The Greco-Roman Museum

The idea of ​​establishing the museum crystallized around 1891 to preserve the antiquities of Alexandria. Work on the museum was fully completed in 1895, when it was inaugurated by Khedive Abbas Hilmi II. It originally had 11 halls. Due to archaeological activity and increasing discoveries, the number of halls increased to 25.

It houses antiquities dating back to the Greco-Roman era and some Pharaonic antiquities. The museum has uncovered two important tombs, one from the Ptolemaic era, found in the Souq al-Wardian area, and the other dating back to the Roman era. These tombs were dismantled and transferred to the museum's front garden. The museum contains several halls, each housing a collection of antiquities from different eras. Halls 1, 2, 4, and 5:

Contain an important collection from the Coptic era found in Alexandria, including a marble tablet depicting Saint Abu Mena between two crouching camels, a marble statue base bearing an inscription commemorating the cleansing of the ancient Alexandria Canal, a collection of pottery vessels depicting Egyptian art in the form of domestic birds, lavish marble crowns in the form of woven wicker baskets, and a statue of the Good Shepherd, a symbol of Jesus Christ, dating back to the sixth century AD.

Hall 3:

This hall contains a collection of gold jewelry, statues, deposits from the foundation of the Serapeum Temple, and artistic artifacts. Hall 6:

Displayed in this hall is a 32-cm-high white marble head of Alexander the Great, two mosaic pieces on the eastern and western walls, a statue of the god Harpocrates, a statue depicting the Egyptian image of the god Serapis, the Ptolemaic deity, in the form of a black bull, a red granite head of Alexander the Great, and a statue of the goddess Isis with Roman features, holding a vessel used to store Nile water in her left hand.

Hall 7:

This hall contains a collection of artifacts dating back to various eras, the oldest of which is the Middle Kingdom, and a colossal pink granite statue of Ramses II.

Hall 8:

Displayed in this hall are Ptolemaic and Roman mummies, illustrating the growing interest in the external appearance of mummies, beginning in the Ptolemaic period.

Hall 9:

This hall contains some of the artifacts found inside the Crocodile Temple in the village of Batn in Fayoum. On the western side of the hall is the wooden temple door surmounted by Greek inscriptions, as well as two limestone tablets written in Greek. There is also a fragment of a quartzite obelisk trunk inscribed with hieroglyphics. The hall contains two cabinets containing a collection of vessels and statues of Egyptian and Greek deities.

Hall 10:

This hall is known as the John Antoniades Hall, a Greek citizen of the city who donated his archaeological collections to the museum.

Hall 11:

This hall displays artifacts that illustrate the Greek artistic influences that influenced the Egyptian art school.

Hall 12:

The center of this hall is a colossal statue of the Roman Emperor wearing imperial military garb. It also houses a colossal head of Ptolemy IV, a head of Ptolemy VI, a marble statue of a woman, a statue of Bacchus, the wine god, a head of one of the Ptolemaic queens, a head of Alexander the Great found at the bottom of Abu Qir Bay, and a statue of the Nile god.

Hall 13:

The center of this hall is a statue of a Roman Emperor wearing military garb. The walls of this hall contain four niches containing four marble statues of orators or philosophers.

Hall 14:

This hall contains a rare collection of statues of Roman emperors.

Hall 15:

This hall contains architectural elements from the remains of buildings and tombs of Alexandria, which have a mixed Egyptian-Greek style.

Hall 16:

This hall includes a massive forearm holding a ball, a statue of the Nile River in the form of a slumped man, a tombstone depicting an elderly man sitting quietly with his head bowed, a huge covering in the form of a priestess, a statue of Keres, the goddess of agriculture, a colossal eagle, a statue of the god Tyche, a statue of the god Venus, a statue of the god Apollo, and a statue of the goddess of love, Aphrodite.

Hall 17:

This hall is the most spacious in the museum and displays a collection of Roman antiquities, including sarcophagi, known as wreath coffins, black basalt discs, a huge statue of a seated figure on a throne believed to be Emperor Diocletian, and two massive marble statues of the gods Serapis and Hercules.

Hall 18:

This hall displays numerous Greco-Roman vessels used in everyday life, in temples, and for various occasions and holidays, as well as children's toy animals. Hall 18 (bis):

This hall contains a social resource for learning about the women of Alexandria during the Ptolemaic era, their level of human beauty, social class, fashion, and hairdressing styles. It is one of the main sources of Alexandrian art.

Hall 19:

The center of this hall is a colorful mosaic floor decorated with an open rose, and each corner of the rose is surrounded by a cup with spiral handles.

Hall 20:

This hall contains collections of artifacts discovered from the Shatby and Hadra cemeteries, as well as a wonderful collection of amphorae.

Hall 21:

This hall displays a wonderful collection of lamps, vessels, and cups from the Ptolemaic and Roman periods.

Hall 22:

This hall contains a diverse collection of artifacts from ancient Canopus, donated by Prince Omar Tosun. It also contains a rare white marble statue, a marble head of an Asian deity, and a collection of pottery jugs.