

TUTANKHAMUN

THE GOLDEN KING AND THE GREAT PHaraohs

June 29, 2010–January 9, 2011

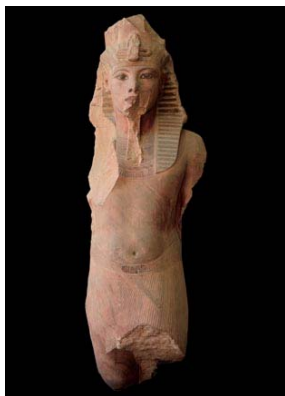
DENVER ART MUSEUM

100 W 14th Ave Pkwy
Denver, CO 80204-2788
www.denverartmuseum.org

Tutankhamun Press Images

Credit lines are shown in bold; all photos must be credited.

Images for media use are available on the press kit CD or by contacting the Denver Art Museum's Communications Department: pressoffice@denverartmuseum.org or 720-913-0000.



Colossal statue of Tutankhamun.
© Sandro Vannini.

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.
© Sandro Vannini.

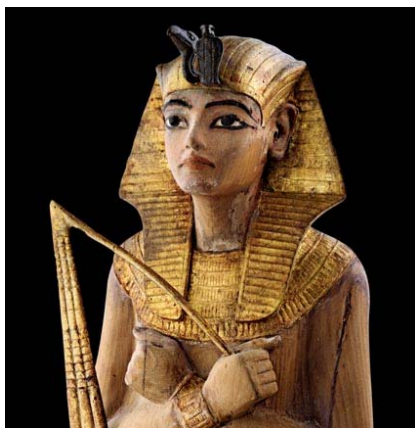
These golden sandals have engraved decoration that replicates woven reeds. Created specifically for the afterlife, they still covered the feet of Tutankhamun when Howard Carter unwrapped the mummy.



Tutankhamun canopic coffinette. 15.4 in.
© Sandro Vannini.

Each of the four miniature coffins of Tutankhamun held a different internal organ, and this one originally contained the liver. 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.
© Sandro Vannini.

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. © Sandro Vannini.

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.
© Sandro Vannini

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."



Head of Amenhotep III in the Blue Crown. © Sandro Vannini.

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.



Collar of Neferuptah. © Sandro Vannini

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.



Fan. © Sandro Vannini

This fan, found in the burial chamber, was inlaid with multicolored glass and includes two cartouches of Tutankhamun at its center. Fans were a symbol of kingship, and were carried behind the pharaoh to protect him from the sun.



Colossal statue of Amenhotep IV / Akhaten. © Sandro Vannini.

(Black and white backgrounds)

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. © Sandro Vannini.

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.



Sarcophagus of Prince Thutmose's cat. © Leib Kopman

A smaller version of the stone boxes used to bury people, this sarcophagus held the body of the Prince's prized cat, Ta-Mit (literally, "female cat"), and is decorated with the funeral deities Isis, Nephthys, and the four sons of Horus.



Latrine seat. © Erik S. Lesser

In an elite household, even the sanitation and privy needs of the family were cared for by workers. This toilet seat, placed upon a built latrine box, came from an Amarna palace.