Egyptian artifacts in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula (Croatia)

Mladen Tomorad

Introduction

One of the larger museum collections of Egyptian provenance in Croatia is housed in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula. All together there are 38 objects connected with Ancient Egyptian culture and religion housed in museum. These artifacts can be grouped in three categories:

1. The first category consist seventeen smaller artifacts mostly connected with Ancient Egyptian spirits and demons (table 1) from Late and Hellenistic periods (664 - 30 BC). These objects once were the part of the collection of an unknown Austrian donator who probably lived in Phaestos in the island of Crete. His collection probably came to the museum in Pula in the second part of 19 century.

Table 1: Egyptian artifacts probably from the private collection of unknown Austrian donator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Inventory number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>light green colored shabti</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P7580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of a shabti figurine</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of a light green colored shabti figurine</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of a light blue colored shabti</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faded green colored amulet of Bes</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greenish gray colored amulet of Bes</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue colored papyrus sceptre</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faded green colored udjat eye amulet</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greenish colored udjat eye amulet</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light green colored udjat eye amulet</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light brown colored udjat eye amulet</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grey brown colored udjat eye amulet</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown colored udjat eye amulet</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceramic lotus flower</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarab made of bone</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wooden amulet of the udjat temple column</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pearls made of stone</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>P30346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. The second category consist fifteen artifacts connected to the worshippers of Egyptian cults during the Roman rule in Istria (2 c. BC - 5 c. AD). These objects were unearthed during archaeological excavations in Istria and are connected to the Egyptian and Hellenistic cults of Serapis, Isis, Isis-Fortuna, Jupiter-Amon, Hathor and Achelous (table 2).

Table 2: Artifacts connected with Egyptian cults in Istria during the Roman rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of artifact</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Inventory number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statuette of Isis-Fortuna</td>
<td>Savudrija (<em>Silbonis-Silvium Promontorium</em>)</td>
<td>A4620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marble fragment of a head relief depicting the Egyptian goddess Hathor</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>A8712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of an inscription with the theophoric name of T. Annius Isiodorus</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>A4118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of a smaller altar with the theophoric name of Afflania Isias</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inscription with the theophoric cognomen of Isias</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altar dedicated to Isis-Panthea</td>
<td>Galežana (<em>Ager Polensis</em>)</td>
<td>A41 (former inv. n. 229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monolith block of a part of an altar parapet with an image of a Jupiter-Amon head</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>A391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of the upper part of a block of an altar parapet with an image of Jupiter-Amon head</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>A393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monolith block of an altar parapet with an image of a Jupiter-Amon head</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>without inventory number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block of an altar parapet with an Jupiter-Amon image</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>A18593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part of a block of an altar parapet with an Jupiter-Amon image</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper part of a gable roof cornice with an Achelous image</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>125 (former inv. n. 336)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of a limestone slab with an image of a Achelous head</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>8724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tombstone with an image of a figure wearing kalathos on the head (probably Serapis)</td>
<td>Pula (<em>Pola</em>)</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. The last category consist six bronze artifacts of mostly votive character probably from Istria (table 3).

Table 3: Ancient Egyptian bronze artifacts probably from Istria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of artifact</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Inventory number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>small sistrum</td>
<td>Vizača (Nesactium)</td>
<td>A5048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze statuette of Osiris</td>
<td>Bala (Valle)</td>
<td>A5224 (former inv. n. 3227)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze statuette of Apis</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>A5223 (former inv. n. 3236)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze amulet in form of naked Harpocrates</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>A5221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze figurine of a goddess Neith</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>A5220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze statuette of a young Egyptian prince or Pharaoh in kneeling position</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>A5210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selection of the most interesting objects

1. A marble fragment of a head relief depicting the Egyptian goddess Hathor (fig. 1)

Inv. no.: AMIP A-8712
Material: marble
Dimensions: height 11.8 cm; width 17.4 cm.
Dating: Roman period. This fragment is probably made during the reign of Roman Emperors Galba (68-69 AD) or Titus (79 - 81 AD).
Provenance: Ancient Roman amphitheatre (today known as Arena) in Pula (lat. Pola).

