

TAA i.2.3.001

Sept. 23rd. 1925

Left London for Egypt, via Trieste and Alexandria per S.S. 'Heluan'. The Channel crossing was bad, but the voyage from Trieste to Alex. very beautiful and quite hot.

28th

Arrived Alex. 3pm, Cairo 10.15pm, where my boy Abd El Aal met me. Put up at the Continental Savoy Hotel. They gave me the same room as poor Ld. C. used to have.

October 1st. 1925.

Saw Edgar at the Cairo Museum. Arranged with him for the electric light at the Tombs of the Kings to start from Oct. 11th. I also conveyed to him my programme for this season's work (1925-26), and the necessity of making the Examination of the Royal Mummy as early as possible, mentioning that the arrangement was for it to take place on or about the 25th of Oct., when Prof. Douglas Derry and Saleh Bey Hamdi would assist. That this scientific examination should be carried out as quietly and reverently as possible, but that I should delay rewrapping the Mummy until I knew whether the Ministers would like inspect the Royal Remains. The question arose with regard to M. Lacau being present during the Examination. As he would not be back from leave before November, I asked Edgar, so as not to delay the work, to cable Lacau and ask him if he had any objection to Edgar representing him during the Examination.

Lucas to come up either with me on Tuesday (6th) or the following Friday.

Called upon Bedawi Pacha at the P.W.D. He was away at Alex.

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October 2nd 1925

Arranged about stores & servants for the Season's work.

Have been pestered by correspondents of local and foreign papers who always {want} more than one can tell. They complain that the proposed daily or weekly bulletin (as laid down in the Agreement. <to be issued by the Press Bureau>) will not

suffice their wants - they want private interviews and personal details.

This is interesting, in so far that under the original regime they, one and all, complain that it was not done through the Press Bureau, and now that they have got this they do not want it! All this makes me begin to fear that this season's campaign will not be an easy one from that point of view. However, my one hope is that I am allowed to carry out the investigation in a proper & scientific manner and the work not jeopardised by Press & other curious onlookers.

3rd

Saw Edgar 11am this morning. He had not yet received a reply to his cable to M. Lacau, re his representing him at the Examination of the Royal Mummy.

Saw Lucas. We inspected the Tut.Ankh-Amen exhibits in the Museum, from the point of view of preservation. I think possibly there is a tendency of the Throne darkening a little and we decided that late next spring we would treat it with wax which ought not only to brighten it up, but also help to make a permanent preservative.

I was horrified to find that the silver stick (fellow to the gold stick), now exhibited flat, in one of the glass show cases, was broken in two. This, I was told, was done by one of the European officials when showing it to M. Capart of the Brussels Museum. It seems a shame

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{3rd October, continued}

after all the trouble in preserving those precious objects and safely transporting them to the Museum, that they should be allowed to be handled by persons that do not know how to handle antiquities.

Arranged for motor car to be sent to Luxor on Monday (5th).

4th

Saw General Haking (C.D.C. Troops Eg.) this morning - he looked very well, and seems a thoroughly good man for this country.

Received a note from C.C. Edgar to say that: "Lacau has just cabled to say that it is necessary that he should be present at the opening of the Mummy and that he will be {in} Luxor by the 10th of Nov. "- for Examination without ceremony" - trusting that this delay will not inconvenience ..." me, etc.

Here is another delay for my work! One thing I can get along with something else in the meantime. Must arrange for Derry & Saleh Bey to defer their coming until then.

5th

11am. Paid a visit to H.E. Bedawi Pasha (Conseiller Royale P.W.D). He was most pleasant. In the course of friendly conversation I recounted to him my programme for this season's work, especially that of the Examination of the Royal Mummy to take place in the presence of M. Lacau, Nov. 10th, and the probability of their Ex's the Ministers inspecting the mummy after the Scientific Examination - I mentioned the point "After the Scientific Examination" as the procedure might take several days and we could hardly expect their Ex's to be present the whole time. I also mentioned a matter of issuing photos to ~~Erop~~ European & Egyptian illustrated papers over and above the Bulletin per the Press Bureau.

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Oct {5th, continued}

To this he seemed to agree providing it would in no way raise any question of private monopoly or cause trouble in any way with the Eg. Gov. He accepted my suggestion that when the time was ripe for such procedure I would put my proposal in concrete form to him and we would then discuss it privately.

Note I think to cover the matter of Eg. papers and photos that would be supplied at least a mail later than the European papers - this to prevent any encroachment of copyright in the way of sale on their part of any of the photos issued to them.

6th

Left Cairo with Lucas for Luxor. 7.pm.

7th

Arr. Luxor 8.30am. Put up at Winter Palace.

Saw the Chief Inspector Luxor - Tewfik Eff. Boulos - re work & light..

" Moawen of Police - the Bey the Marmour being absent on leave.

8th

Crossed over; 9am., to Gurna, 11am.

Put house in order & made up outstanding a/cs with men.

9th

Inspected Valley & Tomb, laboratory and Magazine - found everything in order. Unpacked materials sent out from London & placed them in Magazine. Instructed Reises to employ labour to commence uncovering the entrance of the Tomb on the following morning Sat. 10th.

Upon starting a new season's work there is always a lot to do preparing for the proposed expedition. The first few days are mostly employed in getting ready and putting in order various instruments and impedimenta for scientific work, all of which have to be tested. To start work under circumstances so different to those in Europe, and where many simple

TAA i.2.3.009

(Oct. 9. Continued)

appliances and facilities cannot be obtained, much prearrangement and consideration is required - mostly in simplifying one's requirements, or adapting the materials available. Even with material one has especially ordered from England or elsewhere, when examined on the spot, often you find that it proves a little too large or small as the case may be, or that it has to be got into working order as well as the men taught how to use it - a tedious and what appears a waste of time before one can start upon the ~~real and~~ interesting part of the work of an archaeologist. It is thus one spends the first few days ~~of~~ <in preparation for> a new season's work, only brightened by the smiles upon the faces of the Reises when they first realize the use & advantage of some new gadget to help them in the forthcoming work.

10th

Commenced opening Tomb with ~~20~~ <25> men and ~~fifty~~ <75> boys.

Shaban Effendi arrived at Valley.

11th

With an extra amount of carriers the work of covering the Tomb entrance advanced rapidly and was completed today - thus enabling us to make an inspection of the interior tomorrow. Considering the heat and the amount of the ~~ma~~ rubbish that covered the entrance - put there at the termination of last season's work - the Reises and workmen have carried out this piece of work in a quick and thoroughly efficient manner, for which they deserve great praise.

Sent the chauffeur into Luxor to put in order the old car of past season's, ready for sale, I having purchased a ~~new ca~~ and brought with me a new car, for fear the old one would not carry through the season.

It will be interesting to see what effect the odours and insecticide such as coarse petroleum sprinkled in both the tomb and the laboratory before

TAA i.2.3.011

{11th October, continued}

closing last year, will have had upon the various insectivore that had infected the tomb and lab. When open during the past seasons.

12th

Between 7 and 8am this morning we opened the Tomb. First by removing the water tight timber blocking before the entrance doorway & composed of heavy Turkish oak beams with soft deal boards between them and which screened the wooden door of the passage; unlocked the wooden door of the passage; at the further end of the descending passage we removed the sheets screening the steel-gate of Ante-room, opened the steel-gate (closed by numerous locks) and entered the Ante-room and Burial Chamber, and <where we> found everything {in} perfect order, with hardly a trace of dust settled since we closed it last spring, save on the ~~black-pall~~ (modern) black pall covering the Sarcophagus were a few small pieces of plaster that had disintegrated & fallen from the ceiling. ~~Though there were~~

Though there were a few traces of those fish-like insects that eat materials like paper, the insecticides seem to have had good effect - and the tomb practically free of these pests.

The 2000 candle power <electric> lamps <over the Sarcophagus> were turned on, the modern pall removed, exposing, under the glass the great gold incised coffin within the Sarcophagus - a sight which seems each time ~~witnessed~~ even more emotional. Tewfik Effendi, Shaban Effendi, Lucas and the Reises <were present.>

Finding everything in perfect order I reclosed the gates & ~~went to the Lab~~ opened the laboratory which had been protected by a heavy wooden screen exactly fitting the <rock cut> opening. ~~We~~ This wooden screen removed we ~~en~~/u>nlocked the steel gates and entered. Here everything was <also> free from dust & insects and in good order.

The rest of the morning spent in getting various things ready to begin work tomorrow (13th).

Thus the Valley, screaming with workmen these last two days, ~~is again~~ <has,> until the winter migrants come, its normal sepulchral once again.

TAA i.2.3.013

13th Oct.

7a<.>m. Made preparations for raising the lid of the gold encased outer Coffin.

Upon careful inspection of the coffin as it rested in the Sarcophagus, it was decided that the four original bronze handles (two on each side) were sufficiently well preserved to support the weight of the lid of the coffin and therefore could be utilized in raising it, that is if it were possible to remove the bronze pins by which it was fixed to the shell of the coffin.

The lid was fixed to the shell by means of ten bronze tongues securely riveted to the lid and fitted into corresponding sockets in the thickness of the wooden sides of the shell - four on each side, one at the head, and one at the foot-end - where they were held in place by the above mentioned metal pins.

As the Coffin ~~nearly~~ occupied <nearly> the whole of the ~~space of the~~ interior of the Sarcophagus, leaving only a small space all round, especially at the head & foot ends, the space available for extracting the pins was very limited, but by careful manipulation it was found that they could be withdrawn without much difficulty, with the exception of the pin of the head end where there was only space enough to pull it half out and therefore had to be sawn (filed) through before the inner half could be withdrawn.

Having extracted the ten pins, the next procedure was to place in position the necessary hoisting tak/<c>kle. This consisted of two sets of three sheaf pulley-blocks, provided with automatic brakes, and fixed to an overhead scaffold. The pulleys being so hung as to come immediately above the centre of the lid opposite each pair of handles. The pulleys were then attached to the handles of the lid by means of strong cord slings - the coffin being protected from possible damage by pads of wadding. The tackle being in position, by midday the lid was very slowly raised. It came up

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[Note for following page]

{13th October}

Note

The only ominous feature is that parts of the second coffin visible through the linen ~~wrapp~~ covering, show distinct efflorescence incrustated upon the inlay and surface gold-work and tendency of swelling here and there. This is certainly disconcerting, as it suggests at some time the existence of humidity, possibly from the mummy of the King, wrapped and placed in the Coffin before being perfectly dry. If this is the case its preservation will, I fear, not be so good as might have been hoped for.

