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## A NOBLE GIFT – FROM THE NILE TO MORAVIA

**ABSTRACT:** Archduke Josef Ferdinand Habsburg of Tuscany visited Egypt in 1903 and continued thus a long family tradition (reaching back to his grandfather Leopold II of Tuscany) of Near Eastern travel that was usually accompanied by collecting of natural history specimens as well as art history artefacts. Josef Ferdinand was a keen correspondent, and reported details of his trip, from monuments of Cairo to the temples at Philae. Although the trip had been originally planned as a hunting expedition, it turned out the archduke was a keen collector as well as a hunter. He obtained antiquities from official dealers, including the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, and procured altogether 350 objects that had originated from a number of significant excavations in Egypt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The resulting collection of ancient artefacts was donated to the Moravian city of Olomouc, where the Archduke was a military commander of a local garrison. A museum was founded subsequently and bore his name. During the twentieth century, the collection was re-housed in Prague and is now part of the collections of the Náprstek Museum, a section of the National Museum.

**KEY WORDS:** Olomouc – Museum – Collectors – Egypt – Habsburgs – Travellers

### INTRODUCTION

I first met Professor Eugen Strouhal in Prague in 2005 at the exhibition *Abusir: Secrets of the Desert and the Pyramids* (Benešová – Vlčková Eds. 2006) in the Náprstek Museum. It was a meeting of a student who was preparing his master thesis, with a great, kind and helpful personality. Professor Strouhal had gradually become one of the advisors of my master thesis concerned with Czech exhibitions dedicated to Ancient Egypt and Nubia after 1945 – he contributed distinctly to my successful presentation and defence with his

remarks and comments in 2008 (cf. Podhorný 2008, 2010a, 2011). But it was only a few years later when I finally recognized a wide interdisciplinary range of the Professor's work. He asked for my assistance as he was working on his bibliography on the occasion of his 80<sup>th</sup> and then 85<sup>th</sup> birthdays (Strouhal 2010, 2016a, b). Our last meeting was at Kolín at the opening ceremony of the exhibition *The Treasures of Ancient Egypt The Collection of Josef Ferdinand* (Mynářová *et al.* 2013, Podhorný 2014a) in September 2014 (*Figure 1*). A part of Eugen Strouhal's lifelong work is also related to this collection. He contributed to the collection's

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FIGURE 1. Eugen Strouhal in Kolín. Photo Martin Frouz.

presentation in public displays, examined mummies from the collection, and finally took part in its transfer from Olomouc to the Náprstek Museum in 1981 (see further below). The next few lines are dedicated to this collection and interest of Josef Ferdinand of Habsburg and his relatives in discovering the land on the Nile.

### **Tuscany Habsburgs and Egypt (see Appendix 1)**

Before I present the personality of Archduke Josef Ferdinand Habsburg of Tuscany (1872–1942) (NA Prague, RAT, Josef Ferdinand, Gregorovičová 2013a: 43, Hamann 1988: 194), it is necessary to go back in time and recall the very long and intensive interest of the Tuscany branch of the House of Habsburg in Egypt. Josef Ferdinand, that is to say, continued the family tradition, which had started with his grandfather Leopold II of Tuscany (1797–1870, reigning 1824–1859) (Baldasseroni 1871, Pessendorfer 1987, Hamann 1988:

260–261). It was him who was adventurous in the 1820s and together with the French king Charles X (1757–1836, reigning 1824–1830) supported the Franco-Toscan scholarly expedition to Egypt in 1828–1829 (NA, RAT, Leopold II/1 personal correspondence, Champollion, Jean-François, *ibid*, Rossellini Ippolito, *ibid* Raddi Giuseppe, Betrò 2010 (Ed.), 2013, 2014, 2015, Gregorovičová 2014a, 2014b, 2018 in this volume). The leader of the expedition consisting of 14 members was the famous and well-known Jean-François Champollion (Robinson 2013, Bierbrier 2012: 114–115), one of the founders of Egyptology, together with his Italian student, co-worker, colleague and Professor of Oriental languages at the University of Pisa, Ippolito Rosellini (Bierbrier 2012: 473). This first expedition of "modern Egyptology" was a huge success and travelled across Egypt up to the town of Wadi Halfa. Rosellini and, in particular, Champollion (Champollion 1844, Rosellini 1832–1844), did not live to see a complete scientific evaluation of their journey, which was contained in

multi-volume French and Italian publications. With the previous Napoleon's savants' expedition, they indisputably laid a large part of the foundations of modern Egyptology and encouraged also a more general Western interest in Egypt. Thanks to Champollion's finalising of the decipherment of the hieroglyphic script, their meaning was no longer a matter of conjecture, and endeavours of Champollion's forerunners as well as his contemporaries such as naturalist Thomas Young were completed.

