

## **Manufacturing techniques as a guide for conservation of King, Tutankhamen's Amphora**

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**Abstract: The presence of wine in the ancient tombs suggests that it was a very important part of life, important enough to follow the ruler into the afterlife. It also suggests that it was a luxury item, reserved for the upper class. The considerable volume (700 jars from the tomb of Scorpion I, in Abydos) indicates that wine had already been an important part of Egyptian life**

**The wine jars found from Tutankhamen's tomb – (1337- 1347 B.C) excavated by Carter 1922-1930 in the Valley of the Kings are unbroken and are relatively undamaged. These were found at different locations in the tomb: on the stairs down to the tomb, in the corridor on the way into the tomb, in the Burial Chamber and in the Annex These wine jars were gift from prominent officials to the king. The wine was contained in pottery Jars located near the western and eastern walls of the burial chamber. The jars near the western wall contained red wine while jars with white wine were located near the eastern wall The jars which were on Display at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and they were transferred to the inorganic lab of Conservation Center at Grand Egyptian Museum for treatments and preservation**