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[Includes note from previous page]

{13th October, continued}

fairly readily without mishap, revealing a second anthropoid Coffin, covered with a thin ~~gossamer~~ <gossamer> linen sheet darkened and decayed, upon which were lying over the breast <of the coffin> floral garlands and a separate wreath of flowers placed on the emblems of the forehead over the linen.

Underneath this <thin> linen sheet or shroud, in places a glimpse could be obtained of elaborate multi-coloured glass inlay upon fine gold work.

This was carried out by myself in the presence of M^r A. Lucas and the assistance of the native Reises. The undertaking was completed by 12.45, the tomb closed to await photographic records before proceeding further. Some time was spent last summer working out the methods to be followed in the above undertaking and providing the necessary appliances.

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Oct. 14th

This morning was spent in preparing a suitable tray a/<t>o carry the lid and transporting ~~the lid~~ <it> to the laboratory where it will be ~~immediately~~(?) treated and preserved.

It measures some 2.30 <2> metres in length and 0.87 in width and astonishingly heavy.

I expect M^r Harry Burton to arrive tomorrow, when he will undertake to make photographic records of the ~~exact state~~ second Coffin, before anything is touched.

~~Fortunately there was no wind this morning so that the lid~~

15th

Removed the wreath from the outer Coffin around the emblems upon forehead.
Having preparations to make for Burton - no further work ~~today~~ in the
tomb or Laboratory today.

Burton arrived 11.30am.

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Oct. 16.

Burton having arrived yesterday, he made preparations for his photographic records this morning.

Lucas commenced upon the preservation work of the lid of the first (outermost) Coffin [𓆎].

I made notes in preparation for continuing the opening of the Coffin the moment Burton has made his records.

Tewfik Effendi Boulos visited the work this morning. He mentioned he would like to be present when I raised the lid of the Second Coffin.

He also mentioned that Shaban Effendi was under the believe^{sic} {belief} and instructions that the Coffins were not to be opened until Lacau came. I explained that this was a misunderstanding, and that referred to the Examination of the Royal Mummy. That I was obliged to open the cases first & would stop the moment the mummy was discovered, and that ~~th~~/

The remainder of Burton's photographic materials arrived this morning in the Valley.

Tewfik Effendi asked for a Bulletin.

17th

Early this morning Burton completed successfully the photographic records of the second coffin, covered with its shroud and floral garlands, as it rested in situ in the shell of the outermost Coffin.

As it was impossible to deal in any way with the inner second coffin on account of the depth of the Sarcophagus, the next procedure ~~was~~ manifestly <was> to raise the outer shell and ~~inner~~ (Second) Coffin together. This was done by fixing slings attached to overhead pulleys which were again fastened to steel pins passed through the slots from

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{17th October, continued}

which the ancient bronze pins had been withdrawn.

In spite of the coffins proving to be an enormous weight - far more than at first seemed possible - they were successfully hoisted to just above the level of the top of the Sarcophagus, when wooden planks already prepared were slid under them. In the confined space and with the restricted head room available the task proved one of no little difficulty, which was much increased by the necessity of avoiding damage to the fragile gesso-gilt surfaces of the coffins, which naturally would not stand any undue pressure.

After taking away the various hoisting gear, I carefully removed the wreath and garlands and was able to roll back the covering shroud. This revealed the finest example of the ancient coffin makers art that has yet been seen - again Osiride in form, but so delicate in conception and in beautiful line. In fact, as it now lies in the outer shell upon the modern trestles it is a wonderful picture of majesty lying in state.

The wreath and garlands ~~<placed upon a special tray>~~ that were placed upon the shroud are an early illustration of ~~the accounts of~~ Pliny's <accounts> of ancient wreaths, and when one examines how carefully and precise they are made - now unfortunately much decayed - they suggest that wreath and garland making was in those days a particular trade.

Girgis Eff. Elias, Inspector of Antiquities of Luxor and Kenh, M^r A. Lucas, M^r H. Burton and the Egyptian Reises assisted in this undertaking. Before closing the Tomb for the day M^r Burton made a series of photo<s>graphic as the monument now stands.

M^r Lucas in the meantime is continuing his work of preserving the lid of the outermost Coffin.

TAA Archive i.2.3.021

18th {October}

With exception that the second coffin is elaborately inlaid from head to foot with cut and engraved multi-coloured glass - of turquoise, carnelian and lapis lazuli colours, its general form is similar to that of the First Coffin. ~~and~~ <Again> the decoration only differs in certain detail, for example the headdress is of the banded <striped> linen type, and the body is embraced with the wings of the vulture Nekhbet and the <winged> serpent Buto of the Upper and Lower Kingdoms respectively, which replace the two tutelary goddesses Isis and Nephthys. But the fairness of the work is ~~far~~ superior to that of the First Coffin, in so much that it is ~~far~~ more delicate and purer in line ~~and depicts almost~~ <and conveys almost> greater feeling. The ~~mask~~ <face> ~~in this case is~~ <has a> more youthful ~~in~~ expression.

~~This whole morning was occupied devising the best means for solving the problem of removing this very closely fitting coffin from the outer shell, without injuring the very delicate inlay upon its surfaces, which has <that have> already suffered at some early period from <imprisoned> humidity from the interior, probably some after <at the time of> the burial, a condition which becomes more marked as each covering is removed.~~

19th

In archaeological research the unexpected seems nearly always to happen. One calculates from some former evidence or example and for some unforeseen^{sic} reason the reverse proves to be the case. Upon seeing that there were handles on the outer coffin for lowering or raising it by, it was therefore reasonable to expect similar metal handles would be found on the second coffin. Unfortunately that did not prove to be the case and it leaves a very complicated problem. The second coffin is very heavy, its decorated surface very fragile, it fits the outer shell so closely that it is not possible to pass ones little finger between ~~them~~ the two. The lid is fixed to the Coffin

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{19th October, continued}

as in the former case - the outer coffin, with metal pins around its sides which cannot, as the coffin lies in the outer shell, be extracted. Therefore the coffin must be lifted out in its entirety from the outer shell before anything can be done. Thus the problem is to discover a method of doing this with minimum risk of damage.

Yesterday and today have been spent on that sole question - how to remove that very closely fitting coffin from the outer shell without injuring the very delicate inlaid surfaces, that have already suffered from humidity? Humidity either from the Royal Mummy or the wood imprisoned in all probability at the time of the burial - a condition which becomes more marked as each covering is removed.

<H.E. and Madam> Ahmed Bey Saddik, Mudir of Keneh, ~~& his~~ <with their> friends visited the tomb this morning.

PW {Percy White}

20th

Tuesday being market day there is no work.

Without some experience of handling heavy and yet fragile antiquities under very difficult circumstances, few can realize that nerve racking undertaking and responsibility. The raising of a lid of a coffin or lifting the coffin itself seems a comparatively simple job; but when one realizes that it is deep down in the interior of a sarcophagus where it fits quite closely, that it is in a very fragile condition, that it is immensely heavy, that the overhead room in the chamber is very limited, and that one does not even know whether its wood is sufficiently well preserved to bear its own weight, the Reader will perhaps begin to realize what an anxious work it really is.

TAA i.2.3.025

{20th October, continued}

After consultation with one's colleagues and careful consideration, a plan of action is formed, you begin to carry it out - probably the preparation of which has taken several days, special appliances are devised, and as far as it is humanly possible you have taken every precaution. ~~in~~(?) Everything goes well until suddenly, in the middle of the process, you hear a crack - little pieces of surface ornament fall clink clink on the floor of the Sarcophagus or chamber - the only space available is now crowded with your men, and in a moment you have to discover what is happening - what is the trouble?, and what immediate action is required to prevent a catastrophe - The Reader will perhaps realize that strain upon the nerves.

Again, the interest of seeing some fresh and beautiful object exposed as a lid is being raised will often distract your workmen, for a moment they forget their duty and irreparable damage may be done.

Such is more than often an Archaeologist's lot, and ~~to~~ afterwards he is asked what were his sensations when so and so was first discovered!

21st

The lid of the outer Coffin was completely restored this morning. Lucas has made a good job of it.

Continued preparations in the Tomb, but must wait until the necessary {s} crew eyes have arrived from Cairo.

TAA i.2.3.027

Oct. 22

This morning was ~~among other~~ occupied among other preparations in making two suitable wooden trays to receive the lid and shell of the Second Coffin.

To remove the Second Coffin from the shell of the Outer Coffin into which it fitted very closely, some points of attachment for raising it were manifestly required, and in the absence of handles, such as were found on the Outer Coffin, it was judged best to make use of, if it were possible, the metal (bronze) pins by which the Coffin & lid were fastened down. On inspection it was found that although the space between the two coffins was not sufficient to allow {any} of the pins being entirely withdrawn, they could be pulled out sufficient distance (about 1/4 of an inch) to permit wire attachments being fixed to them and to the overhead scaffold, which was accordingly carried out. Strong metal eyelets were ~~fixed into~~ screwed into the thickness of the top edge of the ~~outer~~ shell of the Outer Coffin, so as <to> enable it, without damage, to be lowered from the Second Coffin by means of ropes working on pulleys. The necessary preparations being made the next stage of the work will take place tomorrow. A good deal of the delay these last few days has been owing to special material having to be obtained from Cairo.

TAA i.2.3.029

Oct. 23rd

Today brought another of those exciting and interesting moments, in the manner of one more important stage in the "dèblaiement" of the tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen - a solemnity not easily forgotten.

The afore mentioned arrangements being complete we were able to proceed with the next stage. This was the reverse of what might at first sight appear to be the natural order of things, the outer shell being lowered from the second coffin, instead of the latter (the second coffin) being lifted out of it, for reasons already explained; namely: the head room was insufficient. The operation proved very successful, the shell of the outer Coffin was lowered once more into the Sarcophagus, leaving the Second Coffin suspended for a few moments in mid-air by means of ten copper wire attachments already mentioned. A wooden tray sufficiently large to span the ~~mouth~~ of opening of the Sarcophagus was then passed under it, and on this it now firmly rests. The overhead tackle being removed, photographs were then taken and we were able to direct our energies to the raising of its lid.