Bibliography:

PERC B., Beiträge zur Verbreitung ägyptischer Kulte auf dem Balkan und in den Donauländern zur Römerzeit (mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des
Quellenmaterials aus dem Gebiet des heutigen Staates Jugoslawien),
JURKIĆ-GIRARDI V., Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria in: DŽIN K. (ed.),
TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i
kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 48, fn. 180
Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M.
& URANIĆ I. 2003- ) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr
TOMORAD M., The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1 (2005),
Amsterdam, April 2005: pp. 16-17

Description:
This very interesting and artistically very nice representation of
Egyptian goddess Hathor is made from white-gray polished marble.
Ichnographically it is shown with a human face, cow ears and narrow slant
eyes which is her often representation in anthropomorphic form as a woman
wearing a long wig with a low modius. Hathor face is shown like the face of
small child, with flat nose and disproportional small mouth. The head is
covered with triply folded wig and tied with three gold-plated bands. The
wig is badly damaged, the lower right side and the whole left side is
missing. The neck is decorated with tiny gold necklace with triangle shaped
incisions.

This marble fragment of a head relief depicting the Egyptian goddess
Hathor was once attached to the vertical wall surface of the Ancient Roman
amphitheatre in Pula as the part of the decoration. Today Arena in Pula is the
5th biggest surviving Roman amphitheatre in the world and it was built in
the second part of 1st century AD. There are several fixing holes on the
backside of the fragment. Also some remains of mortar are still visible. On
the backside there is engraved sign "XIII".

The fragment was unearthed during the excavations in amphitheatre in
Pula in 1932/1933 season. It was found among building material and mortar
during reconstruction works of the visitors' seats together with a coin of
Roman emperor Galba. Today is the part of the small exhibition housed in
Temple of Augustus in Pula where visitors can see it.
2. Bronze statuette of Isis-Fortuna (fig. 2)

Inv. no.: AMIP A-4620
Material: bronze
Dimensions: height 9.2 cm.
Dating: 1st-2nd century AD
Provenance: Savudrija (lat. Silbonis; Silvium Promontorium) in Istria (Croatia).

Bibliography:
TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 48, fn. 179
Project *Croato-Aegyptica Electronica* - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIĆ I. 2003- ) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr

Description:
Figure represents Hellenistic-Roman syncretistic goddess Isis-Fortuna which was very popular among the population of the Roman Empire. The whole figure is made very graceful, proportional with face which represents classical beauty.

This standing anthropomorphic female figure leans on her right foot and her hip twisted on the right. Her head which is slightly turned to the right is decorated with hairstyle of Isis which is divided on two sides and collected in a bun at the back. Above her hair there is a crown decorated with two horns, solar disc, and two feathers. On the back side of her head
there is the rim of modius. She is dressed in a long shirt - *hiton* - without sleeves which is cut in a neckline. She also wears cloak - *himation* - which goes from the left shoulder diagonally over the back. It is fixed around hips in the height of her fingers. The right arm, which is lowered and turned on the right, she holds a tiller. In her left hand she holds *cormicopia* - horn of abundance full of exotic fruits. Figure ichnographically represents the Hellenistic form of Egyptian goddess Isis (hairstyle), Isis-Pelagia or Roman goddess Fortuna (crown above her head which symbolize the control of human destiny), Greek goddess Demetres (rim of modius or her wheat recipient) and Hellenistic Pelagitatia (horn of abundance, exotic fruits). It is very well preserved.

It was made during the Iulian-Claudian dynasty (1<sup>st</sup> century AD) or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD in some Roman workshop. It was unearthed in Istria in the small village of Savudrija. Today is the part of the small exhibition housed in Temple of Augustus in Pula where visitors can see it.

3. Small bronze sistrum (fig. 3)

**Inv. no.:** AMIP A-5048  
**Material:** bronze  
**Dimensions:** height 7.8 cm, width 5.2 cm.  
**Dating:** 1<sup>st</sup> century AD  
**Provenance:** Vizače (ancient Nesactium) in Istria (Croatia).