Josef Ferdinand's father, Ferdinand IV of Tuscany (1835–1908) went to Egypt as a member of an expedition organised for his nephew Rudolf, the Crown Prince of Austria (see Appendix 2) on his "Orientreise" in 1881 (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 48, inv. no. 537). Rudolf and the expedition devoted their time mainly to hunting, focusing specifically on bird hunting. The Crown Prince is a respected figure in the field of ornithology until today (Satzinger 2016). For instance, apart from his expeditions, he participated in the building of ornithological stations in the former monarchy, and also wrote several publications on this topic. The journey of the expedition led not only to Egypt but for example also to Jaffa, Jerusalem and other cities in the Near East. Also from this expedition Rudolf brought some Egyptian pieces that are still part of the imperial collections of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna (Selander 2007). Several specimens of animals evidently originating in Egypt have been found in the Olomouc museum depots recently, e.g. an African ibis or a Nile crocodile. These are probably results of Ferdinand's hunting trip with Rudolf or some of Josef Ferdinand's trophies. Further researches in the extensive Tuscany Habsburg Family Archives in Prague may or may not provide a more accurate answer.

Another aspect of the Habsburg Egyptian tours is shown in the National Archives in Prague, where we can explore the diet of the highest social classes of that time. In the Ferdinand IV Tuscany Fonds, several menus have been preserved. One of the festive dinners held in honour of the guests in Cairo on 20 February 1881 reveals the following meals: "*Potage à la tortue, Consommé à l'Impériale, Croustades à l'égyptienne, Poulets à la Villeroi, Riz à la Khédive*" or as a dessert "*Bombes Vanille et chocolat*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, inv. no. 408). It is obvious that Crown Prince Rudolf, accompanied by his uncle, Ferdinand IV of Tuscany, learnt about Egypt with all the senses.

During the long 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix 3) two other members of the Tuscany Habsburgs set off for the banks of the Nile. The first one of these was the

uncle of Josef Ferdinand – Ludwig Salvator (March 1983, Novák (Ed.) 2005). This expert in 14 languages was an owner of the estate at Brandýs nad Labem in Bohemia for a long time. He was mainly devoted to voyages and discoveries. He sailed especially the Mediterranean Sea region with his ship Nixe and fell in love with the Balearic Islands, which he wrote about in a seven-volume publication (Salvator 1869–1891) dedicated to Emperor Franz Josef. In 1899 and 1900 he bought a villa and plots of land near Alexandria, Egypt. The fact that his interest in Egypt had started even earlier is documented by another publication called a Caravan Route between Egypt and Syria, published in the author's Czech translation in Prague in 1885 (Salvator 1885). It is certainly of interest that Jules Verne used wide portions of knowledge of this exceptionally talented Habsburg in his works. Verne described the Formentera island that he knew from publications of a certain "Louis Salvadorean" (see Appendix 4), as the guides have been informing enchanted tourists by Verne's statue near the Formentera lighthouse today (Gregorovičová 2013b: 101–108).

### **Josef Ferdinand of Tuscany and Egypt**

The last member of the House of Tuscany of the Habsburg dynasty who visited the land of pyramids and pharaohs was the above mentioned Archduke Josef Ferdinand (*Figure 2*). Ferdinand IV and his second wife Alice of Parma's son was born in "Mozart's" Salzburg in 1872. He was also baptized there on 4 June 1872, as the baptismal certificate, issued by the Salzburg Cathedral archdeacon, informs (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 581, box 193, N° 588/C).

His life was mainly organised around his military career (see Appendix 5), an interest in hot air ballooning and a hunting passion inherited from his father. It was the hunting interest that brought him aboard the good ship Cleopatra from Trieste to the shores of Alexandria, Egypt at the beginning of 1903 (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903).

