

TAA i.2.4.028

Season 1927-28.

TAA i.2.4.029

Season 1927-28

1927

Sept. 8.

Dep. London. (for Egypt via Trieste - Alexandria)

" 13.

Arr. Cairo. (Saw Min. P.W.D. on board S.S. Vienna, Alex).

Sept. 15.

Saw H. Gauthier, Secretary General. S. des. A., arranged the following: -

Open lab. 24th Sept.

Electric light Oct. 5th.

Signed concession for 1927-28. (Ending Oct 31st 1928).

Discussed the proposal of replacing Mohamed Effendi Shaaban by junior Museum official. He agreed to my proposal of writing to H.E. the Min. of P.W.D. on subject.

Drafted letter - Re Mohamed Shaaban - for the Min. P.W.D.

Sept. 21.

Dep. Cairo. 7 pm. for Luxor. With Lucas.

" 22.

Arr. Luxor 8 p/a>m - Gurna 10 am.

" 24.

Opened Lab. (Nº 15) in presence of Mahmoud Effendi Rushdy; found everything in order; free from dust, ~~and~~ insects .and rats.

Prepared everything for work Tomorrow, commencing with the Shrine upon carrying poles of the figure of Anubis Nº 261. The figure of the Jackal having been cleaned and waxed last season.

The temperature of the lab., upon opening, was 80° F. One degree less than when it was opened last season (Oct. 6. 1926).

" 26.

The Anubis being completed we commenced <upon> the series of boats.

Paid men & Reises.

" 27.

Tuesday being a holiday no work at the lab. (Carpenter employed from 28th Sept)

Oct. 3rd

The Anubis shrine, the nautical series, the granary, and the germinating figure of Osiris, examined, fortified, & noted.

Arranged for opening the tomb Wednesday (Oct. 5th), after which date we will begin upon the remainder of the material in the Store Room.

TAA i.2.4.31

Oct. 5.

Cleared the rubbish covering the Entrance of the Tomb. <Received visit from O.C.P. Hassan Hosny Abou Zeid <(of Keneh)>, and El Bey El Marmour, Ahmed Tewfik Mouro (of Luxor)>

" 6.

Opened tomb, finding everything in good order. The Inspector of Luxor Rushdy Effendi was present.

Commenced removing to the laboratory the remainder of objects in the Store Room.

Examined the model Coffin and contents; a Cenotaph; and two kiosks full of Shawabti figures of different kinds.

" 8

Completed removing objects from the Store Chamber - (leaving out the Canopic shrine and 3 boats to await Burton's photos).

" 9-10th

Lucas commenced cleaning model Coffin and Shawabtis.

" 15

Burton arrived.

" 16

Burton commenced photographing the Shawabti-figures.

Nov. 11

Sir John Maffy, Gov. Gen. of the Sudan visited the Valley & Tomb.

" 23

Burton completed negatives of the objects from the Innermost Recess.

" 25

Commenced moving the Roofing sections of the great Shrines from the S. end of the Antechamber, preparatory to opening the Annexes.

" 26.

Completed do.

" 27.

Opened the Entrance doorway of the Annexes/<e>.

" 29th

Henri Landauer arrived.

" 30th

Burton commences the photographic records of the Annexe.

We were able to commence upon the removal of some of the objects immediately behind the threshold of the doorway.

TAA i.2.4.32

[Text within the/each pair of double asterisks (** ... **) indicates a section that is fully struck through. On this page, this convention is used so that strikethrough formatting can be reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

Notes. and impressions

In the Sealed doorway was a plunderers' hole, which, unlike the others, had never been repaired. (See Vol. I. pl. XXVIII.)

The Room crowded with objects.

Hastily but systematically ransacked.

Spilling the contents of boxes

Piling them one upon another, anyhow and any way.

Not a single inch of floor space remains vacant.

