

The Discovery of the Tomb of



Tutankhamun



By Gene Pelowski

Revised February 9, 2018

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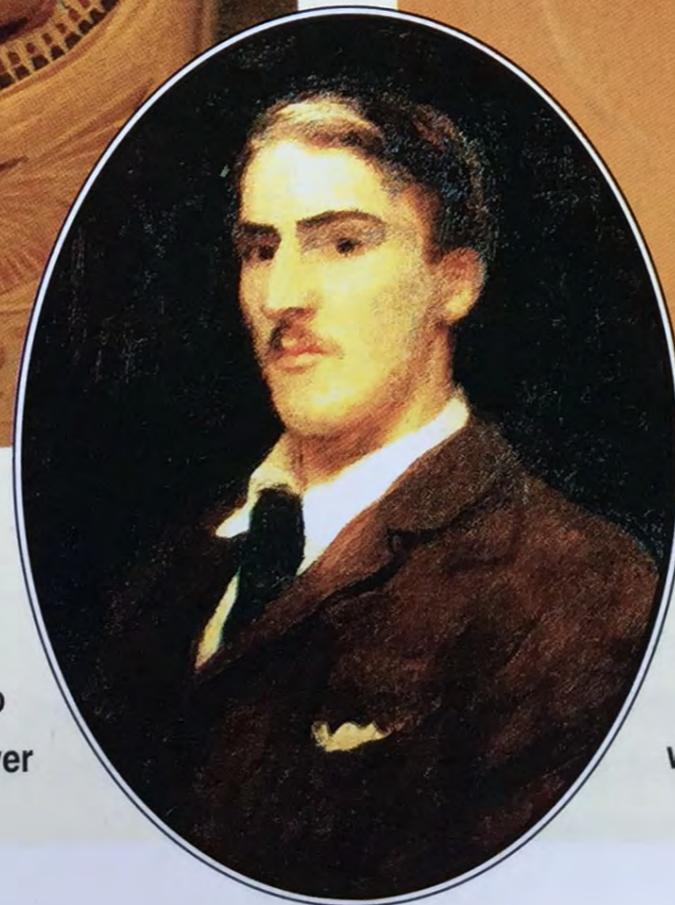
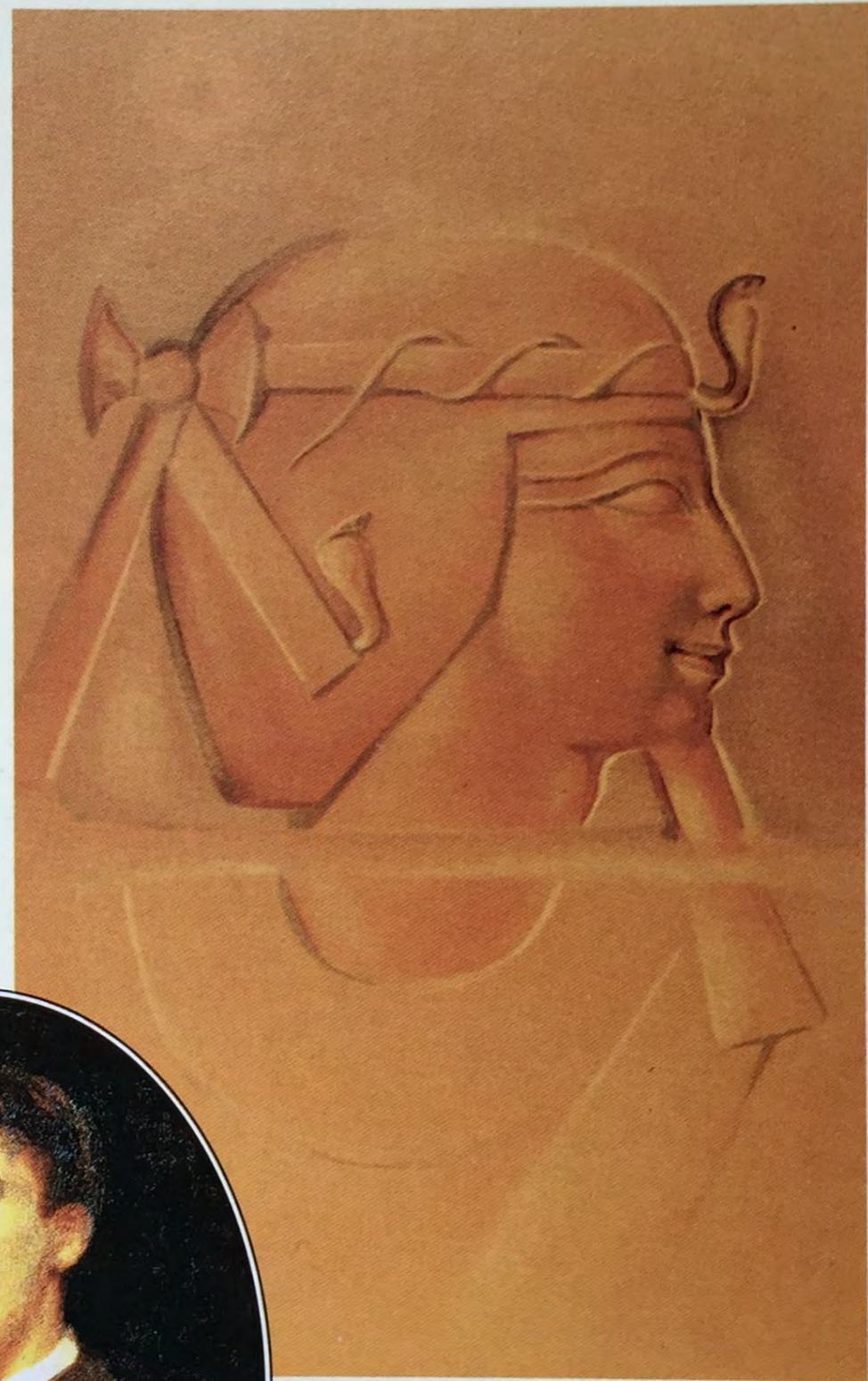
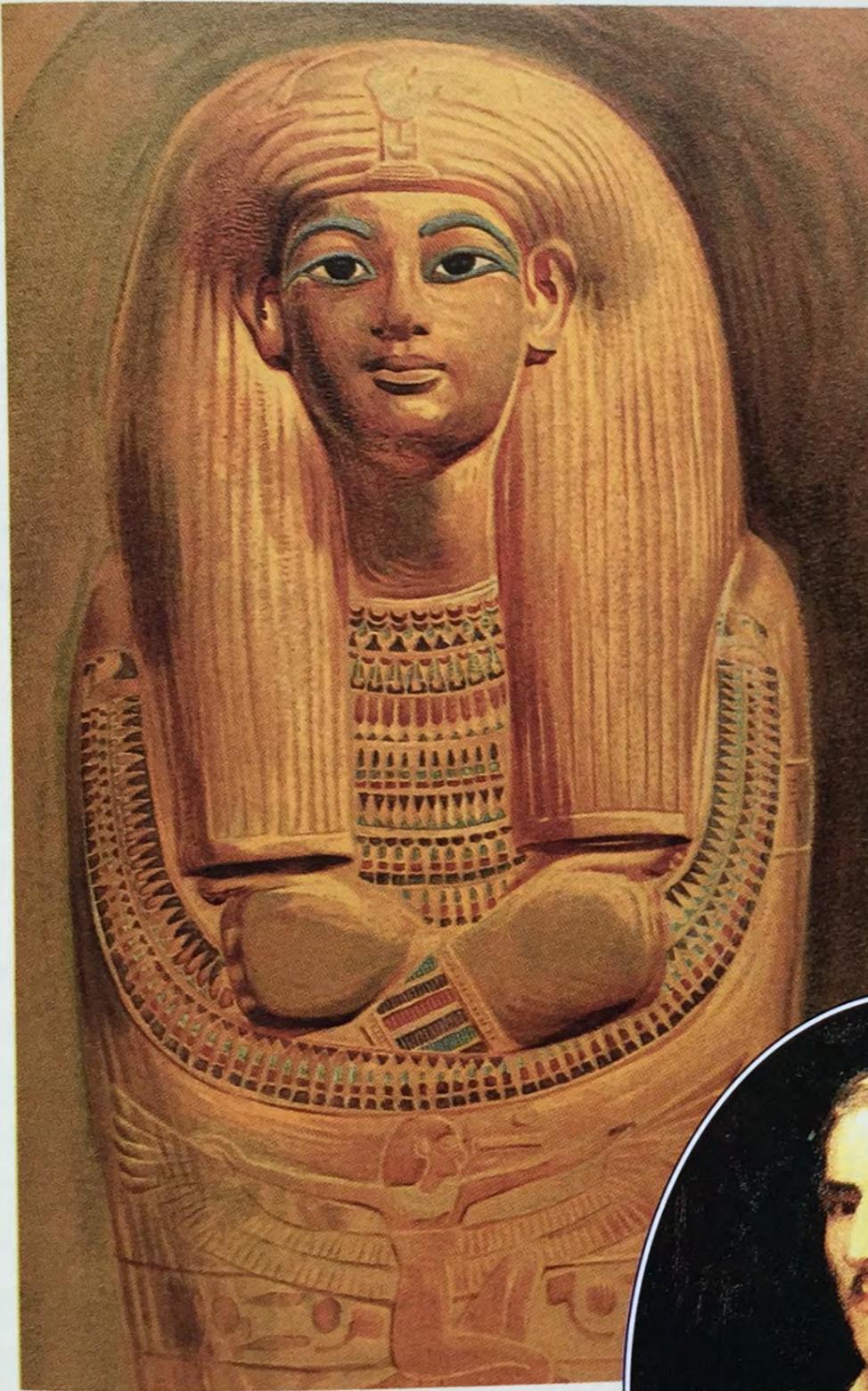


Highclere Castle Carnarvon Ancestral Home



(Above) The present Lord Carnarvon (right) and his father's retired butler, Robert Taylor (left), stand by the secret cupboards where ancient Egyptian treasures, like the ones below, had been hidden for decades.





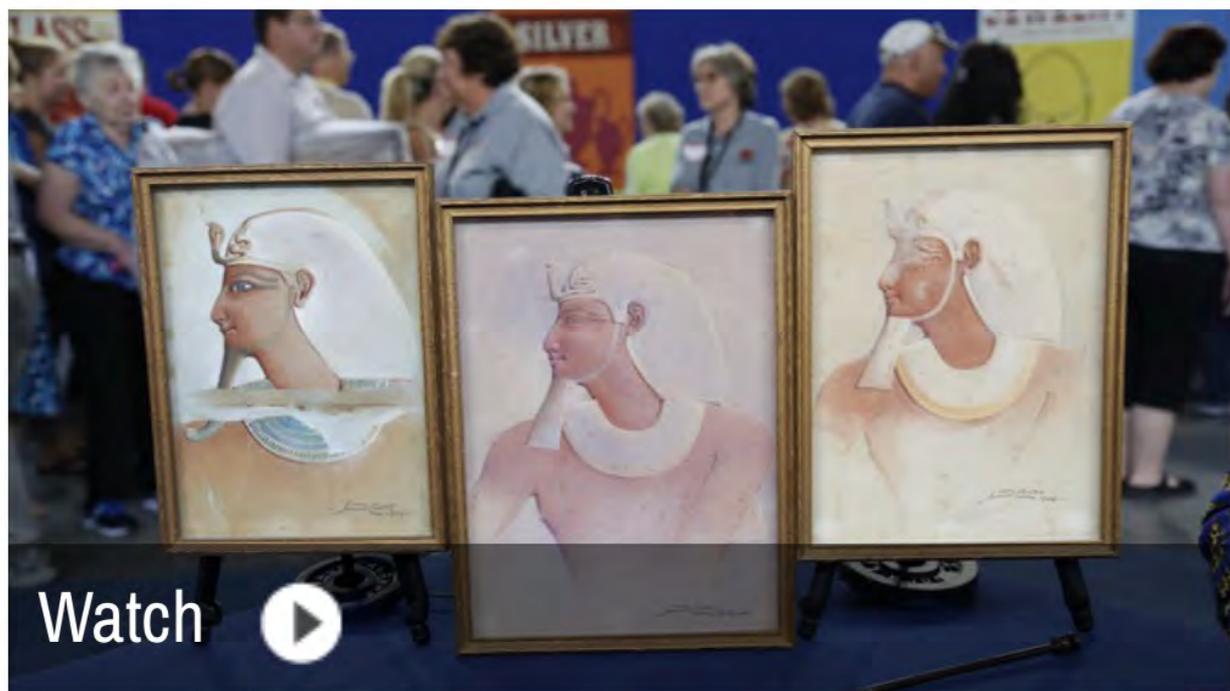
Howard Carter (*center*) inherited his talent as an artist from his father, who was also a painter. His abilities came to the attention of a British Egyptologist who brought young Carter to Egypt in 1891. Over

the years, Carter gained enormous experience in making accurate pictures of ancient Egyptian objects and tomb paintings (*above right, left*). Before long he was supervising digging and exploration.



1904 Howard Carter Watercolors

VALUE (2016) | \$30,000 Retail – \$50,000 Retail



Watch

[Read Appraisal Transcript +](#)

Former Kensington home of famous archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb for sale

And it's right next door to the Royal Albert Hall.



RUSSELL SIMPSON



BY KATIE AVIS-RIORDAN

12 DECEMBER 2017

69



Located right next door to the [Royal Albert Hall](#) in Kensington, [London](#), this five-bedroom duplex apartment for sale has a very important archaeological link.

The luxurious property was once home to the world-famous archaeologist, Howard Carter, who discovered the tomb of King Tutankhamun in Egypt in 1922. Described as the 'archaeological triumph of the 20th century', Carter's incredible discovery fascinated the world. He lived in his flat in Albert Court until his death in 1939.

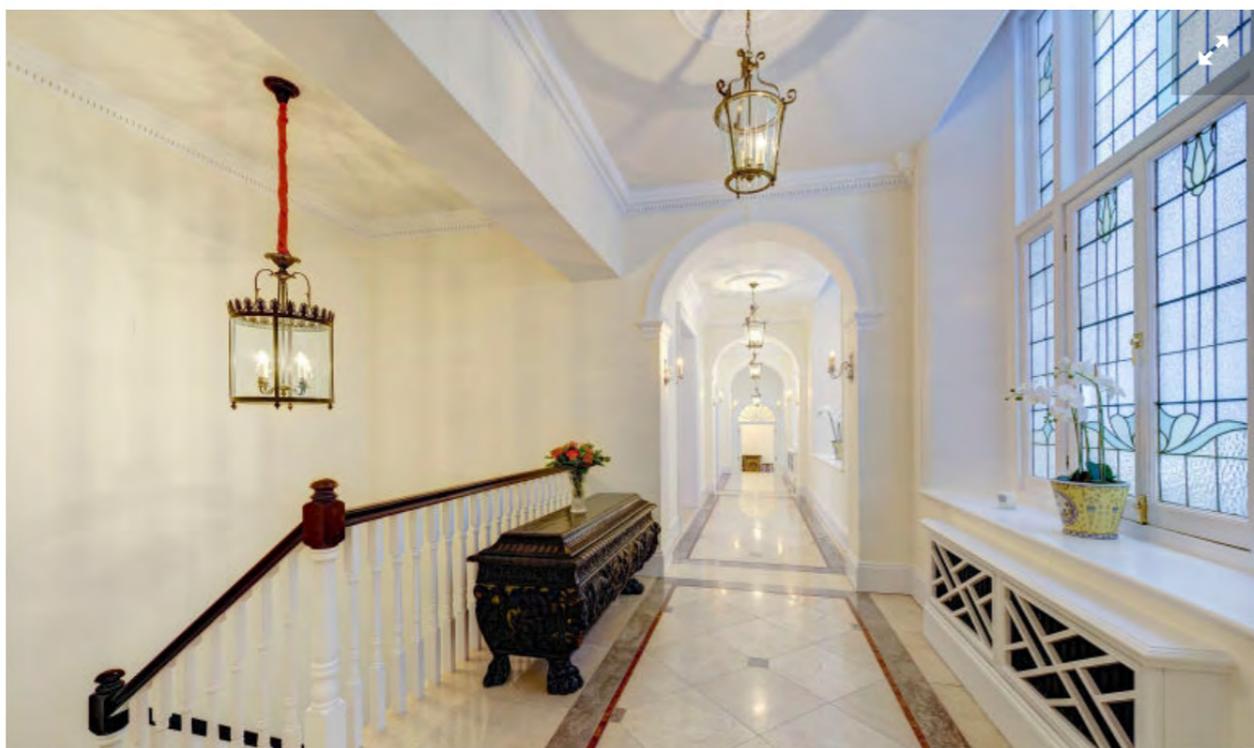
A duplex in a London building that was once home to Howard Carter, an archaeologist and discoverer of King Tutankhamun's tomb, hit the market earlier this month with an asking price of £9.75 million (\$13.07 million).

This property is available for £9.75 million through [Russell Simpson](#).

Take a tour:



RUSSELL SIMPSON



The flat is arranged over the first and second floors of the Grade II listed Albert Court mansion block, which was previously used as an RAF base during World War II and as part of a film set in 1959.

Sitting close by the Royal College of Music, this Victorian building has been home to many famous residents, aside from the British archaeologist.



RUSSELL SIMPSON

The interiors of the property are immaculate and elegant, with the rooms boasting fabulous proportions. High ceilings, excellent natural light and expensive detailing are features of the home.

The 4,340-sq-ft property has five bedrooms, three bathrooms and three reception rooms. The apartment's upper floor has a wonderful south-facing, double reception room, sleek kitchen and balcony overlooking the Royal College of Music. Fireplaces and chandeliers adorn the property. An elegant book-lined [study](#) can be found just off the handsome entrance hall.

From the balcony, residents can often enjoy the musical offerings of the Royal College of Music.

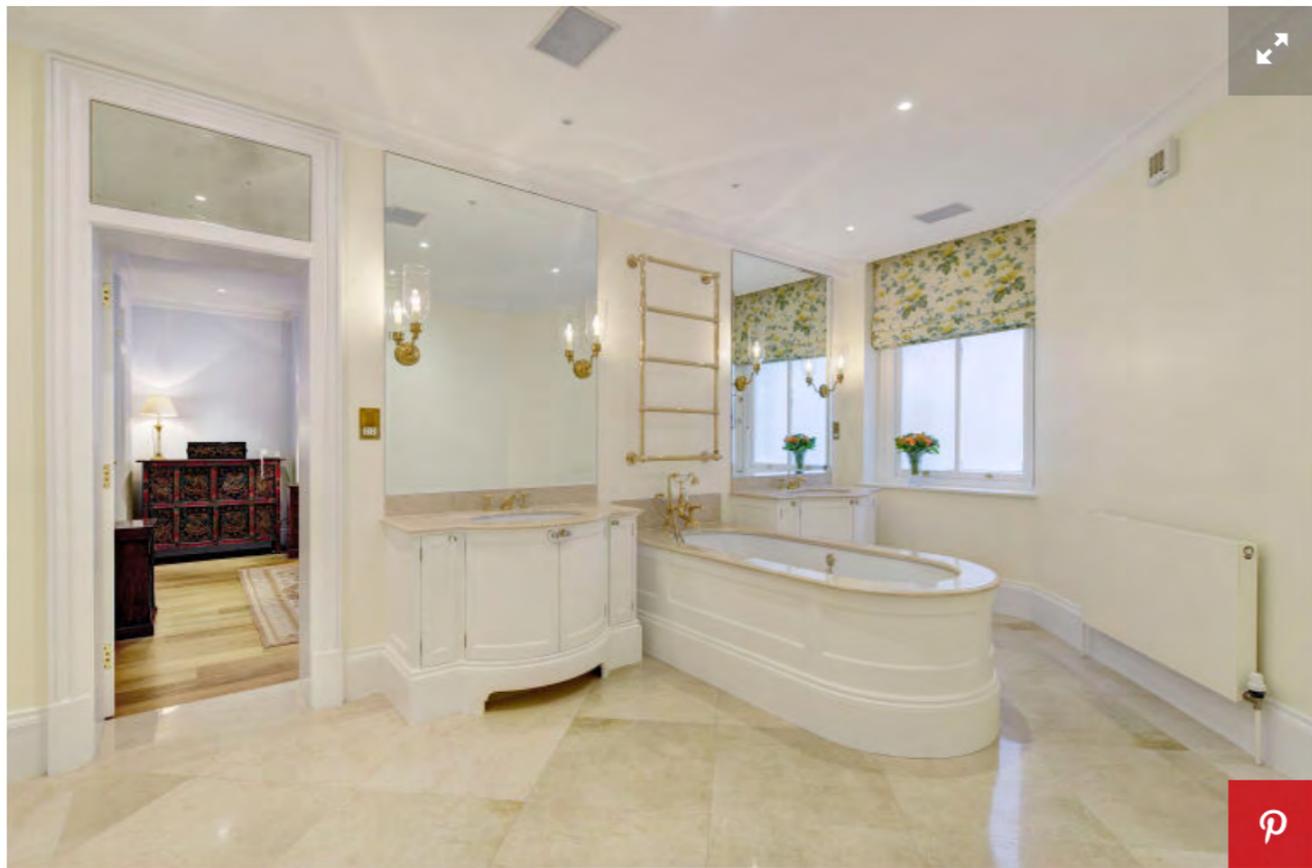
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RUSSELL SIMPSON



RUSSELL SIMPSON



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Egypt=KEMET(The Black Land)

NILE= “Egypt is the Gift of the Nile.” Herodotus

East Bank=Life/West Bank=Death

**-food, amusement, transportation,
seasons, KEMET & stability**

Predynastic Egypt

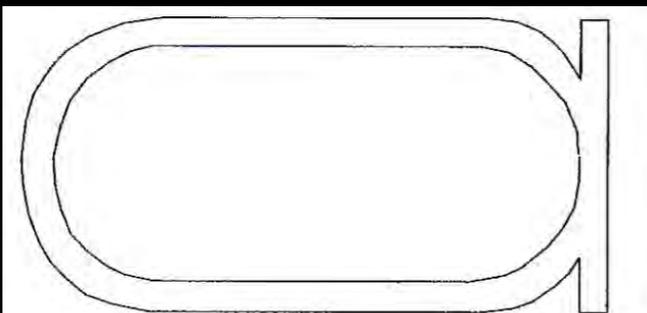
-lapis lazuli(Blue Stone)

-Gods introduced

-hawk/falcon=Horus(king)

-cobra=Lower Egypt

-vulture=Upper Egypt



This symbol is a cartouche. The name “cartouche” was given to this ancient Egyptian symbol by Napoleon’s soldiers and servants because it is in a cartridge-like shape. The French word “cartouche” means cartridge. A cartouche is a stylized representation of a knotted rope identified with the concept of protection by the ancient Egyptians.



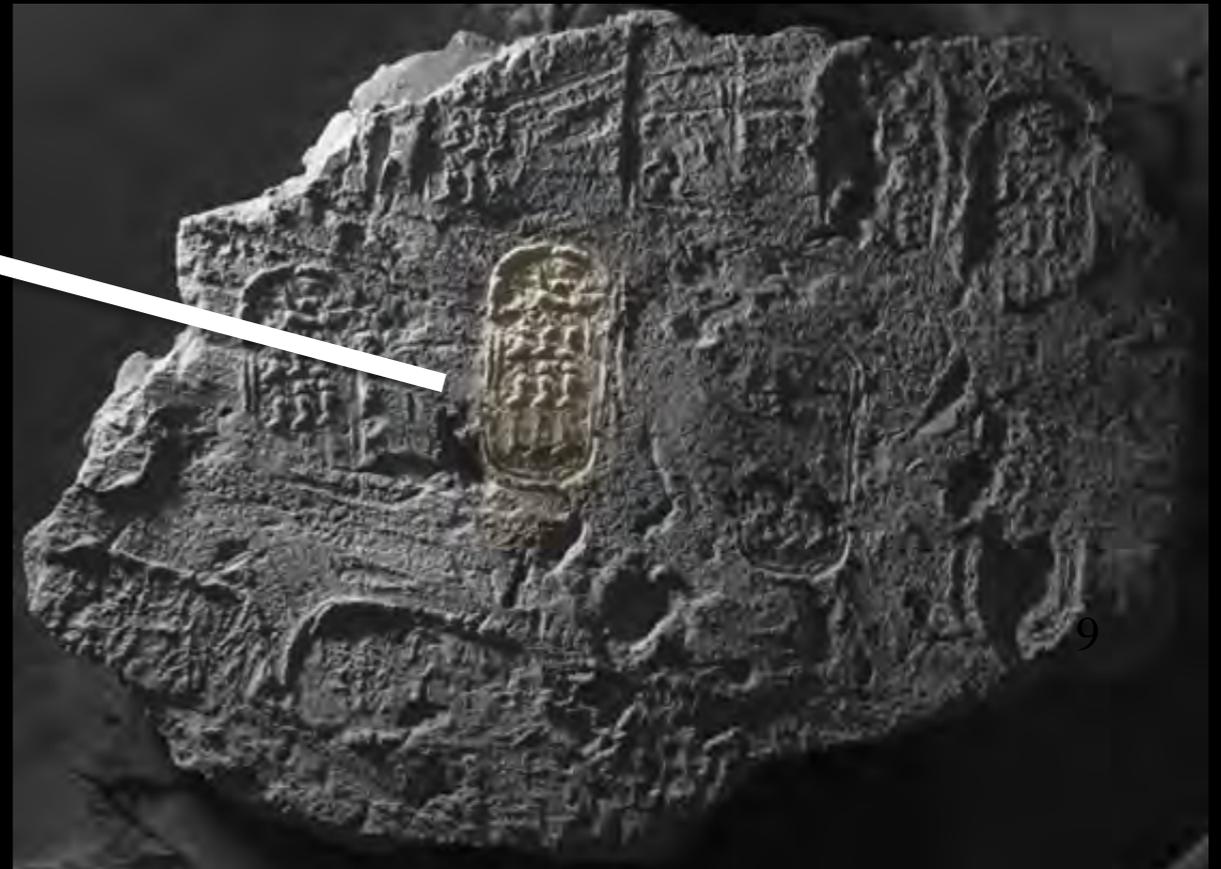
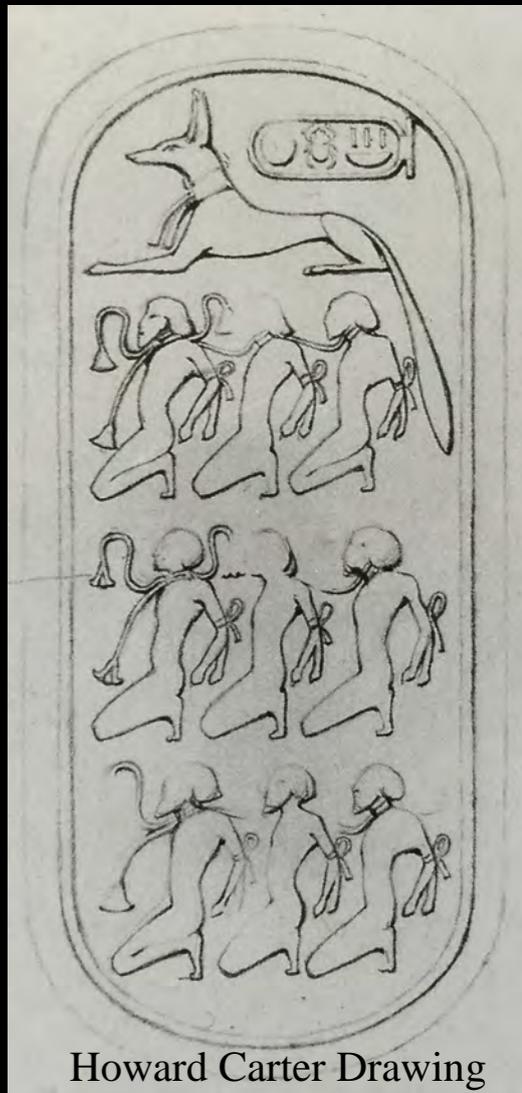
The Mummy 1999
Moved the Pyramids & Sphinx
306 miles from Giza to
Thebes/Waset! Imhotep was
4th Dynasty not 19th Dynasty!

