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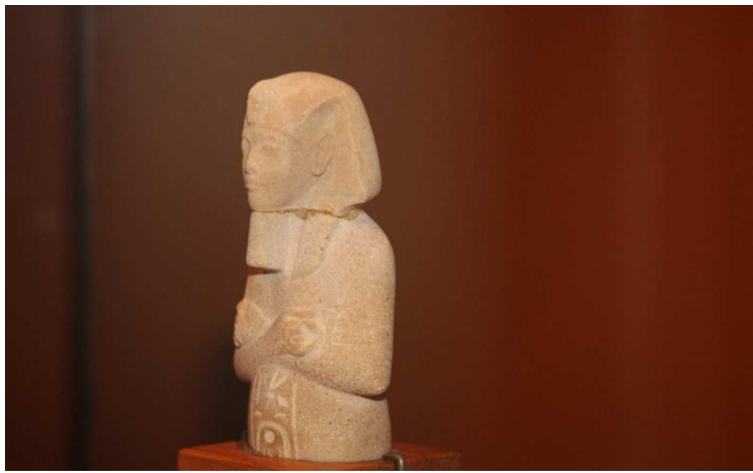
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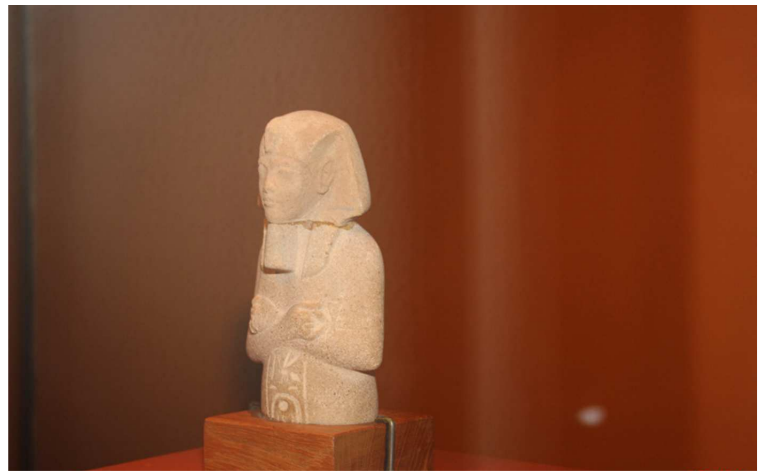
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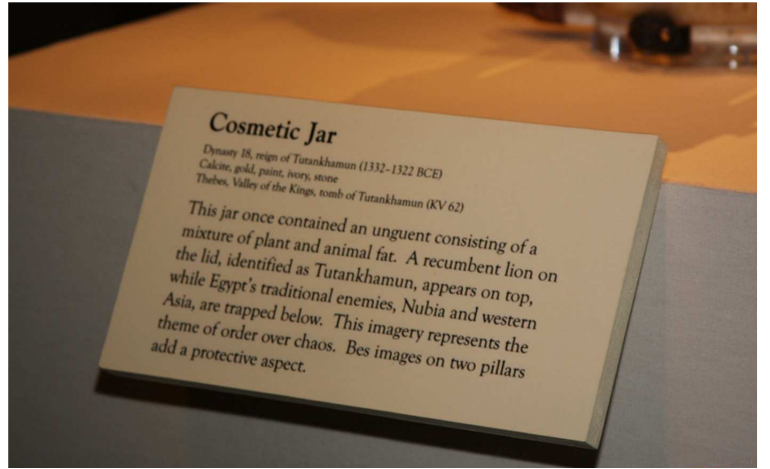
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**Ritual Vessel (Nemset Vase)
Ritual Vessel (Heset Vase)
or (Hes Vase)**
Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamun (1332-1322 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Tutankhamun (KV 62)

The tomb of Tutankhamun contained 67 faience vessels stored in two labeled boxes. Squat nemset jars and the taller hes containers served in royal libations and purification ceremonies such as the Opening of the Mouth ritual.

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Attached Pair of Vessels
Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamun (1332-1322 BCE)
Calcite
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Tutankhamun (KV 62)

Egyptians stored oils, resins, and fats in stone vessels, since they kept the contents cool and prevented spoilage. More than 80 vessels were found in the tomb, but robbers had stolen most of the contents, indicating the value of these substances. This double vessel has a single cavity.

Lotus Blossom Cup
Calcite, paint
Reign of Tutankhamun (1332-1322 BCE)
Valley of the Kings, tomb of Tutankhamun (KV 62)

The floral shape of this cup represents regeneration. On each handle, the god Heh, kneels and offers the king one hundred thousand years of life. A text on the rim states: "May your ka [life force] live; may you spend millions of years, O you who loves Thebes..."

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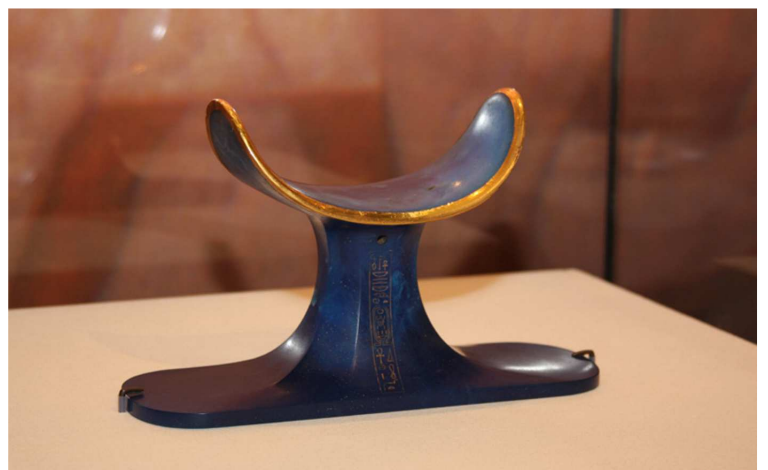


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Lotus Blossom Cup
Calcite, paint
Reign of Tutankhamun (1332-1322 BCE)
Valley of the Kings, tomb 62

The floral shape of this cup represents regeneration. On each handle, the god Heh, kneels and offers the king one hundred thousand years of life. A text on the rim states: "May your ka [life force] live; may you spend millions of years, O you who loves Thebes..."