**Bibliography:**


**GNIRS A.,** Pola - Ein Führer durch die antiken Baudenkmäler und Sammlungen, Wien 1915.


**BUDISCHOVSKY M.-C.,** *La diffusion des cultes isiaques autour de la mer Adriatique*, Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain (EPRO) 61, I, Leiden 1977: p. 173, pl. IX

TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 49, fn. 193, fig. 46


Project *Croato-Aegyptica Electronica* - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIČ I. 2003-) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr


**Description:**

Miniature bronze sistrum, probably amulet, is made from a prolonged trapezoidal ring with four sticks. These metal objects were commonly used in various Isiac rituals across Hellenistic East and later in Roman Empire. They were making sounds when metal sticks where shaken. Above the trapezoidal ring small installment, probably the part of small hook used for hanging the amulet on a string, is still visible. There is a very small handle below trapezoidal ring. It is very well preserved.

It was unearthed in Vizače (ancient pre-Roman town of *Nesactium*) during the excavations in period from 1906 to 1908. In the ancient times sistrum-amulet probably belongs to the member of small Isiac community who lived in the area of *Nesactium*. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula as part of the room which displays various findings from *Nesactium*.

4. **Bronze statuette of a young Egyptian prince or Pharaoh in kneeling position** (fig. 4)

**Inv. no.:** AMIP A-5210

**Material:** bronze

**Dimensions:** height 6,5 cm, width 2,2 cm.

**Dating:** Hellenistic-Roman period (332 BC - 2nd century AD)

**Provenance:** unknown location, probably from Istria (Croatia).

**Bibliography:**

PERC B., Beiträge zur Verbreitung ägyptischer Kulte auf dem Balkan und in den Donauländern zur Römerzeit (mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des
Quellenmaterials aus dem Gebiet des heutigen Staates Jugoslawien),
doctoral dissertation, München 1968: no. 18, p. 161
BUDISCHOVSKY M.-C., La diffusion des cultes isiaques autour de la mer
Adriatique, Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire
romain (EPRO) 61, I, Leiden 1977: pp. 174-175
DŽIN K., Egyptian votive statuettes in shrines dedicated to the Lares in:
DŽIN K. (ed.), Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria - exhibition, Pula
2001: no. 5, pp. 20-21, fig. 5
TOMORAD M., Ekipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i
kulturni, Zagreb 2003: p. 49, fn. 199
GIUNIO K. A., Egyptian gods on the Eastern Adriatic coast, Aegyptus et
Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M.
& URANIĆ I. 2003- ) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr
TOMORAD, Mladen, The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1
(2005), Amsterdam, April 2005: p. 17

New interpretation of the statuette

Description:

This small bronze figure represents young male in kneeling position.
On his head he is wearing klast - nemes which was usually worn by
Egyptian Pharaoh or prince who will inherit the throne. His torso is naked
but he wears some kind of jewelry on it. There are two necklaces around his
neck. Arms are gently descended down the body. The upper right arm seems
to be decorated with stylized bracelet. His right forearm and hand is
missing; his left hand is also missing. His hips were covered with typical
Egyptian cloth which is decorated with ornaments. The legs and feet are
bare. There is a small base below the figure. The body of the figure is
slightly bent upfront. It seems that the figure was offering some sacrifice to
the gods. The figure is badly damaged so we can not be sure what kind of
offering it really was.

Ichnographically statuette represents the kneeling figure of young
prince of Pharaoh during the some kind of offering to the Egyptian gods.

This figure was previously interpreted as Egyptian figure (Perc 1968)
and Egyptian woman (Džin 2001; Giunio 2003).

The exact provenance of this statuette is unknown. Perc (1968)
mentioned the possibility that it was unearthed in the territory of Istria.
Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not
displayed in the museum.
5. Bronze statuette of Egyptian goddess Neith (fig. 5)

**Inv. no.:** AMIP A-5220  
**Material:** bronze  
**Dimensions:** height 9,2 cm, width 2,2 cm.  
**Dating:** Late period-Roman period (664 BC - 2nd century AD)  
**Provenance:** unknown location, probably from Istria (Croatia).