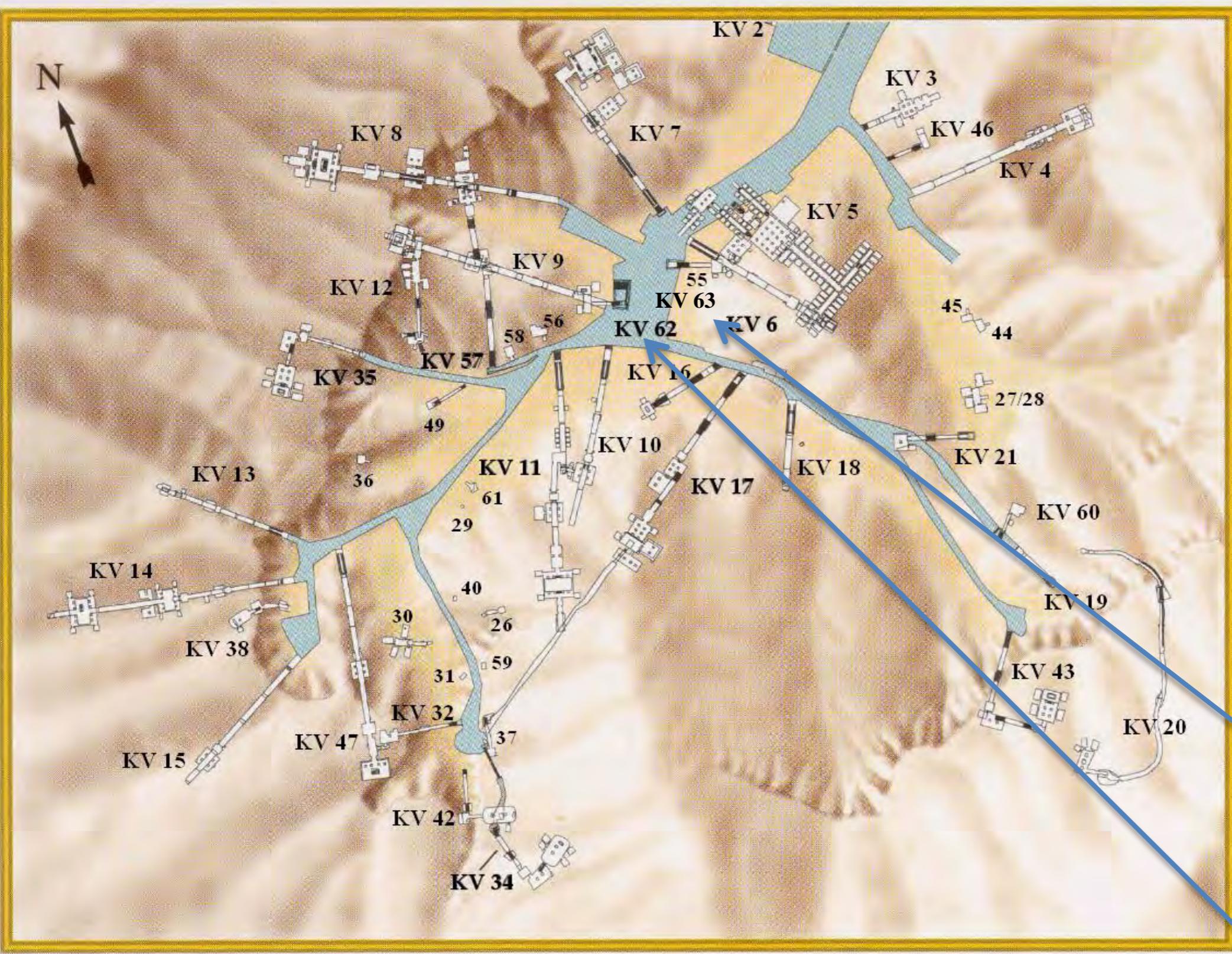




The Seal of the Necropolis indicating a royal tomb. Tutankhamun as the Jackal God Anubis over the nine bound kneeling enemies of Egypt.

Carter cabled Carnarvon back in England, "AT LAST HAVE MADE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN VALLEY; A MAGNIFICENT TOMB WITH SEAL INTACT; RECOVERED SAME FOR YOUR ARRIVAL; CONGRATULATIONS."



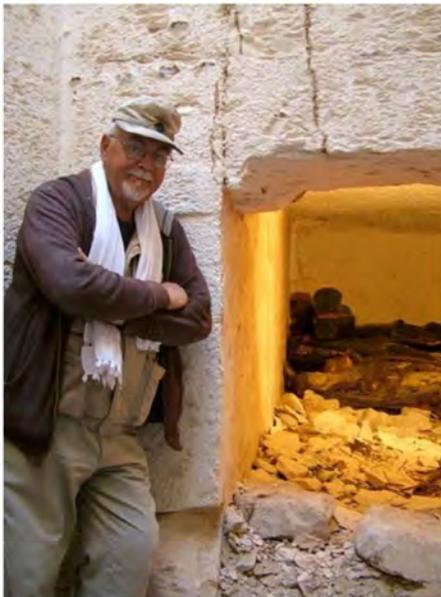


Principal Tombs

- KV 2 Ramesses IV
- KV 3 Son of Ramesses III
- KV 4 Ramesses XI
- KV 5 Sons of Ramesses II
(largest tomb in the Valley)
- KV 6 Ramesses IX
- KV 7 Ramesses II
- KV 8 Merenptah
- KV 9 Ramesses V/VI
- KV10 Amenemose
- KV11 Ramesses III
- KV13 Bey
- KV14 Twosret/Sethnakht
- KV15 Seti II
- KV16 Ramesses I
- KV17 Seti I
(longest tomb in the Valley)
- KV18 Ramesses X
- KV19 Mentuherkhepshef
- KV20 Hatshepsut/Thutmose I
- KV34 Thutmose III
- KV35 Amenhotep II
- KV36 Maiherpri
- KV38 Thutmose I
(reburial from KV20)
- KV42 Wife of Thutmose III or Semefer
- KV43 Thutmose IV
- KV45 Userhet
- KV46 Yuya & Thuya
- KV47 Siptah
- KV57 Horemheb
- KV62 Tutankhamun
- KV 63

The Valley of the Kings
The Great Place

KV 63: uninscribed tomb



Otto Schaden



Display views of KV-63 gold infant coffin

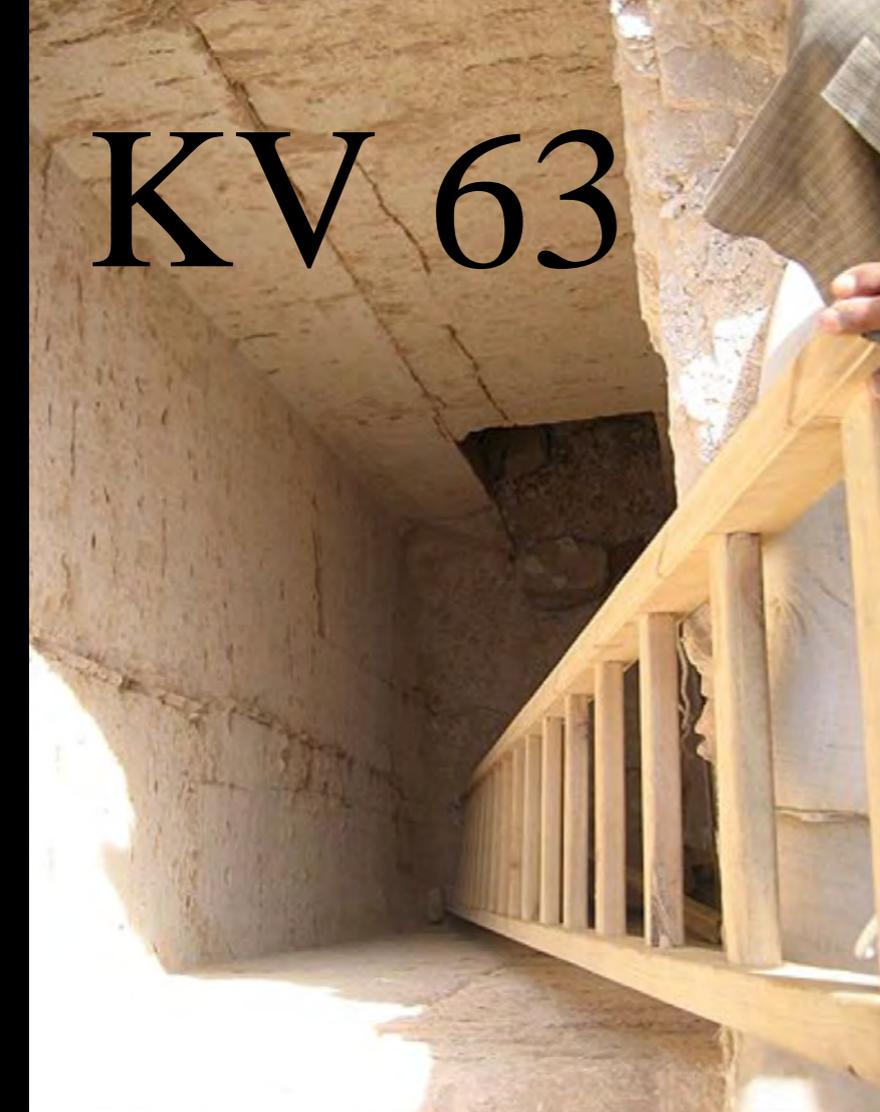


Egyptologists are still trying to make sense of the artifacts found in tomb KV-63. (Heather Alexander/Amenmesse Project)



A preserved mask found in KV-63 (Heather Alexander/Amenmesse Project)

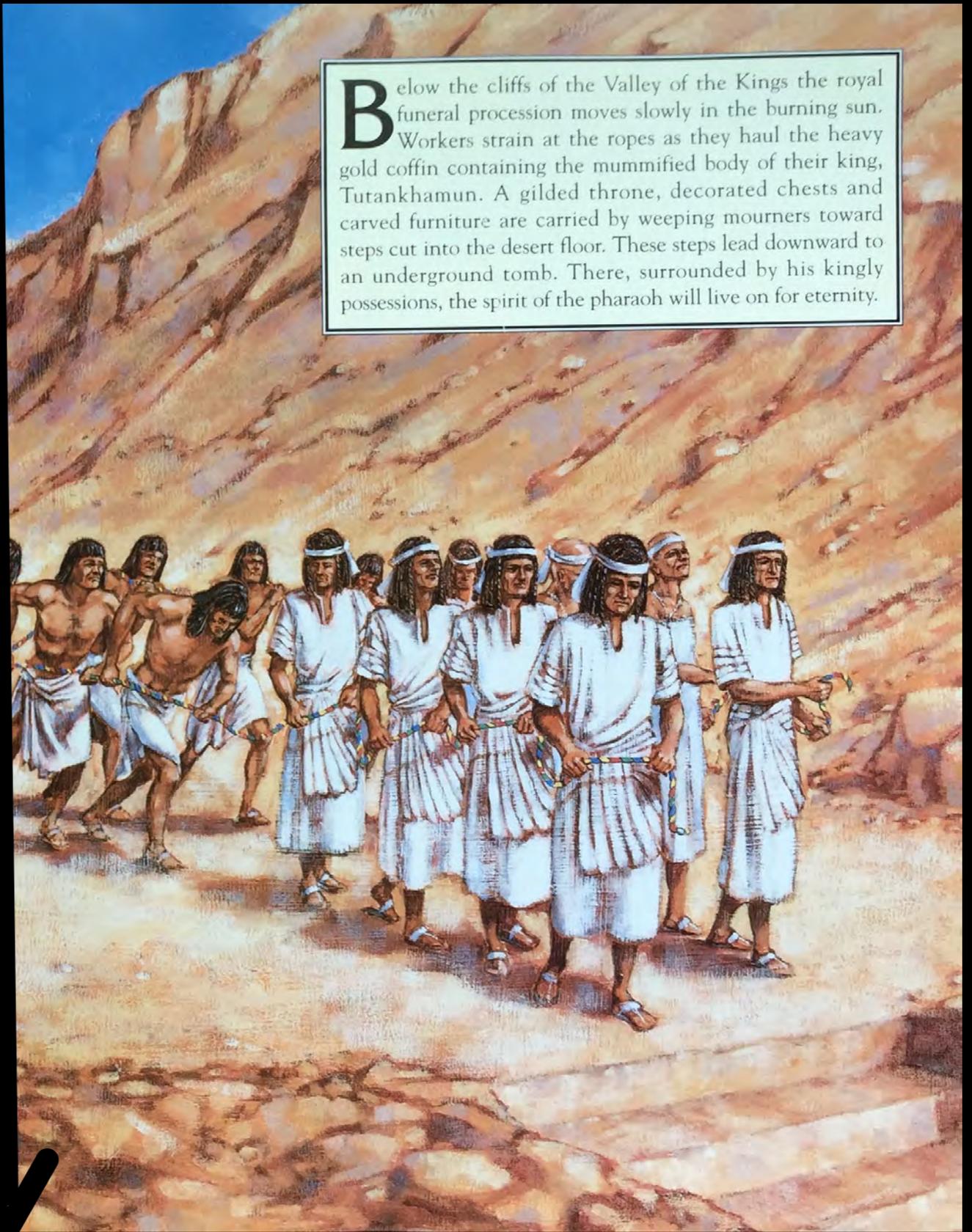
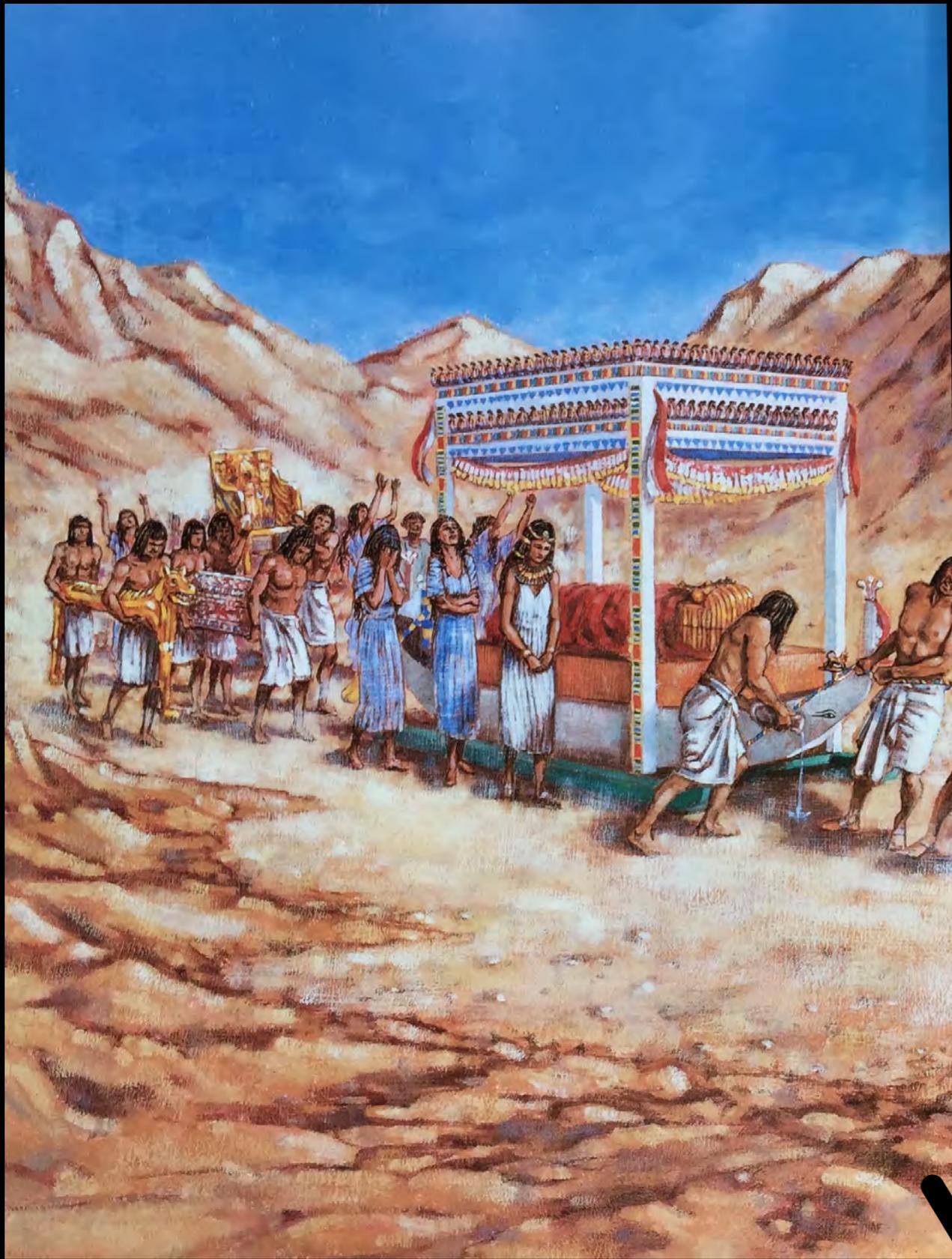
KV 63



The entrance to the new found tomb was hidden for more than 3,000 years beneath the remains of ancient workmen's huts. (Discovery Channel)

The vertical shaft of KV63 was re-discovered on 10 March 2005. The discovery that the shaft led to a chamber was announced on 8 February 2006, by the [Supreme Council of Antiquities](#), which credited the find to a team of [U.S. archaeologists](#) from the [University of Memphis](#), under the leadership of Dr. [Otto Schaden](#). The chamber — given the name "KV63" in accordance with the sequential numbering convention used in the Valley — was initially thought to be a tomb, the first new one to be revealed there since the discovery of [KV62](#), the tomb of [Tutankhamun](#), by [Howard Carter](#) in 1922.





Below the cliffs of the Valley of the Kings the royal funeral procession moves slowly in the burning sun. Workers strain at the ropes as they haul the heavy gold coffin containing the mummified body of their king, Tutankhamun. A gilded throne, decorated chests and carved furniture are carried by weeping mourners toward steps cut into the desert floor. These steps lead downward to an underground tomb. There, surrounded by his kingly possessions, the spirit of the pharaoh will live on for eternity.

APRIL 1323 B.C.



The Valley of the Kings/The Great Place

Note pyramid shaped mountain above valley.

The Valley of the Kings is shrouded in darkness, a limbo without history. 'We are to imagine a deserted valley,' writes Carter, spirit-haunted doubtless to the Egyptians, it's cavernous galleries plundered and empty, the entrances of many of them open, to become the home of the fox, the desert owl, or colonies of bats. Yet, plundered, deserted and desolate as were its tombs, the romance of it was not yet wholly gone. It still remained the sacred Valley of the Kings.....

Gods, Graves & Scholars

The 16 steps cut into the valley floor leading to Tut's Tomb.
November 26, 1922



THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT

LORD CARNARVON'S OWN COMPLETE ACCOUNT.

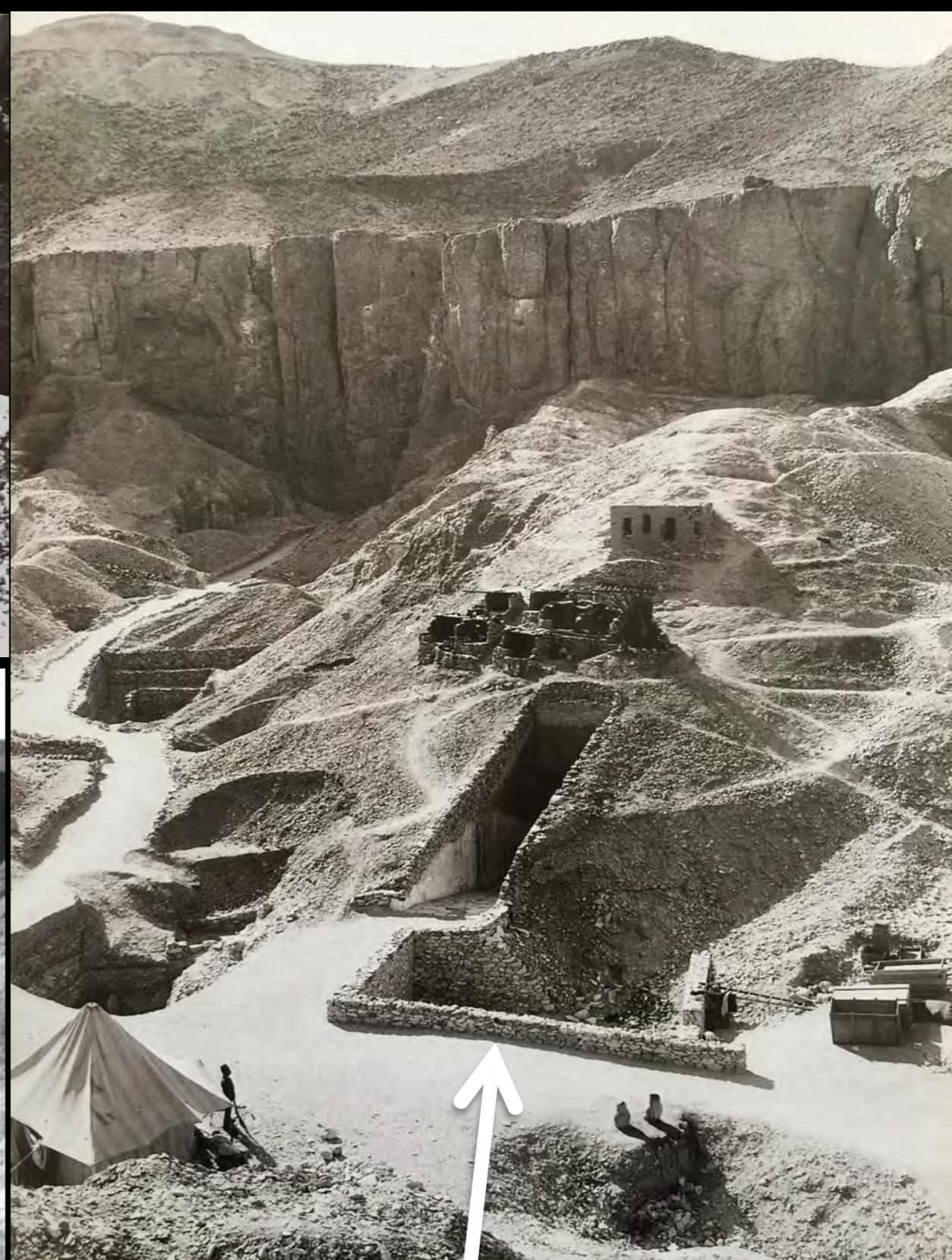
NEW CAVE OF ALADDIN

MATCHLESS WORKS OF ART

We are able to print today a complete account of the Earl of Carnarvon of the wonderful ancient royal treasures discovered in the Valley of the Kings.

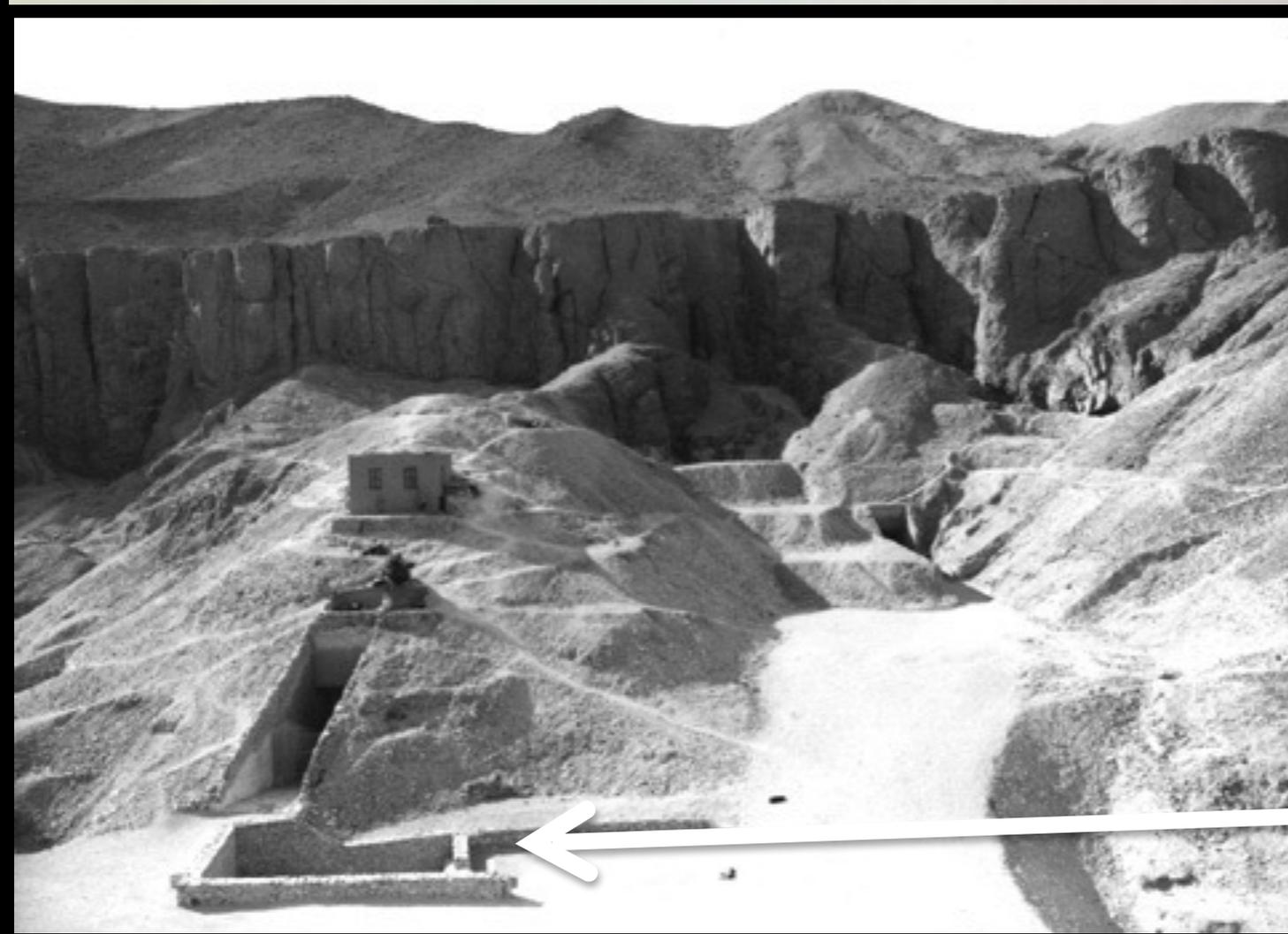


Sensational newspaper headlines (above) brought visitors from around the world hoping for a glimpse of the treasures as they were brought out of the tomb. Sometimes so many of them crowded around the work site that Carter was afraid they would all tumble into the tomb entrance.