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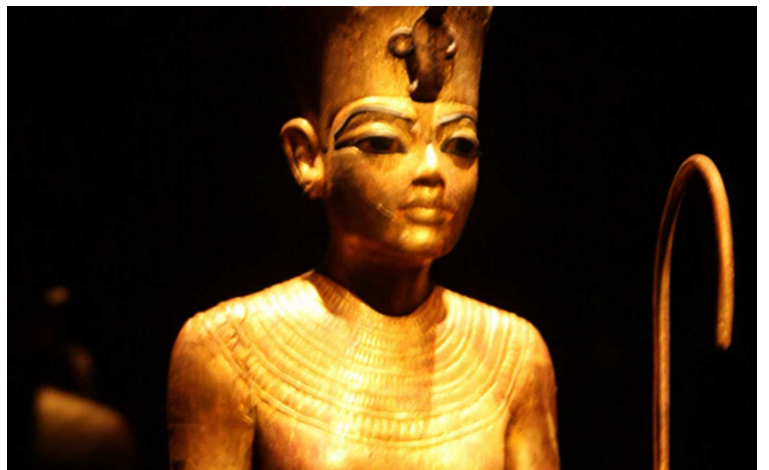
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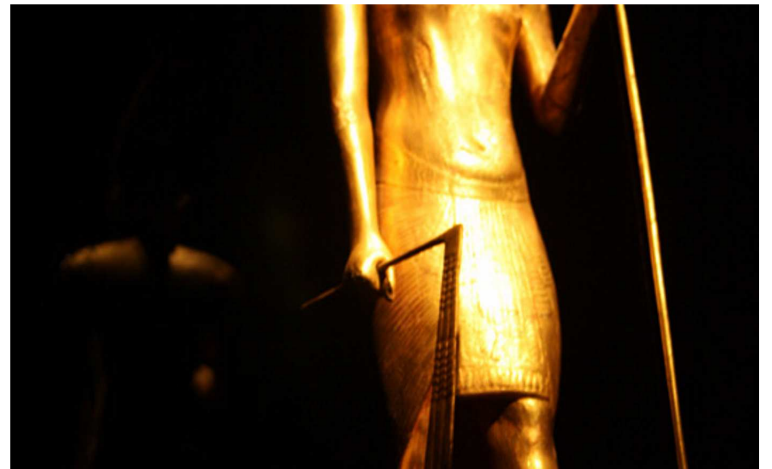
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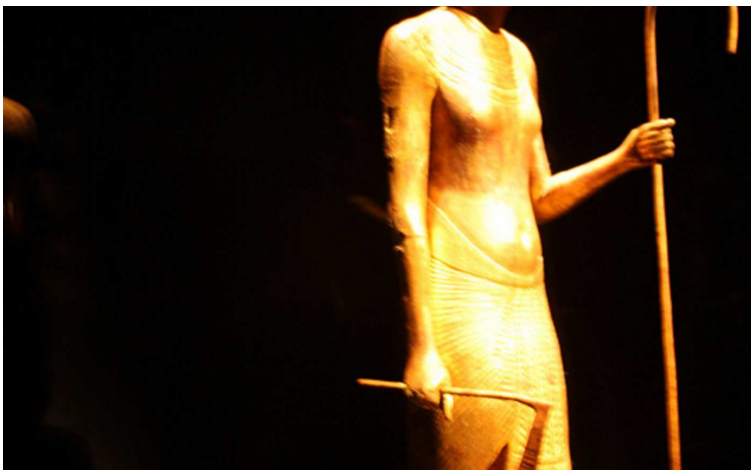
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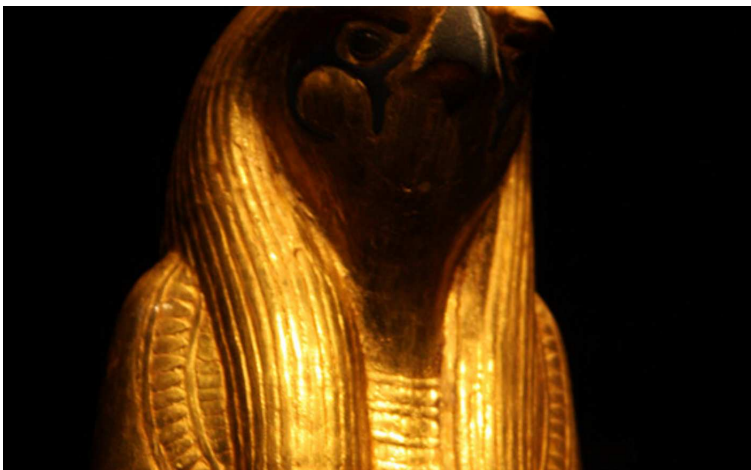
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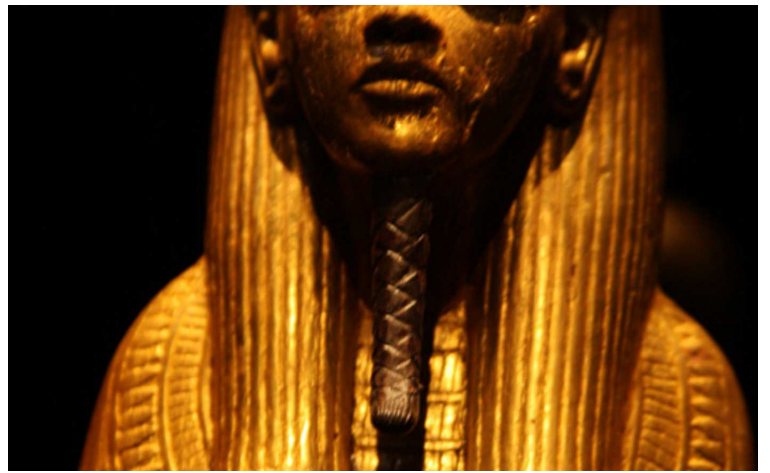
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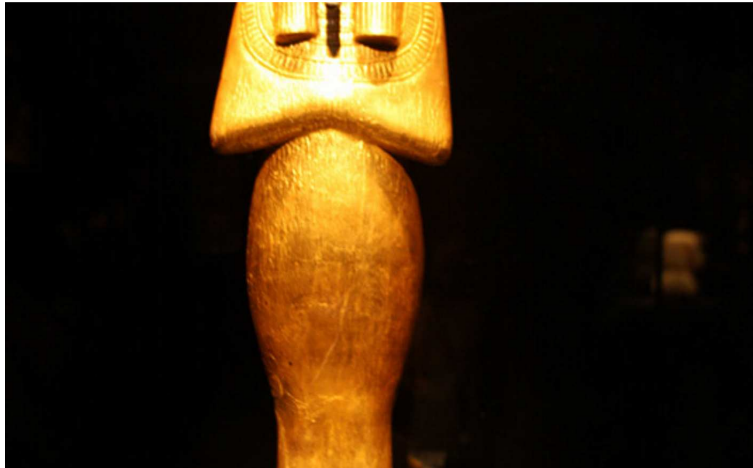
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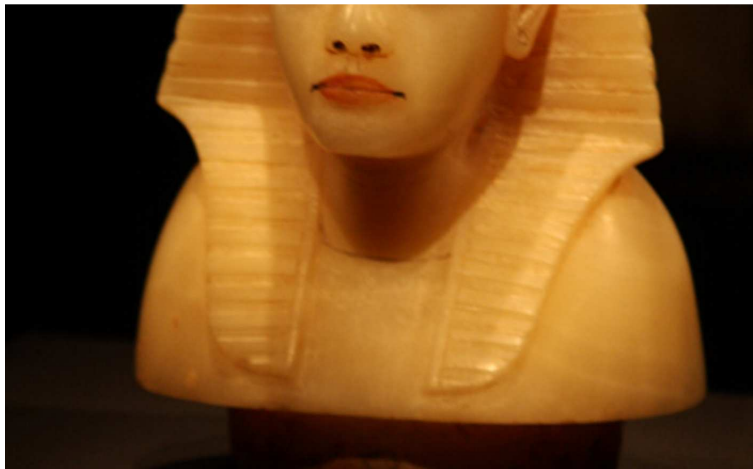
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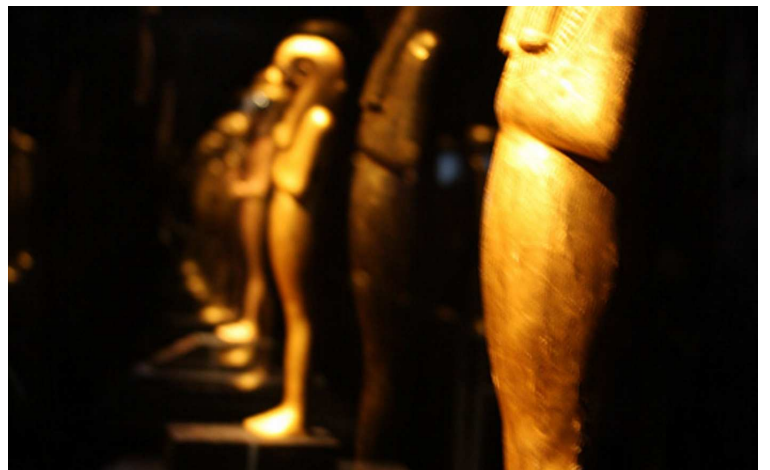
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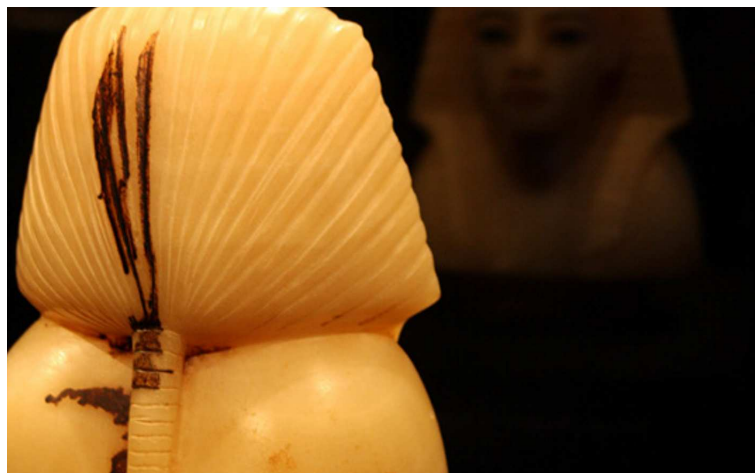
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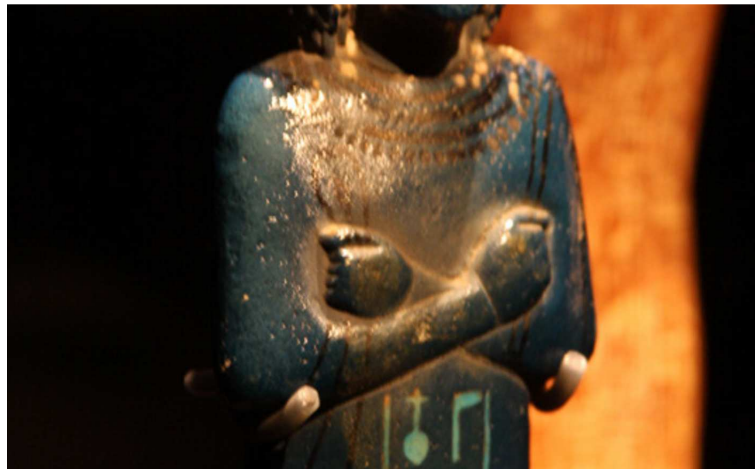
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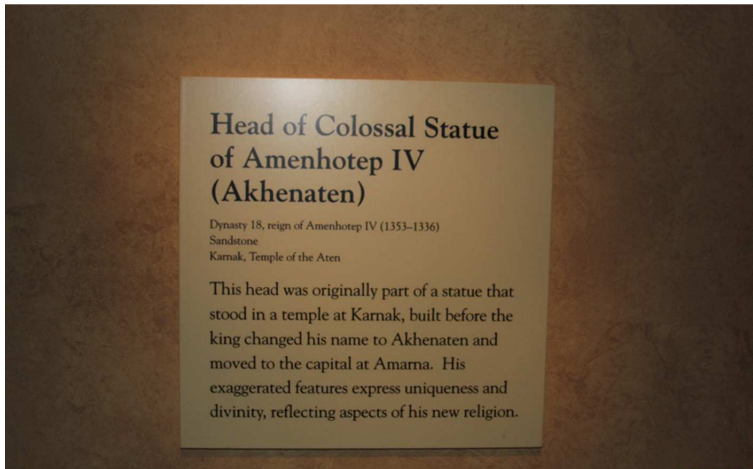
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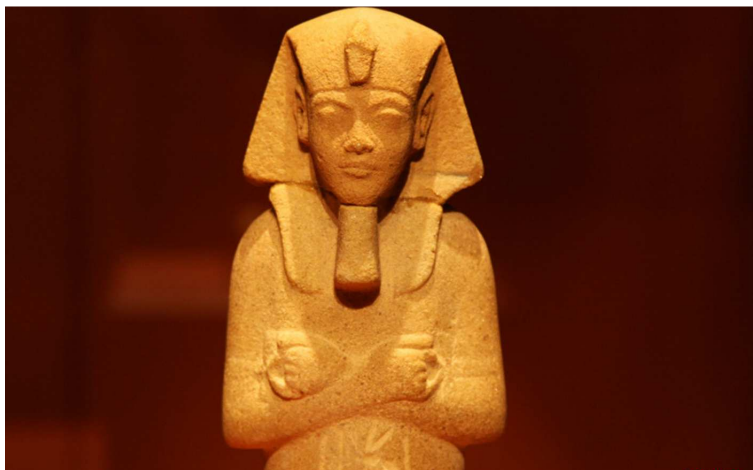
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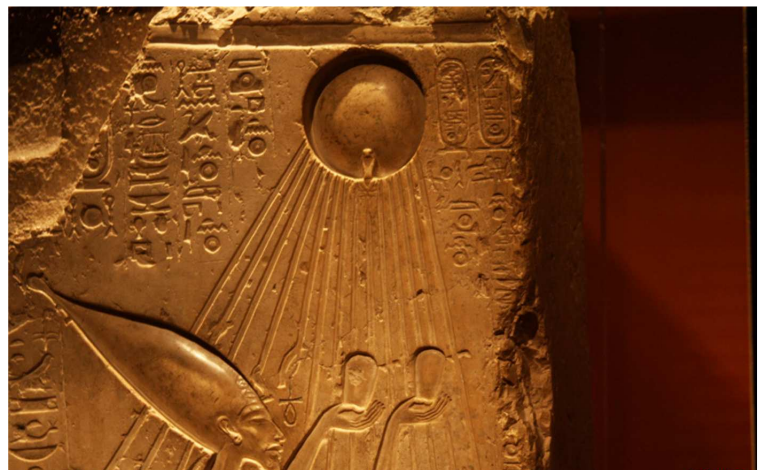
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Part of a Balustrade Depicting Akhenaten and Family under the Aten

