

**ARCE/EAP Subproject  
Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI**

**Tomb of Ramesses VI (KV 9)  
Valley of the Kings, Luxor**

**Progress Report for July/August 2002**

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## Abstract

During the months of July and August, 2002 much of the possible assembly of the sarcophagus box and lid was completed. Two test cleanings were made. The scaffolding of the winch was dismantled and removed together with the temporary wooden platforms. The permanent wooden platform, on which the lid assembly was to be displayed, was completed and the majority of the available lid fragments that could be joined together were assembled. Drawings of the assembled box and lid were made. The replica of the lid face in the British Museum was brought to Luxor and installed with the lid assembly in the tomb.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The work of cleaning and assembling the fragment groups for the sarcophagus box and lid continued during the first two weeks of July with the same team members as the previous month. For the first ten days of July, Edwin Brock was away from the work site due to prior commitments. During that period, Dany Roy acted as designated interim project director. In the last week of July through the middle of August, Lyla Pinch-Brock was able to draw the completed assemblies of the box and lid. Also, during the month of August, it was possible for two members of the EAP staff, Jarek Dobrowolski and Michael Jones, to visit the tomb and note the progress of the work. Once again, thanks are due the Egyptian Antiquities Project staff as well as the staff of ARCE. The delivery and installation of the replica of the face from the lid, produced by the Conservation Department of the British Museum, was an important event in the progress of the project.

## II. ASSEMBLY PROGRESS

### II A. Sarcophagus Box Assembly

It has now become apparent that nearly all the extant fragments that can be fitted together to form the assembly of the sarcophagus box have been utilized. There are still a number of fragments that have not been joined to the assembly, but the majority of these are relatively small, so that significant additions are unlikely. There are noticeable lacunae for the upper edges of the box, the upper half of the foot end, lower part of the rear portion of the left side, the foot, central and head portions of the right side, and much of the central part of the head end. These lacunae can be noted in the drawings of the assembly of the box (see Appendix II). Past experience for the discovery of fragments of the sarcophagus box and lid outside of the tomb ( e.g. in KV 10 by the Amenmesses Project, in debris west of KV 16 by the California Academy of Sciences, and near the entrance to KV 11 by the Amarna Royal Tombs project) suggest that some of the missing fragments may still await discovery by future clearance activities in the central part of the Valley. It is possible that some of this missing material was removed from the tomb at the end of the 19th century by Daressy in his clearance of the tomb, being unrecognized as belonging to the inner sarcophagus. Other material could have been removed at earlier dates, and either be buried in the central valley outside the tomb or have been taken elsewhere, as was the case with the face from the sarcophagus lid, removed by Belzoni for Henry Salt and subsequently sold to the British Museum.

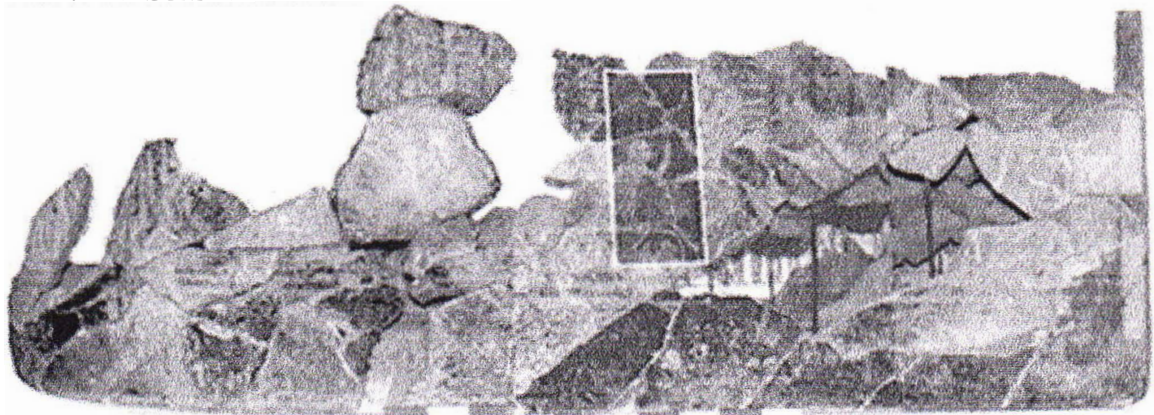


Fig. 1. Assembled fragments of proper right side of sarcophagus.

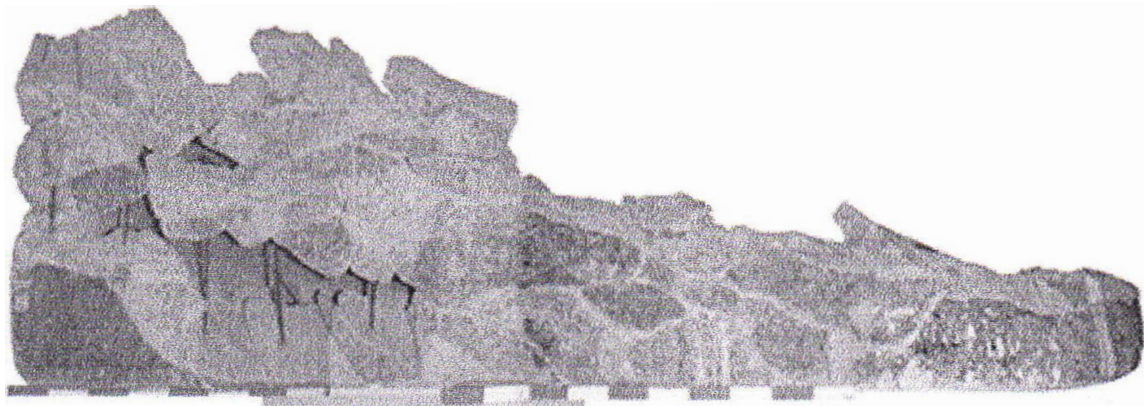


Fig. 2. Assembled fragments of proper left side of sarcophagus.

### II B. Assembly of Fragment Groups

A large number of fragments belonging to the left side and the head end of the right side could be assembled into groups. Unfortunately, none of these groups provide secure join surfaces with the existing upper edges of the box assembly. Possible solutions to the disposition of these fragment groups are discussed below under section VI. Future Work.

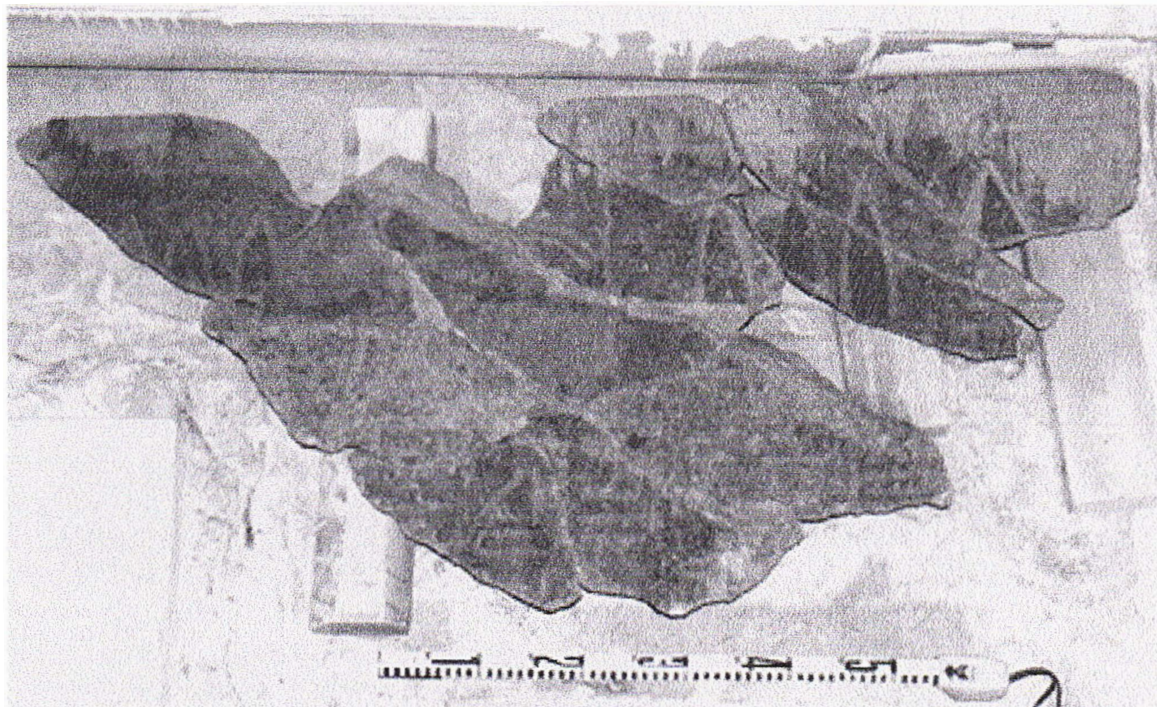


Fig. 3. Fragment group from upper part, foot end of left side.