The Coffin like the lid proved to be elaborately inlaid with multi-coloured glass and gold 'cloisonnes' upon gesso. The entire inlay being in a very fragile condition handling, therefore, had to be avoided if possible. For this reason in order, ~~thef~~ therefore, to lift the lid without damaging its incrustation, metal eyelets were screwed into it at four points (where it would not be disfigured). To these eyelets sufficiently strong cord was attached and by means of overhead pulleys the lid was slowly raised - its bronze pins or rivots^{sic} having been already extracted.

Though there was a slight inclination at first for it to stick, it gradually rose and when sufficiently high to clear the contents of the Coffin it was lowered on to a wooden tray all ready to receive it at the side.

The removal of the lid revealed yet a Third Coffin,

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{23rd October, continued}

manifestly anthropoid in form, but the main details of which are hidden by a close fitting reddish coloured linen shroud, apparently well preserved. The gold mask of the face in this case was bare, the features being even more juvenile than heretofore. <Placed> Over the breast of the coffin, <and> attached to the ~~shoulders,~~ <headdress> ~~is/~~<was> an elaborate bead and floral collarette <upon papyrus>, several inches in depth.

~~The~~ Both operations were carried out by 12.45pm., in the presence of Tewfik Eff. Boulos, Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, Mohamed Effendi Shaban, and Girgis Effendi Elias, Inspector of Luxor and Keneh. Messrs. Lucas and Burton, together with the Egyptian Reises and men assisted.

24th

The first part of this morning was occupied by Burton making photographic records of the Third coffin, as it lies in the shell of the Second Coffin, covered with several thicknesses of a reddish linen ~~sheet~~ cloth or shroud and a wide bead and floral collarette (sewn upon papyrus) over the neck and b[r]east.

It was not until these photographic records were made, was I able to remove the linen covering and inspect for the first time the Coffin itself. The removal of the coverings was a simple operation as compared to ~~the~~ others we have had to face, but it disclosed an astonishing fact - namely that ~~the/~~<is> ~~coffin~~ Third Coffin is made of solid gold. This accounts for the great weight which has been a source of surprise since the nest of coffins was first lifted out from the Sarcophagus, and which diminished so little even when we had removed the outer Coffin and the

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{24th October, continued}

lid of the Second Coffin, and even at this stage it is as much as ~~six~~ <eight> strong men can lift. The Coffin, (for the third time, /< />) proves to be in the likeness of the King symbolizing Osiris, enveloped in the wings of Nekhbet and Buto. The main ~~position~~ portion of the lid - that is the lower part such as the legs - is beautifully chased and engraved, while the neck, breast and two protective goddesses are inlaid with carved semi-precious stones, but the most part of the detail is hidden by a black lustrous coating due to pouring over the coffin a libation in great quantity. As a result this unparalleled^{sic} monument (coffin) is stuck fast to the interior of the Second Coffin - the consolidated material of the libation filling up the space between the two <(Second & Third)> Coffins almost to the level of the lid of the third one. To extricate this Third Coffin will be a very tedious and arduous task.

Through the black coating one is able to see that <the> parts of the design <over the breast and body> are raised and comprise a heavy auxiliary overlay of gold. A new feature in the coffin is the presence of two moveable massive gold and faience necklaces fixed to the throat of the King.

The libation referred to is doubtless the principal cause of ~~hum~~ the signs of humidity encountered in the various outer Coffins already dealt with. Again the covering cloth & floral collarette had likewise suffered, and though appeared <to be> in fair condition ~~was~~ <they were> found to be so ~~very~~ brittle: that ~~they~~ their material broke to the touch.

It will be seen that our next problem, which is by no means an easy one, is to remove the Third Coffin firmly cemented by the libation to the

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{24th October, continued}

interior of the Second Coffin without causing damage to either. To this subject and that of the future cleaning of the Coffin, Lucas is now giving his attention.

~~It is astounding when one thinks and realizes that in the discovery of this unique and wonderful monument - a Coffin of the finest art wrought in solid sheet gold - that there one has found is <is>, something like without exaggeration, something like 15<,>000 - 20.000 £ of pure bullion. What riches were those autoeratic pharaohs bespangled themsel buried with those pharaohs! Think of what <riches> that Valley must have once contained. Tut.ankh.Amen was perhaps <one of> the least important buried of the 27 inter t/uried in that Royal Cemetery. One begins to realize the meaning & the cause of missed(?) early tomb robberies recorded in the reign of Ramses IX.~~

25th

~~I raised the Third Coffin as it rests in the shell of the Second Coffin & moved them into the Antechamber.~~

I raised the two coffins -/<> the Third in the shell of the Second -/<> and moved them into the Antechamber where they are now far more accessible for examination.

It <The weight of the two> was as much as eight to men could lift. Now if one allows for the gold Coffin only 100 lbs per man that would make it some 800 lbs in weight. 20 troy lbs of legal gold = 934 sovs. X 40 = 37,360 sovs. It is almost unbelievable when one thinks and realizes that in the discovery of this unique and wonderful monument - a Coffin of the finest art wrought in solid gold - that the above cannot be far wrong of the value of pure bullion of which it is made.

P.W. {Percy White}

TAA i.2.3.037

Oct 26

Spent the morning examining the Third Coffin with a view of discovering the best means of dealing with the problem of extricating from the shell of the Second Coffin ~~where~~ <to which> it is firmly fixed by the libation.

Lucas was occupied on cleaning and waxing the lid of the Second Coffin.

It was found that the lid of the Third Coffin was pinned to its shell in the same manner as the other two coffins - namely by means of ten (gold) pins which cannot possibly be extracted as the coffin now stands. The oily or fatty substance of the libation, probably mixed with a wood pitch, was found to be still viscid under the surface, where it is in fairly large quantity. An electrical soldering iron pierced it fairly easily and made it bubble into a viscous mass where the heat effected it.

It was decided ~~before any other anything was complete~~ that before any expedient was contemplated, the surfaces of the shell of the Second coffin should be thoroughly preserved and strengthened so as to protect it from any damage with dealing with the Third Coffin.

Paid men for the week.

Oct. 27

<Tuesday no work.>

In those days, ~~such as~~ <the> above <amount of gold>, must have been fabulous wealth to people like stone cutters, artisans, peasants and water carriers such as were the eight men implicated in the robbery of the tomb of King Sebekemsaf and his queen Nubkhas, which occurred <among other robberies> in the reign of Ramses IX <(B.C. 1142-1123)> and recorded in ~~the~~ <a fragment of a> document now known as the Amherst Papyrus.

It is with interest to note that those ancients has^{sic} in the case of the Gold Coffin used real stones in the place of glass imitation such as was the case in the Middle Kingdom.

TAA i.2.3.039

Oct. 28th

In order to protect the delicate inlay of the shell of the second Coffin from injury, it was necessary to make it secure. It was therefore lightly brushed to remove loose dust, sponged with hot water and amonia^{sic}, and when dry the whole surface covered with a ~~thicken~~ thick coating of paraffin-wax applied hot with a hog-brush, which as it ~~cooled~~ cooled and solidified held all the inlay securely in position - thus enabling it to be handled with impunity.

The pitch-like material with which the space between the Second and Third Coffins had been flooded, causing them to adhere to one another, was made a subject of experiments. It was found that it could be melted by heat and dissolved by certain solvents, but neither of these methods were practical under the existing circumstances. It was decided therefore that the best plan of attack was, if possible to raise the lid, remove the contents, before applying any such drastic methods.

Fortunately the line of junction of the lid and the Coffin was visible and accessible, although with difficulty, alround^{sic} excepting at the extreme foot-end where the two coffins practically touched one another. This joint was therefore thoroughly inspected in order to discover how the two parts (lid & shell) were attached, and it was found that this attachment was by means of eight tongues (four on each side) fixed in position by metal pins. It was evident therefore that if the pins could be extracted the lid could be raised.

In the confined space between the two Coffins ordinary instruments for extracting the metal pins were useless and others had to be improvised. Long screw-drivers were converted into curved levers and it was found possible to insert these under the heads of the metal pins, and gradually work them out. This proved a very difficult and tedious operation,

TAA i.2.3.041

{October} (28 Continued)

taking several hours, but eventually it was crowned with success and without any injury either to the (Third) Coffin or the shell of the Second Coffin. The pins removed the lid was raised. The penultimate scene was disclosed - a very neatly wrapped Mummy of the young King, with golden Mask of sad but tranquil expression, symbolizing Osiris. The similitude of the youthful Tut.Ankh.Amen, until now known only by name, amid that sepulchral silence, made us realize the past. By this bespangled Mummy as it lies in the Coffin he must have been a tall youth - from the top of the <headdress of the> mask to the feet it measures 6 feet. Attached to the throat of the golden mask, beautifully wrought with juvenile ey(?) countenance, are three massive gold & faience necklaces, a pendant (heart)-scarab placed between the hands, crossed over the ~~bre~~ breast, which hold the flail and the crook. Below this Mask, which reaches as far as the hands, is the linen covering and outer bandages, strapped in place by broad longitudinal and transverse flexible bands of inlaid gold work depending from a highly decorative incrustated gold protective figure of Nekhbet. She has full spread wings ~~ever~~ reached across the body and a human head.

From the hands downwards the Royal Mummy has been covered by a libation, which has darkened the linen and hidden the detail of the inlaid gold bands ~~with~~ which bare^{sic} texts ~~and an~~ edged with rows of beads. From this libation, as well as from that poured on the exterior of the Coffin, has emanated humidity which has been the cause of certain deterioration.

TAA i.2.3.043

Oct. 29

As yesterday's work carried us on until 1.30 pm Burton had to make the photographic records of the King's Mummy, lying {in} situ, today. This was done in detail but the general view has yet to be made tomorrow.

In detail the Mummy is wrapped to represent Osiris, the mask bears that gods attributes, but the likeness is that of ~~the~~ Tut.Ankh.Amen. - placid and beautiful, with the same features as we find upon his statues and ~~outer~~ coffins. The mask has fallen slightly back, thus its gaze is straight up to the heavens.