Dynasty 18, reign of Akhenaten (1353-1336 BCE)
Crystalline limestone
Tell el-Amarna, Great Palace

This relief from a ramp in Akhenaten's palace in Amarna focuses on the Aten (solar disk), the core of his new religion. The king, his queen Nefertiti, and their daughter Meritaten stand before the disk whose rays extend toward them, ending in human hands. Some offer an ankh to the king and queen.

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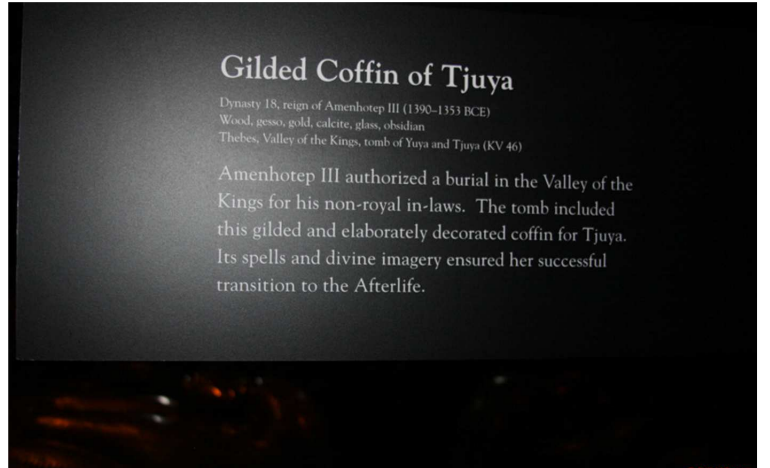
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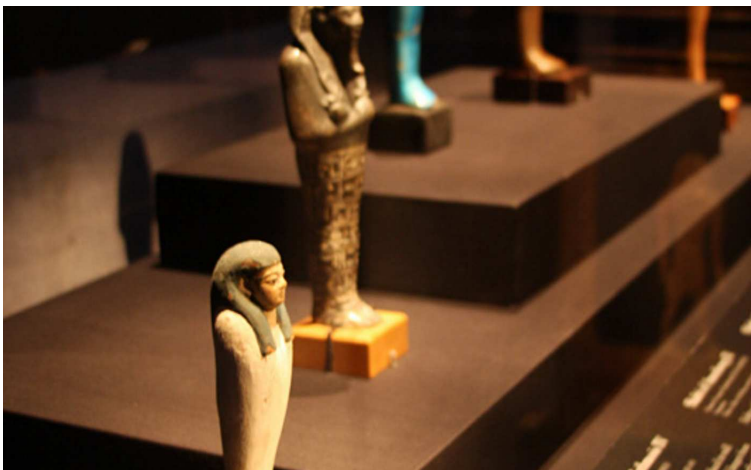
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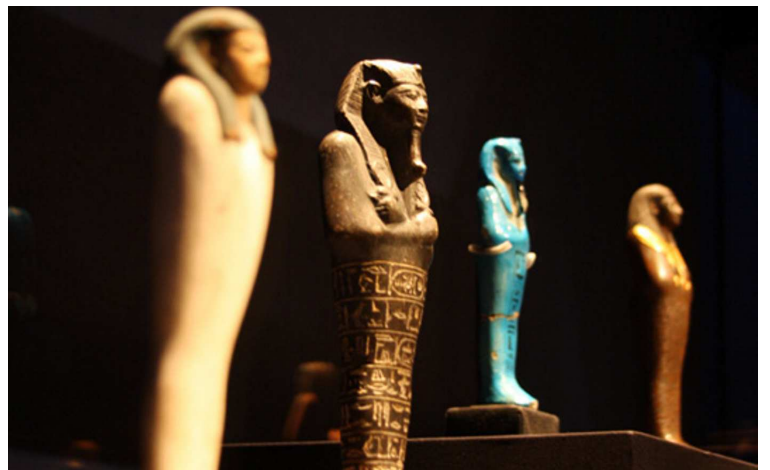
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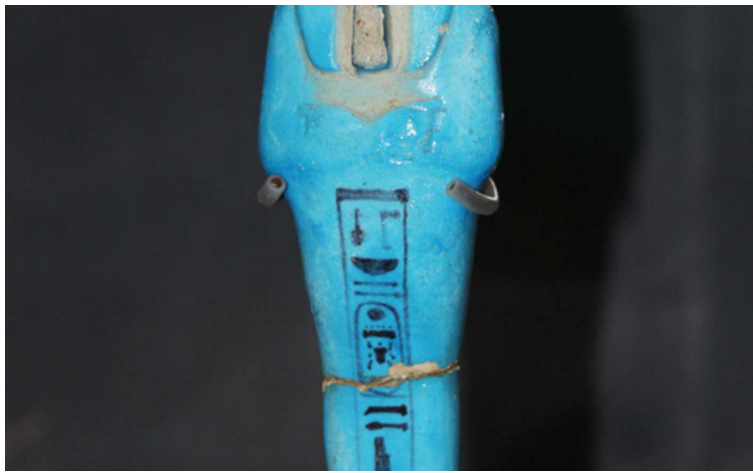
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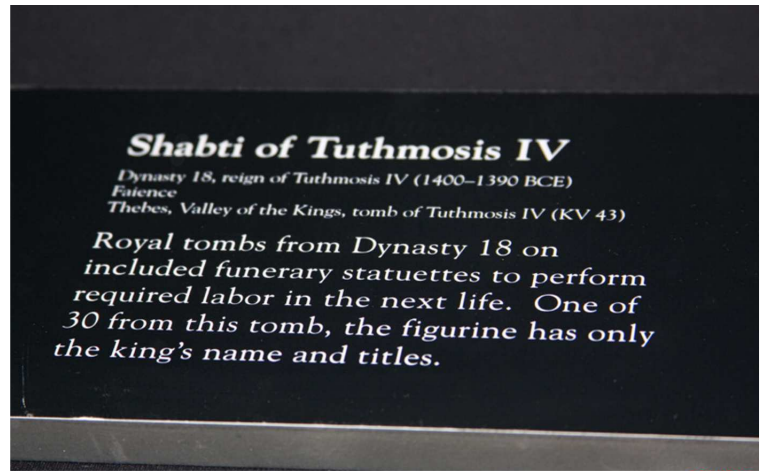
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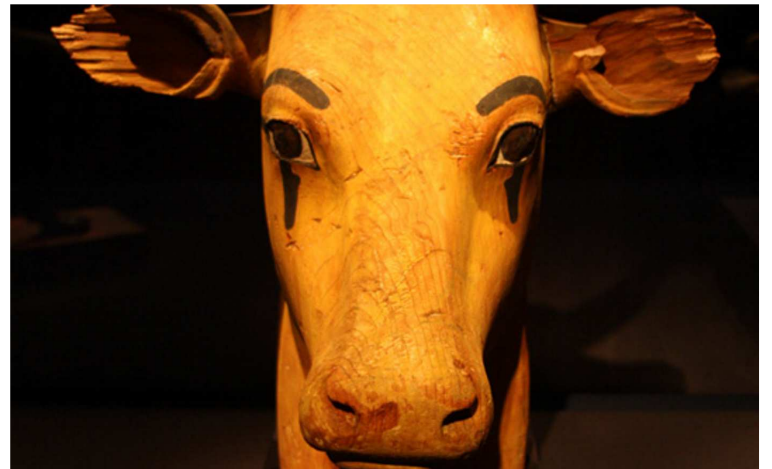
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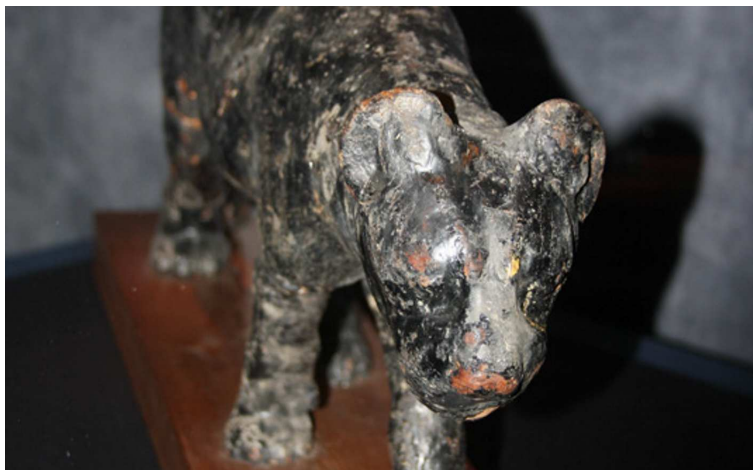
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𐀀 Was ("Dominion")

Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (KV 35)

Gods often held staffs in the shape of hieroglyphs. This was ("dominion") scepter has the throne name of the king on its shaft. Too small to be functional, it served as a model.

pic00070110

𐀀 Ankh ("Life")

Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (KV 35)

Enlarged ankh ("life") hieroglyphs like this occurred only in royal tombs. Perhaps part of a ritual, they might ensure the king's immortality in the Afterlife.

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𐀀 Djed ("Stability")

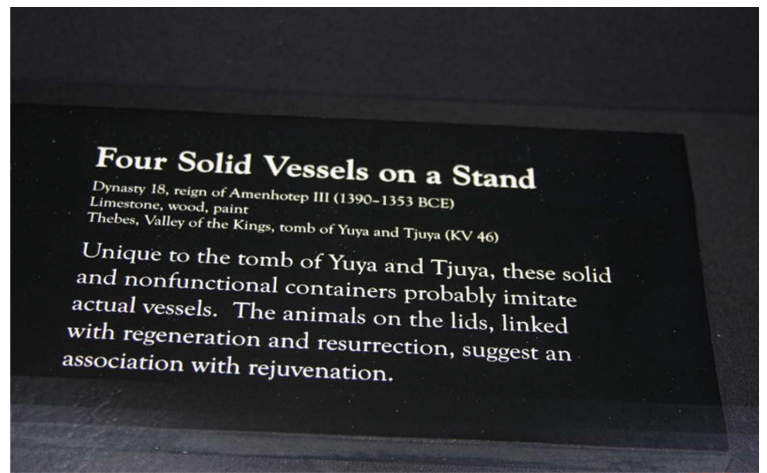
Wood, paint
Reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (no. 35)

The Djed hieroglyph meant "stability" in ancient Egyptian and could function as an amulet. It was one of forty such objects from the tomb of Amenhotep II.