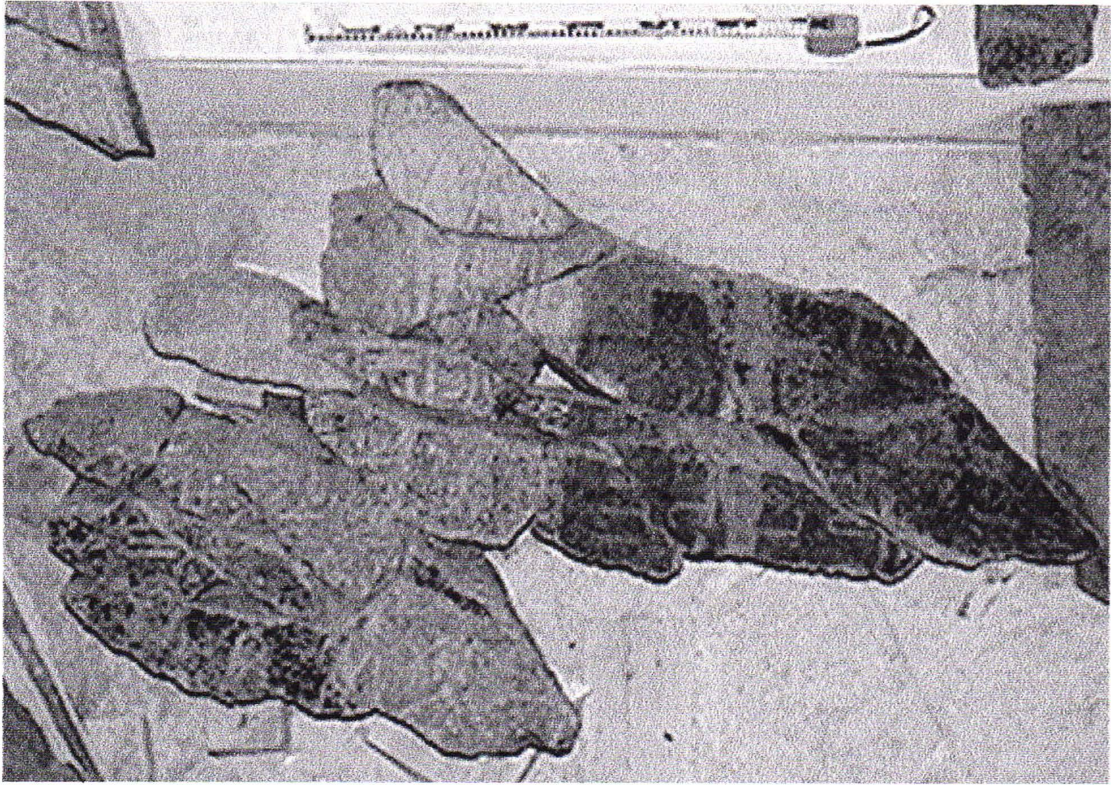


Fig.4. Fragment group, middle part of left side.

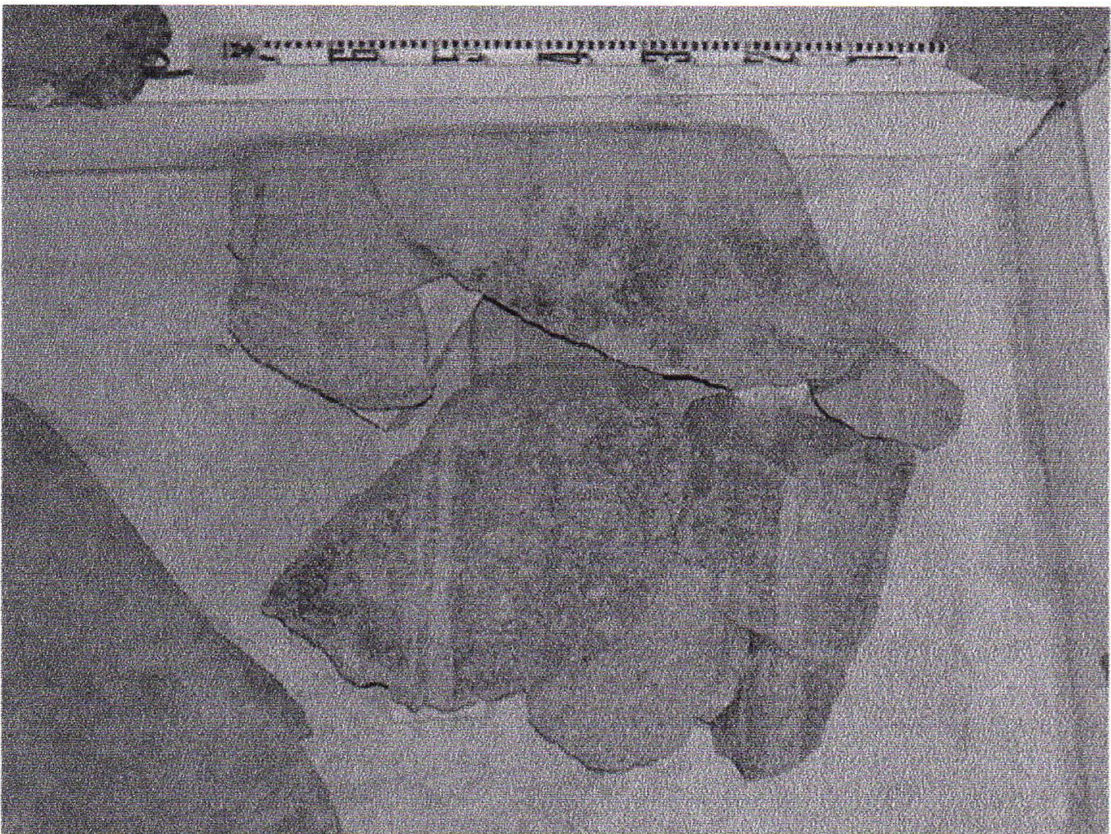


Fig.5. Fragment group from upper part, head end of left side.

### II C. Test Cleaning

Last season Lotfi Khaled began a test cleaning on part of the foot end of the sarcophagus box. He was able to complete that cleaning this season, showing the resin to have stained the surface of the stone. A second test cleaning was carried out on the best-preserved section of the right side of the box. This features a *ba*-bird, with human arms raised in adoration, standing on an oval containing a mummiform figure.

A third test cleaning was carried out by Nahed Samir on a decorated portion of the sarcophagus lid. Here the traces of the painted decoration were very faint, but showed a standing goddess facing the center of the lid. The skin of her face and arms were rendered in yellow and her wig in blue. Because this fragment had once lain on top of the debris filling the central floor pit its surface had been exposed to such erosive forces as people walking on it or objects rubbing against it, thus damaging the painted decoration. As a result of these test cleanings, it can be seen that different results can be obtained, depending on the present condition of the surface of the fragment as well as its past history. In extreme cases, as visible on the right side of the box, one fragment may be coated with the resinous material while an adjacent fragment, found outside the tomb has lost this coating, as well as some of the painted decoration. It is recommended that if any future cleaning activities are undertaken, they should be confined to only the painted figures and not the background.