He entered the African continent under the pseudonym Count Buriano (see Appendix 6) via the port of Alexandria. The first news of his safe landing is a laconic telegram with the text "*Bene Arivato (sic) – Buriano*" sent from the Egyptian town of Zagazig (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903. Telegram from 19 January 1903). He wrote his first comprehensive letter





FIGURE 2. Archduke Josef Ferdinand. NA Prague, RAT, Photographs.

to his family in Salzburg from this town in the Egyptian Delta, and described describes the extraordinary winter weather on the way through the Mediterranean Sea: "*In Brindisi Schneesturm, u. auch die Griechischen Inseln alle ganz weiss.*" And his fight with seasickness aboard Cleopatra: "*Mich hat die Seekrankheit [versucht]...*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe - Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903. Letter from 19 January 1903).

The same letter also tells us that an Austro-Hungarian consul, surnamed Vetter, had been waiting for the expedition in Alexandria and was very likely to have taken care of the programme of the expedition in Egypt (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe - Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903). Archduke also recalled the main purpose of the trip -

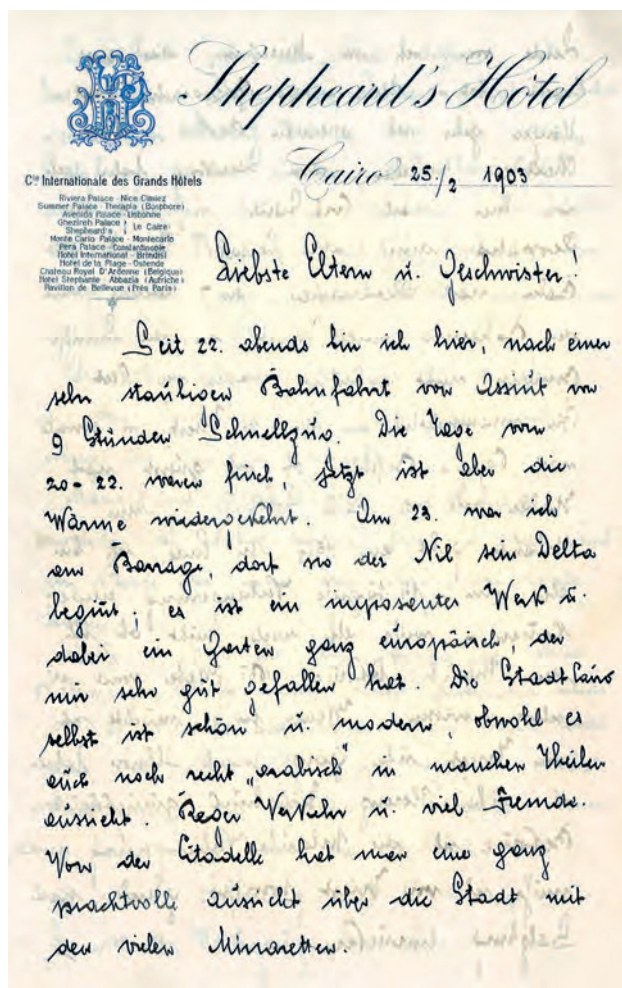


FIGURE 3. Josef Ferdinand's letter from Cairo. NA Prague. RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582.

hunting - which started near Zagazig the next morning. Unfortunately, the correspondence does not reveal more information on the course of the hunt. Josef Ferdinand describes further steps of the expedition in another letter from Zagazig. It informs of the planned departure for Cairo on 8<sup>th</sup> of February and then for the region of Upper Egypt the next day.

Josef Ferdinand had a very interesting programme in the city of Luxor (ancient Egyptian Waset or Thebes). He describes the sights that he could visit in a letter from mid-February, indicating that his programme was indeed extensive. "*Wir haben hier folgendes gesehen. Am 11. Hathor Tempel in Denderah, Am 12. Tempel Thutmosis III. dann die Königsgräber Ramses des I. II. u. VI. Sethi I. u. Amenhopis VI. (sic!) in Theben äusserst interresant (sieht so aus wie die Grub in*

*Hintersee), Gräber in Der el-bahri. Am 13. Amontempel in Karnak u. Tempel in Luxor. Am 14. Rameseum, Tempel in Medinit habu u. Memnonskolosse.*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903. Letter from 14 February 1903).