**So far we have not made any attempt to enter the Chamber, but have contented ourselves with taking stock from outside

To begin with, there was a strange difference between the respective states in which the Antechamber and the Annexe had been left. In the Annexe, as we have described, everything was in utter confusion, and there was not a vacant inch of floor space. It is quite evident that the plunderers had turned everything topsy-turvy, even deliberately thrown things about, and that the present state of the chamber was precisely that in which

they had left it. The Antechamber was quite different. <The plunderers had been just as busy there as here,> ~~There was~~

~~it is true, a certain amount of confusion, <the plunderers had been just as busy there as here>~~ but there was ~~also~~ comparative

orderliness <when we found it>, due, without doubt, to a process of hasty tidying up on the part of the officials.

In the Annexe one ~~also~~ suspected that some of the confusion ~~was~~/~~may~~ <have> been> due <to original> to/<to> oriental carelessness at the time of the funeral.

When we commenced cleaning it quickly became manifest that that <had been>/~~was~~ the case.

<As to> How much damage <was done> & how much <was> stolen, we shall ~~know~~/~~gather~~ some idea> in due course.**

Objects had been thrown in after the thieves had vacated the Chamber
(note instance of 337 lying on stones from the blocking of the doorway).

TAA i.2.4.033

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 98-99, continued on TAA i.2.4.035]

<(171)>

Dec. 1. 1927

The Annexe.

Strange and beautiful objects incur wonder and praise, conjecture and fair words - but are they not all signs of the thought and progress of the period to which they belong? Facts have also their reflexion.

Last Season in the innermost recess we found but little cause for criticism of the general arrangement of the objects with which we had to deal. In this Winter's work we must savour our account with a grain of question - nevertheless there are happy exceptions.

In contrast to the comparative order and homogeneous harmony of the contents of the Innermost Recess, that we have just examined and dealt with, we find in this Fourth and last chamber - the Annexe - a jumble of every kind of funerary chattels, tumbled any way one upon the other, simply defying description. Bedsteads, chairs, footstools, hassocks, gaming-boards, boats, baskets, large and small alabaster vases, kiosks for funerary figures (shawabtis), parts of a

portable pavilion, ~~wicker~~/~~rush~~-work arm-chairs, arrows and other missiles for sport, <toys,> all turned topsy-turvy, boxes of all descriptions thrown over, their contents spilled everywhere: everything in confusion.

Doubtless much of this disorder was the work of the plunderers, but in the other chambers there had been some sort of an attempt to tidy up their mess; here it is just as they had left it. The responsibility for the present state of things rests therefore largely on both the thieves and the Necropolis officials, the latter of whom in their haste in tidying up the Anteroom, Burial Chamber, and the Innermost Recess, here neglected their task altogether. <However "its an ill wind that blows nobody any good", for owing to>

this negligence on the part of the officials employed we are able to gather some kind of an idea of what the other chambers were like after the plunderer' visit. ~~Nevertheless~~/~~Even so~~> one wonders whether there ever was any real order in the ~~arr original~~ arrangement of the objects in this Chamber: one suspects that some of the confusion may have been due to oriental carelessness at the time of the funeral. To begin with, there was a strange difference between the respective states in which the Antechamber and the Annexe had been left. In the Annexe, as

[Notes for following/facing page 35.]

{Dec. 1. 1927, continued}

<Breasted (~~with exception of E~~)>

(1)

C. "The King of Up. and Low. Eg., Neb-Khepru Re, who spent his life fashioning (that's mostly images of) the gods, that they might give to him incense, libations, and offerings every day."

D. "Neb-Khepru-Re, who fashioned (that is made images of) Osiris and built his houses as in the beginning".

E. ~~The Recumbent Jackal over Nine prisoner foes.~~ <"Anubis (probably to be understood as the king as in the case [or care?] of Osiris), Triumphant over the nine subject peoples".

G. "Their overlord, Anubis (that is the king), triumphant over the four captive peoples"

H. "Neb-KhepruRe - Anubis, triumphant over the Nine captive peoples."

TAA i.2.4.035

[Includes notes from previous/facing page 34.]