Fig. 6. Test cleaning of lid.



Fig . 7. Completed test cleaning on right side of box.

### III. WINCH SCAFFOLDING AND PLATFORMS

#### III A. Dismantling of Winch Scaffolding

Once all the fragment groups that could be placed on the sarcophagus box were installed, the winch was no longer needed. By the end of the first week of July, the work crew had dismantled the winch and scaffolding and put the equipment at the tomb entrance for later removal, which was done by the middle of July, together with Dany's tools and equipment.

#### III B. Removal of Temporary Wood Platforms

After the winch and scaffolding were dismantled, all of the temporary wood platforms were removed from the burial chamber. This included the wooden steps leading up to the west end of the north bedrock platform. The large sand box used for supporting glued groups of fragments as taken apart and the temporary platform at the west end of the floor pit, including its supports, were removed. The other wood platform that had been placed between the granite sarcophagus box fragment lying partially in the central floor pit and the southern raised area also was dismantled. All the remaining wood was stored in KV 8, the tomb of Merenptah, in the side chamber Fa, off the first pillared hall, that has a locked metal gate. I chose this storage location, as I have been using it to store equipment of mine from other work that I have been involved with in the Valley of the Kings, with the agreement of the West Thebes antiquities inspectorate.



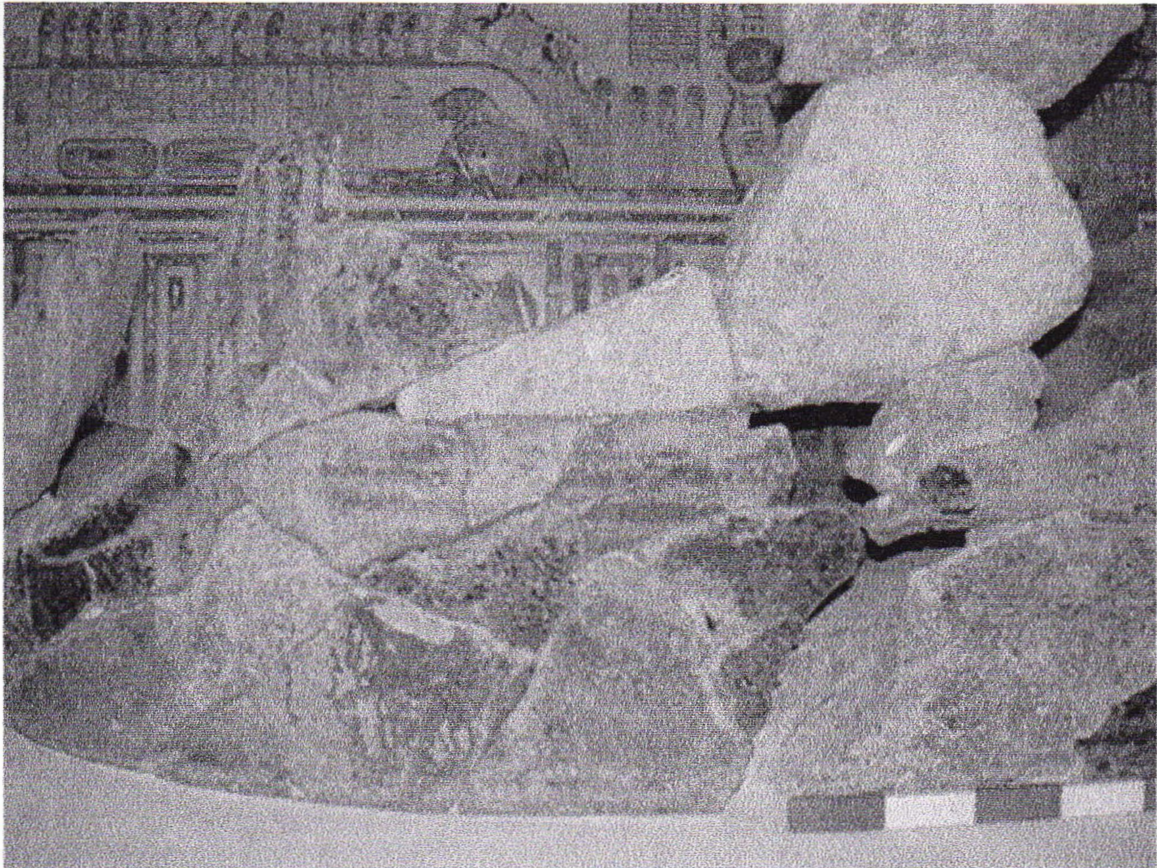


Fig . 8. Box right side, adjacent fragments with and without resin staining.

### III C. Preparation of Platform for Lid Assembly

The supports of the wooden platform to the north of the central pit were painted a dark brown to protect the wood. Additional layers of plywood were laid over the supports to make a strong and smooth horizontal surface on which to set the assembled lid fragments. This surface was also painted, in this case a light yellow as a base coat (errors in mixing pigment components resulted in a brighter yellow than desired). After the lid assembly is finished this platform surface will have to be repainted, preferably with a lighter color, such as beige, to match the bedrock.

## IV. LID ASSEMBLY AND REPLICA INSTALLATION

### IV A. Assembly of Lid Fragments

The lid fragments that could be joined together were assembled on the new surface of the wood platform on the north side of the central pit. These comprised the left and right sides of the upper torso including the arms crossed over the chest and the *nemes*-headdress lappets and sides that frame the face. All of the right edge to the foot and the adjacent part of the right leg was also joined and the left edge, as far as the mid-leg. Other fragments comprising the central part of the lower legs as well as the left edge of the feet and a piece from the toes were placed in their approximate positions even though they form no joins with the rest of the assembly. Wooden blocks were shaped to fit under the central portions of the lid in the torso area to add support.

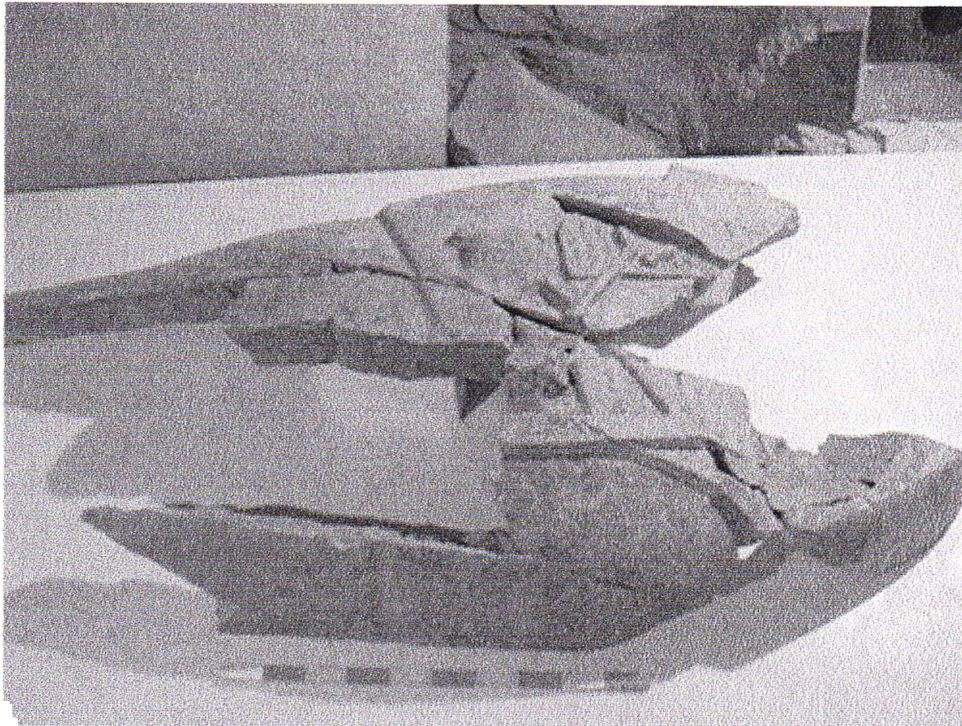


Fig. 9. Lid fragment assembly. Unattached fragments held in place wood blocks.

