

A HISTORY OF RESEARCH INTO ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CULTURE CONDUCTED IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Edited by

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Preface

The history of Ancient Egypt has been studied in the region of Southeast Europe since the end of the nineteenth century. In some of the countries this was not the case for various reasons, but mainly because of the undeveloped scholarly capabilities and institutions, insufficient funds for archaeological research in Egypt, and the lack of cooperation with scholars from other countries.

From the 1960s, however, this situation has changed for the better, firstly with the numerous publications of the diffusion of the Ancient Egyptian cults during Graeco-Roman period, and then with publications (articles, catalogues, books) on Ancient Egyptian collections in various museum institutions located in Southeast Europe.

From the early 1990s one can trace the increased production of various scholarly papers in which researchers from Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, Romania, and Bulgaria not only researched the Egyptian cults in the Roman Empire, but also on the various aspects of history, religion and literature of Ancient Egypt. Their work, however, was mostly unknown to the scholars outside the region primarily because the results were written in the native languages. This book will try to give a review of the history of the studies of Ancient Egypt done in Southeast Europe, and present some of the latest research.

The book comprises a selection of papers in which scholars from various institutions of the region reviewed the different aspects of past studies and the development of the research of the Ancient Egypt in some countries, along with recent research in the field. We hope that this publication will be useful for all scholars who are unfamiliar with the historiography of this region.

Zagreb, 12 July, 2014

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CHAPTER I:
**A HISTORY OF RESEARCH INTO ANCIENT EGYPTIAN
CULTURE CONDUCTED IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE**

150 Years of Egyptological Research in Croatia (1862-2012)

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Abstract: *In this paper the author will give a review about the development of Egyptological research in Croatia, which started in 1862. Even though Egyptology was never one of the major fields of ancient history in Croatia there are several main researchers (Š. Ljubić, G. Manojlović, G. Novak, P. Lisičar, P. Selem, I. Uranić, M. Tomorad), and almost two hundred scientific works written by other archaeologists and historians in the last 150 years. All of these works cover various aspects of Egyptian history, culture, religion and artifacts which are preserved in Croatian institutional and private collections. The authors review is based on his own research of Croatian historiography which started at the end of the last decade of the 20th century and continues today.*

Keywords: *Ancient Egypt, Croatia, Egyptology, historiography, history, archaeology, research, culture, religion, artifacts, museum collection*

There were several anniversaries in the world of Egyptology in 2012. It has been exactly 190 years since hieroglyphs were first deciphered by F. Champollion in 1822 and 100 years since the discovery of the famous Nefretiti bust was discovered in Tell el-Amarna in 1912. There is also one not so well-known event; it has been 150 years from the beginnings of Egyptological research at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, where Croatian Egyptology was born in 1862.

In the middle of the 19th century, when the first explorative expeditions began work in the Middle East and Egypt, Croatian historians and archaeologists were mostly concerned with their own national antiquities from prehistory, the Graeco-Roman period, the Middle Ages and the Early Modern period. Even after 1862 Croatian historians have not fully embraced the study of Ancient Egypt. This is not difficult to understand. Croatia has a relatively small amount of original material (between 4500 to 5000 artifacts in various institutional and private collections), insufficient funds and not enough scholars for their own field research. These issues have not prevented us from starting our own studies on Egypt and the Middle East. Most Croatian institutions lack books, periodicals and catalogues which would allow scholars to keep pace with current problems and research. Croatia also does not have a central institution which could gather scholars from various fields. That is the main reason why our research is very segmented and spread between a great number of museums and two departments at the University in Zagreb (Department of History at the Faculty of Philosophy and Department of History at Croatian Studies).

In the days of the great French, British, German and Italian expeditions to Egypt, in the middle of 19th century, the first stage of Egyptological research in Croatia started. It was mostly connected with two private collections which arrived to the National Museum in Zagreb (today Archaeological Museum in Zagreb) between 1862 and 1868. The first collection of the famous 'Zagreb mummy' (fig. 1), with its linen Etruscan wrappings (*Liber linteus Zagrabiensis*) (fig. 2) and two other artifacts (Inv. Nos.