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 99-100, continued from TAA i.2.4.033]

{Dec. 1. 1927, continued}

have noted, everything in utter confusion, and there was not a vacant inch of floor space. It is quite evident, too, that the plunderers had turned everything ransacked everything, even deliberately thrown things about, and that the present state of the chamber was precisely that in which they had left it, but/<yet> as to any original/<real original> order of things <originally> there seems to be little trace.

So far we have not made any attempt to enter the chamber, but have contented ourselves with taking stock from outside. ~~When we commenced clearing~~ it quickly became manifest that had been the case. As to how much <order the[re] was> the damage was done, and how much was stolen, we shall gather some idea in due course.

It seems evident that when the thieves directed their attention to this Annexe they knocked a hole through the masonry, blocking the doorway, sufficiently large to enable them to pass through, and then they overturned and ransacked its contents as thoroughly as the limited space and then time allowed, throwing objects about indiscriminately regardless of whether they broke or not. M^r Harry Burton's photographic

records, made under the most difficult conditions, show the result -
about as systematic as <the result of an exploding bomb> ~~an bomb-explosion~~ or an
earthquake.

It was in the last days of November, 1927, that we were able to
begin this final stage of the déblaiement. It took us two days of
strenuous work to clear the way to the Entrance of the Annexe, the
whole of that end of the Antechamber being occupied by the large
Roof-sections of the great Sepulchral Shrines that covered the Sarcophagus,
dismantled the first season. They had to be shifted back to the
Northern end of the Antechamber so as to allow sufficient room for
access to and fro as well as <for> transport.

The small doorway leading into the Annexe, 125 cms high, by 90 cms
wide, is cut in the Southern end of the west wall of the Antechamber,
about a metre from ~~the~~/~~its~~> S.W. corner. This opening was blocked up
with rough stone <dry> masonry, plastered over flush with the surface of
the walls, and while wet it received numerous impressions of
~~various~~/~~5~~> sepulchral seals of the King. Namely: . . . /<⁽¹⁾> . . .

<

<Breasted (~~with exception of E~~)>

(1)

C. "The King of Up. and Low. Eg., Neb-Khepru Re, who spent his life
fashioning (that's mostly images of) the gods, that they might give to him
incense, libations, and offerings every day."

D. "Neb-Khepru-Re, who fashioned (that is made images of) Osiris and
built his houses as in the beginning".

E. ~~The Recumbent Jackal over Nine prisoner foes.~~ <"Anubis (probably to be understood as the king as in the case [or care? of Osiris), Triumphant over the nine subject peoples".

G. "Their overlord, Anubis (that is the king), triumphant over the four captive peoples"

H. "Neb-KhepruRe - Anubis, triumphant over the Nine captive peoples."

>

The lower part of this masonry was forced inwards by the plunderers,

[Notes for following/facing page 37.]

[Note: Text within the/each pair of double asterisks (** ... **) indicates a section that is fully struck through. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

{Dec. 1. 1927, continued}

Note.

Copper or Bronze adze inscribed (inlaid gold), blade bound with gold bands, blade missing.
This is of heavy metal - [?] Why was it left?

{Dec. 2}

~~**~~It is possible that a great deal of the damp that <had> set up a heavy humid atmosphere and condensation in this and other chambers in the tomb, had ~~been brought about~~ origin[ated][?] from quantities of rain water that had poured from time to time into a pit-tomb nearby, situated <nearby> on the south side of the tomb of Ramses VI. The thickness of the rock between that pit-tomb and ~~our~~ <these chambers> ~~tomb~~ cannot be very great, certainly not more than ... metres. The water ~~would easily~~ <in time> <wants/works might easily[?]> salinate^{sic} the rock, and the ~~moisture[?]~~ being almost the <pink> discolouration <pink[?]> of the walls, and aid aid the ~~growth~~ of the fungus <growth>, and the humid within therefore/<manifestly> caused/<e> much of the/<of the> deterioration of the among the objects.

In this Annexe the discolouration of ~~both~~ the walls & deposit upon the objects,

particularly the alabaster Jars, was far greater on the ~~No~~ South end of the chamber than at the north end. In fact on the North end the objects ~~but~~ shew very little trace at all.