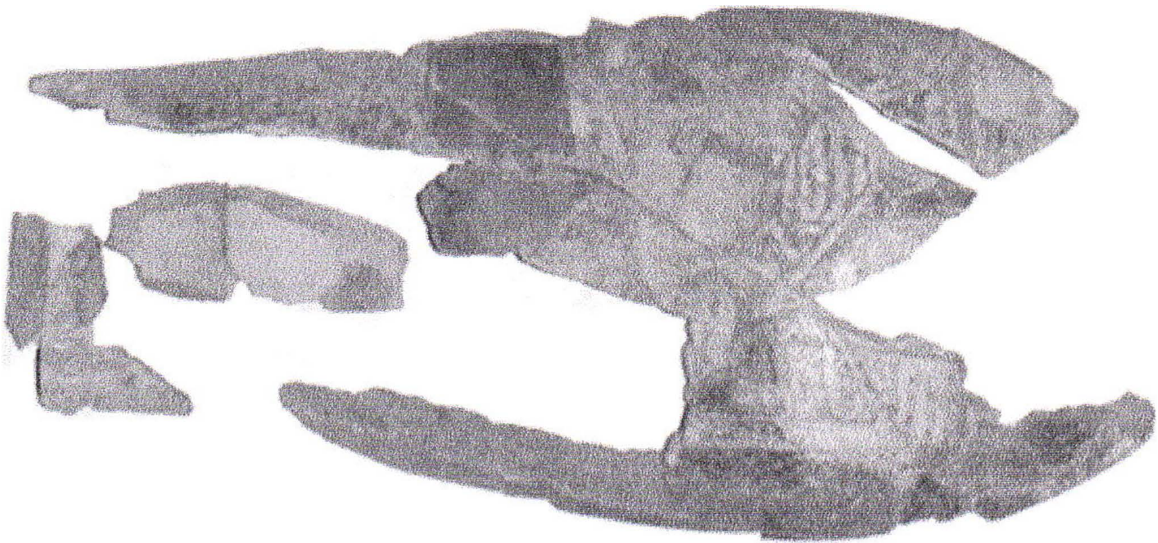


Fig. 10. Overhead view of assembled and associated lid fragments.

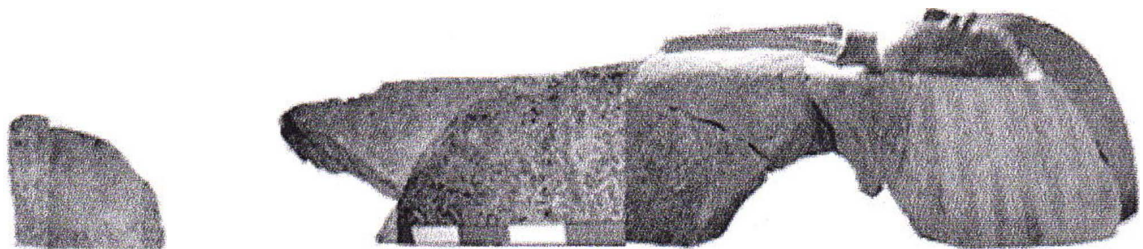


Fig. 11. Lid assembly. proper left side, with BM replica.

#### IV B. Installation of Face Replica

The lid replica was flown to Cairo from London on July 4. Arrangements were made in

advance to have the lid donated to the SCA as a gift, so that the project would not have to pay customs duties on the replica. Apparently, the SCA encountered complications in getting the replica processed through customs and had to obtain a letter of agreement from the Ministry of Culture. On August 4, the replica was released to the SCA and at my request was immediately sent to Luxor, accompanied by an SCA representative. It was actually carried on top of a Peugeot station wagon but did arrive in Luxor in good condition and was received by the West Thebes inspectorate on August 5. I had it taken to the tomb the same day and placed with the present lid assembly. Some adjustment of the lid assembly was necessary but could not be carried out until Dany Roy and Lotfi Khaled were back in Luxor, and this was done on October 16. The lid replica has now been carefully fitted to the lid assembly and awaits the permission of the SCA to have it permanently attached using epoxy adhesive.

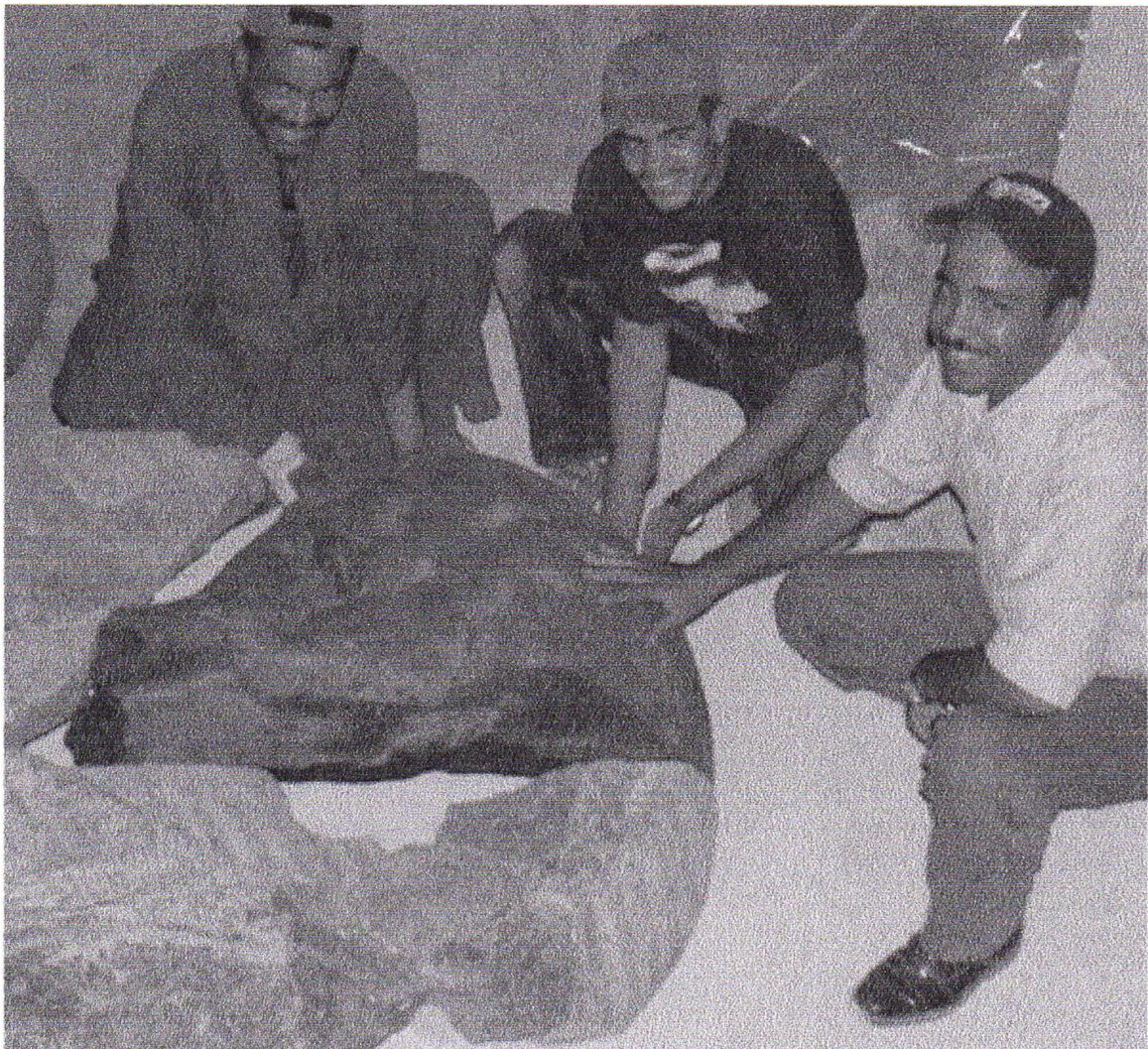


Fig. 12. Workmen with SCA inspector Ezz al-Din after placing BM replica with lid assembly.