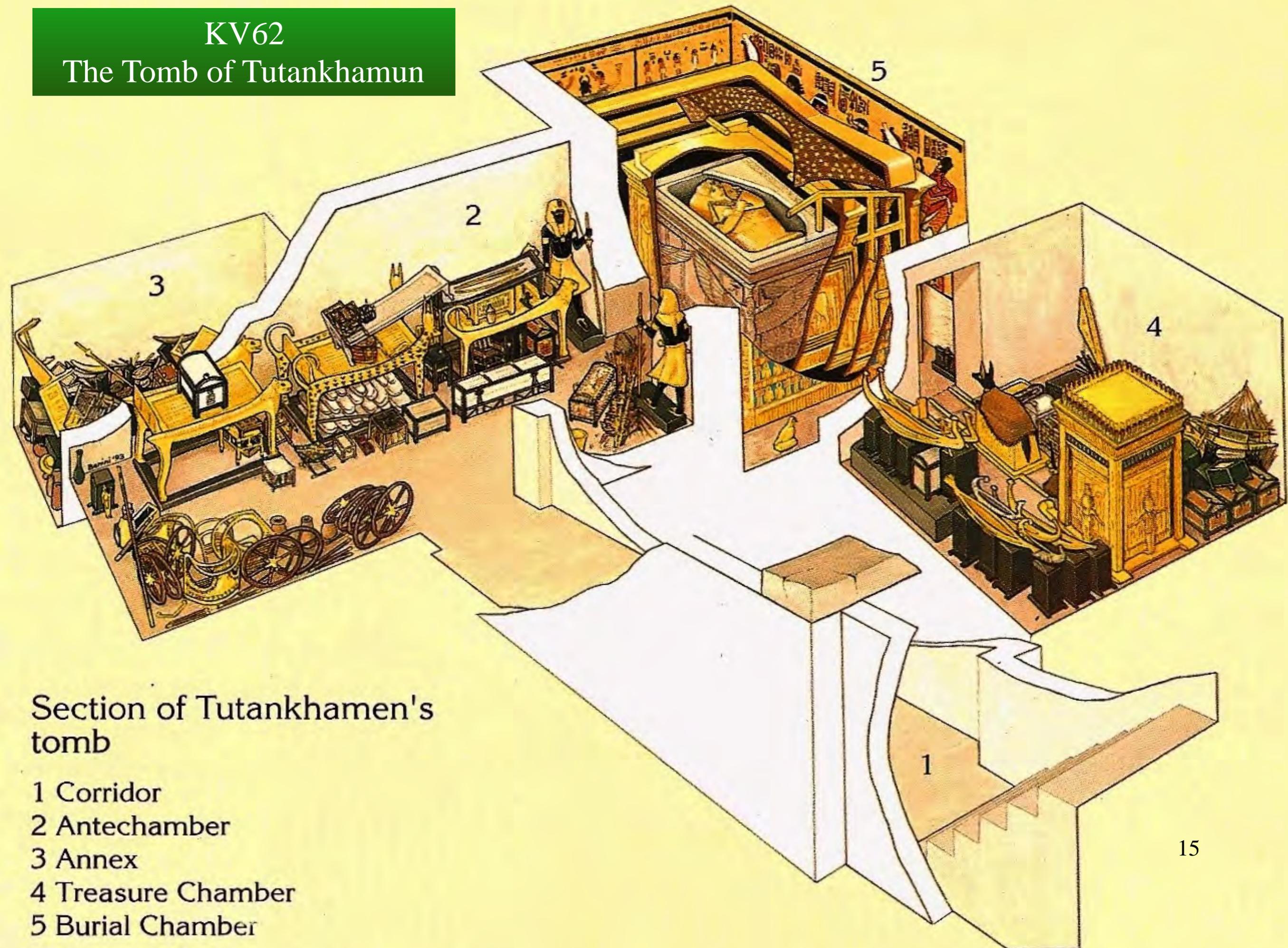
KV62

The Tomb of Tutankhamun



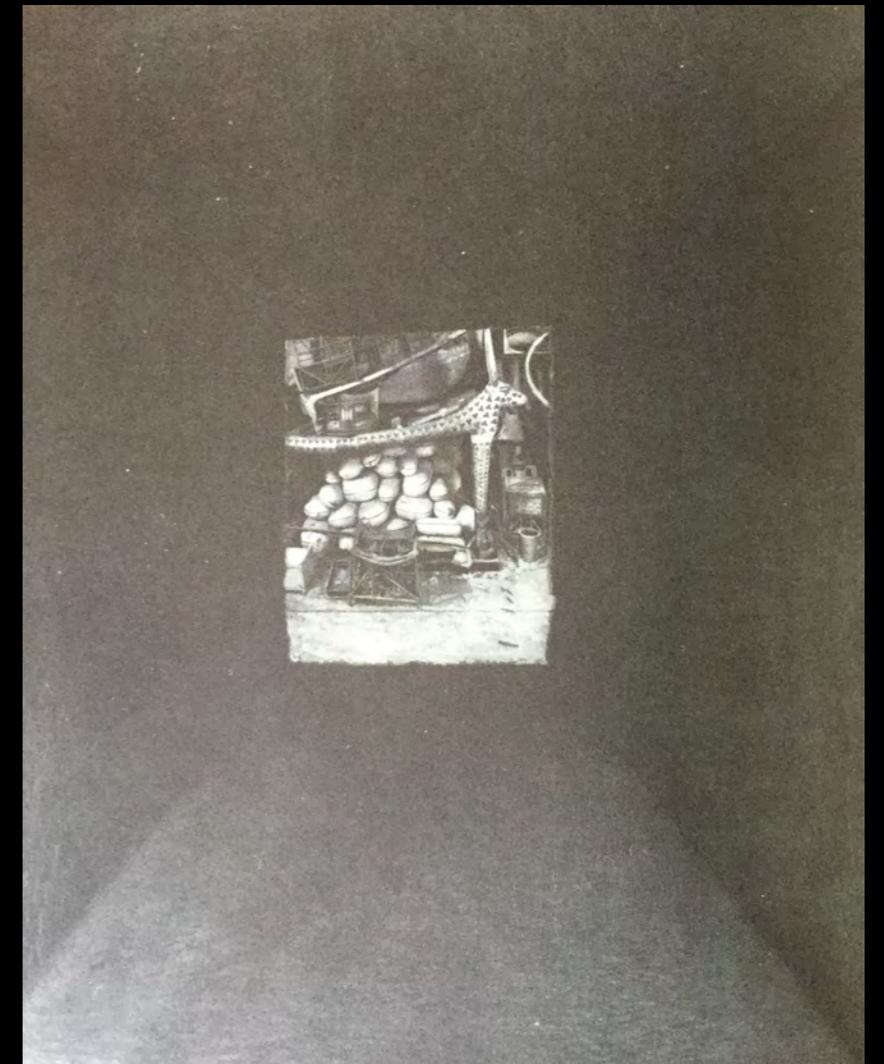
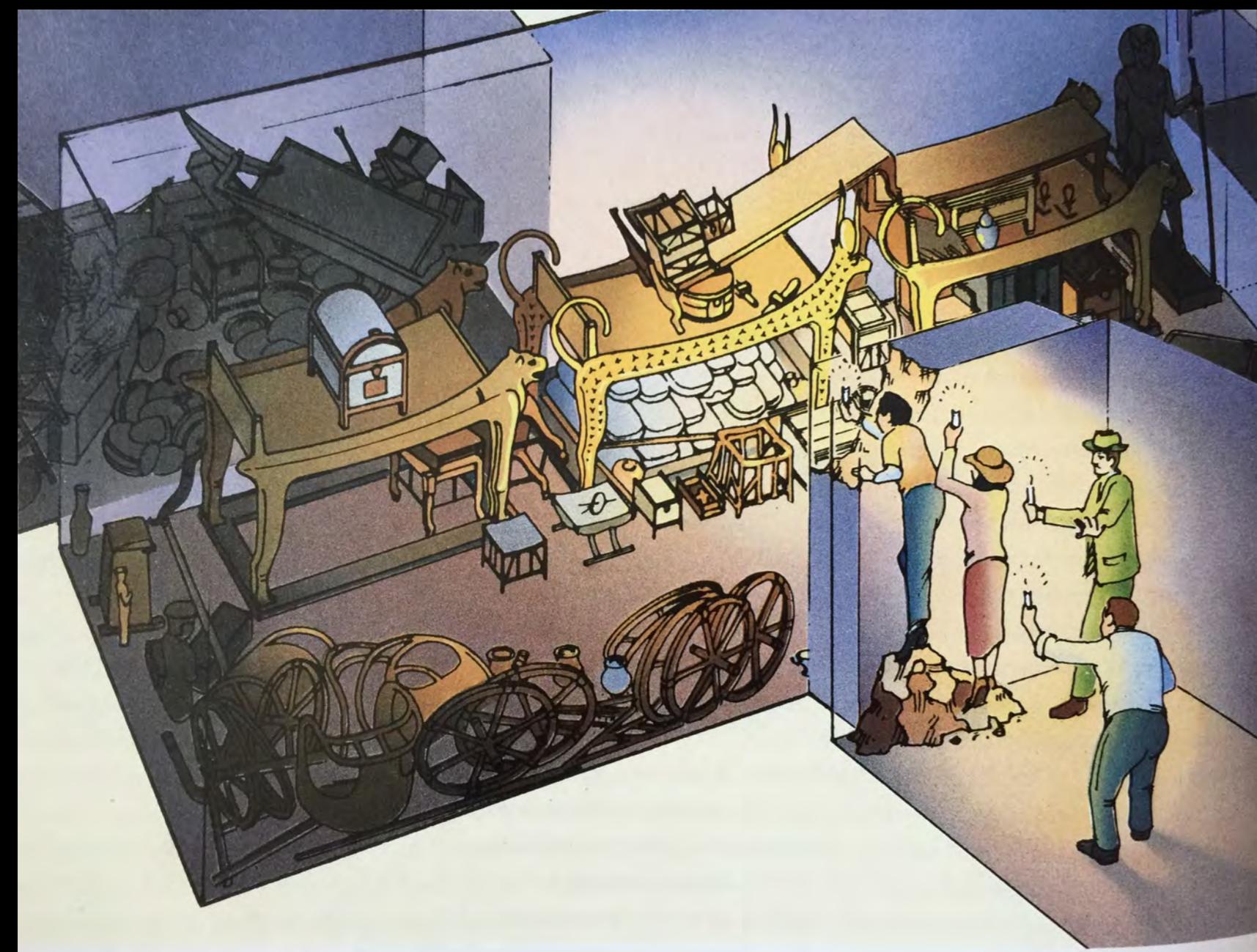
KV62

The Tomb of Tutankhamun



Section of Tutankhamen's tomb

- 1 Corridor
- 2 Antechamber
- 3 Annex
- 4 Treasure Chamber
- 5 Burial Chamber

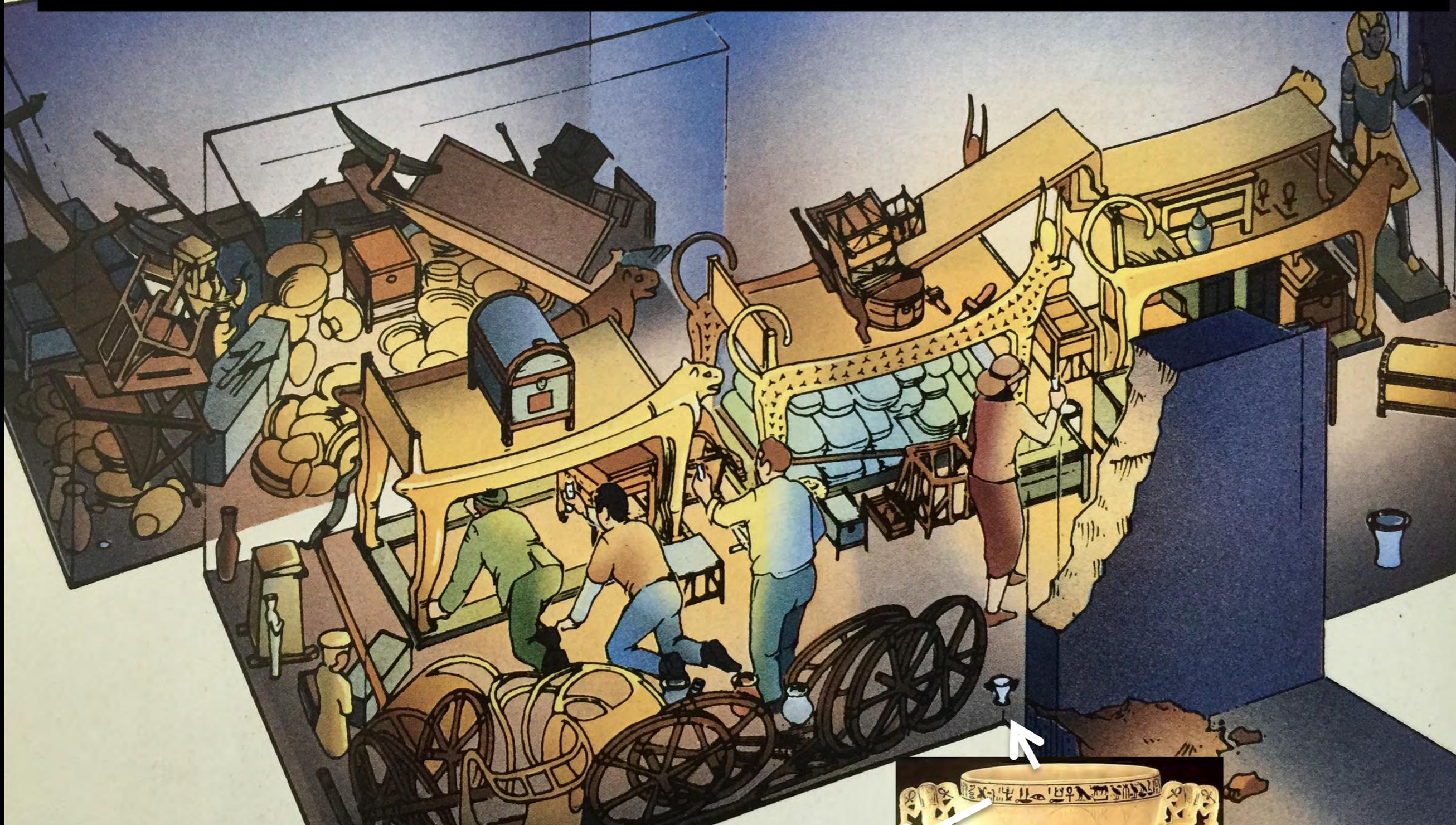


What Carter saw is pictured above. This was the night before the official opening. They would stay all night.

“...as my eyes grew accustomed to the light, details of the room within emerged slowly from the mist, strange animals, statues, and gold - everywhere the glint of gold. For the moment - an eternity it must have seemed to the others standing by - I was struck dumb with amazement, and when Lord Carnarvon, unable to stand the suspense any longer, inquired anxiously, 'Can you see anything?' it was all I could do to get out the words, 'Yes, wonderful things.’”

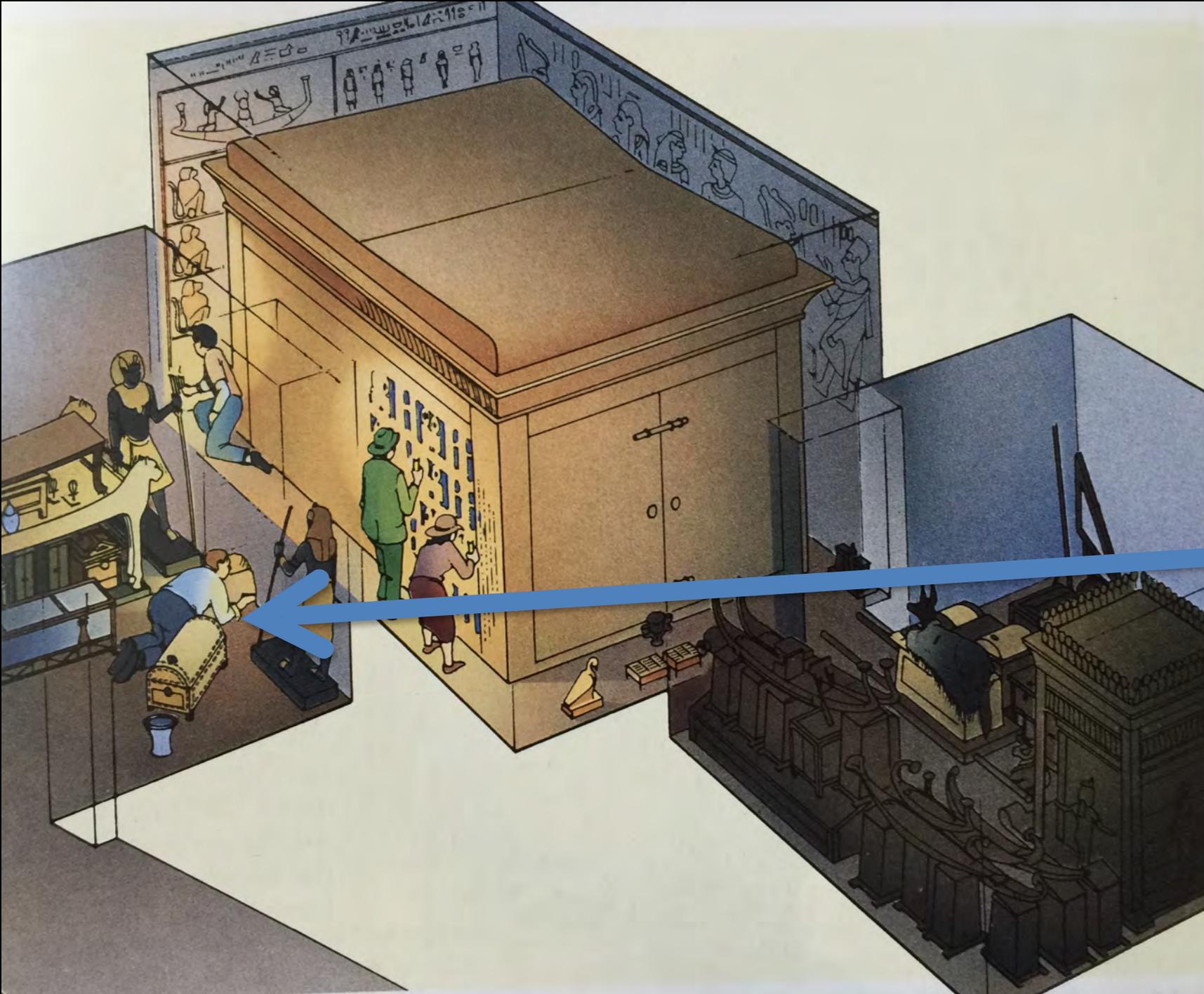
— Howard Carter, *Tomb of Tutankhamen*

The illegal entry into the tomb. Discovered in 1975 by Thomas Hoving, Director of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, from coded entries in Carter's Journal and letters between Carter and Lord Carnarvon.



The Wishing Cup had an inscription wishing the king “millions of years happily enjoying the cool breezes from the north and his eyes beholding felicity”



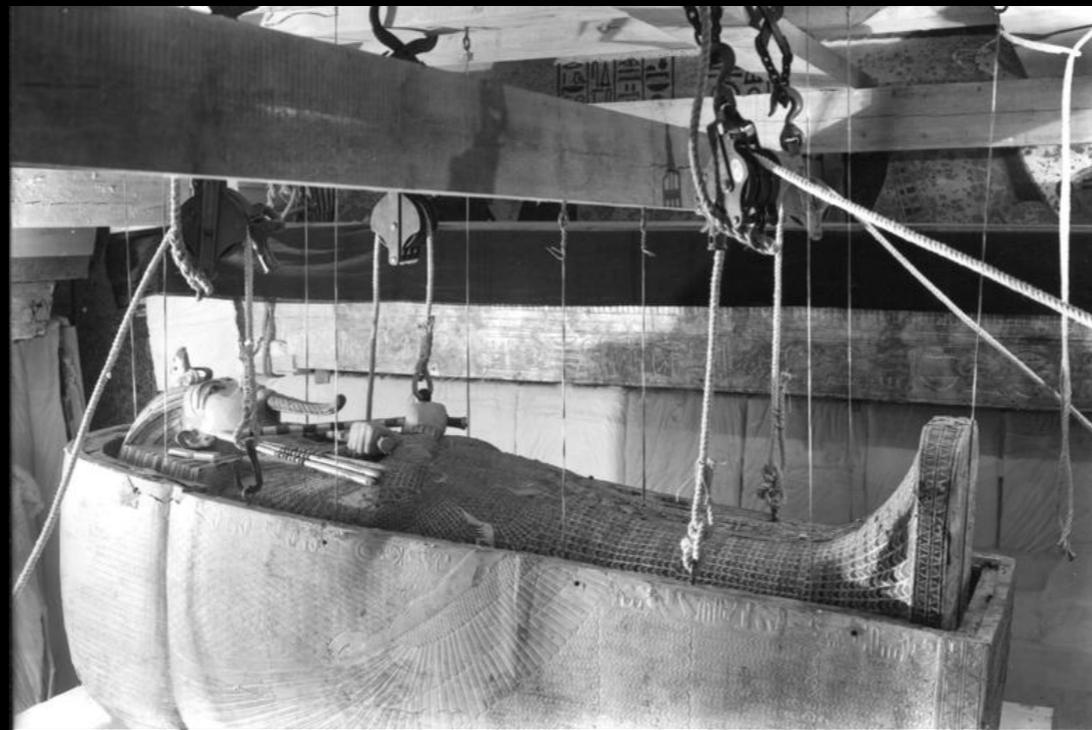


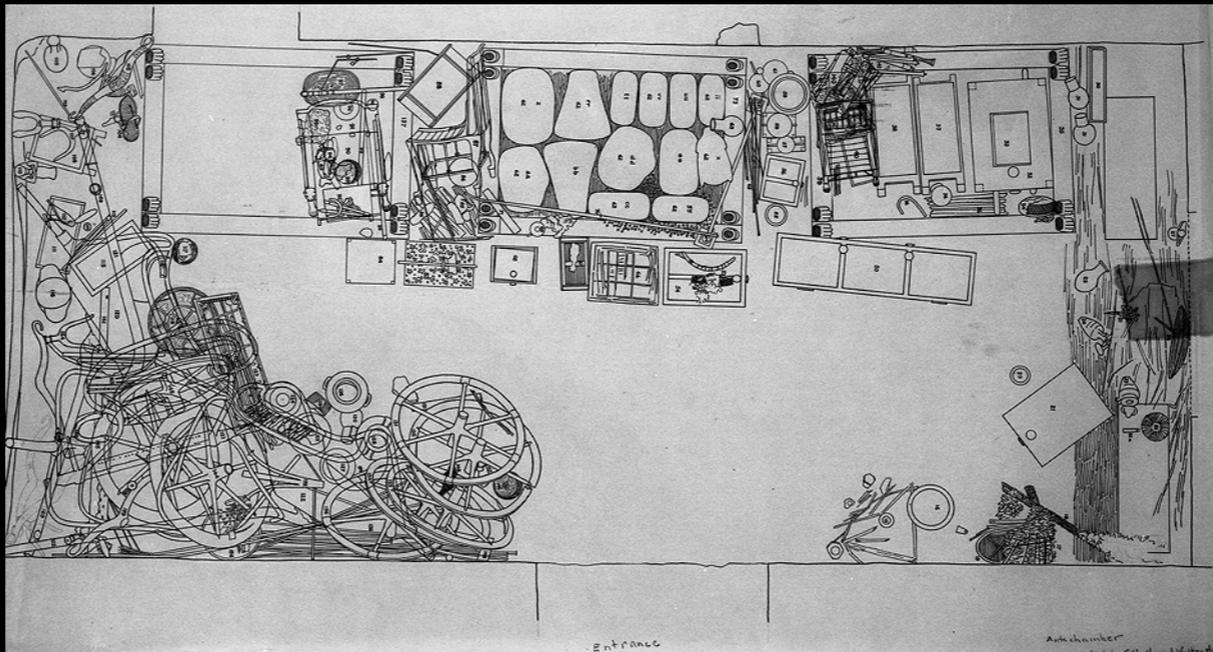
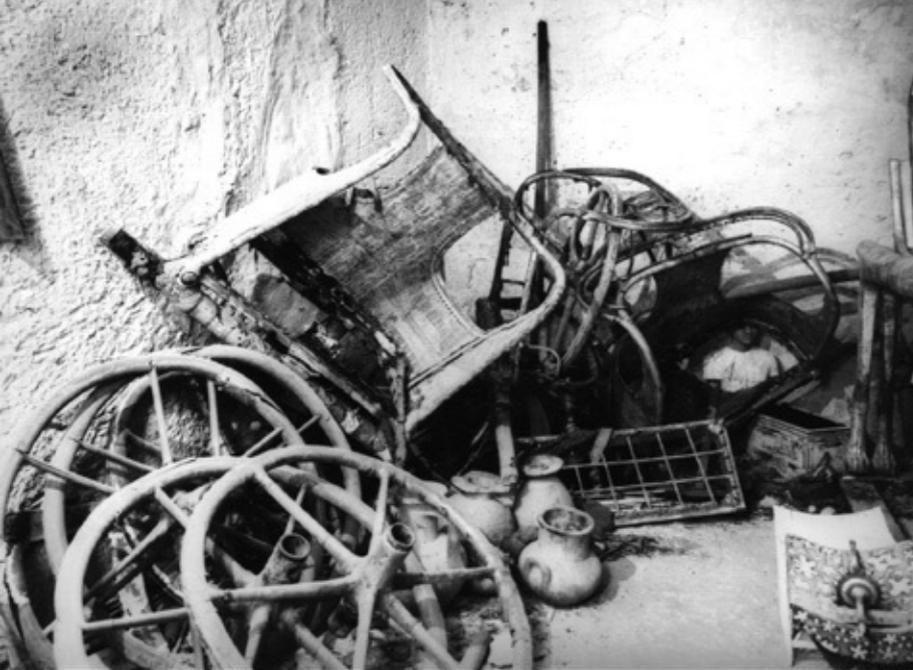
The Holy of Holies, the burial chamber. When Carter opened the doors of the outer most shrine and saw the seals inside were still intact, he noted it as the greatest experience of his life. The chest and reed basket Carter used to cover the entry into the burial chamber. Carter told Egyptian authorities the priests must have moved them there to cover the hole made by the thieves after the second robbery.

New York Metropolitan Museum of Art

Established in 1906, the Metropolitan Museum's Egyptian Expedition conducted excavations at several sites, including western Thebes, opposite the modern city of Luxor. One of the richest archaeological sites in the world, the Theban necropolis contains hundreds of decorated tombs, and the expedition's graphic section was created to record them, first in facsimile paintings and eventually in photographs.

In 1914, Harry Burton was hired as a member of the graphic section, initially to photograph tomb interiors and later to record the work of the Museum's excavation team. Burton rapidly gained a reputation as the finest archaeological photographer of his time. Thus, when Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922, he promptly asked the Metropolitan for the loan of Burton's services. For the next eight years, Burton divided his time between Tutankhamun and the Egyptian Expedition.





The Antechamber packed with chariots, chests, jewels, thrones, beds, stools and hundreds of personal items. Burton photographs and Carter drawing.



Gold Gilded Wooden Chariot



Gold Gilded Wooden Chariot



Horses eye patches



Chariot accessories



Chariot detail

The Gold Chariot of State



The Gold Chariot of State

Part of the decorations on the inside of the body Tutankhamun's chariot. The figures here represent bound captives, Nubians and Asiatics, they are craved on a base of gesso-plaster and then gilded.



Tut smites Egypt's enemies on the sides of a chest containing sandals that display enemies vanquished and enslaved.

This was the chest Carter moved to cover their entry into the Burial Chamber the first night.



Chair with Carved Figure of the God Heh



Headrests



Leather shield

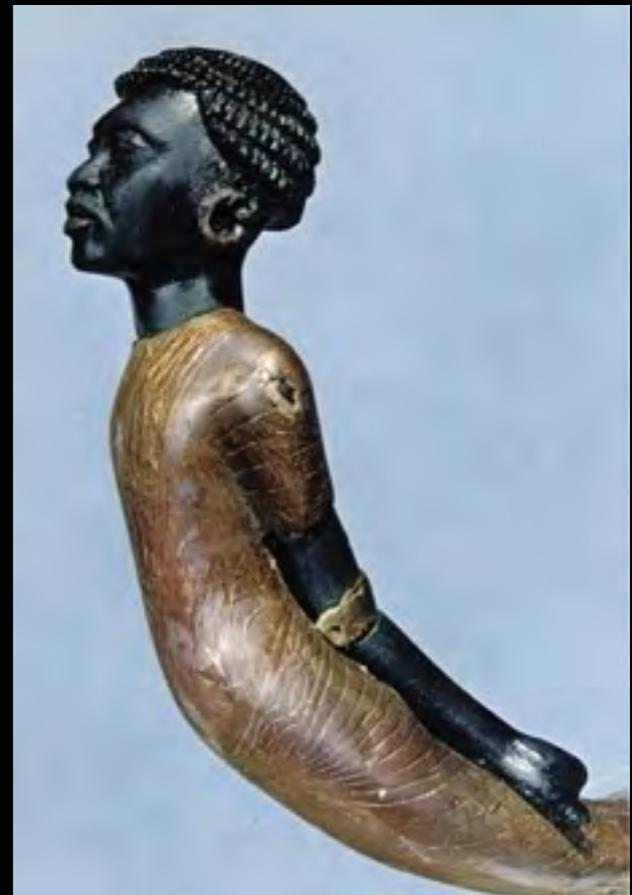


Leather Cuirass



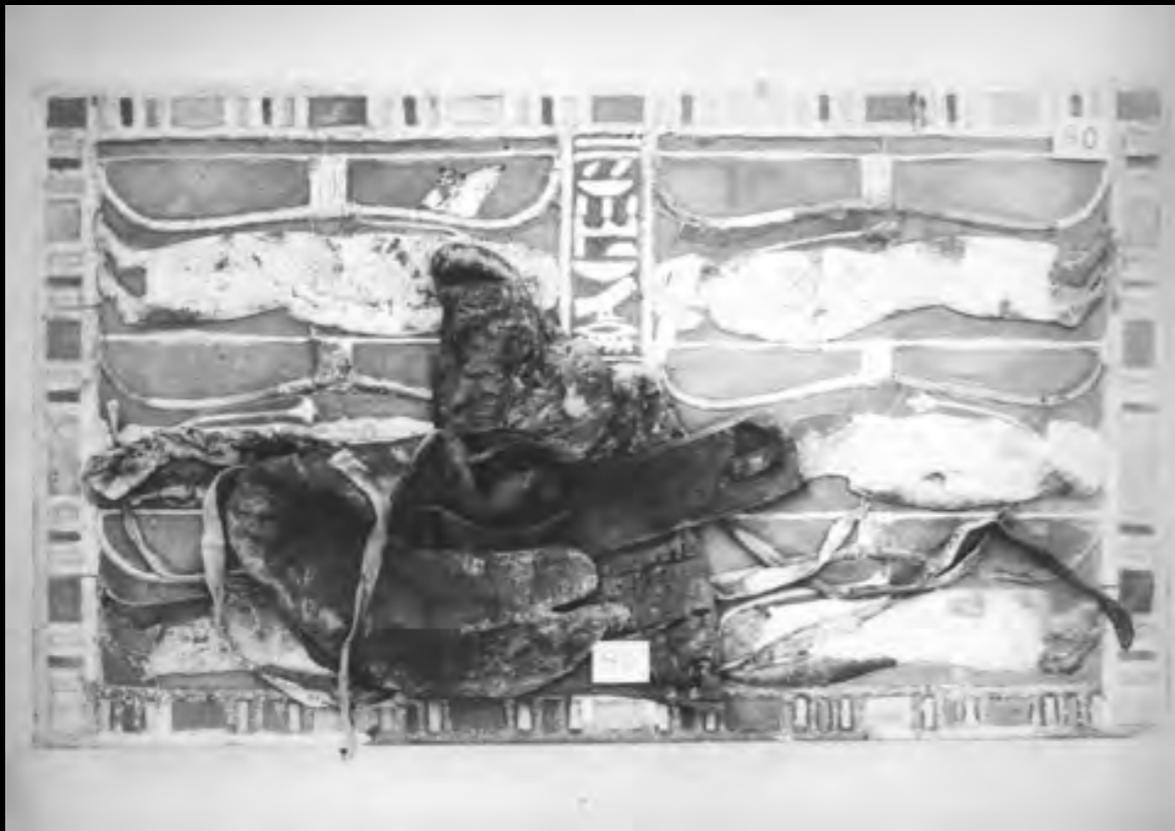
Gold knobs
& hinges
with inlays
of ivory.