This might be due to the string webbing of the bedstead over them absorbing the moisture.**

[Includes notes from previous/facing pages 36.]

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 100-101, continued from TAA i.2.4.035]

{Dec. 1. 1927, continued}

they leaving the upper part hanging in a very precarious condition, held only by the tenacity of the plaster. The stones forced in by the thieves crashed on to and broke the objects immediately beneath the threshold. As the floor of this chamber was rather more than a metre below that of the Anteroom, the crushing effect of the falling stones can well be imagined. <At the very beginning of the déblaiement/ <And even to make matters worse> <as our work progressed> it became obvious that many objects had been thrown <back> in on top of the débris after the thieves had vacated it/<the> Room. (Note in particular the Kiosk full of stone figures N° 337)> The Chamber is . . . wide, by . . . long, and . . . high; the walls are left unsmoothed without any attempt at finish or decoration.

They leaving the upper part hanging in a very precarious condition, held only by the tenacity of the plaster. The stones <that were> forced in by the thieves crashed on to and broke the objects immediately beneath the threshold. As the floor of this chamber was rather more than a metre below that of the Anteroom, the crushing effect of the falling stones/<masonry> can be well be imagined, and to to^{sic} make matters worse, as our work

progressed, it became ~~evident~~ obvious that many objects had been thrown ~~back~~/

The Chamber is . . . long, by . . . wide, and . . . high; the walls are left unsmoothed without any attempt at finish or decoration: As in the case of the other parts of the tomb, the surfaces of the walls are spotted with a fungus growth and <shew> much of the same red discolouration -/(>see vol. II. pp 164 ff).

Dec. 2.

<Note.

Copper or Bronze adze inscribed (inlaid gold), blade bound with gold bands, blade missing.
This is of heavy metal - [?] Why was it left?

{Dec. 2}

It is possible that a great deal of the damp that <had> set up a heavy humid atmosphere and condensation in this and other chambers in the tomb, had ~~been brought about~~ origin[ated][?] from quantities of rain water that had poured from time to time into a pit-tomb nearby, situated <nearby> on the south side of the tomb of Ramses VI. The thickness of the rock between that pit-tomb and ~~our~~ <these chambers> ~~tomb~~ cannot be very great, certainly not more than ... metres. The water ~~would easily~~ <in time> <wants/works might easily> salinate^{sic} the rock, and the moisture[?] being almost the <pink> discolouration <pink[?]> of the walls, and aid aid the growth of the fungus <growth>, and the humid within therefore/<manifestly> caused/<e>

much ~~of the~~/~~of the~~> deterioration ~~of the~~ among the objects.

In this Annexe the discolouration of ~~both~~ the walls & deposit upon the objects, particularly the alabaster Jars, was far greater on the ~~Ne~~ South end of the chamber than at the north end. In fact on the North end the objects ~~but~~ shew very little trace at all. This might be due to the string webbing of the bedstead over them absorbing the moisture.>

It is possible that a great deal of the damp ~~which~~/~~that~~> set up a very humid atmosphere and condensation in this and other chambers, and ~~<and> which has been the cause<s>~~ of much deterioration ~~<among>~~ of the objects; ~~as well as~~ discolouration of the walls ~~<and aided the growth of the fungus,>~~, had been brought about from the quantities/~~<y>~~ of rain water that poured ~~<from time to time>~~ into a pit-tomb situated on the S. side of the tomb of Ramses VI. The thickness of the rock between that pit-tomb and this Annexe and Antechamber cannot be very great - ~~<certainly>~~ not more than other than this ~~<pit-tomb>~~ ~~there~~/~~<we can find>~~ are no ~~traces of water~~/~~<other~~/~~<external>~~> traces of water ~~percolating~~ having percolated through into the tomb.

[Notes for following/facing page 39.]

