Ancient Egypt as represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

by William Stevenson Smith

Now, these masterworks from an Egyptian tomb of the Middle Kingdom exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (MFA), from October 18, 2009, This find represents the largest Middle Kingdom burial assemblage ever.

Ancient Egyptians revered cats as sacred animals as early as 1,000 BCE.
In preparing a fourth edition of Ancient Egypt the illustrations have been thoroughly revised. Worn-out cuts have been replaced by fresh views of familiar objects while occasionally the emphasis has been shifted to other important pieces. A number of objects placed on exhibition since 1952 seemed to demand illustration. Some of these have been selected from new acquisitions coming to the Museum through gift or purchase but others are the result of the study of material long in storage which has now been restored to a sound condition by our technical services. We have by no means completed the
ANCIENT EGYPT as represented in the MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. ANCIENT EGYPT as represented in the MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. By WILLIAM STEVENSON SMITH, Ph.D. Curator of Egyptian Art. Subscribe to view the full document. Library of congress card no. 60-13944 printed in u.s.a. by t. o. metcalf co., boston designed by carl f. zahn. Preface to the First Edition THE PRESENT VOLUME grew out of a scheme to produce an authoritative as well as a useful handbook on the Egyptian collections in the Museum of Fine Arts. Its preparation was entrusted to Dr. Smith, a scholar of distinction, a recognized authority, and, for some years, Dr. Reisner's first Assistant in the excavations at Giza. Metropolitan Museum. Top. NASA Images Solar System Collection Ames Research Center. Brooklyn Museum. web. texts. Smith, William Stevenson; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Publication date. 1960. In preparing a fourth edition of Ancient Egypt the illustrations have been thoroughly revised. Worn-out cuts have been replaced by fresh views of familiar objects while occasionally the emphasis has been shifted to other important pieces. A number of objects placed on exhibition since 1952 seemed to demand illustration. Some of these have been selected from new acquisitions coming to the Museum through gift or purchase but others are the result of the study of material long in storage which has now been restored to a sound condition by our technical services. We have by no means completed the
He represents the epitome of kingship and the ideal human male form. She is the ideal female. He wears the Nemes on his head, a long artificial beard, and a wraparound kilt with central tab, all of which identify him as king. In his hands he clasps what may be abbreviated forms of the symbols of his office. Since the lower part has not been fully smoothed. Paint was applied, as seen in the traces of red on the king's ears, and sheet gold may once have covered the woman's wig and the king's headdress. The coverings would have incorporated a cobra above the king's forehead and, possibly, a vulture headdress above the queen's wig. For the first time in Egyptian art, both royal heads are not images of idealized royalty but portraits of specific holders of the offices.