Tut smites Egypt's enemies by putting them under foot and crushing them in his hands each time he grasps a cane.



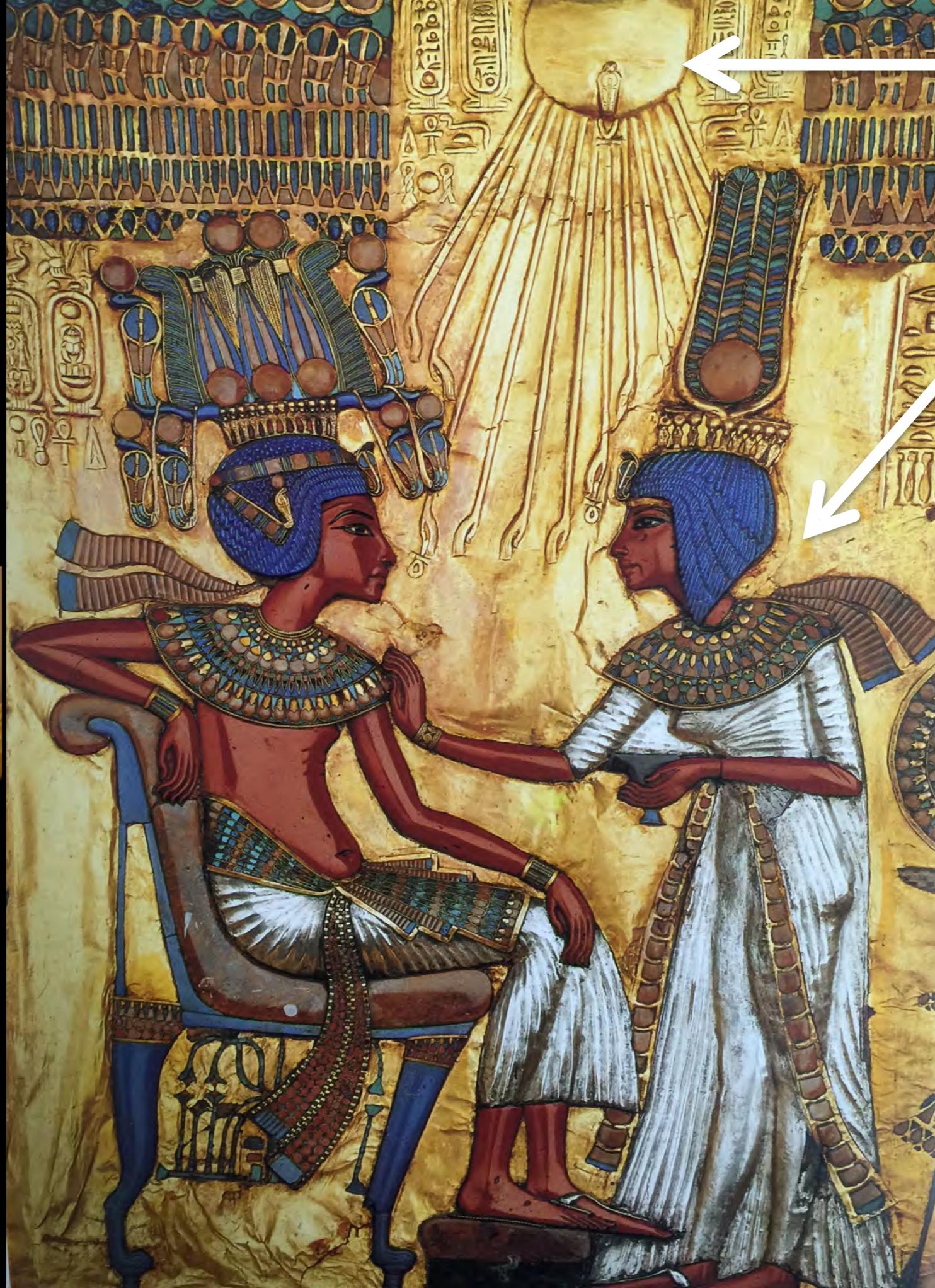


Footstools found in the Antechamber. The top footstool is to the royal gold Throne. The gauntlets on top were likely used when riding in a chariot or hunting and were found on the footstool. The gauntlets show signs of wear.

The bottom footstool is to another Throne.
Both have Tut smiting enemies of Egypt while resting his feet.



The Aten appears in his name on one side of the Throne.



The Aten symbol of his father's monotheistic religion appears on the royal Throne.

The Queen's royal crown has been altered and the two streamers are no longer attached to the crown.

Amun appears in his name after he restores the Amun priests, temples and religion to power on the other side of the throne.

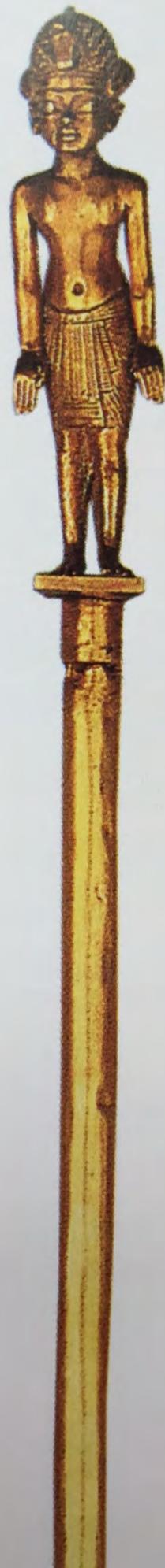




A throne fit for a child. It may have been used in Tut's coronation. The gold staff is also thought to have been carried by Tut during his coronation.



A masterpiece of sculpture. It caused Carter to leave the tomb for a year until the dispute over its placement in a wine box marked for shipment to England was resolved.



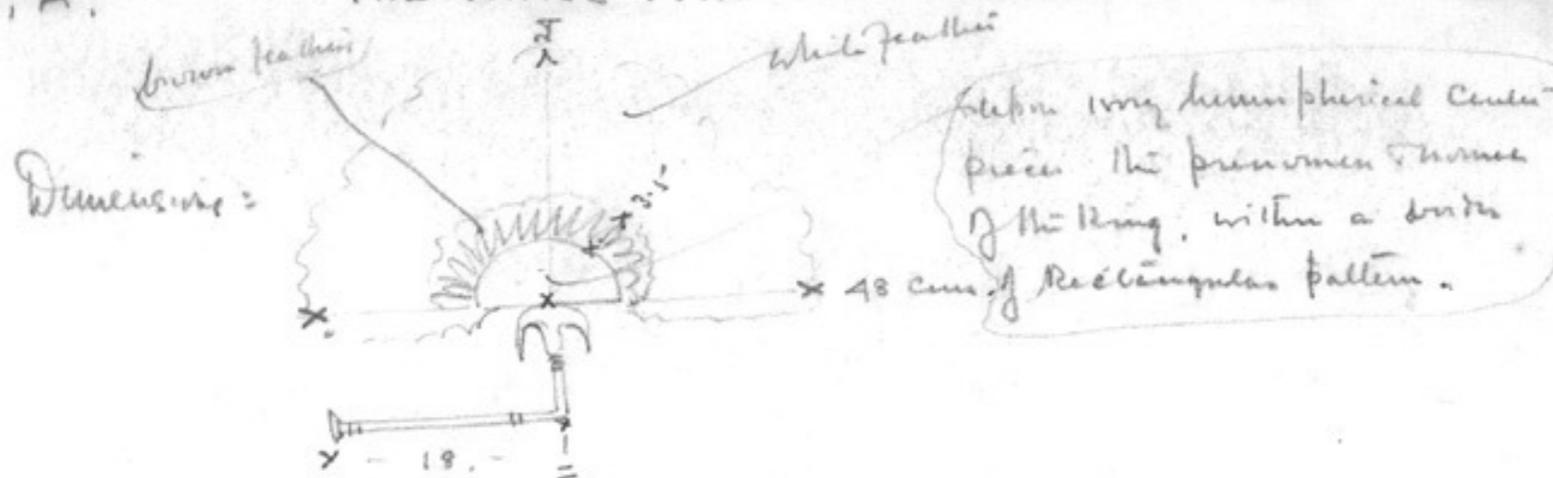


Found in the Antechamber a folding throne and footstool with Egypt's 9 bound enemies. A Senet game board and a folding stool with reverse colored leopard spots.

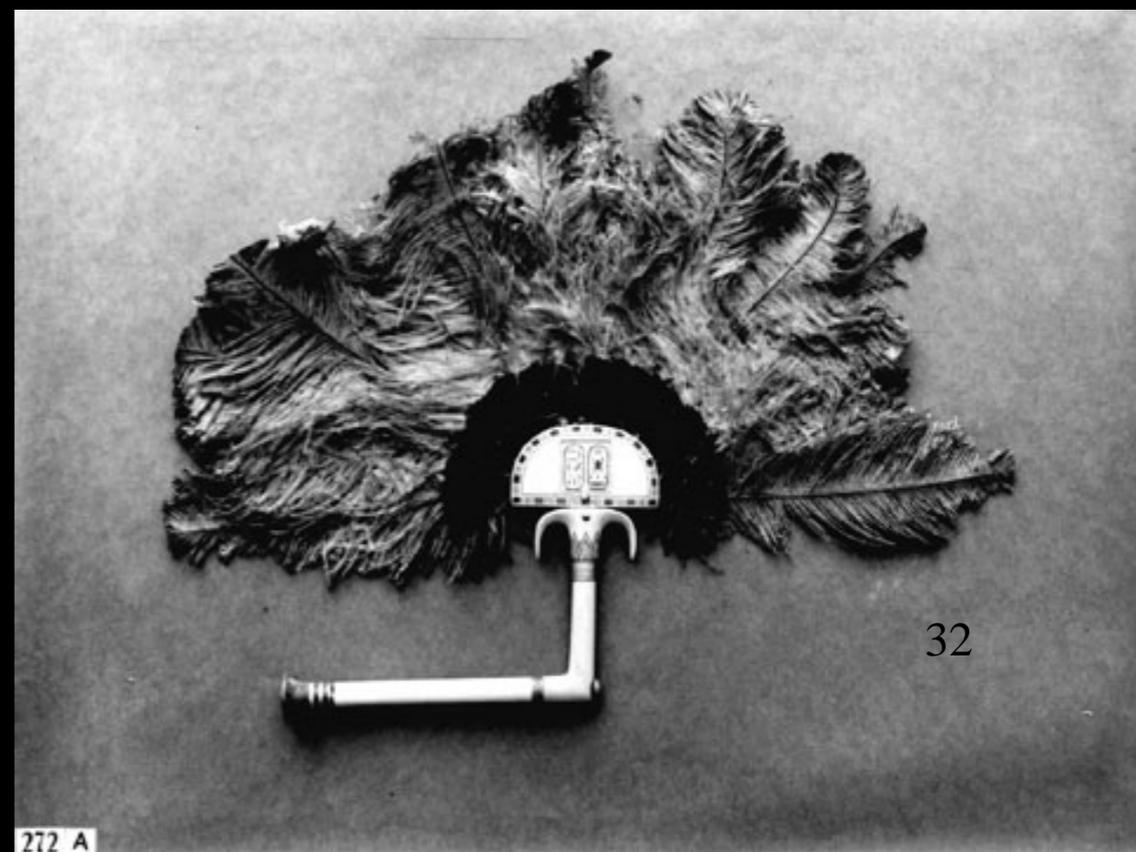
272, A.

THE KING'S FAN

③



Comprises 15 White, and 15 brown (clipped) Ostrich feathers; Mounted upon an ivory hemispherical center-piece, inlaid with blue, red, black and green pigment. The cylindrical ivory handle, bent at right angles, takes the form of a papyrus stalk and corolla, having the calyx inlaid with blue, green, and red pigments, a collar of gold, a second collar of gold with a papyrus scroll device, and at the extreme end a knob of violet glass embellished with gold boss and thin gold collar.

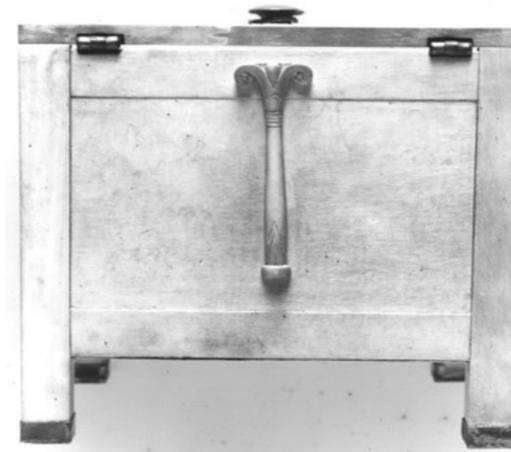
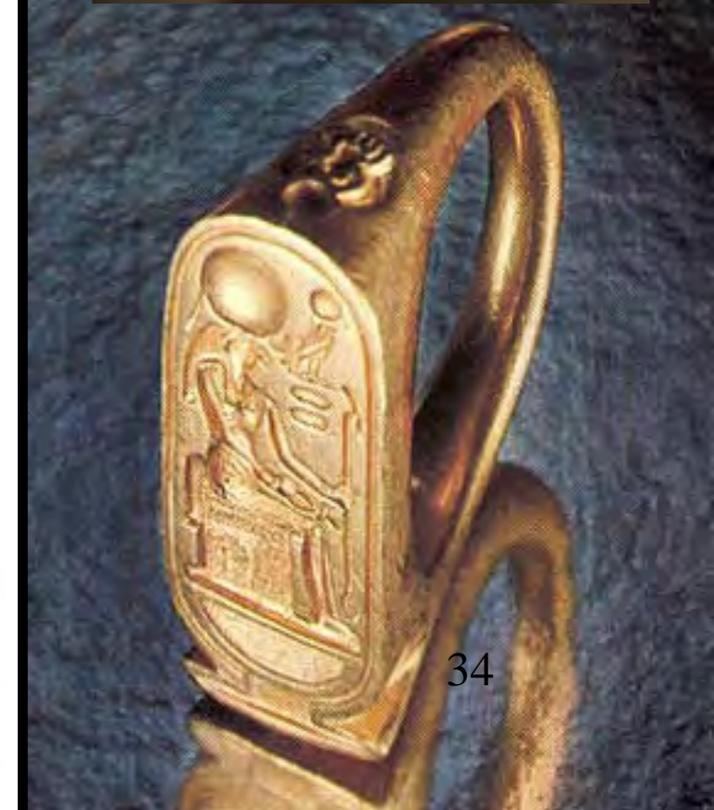


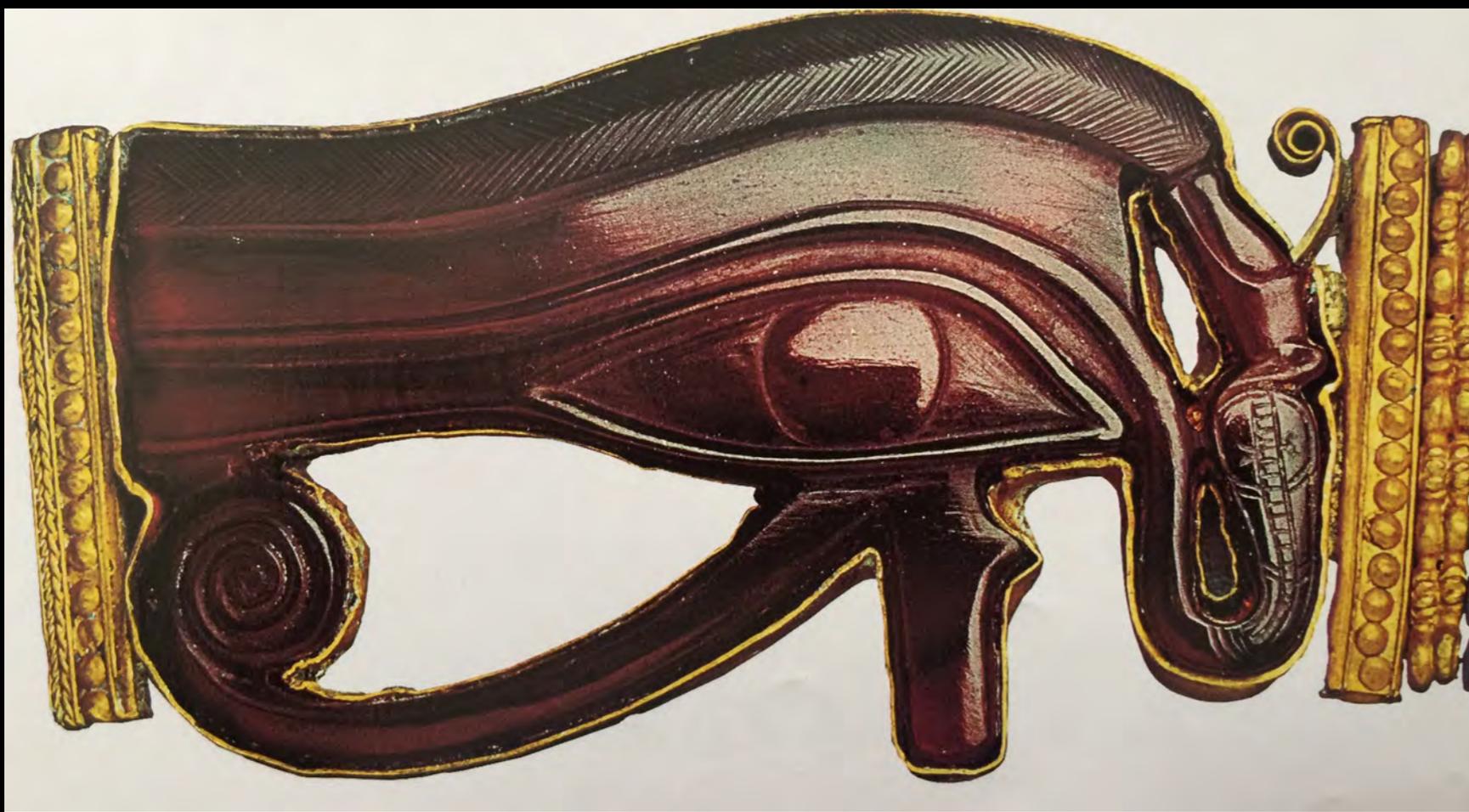
32

272 A



Ivory Chest with gold trim.
It contained solid gold rings.





60% of the jewelry was stolen by thieves in the two penetrations of the tomb in antiquity. What remains is considered magnificent.





Life size KA figures of Tutankhamun flank the entrance to the Holy of Holies, The Burial Chamber. Meant as a safeguard to house the KA of Tuntankhamun if his body is destroyed upon the KA's arrival from the nightly journey in the Underworld.

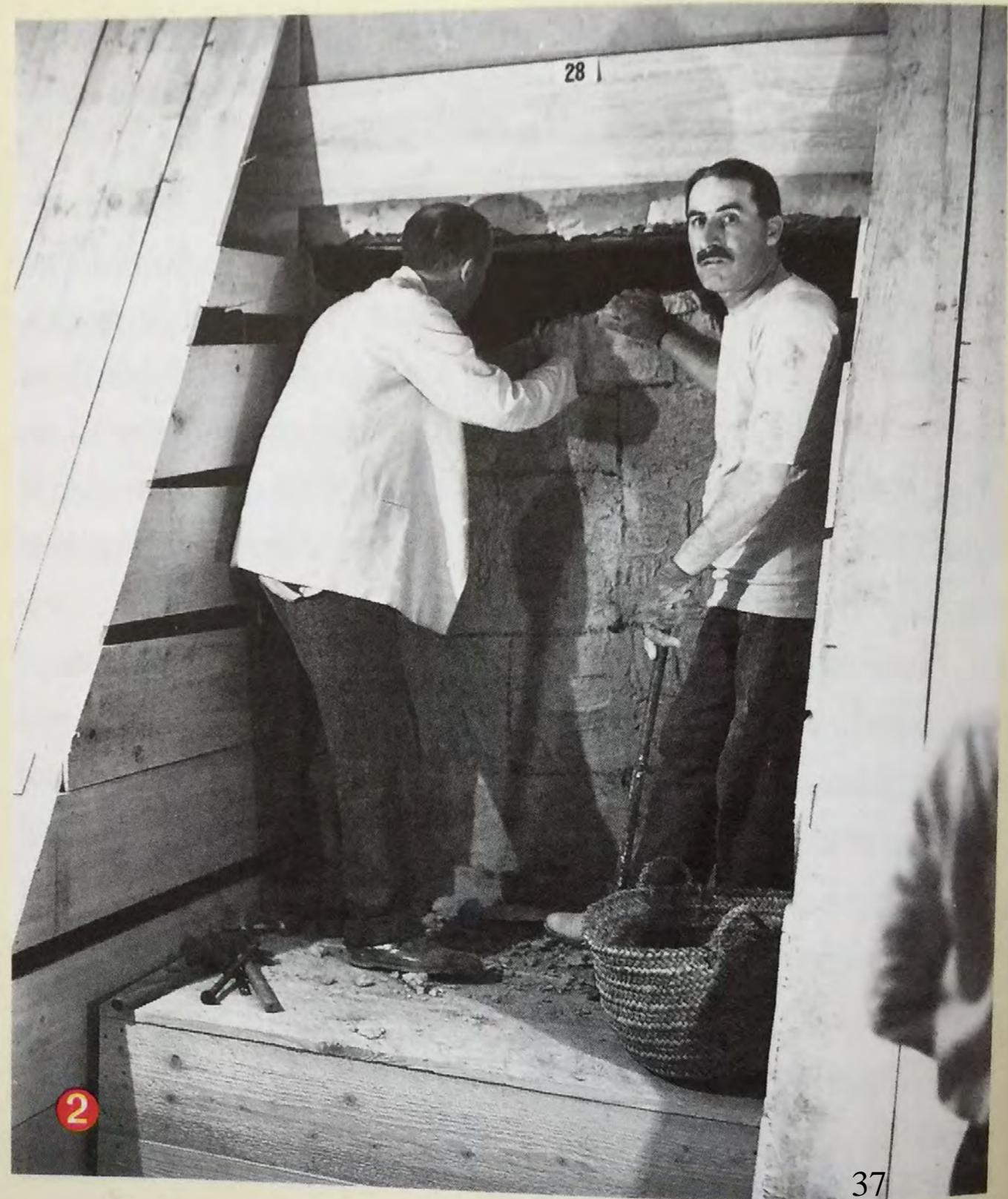
OPENING THE BURIAL CHAMBER

Carter and Carnarvon had to pretend that they were as curious as their guests on the day of the official opening of the burial chamber.



1) Carter placed reeds and a basket lid over the hole he had made in the wall of the burial chamber on the night of their secret entry.

2) Carter (*right*) and Carnarvon (*left*) stand on the platform they built to conceal the secret entry hole.

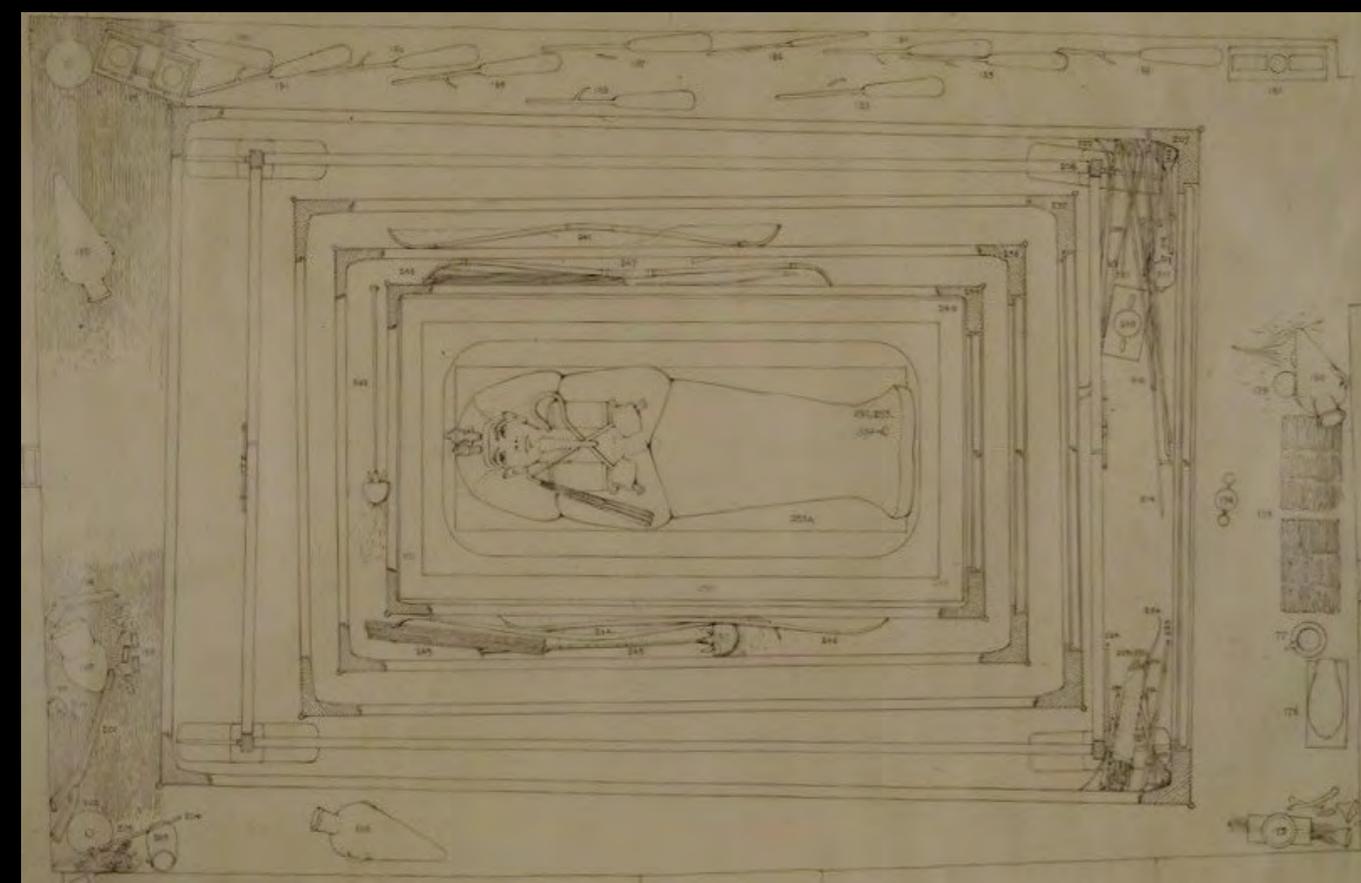




3) It took hours before the heavy stone blocks in the doorway could be removed. Then Carter (*left*) and Carnarvon (*right*) climbed through the hole and into the burial chamber for the second time.