Archduke was probably very interested in sightseeing, however, he also noted in a letter that he had learnt far more than from books. It would seem, therefore, that he had studied available literature concerning Egypt before the journey. The expedition moved further to the south, and the last stop was the island of Philae in Aswan with the famous temple of the goddess Isis that the novelist Pierre Loti aptly called the pearl of Egypt. Visiting the Temple of Isis in Philae brought much sorrow to Josef Ferdinand, as stated in one of his letters: "*Was in Philae, diese Insel ist leider durch den grossen Stau-Damm ganz unter Wasser... Ein trauriges Bild.*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903. Letter from 18 February 1903).

Josef Ferdinand took the opportunity to hire a boat near the first cataract of the Nile, where the journey of the Napoleonic expedition ended, and he wrote to his family in Salzburg: "*Durch den 1. Katarakt per Schiff...*" Josef Ferdinand visited the temple of the crocodile god Sobek in Kom Ombo on his way back, and returned to Cairo via Luxor and Asyut (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903. Letter from 18 February 1903).

After his return to Cairo the Archduke spent several days in the capital, and did not forget to visit the Suez Canal on a special short trip. As he wrote from Cairo, he arrived in the Egyptian capital on the night express train from Asyut on 22 February. He described Cairo to his family in Austria as follows: "*Die Stadt Kairo selbst ist schön u. modern, obwohl es auch noch recht "arabisch" in manchen Theilen aussieht.*" (Figure 3) (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto. Letter from 25 February 1903).

If he was to meet his planned schedule of the journey, he had eight days for Cairo and its surroundings. What he found interesting in Cairo was a walk around the Citadel, mentioned in his correspondence as a place with a beautiful view: "*Von der Citadelle hat man eine prachtvolle Aussicht über die Stadt mit den vielen Minaretten.*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto. Letter from 25 February 1903).

His next steps led to archaeological sites near Cairo. He travelled by train as well as on a donkey through the desert: "*Gestern sass ich 6 Stunden in Sattel. Erst per*

*Bahn bis Memphis, dann per Esel durch die Wüste von den Pyramiden von Sakarah bis zu jenen von Ghizeh. Habe am Wege die Apis-Gräber gesehen.*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto. Letter from 25 February 1903).

Of course, Josef Ferdinand could not miss a visit to Giza and the Great Pyramid of Giza. However, he sent a letter home to Salzburg saying he would rather have spent hours walking through the mountains because the pyramid did not impress him much: "*Natürlich war ich auf der Cheops Pyramide, sowohl oben als drinnen, aber beides ist kein Vergnügen. Drinnen Staub u. alles aalglatt grosse Fledermäuse u. finster mit Gestank. Hinauf u. hinunter? Da gehe ich lieber 6 Stunden im Gebirge ohne Weg!*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto. Letter from 25 February 1903).

Josef Ferdinand also visited the zoo, the Egyptian Museum and attended a strictly formal point of his visit to Egypt – the audience with the Khedive Abbas II Hilmi (he was the viceroy of Egypt in 1892–1914 and had been educated in Austria). The Suez Canal trip was organised as follows: Archduke left Cairo for Port Said and went aboard Cleopatra to Suez. He returned by train to Alexandria in early March. He intended to leave Egypt again from the port of Alexandria on 7 March.

And indeed he eventually left Egypt aboard a ship called Bohemia heading to Trieste on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March. Originally, he should have boarded a Brindisi-bound ship, as one of the last letters written by Josef Ferdinand from his journey to Egypt reveals. However, this ship did not arrive in the port as plague occurred on board: "*... da die Schiff Brindisi nicht anlaufen/wegen der Pest.*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto. Undated letter from Cairo). The expedition docked in Trieste on 11 March, and the Egyptian adventure of Archduke of Tuscany, who had to take a leave for it (see Appendix 7), ended.