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 102-103]

{Dec. 2.}

I now propose to make a more detailed survey of the contents of the Annexe, following the system we had to adopt in cleaning and examining them. First we had to clear sufficient floor space for our feet, the best we could, head downwards from the threshold of the doorway which is rather more than a metre above the floor. This had to be done with the greatest care, for a/~~the~~ hasty removal of an object ~~would~~ might cause an avalanche of delicate material heaped high up far from our reach. We then stepped in and removed the most precarious objects that were within reach, but first numbering and photographing them before touching them. Often to reach an object which the slightest disturbance would cause to fall whe^{sic} had to lean over supported by a rope sling held by the men in the Antechamber. In this manner we gained ingress into the Chamber.

An unfortunate jolt and these would have fallen and smashed into many pieces.

[Includes notes from previous/facing page 38.]

[Note: Text within the/each pair of double asterisks (** ... **) indicates a section that is fully struck through. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 102-103]

{Dec. 2.}

<I now propose to make a more detailed survey of the contents of the Annexe, following the system we had to adopt in cleaning and examining them. First we had to clear sufficient floor space for our feet, the best we could, head downwards from the threshold of the doorway which is rather more than a metre above the floor. This had to be done with the greatest care, for a/<the> hasty removal of an object ~~would~~ might cause an avalanche of delicate material heaped high up far from our reach. We then stepped in and removed the most precarious objects that were within reach, but first numbering and photographing them before touching them. Often to reach an object which the slightest disturbance would cause to fall whe^{sic} had to lean over supported by a rope sling held by the men in the Antechamber. In this manner we gained ingress into the Chamber.>

**Occupying the floor space below the doorway, <was <first> a group of <fifteen> throw sticks ~~& such~~

- missiles like bomerangs {boomerangs}, on top of which a kiosks of stone shawabti-figures then> reaching almost across the chamber, was a mass of baskets of all shapes containing fruits, etc., and heavy alabaster vessels, heaped ~~u~~/~~o~~ne upon the other with

sundry boxes on top. Upon the floor below these were numerous ~~small~~ objects crushed and broken; ~~such as~~ small faience, gold and silver vessels, amulets, ~~<miniature>~~ metal tools, palettes of stone, ivory & wood gaming boards, gaming pieces, ~~<sandals, and>~~ toys, ~~and <miniature> objects of virtue diverse materials <all> -~~ ~~<constituting>~~ indisputable indications of devilism on the part of those responsible for such a state of things. Whence ~~all they all came/~~ ~~<all these miniature objects of virtue came>~~ is a problem yet to be discovered.

Dec. 3.

In an ornamental box of cabinet form, lodged on the top of a heap of alabaster vases, opposite the doorway, were four magnificent but most fragile head-rests: one of turquoise blue glass; a second one of dark blue faience; a third one of carved ivory; and a fourth in the shape of a folding footstool also of ivory. ~~<An unfortunate jolt and these would have fallen and smashed into~~ many pieces.~~>~~ Stacked above the ~~<little cabinet>~~ box were the remains of papyrus rush-work seats ~~<& stools>~~ of various kind[s] decayed ~~& falling/~~ ~~<dropping>~~ to pieces, resting on them ~~<was>~~ a large gilt shawabti figure.** Below the alabaster vases was an elaborate bead-work hassock crushed almost out of recognition. Behind ~~these/~~ ~~<& below>/~~ ~~<and>~~, next to the West wall, were: Model Boats, poised on ~~<black wooden>~~ ~~sh/~~ ~~<k>~~iosks ~~contain[ing] Shawabti figures,~~ ~~<that>~~ stood upon ~~<a-heap of>~~ baskets & alabaster ~~jars/~~ ~~<vases>~~, wine jars, and broken boxes.

Dec. 4

The Northern end of the Chamber was occupied by two large bedsteads, ~~<(one covered/~~ bound with thick sheet gold)> cast upon ~~a-heap~~ boxes, baskets and jars that covered the floor

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 103]

Note upon the Alabaster Vessels and Wine Jars

Dec. 11.

The alabaster (calcite) vessels ~~are~~<were> very numerous and are remarkable both for their size and diversified shapes. To describe all of them would be tedious, I shall, therefore, refer only to the <main> types, drawing particular attention to some of the most decorative and peculiar forms. . . .

From the sediment, lees or dregs found on the bottom of the Jars, they appear to have contained . . .