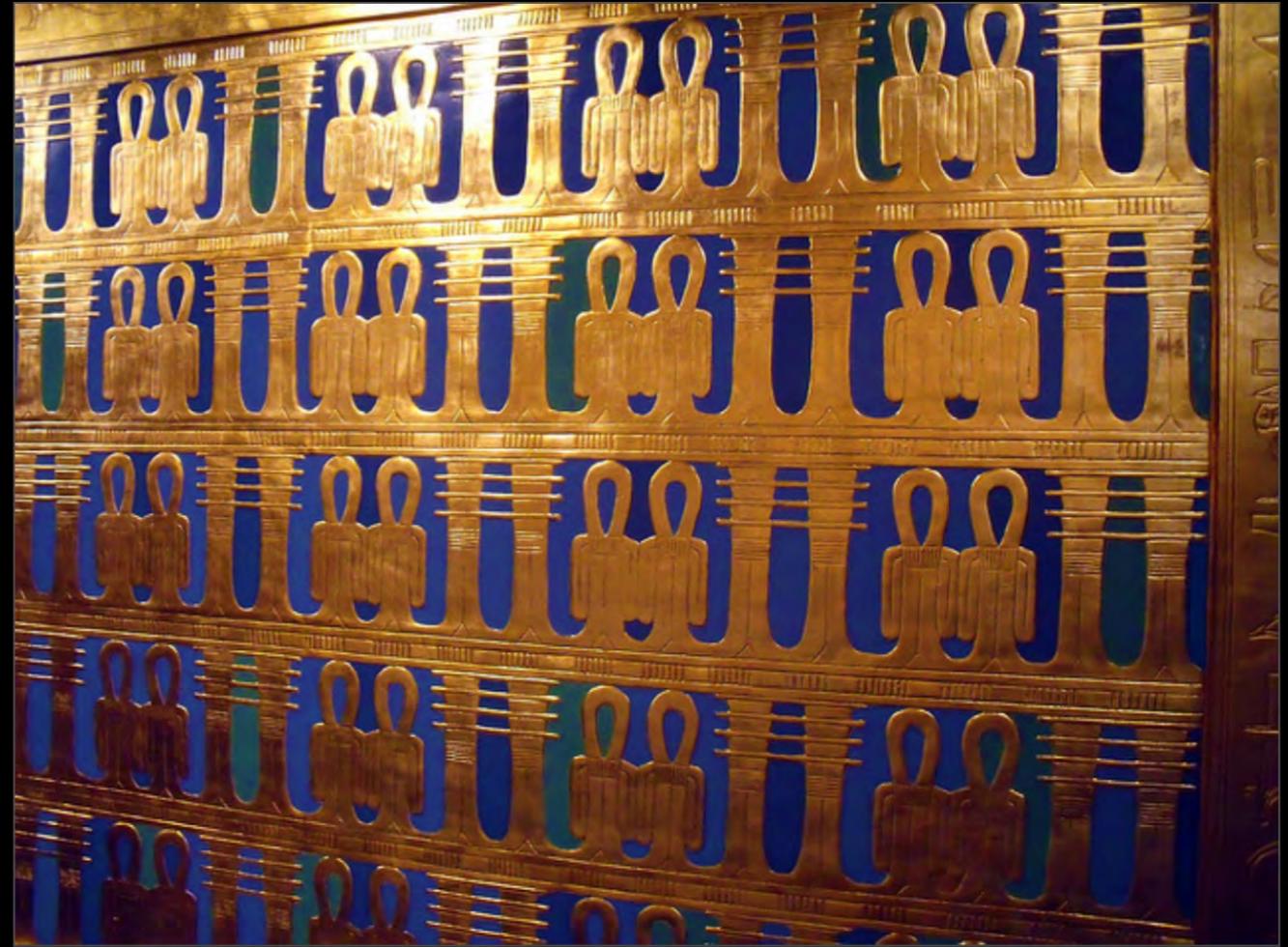
4) The world's first look at the dazzling blue and gold shrine which contained three more golden shrines and a stone sarcophagus holding the coffins and the mummy of the king.



The Holy of Holies, the Burial Chamber. Carter's drawing of the entire chamber with the objects found between the chambers walls and the outer chamber and the walls.



The Outer Shrine



Tut's Tomb: A Replica Fit for a King



Inside the Outer Shrine



The backwall inside the outer shrine



The second outermost shrine

Tut's
Tomb:
A
Replica
Fit for
a King



Detail of the Second Golden Shrine

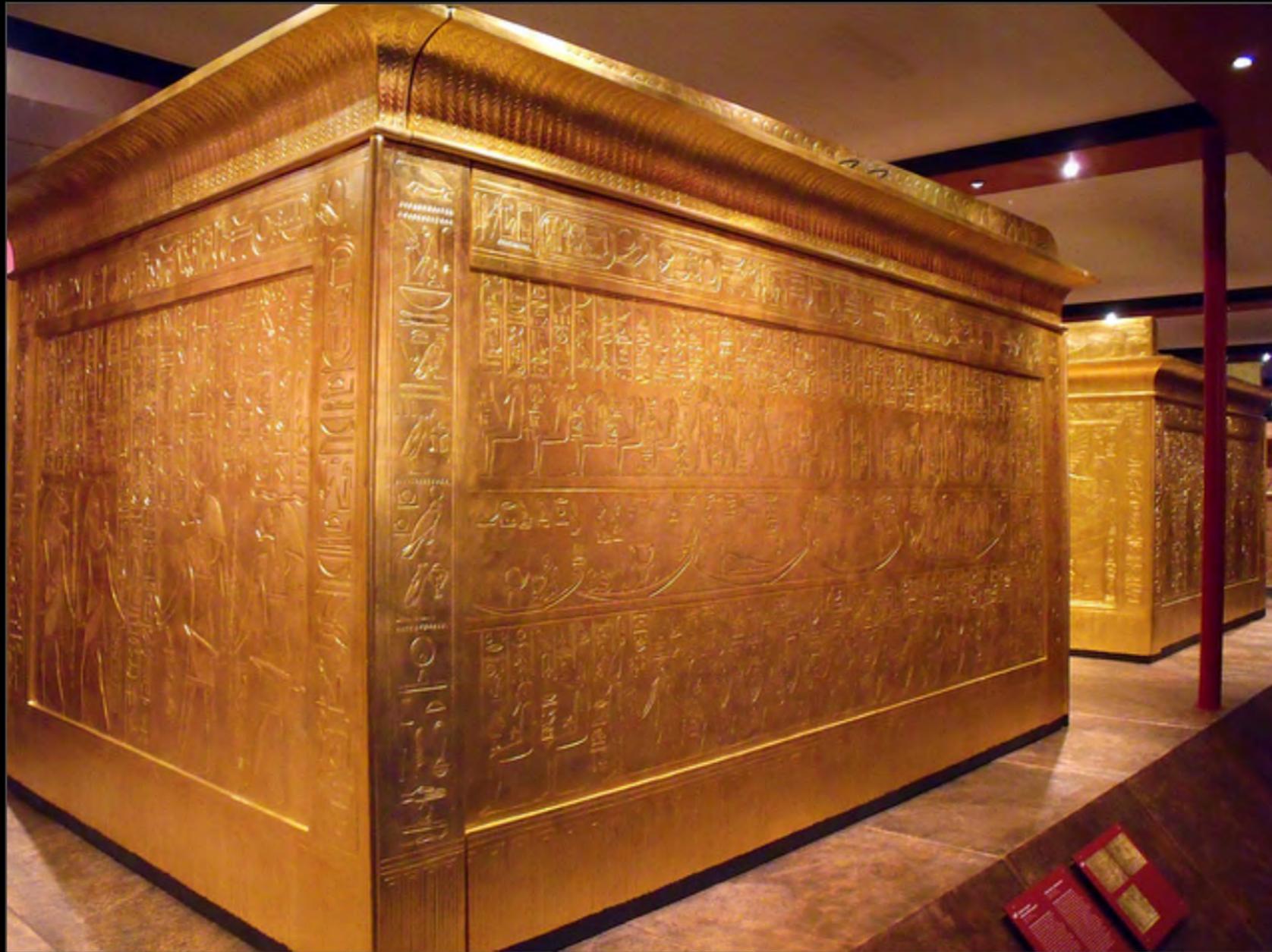


Detail of the Second Golden Shrine



Detail of the Second Golden Shrine

Tut's Tomb: A Replica Fit for a King



The third outermost shrine



The Third Shrine, detail



Detail of the Third Golden Shrine



The final, innermost of King Tut's four shrines



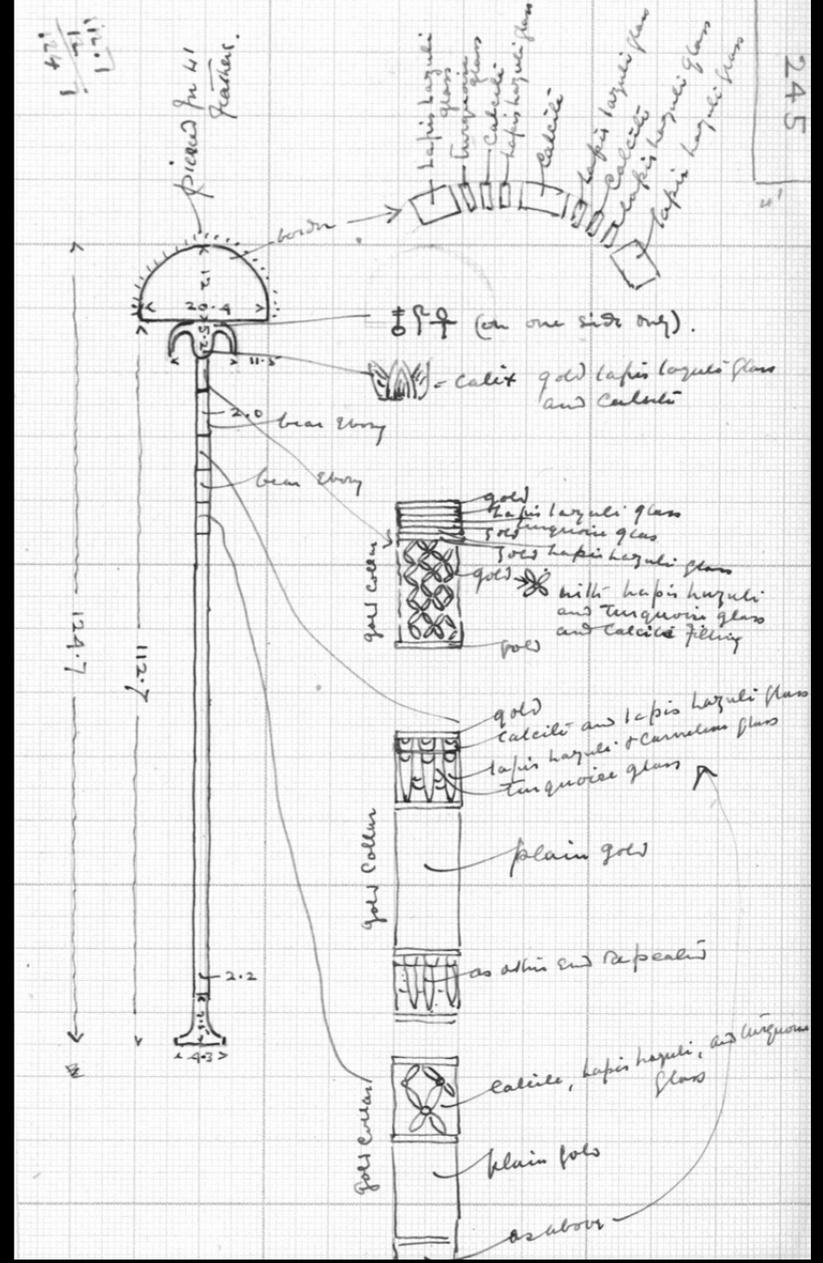
The final, innermost of King Tut's four shrines

Tut's Tomb: A Replica Fit for a King



The Sarcophagus





202 ANUBIS EMBLEM UPON POLE AND STAND (See 194)

POSITION: Original. South West corner of Tomb-chamber, stood upon a Red Kalk.

DIMENSIONS: MAX. H. 167.0; alabaster stand H. 20.0; Max. diam. 23.5; Min. diam. 16.5, Centimetres. Max. L. of Emblem, 80.0 Centimetres.

DESCRIPTION: A Symbolical skin of an animal suspended on a pole by long thin tail terminating in papyrus flower - made of wood, covered with gesso and gold, the tail of thick copper "wire" twisted round the pole. The pole, gilded, covered with gesso and gold, terminates at the top in a lotus bud. It is fixed in an alabaster (Calcite) circular base or stand.

The base or stand of solid Calcite, is of flower-pot shape, and bears the following legend:

REMARKS: cleaned with soap and warm water and waxed.

The items found between the Burial Chamber walls and outer shrine wall. Drawings by Carter of Anubis upon pole & royal fan.

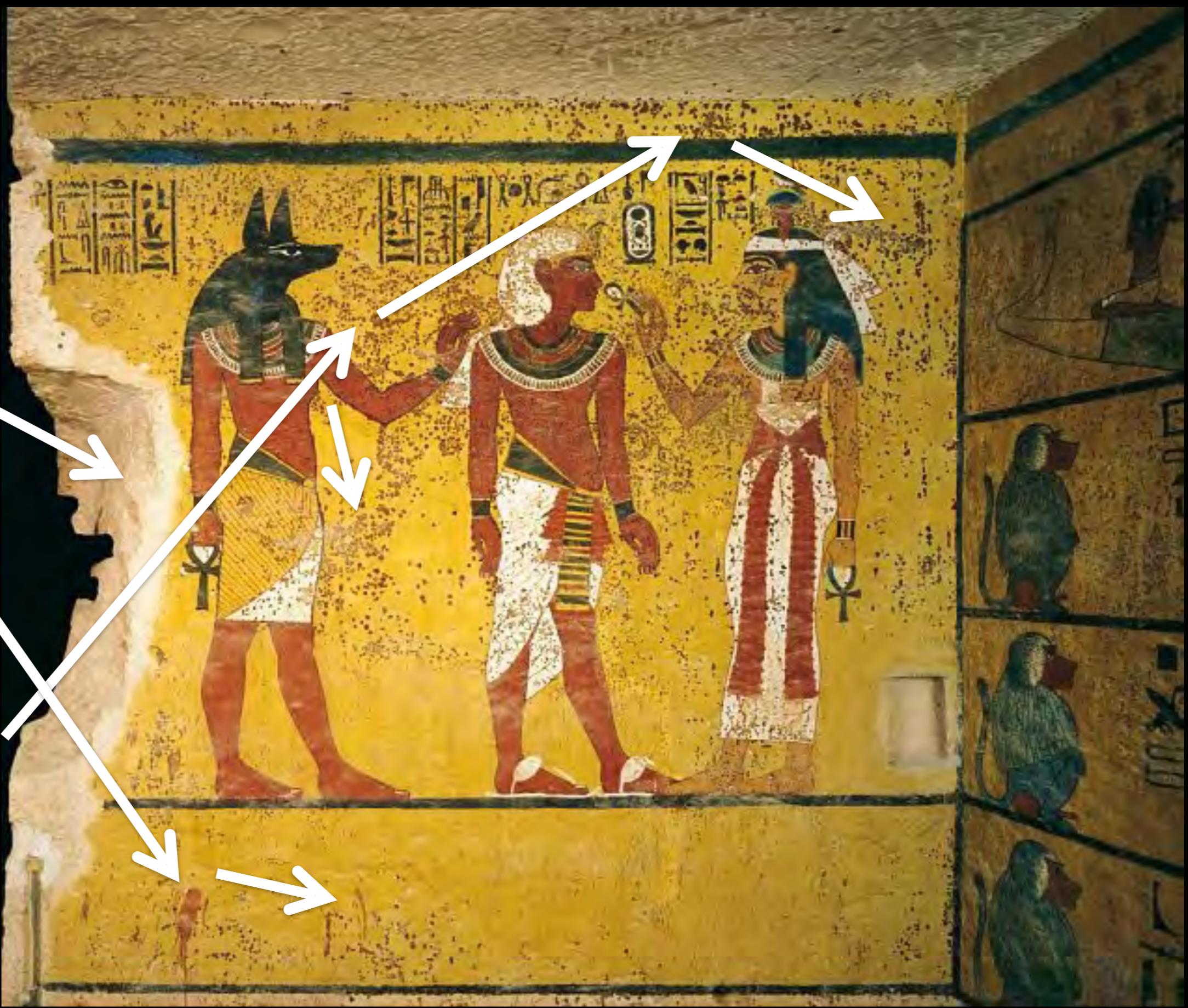


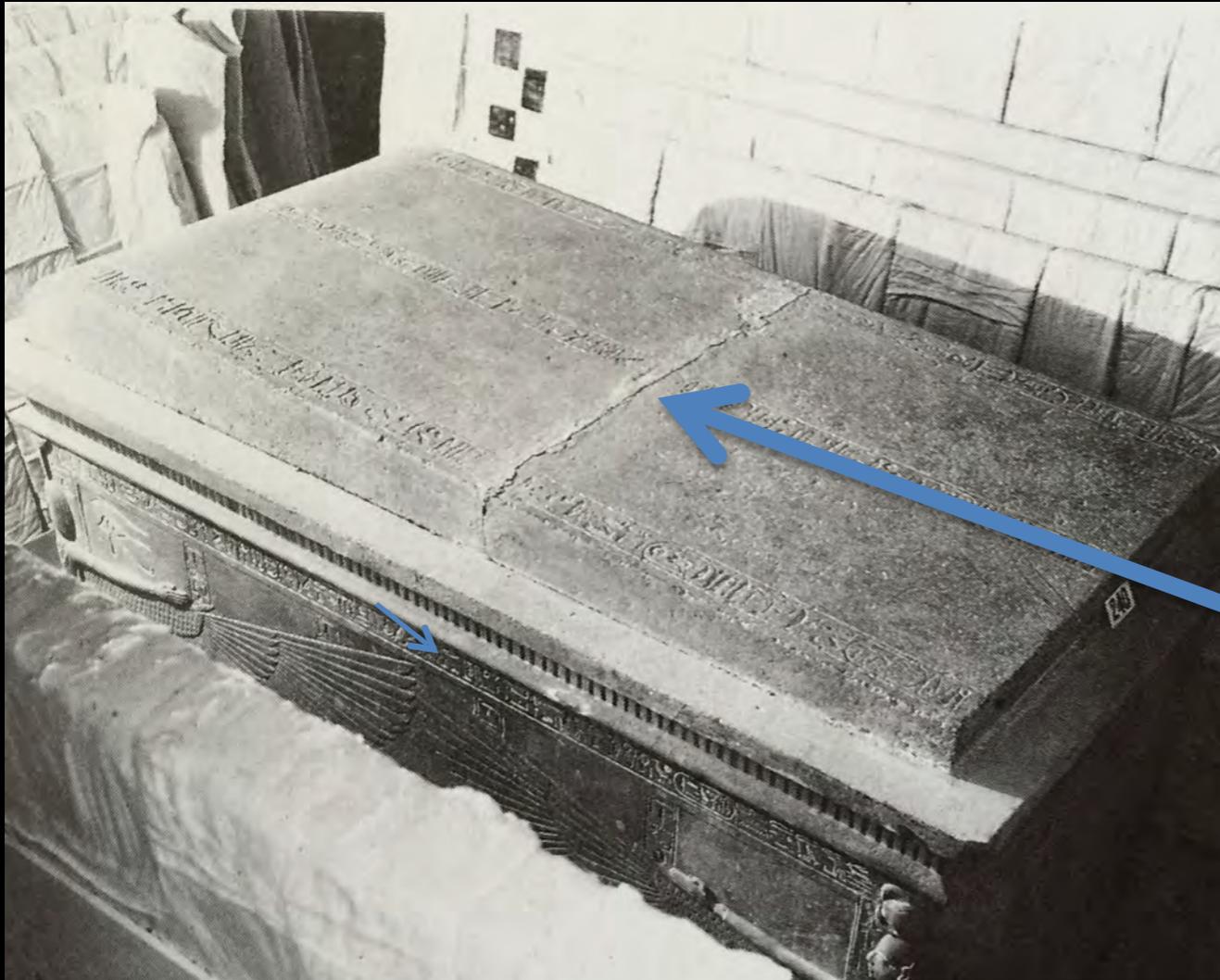
The Burial Chamber was the only room that had wall decorations.

Part of the wall was removed so the golden shrines could be brought into the room.

Dripping paint on the lower part of the wall was not removed.

The brown specks all over the walls is mold caused by closing the tomb before the paint had dried and allowing the mold to grow.





The stone cover of Tut's sarcophagus was cracked in two pieces and repaired by pressing plaster into the crack. Finger prints of the repairer are still visible.



The outer most third coffin did not fit into the sarcophagus so it's feet were sawed off. The remains were in the bottom of the sarcophagus.

THE COFFINS OF THE BOY KING

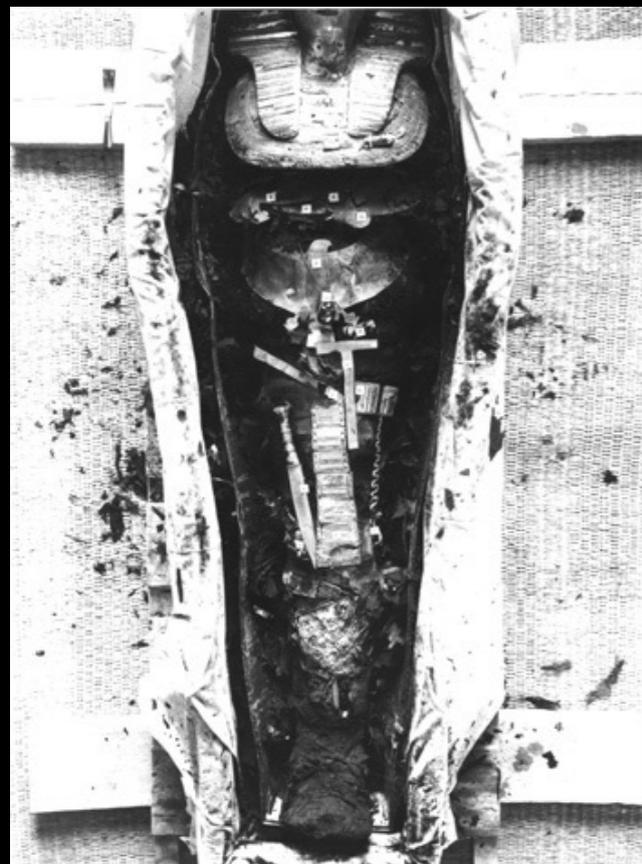


- 1) Tutankhamun's first coffin was made of wood covered with a thin layer of shining beaten gold. (See page 45.)
- 2) The second wooden coffin was also covered with beaten gold and inlaid with brilliantly colored glass. (See above right.)
- 3) The third coffin was made of solid gold. (See page 53.)
- 4) The king's wrapped mummy was decorated with gold bands, a gold mask and hands of sheet gold. (See pages 54 and 55.)

The third coffin was solid gold. It took eight men to lift it. 251 pounds of gold. It was covered in a black pitch that had hardened into a rock hard material that defied almost every method of removal.



The mummy was covered in layers of gold. The death mask, collars, bracers, ribbons, jewelry and items never seen before.





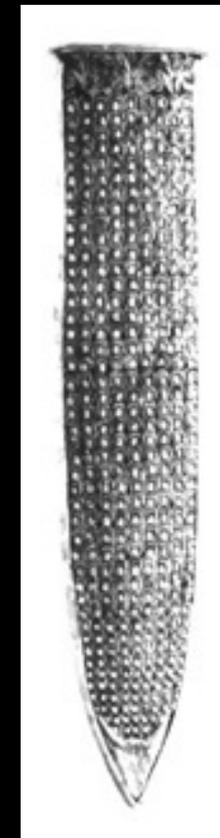
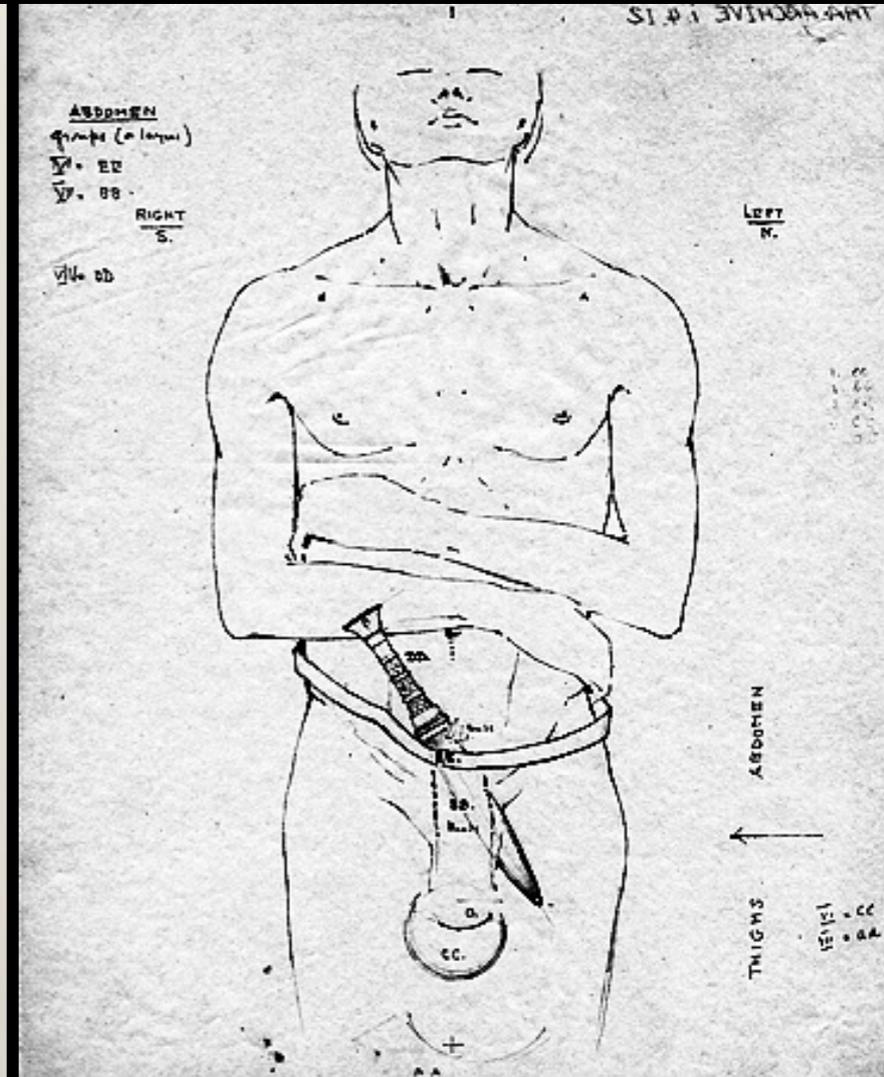
The Golden Dagger
of
KING TUTANKHAMUN



GOLD DAGGER AND SHEATH

(CARTER 256DD, J.D'E. 61584;
LENGTH OF DAGGER 31.9 CM)