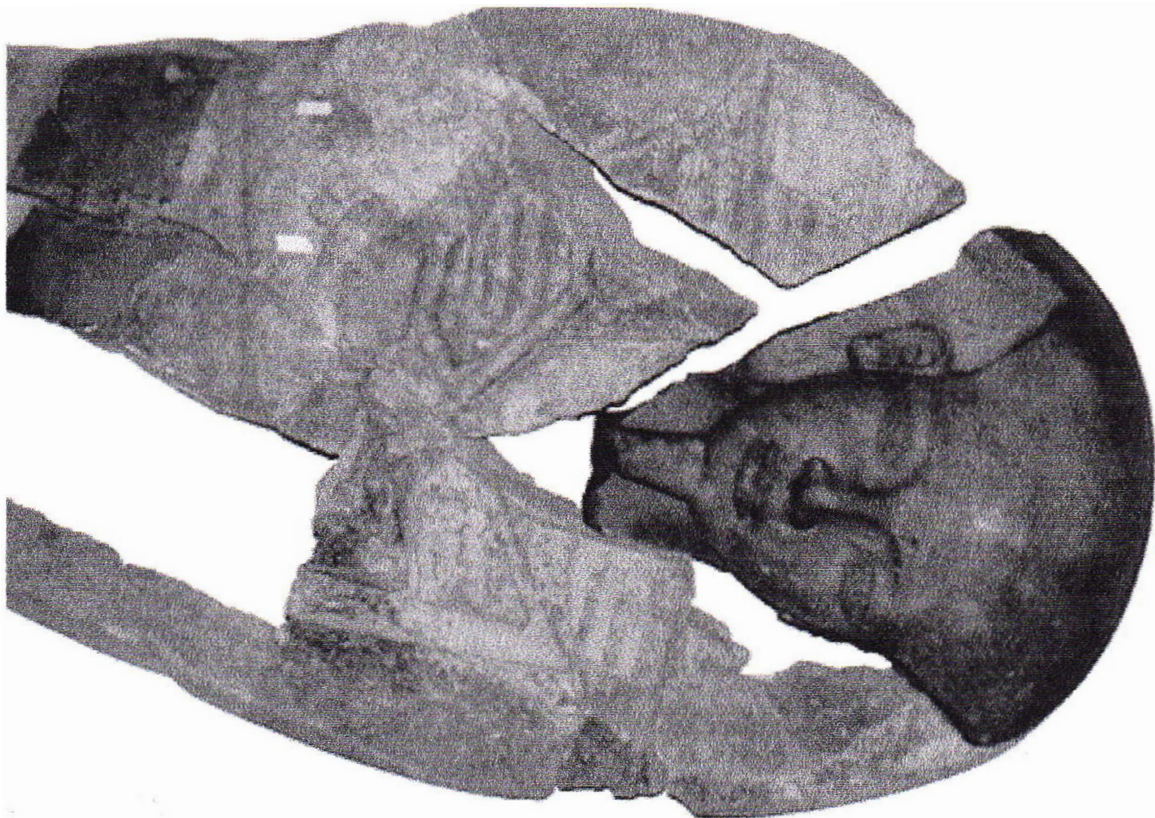


Fig. 13. Overhead view of replica with lid assembly before adjustment.

#### V. RECORDING OF BOX AND LID ASSEMBLIES

In late July and early August, Lyla Pinch-Brock drew the assembled sarcophagus box and lid. This involved a combination of using digital photographs and computer imagery software to produce drawings of the sides and ends of the box assembly and a view of the lid assembly as seen from above. See Appendix III (VII C) for examples of these drawings.



Fig. 14. Lyla Pinch-Brock drawing lid assembly.

## VI. Future Work

One of the remaining activities that need to be carried out is the disposition of the groups of fragments that belong to the head end and the left side of the box, but which form no good joins with the present box assembly. Two possible solutions may be proposed for consideration. The first is to set the groups in their proper positions with on the box assembly with the intervening space filled with lime mortar. This has the disadvantage of not being very stable and will need some sort of internal bracing, such as metal angles, that will be unattractive. The second possibility is to display them on some form of shelf or rack, perhaps using the wood left over from the dismantled temporary platforms. This display rack would be placed against the vertical face of the bedrock platform to the north of the central pit and the lid assembly. Although the displayed groups of fragments would not be in their original position, their decorated surfaces would be visible to visitors and they would be in correct relationship to each other. Further consultation with EAP may be necessary regarding this issue.

If permission from the SCA is granted, the lid replica will be permanently attached to the rest of the lid assembly.

It has been suggested by Dany Roy and Lotfi Khaled that some of the smaller gaps between fragments in the box assembly should be filled with lime mortar, appropriately tinted, in order to increase the stability of the assembly as well as for aesthetic reasons.

Additional cleaning of the sarcophagus box and lid to remove dirt is desirable. Any more removal of the resinous coating should only be undertaken in areas where it may be possible to make the decoration clearer and will only be carried out there on the painted decoration using mechanical means of removal, mainly the use of fine picks. Painted decoration will need consolidation after cleaning, probably using a diluted Paranoid solution.

Because of new SCA regulations effecting work scheduling, and the current unavailability of Dany Roy and Lotfi Khaled, who are now working for the University of Chicago's Epigraphic Survey, it will not be possible to resume work before the second half of April 2003. At that time, it is possible that the completion of the re-assembly and display phases of the project can be completed within two months.

## **VII. Appendices**

### **VII. A. Conservation Report by Lotfi Khaled Hassan.**

#### **ASSEMBLY AND RESTORATION OF THE PAINTED SARCOPHAGUS OF THE TOMB KV9.**

##### **PART II – June,2002**

###### **1. Introduction**

The conservation project of the sarcophagus of kv9, continued the second season for six weeks to assemble the fragments into a final shape of the box as well as to assemble the fragments of the lid and to allow for the insertion of the replica of the head obtained from the British Museum. Although the project originally had been planned to be done in three month, a lot of fragments are missing. These could be buried in the valley, but it is not possible to excavate for them. In addition, the slow cleaning phase also has caused delays in the expected completion in this season.

As we mentioned concerning the condition of the fragments in the first part of the report, dirt and wax were attached to the surface of the fragments of the sarcophagus. Large stains of ancient resin coat both sides of the fragments; the outer side, which is painted and the inner side of the sarcophagus fragments. Also present is a very thin hard incrustation formed by the humidity on the break surfaces of the fragments. The colors of the fragments are in bad conditions, due to humidity, the use of the ancient resin, and human intervention, breaking into fragments.

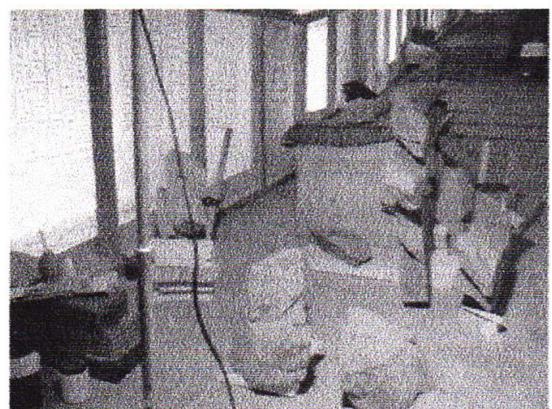
###### **2. Conservation process**

###### **2. 1. Gather pieces**

The fragments of the sarcophagus were laid out on the platform on the left and right sides of the burial chamber and on the on the floor of the corridor preceding the burial chamber, as a preparatory phase in order to find more fragments to join and to the box assembly.