The face, headdress and collarette are of massive sheet gold. Eyes of aragonite, pupils of obsidian, eyelids and eyebrows of lapis lazuli.

The symbols, the uraeus (Buto) and the vulture (Nekhbet), of Upper and Lower Egypt, upon the forehead are also of massive gold inlaid with semi-precious stone and glass.

The ~~b~~/~~c~~onventional Osiride beard of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli in pleated pattern.

The three necklaces which are attached to the neck of by means of solar ~~serp~~ serpent fastenings are of different coloured gold beads divided at intervals with faience beads.

The scarab carved out of some black material (not yet recognised) is also attached to the throat by means of long flexible bands of inlaid gold work bordered with beads

The collarette, with hawk-head clasps at each shoulder is of sheet gold incrustated with inlaid stones representing beads and pendants.

The closed hands, which appear to be sewn to the linen wrappings, are separate to the mask: they are, ~~of~~ like the flesh of the face, of burnished gold, ~~hav~~ and have bracelets of inlaid stone upon the wrists. They hold the crook and the flail made of some (?) composition decayed from action of humidity.

TAA i.2.3.045

{October} (29 Continued)

Below, over the body and legs of the King, are four transverse and three longitudinal (one down the centre & one on each side) bands of flexible gold work bearing inlaid inscriptions bordered with gold beads. These ~~dep~~ straps or bands are dependent from the hands and <in the centre of the body> a beautiful winged goddess Nekhbet having a ~~human-mal~~ human mail^{sic} {male} head, and body and claws of a vulture. U~~n~~

Unfortunately the fine detailed workmanship of the goddess and bands is hidden under a dark varnish like coating of the pitch-like libation that has been poured over the Mummy. I rather fear that this libation has also stuck the Mummy to the bottom of the coffin?

Received a visit from Tewfik Eff. Boulos.

30th

Burton completed the photographic records of the Royal Mummy.

Having prepared a suitable wooden tray lined with wadding, I was then able to remove the <external> trappings ~~that were on the body -~~ comprising longitudinal and transverse bands of flexible gold work finely inlaid with designs and inscriptions ~~mentioned above.~~ that were sewn to the linen covering and t/andages. Their threads were much decayed, ~~and~~ they had to be removed piecemeal and placed in their exact order upon the tray for future remounting.

The more one examines the external wrappings of the Mummy the more evident it becomes that at least the outer ~~ones~~ <bandages> are completely deteriorated, ~~almost~~ <one might say> carbonized, from the action of the libation ~~poure~~ that had been poured over it. One's only hope is that we shall find ~~those~~ <the> wrappings ~~improve~~ in better condition after several thicknesses have been removed?

Lucas continued his reparation work upon the lid of the Second Coffin.

TAA i.2.3.047

Oct. 31st

All the moveable objects upon the exterior of the mummy were removed today.

I then attempted to remove the Mummy and mask from the Coffin, but found that unfortunately both were stuck fast to the bottom of the Coffin, and could not be <under the present conditions> raised out without using great force <such as would endanger> ~~endangering both~~, endangering both the Royal Remains and the finely wrought mask. <The libation that was poured over the body had consolidated> at the bottom and stuck them fast. My one hope now is that the heat of the sun may soften it sufficiently so as to enable one to gradually ~~loosen mummy~~ free it and raise it. If not, unless some other expedient is discovered, we shall have to make the Examination as it lies within the two Coffins.

PS. 45, 7. Thou lovest righteousness, and hated wickedness: therefore God, thy God, hath anointed Thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.

PS. 92, 10. I shall be anointed with fresh oil.

Heb. 1, 9. Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.

IS 61, 3. To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified.

Mark 14, 8. She hath done what she could: she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying.

TAA i.2.3.049

{October} (31 Continued)

<With regard to the libation> It would appear from the materials that ~~this substance~~ <it> is composed of - <seemingly> fatty or oily substance mixed with (?) wood-pitch - that it is more anointment than a libation. This ~~oil~~ <liquid> ~~or ointment~~ no doubt was applied in religious ceremony for the consecration of the dead King before appearing before the Great God ~~of~~ (>Osiris) of the underworld. It is particularly noticeable that on both the Third Coffin and the Mummy the head and feet have been carefully avoided, ~~even~~ <even> though the feet of the first coffin were anointed with a similar material.

Remark the episode that occurred "in the house of Simon the leper", when "there came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard very precious; ... she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying."
Mark 14, 1-8.

P.W. {Percy White}

Nov. 1st

Removed the Royal Mummy to N^o 15. It took ten men to bring out of the Tomb and carry it up. Placed in the sun for a few hours, while Lucas, Burton & self hammered off the black coating upon the lid of the third Coffin. Heat of the sun not sufficient today to make any real impression upon the pitch-like material which has stuck fast the mummy & Coffins.

Lady. C.

TAA i.2.3.051

Nov. 2nd

Found that the heat of the sun was of no avail in freeing the mummy from its Coffin. In consequence, the Examination of the Royal Mummy must necessarily take place as it lies.

Cleaned the greater part of the thick coating upon the third Coffin.

Nov. 3rd

No work in the Valley. Spent the day upon various reports, etc.

4th

While Burton was occupied in taking further records of the Royal Mummy lying in its Coffin, and Lucas upon cleaning the lid of the third Coffin, I raised the shell of the first Coffin from ~~<which still>~~ out of the Sarcophagus.

This was done by means of pulleys attached to the overhead scaffolding and to metal eyelets fixed into the thickness of the upper edges of the Coffin. It was then raised sufficiently ~~high~~ above the Sarcophagus to enable us to pass a wooden tray under it, upon which it was lowered, and then lifted out into the Ante-chamber. It proves to be a great weight, and has suffered considerably from humidity in past ages causing the gold work upon gesso to bulge and become completely detached from the basic wood. Fortunately it can be repaired and made good by careful filling in the interstices with hot paraffin wax.

There remains now but one object to be removed from the Sarcophagus, and that is the golden bier -

TAA i.2.3.053

(Nov. 4th Continued)

a sort of bed with lions heads and feet <standing upon the floor of the Sarcophagus> - upon which the nest of Coffins rested.

The astonishing fact about this bier, is that it appears to be in perfect condition, even though it has supported the enormous weight of the nesting three Coffins - as much as fifteen strong men could lift <(x)> - for over thirty centuries. I passed stout broad webbing under it - one piece at the head, another at the foot-end - preparatory to raising it tomorrow.

(x Rather more than a ton.)

5th

The last stage in raising the coffins was completed early this morning, and that was the removal of the gilt-wood bier which stood on the floor of the Sarcophagus, upon which the First Outermost Coffin rested.

It proved to be made of stout wood, covered with gesso and gilt with a fine gold foil, standing standing^{sic} about 9 inches from the ground. It is curved <so as> to receive ~~the~~ and ~~both~~ fit the bottom of the coffin, has at the head end lion's heads, at the foot small lion's tails, & four feet of lion type. The centre part of the bed within the frame work is ornamented to represent a corded mesh.

Though a little bent, the joints are only just visible, which is witness of the quality of timber used and its good joinery when one remembers that it has supported for over thirty centuries more than a ton in weight.

Everything is now ready for the Examination of the Royal mummy, which I trust will occur early next week.

Beneath the ~~bier-like~~ bed-like bier, were a number of wood chips, bearing gold-work upon gesso, that had been hacked off by a very sharp instrument like an adze.

TAA i.2.3.054

[Note for following page]

{5th November}

over which an anointment for consecration purposes
had been poured.

TAA i.2.3.055

[Includes note from previous page]

Nov. 5th Continued

As there ~~is~~/the <in which the careless>

undertakers erected those Shrines, mentioned in the preliminary chapters. Besides these there were a lot of old rags and a stout piece of wood evidently used as a lever. Under the head of the bed were fragments of garlands that had fallen from the Coffins when lowered into the Sarcophagus.

With the/<i>se last stages of the 'dèblaiement' of the Tomb of Tut.Ankh.Amen, we have <an^{sic} unique> example, for the first time, of the funerary customs followed in the burial of one of Ancient Egypt's Pharoahs^{sic}:

First a great Outermost Shrine, a Second Shrine over which drooped a gold bespangled pall, a Third, and a Fourth Innermost Shrine, all <of which were> nested one within the other <and sealed>, the last ~~containing~~ enclosing an immense monolithic quartzite Sarcophagus. In the Sarcophagus, with ~~the~~ lid cemented <to> ~~in~~ its bed, a nest of three great anthropoid Coffins carved in the likeness of the Osiride King, <and which rested<resting> <They rested> upon a heavy wood gilt bed-like bier, and ~~which~~ enclosed the Golden Masked Mummy of the Pharaoh^{sic} <wrapped as though it were that of Osiris himself, <over which an anointment for consecration purposes had been poured.> ~~the Ruler of the underworld. x Tut.Ankh.Amen, <Thus there were at least> making eight enclosures in all, excluding the pall and the bier. plus <putting aside> the pall over the Second Shrine and the bier supporting that supported the <nest of> coffins.~~

x The king during his life was called the 'Good god', and it was only after his death that he attains to the higher title the 'Great god', and becomes a divinity.

TAA i.2.3.056

[Note for following page]

{5th November}

Osiris, the ruler of the underworld.

TAA i.2.3.057

[Includes note from previous page]

(Nov. 5 Continued)

<Osiris, the ruler of the underworld.>

When one alone considers the immense labour of making, carving and gilding all those beautiful elaborate Shrines, the hewing and transport of that immense quartzite Sarcophagus, the moulding^{sic}, carving, inlaying and goldsmith's work of those magnificent Coffins, taking into account the labour and the value of metal therein, one begins to realize the great immense cost and trouble that was attached to the burial of an/a pharaoh^{sic}, let alone the excavation of those rock-cut chambers corridors and chambers and all the funeral furniture they contained.

6th

Worked in Laboratory upon lid of First Coffin.

7th

Received a visit from H.E. Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer, Gov. of Sudan, the Mudir of Kenh Sayed Fuad El Kholi Bey, and a number of other officials. This occupied practically the whole of the morning.