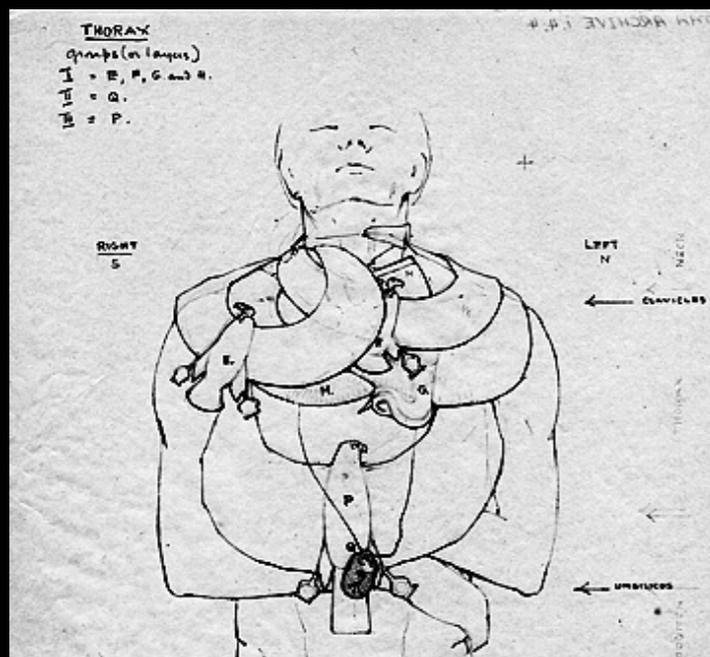
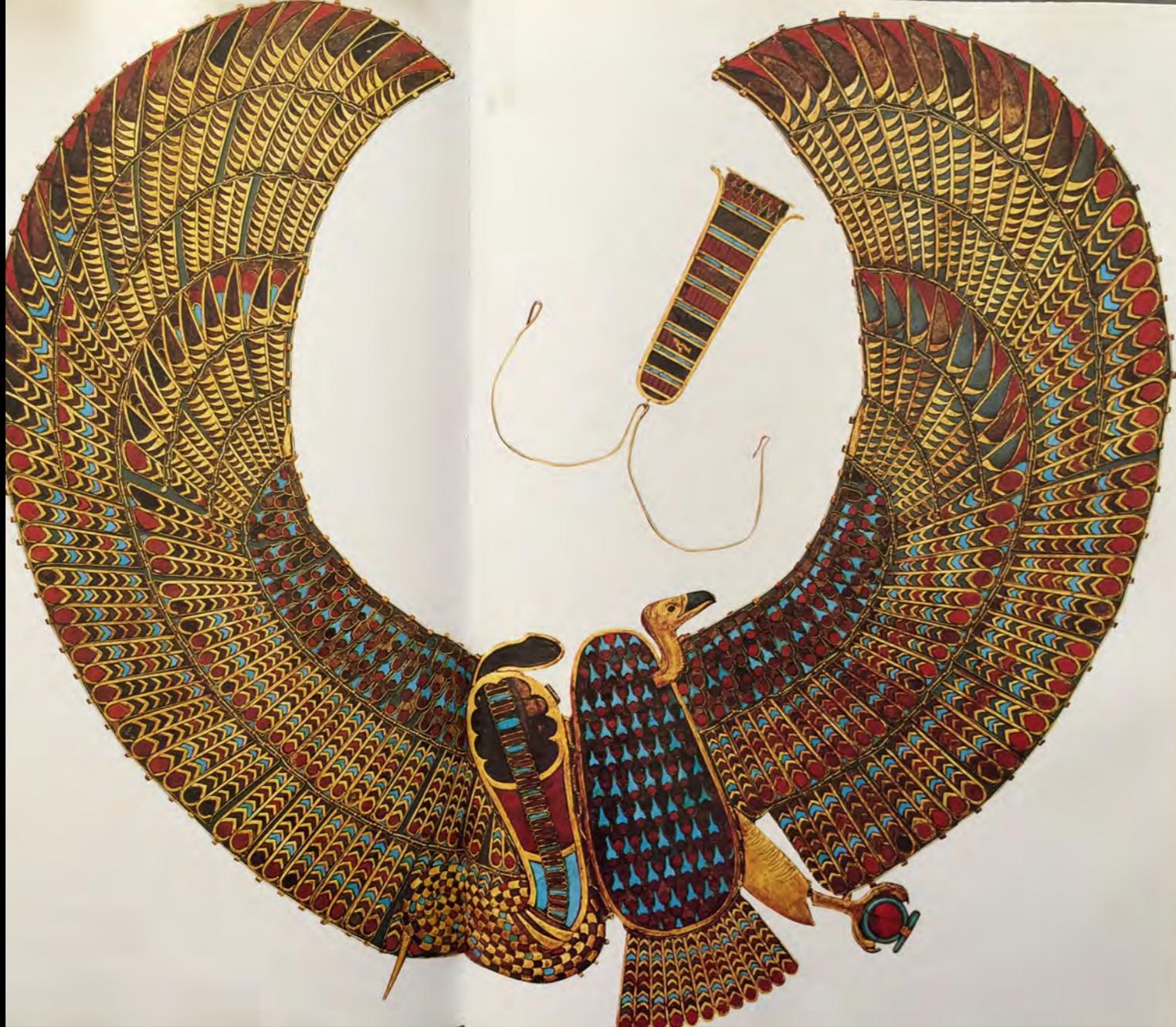
This gold dagger was found tucked under a girdle at the mummy's waist. It is brilliant, and could be classified more as a jewel than an offensive weapon. The blade is of hardened gold, decorated simply with a palmette design and two chased lines. The handle has areas of elaborate decoration, of the standard of the finest goldsmiths. The inlays are of semiprecious stones and glass, and geometrical designs in gold granulation. The flaring pommel carries figures of falcons, and on its top is a design of lily flowers enclosing the two cartouches of Tutankhamun. The sheath is decorated on both sides differently: on one side, probably the front, a feather or *rishi*-design is carried out in repoussé work with glass and semiprecious stone inlays; at the bottom is the head of a desert fox or fennic, and there is a line of lilies at the top. The reverse side has scenes principally of the desert hunt: dogs and lions attack ibex, calves, bulls and antelope, the figures being in repoussé work.



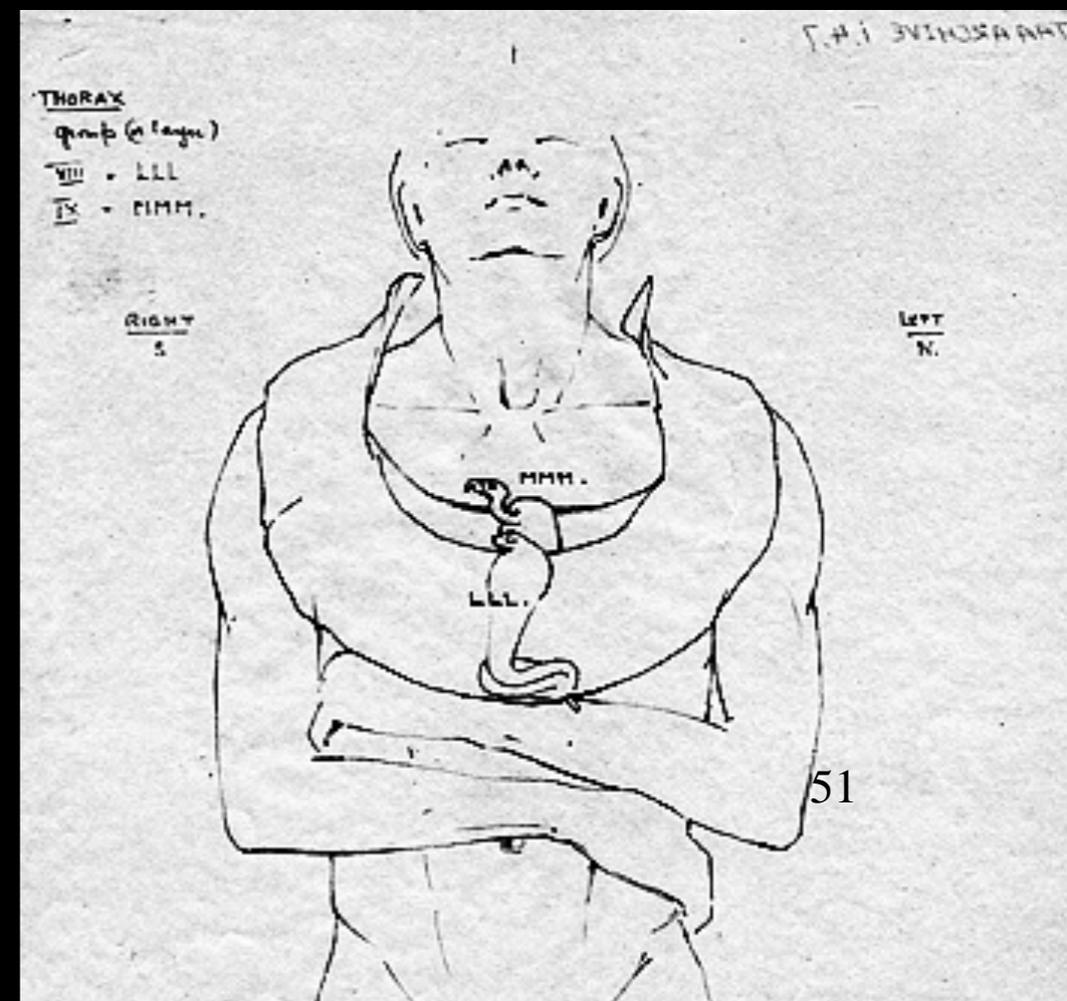


Before they were wrapped in linen, each of Tutankhamun's toes was encased in a sheath of gold (*right*) and sandals made of beaten gold were placed on his feet (*above*).





Collars too large and heavy to be worn in life. They are layers of gold magic to protect Pharaoh. Carter's drawings of their arrangement on Tut.





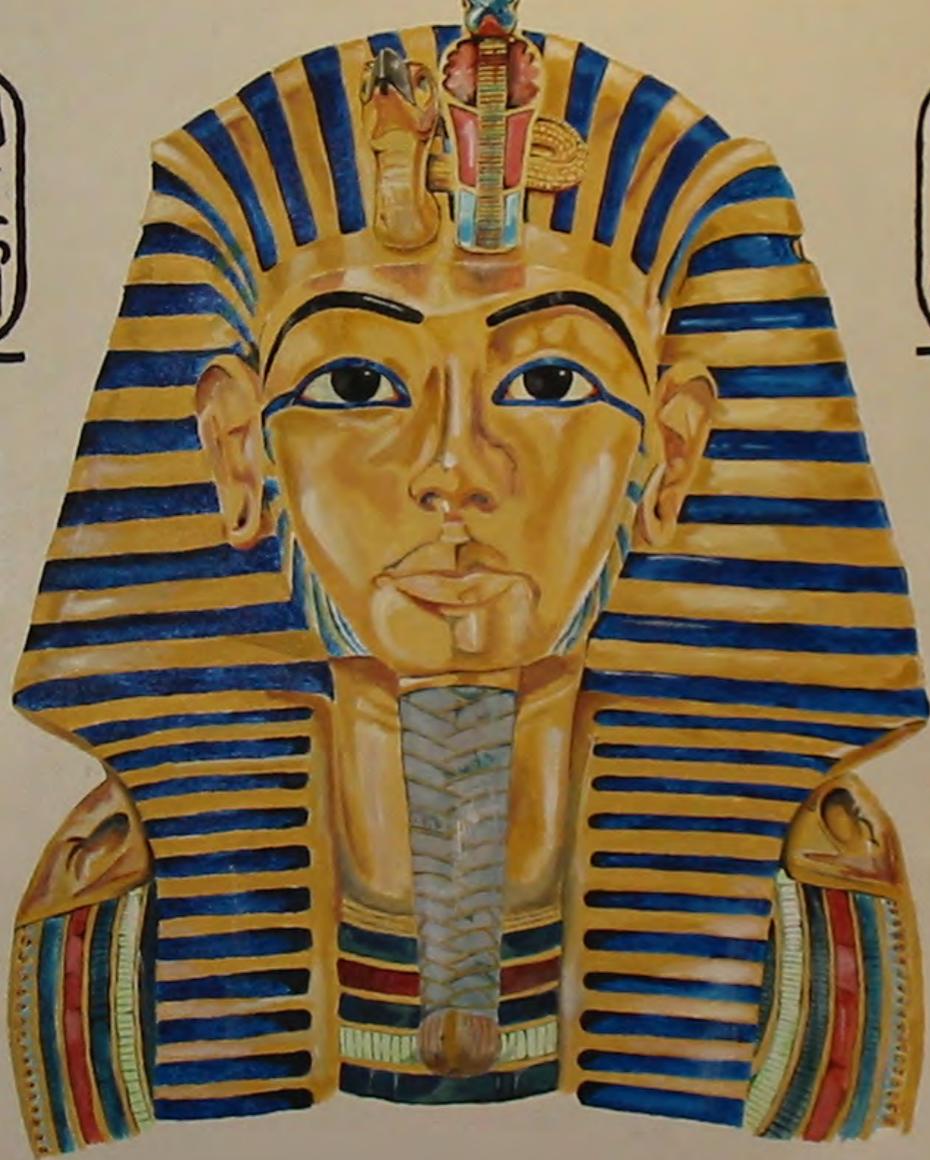


Painting 1983 Letter 2012



Mr. Pelowski - I am sure you are receiving many cards and notes in celebration of your many years teaching at WSHS. Here is yet another. I was a student of yours nearly thirty years ago and still remember your creative and challenging way of teaching. I remember the classroom as if it were yesterday. And hopefully you remember me for my creative effort of upping my lack luster grade in your class. King Tut's face staring at you every day. An outside of the box attempt to make up for a slightly below par performance over the quarter! To the absolute dismay of a fellow student!!

I read the article about you this week in the Winona Daily news. I am home visiting my mother. Last year at this time when I was visiting, I snuck into the high school to take a photo of the painting - hoping, by some freak of nature, it was there. And after all these years, it was! It brought back many memories about youth to be in the high school, but what came flooding over me when I entered that room was the overwhelming memory of being challenged, using logic, and having a voice. Important characteristics that are with me to this day. To this day, I have the political prowess of a penguin, but my creative side flourished and has brought me to great success. Creativity with ingenuity. A pretty good combo. And you sir, have something to do with that! All the best Tony class of Duran '84



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 Tony class of
 Duran '84



Exhibitions

King Tut Damaged in Botched Repair Attempt

A cautionary tale of conservation not being left to the experts.

Sarah Cascone, January 22, 2015

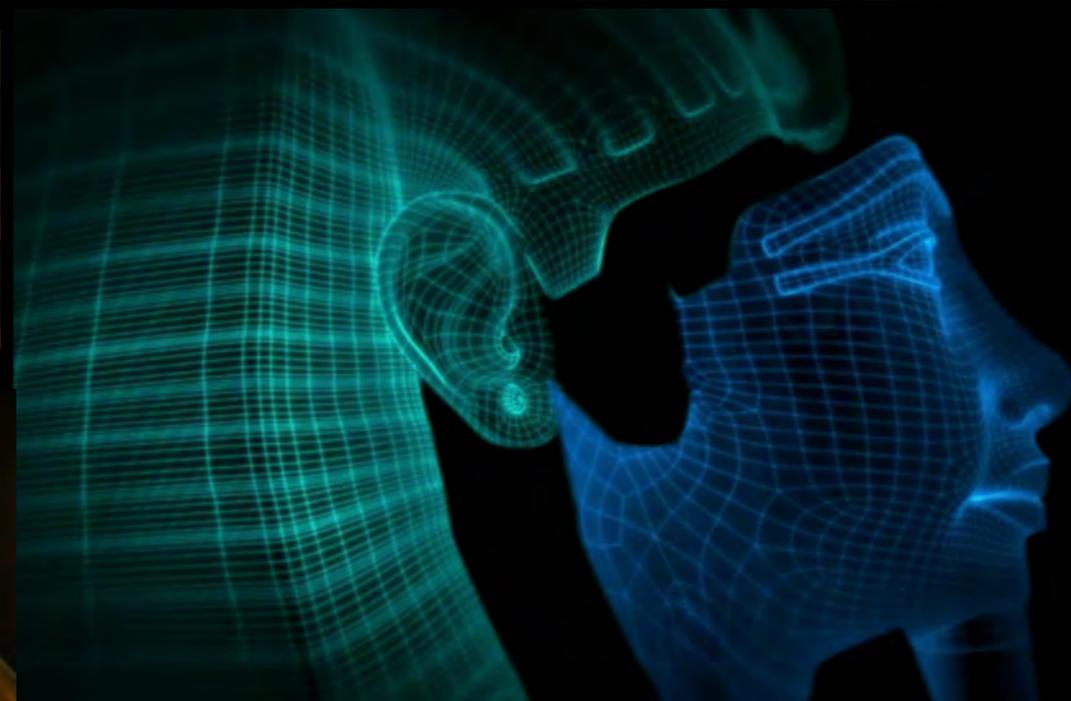


He allegedly tried fixing King Tut himself using household epoxy glue. Museum workers then scratched the priceless artifact when they used a spatula to try to remove epoxy that had dripped onto the sculpture's face.



A layer of epoxy separates two pieces of King Tut's funerary mask after a botch repair job. Photo: Al-Araby Al-Jedeed.

“The mask should have been taken to the conservation lab, but they were in a rush to get it displayed quickly again and used this quick-drying, irreversible material,” explained an anonymous conservator to the Associated Press, withholding his name for fear of



The Gold Death Mask had originally been made for someone else. That person's face was removed and replaced with Tut's. The pierced ears would indicate a female. The colored glass in the headdress is in stark contrast the the lapis lazuli of the face.

King Tut's Beard Is Back, With Help From a Little Beeswax

The beard has twice been knocked off of Tut's iconic gold mask. Now a new, high-tech effort has reattached it.



German conservator Christian Eckmann works on the restoration of the golden mask of King Tutankhamun at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, Egypt.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MOHAMED ABD EL GHANY, REUTERS

By **Khaled El Samman**, National Geographic

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 17, 2015

CAIRO—A 9-week restoration of King Tutankhamun's golden mask has been successfully completed and the artifact is now once again on display in Cairo's Egyptian Museum.

The mask's elongated beard snapped off while museum staff worked on the display in August 2014. An attempt to restore the royal beard with epoxy followed. The latest conservation efforts began in October 2015. The objective was not only to reattach the beard, but also to undertake a full-scale study of the mask using the museum archives as reference, which hasn't been done before.

Concern over Tut's beard dates back to 1922, when Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered. "The study of the mask showed that its beard was detached and was not fixed back till 1946" says Christian Eckmann—the German expert who led the mask's restoration team—in a press conference that unveiled the mask after restoration. Eckmann is a conservator with a specialization in glass and metal, the two main components of the golden mask. He had previously restored and conserved several Egyptian artifacts, notably the two copper statues of King Pepi I, and the golden head of Horus.

"The 2014 damage was exaggerated, since the beard was previously detached as the examination showed," says Friederike Fless, the president of the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, one of the German and Egyptian bodies that cooperated in the restoration process.

The restoration process started with a full 3D scan with a light pattern projection scanner to record and document the mask's status, followed by the removal of the inadequately applied glue. No chemicals were used to remove the resin—instead, the team worked millimeter by millimeter with wooden tools after raising the temperature of the mask. This step alone took more than four weeks.

"The process has uncovered two surprises, the first is that beard has an internal tube that connects it to the mask's face, and the second is that the 1946 reattachment of the beard was done using soft solder," says Mamdouh Eldamaty, the Egyptian minister of antiquities.

Ancient techniques were implemented in the restoration process; The team has used beeswax as an adhesive since it was a common material in ancient Egypt, and because it's an organic material that poses less risk of damaging the metal of the mask.

The beard on the mask wasn't how Tut's actual facial hair looked. The false beard was an important symbol in ancient Egypt—it was one of the ways Egyptian kings identified themselves with Osiris, the god of the underworld. Unlike in real life at the time, where facial hair was considered a sign of a low social status, wearing a false beard with an upturned end, like King Tutankhamun, was a sign of divinity.

The information gathered from the scans of the mask and details of the restoration will be published in a forthcoming book.

During the restoration process, a 3D hologram of the mask was on display, but starting December 17, museum visitors can enjoy the real mask, and will be allowed to take photographs of it and the entire collection of the museum for one month.

2015 has been a big year for King Tut admirers. This summer, National Geographic grantee Nicholas Reeves theorized that hidden chambers in Tut's tomb might lead to the burial place of Queen Nefertiti. [Scans of the tomb reveal there may](#), in fact, be two rooms hidden behind walls, and further examination of the space is expected in the coming months.

Khaled El Samman is a staff writer with [Rawi Magazine](#).





Tutankhamen after the wrappings were removed. His head was snapped off removing the Gold Death Mask. Placed on a spike and photographed by Harry Burton. The Egyptian government was not pleased. Right as he is believed to have looked based on computer recreation of his remains.





Amenhotep IV
"Akhenaten"
Tut's Father

Nefertiti
Tut's step mother



- **Aten** only God
- Abandoned Thebes/Waset and its temples and gods as unclean.
- Built a new capital city **Akhetaten**.
- Priests of **Amun** plot to restore their power.

- "Large eyelids like a dreamer's, a long, misshapen skull, a frame slender and weak: here was a Shelly called to be a king." Will Durant. Compare Hymn to Aten to Psalm CIV

- Monuments destroyed by successors.

- Name forbidden to be spoken. "The Great Criminal"

- KV55 possible burial with name & face removed from his coffin.



TUT'S FATHER The identity of King Tut's father has long been a mystery. One candidate is the heretic pharaoh, Akhenaten, who abandoned the gods of the state to worship a single deity. In 1907 a badly decayed mummy was discovered in KV55, a small tomb in the Valley of Kings containing a jumble of artifacts connected to various kings and queens of the late 18th dynasty. Royal epithets on the defaced coffin suggested the body inside might be Akhenaten. DNA now confirms the mummy to be a son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye - known to be the parents of Akhenaten - and the father of King Tut.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



TUT'S GRANDFATHER Now identified as Tut's grandfather, Amenhotep III ruled in splendor some 3,400 years ago. His mummy was buried with a wealth of goods. Several hundred years later, priests seeking to protect such royal remains from tomb robbers wrapped the mummies in fresh linens and reburied them in groups. Amenhotep III's body was found in 1898 hidden along with more than a dozen other royals in KV35, the tomb of his own grandfather, Amenhotep II.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



TUT'S GRANDMOTHER Among the remains in the KV35 cache was an unidentified mummy known until now as the Elder lady. DNA has identified this regal beauty as Amenhotep III's wife Tiye, the daughter of Yuya and Tuyu, a nonroyal couple discovered in 1905 in their own undisturbed tomb, KV46. The grandmother of Tut, Tiye was embalmed with her left arm bent across her chest - interpreted as a queen's burial pose.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



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PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



TUT'S MOTHER According to DNA test, this mummy, known as the Younger Lady, is both the full sister of the KV55 mummy - probably Akhenaten - and the mother of his child, Tutankhamun. (Incestuous relationships were not unusual among Egyptian royalty.) The Younger Lady is probably one of the five known daughters of Amenhotep III and Tiye.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



TUT'S WIFE When tomb KV21 was found in 1817, two well-preserved female mummies lay inside. Vandals later ripped them apart. Preliminary DNA results suggest that the one now missing her head could be the mother of at least one of the fetuses from King Tut's tomb. If so, she is likely Ankhesenamun, a daughter of Akhenaten, and the only known wife of Tutankhamun.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



TUT'S DAUGHTERS? Left: The innermost coffin of a miniature nested set from Tut's tomb was inscribed with the name of Tiye. Inside lay a lock of hair (box at bottom), perhaps a memento of a beloved grandmother. Right: A mummified fetus of at least seven months' gestation was found in Tut's tomb along with a tinier, more fragile fetus. One or both may have been the pharaoh's daughters.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KENNETH GARRETT, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



**NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC**

**PHOTO ALBUM: KING TUT, QUEEN NEFERTITI,
AND ONE TANGLED FAMILY TREE**

Egyptian UNPERSON 1984 by Orwell



AKHENATEN



AKHENATEN



TUTANKHAMUN



AKHENATEN



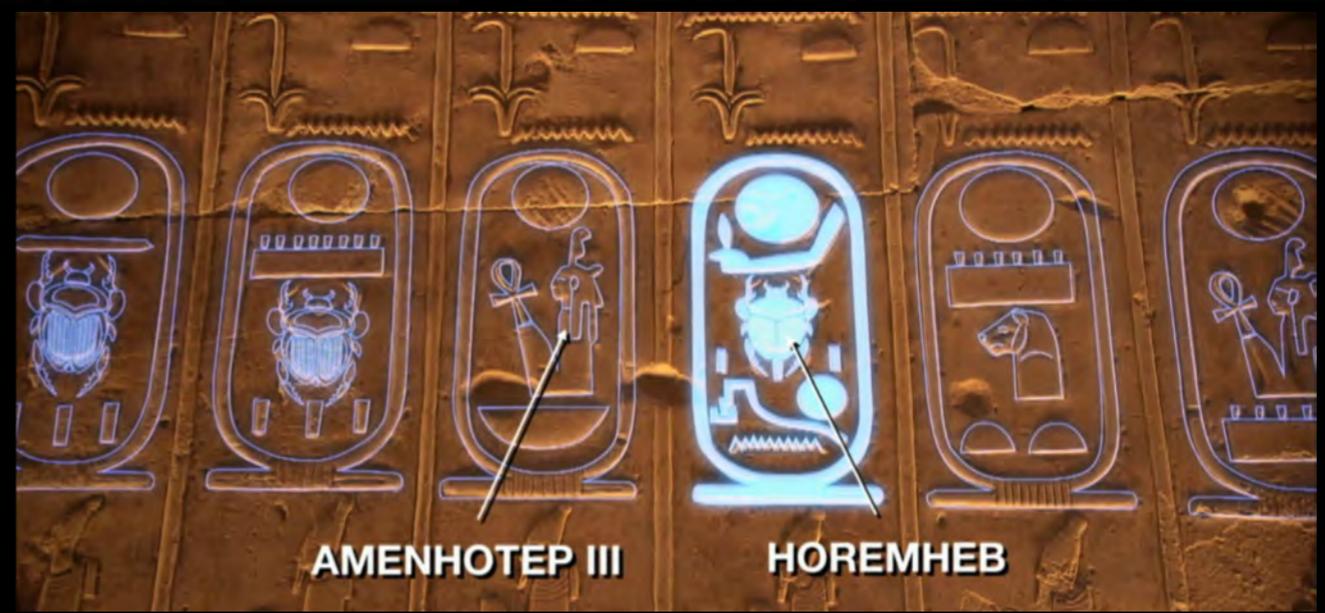
TUTANKHAMUN



AY



AMENHOTEP III



AMENHOTEP III

HOREMHEB

Temple at
Abydos built by
SETI I and
finished by his
son
Ramses the Great



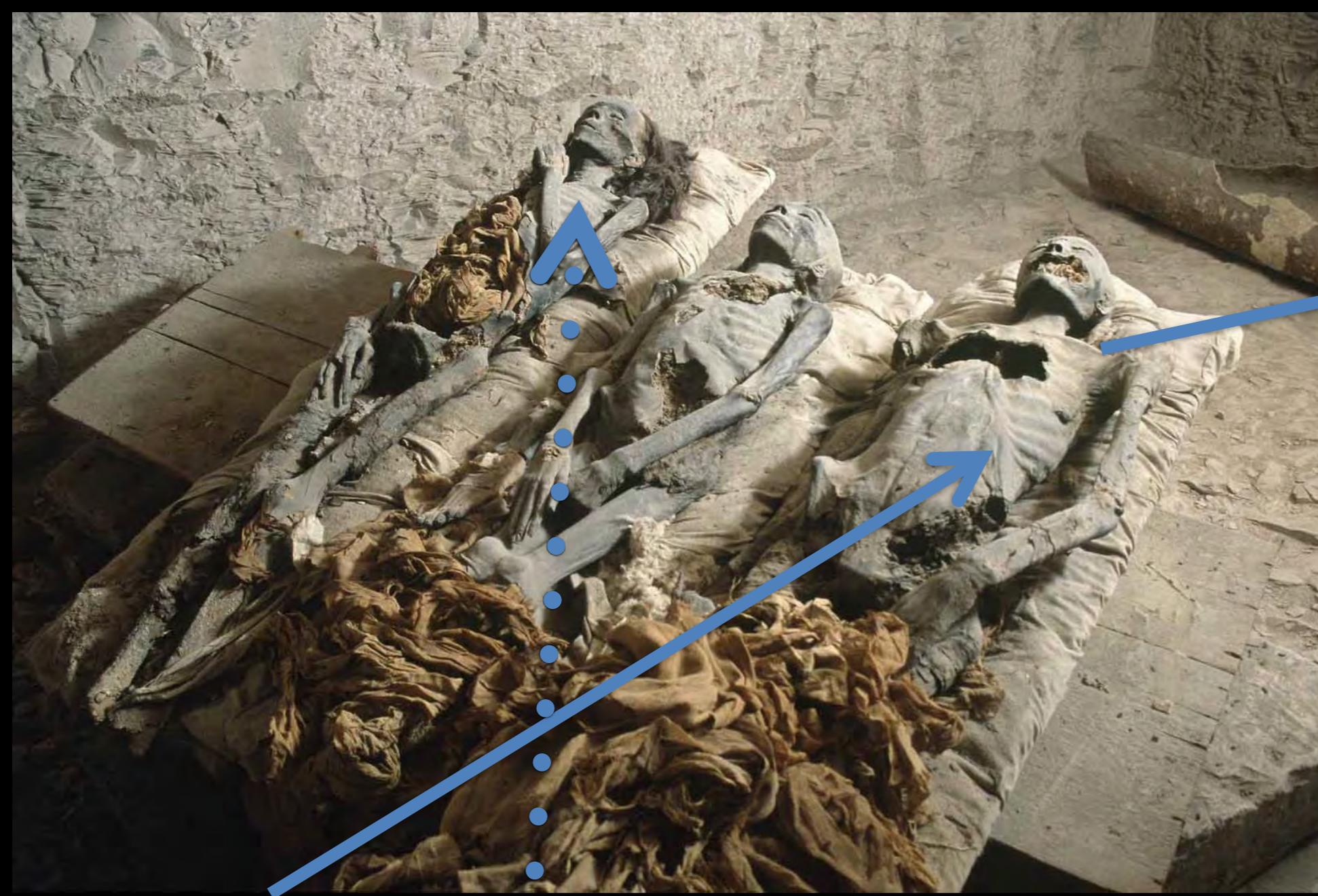
MISSING NAMES
SHOULD BE HERE

Graphics from
Secrets of the Dead
Ultimate Tut
PBS



Bust of Nefertiti created by Mary Louise Pelowski in 1972 for her son, who was doing a History project on Egypt's 18th Dynasty at Winona State University.