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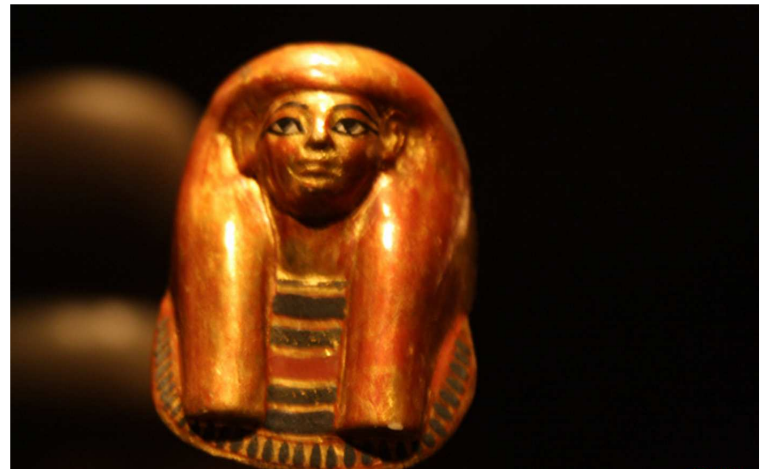
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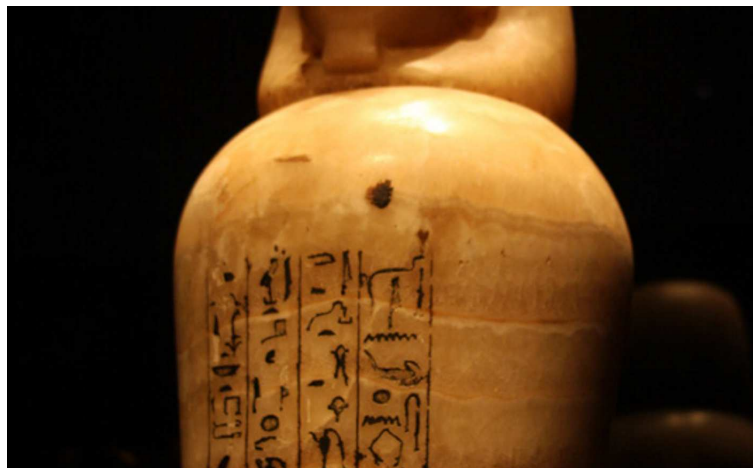
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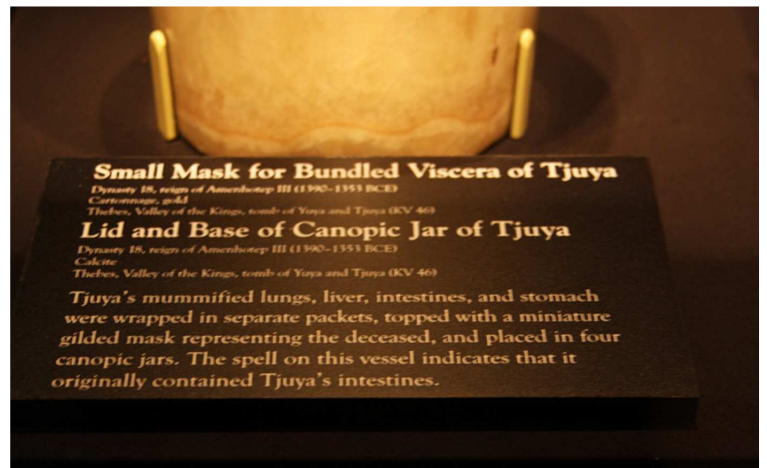
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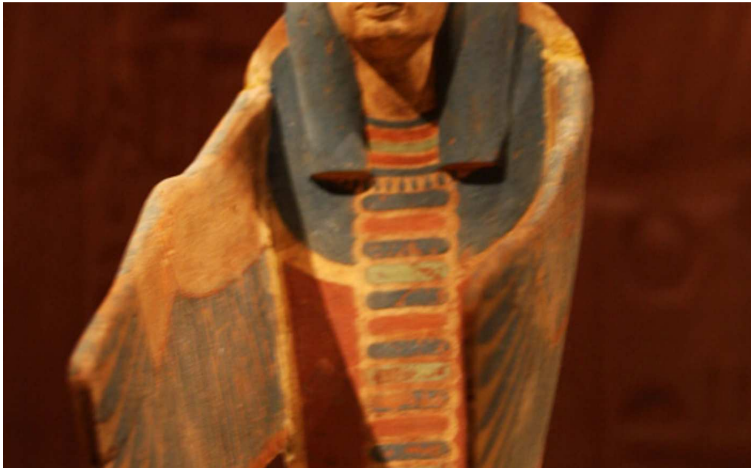
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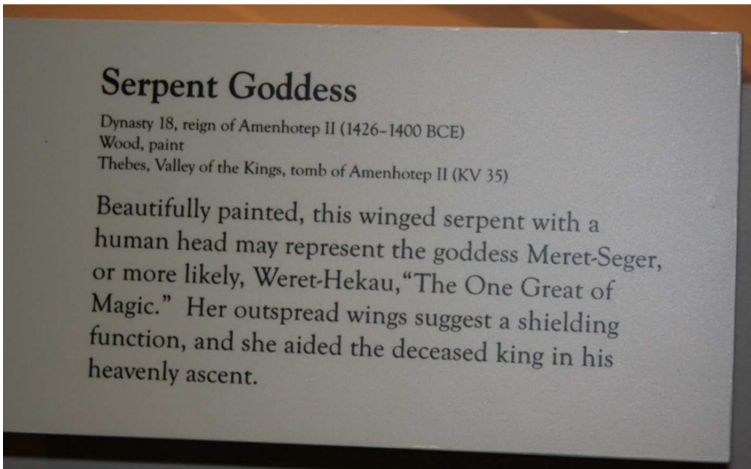
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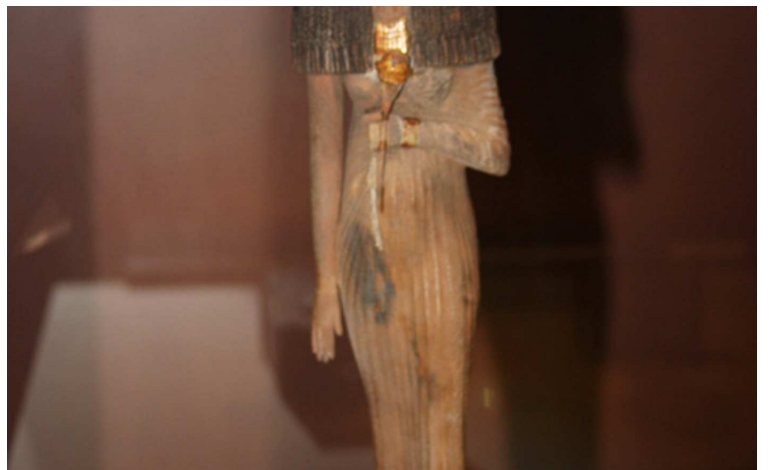
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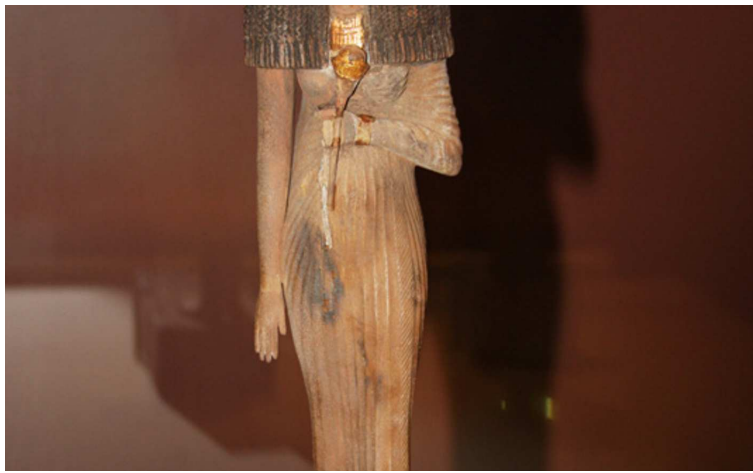
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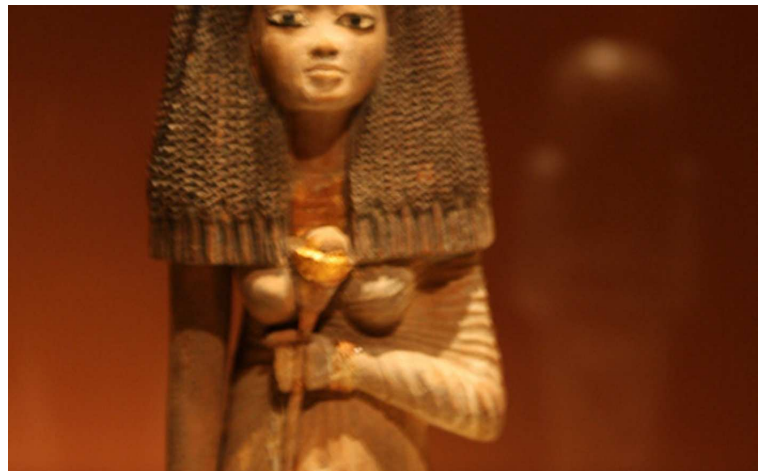
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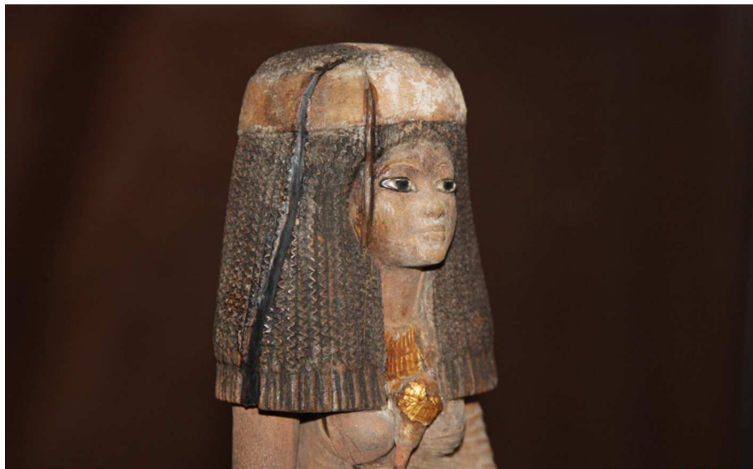
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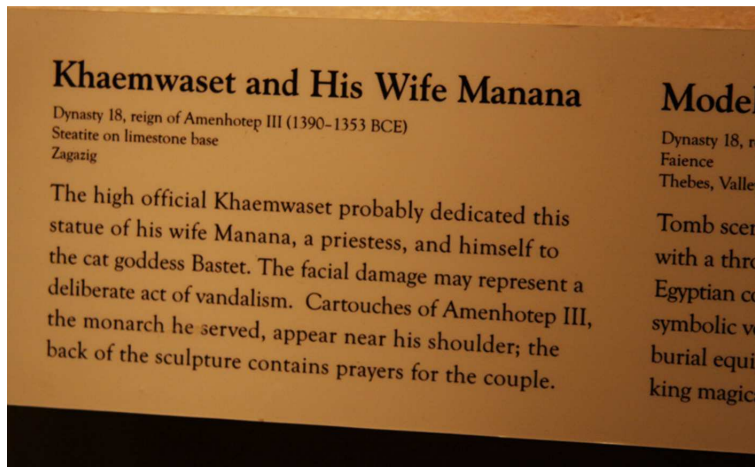


Model of an Unrolled Papyrus
 Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
 Faience
 Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (KV 35), Room 2

Polychrome Perfume Bottle
 Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II or Tutankhamun IV (1426-1390 BCE)
 Glass
 Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Mahesepyt (KV 50)

Decorated Collar for a Dog
 Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II or Tutankhamun IV (1426-1390 BCE)
 Lustrous, glazed faience
 Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Mahesepyt (KV 50)

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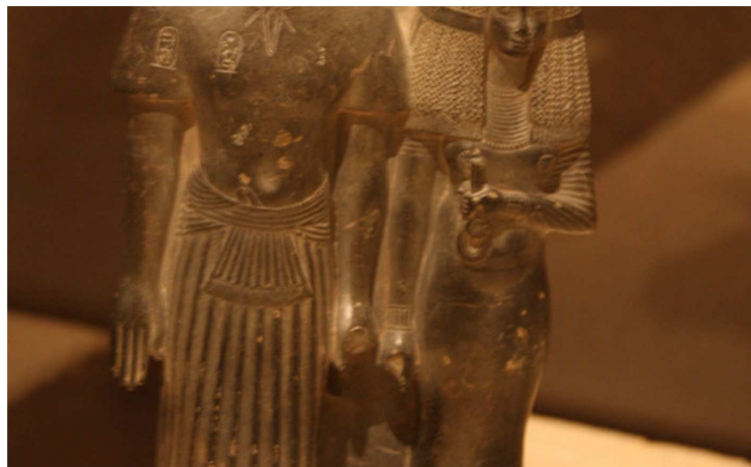
Khaemwaset and His Wife Manana
 Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep III (1390-1353 BCE)
 Steatite on limestone base
 Zagazig

The high official Khaemwaset probably dedicated this statue of his wife Manana, a priestess, and himself to the cat goddess Bastet. The facial damage may represent a deliberate act of vandalism. Cartouches of Amenhotep III, the monarch he served, appear near his shoulder; the back of the sculpture contains prayers for the couple.