<Carpenter & boy came.>

8th

Constructed a wooden paraphernalia for Burton to photograph upon.

9th

Prepared Magazine for luncheon

" Royal Mummy for Examination.

Lucas completed practically cleaning the lid of Coffin (third)
N^o 255.

Arranged for Lacau, Derry and Saleh Bey -
Arriving Wednesday 11th.

14/0th

Bey Tuesday - No work in the Valley.

TAA i.2.3.058

[Notes for following page]

{10th November}

a natural soda from the natron lakes in the Lybian^{sic}
desert, <very> probably <such as the lake of> Wâdi Natrûn

for a risk of the natron eating into the flesh

TAA i.2.3.059

[Includes notes from previous page]

(Nov. 10th Continued)

Herodotus of the <latter part of the> Vth Century B.C. writes (ii, Chap. 86):

"There are a set of men in Egypt who practise the art of
"embalming, and make it their proper business. These
"persons, when a body is brought to them, show the bearers
"various models of corpses, made in wood, and painted so as
"to resemble nature." ~~The these were, no doubt, in the form of~~
"Osiris most perfect is said to be after the manner of him
"whom I do not think it religious to name in connection
"with such matter<">; (no doubt the god of the dead, Osiris). "The Second
"is inferior to the first, and less costly; the third is the cheapest
"of all. All this the embalmers explain, and then ask in
"which way it is wished that the corpse should be prepared.
"The bearers tell them, and having concluded their bargain,
"take their departure, while the embalmers, left to themselves,
"proceed to their task."

~~Herodotus continues <of the> to say this ??? the <Referring to the> "most perfect process",
is the following: ???" - (after <and after> recounting their methods of
dealing with the brain and other soft parts of the body,) the body <continues>:~~

<Herodotus ~~contin~~ says: -> "Then the body is placed in natron, <a natural soda from the
natron lakes in the Lybian^{sic}
desert, <very> probably <such as the lake of> Wâdi Natrûn> for seventy days, and
"covered entirely over. After the expiration of that space of time,
"which must not be exceeded, <for a risk of the natron eating into the flesh>, the body is
washed, and
"wrapped round, from head to foot, with bandages of fine linen
<" " ">
"cloth, smeared over with gum, which is used generally by the
"Egyptians in place of glue, and in this state it is given
"back to the relations, who enclose it in a wooden case which
"they have had made for the purpose, shaped into the figure
"of a man ..."

P.W. {Percy White}

TAA i.2.3.061

Nov. 11. 1925

Today has been a great day in the history of archaeology, I might also say in the history of archaeological discovery, and a day of days for one who ~~has longed to see~~ after years of work, excavating, conserving & recording has longed to see in fact what ~~has only been~~ previously has only been conjectural.

At 9.45am H.E. Saleh Enan Pasha, U.S.S. P.W.M.; M. P. Lacau D.G. Depart. Antiq.; D^r D. Derry, Prof. Antq. School of Medc., Kasr El Eini, Cairo; D^r Saleh Bey Hamdi, formerly Dir. of the same school; H.E. Sayed Fuad Bey El Kholi, Mudir of Keneh; M^r A. Lucas; M^r H. Burton; Tewfik Eff. Boulos, Chief Insp. Up. Eg. for the Antiq. Depart; Mohamed Eff. Shaban, Ass. Cur. Cairo Mus.; Hamed Eff. Suliman, Tech. Sec. to the U.S.S.; and the Egyptian Staff attached to our expedition; arrived in the Valley of the tombs of the Kings.

As afore mentioned the mummy of the King could not ~~without damage~~ without considerable damage be removed from the Coffin, the Examination had necessarily to take place as it lay.

<10.35am> ~~The outer layer~~ In consequence of the fragile <and powdery> nature of the outer layers of the wrappings, the whole of the exposed surface of the Mummy except the Mask, was painted over with melted paraffin wax of such a temperature that it chiefly congealed as a thin coating on the surface and this did not penetrate the decayed wrappings more than a very short distance.

As soon as the wax had cooled, D^r Derry made a longitudinal incision down the centre of the outer wrappings to just below the depth to which the wax had penetrated, thus

TAA i.2.3.062

[Notes for following page]

{11th November}

as it eventually proved

Sometimes an object was partly included
in several layers of <lower> inner bandages

TAA i.2.3.064

[Note for following page]

{11th November}

Note orientation N. & S. of the body.


TAA i.2.3.065

[Includes note from previous page]

(Nov. 11. contd)

out. These latter were removed after photographic records of them 'in situ' had been made.

Further layers of wrappings still in bad condition were removed, which exposed another group of objects:

(J) <Seven sections> of a long inlaid gold ornament such as are depicted on the front of the skirt of a pharaoh: this ~~deseended~~ <extended> from above the pubis to the knees. (K) A <highly ornamented> gold dagger with crystal knob, lying along the right thigh. (L) A narrow band of ~~sh~~ decorated sheet gold around the waist, similar to those depicted on the monuments. (M) A T-shaped amulet of sheet gold, lying over the abdomen & reaching down to the pubis. / (N) A large gold inlaid bracelet, open, lying over upper part of left thigh. (O) A ([]) object of gold and beadwork, <at slightly lower level> over left side of abdomen: this being in fragile condition was consolidated with melted paraffin wax. (P.) A large amuletic ~~sh~~ chased sheet gold hawk with outspread wings, stretching over the upper part of abdomen - (this was ~~many~~ <several> layers of cloth <bandages> below, E. F. G. and H.). (Q). Lying over the umbilicus and pendant^{sic} from the upper part of the body by means of a gold wire, was a large (?) black resin scarab. (R) A solid gold uraeus (Buto) ~~and~~ along the left thigh. (S). The head and neck of a gold vulture (Nekhbet), ~~a~~/~~o~~ on the right thigh. <Note orientation N. & S. of the body.>

At this stage photographic records were again taken. /

When (J) was removed, it was seen that underneath was a layer of bandage of corresponding length and width. Also under (J) was the remainder of ~~eye~~<(I)>, which was again photographed.

Under group E. F. G and H, <??> higher up and under the Mask, ~~practically~~ <apparently> covering the face, was a fifth ~~hawk~~ <amulet>

TAA i.2.3.066

[Notes for following page]

{11th November}

the bracelet (N)

It is to be regretted that the wrappings were in such dreadful condition - a condition which preventing any reliable record of ~~their absolute~~ even their approximate positions binding.

(Note orientation of certain objects such the vulture head and uraeus)

TAA i.2.3.067

[Includes notes from previous page]

(Nov. 11. contd)

(T)

A hawk of chased sheet gold, similar in type and belonging to that group, but not visible in the photographic records taken today, it being <completely> hidden by the Collarette of the Mask. /

<the bracelet (N).>

This was as far as we were able to proceed today. After the final photos were made, all objects mentioned, with exception of the remainder of group (I) and (T), were removed preparatory to the continuation of the proceedings on the following day.

Gradually, as the work proceeds, one is able to detect among these objects, that which is purely religious and amuletic and that which was real and personal property. For instance in all probability the uraeus (R), the vulture head (S), the dagger (K), the bracelet (N), and possibly the collarette (I), are more personal than the series of sheet gold objects of amuletic type above mentioned. They are magnificent, but this is not the moment to describe them. Their description, piece by piece, will come in due course.

It is to be much regretted that the wrappings were found in such critical condition - a condition preventing any reliable record of them, even their approximate <system of> binding.

<It is to be regretted that the wrappings were in such dreadful condition - a condition ~~which~~ preventing any reliable record of ~~their absolute~~ even their approximate ~~positions~~ binding.>

<(Note orientation of certain objects such the vulture head and uraeus)>

TAA i.2.3.069

Nov. 12. 1925.

The same gentlemen were present today - with exception {of} the Chief Inspector of the district for reasons best known to himself.

The proceedings recommenced 8.15 am by M^r Burton taking further records - duplicating yesterday afternoon's photographs - as we had decided to reverse the position of the Coffin on account of the light.

Further layers of decayed wrappings were carefully removed from the lower part of the mummy which revealed the following named objects: - /

(U.)

A gold inlaid circlet, lying over the umbilicus.

(V)

A similar gold circlet, above the right knee.

(W.)

" " " " " " left " .

(X)

A massive bracelet of gold and carnelian, on the right forearm near the elbow -/(>this will be referred to again in later stage with a group of similar objects).

(Y)

Mingled with the two circlets V and W. were parts of necklace composed of faience and gold beads.

At this stage photographic records were again taken, and various objects already mentioned were removed.

(Z)

A large hawk (?) plaque, comprising numerous sections of finely inlaid gold-work, connected by small beadwork between the separate sections, and acting like hinges. This was lying over the chest apparently just below the neck, and was covered with a plain sheet of papyrus. As both the incrustation and the beadwork ~~was in~~ were in bad condition they {were} coated with melted paraffin wax to consolidate them. /

(AA)

Lying over the front of the thighs was a collarette formed of similar workmanships and segments as group

(I). This being also in fragile condition it was similarly treated with wax.

TAA i.2.3.071

(Nov. 12. Continued)

(BB)

A mesh of gold and other beads of various forms lying over the pubis. These were so mixed up and their strings decayed, for the moment it is not possible to recognize their significance, with these beads were further portions of (O). To reconstruct these ~~obj~~ bead-work objects will be a difficult, if not impossible, task - not merely on account of ~~them~~ the threads {which} have decayed, but also the jumbled manner in which they occurred. They were treated with paraffin-wax with the hope of preserving some kind of record of ~~thei~~ their order of threading.

(CC)

Just below (BB) was a gold circlet corresponding to (U, ~~B~~ <V>, and W.)

(DD)

Resting on the front of the abdomen was a finely ~~gold~~ inlaid filigree gold dagger. This lay in a diagonal position, with the top towards right and the bottom point to the left. When removed this dagger proved of much heavier and elaborate workmanship than the previous one discovered yesterday.

(EE)

A gold girdle of sheet gold, similar to (L), ~~belonging~~ in probability belonging to the Dagger (DD). It was fastened by a small golden pin. This girdle and its dagger, were several layers of wrappings lower than the former girdle & Dagger afore mentioned.