**Bibliography:**
BUDISCHOVSKY M.-C., La diffusion des cultes isiaques autour de la mer Adriatique, Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain (EPRO) 61, I, Leiden 1977: pp. 174-175  
DŽIN K., Egyptian votive statuettes in shrines dedicated to the Lares in: DŽIN K. (ed.), Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria - exhibition, Pula 2001: no. 4, pp. 20-21, fig. 4  
TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 49, fn. 197  
Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIĆ I. 2003-) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr  
TOMORAD, Mladen, The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1 (2005), Amsterdam, April 2005: p. 17

**New interpretation of the statuette**

**Description:**
This bronze standing figure represents Egyptian goddess Neith in her characteristic pose. On her head she is wearing the Red Crown of Lower Egypt - region with which she was in ancient times most closely associated. The neck is decorated with a stylized necklace, and the upper arms with stylized bracelets. Her right arm is laid down by her body, her left arm and leg are thrown forward. The upper torso (breasts and belly) seems to be naked. The breasts are visible. The lower part of the body is covered with typical Egyptian dress. In her the most common representation she usually holds was (power) scepter in her left arm, and ankh (life) symbol in her right hand. In this case these symbols are missing. The position of her left hand
suggests that was staff originally exists. The figure is badly damaged. The left lower leg below dress is missing and the right ankle and foot are missing. Ankh and was scepter are also missing.

This figure was previously interpreted as Egyptian figure (Perc 1968) and Egyptian man in walking position (Džin 2001; Giunio 2003).

The exact provenance of this statuette is unknown. Perc (1968) mentioned the possibility that it was unearthed in the territory of Istria. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not displayed in the museum.

6. Bronze amulet in form of naked Harpocrates (fig. 6)

Inv. no.: AMIP A-5221
Material: bronze
Dimensions: height 6.7 cm, width 2 cm.
Dating: Hellenistic-Roman period (332 BC - 2nd century AD)
Provenance: unknown location, probably from Istria (Croatia).

Bibliography:


BUDISCHOVSKY M.-C., La diffusion des cultes isiaques autour de la mer Adriatique, Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain (EPRO) 61, 1, Leiden 1977: pp. 174-175

DŽIN K., Egyptian votive statuettes in shrines dedicated to the Lares in: DŽIN K. (ed.), Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria - exhibition, Pula 2001: no. 4, pp. 20-21, fig. 3

TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 49, fn. 196


Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIĆ I. 2003 - ) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr

TOMORAD, Mladen, The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1 (2005), Amsterdam, April 2005: p. 17
New interpretation of the statuette

Description:
This small bronze figure-amulet is a typical ichnographical representation of Hellenistic god Harpocrates. The young god is shown naked with touching knees. His head is pointed little bit forward. Arms are laid down close to the body. Harpocrates is shown with the typical ichnographical hair style - on the right side of the head the hair is tied into small lock or tail. There is a small ureus in the middle of his forehead. Small hook used for hanging the amulet on a string is visible behind the neck. There is a small base below figures feet. The amulet is well preserved.

This amulet was previously interpreted as small statuette of Harpocrates (Perc 1968) and as small amulet of naked man with touching knees (Džin 2001, Giunio 2003).

The exact provenance of this statuette is unknown. Perc (1968) mentioned the possibility that it was unearthed in the territory of Istria. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not displayed in the museum.

7. Bronze statuette of Apis (fig. 7)

Inv. no.: AMIP A-5223
Material: bronze
Dimensions: height 4,8 cm, width 9,5 cm.
Dating: Hellenistic-Roman period (332 BC - 2nd century AD)
Provenance: unknown location, probably from Istria (Croatia).

Bibliography:
BUDISCHOVSKY M.-C., La diffusion des cultes isiaques autour de la mer Adriatique, Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain (EPRO) 61, I, Leiden 1977: pp. 174-175
DŽIN K., Egyptian votive statuettes in shrines dedicated to the Lares in: DŽIN K. (ed.), Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria - exhibition, Pula 2001: no. 2, pp. 19-20, fig. 2
TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 49, fn. 195
Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIĆ I. 2003-) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr
TOMORAD, Mladen, The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1 (2005), Amsterdam, April 2005: p. 17

Description:
This small figure of the Hellenistic sacred bull Apis is made by bronze. He wears solar or lunar disc and small ureus between his horns. Along the body of the bull cuts are disposed. These cuts probably represent ornaments as the proof that the animal is the incarnation of the god Apis. The statuette is damaged - the lower part of left front and hind legs are missing.