The fragments of the lid were moved from the floor of the chamber K at the rear of the burial chamber to the platform on the burial chamber for cleaning and assembly.

The documented fragments were subsequently laid out and joined as suggested by reconstructions on paper. As for the unidentified fragments, these were tested according to their thickness, condition of the surface and paint.



## *The phase of Assembly*

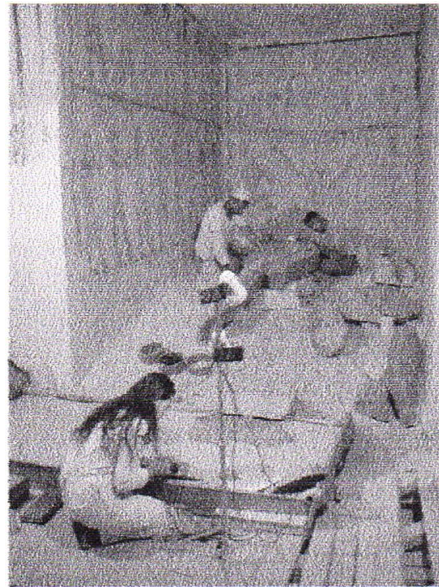
### **2. 2. Cleaning process**

#### **2.2.1. Mechanical cleaning**

This technique was applied on the break surfaces only. The initial step of cleaning prior to the assembly requires scalpels and soft brushes to remove the dust, and a small electric drill to remove the thin hard incrustation.

#### **2.2.2. Chemical cleaning of the fracture**

This technique requires the use of acetone and ammonia for the organic deposit, and, as a final phase, cleaning carefully by toothbrush with alcohol in water.



*The restorers during the phase of mechanical cleaning*

### 2.2.3. Cleaning of the paint

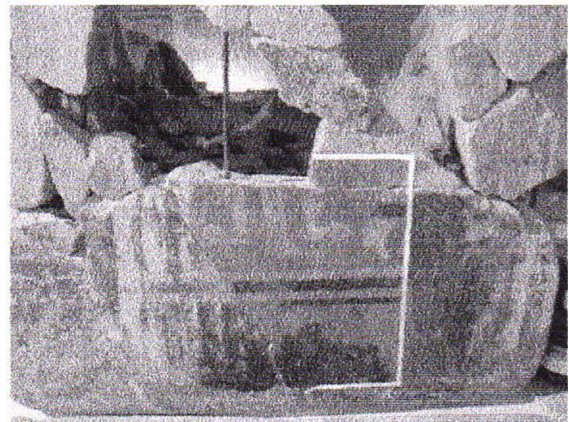
The scenes have been carved in lightly sunk relief on the outer surface of the stone. Some reliefs have been covered with a thin layer of plaster, while others have been painted directly on the stone without plaster, using the green color of the stone as a background.

There are many different colors used for the painted decoration of the sarcophagus yellow, red, blue and black, with a preference for yellow. Most of the paint was covered by ancient resin of different thicknesses.

In the last season, cleaning operations were begun on a small area of the painting as a test. The area of the cleaning test was expanded using a new method of cleaning. In this season the cleaning processes used just the mechanical cleaning after application of acetone on the area to be cleaned. In this way the acetone makes the ancient resin shiny, which serves as guide for then the shiny get reduced mechanical reduction over the paint. Scalpels are used to remove the shiny surface layer of resin, without complete removal with respect to the patina and the original resin.

In this case the porosity of the surface will, of course, depend on the more or less absorbent nature of the ground. Certain continuity is inevitably established between the surface dirt and patina incorporated into the original material.

Therefore, a complete cleaning is only possible if the operation extends beyond the limit where it attacks the original surface. Respect of the original surface will finally be identified with respect to the patina. Two factors now become obvious: firstly, mural paintings present problems concerning the degree of cleaning to be carried out. Secondly, once the dirt obscuring the legibility of the image has been removed, the problem is no longer one of choosing between a slightly cleaner or a slightly dirtier surface, but one of determining the equilibrium of the whole.



*During the cleaning test*





*Cleaning test some fragments assembled showing the cleaned and uncleaned side.*

As I mentioned in the first part “**Analysis should be undertaken to verify previous findings and provide additional information on the composition and deterioration of paint layers. Continued identification of the different samples by x-ray diffraction and x-ray fluorescence. Analysis of potentially present organic binding media, using Infrared Spectrometry.**

### **2. 3. Assembly of fragments/ joining pieces**

The assembly of the fragments began with a layout of all the fragments of the sarcophagus box and the lid, followed by a study of the method for assembly of the fragments.

The majority of the remaining fragments of the sarcophagus box have been assembled as groups composed of more pieces together to identify and to have an idea for the final shape.

The fragments have been assembled by using two different epoxy resins (Araldite 106 / Vatico, Egypt with setting time of three hours) and Araldite in tube 20ml, made in England with setting time of five minutes).

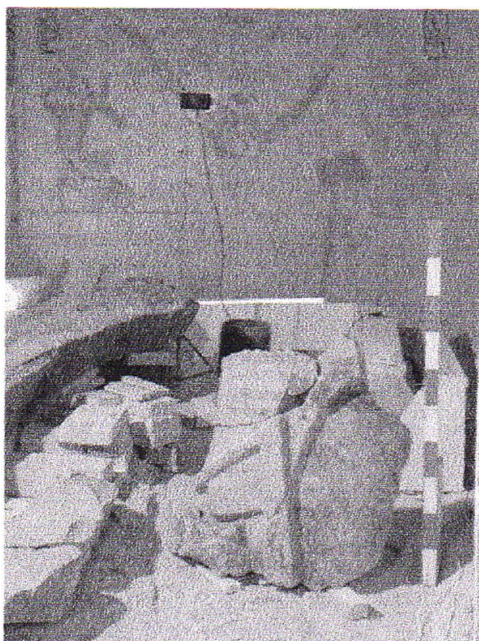
The Araldite 106 has been used as the main glue and the fast one has been used just as a help to hold the pieces together. The fragments of the lid have been assembled into sections attending the arrival of the copy of the head.



*View showing the phase of assembly and the consolidation phase by insertion of dowels in a big empty space caused by missing fragments.*

The assembly of the lid fragments has taken the same method of cleaning and assembly.

The fragments of the lid have been assembled into sections awaiting the arrival of the copy of the head.



*Assembly of the fragments of the lid*

### **2.3.1. Epoxy resin.**

An epoxy resin system is made up of two parts – one incorporates the epoxide group, and the other is the hardener, which reacts with the epoxide and cross-links the molecules.

Changing the epoxide and cross-linking components can produce a wide range of polymers.

Epoxy adhesives and gap – fillers have high strength and good adhesion to many substrates. The force exerted by a room – temperature setting resin was found to be 4.4 MPa (Elastic modulus).

Araldite AY 106 resins are frequently too viscous for easy application. Because of their high strength and gap-filling ability, they were used for the consolidation and restoration of stone.

Epoxy adhesives have been widely used and tested (Fiorentino & Vlad Borelli 1975).

### **2.3.2. Consolidation**

#### **2.3.2.a. Surface consolidation**

The consolidation using by acrylic resin dissolved in solvents (Acryloid B72) to fill the tiny space between fragment's flake and to fix the color.

#### **Acrylic**

Although *in situ* polymerization of methyl methacrylate (and other acrylic monomers) has its advocates, the high rigidity and glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) of polymethyl methacrylate are generally considered to make it unsuitable as a stone consolidant.

Specific attention has been given to the use of acrylic resins dissolved in solvents, and the ubiquitous Paranoid B72 (Acryloid B72) inevitably masks its appearance.