Model of a Tomb
 Dynasty 18, n...
 Faience
 Thebes, Valle...

Tomb scen...
 with a thro...
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 burial equi...
 king magic...

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Model of a Ritual Vessel
 reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
 Faience
 Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (KV 35)

Model Roll
 Reign of Tutankhamun IV (1400-1390 BCE)
 Faience
 Thebes, Valley of the Kings (KV 55)

pic00070155



Model of a Pomegranate
Model of a Lotus Bud

pic00070156



Model of a Ritual Vessel

Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (KV 37)

This model vessel from the tomb of Amenhotep II served as a magical substitute for a bes jar, used in rituals of libation and purification. It may have been part of the Opening of the Mouth, a ceremony that symbolically revitalized the deceased.

Model Roll

Reign of Tutankhamun IV (1362-1350 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings (KV 62)

Model of a Ritual Vessel

Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamun IV (1362-1350 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Tutankhamun IV (KV 62)

Royal burials of the 18th Dynasty often included models, some representing either cloth or papyrus, items used in the Opening of the Mouth ritual. The squat nemes vessel, used in the same ceremony, records that the king was "Beloved of Osiris."

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Model of a Ritual Vessel

Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep II (1426-1400 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Amenhotep II (KV 37)

This model vessel from the tomb of Amenhotep II served as a magical substitute for a bes jar, used in rituals of libation and purification. It may have been part of the Opening of the Mouth, a ceremony that symbolically revitalized the deceased.

Model Roll

Reign of Tutankhamun IV (1362-1350 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings (KV 62)

Model of a Ritual Vessel

Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamun IV (1362-1350 BCE)
Faience
Thebes, Valley of the Kings, tomb of Tutankhamun IV (KV 62)

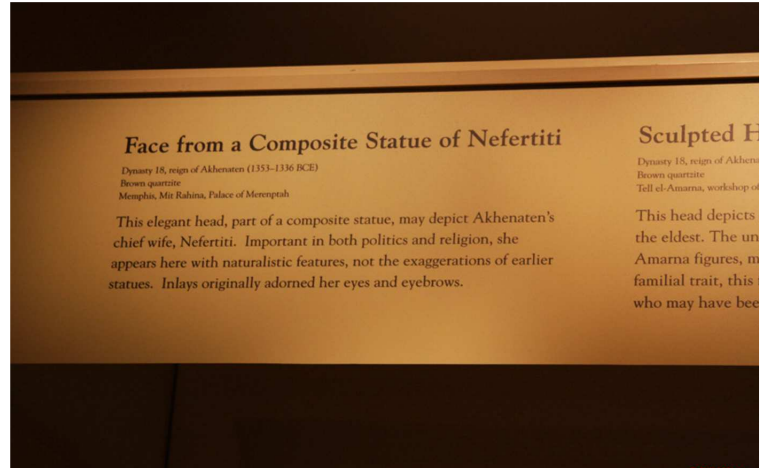
Royal burials of the 18th Dynasty often included models, some representing either cloth or papyrus, items used in the Opening of the Mouth ritual. The squat nemes vessel, used in the same ceremony, records that the king was "Beloved of Osiris."

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models, some
the Opening
in the same
ritual."

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Face from a Composite Statue of Nefertiti

Dynasty 18, reign of Akhenaten (1353-1336 BCE)
Brown quartzite
Memphis, Mit Rahina, Palace of Mererptah

This elegant head, part of a composite statue, may depict Akhenaten's chief wife, Nefertiti. Important in both politics and religion, she appears here with naturalistic features, not the exaggerations of earlier statues. Inlays originally adorned her eyes and eyebrows.

Sculpted H

Dynasty 18, reign of Akhenaten (1353-1336 BCE)
Brown quartzite
Tell el-Amarna, workshop of Tutmose III

This head depicts the eldest. The unusual elongation of the skull, which appears in other Amarna figures, may have reflected religious ideology. Possibly a familial trait, this feature also occurs in the mummy of Tutankhamun, who may have been her half-brother.

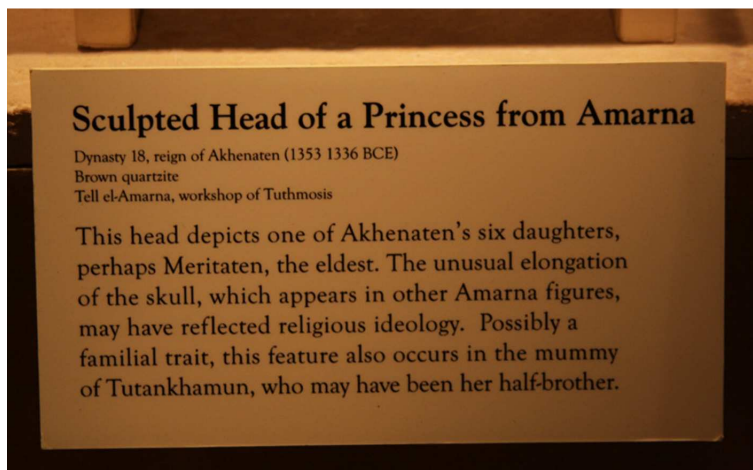
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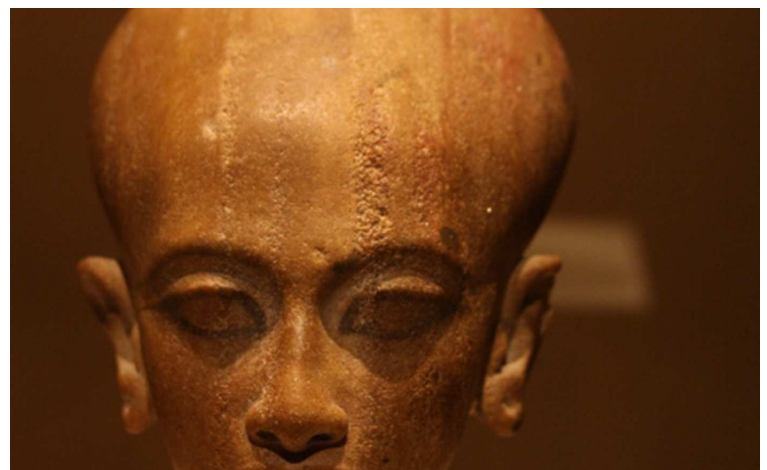


Sculpted Head of a Princess from Amarna

Dynasty 18, reign of Akhenaten (1353-1336 BCE)
Brown quartzite
Tell el-Amarna, workshop of Tutmose III

This head depicts one of Akhenaten's six daughters, perhaps Meritaten, the eldest. The unusual elongation of the skull, which appears in other Amarna figures, may have reflected religious ideology. Possibly a familial trait, this feature also occurs in the mummy of Tutankhamun, who may have been her half-brother.