At this stage of the proceedings a set of photographic records were taken to show the relative positions of the these objects.

These objects being safely recorded and removed, a further layers of wrappings over this part of the mummy were removed, thus exposing:-

TAA i.2.3.073

(Nov. 12 Continued)

(FF)

A group of five massive rings of various designs and materials. ~~Such~~ They were lying in a small group on the lower part of the / left thorax, and probably belong ~~th~~ to that hand. They are of very fine workmanship and are respectively composed of lapis lazuli coloured (?) faience, gold, translucent green chalcedony and milky coloured chalcedony. Their designs were of double cartouches, solar bark, and scarab type. /

(GG.)

An amuletic chased sheet gold collarette lying over the upper part of the chest, under (Z). /

(HH)

Lying just below the collarette (GG) was a group of three amuletic bracelets bearing amulets of obscure meaning. With them was a portion of a bead necklace, the remainder of which has not been uncovered. /

(JJ)

Lying about the centre of the thighs was a group of four gold inlaid circlets similar {to} those already recorded.

(KK)

<See H.H.H.>

Under sheet gold amulets not yet clear, they being hidden by the Mask Collarette, a number of large amulets of various materials became visible. They appear at present to be attached to something round the throat. /

Objects already recorded by photography were then removed, photos were made of the remainder ~~as~~/

This enabled the body to be bared down to the skin, from the top of the abdomen to the feet: The feet were fitted with gold sandals (LL), the toes with gold stalls, upon the right ankle was a gold wire circlet (MM).

Tail.

Between the shin bones near ~~the~~/

~~The uncovering of this~~ When this portion of the

remains of the King were uncovered, i.e. his legs, † pubis

TAA i.2.3.074

[Note for following page]

{12th November}

Certain visitors present handy like delays
Such as taking records during the operations.

TAA i.2.3.075

[Includes note from previous page]

(Nov. 12. Continued).

and abdomen, it was manifest that we were dealing with the mortal remains of a young person. And a more detailed medical examination to follow will determine with certainty his exact age. /

Throughout these proceedings <the> wrappings <though> much rotted and carbonized, showed evidence of having once been of fine cambric like quality. Again, whenever it was possible, to discern details of method of wrappings, the evidence was suggestive of hastiness - ~~according to~~ that was the consensus of ~~of~~/~~op~~>inion <among> ~~of~~ the scientific element present.

(OO, PP, QQ
RR, SS)

So as to complete this stage of examination the afternoon was devoted to uncovering the right arm and hand which was flexed across the abdomen, with the result that the forearm was found to be encircled with five magnificent bracelets, which taken ~~the~~ in order of sequence of discovery received the following lettering - (OO, PP, QQ, RR,

(X)
and SS.). In this particular group the bracelet (X) must be included. Upon the fingers of this hand were gold finger-stalls. The details of these bracelets are somewhat intricate, and will be described ~~more fully~~ in due course.

(TT)
Lying over the upper wrappings of the left arm, and reaching down to the forearm, was a <sheet> gold amuletic ~~kn~~ knot.

As the light was insufficient for the necessary photographic records to be taken, the work for the day was discontinued. At 3.30 we returned home.

(It should be noted that ~~the~~ letters II have been omitted).

Near the flesh of the King the wrappings were nothing more than charred powder.

<Certain visitors present handy like delays

Such as taking records during the operations.>

TAA i.2.3.077

Nov. 13. 1925

M. Lacau & the three Inspectors were present today.

The first part of the morning was occupied by M^r. Burton taking a series of photographic records of the exposed parts of the King's body, both in general and in detail.

(UU.)

While clearing away debris from the left side of the body, among this was found a small finely carved carnelian Sa³ bird, beside the trochanter which in sequence of discovery took the letter (UU). /

The lower limbs and body having been thoroughly cleaned, D^{rs} Derry and Saleh Bey proceeded to take as many measurement{s} as it was possible at this stage, and on account of <its> fragile condition the whole of the exposed parts were saturated with hot paraffin-wax.

Following this the last portions of the wrappings were removed from the ~~left arm~~ <left forearm> and hand exposing another important group of bracelets ~~and~~ <as well as a group of> finger-rings. These were: -

(VV)

A group of eight finger rings, lying over the left wrist though not attached. These finger-rings were of massive gold, black resin, some having scarab bezels and others the prenomen and nomen of the King - they will be described in detail later.

Upon the left forearm five bracelets: -

(WW)

Massive gold bracelet just below elbow.

(XX)

Elaborate bracelet of gold, amethyst and faience beads, around forearm next to (WW). /

(YY)

Intricate scarab and uraeus bracelet beside (XX).

(ZZ)

Gold bracelet with inlaid sacred eye as centre piece, next to (YY).

(AAA)

Bracelet consisting of carnelian uazet-eye near to the wrist.

Scale photos were then taken.

TAA i.2.3.079

(Nov. 13 Continued)

During the afternoon the above objects were removed, ~~and the right forearm and hand braeed~~ - and further ~~ex~~ Anatomical Examination was made.

The soft tissues of the body were found to be all in a very brittle and carbonized condition.

Further than the above discoveries there is little to add today, owing to the greater part of the day being occupied in making archaeological, anatomical and photographic notes.

Though we have only reached as far as the forearms of the young King, the upper portion and head having yet to be examined, 52 groups of objects - personal & religious jewellery - have been discovered, all of which are of the finest workmanship and their exact positions recorded. If therefore the upper parts and the head are ~~equally~~ proportionally rich, we can begin to realize the ~~mass of wealth that~~ and profusion ~~that adorned~~ with which it seems to have been customary to adorn the remains of these ancient pharaohs buried in this Royal Necropolis.

We have been today besieged with numerous press agents.

Nov. 14, 1925.

In all the material we have just seen we have a ~~good~~ <vivid> <clear> insight of the work of the skilled craftsmen of Thebes. The court artisans were naturally picked men, and in this last discovery we can discern the refinement of their art. I say refinement, for the technique in many ways is perhaps not so fine as regards finish as that of the Middle Kingdom jewellers, but if the technical skill be not so good, the refined taste displayed surpasses our expectations. It would tax our gold-smiths of today to surpass such refinement as is found in these Royal Ornaments.

TAA i.2.3.081

Nov. 14. 1925

BBB

CCC.

Of yesterday's proceedings I omitted to mention that on the second and third finger respectively of the left hand there were found two rings: BBB. On third digit a ring with solar barque device for bezel; CCC. On the second digit solid gold ring having on its bezel a figure of the King kneeling.

M. Lacau and the two Doctors together {with} the Inspectors arrived at Valley 8.30am, when we recommenced work. After slight amount of cleaning two further objects were disclosed, namely: a w/<g>old wire armlet with small amulets attached near the elbow of the left arm from <which> possibly

(UU)

fell the object (UU) discovered the day before; Next to this armlet and a little higher up upon the arm was an elaborate bead bracelet having circular centre piece of filigree work, the bead band to which it was attached

(DDD)

having the usual gold 'dividers',. This in sequence took the letter (DDD). Unfortunately due to the mass of debris of bandage around this part of the limb and to its powdery condition it was impossible to secure any reliable photographic record, the bead work of the bracelet having completely collapsed. Thus their different parts were ~~remove~~ extricated from the debris. As the decomposed wrappings below the body was gradually removed the following named objects were exposed:-

(EEE)

(EEE) From the centre of the shins to the point below the pubis lying on bottom of the Coffin longitudinally, and adhering to it, was a complete (Qebset) Bulls tail, composed of wood, gold tubular beads, and small faience beadwork which ~~eovered~~ had a core of (?) hair. This

(I and AA)

had to be consolidated with paraffin wax. Lying over the tail end of this object was a wire with tag belonging

TAA i.2.3.083

(Nov 14 Continued)

to one of the Collarettes in groups (I and AA).
The lower part of the body and limbs having been completely bared and thoroughly examined, as well as photographic records taken, we were able to ~~proceed-e~~ proceed with the Examination uncovering of the upper part of the trunk of body as far as the shoulders.

In so doing the following interesting amulets and ~~other~~ objects were gradually revealed, layer by layer - the Reader will note that the first uppermost layer were already taken away by us at the beginning of the Examination - namely letters: E. F. . G. and H., also T, therefore these following results begin at the sixth layer of wrappings and amulets.

[☞]

~~First~~ The sixth layer comprised comprised^{sic} ~~On breast:~~
<en-P>

E (FFF)

A red jasper (tt) ~~)/<=>~~ that) amulet attached by gold wire around neck. This was on right side of chest.

[☞]

(GGG)

A green uaz sceptre amulet, attached by gold wire to neck. This was on the centre of chest.

(HHH)

Inlaid dd amulet of various materials, attached to neck by gold wire, lying on left side of chest.

~~(HH)~~

(KK)

<(See KK) Nov. 12.>

- ~~A-g~~ A solid gold dd amulet, attached to neck to gold wire, lying on centre of the chest.

(III)

The seventh layer ~~w/<i>~~ immediately below (FFF - KK) a gold amulet of doubtful significance, was lying on the right side of chest.

(JJJ)

A similar amulet to (III) on left side of chest. /

Between these last two amulets was a d serpent, all

these being attached to the same string which had decayed, therefore with d serpent III and JJJ make one group. /

These ~~objects~~ amulets having been photographed were

TAA i.2.3.085

(Nov 14 Continued)

removed together with collarette (gg) heretofore mentioned. /

Mingled with these last g mentioned groups of objects were small and deg/<ca>yed fragments of papyrus bearing a ritual written in linear hieros in white paint.

This ritual ~~owing to its~~ was so disintegrated into minute fragments, ~~some of which were powder,~~ <all of which were> ~~much of it~~ entirely perished, only a few letters of the text were discernible - these gave names of gods such as Isis and Osiris, and for that reason it is not improbable that it ~~below~~ pertained to the amulets named above.