AMZ E-664, E-665), belonged to Mihael Barić and his brother Ilija.¹ They were bought by Mihael Barić from Egypt in 1848/1849² and then after his death were donated through his will to the National Museum in Zagreb.³ These first documented Egyptian artifacts came to the museum in early the August of 1862 when they were first examined by custodian Mijat Sabljar (1790-1865).⁴ The second private collection to be donated was of the Austrian baron Franz Koller (1767-1826) (fig. 3) with cca. 2100 ancient Egyptian artifacts. They came to the museum at the end of April 1868⁵ with the help of Croatian enthusiasts and maecenas (Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Franjo Rački), noble families (Drašković, Rauch, Janković, Vranizany-Dobrinović etc.) and Juraj Haulik, the archbishop of Zagreb.⁶ Together they donated 3000 forints for purchase of the collection.⁷ During the second half of the 19th and the early 20th centuries the nucleus of today's Egyptian department of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb was expanded by a whole series of small donations and purchases.⁸

From the early 1870s other analyses of Egyptian artifacts also started in museum institutions around Croatia. The largest and most important collections were formed in Dubrovnik and Split, and later in Pula, Varaždin, Osijek, Zadar, Sinj etc.⁹ In 1987 the 'Museum Mimara' in Zagreb opened its doors to the public with the second largest Egyptian collection in Croatia.¹⁰ During that same time almost twenty other institutional and private collections were formed in many towns from Slavonia to the Adriatic coast.

¹ Tomorad 2003a: 31, 81; Tomorad 2005a: 3; Tomorad, in press.

² Tomorad 2003a: 28.

³ Tomorad 2003a: 28; 82; Tomorad, in press.

⁴ Tomorad 2003a: 83.

⁵ Ljubić 1889a: 2; Mirmik & Uranić 1999: 202; Tomorad 2003a: 20.

⁶ Tomorad 2003a: 20.

⁷ Ljubić 1889a: 1; Mirmik & Uranić 1999: 201; Tomorad 2003a: 20.

⁸ Tomorad 2006a: 7-10. The most updated list will be published in: Tomorad, in press.

⁹ A full list of artifacts in the Croatian collections, along with their history, see in: Tomorad 2005a; Tomorad 2006a; Tomorad, in press.

¹⁰ Tomorad 2003a: 63-69; Tomorad 2005a: 12-13; Tomorad 2006a: 16-18; Tomorad, in press.

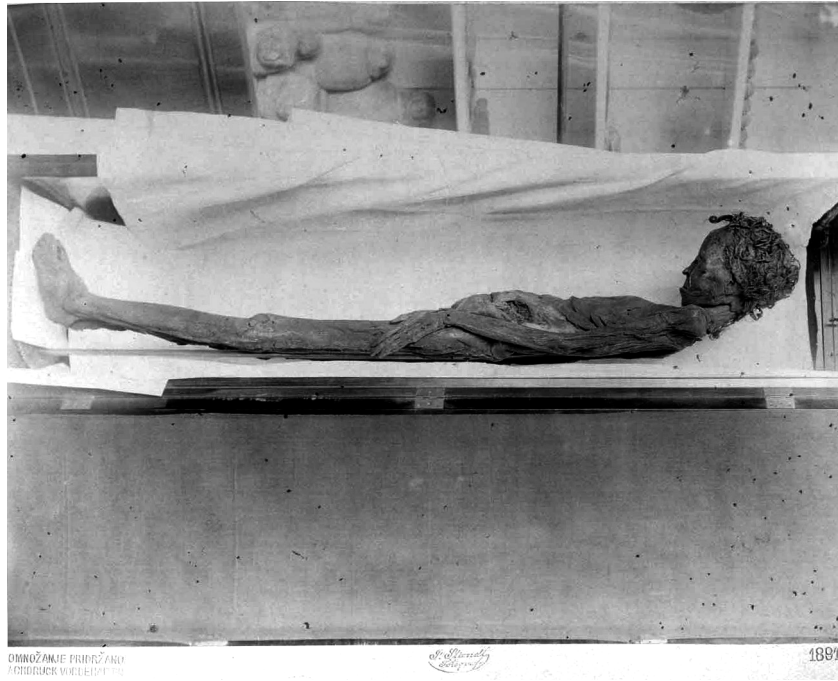


FIG. 1 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, ZAGREB: ZAGREB MUMMY, INV. NO. AMZ E-664, c. 1891. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZAGREB.