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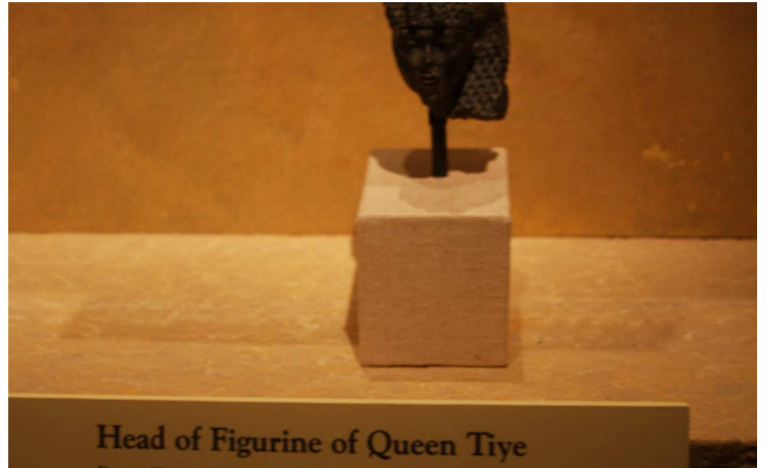
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Head of Figurine of Queen Tiye

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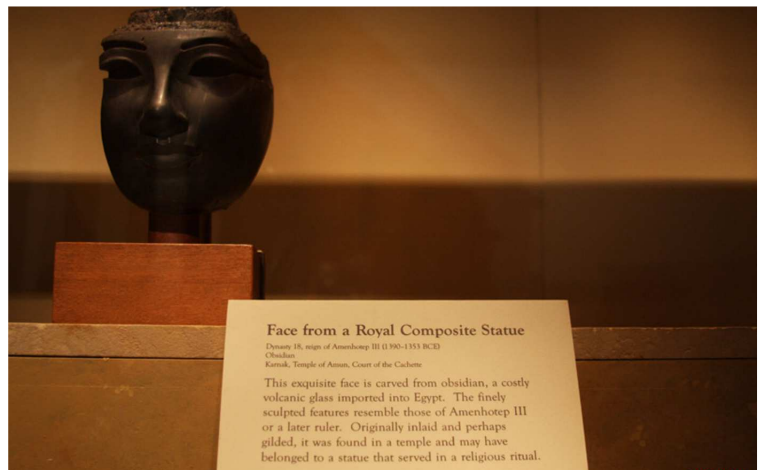
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Face from a Royal Composite Statue

Dynasty 18, reign of Amenhotep III (1390-1353 BCE)
Obsidian
Karnak, Temple of Amun, Court of the Cachette

This exquisite face is carved from obsidian, a costly volcanic glass imported into Egypt. The finely sculpted features resemble those of Amenhotep III or a later ruler. Originally inlaid and perhaps gilded, it was found in a temple and may have belonged to a statue that served in a religious ritual.

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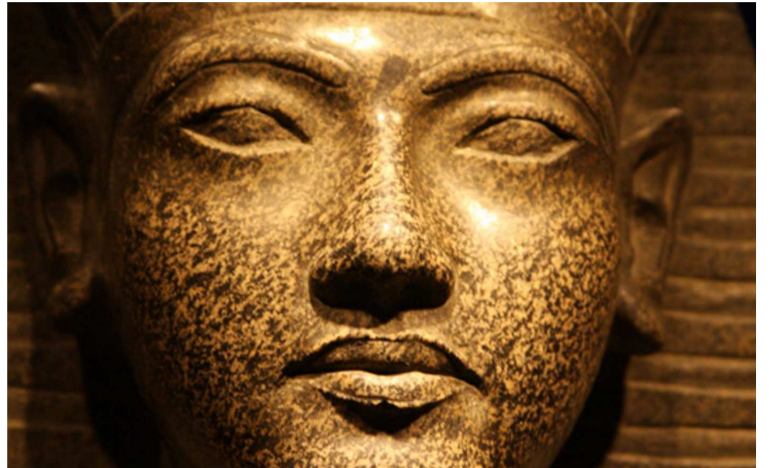
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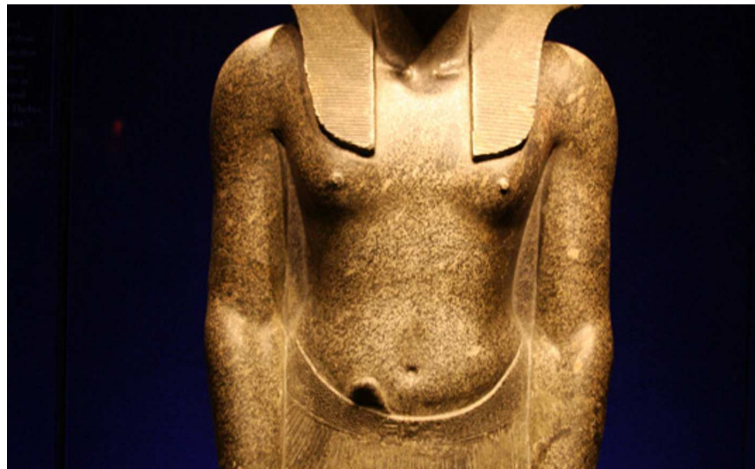
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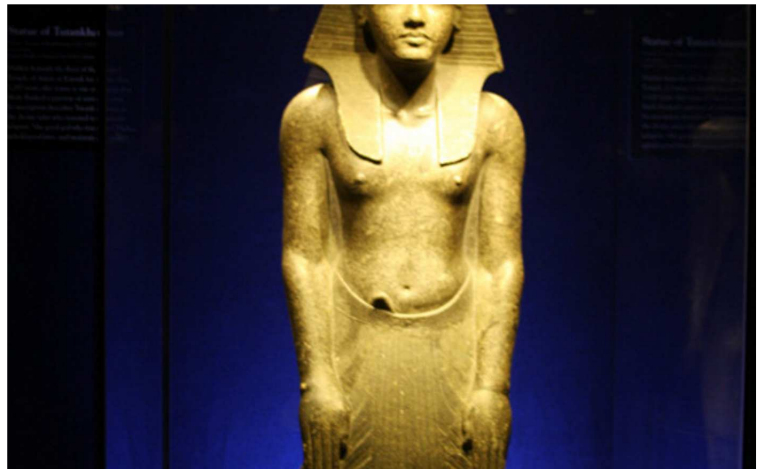
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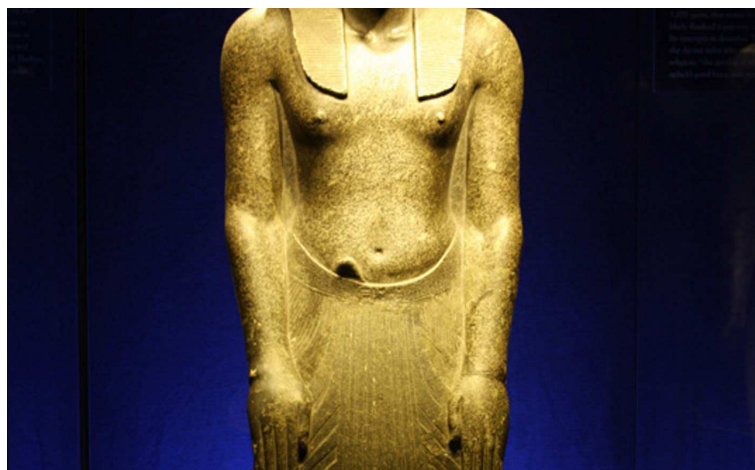
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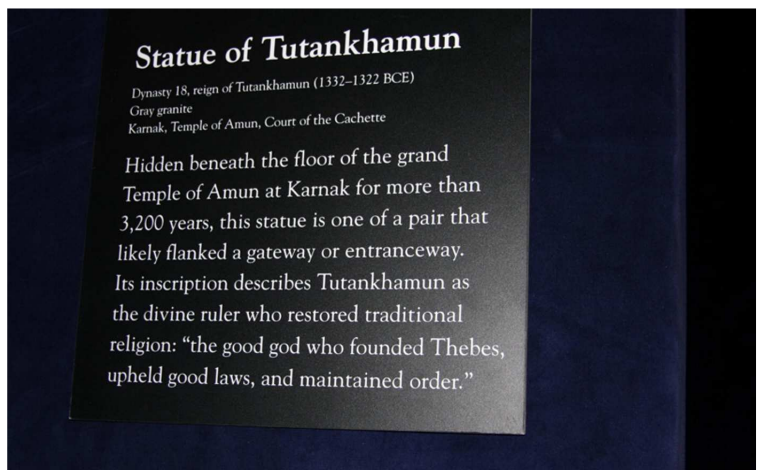
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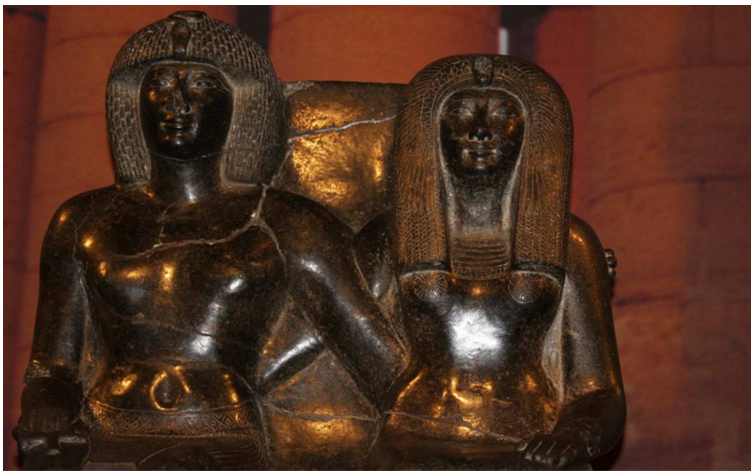