Acryloid B72 dissolved in an alkoxysilane such as MTMOS, the reasoning being that the B72 brings adhesive properties that the alkoxysilane lacks. The B72 is capable of securing pigments or loose flakes.

### **2.3.2.b Consolidation by inserting stainless steel dowels**

The consolidation by inserting stainless steel dowels has been done to consolidate together the fragments, which were necessary for the structure of the sarcophagus. Epoxy resin (Araldite AY106) was used as an adhesive to put together the fragments and to glue the dowels. Two types of dowels were used, one made of stainless steel (1.5cm diameter) and fiberglass dowels (0.7cm diameter); the first type was used for joining the biggest fragments together, such as the fragments of the base; the second is used for supporting fragments joined over the space created by missing fragments.

## **2. 5. Conclusion**

Some fragment groups of the sarcophagus box were not assembled yet because of the missing fragments between.

Some fragments of the walls of the sarcophagus are assembled as a layer to permit other fragments to fit between.

The stainless steel dowels were used where necessary for the structure of the sarcophagus (The base). The fiberglass dowels were used for support in the space created by missing fragments.

The fragments of the lid have been assembled into sections attending the arrival of the copy of the head.

The cleaning of paint was not finished yet because time was not enough.

Three kind of Epoxy resin were used as glue: Araldite 106 with a setting time 6 hours, Araldite fast (setting time 5 minutes) and the glue "Attic" (setting time 5 seconds).

The fast glue "Attic" is one kind of polymer of the Epoxy groups. It was used to hold two or more pieces together for a short time until the Araldite, the main resin with 6 hours setting time had hardened.

**RAMSES 6 PROJECT**  
**FIELD REPORT 2001-2002**  
**Prepared by Dany Roy**

The first season for the restoration work on the sarcophagus of Ramesses 6 (Valley of the Kings -KV9) was carried out from the 10<sup>th</sup> July to the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2001.

A second work season of 6 weeks (from the 1<sup>st</sup> June to the 15<sup>th</sup> July 2002) was necessary to continue the assembling of the box and the lid of the sarcophagi.

The work plan was divided in five main operations:

- 1- Construction and installation of wooden platforms
- 2- Installation of the ventilation system
- 3- Building of a limestone base (support for the box of the sarcophagi)
- 4- Sorting, fitting and cleaning of the fragments
- 5- Assembling of the fragments (gluing and doweling)

1- CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF WOODEN PLATFORMS

Wooden structures (platforms and stairs) were necessary both for short and long-term purposes (increasing the surface of the working spaces / providing support for the sarcophagi' s lid).

A re-arrangement of the room was necessary; a lot of fragments belonging to the huge red granite base (cracked in two huge pieces of approximately 8 tons each) located in the middle of the room was in the way of our work. Some 15 fragments (ranging from 30 to 400 kg) were moved and stored together in a space between the wall and one of the granite base fragment (located on the southwest portion of the first bedrock step - 1m higher than the bottom of the pit).

The lid' s fragments (20 pieces ranging from 10 to 500 kg) were stored in the back room of the tomb (being tight in space, our priority was to assemble the box of the sarcophagi before the lid).

A first platform was built resting partially on the floor of the pit (north of the red granite base fragment) and seated on the first northern bed rock step. This structure measures 2m X 3m and was conceived for permanent use (support the weight of the sarcophagus lid; ± one-and-a-half ton). The beams composing the structure were entirely painted with a special sealant to protect them from decay and bugs assaults. The platform was covered with press wood boards (16mm in thickness); an extra layer of hard plywood sheets (5mm in thickness) was installed atop the press wood boards (using glue and nails). The whole of the visible surfaces (top and bottom) of those boards were painted to insure protection from the elements.

Two other temporary platforms were built; one over the western part of the pit (1.5m X 2.5m) and one resting on the second southern bedrock step (two meters higher than the bottom of the pit) and the top of the granite base fragment located on the eastern side of the pit (this fragment was stable and in a good position to be used as a support for the platform).

A temporary stairway/ramp was built between the first and the second northern bedrock steps

All temporary elements were built using 2" X 4" planks and steel nails.

The permanent platform was built in a sturdier way using 2" X 4" and 2"X8" planks assembled with screws.

The two temporary platforms were immediately removed after completion of the work.

A steel scaffolding was erected on the second northern bedrock step. This structure (2m in height - extendible to 4m- 4m in length and 3m in width) is made of "H-beams" (12cm in section) carrying a winch on three trolleys (multidirectional system). Lifting capacity is 3 tons with the trolleys and up to 8 tons without the use of the multidirectional system.

## 2- INSTALLATION OF THE VENTILATION SYSTEM

### **2001 Season**

A ventilation system was necessary in the tomb for the evacuation of the chemicals used in the cleaning process and to expel various dust produced during the work.

The system includes an industrial fan connected to a three-horse power motor. 120m of PVC tubing (Ø 8") were necessary to cover the distance from the burial chamber to the top portion of the entrance of the tomb. The tubes (20m sections in length) were connected together -and on the fan- using PVC-pipes connectors. A PVC hood (75cm X 50cm) was installed in the room.

A temporary support and a box were built for the fan and the motor.

The decision was taken to install the system permanently to expel the foul air produced by the massive number of tourists that will visit the tomb in the future.

A permanent support (base made out of stone and white cement mortar; 1.1m X 1m X .4m) and a wooden box were built (1m X 1m X .90m). This structure is partially concealed by a descriptive sign (that was removed and put back in place after completion of the work).

The tubing was fixed to the stairway ramp using plastic attachment.

### **2002 Season**

The tubing located outside of the tomb (40m in length) was covered with insulation paper (aluminum/fiberglass type) fixed to the tube with sturdy plastic attachments (themselves covered with aluminum tape). The section of tubing located uphill (20m) was buried in the ground for aesthetical reasons.

The box was also insulated with the same kind of paper to reduce the noise produced by the motor and lower the extreme heat inside the box (created by the reflection of the sun). The two ends of the tubing system were sealed with a wire mesh.

## 3- BUILDING OF A LIMESTONE BASE

### **2001 Season**

The construction of a limestone base was necessary to provide a clean support for the box of the sarcophagi. This platform is located on the second northern bedrock step and measures 3.2m X 2m.

First a lime-mortar bedding was laid (from 1 to 5cm in thickness) to level the bedrock floor and to create a clean surface to fix the limestone tiles (ordered from Helwan quarry, near Cairo).

Forty limestone tiles were used (40cm X 40cm X 5cm) to cover the lime-mortar bedding surface. The limestone base was after sanded and polished.

### **4- SORTING, FITTING AND CLEANING OF THE FRAGMENTS**

The box and the lid of the sarcophagus (over 550 fragments) are made of a conglomerate stone (green breccia) from the Wadi Hammamat region.

Those fragments needed to be sorted out, cleaned and assembled.

Those fragments represented about 50% of the total volume of the sarcophagi.

### **5- ASSEMBLING OF THE FRAGMENTS (GLUING AND DOWELLING)**

About 300 fragments were fitted and assembled (using araldite glue and fiber glass dowels).

Priority was given to the box of the sarcophagus for assembling.

