Princess Ru and Papyrus: Stereotypes on ancient Egypt in graphic novels

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Summary/Abstract: The decipherment of the hieroglyphic script in 1822 marked a fundamental change in the views on ancient Egypt and due to the scientific research the knowledge on the subject substantially increased ever since. Despite the wide accessibility of the results of Egyptological studies, the image of Egypt in the popular culture often contains older conceptions, and some of them, like the myth of ancient and immense wisdom, are turned into stereotypes used in certain popular media. The paper deals with their presence in graphic novels. The origins of the stereotypes are reviewed and the reasons for their persistence analysed. I argue that the stereotypes on Egypt in graphic novels became early on a codified part of the communication within the “comic book culture” (M. Pustz), and therefore indispensable in this medium. As
Ancient Egyptians used reed brushes and pens as writing implements. Some of the substances used for writing and painting included charcoal, iron oxide and malachite. Preservation. Hemera Technologies/AbleStock.com/Getty Images. Papyrus scrolls were often stored in wooden chests, sacred statues and jars and have been unearthed from tombs. One famous example is a version of the Book of the Dead, a 52-foot long funerary scroll containing spells and incantations found in a coffin belonging to the wealthy construction foreman Kha and his wife Merit, who were entombed around 1386-1349 B.C. The ancient Egyptians soaked papyrus to soften it, and then mashed it. They pushed the mashed papyrus together into sheets, and let the sheets dry. Then they cut the dried papyrus sheets into strips. They piled several strips on top of each other

representatives of different genres in the graphic novels, the series on adventures Papyrus by Lucien De Gieter, and the comic books Princess Ru by Đorđe Lobačev and Hatshepsut by Nikola Kokan Mitrović were chosen for the analysis.
to make a thick paper. They beat the stack with a hammer to mash the strips together. Then, they placed a weight on top of each stack. That made the paper thin and sturdy. The final step was to dry to stack. That's how they made paper. The ancient Egyptians used papyrus to make books. But they were not books like our. Ancient Egyptian books were