Notice "Egyptian paintings of the Middle Kingdom Tomb of Djehuty-Nekht"

Auteurs
- Terrace, Edward L.B.

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- TERRACE, EDWARD L.B.

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Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques: Paint and Paintings

Résumé
In addition to many fine color plates showing the painting on the wooden coffin of Djehuty-Nekht, this book contains many technical details of the construction and decoration of the coffin. The wood used was cedar of Lebanon (Cedrus libani), fitted together with wooden pegs and tendons. Pigments used are listed in the technical appendices (p. 167-169) by W. J. Young and F. E. Whitmore. Calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, Egyptian blue, iron oxide, orpiment, and atacamite along with their mixtures were identified. As the author points out, and as C. H. S. Spaull echoes in his review of the book (The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, Vol. 56, 1970, p. 214 & 215), atacamite has never been detected before in Egyptian painting. -- AATA

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Abstract

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Monograph
This book presents a magnificent masterpiece of art created nearly four thousand years ago—the coffin of Djehuty-nekht— for a prince of the Middle Kingdom. The date of Djehuty-nekht’s tomb is based solely on the style of the paintings of his outer coffin, which are related to the paintings of Djehuty-hetep at Bersheh (reign of Sesostris III) and paintings at Meir (Sesostris III) and Qau el Kebir (Amenemhat III?). There is. Middle Kingdom stelae frequently have scenes of the enthroned deceased before rows of figures carrying the same items, including ducks. In a sense, then, this procession is supplementary to the many items elaborately painted on the inner sides of Djehuty-nekht’s coffin (see Figs. 4, 5, 6, 9). The flesh of the man is pale pink (red iron oxide mixed with white calcium carbonate), and.