Statue of Tutankhamun

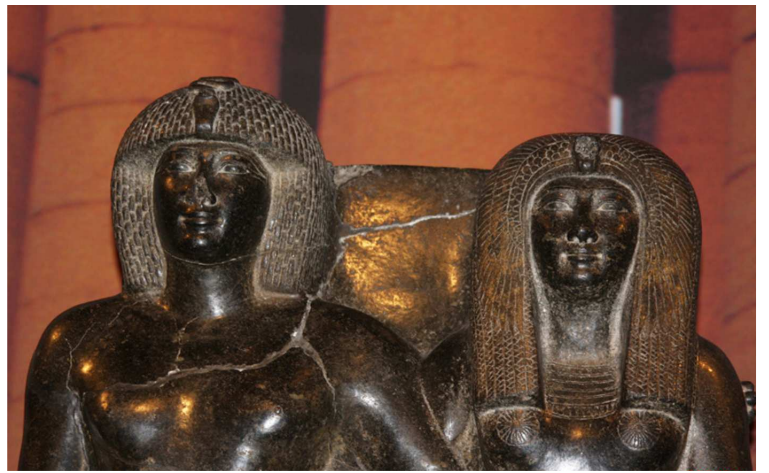
Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamun (1332–1322 BCE)
Gray granite
Karnak, Temple of Amun, Court of the Cachette

Hidden beneath the floor of the grand Temple of Amun at Karnak for more than 3,200 years, this statue is one of a pair that likely flanked a gateway or entranceway. Its inscription describes Tutankhamun as the divine ruler who restored traditional religion: “the good god who founded Thebes, upheld good laws, and maintained order.”

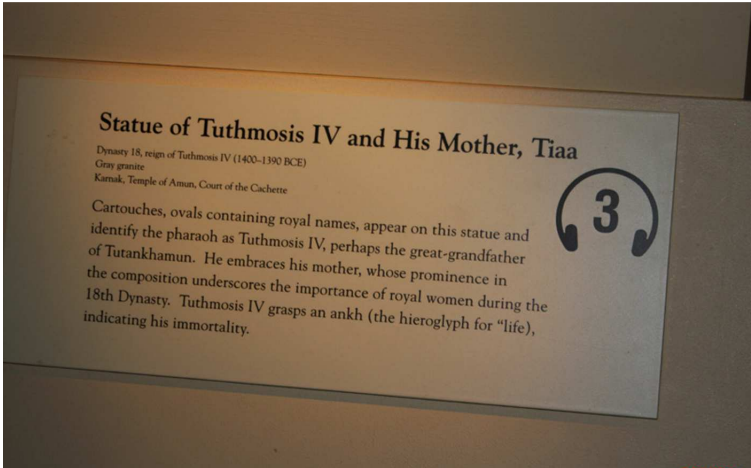
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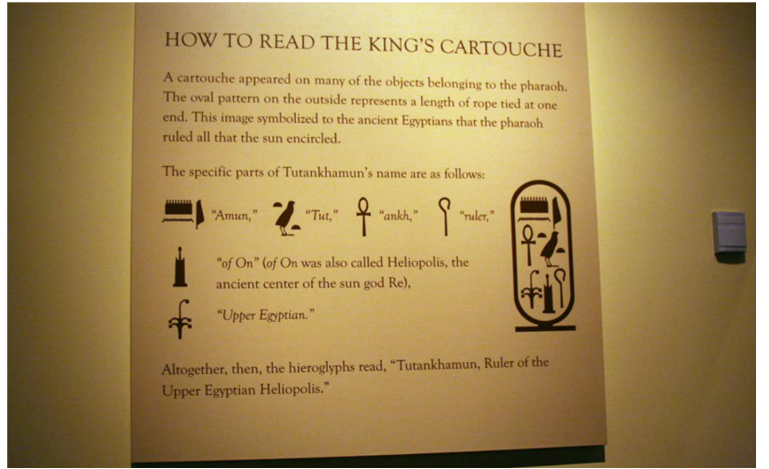
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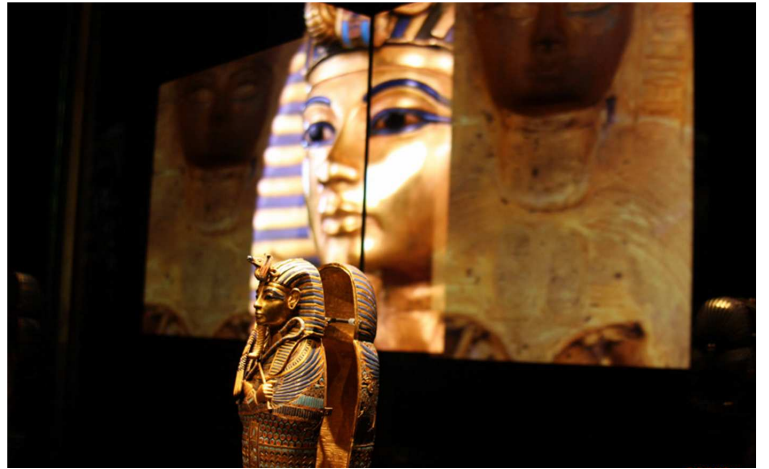
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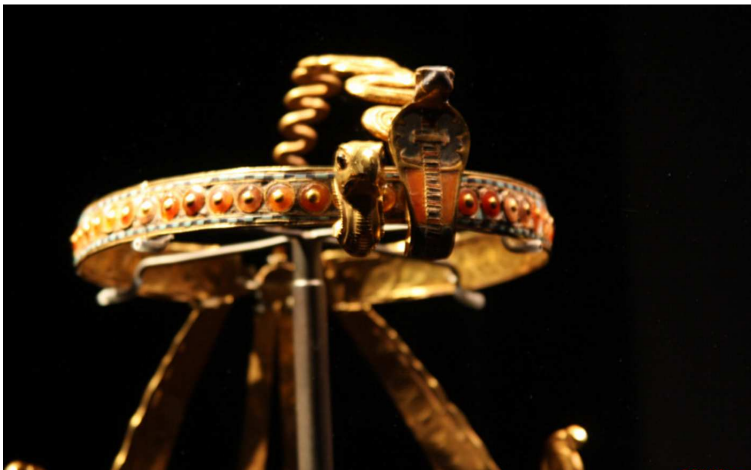
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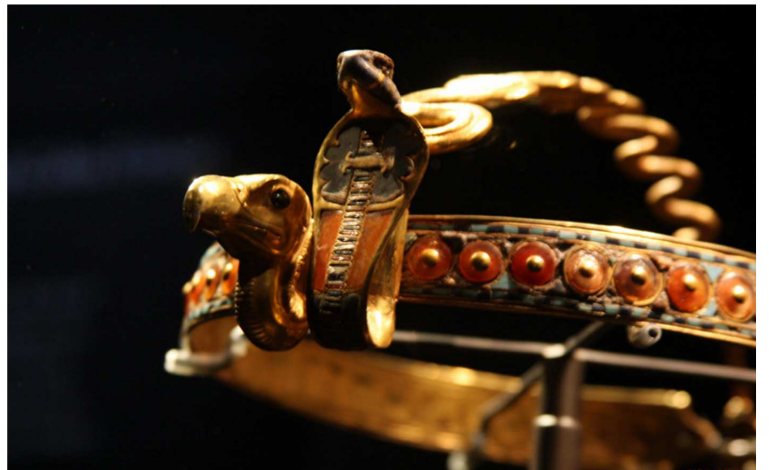
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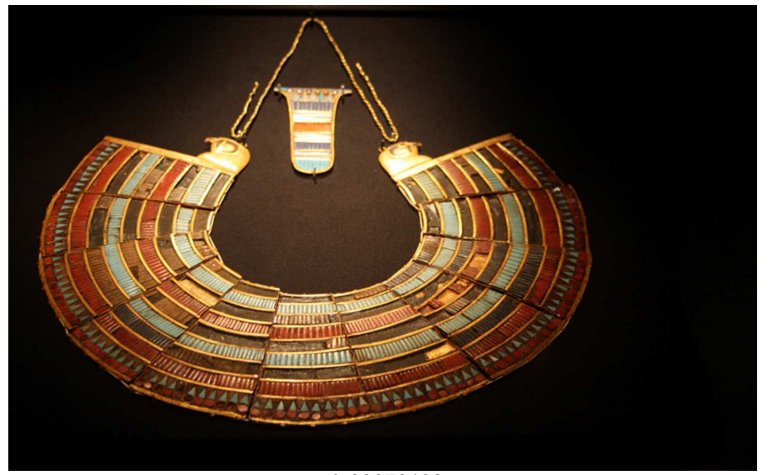
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