#### **Egyptian collection and the establishment of Archduke's Museum in Olomouc, or what remained of the journey to Egypt**

Josef Ferdinand's life was mainly associated with his military career. And it was this circumstance that led him to the Moravian city of Olomouc at the beginning of 1894 (see Appendix 8), where he was called in as commander of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Infantry regiment (NA Prague, RAT, Josef Ferdinand, inv. no. 5. box 1, Res No 11). Although it was mainly his collection, brought to Olomouc in 1903, that established Egyptian artefacts



in Olomouc, there were other personalities who were present at the birth of collecting Egyptian antiquities in the Moravian city at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The first of these was Emanuel Knight of Proskowetz, who became established as a prominent industrialist and barley cultivator. In 1882 he donated a mummy of a little boy to the Kaiser Franz Josef-Gewerbe-Museum collections (see Appendix 9), and it was entered in the annual report of the museum as follows: "*Eine altägyptische Knaben-Mumie in der ursprünglichen Linnen - Umhüllung*" (Engel 1882). Proskowetz's example was followed by Jindřich Wankel, one of the leaders of Moravian archeology and the discoverer of the famous Býčí skála Cave site in the Moravian Karst. As one of the founders of the Museum of the Patriotic Association, he donated a part of a "package of a mummy", probably purchased during his trip to the Orient in 1869 to the museum's collections (Absolonová, Bednářová 1970, Dohnal 1979).

The Olomouc collections of items of Egyptian origin are primarily linked to Josef Ferdinand Habsburg and the Austro-Hungarian consul Vetter. The consul was not only the Archduke's guide in Egypt but also a collector of Egyptian antiquities which he decided to donate to Josef Ferdinand. Josef Ferdinand wrote in a letter from 2 February to his family in Salzburg: "*Hier hat mir Herr Consul Vetter seine Sammlung von vielen sehr wertvollen Altertümern geschenkt, darunter auch 2 Mumien, also kehre ich schwerbelander heim!*" (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe - Viaggio dell' Egitto 1903. Letter from 2 February 1903). We can only speculate today whether it was indeed a diplomatic gift, or whether the collection was actually just bought by the Archduke. In my opinion, there is no reason not to believe Josef Ferdinand. The result is probably the most valuable aristocratic collection in the Czech Republic (e.g. Onderka 2012, Onderka 2015, Podhorný 2014b) and includes about 350 items in its present state. Consul Vetter bought it from the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, or from merchants linked to the museum. Such practice was not uncommon at that time. It was also indicated by the fact that the collection contains fragments of objects, which have been a part of the display of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo for more than a hundred years (Moret 1913: 75–88, 168–174, 191–200. CG (Catalogue Générale) 41004, CG 41016, CG 41003).

The collection includes antiquities representing several crucial discoveries made in Egypt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century:

1. Burials of the priest of Montu in the terraces of the Hatshepsut temple at Deir el-Bahri. These

investigations were led by the famous French Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821–1881) in 1858–1862. The discoveries are represented by typical examples of funeral equipment of the 25<sup>th</sup> Theban Dynasty, namely fragments of qeresu coffins, statues of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, a ushabti box and akhom-statuettes (e.g. Verner 1982: 114–163, 182–186, 187–190, 191–200, 201–205, Mynářová, Onderka (Eds.) 2007: 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, Mynářová *et al.* 2013: 17–29, Onderka, Jungová *et al.* 2016: 156–157).

2. Objects from the Royal Cache at Deir el-Bahri. This famous cache was opened under the supervision of Emile Brugsch (1842–1930) in 1881. The collection includes six ushabtis made of blue-glazed Egyptian faience meant for the funerary equipment of high priests of the Amun's family, including Pinodjem II and his wife Nesykhonsu (*Figure 4*) (e.g. Mynářová, Onderka (Eds.) 2007: 290–291, Mynářová *et al.* 2013: 30–39).
3. Coffins from Akhmim. Consul Vetter managed to get two mummies with their coffins. One from the 5<sup>th</sup> and the other from the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (*Figure 5*) and a coffin lid from the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. for the collection from the researches of Gaston Maspero (1846–1916), which began in 1883 (e.g. Strouhal, Vyhnánek 1979: 47–50, Verner 1982: 106–113, 164–171, 172–181), Bučil *et al.* 2011: 29–39, Mynářová *et al.* 2013: 40–57, Onderka, Jungová *et al.* 2016: 96–105, 163–167).
4. The Greek settlement in Naukratis. Investigations of the site were led by William M. F. Petrie (1853–1942) since 1883. In the collection they are represented mainly by Naucratic figurines (e.g. Petrie 1886, Smoláriková 2010: 78–79, Mynářová *et al.* 2013: 58–81).
5. TT 1, the Tomb of Senendjem in Deir el-Medina. Investigations of the tomb belonging to Senendjem, scribe of the Place of Truth, were led by Gaston Maspero in 1885–1886. The funeral equipment of Senendjem also included his son Khabekhenet's ushabti, dating from the reign of Ramesses II (e.g. Mynářová, Onderka (Eds.) 2007: 276, Mynářová *et al.* 2013: 82–85).
6. Funerals of the 3<sup>rd</sup> intermediate period in Bubastis. Five canopic jars, found during explorations by Édouard Naville (1844–1926) in 1887–1889, are also a part of the Archduke's collection (e.g. Naville 1891, Strouhal, Vyhnánek 1979: 149–150, Mynářová *et al.* 2013: 92–101).