(KKK)

An amulet similar and p and pendent to (TT) ~~was~~ formed the 8th layer. It lay in corresponding position to (TT) and right side (and no doubt TT was of same layer). /

(LLL)

An enormous chased sheet gold amuletic Buto, covering the whole of the front of the chest, its wings enveloping the shoulders, formed the 9th layer of objects. Its gold wire ~~attae~~ and pendent tag attached in all probability ~~or tied~~ ~~lay~~ rested ~~o~~/under the small of the back. /

(MMM)

~~Cœn~~ Immediately below (LLL) - i.e. the 10th layer - was a Nekhbet vulture, of magnificent work, composed as follows: number of gold cloisonnes inlaid with faience, attached to one another by minute loops and faience beads. The head, body, feathered legs and ~~remiges~~ tail-feathers are of one piece, while the claws holding the shen-sign symbols are of separate pieces. The primary, secondary and tertiary flight feathers and also the wing-coverts are formed of cloisonnes already described. This forms a massive pectoral of ~~Nekh~~ the ~~upp~~ Goddess of Upper Egypt.

This terminated the work of today.

TAA i.2.3.087

(Nov. 14 Continued)

The result of D^{rs} Derry and Saleh Bey's study of the bony ~~frame~~ frame of the Mummy, so far exposed, has enabled them to give a definite pronouncement as ~~the~~ to the ~~g~~ age of Tut.Ankh.Amen; /<.> This ~~point~~, controversial question has now been settled and ~~th~~ /<h>is age definitely fixed between the limits ~~of~~ of 17 to to^{sic} nineteen years of age. As soon as the upper parts of the mummy are examined and even more precise statement will be possible. Thus as we have documentary evidence ~~as late as~~ <referring to> the six {th} year of the reign of Tutankhamen, discovered in ~~the excavation~~ <a cachette> ~~of~~ /<by> the late Theo. M. Davis in the Valley of the Kings, the King cannot have ascended to the Throne later than his thirteenth year - and from data yielded by ~~the~~ certain discoveries in his tomb, he was then probably merely Co-Regent and not Sole Monarch.

Nov. 15. 1925

It is now five days since the Examination of the Mummy was begun, and by this afternoon we have reach^{sic} only as far as the neck, having completed the investigation from the feet thus far.

M. Lacau and the two D^{rs} arrived 8.30am, when we began again the Examination, the actual proceedings commencing by Burton taking photographic records of the two last objects mentioned yesterday - (i.e. LLL ; and MMM.).

(NNN)

Below these objects <were> several layers of linen much decomposed. This exposed an eleventh layer, comprising one large pectoral in the form of ~~Nekhbet and Buto~~ <a winged> (L) Nekhbet and (R) Buto combined. ~~They~~ /<is> ornament was formed of numerous ~~sections~~ cloisonné sections incrustated with (?) coloured glass. ~~Below this~~ Underneath this pectoral

TAA i.2.3.089

(Nov. 15 Continued)

was a sheet of linen, cut in same and no doubt doubt^{sic} was sewn to it. This pectoral was sufficiently large as to cover the chest, its flight passing the shoulders of the Mummy.

Below this were alternate layers of crossed bandages passing over the shoulders and of transverse bandages holding them in place. Beneath these a sheet folded several times, under which were ~~simil~~ <similar> crossed and transverse bandages. / Then came a ~~thick (3-cmts)~~ a great thickness (3 cmts.) of wrappings which came away in almost one piece revealing a ~~mass~~ <large group> of objects forming the 12th - 16th layers before reaching the actual body. These were as follows:-

<12th layer>

(OOO)

~~(12th layer)~~ lying <(on chest)> on top of group, a rectangular open-work pectoral, having for device three scarabs supporting ~~lunar~~ a solar and lunar discs, ~~pendant~~ <hanging> to this are four lotus flowers, three lotus buds and six immature buds, all of which are in the round and of similar gold incrustated work. This depended, ~~+~~ as far as it is now possible to judge, from four strings of gold, faience and carnelian beads, now lying in an irregular mess upon the group.

(PPP)

A pectoral of very refined workmanship in gold ~~and to numeru~~ minutely incrustated with lapis lazuli and carnelian, (?) and in the form of a flying griffin vulture, ~~from~~ <found fallen> near left shoulder, evidently was ~~place~~ originally placed above the foregoing pectoral (OOO). This was also attached to the King by means of bead string work not ~~fully~~ yet fully recognised.

13th Layer

(QQQ)

A circular pectoral ~~in form of winged lunar Kheper~~ forming the King's nomen, the principal of the device being a winged lunar Kheper. This was on the left side of the chest and was made of gold cloisonnes incrustated, depending from a gold chain.

TAA i.2.3.091

(Nov. 15 Continued)

14th Layer

(RRR)

A blue faience pectoral in form of uazat-eye, uraeus and Sa symbol; lying on the very upper part of the abdomen, and depends from a string of <cylindrical> faience, granular gold bead & plain gold ~~cylindrical~~ beads.

15th Layer

(See 4e)

(SSS)

A/W hat now appears to be a ~~girdle~~ sort of girdle of ~~in~~ gold and faience cylindrical & disk beads. This ~~is~~ hangs slightly towards the right side of the chest, and continues upwards towards the shoulders, the exact continuation is clear at present, but appeared to be by means of ~~string~~ gold.

16th Layer

(TTT)

Below the whole group and at the lowest level before reaching the skin, was a bib-like collarette composed of fine green faience & gold bead matting having a zigzag pattern, having a border of gold sequins and drop-pendant margin. This bib covers the whole of the upper part of the chest as far as the clavicles. /

13th layer

(UUU)

A pectoral, fallen <in debris> on the right side ~~in debris~~ of the chest, in form of a hawk in heavy gold incrustated. This appears to have been symmetrical^{sic} with (QQQ) and of the same layer. Attached originally by chain. /

13th layer

(VVV)

A pectoral of gold incrustated, the device being wazet-eye terminating uraeus having Osiris vulture behind. This was attached by ~~three~~ bead work strings - three on each side. It was found below left shoulder, where it had obviously fallen, and in all probability was central to pectorals UUU and QQQ. Thus as far as ~~it is able~~ ~~one~~ can

be judged the three pectorals QQQ, UUU, and ~~V.V.V.~~ VVV formed one layer namely the 13th (and having below them the faience uazet (RRR). /

Below this group of 5 layers (12-16) was a very thin layer of ~~ban~~ wrapping which actually cover the body of the King, but the <lower part of the> girdle (SSS) and the Uazet (RRR) were actual^{sic} upon ~~the flesh—though their~~ the bare flesh of the King.

TAA i.2.3.093

(Nov. 15 Continued)

(WWW)

Fallen in rubbish but probably from right arm, a small wire bracelet with bead, and (?) centre piece missing.

Fixed around the neck of the King, by means of five gold wires were the following <five> amulets:

(XXX)

Anubis in green-felspar.

(YYY)

Horus in lapis lazuli.

(X/<Z>ZZ)

Serpent head in carnelian.

(4A)

Tehuti in green felspar.

(4B)

Uaze in " "

Below ~~this~~ the neck, and mingled in the debris were sundry objects:

(4C)

Black resin bead with granular gold work attached

(4D)

Three ~~wire~~ gold chains

(4E)

(see SSS)

Under the back of the mummy, across the scapulae, a series of ~~ornaments~~ sections of (?) ornament lying face downwards and in great part stuck fast to bottom of coffin, being embedded in the pitch-like material.

Among those portions recognisable were: two abs, a plaque comprising two Deds and a thet, t{w}o (?) Ba-birds, and a large plaque of openwork of the following device: a central figure of eternity supported by Uraeus bearing Red & White Crown, and on other margin the Reed of 'Millions of Years'. This device is surmounted ~~by~~ with the King's Cartouche.

~~This being~~ These were all photographed, and thus ~~this~~

the day was terminated.

All that remains to be done is the Examination of the head of the mummy, which we were obliged to leave until the last due to its being completely covered by its golden Mask fast adhering to the Coffin.

TAA i.2.3.95

Nov. 15. 1925 {continued}

The two doctors today have been able to definitely declare the age of the young King to be about eighteen years: ~~of a~~ therefore he was only 12 years old when he ascended the throne as Co-Regent.

Nov. 16th 1925

The whole of today's work was concentrated upon the head of the mummy.

It was found that the <long> back ~~pendent~~ appendages, ~~which~~ of a diadem <fixed> around the head, ~~where~~ were thickly embedded <in the pitch-like material at> the bottom of the Coffin (below 4E). While ~~clear~~ freeing these gold appendages it was noticed that the ~~bib~~ - bead-work bib (TTT) <also> passed round to the back of the shoulders, and ~~this also~~ stuck to the bottom of the Coffin. Again, embedded in the pitch-like material, mingled with (4E), were two <gold inlaid> tags of collarettes. These objects having been freed, ~~our~~ we were able to direct our attention to the head & neck.

It was found that like the body of the King the ~~he~~/~~ba~~>ck of the head was stuck to (in this case) to the Mask - so firmly that it would require a hammer chisel to free it. Eventually we used hot knives for the purpose with success.

~~On~~ Certain ~~loose~~ objects around the neck, ~~and under~~ Collarette of Mask, had to be removed before proceeding further. It was unfortunately not possible to ~~make~~ obtain photos of them in situ <they being covered by the Collarette of the Mask>. These objects ~~were~~ lying one above the other ~~the above e other around the neck was~~ <were> as follows:-

Commencing from upper layer top downwards:

(4 FF <F>)

Human headed winged serpent of chased sheet gold, attached to neck by means of cord.

(4 GG <G>)

double uraeus of chased sheet gold attached to neck by means of cord.

TAA i.2.3.096

[Note for following page]

{16th November}

It is hoped that carefully^{sic} collaboration will clear this point.

TAA i.2.3.097

[Includes note from previous page]

(Nov 16 Continued)

(4H)

A Mût-vulture in chased sheet gold attached to neck by means of cord

(4I)

Two similar objects possibly on same cord. These objects (4F-4I) were on right side of throat & faced north - (i.e. to left.)

(4J)

On the left side of throat a similar vulture to those already describe{d}, attached by cord & facing south. - (i.e. to right).

(4.K.)

An uraeus of similar type ~~attached~~ on left side of neck facing north, also attached by cord.

(4.L.)

On left side of throat a fifth vulture <of> chased sheet gold, with head facing north - (all of which attached by cord).