The bust was used in Mr. Pelowski's Ancient Egypt Unit for 37 years at Winona Senior High School and is used in Mr. Pelowski's Teaching Social Studies in the Secondary class at WSU.



It had been thought that the large wound in the left side of the mummy's mouth and cheek, which also destroyed part of the jaw, had also been the result of the tomb robber's actions, but a more recent re-examination of the mummy while it was undergoing genetic tests and CT scans determined that the wound had happened prior to death and that the injury had been lethal.

The Younger Lady is the informal name given to a mummy discovered in the Egyptian Valley of the Kings, in tomb KV35 by archeologist Victor Loret in 1898. Through DNA tests this mummy has recently been identified as the mother of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun, a daughter of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye. The mummy also has been given the designation KV35YL ("YL" for "Younger Lady") and currently resides in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. It has also been speculated to be the remains of Queen Nefertiti.

KV35

Queen Ankhesenamun

A document was found in the ancient Hittite capital of Hattusa which dates to the Amarna period; the so-called "Deeds" of Suppiluliuma I. The king receives a letter from the Egyptian queen. The letter reads:

"My husband has died and I have no son. They say about you that you have many sons. You might give me one of your sons to become my husband. I would not wish to take one of my subjects as a husband... I am afraid."

This document is considered extraordinary, as Egyptians traditionally considered foreigners to be inferior. Suppiluliuma I was surprised and exclaimed to his courtiers:

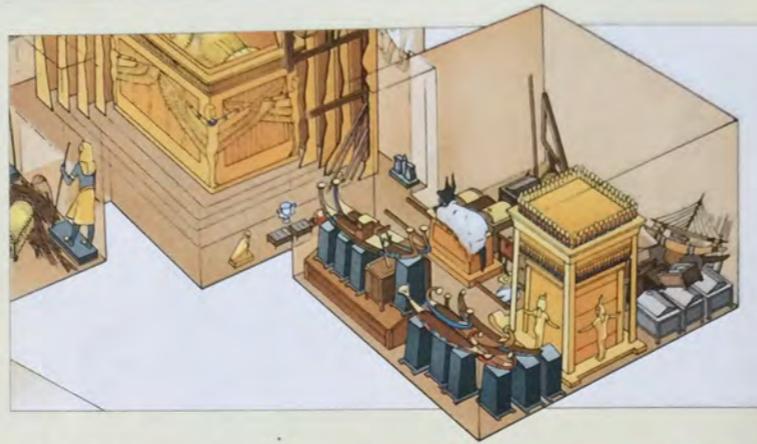
"Nothing like this has happened to me in my entire life!"

Understandably, he was wary, and had an envoy investigate, but by so doing, he missed his chance to bring Egypt into his empire. He eventually did send one of his sons, Zannanza, but the prince died, perhaps murdered, en route.

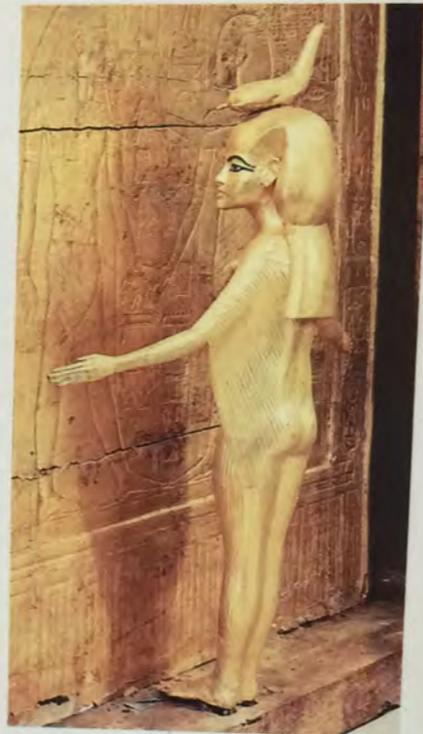


THE RICHES OF THE TREASURY

The ancient Egyptians believed that in order for a person's spirit to survive in the next life, every part of the body had to be preserved by mummification. Internal organs, which would quickly decay if left in the body, were taken out, dried, wrapped in linen, placed in jars, then put in a sacred shrine (below).



The graceful figure of the goddess Selket (right) was one of four goddesses keeping eternal watch over the shrine containing the internal organs of the king.



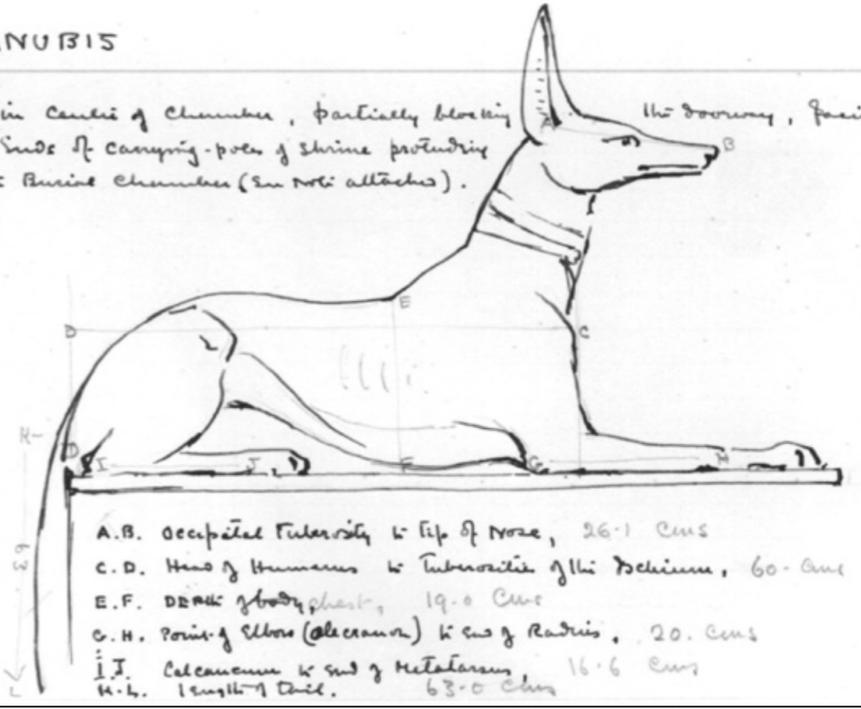
This elegant statue of Anubis, the jackal god of embalming (right), with its gilt ears and eyes and silver toenails, guarded the entrance to the Treasury (top). According to ancient Egyptian myths, Anubis made the first mummy and by doing this showed how eternal life could be possible for everyone.



261

ANUBIS

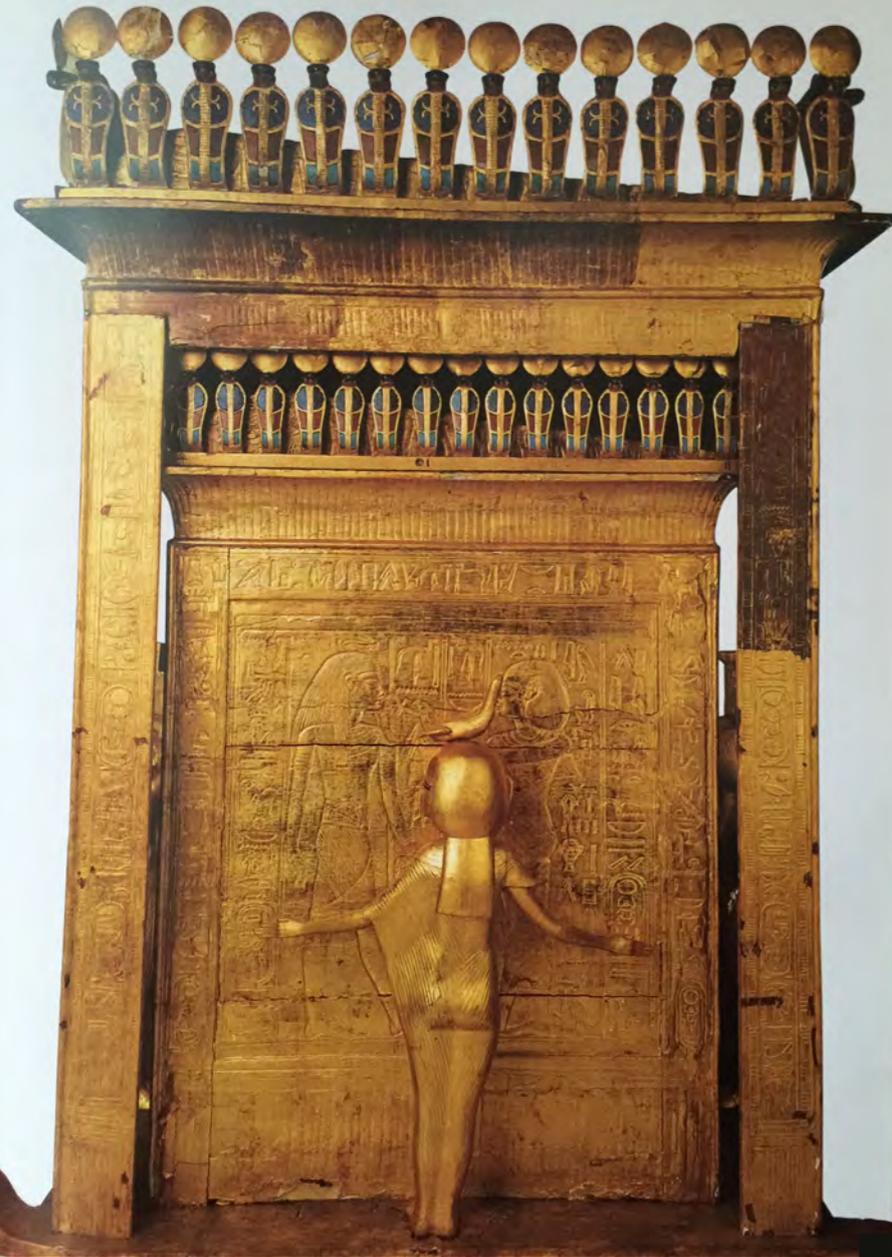
POSITION: Placed in center of Chamber, partially blocking west. side of carrying-pole of shrine protruding into the Burial Chamber (See note attached).



DIMENSIONS: *Amulet*
Federal

A.B. Occipital Tuberosity to tip of nose, 26.1 Cms
C.D. Head of Humerus to Tuberosity of the Scapula, 60. Cms
E.F. Breadth of body chest, 19.0 Cms
G.H. Point of Elbow (olecranon) to end of Radius, 20. Cms
I.J. Calcaneum to end of Metatarsus, 16.6 Cms
K.L. Length of tail, 63.0 Cms





102 The arrangement of coffins and shrines, provided for the protection of the mummy of the dead king, has been compared with the idea of 'Chinese boxes' or 'Russian dolls' - a diminishing series of containers, one within another. A similar, but less complicated, arrangement was prepared for the protection of those parts of the royal body which could not be included in the coffins. The diagrammatic illustration here shows clearly the sequence of the protective elements. An open canopy surrounds the

shrine proper, which is supported by the four Canopic goddesses, charmingly and sensitively posed. Within the shrine was the Canopic chest with lid, made from two pieces of finely zoned calcite. On the removal of the lid four royal heads become visible. These form the stoppers of four cylindrical depressions cut into the calcite of the chest, each depression containing a solid gold miniature coffin decorated in the cloisonné technique, and containing the mummified internal organs of the king.



The Canopic Shrine from The Treasury. The mummified internal organs of Tut were protected by the goddess Selket. Four small solid gold coffins held the organs at the center of the shrine.



THE MUMMY'S CURSE

Lord Carnarvon (*below*) died just four months after the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb. Some people believed the real cause of his death was not pneumonia, as was listed on his death certificate (*bottom right*), but the mummy's curse. The hand of the mummy, they believed (*top right*), would reach out from the tomb to strike down anyone who dared to disturb it. Some



eerie coincidences gave support to this belief. When Lord Carnarvon died, the lights went out all over Cairo and his favorite dog back in England howled and dropped dead. Strangest of all, when Tutankhamun's mummy was unwrapped in 1925, it had a wound on its left cheek in exactly the same place

where Carnarvon received the insect bite that became infected and led to his death.

But if there really was a "mummy's curse," why were the people closest to the work on Tutankhamun's tomb never affected? Lady Evelyn lived until 1980. Howard Carter, who the mummy might have been most eager to kill, lived for seventeen years after the tomb's discovery and died of natural causes in 1939.



Dr. F. Barnett
 P.H.D. 132 C. AD.

GRATIS. — تعطي مجاناً —
 CERTIFICAT DE DÉCÈS. — شهادة وفاة —

Le soussigné, après l'avoir examiné, certifie que : *المواطن علامته أدناه قد أجرى توقيع الكشف ويشهد بأن :*

Le nommé *The Rt. Hon. Henry George, Viscount, Earl of Carnarvon*
 de sexe *male*
 né en date du *22 June 1865* بتاريخ *22 يونيو 1865* في *London* ولد *57 years* عمره *57 عاماً*
 nationalité (origine) *British* جنسية *C of E* (أصل)
 résidant ou de passage, venant de *London* من *London* (المقيم أو من المسافرين حاضراً من)
 est décédé de (maladie) *Pneumonia* (مرض)
 à l'heure *1.45 a.m.* في الساعة *5 April 1923* في يوم *5 أبريل 1923*
 à (ville et habitation) *Continental Hotel, Cairo* في (البلد ومحل السكن) *Cairo*
 Durée de la maladie *8 days* مدة المرض *8 أيام*
 En ces cas décès de variole veuillez mentionner si le défunt :
 a été vacciné étant enfant
 a été revacciné depuis
 n'a pas été vacciné

SIGNATURE (DU MÉDECIN TRAITANT) *F. Barnett*
 (OU DE L'AGENT SANITAIRE)
 Date *5 April 1923* التاريخ *5 أبريل 1923*

Scans of King Tut's Tomb Reveal New Evidence of Hidden Rooms

Second round of radar scanning will look for more clues to what lies behind the walls of Tut's burial chamber. One theory: the tomb of famous Queen Nefertiti.



The walls of King Tutankhamun's burial chamber are painted with scenes depicting the burial rituals of the young pharaoh. Radar scans suggest the presence of open spaces behind the walls.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRANDO QUILICCI, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

By **Peter Hessler**

PUBLISHED MARCH 17, 2016



For at least 3,339 years, nobody has seen what lies behind the west and north walls of the burial chamber of Tutankhamun. But this secret of three millennia might not last much longer.

On Thursday, Mamdouh Eldamaty, the Egyptian antiquities minister, held a press conference in Cairo to announce a tantalizing new piece of evidence: Radar scans on those walls have revealed not only the presence of hidden chambers, but also unidentified objects that lie within these rooms. These objects, Eldamaty said, seem to be composed of both metal and organic materials.

"It could be the discovery of the century," he said. Noting that he can't speculate further about the things that lie within the chambers, he said that another radar test has been scheduled for the end of this month, in order to determine the best way to proceed with the investigation.

The results of the radar scan represent another step toward a radical new understanding of the most famous tomb in Egypt's Valley of the Kings. First discovered by archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922, the tomb of King Tut yielded an astonishing array of grave goods—more than 5,000 artifacts, many of them in pristine condition. It was the most intact royal tomb ever found, providing Egyptologists with an unprecedented glimpse into the material life of a king who ruled during the 14th century B.C. ([Read more about the pharaoh who shaped the future of Egypt.](#))



Hirokatsu Watanabe, a radar specialist from Japan, pushes his specially modified Koden-brand machine along the north wall of Tutankhamun's burial chamber during radar scanning last fall.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRANDO QUILICCI, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

But for almost a century, nobody imagined that Carter's painstaking excavation—he spent a decade documenting and clearing objects from the tomb—might be essentially unfinished. In July of last year, Nicholas Reeves, a British archaeologist who specializes in the Valley of the Kings, published a paper claiming that there may in fact be another tomb hidden behind the walls of Tut's burial chamber.

Reeves's theory was based in part on close examination of high-resolution laser scans of the tomb, which seemed to indicate traces of passageways and door openings that had been plastered and painted over during the preparation of Tut's chamber.

Initially, Reeves's paper was dismissed by many Egyptologists, but over the past half year, an ongoing examination of the tomb has supported a number of his key ideas. "I've not found anything that makes me doubt my initial conclusions," Reeves said, when contacted by telephone earlier this week. "I guess we're getting closer to a resolution now." ([Related: Will King Tut Fever Bring Visitors Back to Egypt?](#))



A pharaoh head pendant and leather gloves, 1920s



Tutankhamun: How 'Tut-mania' gripped the world

By Tim Masters
Arts and entertainment correspondent, BBC News

🕒 24 July 2014 | Entertainment & Arts

Cartier diamond brooch, about 1923



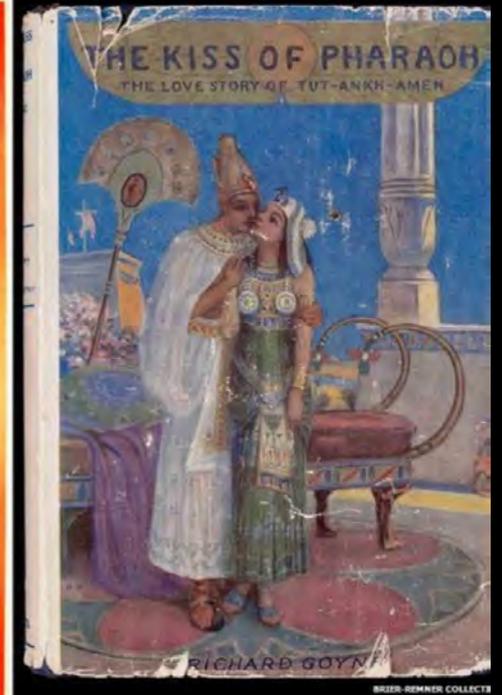
Sample of roller-printed cotton furnishing fabric, 1920s



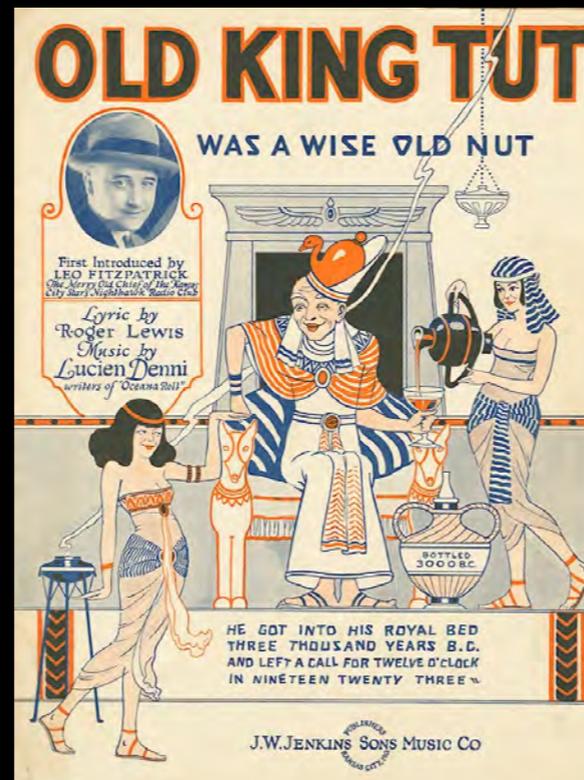
Advertisement for the Johnston Fruit Company, California, for 'King Tut' Brand Lemons, 1920s



Poster for the stage magician Carter The Great, 1923 (left) and The Kiss of the Pharaoh: The Love Story of Tut-Ankh-Amen by Richard Goynne, 1923



Hit
1923



Boardwalk Empire, Vol. 2
(Music From the HBO Ori...
Various Artists

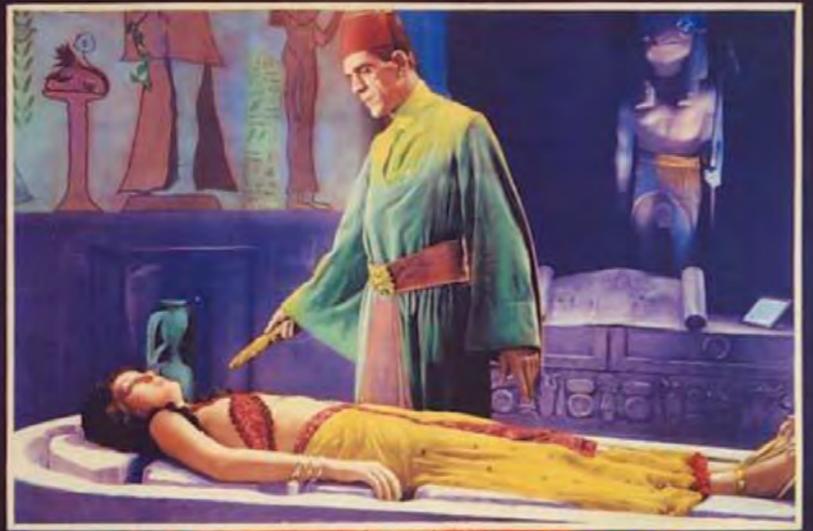
Soundtrack
24 Items
Released Jan 1, 2013
★★★★★ (26)



KARLOFF *The UNCANNY* **in The MUMMY**



KARLOFF *The UNCANNY* **in The MUMMY**



KARLOFF *The UNCANNY* **in The MUMMY**

It comes to life!

CARL LAEMMLE presents

KARLOFF

THE UNCANNY in

The MUMMY

with
ZITA JOHANN
DAVID MANNERS
EDWARD VAN SLOAN
ARTHUR BYRON

Story by ... NINA WILCOX PUGHAM
and ... RICHARD SCHAYER
Directed by ... KARL FREUND
Produced by CARL LAEMMLE Jr.

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

A LOVE THAT DEFIED TIME
DRIVES A BEAUTIFUL
GIRL TO HER DOOM!

KARLOFF *THE UNCANNY*

The MUMMY

with
ZITA JOHANN · DAVID MANNERS
EDWARD VAN SLOAN · ARTHUR BYRON

and now **KARLOFF**

THE UNCANNY

as

The MUMMY

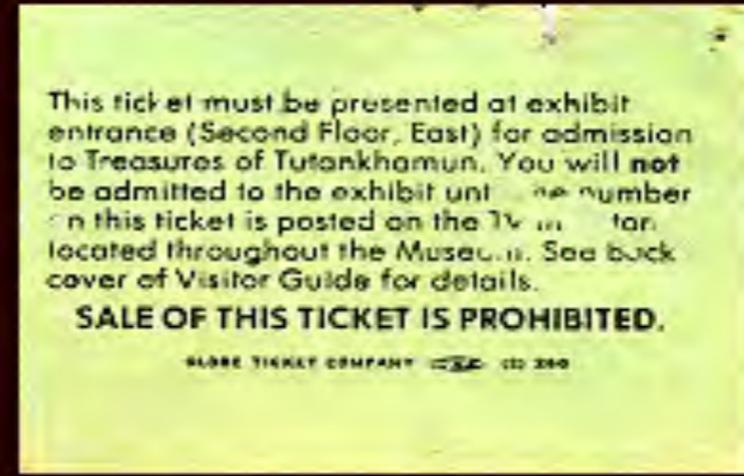
It comes to Life!

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Boris Karloff as

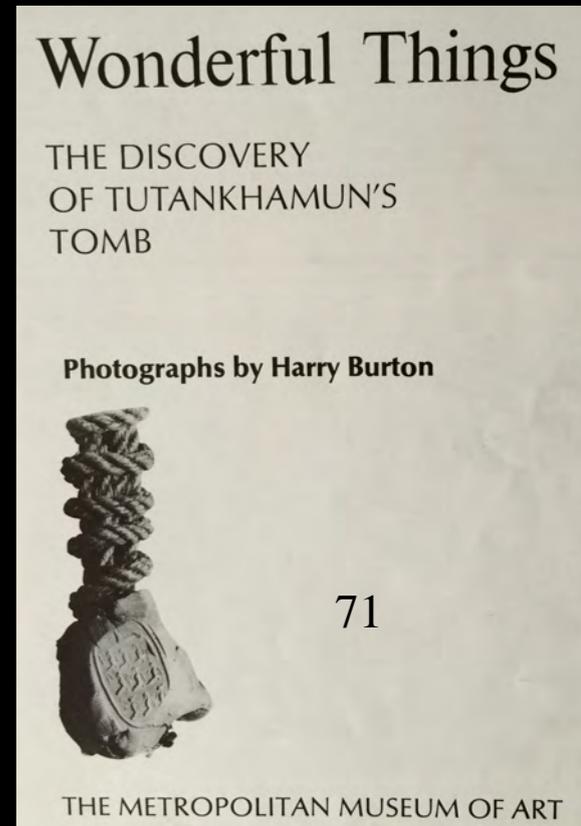
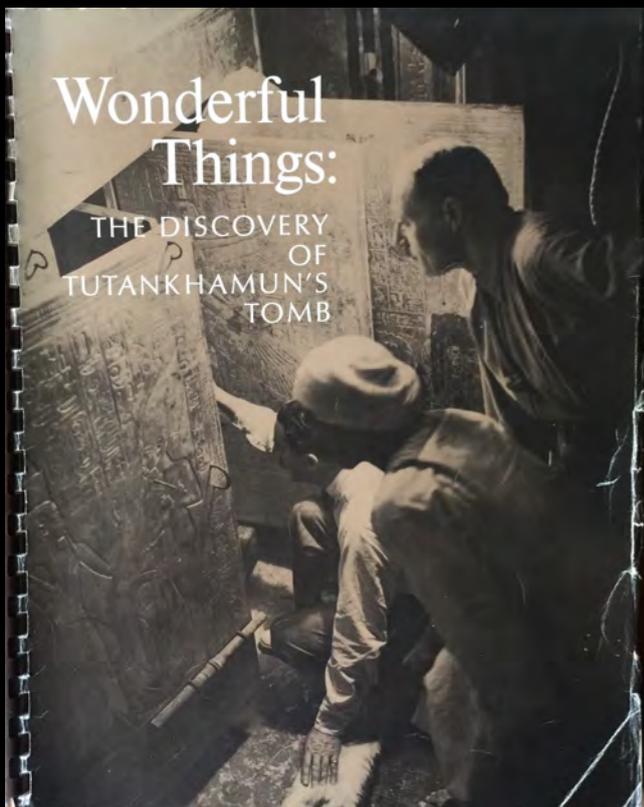
The MUMMY

The Mummy 1932



Ticket July 4, 1977 #1046 of 15,000

In 1977 these tickets allowed you to see the wonders of Tut's tomb that toured the world and were in Chicago. If you touch them they still have the power to take you somewhere special.



2006

Canopic Coffinette of Tutankhamun



KING TUT

For the first time in 30 years
the treasures of Tutankhamun return!

An Exhibition from



KING TUT

KING TUT

KING TUT

May 26, 2006 – January 1, 2007
www.fieldmuseum.org/tut

Tickets

Tickets to the exhibition during regular Museum hours are \$25 for adults, \$22 for seniors and students with ID, and \$10 for children 4-11. Tickets include general Museum admission. Discounts are available for Chicago residents.