A collection, however, usually needs a display space. The initiator of the establishment of Natural History



FIGURE 4. Ushabtis of Pinodjem II and Nesykhonsu. From the Collections of the National Museum – Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures. P 6307, P 6341. Photo Jiří Vaněk.



FIGURE 5. A Coffin and a Mummy from Akhmim. From the Collections of the National Museum-Náprstek museum of Asian, African and American Cultures. P 6185A, B, C. Photo Jiří Vaněk.

Museum in Olomouc was the canon of the metropolitan chapter Max Mayer Wallerstein, a great collector of natural history as well works of art. He took advantage of the situation, and acquired a recently cleared space in the former convent of Poor Clares, which was used as the K. k. Study Library from 1787, and gained the support of the local garrison commander – Archduke Josef Ferdinand. The idea of a Natural History Museum was brought to life between 1906 and 1908, and the Society of Natural History and Art Museum was established by a decree of the Moravian governor's office on 13 May 1908. The opening ceremonial of the museum took place at the beginning of July 1909, when it was finally possible to modify the premises in the acquired convent of the Poor Clares (e.g. Laus 1910a, Laus 1910b, Tlusták (Ed.): 1999).

The basis of the museum – which was officially named Das Erzherzog Josef Ferdinand-Museum – consisted of several valuable collections apart from the Egyptology collection. For example, there were a numismatic collection, zoological, and mineralogical-geological collections. The collection items were stored in 6 rooms (Laus 1910b). The first chapter of the museum guide from 1910 was devoted to the display of Egyptology (Figure 6). It was stored in the first room of the museum in three glass cabinets. Ancient Egyptian originals were accompanied by plaster casts and paintings of Egyptian monuments. The illusion of being in Egypt was to be evoked by "three beautiful chandeliers decorated in the Egyptian style" made and donated to the museum by a Viennese firm of Anton Schwarz (e.g. Podhorný 2009).

The destiny of the Archduke's Museum was negatively affected by the outbreak of the "Great War". The custodian of the collections Heinrich Lause was enlisted in the army, and the museum then stagnated for several years. After the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the situation of the museum did not improve at all, in fact the museum remained with virtually no financial means. Therefore, in 1924 it was decided by the general meeting to pass on the collections of the Museum to Olomouc. The Museum of the City of Olomouc was established, and it united three existing museums of Olomouc under its aegis (see Appendix 10). Taking the collections under the administration of the city did not cause any loss of their importance even after the permanent display was closed at the turn of the 1940s and 1950s (see Appendix 11). It is best demonstrated by the Egyptian collection donated by the Tuscan Archduke Josef Ferdinand. Its items have been presented at nearly



FIGURE 6. A Guide to the Collections of Das Erzherzog Josef Ferdinand-Museum.

twenty exhibitions in the Czech Republic and abroad in the past six decades (see Appendix 12).

It has also received an detailed research attention since the 1960s. The objects from the collection were part of the thesis of Egyptologist Miroslav Verner (Verner 1965: 99–159), and since then many of them have been published, e.g. in the form of entries in exhibition catalogues. Mummies from the collection became part of an interdisciplinary research both in the 1970s when they were X-rayed (Strouhal, Vyhnánek 1979: 47–50, 65, 149–150), and more recently, when they have been examined using the computer tomography (Jungová, Onderka *et al.* 2016).