Fallen under the neck towards left side were seven faience round beads which may come from the cords of the above amuletic figures of vultures and serpents. X <It is hoped that carefully^{sic} collaboration will clear this point.>

(4.M)

At a lower level to the above objects, tied around the neck, at the level of the thyroid cartilage, a ~~dar~~ neck band of four string of beads, which only half encircled the neck, owing <perhaps> to the thickness of the wrappings. The strings of this neck band (at end of beads) were in all probability plaited together and tied at the back of the throat.

These objects recorded and removed, it was possible after ~~the use~~ <applying> of hot knives, to withdraw the head from its Mask. /

(4N)

Some of the outer bandages of the ~~erown~~ top of the head, - remained adhering to the interior of the mask, thus ~~when it~~ exposing a double rope-like 'lawaya' <~~and~~ encircling the crown of the head.>, made of a

(?) fibrous material tightly bound with string

This <had> slipped down slightly during the operation of withdrawing the head from mask. This peculiar object has loops at the back for attachment and being of very fragile nature it ~~had~~ was somewhat broken.

TAA i.2.3.98

[Note for following page]

{16th November}

Note linen headdress

TAA i.2.3.099

[Includes note from previous page]

(Nov. 16 Continued)

Over the left orbit, possibly originally attached to 4 N, though this is not clear, there were six dark blue faience beads.

(4.O.)

Beneath (4 N) there were several layers of wrappings, of coarse linen probably for protective reasons, which when removed disclosed around the crown of the head a magnificent diadem, in the form of a gold fillet incrustated, having ~~similar gold~~ <two> back and <two> side appendages. The side appendages have uraei^{sic} attached to them. /

(4 P)

Underneath more wrappings there was a thin sheet gold forehead band. of ~~abreuse~~(?) this band extended behind and above the ears, having slits at the extremities for tape attachment tied at the back of the head. On either side of the head were large ~~pads~~ <protective> wads of linen. /

(4 Q)

Under diadem (4.O.) and beneath several thicknesses of wrappings was a (Buto) uraeus on centre of forehead, with ~~the d~~ <body & tail> of several sections continuing over the axis of the crown of the head, ~~which was~~ <and> sewn at the extreme end to the wrapping - this <sewing> was in the ~~margi~~ vicinity of the lambda ~~portion~~

(4 R)

On the crown of the head and covering that portion of the snake was a heavy sheet gold Nekhbet vulture, her body being parallel with that of the snake, ~~w/~~<a>nd her open wings covering the crown of the head of the King.

On removing these last two objects it was found that the head wrappings were tied at the back in the manner of a chinon. X <Note linen headdress> /

(4 S)

Beneath more wrappings, a thin sheet gold band exactly similar to (4 P) <and in similar position> was tied beneath the occiput by means of linen tape fastened by knot in centre - (see photo)

TAA i.2.3.101

(Nov. 16 Continued)

Sufficient of the head of the King was exposed <today> to show us that Tut-ankh-Amen was of a type exceedingly refined and cultured. The face has beautiful and well formed features. The head shows strong structural resemblance to Akh-en-Aten, suggesting the same affinity noticeable on the monuments. A resemblance in character which makes one inclined to seek <a> ~~to find~~ blood relationship -/< - > A kindred not ~~all at all unlikely~~ at all unlikely;/<.> ~~an~~ The medical examination ~~should~~ <may> tell us<.> a lot.

<Nov. 17.

No work>

Nov. 18. 1925

How greatly the dangers were feared for the dead is shown by the profusion of amulets and sacred symbols placed on the Mummy, which were intended to protect it against injury on that journey in the under world. The quantity and quality naturally depended on the position and wealth as well as affection of the survivors of the deceased.

The actual meaning of many of these amulets and symbols is not clear, nor do we know their exact nomenclature, however, whoever wears the ded symbol may enter into the realms of the dead, eat the food of Osiris, and be justified. He on whom the thet symbol is hung will be guarded by Isis and Horus, and be welcomed with g/<j>oy. In other words both secure protection and welcome into the Kingdom of Osiris. The eye, an amulet which occurs frequently, has obscure meaning; it can be the eye of Horus, the model of all good gifts. The serpent head may serve to frighten away obnoxious reptiles. These magic spells had to be uttered in solemn voice.

It will be seen that for the sake of greater security the ~~representation~~ amulets of certain divinities are often combined, especially those of Nekhbet and Buto, and probably thus more effective.

The knot, the stone and gold finger-rings, especially when threaded upon flaxen ~~the~~ cords, as they may have been in this

TAA i.2.3.103

{18th November, continued}

case, may be described as special amulets, but what the powers ascribed to them were is not known, but they were placed there for the betterment of the dead and were made as dainty and costly as possible.

Upon the head was laid <placed a sort of <skull> cap of> ~~on~~ fine linen ~~a design~~ <and worked upon a> a design of curve serpent pattern, this was ~~prop~~ supposed to secure <for the dead one> a sight of the sun.

(4 T)

This actual skull-cap <H> of the thinnest ~~linen~~ cambric fabric having device of four ureii^{sic} ~~of fine beadwork meta~~ worked with very fine faience and gold beads, the centres of the hood of the cobras bearing small cartouches, takes in order sequence the letter 4.T., and fits closely to the crown of the head. As it would have been practically impossible to remove this device owing to its fragile nature & minuteness of work, it was consolidated with paraffin wax and left in place.

(4 U)

Upon the top of the head of the King, was an enormous pad some ... centimetres in height, of linen wads and ~~wra~~ bandages wrapped in the manner of a modern surgical head bandage. This was of a conical form and in its shape was suggestive of a crown. The linen was in this case in far better preservation than any hitherto found upon the mummy. Its purpose is obscure, though possibly it either represented the form of the crown of Osiris (the mummy being necessarily made in his semblance), or was merely a pad intended to fill up the ~~space of empty~~ space that otherwise would have been left empty in hollow of the headdress of the Mask.. The former explanation seems for the moment to be

(4 V)

the more probable. Besides a small amuletic head-rest <(4.V.)>, found beneath the above mentioned head ~~placed~~ pad this completed the total ornaments found upon the Royal Mummy.

After photographic records are made of the King's remains, these will be reverently re-wrapped and returned to the

TAA i.2.3.105

{18th November, continued}

18
11
-7

Sarcophagus.

M. Lacau, who was present during the whole of this Examination, left today for Cairo, taking with him a final ~~bulletin~~ archaeological bulletin as well as a^{sic} that of the two Doctors. Derry and Saleh Bey.

As will be seen from the above lettering of the various discoveries made there were 99/<7> separate groups of objects within the wrappings of the mummy. Some of these groups included many individual objects.

Nov. 19th 1925

Final measurements were taken of the head of the King, some photos of certain bones, and thus the Examination was completed.

Saleh Bey & Derry left after lunch. .

~~The~~ **Nov. 20th 1925**

The whole of today was occupied in cleaning and restoring the gold Coffin N^o 155^{sic} {255}.

Nov. 21st -23rd

Spent on cleaning & restoring objects found upon the Mummy. As well as the lid of the third Coffin which is now complete.

Nov. 24th 1925.

No work being market day - . H.R. Hall came.

Nov. 26

Hall left. Cleaning & repairing the objects found continued.

TAA i.2.3.107

Nov. 27th 1925 - Dec. 14. 1925

Have been spent upon cleaning and restoring objects discovered upon the King's mummy. I do not think we have succeeded up to date in doing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the material. It was a terrible job extricating the third innermost Coffin of gold from the interior of the inlaid wooden Second Coffin, where it was firmly fixed by the congealed anointing substance. Originally something like two buckets full of the liquid had been poured over the Third Coffin. The main part of which has flowed between and filled up the space between the two coffins, where it dried and became a solid mass. In the same manner the Mask of the King was stuck to the interior of the Third innermost Coffin.

It was found that this pitch-like material could be melted under great heat, and that was really the only means of successfully getting the coffins and mask apart. Thus, so as to apply sufficient heat as was necessary without causing damage to those wonderful specimens of ancient Egyptian arts & crafts, the Third Coffin was completely lined with plates of zinc which would not melt under a temperature of 500 centigrade. We then reversed the coffins by turning them upside down upon trestles, covered the outside (Second) Coffin with heavy wet blankets for protection against fire, and placed under the hollow of the Third Coffin primus paraffin lamps burning at full blast. The temperature was naturally carefully watched so that it did not exceed the melting point of the zinc plates. It took some three hours before any real effect in the way of movement took place. The moment signs of movement became apparent, the lamps were turned out and the coffins left suspended upon the trestles when after an hour they began slowly to fall apart - the movement at first almost imperceptible owing to the tenacity of the material which when heated was of an

TAA i.2.3.109

{Nov. 27th 1925 - Dec. 14. 1925, continued}

exceedingly plastic nature and of the consistency of thick treacle, which even when the coffins came apart was very difficult to remove - even with quantities of various solvents - among which the final cleaning was done by means of acetone.

The Mask was also a difficult undertaking - the inlay had become unstuck from the heat applied to free it from the Coffin. It took many days for final cleaning and I am still replacing the numerous pieces of glass and stone inlay that came away.

Extricating numbers of small beads and parts of objects that had been embedded in the pitch-like material collected under the mummy was also a very tiresome and long job - this, I am glad to say, is mostly finished and next week we shall be able to commence upon the more genial work of piecing the various specimens together and thus as time allows complete them.

Dec. 16. 1925. - 31st 1925.

Completed the gold Coffin 255 and gold Mask 256a.

Dec. 31st 1925

Left for Cairo with Lucas with 3 cases containing the Coffin 255 and Mask 256a. and handed them over to the Museum.

Jan. 14. 1926

Returned Luxor - Gurna - from Cairo.

TAA i.2.3.111

1926

Jan 16 - May 1st was spent in cleaning, restoring and recording the objects found upon the Kings Mummy. These, with few exceptions, were completed, and by the 6th May were packed ready for ~~sh~~ transport to Cairo.

May 14/<7>. handed the cases over to Tewfik Effendi.

May 8th Left for Cairo.

May 10 - 15 Unpacked objects in Cairo Museum.

May. 20. Left for Alexandria where I saw Saleh Bey Hamdi.

May 21 Left for England by S.S. Vienna, via Venice - Paris London (Arr. May 28.)