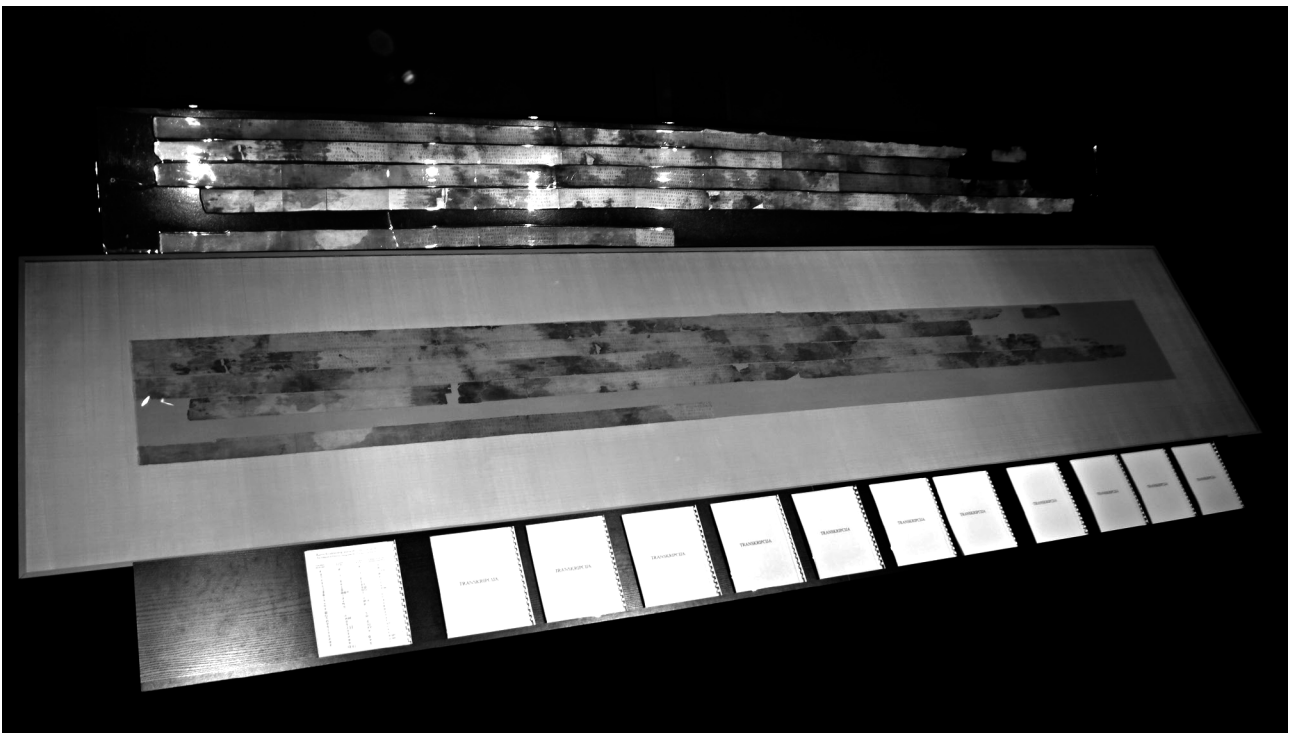


FIG. 2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, ZAGREB: *LIBER LINTEUS ZAGRABIENSIS*, INV. NO. AMZ E-665. PHOTO: F. BEUSAN, 2004.



FIG. 3 FRANZ KOLLER. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZAGREB.

The Egyptological collections and material found during archaeological excavations from the early 19th century allowed scholars to become interested in contemporary work in this field. From 1869 visits by well known Egyptologists and Orientalists (e.g. H. Brugsch, R. Krehl, L. Reinisch, R. F. Burton, etc.) who made the first analysis of our Egyptological material in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb took place.¹¹ During that same time the importance of the 'Zagreb Mummy' and *Liber linteus zagradiensis* which were kept the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb became widely known among scholars around the world.¹²

During the last 150 years the work of several scholars has been associated with Egyptian studies in Croatia. Šime Ljubić (fig. 4) was curator and later director of the National Museum, out of which the present day Archaeological museum in Zagreb developed.¹³ Gavro Manojlović (1856-1938) was a professor of general history of the Ancient world at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb.¹⁴ Grga Novak (1888-1978) was a professor of the Ancient history at the same faculty.¹⁵ Petar Lisičar (1908-1987) was a professor of the Ancient history first at the University of



FIG. 4 ŠIME LJUBIĆ. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZAGREB.