They were originally fastened down with stone stoppers or lids (some actually luted on to the mouths of the vessels) which were bound with rush to the rims and necks.

Theft of metals on the part ~~the tomb-plunderers~~<robbers> was one form of tomb-plundering, ~~It~~<we now have evidence of another form of pilfering which> deserves notice,<.> ~~that~~ ~~w~~<W>ith a very few exceptions the lids and stoppers <of the alabaster jars> had been removed, thrown aside, and the contents of the Jars taken. ~~As is thus suggestive,~~ ~~p~~<P>ilfering of this kind could hardly be put against the metal-robbers, as it therefore implies some other kind of thief, who was in all probability <was also> largely responsible for

the confusion found in this Chamber. <During the déblaiement> It became obvious that the alabaster vessels as well as the wine-Jars were <originall[y]> arranged on the floor of the Chamber from the centre to the Northern end - the wine-jars probably first and northernmost. The lighter objects stacked on top of them. One cannot easily consieve^{sic} {concieve} sufficient reason for the metal-robbers to have disturbed them, nor would one suspect that bringing vessels to take away the <considerable amount of> liquids that the jars held, too, the quantity of liquid they held/<contained> must have been considerable. This leads one to suspect some other persons, even perhaps officials, who had access to the chamber before the subsequent closing of the tomb. Since these heavy vessels were on the floor, under objects of lighter nature, to have removed the lids and stoppers and pour out the liquids would have necessitated considerable derangement of the material/<equipment> in the Chamber and be the cause of much of the confusion such as we found.

Many of the pottery wine-jars were found broken; but there was no evidence that the wine had been taken <stolen>. Moreover, it is doubtful

{Dec. 11, continued}

Wine Jars Continued

Whether wine stored in <porous pottery>[?] Jars such as these would ~~have~~[?]<be of> use after two or more years. The breakage that occurred was probably the result of rough handling when moving the heavy alabaster vessels that were stacked with them.

They are all of a uniform shape
having large clay seals covering their mouths & necks, which were bound with rush and bear impressions from seals of the following device: -

The hieratic docket written upon the shoulders of these wine-jars give the following dates and descriptions: -

TAA i.2.4.045

{Dec. 11, continued [?]}

The Rush-work Baskets

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 99, 102]

{Dec. 11, continued [?]}

I shall now venture to make a more detailed survey of the state of affairs in the Annexe, remaining faithful to the principles which guided us, to ~~with the end sum of giving~~/~~obtain~~> clearer reality.

To exaggerate the chaos would be difficult. The chamber was and illustration of both drama & tragedy: ~~In an imperfect light~~/~~one felt that one could picture~~> the Robber's scramble for loot - gold being their natural quarry - ~~Everything~~/~~anything~~> else <being> treated in most drastic fashion. <Hence> Our first impression was that the position of the objects were meaningless, the result of wanton callousness without limit ~~Yet~~/~~However~~>, as we proceeded in our investigation we saw that, by putting facts on record, with pertinent reflection and deduction, Some <datums or> data ~~<though very little>~~ might eventually be gathered. ~~The confusion has certainly~~/~~unfortunately~~> ~~rendered everything vague and what little datum there was everything both vag evidence both vague and obscure~~ the confusion had unfortunately rendered ~~any~~[?] ~~that~~[?]/then any chances/<e> from which inferences might be drawn both <very> vague and obscure, and it became ~~very~~ disconcerting to realize that our impressions, however true they might ~~have been~~ might be, could not be easily verified.

The Room seems to have been intended for storing oil, wine & food in the form of bread and fruits, but an overflow of every kind of chattel

and funerary paraphernalia^{sic} {paraphernalia} ~~were~~ had also been put there.

The system we had to adopt ~~in~~/odd^{sic} {odd} <scattered> objects ~~it contained~~ was: - Firstly sufficient floor-space had
to be freed for our feet. This had to be done the best we could, head
downwards, from the sill of the doorway which was rather more than a
metre above the floor-level of the chamber. During this and the whole of the
operation every precaution had to be taken, as the hasty removal
of an ~~object~~/heaped high up beyond our reach.

