

January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019

Dear CPL Chair,

Thanks to a generous CPL Travel Grant from CAMWS a group of 40 enthusiastic JCL students from the middle and upper schools at The Meadows School visited the *King Tut: Treasures of the Golden Pharaoh* exhibit at the California Science Center on Friday November 30<sup>th</sup>. The visit was a big hit with the students, many of whom had learned about the famous boy-pharaoh during their 6<sup>th</sup>-grade ancient history unit at The Meadows School. In fact they were so engrossed in the exhibit that they mistakenly believed that they could not take photos of any of the artefacts, but—thankfully—I snapped this picture of them just before we all entered the California Science Center, as well as some photos of the artefacts. This visit was a great way for the students to refresh their knowledge of King Tut. It also allowed them to expand that information with a greater appreciation of ancient Egyptian burial customs, beliefs about the afterlife, and the vast array of material wealth interred with even a relatively unimportant pharaoh. On behalf of myself, my colleague Dr. Thomas Garvey, and our ardent JCL students I would like to once again extend our appreciation to CAMWS for their award of a CPL Travel Grant.

Best regards,

Dr. Kristian Lorenzo

Upper School Latin Instructor  
The Meadows School  
8601 Scholar Lane, Las Vegas, NV 89128  
(702) 254-1610





**Large Flail of Tutankhamun:** Bronze Handle Covered with Gold and Glass, Knots of Gilded Wood and Carnelian

Both this crook and flail were found in the cartouche-shaped box. Tutankhamun's name is inscribed on both.

**Copper Hoop Crook of Tutankhamun:** Inlaid with Glass and Gold

This and another royal crook and flail from the tomb are the only examples ever discovered. The other child-sized pair was possibly used in Tutankhamun's coronation.

**Gran mayal de Tutankamón:** Empuñadura de bronce cubierta de oro y vidrio; Nudos de madera bañada en oro y cornalina

Tanto el cayado como el mayal reales de la tumba son los únicos ejemplos descubiertos. El otro par, del tamaño de un niño, posiblemente fue utilizado en la coronación de Tutankamón.

**Cayado Hoja de Tutankamón realizado en cobre, con incrustaciones de vidrio y oro**

Este y otro cayado y mayal reales de la tumba son los únicos ejemplos descubiertos. El otro par, del tamaño de un niño, posiblemente fue utilizado en la coronación de Tutankamón.

**Gold Leaf, Carnelian, Glass, Wood, Bronze**  
Reign of Tutankhamun 1336-1326 B.C.  
Grand Egyptian Museum GEM 1008

**Gold Leaf, Glass, Bronze**  
Reign of Tutankhamun 1336-1326 B.C.  
Grand Egyptian Museum GEM 1009

**Dorado a la hoja, cornalina, vidrio, madera, bronce**  
Reinado de Tutankamón 1336-1326 A.C.  
Gran Museo Egipto GEM 1008

**Dorado a la hoja, vidrio, bronce**  
Reinado de Tutankamón 1336-1326 A.C.  
Gran Museo Egipto GEM 1009

**Wooden Guardian Statue of the Ka of the King Wearing the Nemes Headcloth \***

The guardian's piercing eyes are volcanic obsidian. His sandals and the uraeus on his forehead are made of bronze.

**Wood, Gesso, Black Resin, Gold Leaf, Bronze, White Calcite and Obsidian (eyes)**  
Reign of Tutankhamun 1336-1326 B.C.  
Grand Egyptian Museum GEM 1011

\* First time out of Egypt

**Estatuza de madera del Guardián del Ka del Rey vistiendo el tocado de Nemes \***

Los ojos penetrantes del guardián son de obsidiana volcánica. Sus sandalias y la uraeus en su frente son de bronce.

**Madera, yeso, resina negra, dorado a la hoja, bronce, calcita blanca y obsidiana (ojos)**  
Reinado de Tutankamón 1336-1326 A.C.  
Gran Museo Egipto GEM 1011

\* por primera vez fuera de Egipto

**Gilded Wooden Statue of Ptah**

Ptah wears a cobalt-blue glass skullcap. The three hieroglyphs on his scepter are: *ankh* (life), the *djed* pillar (stability), and the was sign (sovereignty).

**Wood, Gesso, Gold Leaf, Black Resin, Blue Faience, Glass (eyes)**  
Reign of Tutankhamun 1336-1326 B.C.  
Grand Egyptian Museum GEM 1010



**Tutankhamun's Wishing Cup in the Form of an Open Lotus and Two Buds**

Shaped like an open lotus blossom with Heh, god of eternity, on each handle, the wishing cup is a powerful symbol of rebirth and eternal life.

**Alabaster**  
Reign of Tutankhamun 1336-1326 B.C.  
Grand Egyptian Museum GEM 1012

**Cáliz de loto de Tutankamón en forma de flor de loto abierta y dos pimpollos**

Con la forma de una flor de loto abierta con Heh, dios de la eternidad, en cada asa, este cáliz es un poderoso símbolo del renacimiento y de la vida eterna.

**Alabastro**  
Reinado de Tutankamón 1336-1326 A.C.  
Gran Museo Egipto GEM 1012