Skoplje and later at the University of Zadar.¹⁶ Petar Selem (1936-) is a currently retired professor emeritus of the Ancient history at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb.¹⁷ Igor Uranić (1960-) is the curator of the Department of Egyptology in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.¹⁸ Finally, Mladen Tomorad (1971-) was firstly assistant at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy and later he became professor of the Ancient history at the Croatian Studies, both at the University of Zagreb.

The initial study of the Ancient Egyptian collection in the National Museum was instigated by Šime Ljubić (1822-1896).¹⁹ Work on the newly established Egyptian collection started almost immediately. In 1869 he invited the famous German Egyptologist Heinrich Ferdinand Karl Brugsch (1827-1894) to examine and analyse the Ancient Egyptian collection.²⁰ Brugsch's notes, with his analysis of the artifacts, were used for the first inventory²¹. Brugsch's

¹¹ Tomorad 2003a: 83-84.

¹² Mimik & Rendić-Miočević 1986; Mimik & Rendić-Miočević 1987; Mimik & Rendić-Miočević, Uranić 1996; Tomorad 2003a: 83-89; Tomorad 2003b.

¹³ Tomorad 2003a: 83-85, 90-91.

¹⁴ The detail analysis of his work see in: Tomorad 2003a: 108-115.

¹⁵ The detail analysis of his work see in: Tomorad 2003a: 115-134.

¹⁶ The detail analysis of his work see in: Tomorad 2003a: 166-169.

¹⁷ The detail analysis of his work see in: Tomorad 2003a: 169-180.

¹⁸ The detail analysis of his work see in: Tomorad 2003a: 180-186.

¹⁹ Tomorad 2003a: 33.

²⁰ Ljubić 1871; Tomorad 2003a: 33, 83-84, 90.

²¹ Tomorad 2003a: 90.



FIG. 5 GAVRO MANOJLOVIĆ. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE MIROSLAV KRLEŽA INSTITUTE OF LEXICOGRAPHY, ZAGREB.



FIG. 6 GRGA NOVAK. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB.

essential information about the artifacts was later used by Ljubić for the first two catalogues of this impressive collection which were published in 1871²² and 1889.²³ During his later years Ljubić also wrote and published the first article by Croatian scholar about the diffusion of the Ancient Egyptian cults in the Graeco-Roman world. This article also contains the analysis of the cult of Hellenistic child-god Harpocrates.²⁴

In the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries a whole series of scientific, historical and archaeological articles were published in Croatian periodicals and newspapers covering recent and relevant older sources.²⁵ At the end of 19th century research of Ancient Egyptian culture was made possible by translations of recent publications²⁶ and basic ancient sources.²⁷

In the late 19th and early 20th century two very important Croatian scholars (historians and archaeologists) started their academic work. From their earliest days, they based their research around civilizations of the Ancient Near East and Egypt. Historian Gavro Manojlović (fig. 5), a professor and member of the Croatian and Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, published *Povijest Starog Orijenta*

(*History of the Ancient Near East*) in 1923.²⁸ This book was the first attempt to provide a comprehensive historical account of the Ancient Near East down to the 12th century B.C. In 1927 he attempted to write a philosophical history *Sile pokretnice i pravilnosti u univerzalnoj historiji* (*The Universal Forces and Laws of History*) which included certain elements of the history of the Ancient Near East.²⁹

The second historian, Grga Novak (fig. 6), was a professor and member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and was the most important scholar in the field of Egyptology from the early 20th century until the late 1960s. He infused his enormous expertise and energy into his writing, lectures and travels to Ancient Egypt.³⁰ His public lectures and series of newspaper articles enabled a much wider audience circle to become interested in Ancient Egyptian history and culture. During the early 1940s he wrote six scientific studies for *Hrvatska enciklopedija* (*The Croatian Encyclopedia*).³¹ His most important work was a monographic study of Ancient Egyptian civilization published in 1967 as a book entitled

²⁸ Manojlović 1923.

²⁹ Manojlović 1927.

