sabrali su 5 forinti: »Ono malo, što imamo, gotovi smo s milom domovinom dieliti« (br. 10, 16. II. 1868.). »Rodoljubivim se darovateljem izrazuje čim usrdnija zahvalnost, te se umoljavaju ostali prijatelji narodnoga zemaljskoga muzeja za dobrovoljne priloge. – U Zagrebu 1. veljače 1868. – Predsjedništvo jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti – Rački«. »Plemenitim se darovateljem tim izjavljuje javna hvala s tim dodatkom, da je rečena sбирка jurve za zemaljski narodni muzej nabavljena te će za koji dan ovamo doći. – U Zagrebu dne 15. travnja 1868. – dr. Fr. Rački«.

Treba kazati da je potez Franje Račkog bio munjevit (Dokumenti III.–XI.) te da je zbirka u vrlo kratkom roku nabavljena: od 15. siječnja kad je nadnevak okružnice (Dokument XIII.), do 28. travnja, kad je zbirka dovezena u Zagreb. U prvoj se fazi sabralo 2.285 forinti i 5 novčića. Zbirka je, nakon što ju je u Pragu pregledao prof. V. V. Tomek

president of the Academy, etc., Franjo Rački in Zagreb–Vjenceslav Turković: (city district of Karlovac and the National Reading Room, and the following: Čop, Dr. Dražić, Makso Heinrich, Vjenceslav Jurković, Julije Kappner, Gjoko Lagjević, Petar M.A. Lukšić, I. Mačečević, Ivan Mašek, Eduard Mihalić, Janko Modrušan, Musulin, Jovan Obradović, Philipp Opačić, M. Palle, Simunić, Slavnić, Stanzel, Tschopp, Franjo Tuerk, M. Tuškan, I. Vinsky, Baron Nikola Vranyczany Dobrinović, and Matija Župčić);

3. Through Gjuro Deželić, the editor of »Dragoljub«, 27 forints and 70 cents (from the ladies and gentlemen: Stanko Andrijević, Marija Avirović, E. Bothe, Ivan Concilia, Dr. David, Gjuro Deželić, G. Gavella, Gugler, M. Horaček, Franjo Husar, Canon Franjo Kallabar, Dr. Kopač, Canon Josip Marić, A. Matošić, Canon Ivan Miković, the Nossan brothers, Peleš, Canon Dr. Luka Petrović, Ivan Ponderk, Popović, and anonymous »friend of the homeland«, Josip L. Račić, Milutin Radinović, Eugen Sabljik, M. Šega, Šivic, Joso Šoštarčić, I. Šušaković, Juro Švighir);

4. Through Martin Ožegović, chief justice in Križevci 27 forints and 70 cents (staff of the economic school in Križevci, merry people at a party, and the following: Gjuro Bemak, Šandor Brajer, Eduard Bujanović, Cilebrini, Fodroci, Eduard Fodroci in Kaposvar, Ljudevit Gerloci, I. Gjurašević, M. Gmaz, Marcel de Kiepach, Lambl, Dragan Medvidić, Ljudevit Marković, Matačić, Dr. Medvedić, Radja, Sertić, Lazo Šomogji, Dr. Špun-Strižić, Ljudevit Tonković, Josef Ušić),

5. In Sisk were gathered 21 forints (curate Ivan N. Jagić, merchant Franjo Lovrić, parish priest in Sela Josip Mallančec, county honorary adjunct Stjepan Metikoš, parish priest in Mala Gorica Mijo Skalar, Sisk parish priest and honorary canon Franjo Šloisnik, parish priest in Farkašić Gjuro Štengel; no. 9)

III. The following collected 80 forints: employees of the Dalmatian-Croatian-Slavonian royal offices (Barac, Ivan Maršo, Stanković, Vočinić, Josip Župčić), Croatian underchancellor Dr. Eduard Jelačić, Baron Metel Ožegović Belski, royal consoller Dr. Radivojević, and Dragutin Vizjak from Marija Bistrica (Document IX).

Rački also called on the old member of the Illyrian movement, Ambroz Vranyczany, for help, but because of poor health he did not participate in the effort (Document V); he died in less than two years. A refusal also came from Valpovo (Document VIII.). Pajo Brantner, curate in Topolovac, Franjo Banić, parish priest in Rasinja, Ignjat Karkić, parish priest in Topolovac, and lieutenants in the Đurđevac regiment Pero Hirjan and Rudolf Cankl collected 5 forints: »What little that we have, we are happy to share with the homeland.« (No. 10, 16 Feb. 1868). »Patriotic donors are thanked most sincerely, and all other friends of the national museum are implored for voluntary contributions.–In Zagreb, 1 February 1868.–Presidency of the South Slav Academy of Sciences and Arts–Rački«. »All noble donors are publicly thanked here, with the added note that the collection in question has been purchased for the national museum and will be arriving in a day or so.–In Zagreb, 15 April 1868.–Dr. F. Rački«

It must be noted that Franjo Rački acted very quickly (Documents III–XI), and the collection was acquired in a very short period of time: from the 15th of January, when the circulating letter was dated (Document XIII), to the 28th of April, when the collection arrived in Zagreb. In the first phase he gathered 2285 forints and 5 small coins. After the collection was viewed in Prague by Prof. V.V. Tomek (Document II), it was placed in six large chests, declared



Sl. 8. Stručnjak iz Vatikanskih muzeja Nazzareno Gabrielli obavio je restauraciju Zagrebačke mumije u 1997. i 1998. godini.
 I Fig. 8. An expert for the Vatican Museums, Nazzareno Gabrielli, carried out the restoration of the Zagreb Mummy in 1997 and 1998.

(Dokument II.), smještene u šest velikih kovčega, deklariranih kao »Antiquaeten« (pojedinačne vrijednosti iznosile su im dva po 1.000 i četiri po 250 forinti), poslanih iz Praga 23. travnja 1868. na Kollerov trošak, stigla u Zagreb 28. travnja i bila preuzeta 29. travnja 1868. Druga rata od 1.000 forinti upućena je barunu Kolleru u Prag već 15. kolovoza 1868. Trošak Akademije bio je 1 for. 93 novčića za poštarinu i 7 for. 50 novčića za vozarinu.

Godine 1877. ponuđena je Muzeju na otkup još jedna egiptaska zbirka, no Ljubićev je odgovor bio je da se Muzej već više godina nalazi u posjedu jedne važne egiptaske zbirke.

Ivan Mirnik

as »Antiquaeten« (individual values were stated as two at 1000 and four at 250 forints), and sent from Prague on the 23rd of April 1868 with traveling expenses paid by the Kollers, arriving in Zagreb on the 28th of April and being signed for on the 29th of April 1868. The second installment of 1000 forints was sent to Baron Koller in Prague on the 15th of August 1868. The cots for the Academy were 1 forint and 93 cents for postage and 7 forints and 50 cents for freightage.

In 1877, the museum was offered another Egyptian collection for purchase, but Ljubić replied that the museum for several years had already been in possession of an important Egyptian collection.

Ivan Mirnik