Blade of a small bronze knife of the type used by Egyptian scribes of the New Kingdom for trimming their brushes, cutting sheets of papyrus, and the like. It was once the property of the Chief Steward Thôt-hotpe, who served Het-shepswat during her reign as “king” of Egypt (1497-1482 B.C.), and is inscribed with the title and name of this important official. The blade, minus its curved handle, was found by the Museum’s Egyptian Expedition in a rubbish heap in front of Het-shepswat’s temple at Deir el Bahri. The inscription and the decoration at the base of the blade are engraved in the surface of the bronze and inlaid with strips of thin sheet gold. Length 5 1/2 in. Rogers Fund, 1923

Water-color palette, inscribed with the titles and name of the “Mayor and Vizier, Amun-em-opet,” who functioned as prime minister of Egypt under King Amun-hotpe II of the xvIII Dynasty (1450-1424 B.C.). The palette, probably from Amun-em-opet’s tomb (no. 29) at Thebes, is of polished boxwood. A narrow compartment in the back, once provided with a sliding cover, held the vizier’s paint brushes, and on the top are eight oval cavities containing the much used blocks of dry pigment: red, black, white, red (traces only), blue, green, yellow, and red. The painting of pictures presumably was a hobby with the Vizier Amun-em-opet as it has been with many great statesmen before and since his day—including Great Britain’s recent prime minister, Mr. Winston Churchill. Length 8 3/8 in. Rogers Fund, 1948
Red granite statuette of the granary official Ny-ku-Rê, who is portrayed in conventional fashion, seated cross-legged on the ground, reading from a roll of papyrus which he holds spread open on his lap. The statuette, carved in the v Dynasty (2560-2420 B.C.) and probably from a maṣṭabeh tomb at Gizeh or Saḫkâreh, is an interesting example of the Egyptians' sparing use of paint to enhance the wig, eyes, and other details of a figure made of a hard, elaborately grained stone. Height 12¾ in. Rogers Fund, 1948
**Left:** Bronze statuette of the moon god Khonsu of Thebes, made during the xxvi Dynasty (663-525 B.C.) for a priest and librarian of the god Atum of Heliopolis, who was named Pe-kapu and was the son of the Prophet of Atum, Pe-irypkap, and the House-Mistress Her-yeb-Udôt. Here, as frequently, Khonsu is represented with the head of a falcon surmounted by the moon’s disk and crescent, the latter curiously striated like a pair of horns. The eyes and the broad collar are inlaid with bits of sheet gold; and on the belt there is a small and very indistinct inscription enclosed within a long oval—probably a repetition of the god’s name. Two heavy bronze tenons project downwards from the underside of the base. Height 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. Chapman Fund, 1948

**Right:** Wooden statuette of the Steward Shedy-yotefef, of the late xii Dynasty (about 1850 B.C.) found by the Museum’s Egyptian Expedition in a tomb east of Deir el-Bahri in western Thebes. Though damaged and lacking its arms and base, the figure is an eloquent testimonial to the skill and keen powers of observation of the Middle Kingdom craftsman. These qualities are especially apparent in the detailed and sensitive modeling of the torso of the elderly steward. Shedy-yotefef’s name and title appear on a coffin from the same tomb. Height 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. Rogers Fund, 1935
RIGHT: Bronze aegis in the form of a broad collar surmounted by a small head of the goddess Isis. Bronzes of this type were either “cult objects used in the worship of the goddess or votive offerings deposited in the temples,” to quote Dows Dunham in the Bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1931, p. 104). This example, which is of exceptionally fine quality and workmanship, was probably made during the XXV or XXVI Dynasty (751-525 B.C.). Isis wears above her head a diadem of cobra heads and the sun’s disk and cow’s horns appropriate to her role as a sky goddess. The corneas of her eyes are of ivory or alabaster inlaid into the bronze sockets. Height 87/8 in. Rogers Fund, 1948

LEFT: Bronze casket containing the mummified remains of three young ichneumons and surmounted by bronze figures of two of the animals. The ichneumon, a common Egyptian carnivore related to the mongoose, was associated with the solar cults of Atum of Heliopolis and Horus of Letopolis and with that of the cobra goddess Udo of Lower Egypt. Probably from Lower Egypt, Ptolemaic Period (332-30 B.C.). Length 51/8 in. Gift of Maguid Semeda, 1948