³⁰ He traveled to Egypt from Christmas, 1932 to late February, 1933, and again from June 30th to July 16th, 1935. His travel journal was published in thirteen articles in the daily newspaper *Novosti* from January 13th to April 12th, 1933. (Novak 1933a-m) His second journey was published in *Jadranska straža* in 1935. (Novak 1935) After the Second World War his articles were published as a book entitled *U zemlji faraona* (*In the Land of the Pharaohs*). (Novak 1945c) The detail analysis of these publications in: Tomorad 2003a: 117-122.

³¹ Novak 1941a; Novak 1941b; Novak 1941c; Novak 1934; Novak 1945a; Novak 1945b.

²² Ljubić 1871.

²³ Ljubić 1889a; Ljubić 1889b.

²⁴ Ljubić 1887.

²⁵ Tomorad 2003a: 90-94, 99-134.

²⁶ Gaston Maspero, *Histoire des peuples de l'Orient*. This book was published in Croatian as *Povijest iztočnih naroda u starom vieku* in 1883. Translated from French by Gavro Manojlović.

²⁷ Herodotus, *The Histories* by published in Croatian as *Herodotova povijest* (1887). Translated from ancient Greek by August Musić.



FIG. 7 PETAR LISIČAR. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE MIROSLAV KRLEŽA INSTITUTE OF LEXICOGRAPHY, ZAGREB.

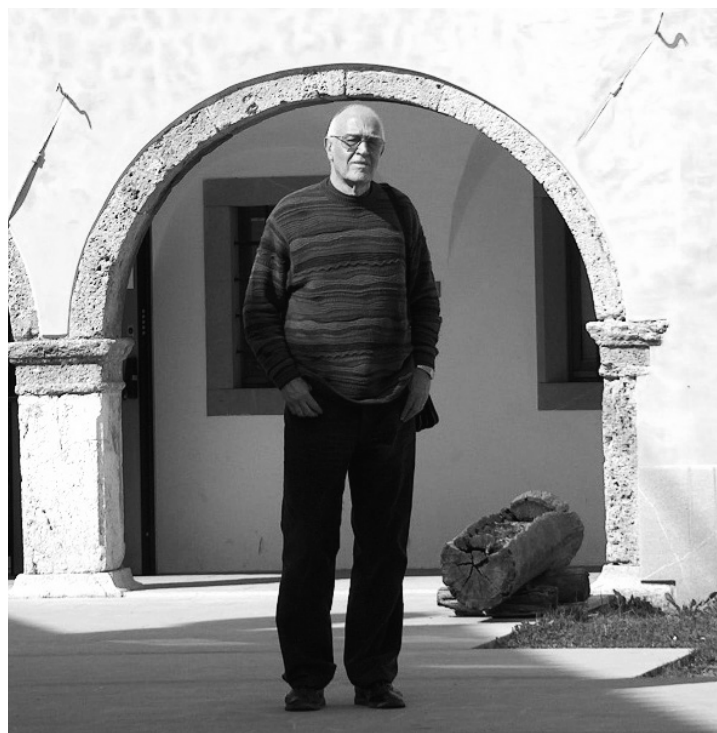


FIG. 8 PETAR SELEM, 2003. PHOTO BY M. TOMORAD.

*Egipat – prehistorija, faraoni, osvajači, kultura (Egypt – prehistory, the Pharaohs, conquerors, culture).*³²

Petar Lisičar (fig. 7) also made important contributions to the development of Egyptology in Croatia. From the 1956 to the 1975 he published several university textbooks about the history of the ancient world. For the field of Egyptology the most important are his studies of the history of Ancient Egypt³³ and the Ancient Near East.³⁴

From the early 1960s until the end of 1990s the most important Croatian Orientalist and Egyptologist was Petar Selem (fig. 8). During his active work (from the early 1960s until his retirement in 2006) he worked as a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb. He studied Egyptology and the history and art of the Ancient Near East in Strasbourg, France, where he studied under the supervision of the famous French Egyptologist J. Leclant.³⁵ From the 1960s onwards Selem published a whole series of articles on various aspects of the diffusion of the Oriental and Egyptian cults with an analysis of artifacts from the Roman provinces *Pannonia* and *Dalmatia*.³⁶ In them he considered the problems of Isis cults and surveys of Oriental cultural phenomena.³⁷