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 101-103]

{Dec. 11, continued [?]}

(1)

I will now venture to make ~~a more detailed~~/~~some kind of~~> survey of the ~~contents~~/~~chaos~~> ~~and state of the~~/~~find is this~~> Annexe, <I shall> following ~~ing~~ as near as is possible the system we

had to adopt in clearing the three hundred <odd> objects it contained.

Firstly, ~~we had to free~~ sufficient floor space ~~for our feet~~/~~had to be freed~~> the best we could <for our feet>. This ~~had to be done heads downwards~~/was commenced ~~by working with the~~> from the side of the doorway

which was rather more than a metre above the floor level. Every precaution had to be taken, as any hasty removal of an an object

might caused^{sic} an avalanche of ~~delicate~~/~~various~~> articles <that were> heaped high up far beyond our reach. <Having accomplished this> We then ~~s~~/~~c~~>limbed down and <began to> removed^{sic} the most

precarious pieces that were within the range of our grasp-/~~<, >~~ **B**/~~b~~>ut first

numbering and photographing ~~them~~/~~everything~~> before they were touched. Often to <enable us to>

~~record~~/~~remove~~> an object which the slightest disturbance might cause it to

fall, we were obliged to lean over ~~with the support~~<ed> ~~of~~/~~by~~> a rope sling,

under our arm-pits, held by the men in the Antechamber. ~~It was~~

~~i~~/~~I~~>n this manner <by> gradually removing all the accessible^{sic} {accessible} ~~antiquities~~/~~objects~~>,

that we eventually gained ingress^{sic} {ingress} into the Chamber.

Occupying the floor-space immediately below the sill of the doorway/<was occupied>
were/<by> Missles like <in> bomerangs {boomerangs}, alabaster jars, baskets of fruits,
<mingled with> stones

from the masonry of that blocked the doorway, mingled over on the others,
on top of which was a black kiosk full of stone Shawabti-figures.

Covering/<Strewn>/<Covering> the <whole of> the floor of the Chamber was a mass of
baskets of all shapes,

and heavy alabaster vases, heaped one upon the other with

sundry boxes on top. <Between and> Beneath them on the floor were/<was/<re>>
numerous/<num>/<a number>

small objects crushed and broken: small inlaid boxes, bead-work,

tiny faience, gold and silver vessels, amulets, model tools, stone

palettes, ivory gaming boards, playing pieces, sandals, toys; all

all constituting indisputable evidence/<testimony> of devilism on the part of these

persons responsible for such a state of things. When

Whence came all these miniature objects-of-virtue is

a problem we have yet to solve.

In an ornamental <box shaped> cabinet shape-box, lodged when it was

east on top of this miscellanea, were four magnificent head-rests

of the most fragile nature: one of turquoise blue-glass; the

second one of brilliant blue faience; a third most beautifully

TAA i.2.4.048

[Note for following/facing page 49.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 101]

{Dec. 11, continued [?]}

And different kinds of boxes: the highest one ~~had~~[?]/<was> badly broken, its sides & bottom
<now> bulging out from the weight ~~<of> the~~[?] of the faience ~~vases~~/<vessels> it contained,
~~this which~~/<and these> were
for[?] ~~wedged together~~/<poised> on the point of falling.

[Includes note from previous/facing page 48]

[Note: The whole text is fully struck through on this page but is not indicated in the transcription. On this page, strikethrough formatting is reserved for the author's edits and deletions within the main body of the text, which would otherwise be difficult to distinguish.]

[Draft, Carter, Howard 1933. *The tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen* vol. 3. London: Cassell, 101]

{Dec. 11, continued [?]}

(2)

carved of ivory; and a fourth, in the form of a imitation folding footstool stool
also of ivory. An unfortunate jolt, <would have caused> the box <to be> dislodged, and
they/<se> would
have fallen and smashed into a hundred fragments.

