

TUTANKHAMUN

THE GOLDEN KING AND THE GREAT PHARAOHS

Photographs © Sandro Vannini



Colossal statue of Tutankhamun

This colossal statue of Tutankhamun was found at the remains of the funerary temple of Ay and Horemheb. The belt is inscribed with the name Horemheb, written over the earlier names of Ay and Tutankhamun.



Tutankhamun's golden sandals

These golden sandals have engraved decoration that replicates woven reeds. Created specifically for the afterlife, they still covered the feet of Tutankhamun when Howard Carter unwrapped the mummy.



Tutankhamun canopic coffinette

Each of the four miniature coffins of Tutankhamun held a different internal organ, and this one originally contained the stomach. Guarded by distinct gods, this container had the protection of both Duamutef and the goddess Neith, deities named in the inscription on the front. The goddess also appears on the underside of the lid, along with a spell inscribed inside the coffinette from the Book of the

Dead. Traces around the name of Tutankhamun suggest that the king appropriated this exquisitely inlaid golden container.



Tutankhamun shabti

The only such figure found in the Antechamber, it is one of the largest of the servant statuettes. The inscription records the shabti spell from the Book of the Dead, ensuring that the king would do no forced labor in the afterlife.



Canopic stopper

A large container with four hollowed out sections held the internal organs of the king. Each of its compartments had a lid in the form of Tutankhamun's head. The royal name on both the chest and its outer shrine appears original, suggesting that Tutankhamun did not usurp the container from a predecessor.



Statue of Inty-Shedu

Inty-shedu's tomb in the cemetery of the pyramid builders contained several statues of himself. This one, the largest, records both a religious title, "overseer of the boat of Neith," and a secular one, "king's acquaintance."



Colossal statue of Amenhotep IV / Akhaten

Numerous colossal sandstone images of Amenhotep IV enhanced the colonnade of the king's temple to the Aten at East Karnak. The double crown, atop the nemes-headdress, alludes to the living king as representative of the sun god.



Funerary mask of Psusennes I

The golden mask lay over the head, chest and part of the shoulders of the mummy of Psusennes, as a layer of protection. The royal headdress with ureaus cobra and the divine false beard he wears attested to his royal and godly status. The use of gold, considered the flesh of the gods, reaffirmed his divinity in the afterlife.



Collar of Neferuptah

Found on the body of Neferuptah, daughter of Amenemhat III, this collar might have been worn in life and was included in the tomb for her use in the afterlife.



**Head of Amenhotep III
in the Blue Crown**

From the Karnak Temple Cachette, this rather unusual statue was modeled in unbaked clay with the features of King Amenhotep III, in particular those seen near the end of his reign.