From the year 1990, Igor Uranić, who studied Egyptology at the University of Budapest, systematically analyses and writes articles mostly about the holdings of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.³⁸ From the middle of the 1990s he worked as the curator and later as the head of the Egyptological Department at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. Uranić published first two monographies about ancient Egyptian religion and mythology written by Croatian scholars; the first entitled *Sinovi Sunca (Sons of the Sun)* was published in 1997,³⁹ and the second, entitled *Ozirisova zemlja (The land of Osiris)*, in 2005.⁴⁰ In 2002 Uranić published the first systematic study on Ancient Egyptian history since 1967. The book was entitled *Stari Egipat – povijest, književnost i umjetnost drevnih Egipćana (Ancient Egypt – history, literature and art)* and was published in two editions.⁴¹ In 2014 he published the first Croatian book about the life of Ancient Egyptians entitled *Životi Egipćana (The lives of Egyptians)*. Since the end of 2012 Uranić and Kristina Šekrst started a series of lectures about the ancient Egyptian language at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. The result of their cooperation is the first book about Ancient Egyptian language and grammar written by Croatian scholar.⁴²

³² Novak 1967.

³³ Lisičar 1956.

³⁴ Lisičar 1966; Lisičar 1972; Lisičar 1975.

³⁵ Tomorad 2003a: 169.

³⁶ Selem 1963a; Selem 1963b; Selem 1969; Selem 1970; Selem 1971; Selem 1972; Selem 1979; Selem 1980; Selem 1988; Selem 1997; Selem 1999; Selem 2000; Selem 2002; Selem 2006; Selem 2008; Selem 2009.

³⁷ Tomorad 2003a: 169-180.

³⁸ Uranić 1990; Uranić 1992; Uranić 1994; Uranić 1996a; Uranić 1996b; Uranić 1999a; Uranić 2003a; Uranić 2003b; Uranić 2004; Uranić 2005a; Uranić 2005c; Uranić 2006; Uranić 2009; Uranić, Čavka & Petaros 2012.

³⁹ Uranić 1997

⁴⁰ Uranić 2005d.

⁴¹ The first in 2002, and second revised edition in 2005. Uranić 2002b; Uranić 2005b.

⁴² Šekrst & Uranić 2014.

The last up to date Croatian scholar in the field of Egyptology is Mladen Tomorad. He studied Egyptology at the Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester. He started his research in the middle of the 1990s at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb where he worked from 2000 to 2011. From 2011 he has been an assistant professor of Ancient History in the Department of History, Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb. His research and work can be divided into several fields: the Egyptian institutional and private collections in Croatia,⁴³ diffusion of the Ancient Egyptian cults during the Graeco-Roman period,⁴⁴ development of Egyptology in Croatia and in the world,⁴⁵ funeral practices and architecture,⁴⁶ religion⁴⁷, art,⁴⁸ history and everyday life of Ancient Egypt from prehistory to the Arab conquest,⁴⁹ and usage of names and titles in academic works.⁵⁰ He is also head of the first Egyptological project in Croatia, *Croato-Aegyptica Electronica*⁵¹ (from 2003) and the main editor of the two web site related to the history of Ancient world and Egypt.⁵² He also published the only book about the development of the Egyptian collections in Croatia and the history of the Egyptology in Croatia in 2003 entitled *Egipat u Hrvatskoj (Egypt in Croatia)*. His latest book *Staroegipatska civilizacija (Ancient Egyptian civilization)* is currently in press.⁵³

In the last 150 years Egyptian culture and history have not been the subjects of much study in Croatian historiography. Only recently, from the end of 1990s, I. Uranić and M. Tomorad started studying and publishing various articles and books about history, culture, mythology, religion and the everyday life of Ancient Egypt. Until then the scientific works of Croatian scholars were mostly segmented.

Of the articles and books researched and analyzed, only certain aspects of Egyptian culture were addressed, mostly from the Graeco–Roman period. Such segmented studies were mostly connected with the diffusion of the Ancient Egyptian and other Oriental cults which had left traces on various regions in Croatia. Our own archaeological material from the Roman Empire made it possible for a greater number of specialists from different fields (art

historians, archaeologists, philologists, historians) to write about various aspects of the diffusion of Hellenistic traditions and cults.⁵⁴ P. Selem wrote two monographic books about the diffusion of Ancient Egyptian cults (*Les religions Orientales dans la Pannonie Romaine: partie en Yougoslavie*, 1980; *Izidin trag*, 1997). Indeed, in this aspect, Croatian scholars are on the European and world level.