Stacked above the Cabinet box were the ~~deteriorated~~ remains of
several rush-work seats; thrown upon which was a gilt f shawabti-
figure. The rush-work seats fall to pieces at a touch. Under these/<m>,
and at the back next to the wall, were gilded posts of a pavillion {pavilion}, model
boats poised upon black wooden shrine-shaped kiosks, and parts of other
broken boxes.

Towards the northern end of the chamber, thrown on top of a heap
of boxes, more alabaster jars, baskets and wine-jars, were two
large bedsteads - one covered with thick sheet gold. Behind them
was a finely made but damaged decorative casket of curved and
stained ivory: its lid in one corner & the bottom with a leg broken
off in the opposite corner. Here again were a number of whole

and broken wine jars, all having ~~de~~ dated docketts of the contents.

Such was the absolute disorder of some two hundred & fifty objects
heaped several feet deep over the floor ~~of~~ /<from the doorway to> the Northern portion of the
Annexe. As to the state of the Southern part, it defies any
precise narration. It ~~comprised~~ /<was nothing but> a miscellany of chairs;
& bedstead; stools; weapons; ~~such as throw sticks,~~ bows and arrows;
~~and a bronze scimitar;~~ boats; alabaster amphorae; a ship
of calcite upon a pedestal, shaped like a pond; ~~in the~~ /vase[s] in the forms
of animals; <and different kinds of> boxes <the highest only> <And different kinds of boxes:
the highest one ~~had~~ [?]/<was> badly broken, its sides & bottom
<now> bulging out from the weight <of> ~~the~~ [?] of the faience ~~vases~~ /<vessels> it contained,
~~this which~~ /<and these> were
~~for~~ [?] ~~wedged together~~ /<poised> on the point of falling.>; ~~one of which~~ <was br> broken,
~~into a dozen pieces~~ /<its sides & bottom falling away> <bulging out>
~~its contents~~ <from the weight> ~~faience vessels~~ /<of its> ~~details~~ faience vessels <it contained>
<~~it contained~~> poised on the
point of falling; /<.> All this paraphernalia^{sic} {paraphernalia}, ~~was~~ tumbled
one on the other, to the height of six feet <was> <~~and was~~> propped^{sic} {propped} up & stayed
from <falling>
by a long white box full of missiles <stretched across the floor opposite the doorway>. ~~so~~ the
problem was
how to begin upon their removal /<to arrange the> /<to disenbugh[?] them. the moment you
touched one
others began to move & fall. ~~In fact it was~~ /<It became> <like> an humble[?] <a nerve
racking game>
~~game~~ of spillikins.

These details give a very imperfect idea of <the> vandalism that must
have occurred within the /<is> <& the other> chamber. ~~The beautiful workmanship, interest~~
~~destroyed if a~~ Even to those us that noted[?] irreparable loss of beautiful

TAA i.2.4.051

1927

Dec. 15.

Completed clearing the Annexe.

" 17

Commenced preparations for the visitors to see tomb.

30th

The King of Afghanistan visited Tomb.

198/<2>8

Jan. 6.

P.M. Sarwat Pasha visited tomb and Lab.

8.

Opened tomb to public

13.

The Sultana Melek visited tomb.

25

Sent cases of antiquities (I.E. of 1926-27 Campaigns) to Cairo.

Left for Cairo.

26.

Arr. Cairo. Saw Lady Burghclere.

31.

Returned Luxor. with Lady Burghclere

Feb. 6

Crown Pr. of Italy visited the Valley & tomb.

" 7

left for Aswan with Lady Burghclere, per Pr.. train.

" 28.

Returned to Gurneh from Aswan - very bad cold.

March. 26

H.R.H. Prs. Mary arr.	} Show Valley & Western Thebes
	} to Princess Mary.
	}
30	}
	}
H.R.H. Prs. Mary dep.	}

April. 6.

The Sultana Malek visited Lab. and D.E.B.

8.

Burton, having been with me for three days completed his work.

14

Closed tomb. Landauer dep.

16

Left Cairo.

21

dep. for Alex. for S.S. 'Helouan' for Venice - London.

0/<2>6.

Arr. London.
