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THE MUMMY OF THE KING, inspite of it being wrapped in an outer covering of flexible sheets of gold, [st: ??] was so affected by moisture that it crumbled to the touch, and the bones would only bear handling (p.9).

On the head was a vulture cut out of sheet gold and engraved. This has been wrongly catalogued as a "Crown"(p.20), and in another case wrongly called the "Imperial Crown of Queen Tiyi" (pl.XX). It is in reallity [st: a protective] [hw: an] emblem - NEKHEBET [hw: of amulets?? ??] [st: in the form of a vulture guarding the decaesed], fixed [st: on] to the wrappings [hw: of the mummy] (see hole for attachment). It is rare in this form, but often found painted on the inner walls of coffins immediately over the head. A protecti[hw: ve] goddess evidently accepted by the monotheists of El Amarna.

Round the neck were the remains of a necklace of gold pendants and inlaid plaques connected by rows of minute beads, and ending in a kind of clasp of large lotus flowers in gold inlaid with faience (pp.9,20-1,pl.XXI). Two of the lotus flowers as well as other parts of the necklace appear to be missing, and in the reconstruction the pendant beads have been wrongly strung (pl.xxi).

The left arm was flexed with the hand on the breast, and round the upper part of the arm were three broad bracelets of very thin gold of a fragile nature (p.9). These have not been catalogued.

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The right arm was laid straight down the side, the hand resting upon the thigh, and remains of three similar bracelets as on the left arm were round the wrist (pp.9,10). These have not been catalogued.

Ayrton ends his discription by adding: " no rings or other jewellery were found with the mummy". Daresay in his catalogue of the objects found in this cache, mentions a necklace ornament, an inlaid gold flower, and beads as ornaments from the mummy (pp.10,22,pl.V).

Quite a number of pieces of jewellery bearing the king's name and the Aten cartouche were in the dealers shops in Luxor, within a few days of the discovery - a fact [st: that] I mentioned to both Ayrton and Davis at the time.

Some of the sheets o[hw: f] gold that enveloped the mummy bore the two cartouches enclosing the names of Aten (pp.xiii,9,23).

Dr Elliot Smith examined the skeleton and estimated the age of the king, as near as it is possible from the bones, to be from 27 to 30 years. "The cranium" he says "is broad and relatively flattened" and it gives indication "that a condition of hydrocephalus was present during life". "The general form of the face presents a marked contrast to that of Amenhetep III; but the configuration of the upper part of the face including the forehead, is identical with that

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of Akhenaten's maternal grandfather, Yuaa." He then suggests certain "alien influence" and adds that "there are some curious points of resemblance to Amenhetep III and his family. The projection of the upper incisors, to which I have frequently refered as a family trait of the Royal House in the XVIIIth dynasty, is seen in this skull also."

"Akhenaten was a bigger man than his father, who was 1 M. 561 mill." in height (Dr Elliot Smith, Royam Mummies, pp. 51-55, pls.XXXVI-VII).