Our scholars (G. Novak, D. Rendić-Miočević, M. Gorenc, P. Selem, I. Mirnik, A. Rendić-Miočević, M. Tomorad, and I. Uranić) have all visited the cradle of civilization – Egypt, and some have even published their accounts in newspapers and journals (i.e. Grga Novak). Others registered their experiences in the form of professional reports which have found a place in museum records. In addition, the contacts they made sometimes resulted in gifts of artifacts. The most outstanding among them are the sarcophagus and mummy presented by the Egyptian government in 1973⁵⁵ and attempts to organize two large exhibitions of Egyptian art between 1978 and 1981 which unfortunately were not realized.⁵⁶

Over the last 150 years Croatian Egyptology slowly developed during four main periods.⁵⁷ In the first period, from 1862 to the end of the 19th century,⁵⁸ the centres of attention and the studies of our first scholars were mostly in museums and private collections of Ancient Egyptian artifacts in Croatia (e.g. numerous articles written by F. Bulić⁵⁹ (fig. 9). During the second period, from early 20th century to the 1960s,⁶⁰ scholars mostly analyzed and interpreted our own archaeological material connected with the diffusion of Hellenistic cults. In the same period the first historical monographies,⁶¹ university textbooks⁶² and scientific articles in our encyclopedias⁶³ were written.

During the third period, from the 1960s to the 1990s,⁶⁴ the first professionally trained specialist appeared (P. Selem). The new focuses in world historiography towards the social background, found their way into the research of Ancient Egyptian civilizations. In Croatian historiography one of the most common aspects of such research was

⁴³ Tomorad 2000; Tomorad 2002; Tomorad 2003a; Tomorad 2003b; Tomorad 2004a; Tomorad 2005a; Tomorad 2006a; Tomorad 2006b; Tomorad & Uranić 2006a; Tomorad & Uranić 2006b; Tomorad 2007a; Tomorad 2007b; Tomorad 2009a; Tomorad 2011; Tomorad 2012b; Tomorad 2012e; Čukman Nikolić & Tomorad 2014; Tomorad, in press;

⁴⁴ Tomorad 2000; Tomorad 2004a; Tomorad 2005b; Tomorad 2005c; Tomorad 2006b; Pernjak & Tomorad 2014; Pernjak, Štruklec & Tomorad 2014; Tomorad, in press.

⁴⁵ Tomorad 2003a; Tomorad 2004b; Tomorad, in press.

⁴⁶ Tomorad 2000; Tomorad 2002; Tomorad 2004a; Tomorad 2006b; Tomorad 2006c; Tomorad 2009a; Tomorad 2009d; Tomorad 2009f; Tomorad 2011; Tomorad 2012b; Tomorad, in press.

⁴⁷ Tomorad 2005b; Tomorad 2005c; Tomorad 2009f; Tomorad 2012c.

⁴⁸ Tomorad 2012d; Tomorad, in press.

⁴⁹ Tomorad 2004d; Tomorad 2008; Tomorad 2009e; Tomorad, in press.

⁵⁰ Tomorad 2009c; Tomorad, in press.

⁵¹ Tomorad 2004c; Tomorad 2009b;

⁵² *Croato-Aegyptica Electronica* [www.croato-aegyptica.hr] and *Stara povijest* [www.starapovijest.eu].

⁵³ It will be probably published in two separate volumes: Vol. I Staroegipatska civilizacija, and Vol. 2 Uvod u egiptološke studije. It suppose to come out of print in 2015.

⁵⁴ Lisičar 1961; Selem 1961; Suić 1965; Cambi 1971; Selem 1971; Jurkić-Girardi 1972; Selem 1972; Jurkić-Girardi 1974; Jurkić-Girardi 1976; Medini 1976; Jurkić-Girardi 1978; Selem 1978; Selem 1979; Selem 1980; Selem 1988; Selem 1997; Bugarski-Mesdijan 1999; Merdita 1999; Selem 1999; Selem 2000; Tomorad 2000; Džin 2001; Jurkić-Girardi 2001; Giunio 2002; Selem 2002; Bugarski-Mesdijan 2004; Tomorad 2004a; Džin 2005; Jurkić-Girardi 2005; Tomorad 2005b; Tomorad 2005c; Selem 2006; Tomorad 2006b; Selem 2008; Jurkić-Girardi 2009; Selem 2009; Pernjak, Pernjak and Tomorad 2014.