The exact provenance of this statuette is unknown. Perc (1968) mentioned the possibility that it was unearthed in the territory of Istria. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not displayed in the museum.

8. Bronze statuette of Osiris (fig. 8)

Inv. no.: AMIP A-5224
Material: bronze
Dimensions: height 15,5 cm, width 3,8 cm.
Dating: Hellenistic-Roman period (332 BC - 2nd century AD)
Provenance: Bale (lat. Valle) in Istria (Croatia).

Bibliography:
Budischovsky M.-C., La diffusion des cultes isiaques autour de la mer Adriatique, Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain (EPRO) 61, I, Leiden 1977: p. 168
Džin K., Egyptian votive statuettes in shrines dedicated to the Lares in: Džin K. (ed.), Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria - exhibition, Pula 2001: no. 1, pp. 19-20, fig. 1
Tomorad M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 49, fn. 194
Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIĆ I. 2003- ) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr
TOMORAD, Mladen, The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1 (2005), Amsterdam, April 2005: p. 17

Description:
This bronze statuette ichnographically represents the Egyptian and Hellenistic god Osiris in his anthropomorphic form. He is shown as a mummified standing male figure with the feathered Atef Crown on his head. Small ureus is also attached on the front side of the crown. There is the crook in his left and flail in his right hand. The face is stylized and schematically represented. It is also decorated with two thin stylized beards. The base of the statuette is damaged.

It was unearthed during the excavations in Bale near Pula. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not displayed in the museum.

9. Green udjat eye amulet (fig. 9)

Inv. no.: AMIP P-30337
Material: faience
Dimensions: height 3,5 cm, width 4,2 cm, thickness 0,8 cm.
Dating: Third Intermediate period-Ptolemaic period (1069 BC - 30 BC)
Provenance: unknown.

Bibliography:
URANIĆ I., Spirits and demons of Ancient Egypt in: DŽIN K. (ed.), Egyptian religion and Ancient Istria - exhibition, Pula 2001: no. 8, pp. 24, 26, fig. 11
TOMORAD M., Egipat u Hrvatskoj: egipatske starine u hrvatskoj znanosti i kulturi, Zagreb 2003: p. 50, fn. 207
Project Croato-Aegyptica Electronica - on-line database (ed.: TOMORAD M. & URANIĆ I. 2003- ) - www.croato-aegyptica.hr
TOMORAD, Mladen, The Egyptian antiquities in Croatia, PalArch, 2, 1 (2005), Amsterdam, April 2005: p. 18
Description:
There are several types of amulets in the Egyptian collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula (table 1). This is the most beautiful piece of udjat eye type of amulet kept in museum.
Amulet is made from faience in green color in a form of solar and creative principle of Egyptian mythology - eye of Ra or Horus eye.
The eye lines are made in relief and black colored. It is probably worn singly around the neck. This type of amulets had many attributes in Egyptian mythology and it was commonly used in everyday life as magical protector. Both tears of Ra's eye were nicely shown on this piece, one emerging vertically and the other spirally. It is very well preserved.
The exact provenance of this amulet is unknown. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not displayed in the museum.

10. Light green piece of amuletic jewelry in a form of Egyptian water lily or lotus flower (fig. 10)

Inv. no.: AMIP P-30343
Material: faience
Dimensions: diameter 1,5 cm, thickness 0,8 cm.
Dating: Third Intermediate period-Ptolemaic period (1069 BC - 30 BC)
Provenance: unknown.

Bibliography:
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Description:
This light green piece of amuletic jewelry is made from faience in a form of Egyptian water lily or lotus flower with five petals.

The exact provenance of this amulet is unknown. Today is housed in the Archaeological museum of Istria in Pula but it is not displayed in the museum.

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