A Handbook to Howard Carter's Catalogue of Objects in Tut'ankhamun's Tomb

Tut'ankhamun's Tomb Series–Griffith institute 1963

“...A Handbook to Howard Carter's Catalogue of Objects in Tut'ankhamun's Tomb...”

A Handbook to Howard Carter's Catalogue of Objects in Tut'ankhamun's Tomb
Howard Carter 1963

This publication is a key resource for understanding the contents of Tutankhamun's tomb and serves as a guide to Howard Carter's excavation notes, which are preserved at the Griffith Institute in Oxford. Details are annotated according to the excavator's original numbering and have been annotated to show where Carter's notes are drawn by illustrations, sketches, or copies of texts, and to indicate the most important bibliographical references. There is an index of all objects found in the tomb.

A Handbook to Howard Carter's Catalogue of Objects in Tut'ankhamun's Tomb
Howard Carter 1963

This handbook is a comprehensive survey of Tutankhamun's tomb, containing descriptions and analyses of the objects found, their significance, and their provenance. It is an essential reference for anyone interested in ancient Egyptian art, history, and archaeology.

Photographing Tutankhamun

Chapters

Photographing Tutankhamun

Photographers: Carter, Burton, and the Modern Camera

The Appeal of Tutankhamun

The Coffin:

Burton’s Beautiful Photographs

Photographing Tutankhamun:

The Debate:

Confronting Tutankhamun

The Legacy of Tutankhamun

Photographing Tutankhamun

Published by Cambridge University Press, this book explores the role of photography in the excavation and dissemination of Tutankhamun's tomb. It discusses the work of photographers such as Harry Burton, who produced the famous images of the tomb, and how these images have influenced our understanding of ancient Egypt.
Moses and Akhenaten: Ahmed Osman 2002-10-01 A reinterpretation of biblical and Egyptian history that shows Moses and the Pharaoh Akhenaten to be one and the same. Provides dramatic evidence from both archaeological and documentary sources. A radical challenge to long-established beliefs on the origin of Semitic religion. During his reign, the Pharaoh Akhenaten was able to abolish the complex pantheon of the ancient Egyptian religion and replace it with a single god, Aton, who had no image or form. Seizing on the striking similarities between the religious vision of this "heretic" pharaoh and the teachings of Moses, Sigmund Freud was the first to argue that Moses was in fact an Egyptian. Now Ahmed Osman, using recent archaeological discoveries and historical documents, contends that Akhenaten and Moses were one and the same man. In a stunning retelling of the Exodus story, Osman details the events of Moses/Akhenaten's life: how he was brought up by Israelite relatives, ruled Egypt for seventeen years, angered many of his subjects by replacing the traditional Egyptian pantheon with worship of the Aton, and was forced to abdicate the throne. Returning to the Sinai with his Egyptian and Israelite supporters, he led out of the sight of his followers, presumably at the hands of Seti I, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain his throne. Osman reveals the Egyptian components in the monotheism preached by Moses as well as his use of Egyptian royal ritual and Egyptian religious expression. He shows that even the Ten Commandments betray the direct influence of Spell 125 in the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Moses and Akhenaten provides a radical challenge to long-standing beliefs concerning the origin of Semitic religion and the puzzle of Akhenaten's deviation from ancient Egyptian tradition. In fact, if Osman's contentsions are correct, many major Old Testament figures would be of Egyptian origin.

Proportion and Style in Ancient Egyptian Art Gay Robin 2010-07-05 The painted and relief-cut walls of ancient Egyptian tombs and temples record an amazing continuity of customs and beliefs over nearly 3,000 years. Even the artistic style of the scenes seems unchanging, but this appearance is deceptive. In this work, Gay Robin offers convincing evidence, based on a study of Egyptian usages of grid systems and proportions, that innovation and stylistic variation played a significant role in ancient Egyptian art. Robin thoroughly explores the squared grid systems used by the ancient artists to proportion standing, sitting, and kneeling human figures. This investigation yields the first chronological account of proportional variations in male and female figures from the Early Dynastic to the Ptolemaic periods. Robin describes in detail the proportional changes underlying the revolutionary style instituted during the Amarna Period. She also considers how the grid system influenced the composition of scenes as a whole. Numerous line drawings with superimposed grids illustrate the text.

Choice Cuts: Salima Ikram 1995 Choice Cuts: Meat Production in ancient Egypt is a book about all aspects of meat processing in ancient Egypt. The book lists and examines the different types of meat consumed by the Egyptians: poultry, fish, and mammal, and their immediate by-products, such as blood and fat. The author discusses how each type of animal was slaughtered and processed for either immediate consumption or stored for later use, using pictorial, artifactual, textual, woodarchaeological, ethnographic and experimental evidence. Slaughter, jointing, and general processing locations are discussed, as well as storage locations, vessels used for storage, and transportation of animals as well as processed meat products. The book concludes with an attempt to determine how much meat was consumed in ancient Egypt, by whom, and what type. The appendices include lists of scenes showing meat processing as well as pig farming. The book has grown out of Dr. Salima Ikram's dissertation at Cambridge University. She now teaches Egyptology at the American University in Cairo, and works on excavations in Egypt and Turkey. Her specialties are daily life (especially food production) and mummification in ancient Egypt, as well as focus on faunal analysis.

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Atlantis and the Ten Plagues of Egypt Graham Phillips 2003-07-23 Shows how a desecrated tomb in the Valley of the Kings holds the key to the true history of the destruction of Atlantis • Reveals that Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Kings was designed not to keep intruders out, but to trap something inside • Provides forensic evidence proving that the mask believed to be of Tutankhamun is actually that of his older brother Smenkhkare • In Atlantis and the Ten Plagues of Egypt, Graham Phillips explores the excavation of a mysterious and ritually desecrated tomb in the Valley of the Kings. Tomb 55, which he contends holds the key to the true history of the destruction of Atlantis. Unlike other Egyptian tombs designed to keep intruders out, Tomb 55 was constructed to keep something imprisoned within, specifically Smenkhkare, the older brother of Tutankhamun who was deemed responsible for the ten plagues in Egyptian history, to prevent such tragedies from ever happening again. The forensic findings from this tomb coupled with compelling new evidence from the polar ice caps provide sensational evidence that the parting of the Red Sea, the deaths of the first born, and the other plagues that afflicted Egypt were all actual historical events. Core samples from the polar ice caps indicate that a gigantic volcanic eruption took place in the eastern Mediterranean around the time of Amunhotep's reign. Other research suggests this to have been the time of the eruption that destroyed the Greek island of Thera, one of the likely locations of Atlantis, and that the subsequent cataclysm may explain the unusual lack of resistance to the new religion installed by Amunhotep's son, Akhenaten, when he took power several years later.

Visual and Written Culture in Ancient Egypt: John Baines 2007-05-17 A generously illustrated collection of John Baines's influential writings on the role of writing and the importance of visual culture in ancient Egypt. Inauguration of these key topics in a comparative study of early civilizations is pursued through a number of case studies, and characterized by a radically interdisciplinary approach.

Egyptian Stone Vessels: Christine Lépiart 1995-01-01

National Union Catalog: 1903 Includes entries for maps and atlases.

The Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt: Zahi A. Hawass 2007 A major international scholarly publication

Valley of the Kings Since Howard Carter: Mamdūḥ ad-Damāṭī 2016

Searching for Ancient Egypt: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 1997 Presents photographs of and essays about ancient Egyptian art