⁵⁵ Tomorad 2003a: 165.

⁵⁶ Tomorad 2003a: 163-164.

⁵⁷ The very detail analysis of these period in: Tomorad 2003a: 81-196.

⁵⁸ The detail analysis of this period: Tomorad 2003a: 81-98.

⁵⁹ Bulić 1879; Bulić 1885; Bulić 1886; Bulić 1887; Bulić 1888; Bulić 1896; Bulić 1896; Bulić 1903; Bulić 1908; Bulić 1910a; Bulić 1910b; Bulić 1910c; Bulić 1927.

⁶⁰ The detail analysis of this period in: Tomorad 2003a: 99-134.

⁶¹ Manojlović 1923; Novak 1967.

⁶² Novak 1955; Lisičar 1956; Lisičar 1966; Lisičar 1972; Lisičar 1975.

⁶³ Marković 1945; Novak 1941a; Novak 1941b; Novak 1941c; Novak 1934; Novak 1945a; Novak 1945b; Skok 1945; Širola 1945; Šeper 1962.

⁶⁴ The detail analysis of this period: Tomorad 2003a: 135-188.



FIG. 9 FRANE BULIĆ. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE MIROSLAV KRLEŽA INSTITUTE OF LEXICOGRAPHY, ZAGREB.

based on the diffusion of Ancient Egyptian cults in the Roman Empire and the social elements of such diffusion. During these periods various scientific works were written about music,⁶⁵ literature,⁶⁶ building and architecture⁶⁷ and religion.⁶⁸

The final period began in the early 1990s when I. Uranić started work in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. During this period the centre of research became the holdings of the institutional collections in Croatia. Since the end of the 1990s many Ancient Egyptian collections were rediscovered in museum depositories and analysed as part of our first Egyptological project *Croato-Aegyptica*. Several monographies and a great number of articles about Ancient Egyptian religion, history and culture were also written by M. Tomorad and I. Uranić. Croatian Egyptologists started connections with their colleagues outside Croatia and Egyptological centers around the world. As the result of all these works the real Egyptology was finally born in Croatia.

My analysis of Croatian publications⁶⁹ showed that the majority of Egyptological research is connected with the analysis of our collections and the existence of the

Oriental and the Egyptian cults in the provinces of the Roman Empire. General monographies about Ancient Egyptian history and culture are rarely written.⁷⁰ At the same time, major capital books and works from the fields of Egyptology and Oriental studies were not translated. The lack of funding and interest among most Croatian historians can be seen in the fact that the Croatian National and University Library in Zagreb does not subscribe to a single periodical covering Egyptian studies. However, a new library at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb has access to several online databases which cover some of the Egyptological periodicals. The library of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb also covers various Egyptological publications and books. Sadly at the moment Croatia does not have any institution specialized in Ancient history in which a department of Oriental and Egyptian Studies could develop. In Central and Eastern Europe such institutions exist in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Greece, Russia and Armenia. During the last few years my colleagues and I developed connections with many museums and certain number of institutes and universities in order to train younger scholars in the fields of Egyptology and Oriental studies in the near future. At the moment several young historians showed interest in these subjects and they plan to continue their education in ancient history on a PhD level or to study Egyptology outside Croatia. There are plans for the further development of Egyptology in Croatia: to start multi-institutional summer school of Ancient history, Egyptology and Oriental studies, online Egyptological paper and accessible online digital catalogue of our institutional and private collections. In June 2015, the 7th CECE conference of European Egyptologists will be organized by Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb which could make Egyptology more popular in Croatia. My colleagues and I have hope that by these means Croatian historical sciences may include contemporary Ancient Egyptian studies in the near future.

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⁶⁵ Antić 1971; Andreis 1989.

⁶⁶ (Selem 1973a; Selem 1973b; Selem 1976; Petrović 1982; Višić 1989; Višić 1993)

⁶⁷ Gvozdanović 1962; Milić 1990; Hudec 1998.

⁶⁸ Gospodinović 1993.

⁶⁹ Tomorad 2003a: 189-196.

⁷⁰ Manojlović 1923; Lisičar 1956; Novak 1967; Uranić 2002a; Tomorad 2003a; Uranić 2005d; Šekrst & Uranić 2014; Uranić 2014; Tomorad, in press.