Advance tickets recommended. Call 866.343.5303, visit www.fieldmuseum.org, or inquire at the Field Museum box office. For groups of 15 or more, please call 312.665.7300.

Hours

Open daily at 9 a.m. (8 a.m. Memorial Day through Labor Day). Closing hours vary. Call 312.922.9410 for details. Closed Christmas Day.

Visit our online store at www.fieldmuseum.org/store

Tut at Twilight

The Museum offers 20 premium viewing nights during the run of the exhibition. Tut at Twilight tickets are \$50 each, and include an audio tour.

Parking

To access parking, exit Lake Shore Drive at 18th Street.

Public Transportation

Many buses and rail lines provide access to The Field Museum. For more information, call 888.YOURCTA or visit www.transitchicago.com. Visit www.rta.chicago.com for regional transit information.



The Field Museum

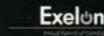
1400 South Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496
Telephone: 312.922.9410

The exhibition is organized by National Geographic, Arts and Exhibitions International, and AEG Exhibitions in association with The Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt and The Field Museum.

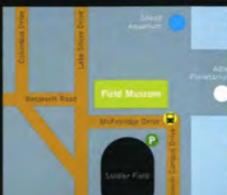
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Chicago Sponsor



Photos: © Andreas F. Voegelin



The Field Museum
Chicago



Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs

May 26, 2006 through January 1, 2007

For more than 3,000 years King Tut's treasures lay unseen beneath the Egyptian sands. When they toured the world in 1977, audiences were dazzled—and the boy king became a worldwide sensation.

Now King Tut visits The Field Museum in a spectacular new exhibition: gleaming gold, magic amulets, articles of ancient life...nearly 130 priceless treasures from the tombs of Tutankhamun and his royal ancestors.

Discover the magnificence of Egypt's 18th Dynasty and Tut's brief but magical reign. View CAT scans of his mummy, and learn what new technologies are revealing about the young king's life and his mysterious death.



King Tut show is Science Musuem's largest exhibit ever

Euan Kerr · St. Paul, Minn. · Feb 18, 2011

Sports & Leisure

LISTEN King Tut
4min 20sec

Thursday was the 88th anniversary of when Americans learned of an incredible find in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt: the tomb of King Tutankhamun, better known to many as King Tut.

Now a new collection of artifacts from the treasure trove of the boy king's grave is going on display at the Science Museum of Minnesota.

Standing in the midst of what is the Science Museum of Minnesota's largest exhibition ever, David Silverman, the show's curator, beams with delight. He's been working on exhibits about King Tutankhamun since the 1970s and responds this way when asked if the subject is still fresh for him.

"Oh, yes," Silverman said. "That's one of the reasons I went into this field, because no matter how much I have learned, I always see something new."



Tutankhamun Shabti Photo courtesy Sandro Vannini

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SUMMER PERFORMANCE SERIES
Celebrating 20 years
KEVIN KLING
with Simone Perrin
Opening Act:

"The ancient Egyptians unlike other ancient cultures, are part of our heritage in the Western world because everyone reads about the Egyptians in the bible," he said. "And it's not a very favorable view, but it's very exciting, and Hollywood has certainly taken it to the extent of the mummy movies, Exodus, in the 10 Commandments and a variety of other movies."

And then of course there is the story of the discovery of the tomb itself.

"Underneath it all it happens to have one of the best stories ever about discovery and perseverance, and that was Howard Carter," Silverman said. "For years and years he knew and he wrote about it that he was going to find this tomb, and nothing would stop him. And then when he found it, it was not only beyond his dreams but everybody else's. It turns out to be the most fantastic discovery ever made, and in this case Hollywood could not have written it any better."



Dig tent recreation MPR Photo/Euan Kerr

The show dramatizes the discovery through stage effects and a booming narration as visitors enter a representation of the tomb itself.

This show is different from previous King Tut exhibits which have toured the U.S., in that it places Tutankhamun in the context of 2,000 years of ancient Egyptian history. Tutankhamun was just nine when he ascended the throne, and just 19 when he died unexpectedly.

GET INVOLVED
more than a game

"It's not like a 19 year old today," he said. "People matured faster because they died earlier. So he was already leading battles, and I think he was probably making a lot of decisions on his own. Many earlier scholars have even suggested at one point that Tutankhamun's treasures may actually have been larger than others with the possibility that the people were very thankful to him for restoring their religion."



Show curator MPR Photo/Euan Kerr

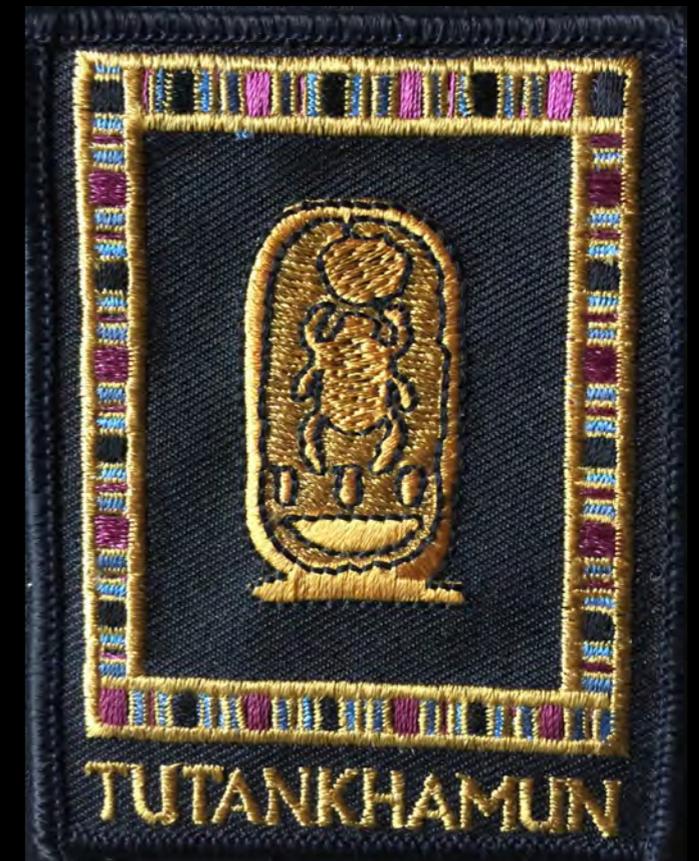
Some of the iconic artifacts linked to the boy king are not in this show. The huge golden death mask no longer leaves Egypt, for example. But there is something which has only recently been revealed: an exact replica of Tutankhamun's actually mummy. Silverman said the original was only put on display for the first time 4 years ago.

"Not that many people have actually had the opportunity of seeing it, and to be able to have an exact reproduction, an exact replica is really incredible," he said. "You see this replica and it is somewhat humbling that behind the myth, behind the hype, behind the gold, there is a human being."

The show runs at the Science Museum of Minnesota through early September. Museum staff suggest calling ahead for time-specific tickets to avoid having to wait in line.



Press On Tattoo



Cloth Patch

KING TUT

TREASURES OF THE GOLDEN PHARAOH



2018-19

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION

KING TUT

TREASURES OF THE GOLDEN PHARAOH



KING TUT

TREASURES OF THE GOLDEN PHARAOH

Presented by



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March 24, 2018 - January 6, 2019

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KING TUT

TREASURES OF THE GOLDEN PHARAOH

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March 2018**

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and information.

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a trip to Egypt**

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EGYPT

2005 TV-PG 1 Season

S1:E1 The Search for Tutankhamun

22m remaining

British archaeologist Howard Carter hunts for the tomb of Tutankhamun, fascinated by the tale of the boy who became king when he was just 9 years old.

Cast: Andrew Sachs, Stuart Bunce, Elliot Cowan

Genres: TV Shows, British TV Shows



My List



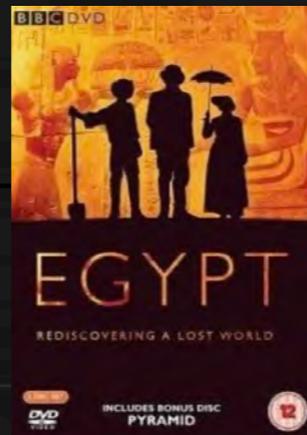
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1. The Search for Tutankhamun

British archaeologist Howard Carter hunts for the tomb of Tutankhamun, fascinated by the tale of the boy who became king when he was just 9 years old.

50m



2. The Curse of Tutankhamun

The prize that Howard Carter sought all his life yields more than anyone could imagine, including the sarcophagus of Tutankhamun himself.

49m

Series 1



1. The Search for Tutankhamun

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2. The Curse of Tutankhamun

The prize that Howard Carter sought all his life yields more than anyone could imagine, including the sarcophagus of Tutankhamun himself.

49m



3. The Pharaoh and the Showman

An Italian circus performer describes how he became Egypt's greatest explorer; the 67-year reign of Egypt's most impressive pharaoh is explored.

49m



4. The Temple of the Sands

Giovanni Belzoni clears centuries of sand from the buried temple at Abu Simbel, and his life-changing quest leads him to the tomb of a great pharaoh.

49m



5. The Mystery of the Rosetta Stone

Two brilliant men -- an English scientist and a young French linguist -- race to unlock the hidden language of the pharaohs.

50m



6. The Secrets of the Hieroglyphs

Jean-François Champollion visits Egypt at last, hoping to become the first person in over a millennium to read the inscriptions on its temple walls.

49m

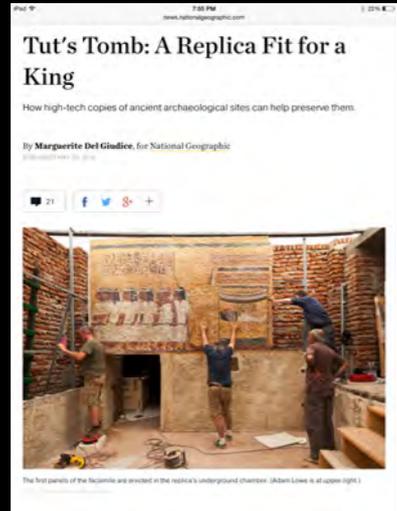
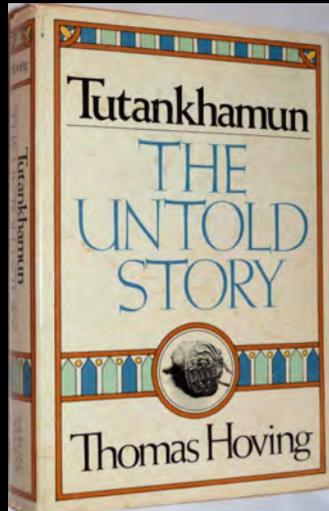
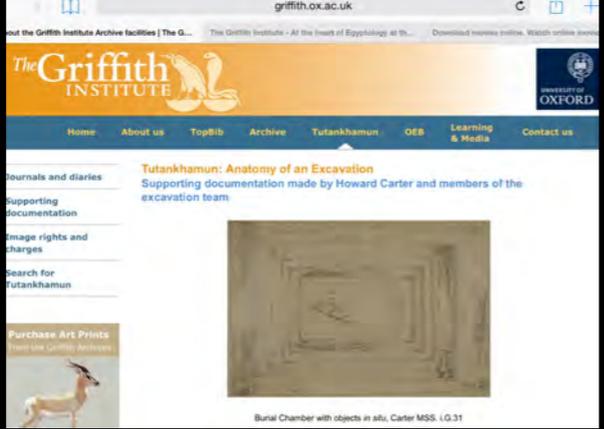
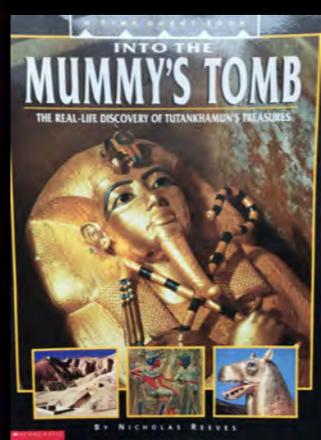
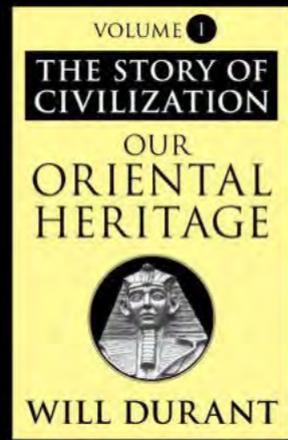
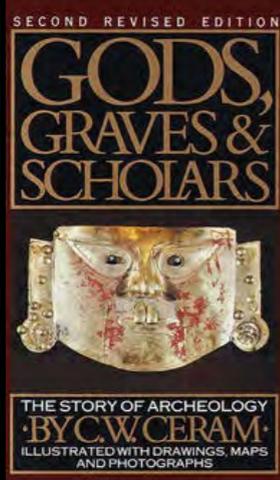
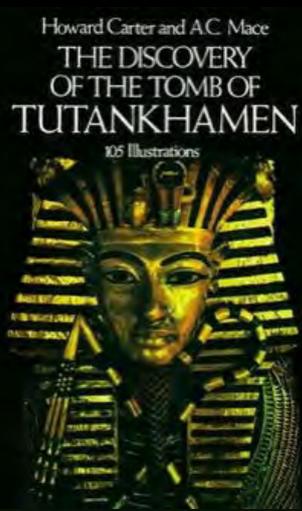
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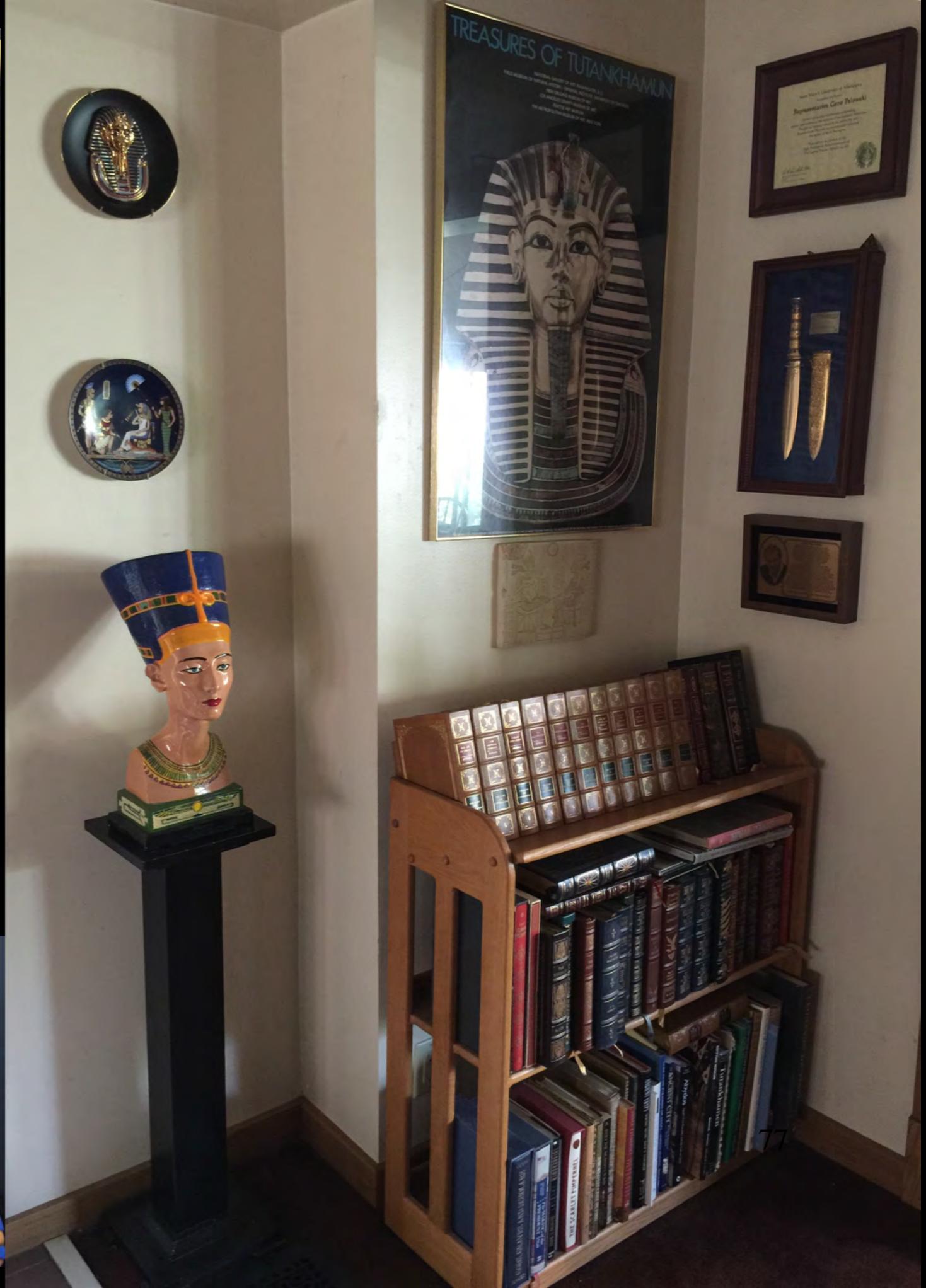
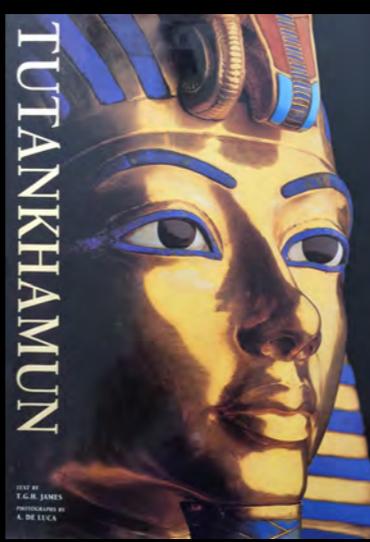
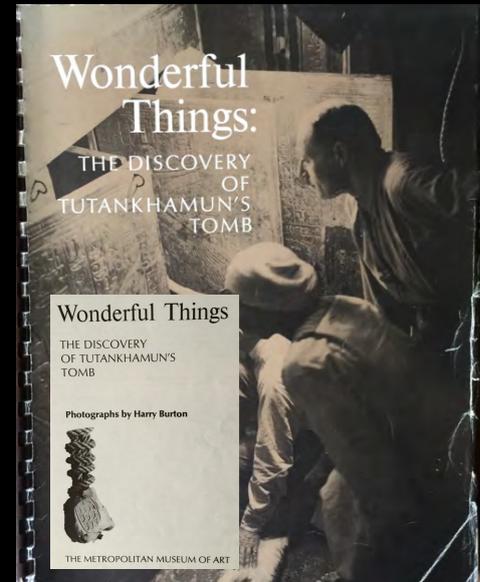
Spike



TUT on Spike
July 2015



Sources used in this Pelowski Digital Textbook.



The Discovery of the Tomb of



Tutankhamun



By Gene Pelowski

Revised August 5, 2015

Howard Carter



Lord Carnarvon H. Carter



Lady Evelyn, Lord Carnarvon, Carter, A. Callender



State Representative Gene Pelowski Jr.

295 State Office Building
100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
651-296-8637

For more information contact: Mike Molzahn [651-296-1774](tel:651-296-1774)

Posted: Aug 3 2015 10:50AM

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MEDIA ADVISORY

Rep. Pelowski and the Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun

WINONA, MN – On August 5, 2015, State Rep. Gene Pelowski Jr. will be giving a multimedia presentation titled The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun. It will include primary sources such as the journal of Howard Carter, the photographs of Harry Burton, and music and video clips of the period. The impact of the 1977 and 2007 world tours of the treasures from the tomb will also be discussed.

Recently discovered information relating to the items found in the tomb and the life and death of the young pharaoh will be presented. Two exact replicas of items from the tomb will also be on display.

The event is free and open to the public.

What: Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun
Where: Winona County Historical Society (160 Johnson St, Winona)
When: Wednesday, August 5th at 10:00AM

Rep. Pelowski encourages constituents to contact him with any questions, comments, concerns, or ideas. Rep. Pelowski can be reached by phone at 651-296-8637 or by email at rep.gene.pelowski@house.mn. Constituents can also visit Rep. Pelowski's legislative page and sign up for email updates.



Rep. Gene Pelowski will give a multimedia presentation in Winona on Wednesday titled The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun.

Rep. Pelowski to present on King Tut's tomb Wednesday in Winona

Rep. Gene Pelowski will give a multimedia presentation in Winona on Wednesday titled The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun. It will include primary sources such as the journal of Howard Carter, the photographs of Harry Burton, and music and video clips of the period. The impact of the 1977 and 2007 world tours of the treasures from the tomb will also be discussed.



CONTRIBUTED

Recently discovered information relating to the items found in the tomb and the life and death of the young pharaoh will be presented. Two exact replicas of items from the tomb will also be on display. Pictures of those replicas, a solid gold dagger and the gold statue

Rep. Gene Pelowski will give a multimedia presentation in Winona on Wednesday titled The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun.

of boy king, are attached for reference.

The event, at the Winona County History Center at 10 78m., is free and open to the public.

Castlerock Museum

Presents



The Discovery of King Tut's Tomb

Saturday, February 24th at 2pm

Gene Pelowski will give a multimedia presentation on "The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun" at Castlerock Museum. The program will include primary sources such as the journal of Howard Carter, the photographs of Harry Burton, and music and video clips of the period.

Recently discovered information relating to the items found in the tomb and the life and death of the young pharaoh will be presented. Two exact replicas of items from the tomb will also be on display, a solid gold dagger and the gold statue of the boy king.

Gene Pelowski taught history at Winona Senior High School for over 37 years. He has also served as Winona's State Representative in the MN House of Representatives since 1986. He currently teaches at Winona State University.

Castlerock Museum will open at 1:00pm for visitors that would like to see the exhibits beforehand. Seating is limited. Reservations are appreciated.

*Admission: \$6 Adults / \$4 Students
Museum Members Get 50% Discount*

**Reserve seats at 608-685-4231
or info@castlerockmuseum.com**



Arms, Armor & Art
402 S. 2nd Street Alma, WI 54610

Learn about King Tut's Tomb at Castlerock

On Saturday, February 24th at 2pm, Gene Pelowski will give a multimedia presentation on "The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun" at Castlerock Museum in Alma, Wisconsin.

The program will include primary sources such as the journal of Howard Carter, the photographs of Harry Burton, and music and video clips of the period. The impact of the 1977 and 2007 world tours of the treasures will also be discussed.

Recently discovered information relating to the items found in the tomb and the life and death of the young pharaoh will be presented. Two exact replicas of items from the tomb will also be on display, a solid gold dagger and the gold statue of the boy king.

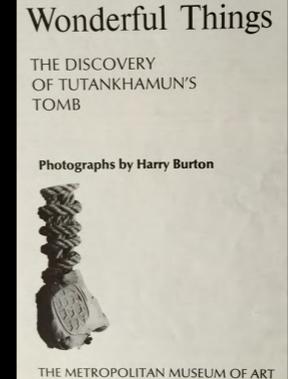
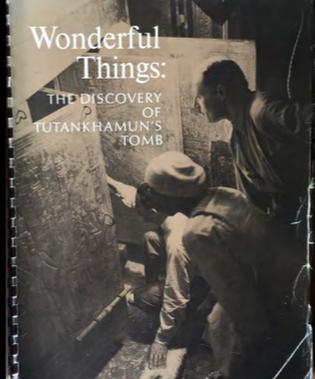
Gene Pelowski taught history at Winona Senior High School for over 37 years. He has also served as Winona's State Representative in the MN House of Representatives since 1986. He currently teaches at Winona State University.

Admission is \$6 for adults and \$4 for students. Museum members receive a 50% discount. Castlerock Museum will be open at 1pm for visitors that would like to see the exhibits beforehand. Seating is limited. Reservations are not required but appreciated. Contact the museum at 608-685-4231 or info@castlerockmuseum.com for more details.

IMAGE CAPTIONS:

The Golden Dagger of King Tutankhamun.

Howard Carter examining Tutankhamun's third coffin made from solid gold.



The Digital Textbook by Gene Pelowski

gpelowsk@hbc.com. 507-458-5988

These are hybrid versions of the ones created on Authorware when WSU was using it as the basis for its student portfolios in the 1990s under President Darrell Krueger. This is being created using an iPhone 6 plus and an Ipad Pro. It is meant to demonstrate how the WSU Education Village can create personalized teaching units emphasizing content and current information making learning interesting and relevant.

Gothic & Romanesque Architecture

Romanesque Characteristics

Mont-Saint-Michel Hagia Sophia

Gothic Characteristics

Chartres Notre Dame de Paris
Beaubais Washington

Mont-Saint-Michel & Chartres
by Henry Adams

Mr. Gene Pelowski Challenge World History & Medieval History

Created using Authorware in 1998 by Gene Pelowski at Winona State University as part of the Student Portfolio Project. Converted in 2014-2015 on iPad Air 2 & iPad Pro using Keynote for the Winona State University Education Village Teacher Curriculum Presentations on integrating technology into content for classroom instruction.

The Civil War

The Peacemakers 1868

by George Peter Alexander Healy
an American painter from Boston, Massachusetts

Representative Gene Pelowski Minnesota House of Representatives as Speaker, Pro Tem

The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun

By Gene Pelowski
Revised February 9, 2018
gpelowsk@hbc.com 507-458-5988

THE MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL

A 1905 masterpiece restored to its original grandeur

Representative Gene Pelowski's multimedia presentation on the Minnesota State Capitol Restoration.

The \$310 million, three year project has returned the Capitol to its 1905 splendor.
rep.gene.pelowski@house.mn 507-458-5988

Renaissance Art

Mr. Pelowski Challenge World History

Click on the Artist to view their art.

Giotto Fra Angelico Masaccio Donatello Verrocchio Botticelli
Leonardo Michelangelo Raphael Durer Cellini Titian Bosch
El Greco

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Will Durant
5608 Briarcliff Road
Los Angeles, Calif. 90068

1-24-74

Dear Mr. Pelowski:

I'm fighting a deadline to finish THE AGE OF NAPOLEON, but, if you will allow me a hasty answer to your request of Jan. 21st, I would suggest:

For the understanding of human affairs, in this or any other time, a knowledge of human nature is a first requisite. This can be acquired by one or other of these methods: (1) thru a study of biology and anthropology, which show the sources of our instincts or basic desires; or (2) through experience--but this requires at least sixty years; or (3) through a study of history, which is a laboratory of thousands of experiments in individual or group behavior. If you can't wait sixty years I would recommend a combination of (1) and (3). All I can offer as a result of such studies is a growth in understanding, forgiveness, and realistic endeavor for practicable reforms.

Will Durant

Letter written to Mr. Pelowski when he was the president of the History Club and Phi Alpha Theta at Winona State University.

Why We Teach!

by Gene Pelowski
History & Government Teacher
1975 to 2012

Content, Content & Content
I think, I feel, I believe

Sesquicentennial Certificate

150 YEARS of STATEHOOD 1858-2008

Presented July 10th, 2008

In recognition of 150 years of heritage in Winona County, State of Minnesota

The Gene Pelowski Sr. Family

Chair, Sesquicentennial Recognition
Director, Winona County Historical Society
President, Winona County Fair

Winona County Commissioner
President, Winona County Farm Bureau
Winona County Old Settlers

capitol report

MINNESOTA'S History of Dealing with Disasters
The Creation of Chapters 12A & 12B

Gene Pelowski
STATE REPRESENTATIVE

French Revolution and Napoleon

Liberte, Fraternite, Egalite

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Minnesota's Higher Education History 2015-2018

Historic Structural \$\$ Imbalance!
Partial Tuition Freezes!
Record Student Debt!
Declining Student Enrollment!

Prepared by Representative Gene Pelowski, April 2017

RISK

The Game of Global Domination

Reforming Minnesota's Legislative Process

by Representative Gene Pelowski

re-form
/ra fôrm/

verb

1 make changes in something, especially a social, political, or economic institution or practice in order to improve it

improve better
amplorate reform after
change adjust
redesign redesign redesign redesign
revamp rebuild reconstruct remodel
reorganize

Rep. Gene Pelowski@house.mn
507-458-5988

How a bill becomes a law

BY NIKES MULLER

A couple months ago, a lobbyist came up to Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) and asked him to author a bill. Pelowski was confused. He'd already introduced the same bill the year before, and it's still alive.

The lobbyist insisted. That's when it hit him: The lobbyist doesn't care.

"If I put the bill in again," Pelowski says, "the lobbyist can report to his client, 'I've put the bill in for 2016 too.' And the client says, 'Excellent work.'"