In conclusion it may be said that the collection, which Archduke Josef Ferdinand donated to Olomouc and Olomouc passed on (see Appendix 13) to the National Museum – Náprstek Museum in Prague in 1981, has not been neglected. Three decades later, it can also be added that despite the fact that its transfer to

Prague was criticized at that time, and was per se a show of a rather technocratic museum centralisation, it has been beneficial for the collection in the long run. Eventually, in 2013–2014, most of the collection of Archduke Josef Ferdinand, together with unique archival documents showing long-standing interest of the Tuscan branch of the Habsburgs in Egypt, went for a six-month "trip" to their "home" museum at the exhibition Treasures of the Ancient Egypt (Mynářová *et al.* 2013).

## Appendix

- 1 The Habsburg secundo-geniture reigned in Tuscany from 1737 to 1859. During the unification process in Italy – the *Risorgimento* – the Habsburgs were forced to abdicate in 1859. Leopold II of Tuscany left Florence on 27 April 1859 and gave up the Tuscan throne in favour of his eldest son, Ferdinand IV, in Bad Vöslau near Vienna on July 21, 1859. The declaration of abdication signed by Leopold is deposited in the National Archive in Prague. The National Archive in Prague (hereinafter referred to as NA Prague), the Family Archives of the Tuscan Habsburg (hereinafter referred to as RAT), Leopold II, uncatalogued part, inv. no. 255. The family then settled in Salzburg, Austria and in Czech estates at Ostrov nad Ohří and Brandýs nad Labem. This is one of the reasons why the archives of this part of the Habsburg dynasty got to the Czech lands, and are part of the RAT, deposited in the NA Prague, today.
- 2 Rudolf of Austria was the son of Emperor Franz Josef and his wife Elisabeth in Bavaria. He died by his own hand at the Mayerling hunting lodge in January 1889. There is an extensive bibliography, for example (Hamann 1978).
- 3 Indication of the period from the French Revolution to the beginning of World War I, covering years 1789–1914.
- 4 Inspired by Ludwig Salvator, Jules Verne wrote one of his novels called Mathias Sandorf. (Verne 1887). Four letters written by Jules Verne to Ludwig Salvator of Tuscany are located in the Austrian State Archives in Vienna.
- 5 In 1917 Emperor Charles appointed him Inspector General of the Air Force, what most likely helped him in 1938 when he was transported to the Dachau concentration camp. He was released after a week thanks to his personal contacts with the Great War flying ace and one of the leaders of the Third Reich – Hermann Goering – (Hamann 1988: 194).



- 6 This pseudonym comes from the name of an estate in Tuscany, which remained in the possession of the Tuscan Habsburgs after the 1859.
  - 7 Josef Ferdinand's holiday ended on March 15, and although he asked for 14-day extension, it is not clear whether the extension was approved (NA Prague, RAT, Ferdinand IV, sign. 62, inv. no. 582. Giuseppe – Viaggio dell' Egitto. Undated letter from Cairo).
  - 8 Olomouc is one of the most important historical cities in the Czech Republic. It is the seat of the University, the Moravian Archbishopric, and several important institutions today. From the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century it was also a significant fortress that should have protected Vienna from the Prussians. A set of Baroque fountains and the Holy Trinity plague column originate from this period. The monuments are listed as part of the UNESCO heritage.
  - 9 This museum was formally founded in 1873 at the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Franz Josef I. In fact, it was opened 2 years later in 1875.
  - 10 The Museum of the City of Olomouc included: Franz Josef Gewerbe-Museum, Historical Museum founded in 1879 and Das Erzherzog Josef Ferdinand-Museum.
  - 11 After the establishment of the Regional Museum in Olomouc in 1951, the permanent display was closed, and the Egyptology collection was incorporated into the archaeological depository. Two years earlier, more than 100 objects from this collection became part of the exhibition of the Ancient and New Egypt in the Náprstek Museum in Prague and then in the Museum of Applied Arts in Brno (Podhorný 2010b).
  - 12 Items from the collection have been part of many exhibitions in the Czech Republic, Slovakia but also in Finland (cf. Podhorný 2010a, Podhorný 2011, Mynářová *et al.* 2013, 102–109).
  - 13 Besides the collection of Archduke Josef Ferdinand, a few other items originally from Egypt were handed over to the Náprstek Museum; for example, a mummy of a child donated by the Knight of Proskowetz, or a sculpture of the official Useretkau and General Tjabanebdjitenimu's canopic jar obtained in 1971 from the Museum of Modern Art Olomouc.
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