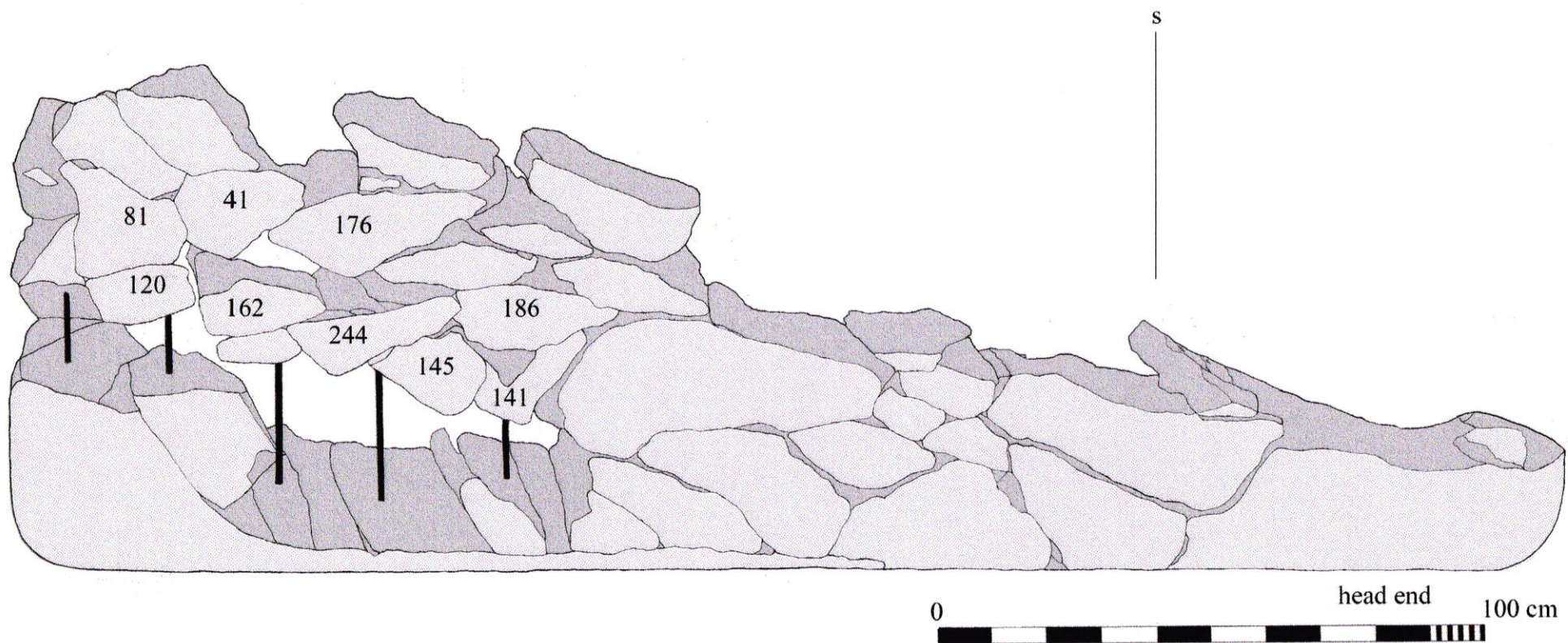
Some 150 fragments remain to be sorted, cleaned and glued back together.

A replica of the head (fiber glass) was ordered from the British Museum and will be attached to the sarcophagus lid.

Please refer to Lotfi Hassan' s report concerning cleaning and assembling methods used for this project.

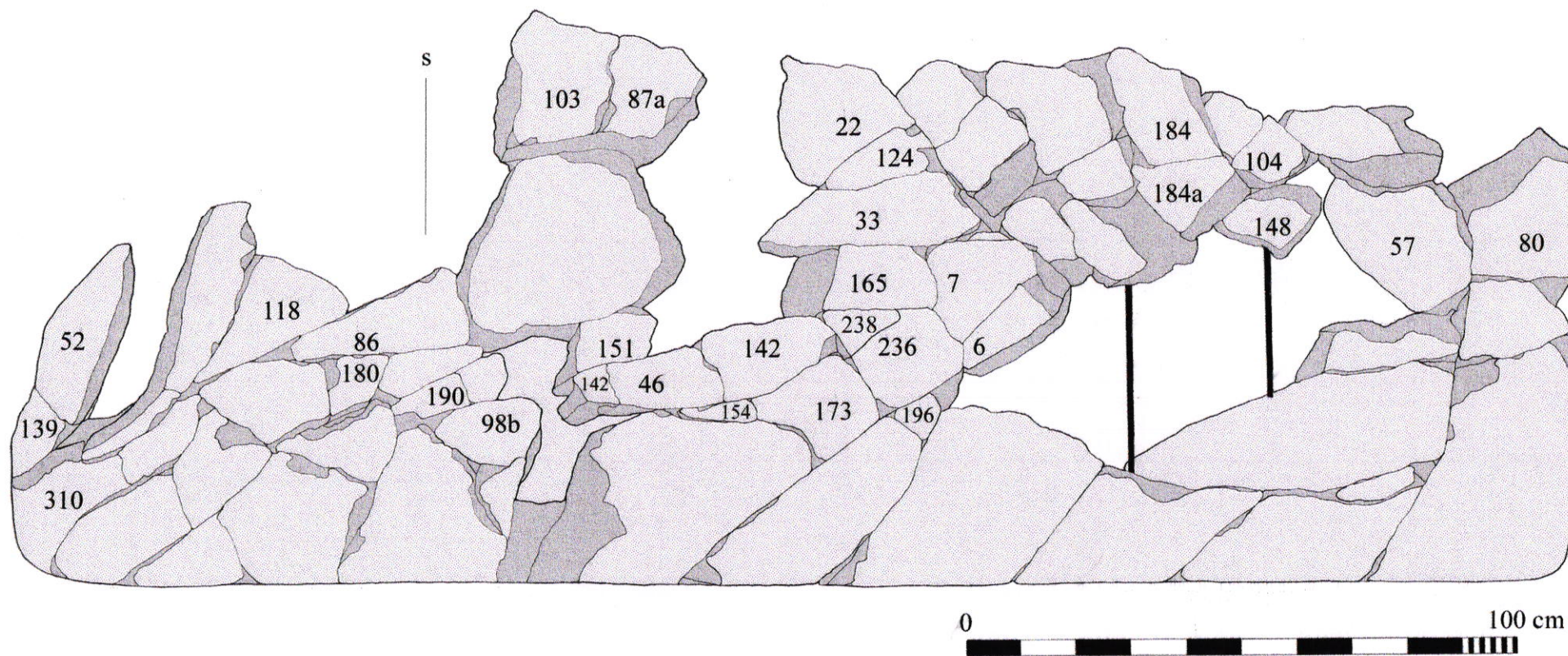
Dany Roy, August 2002

VII C. Appendix III: Drawings of Box and Lid Assemblies by Lyla Pinch-Brock.

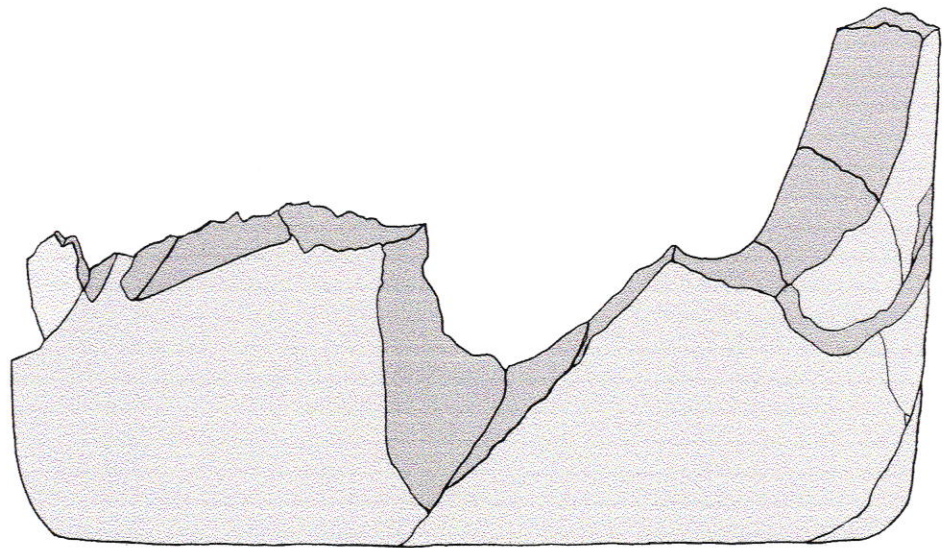
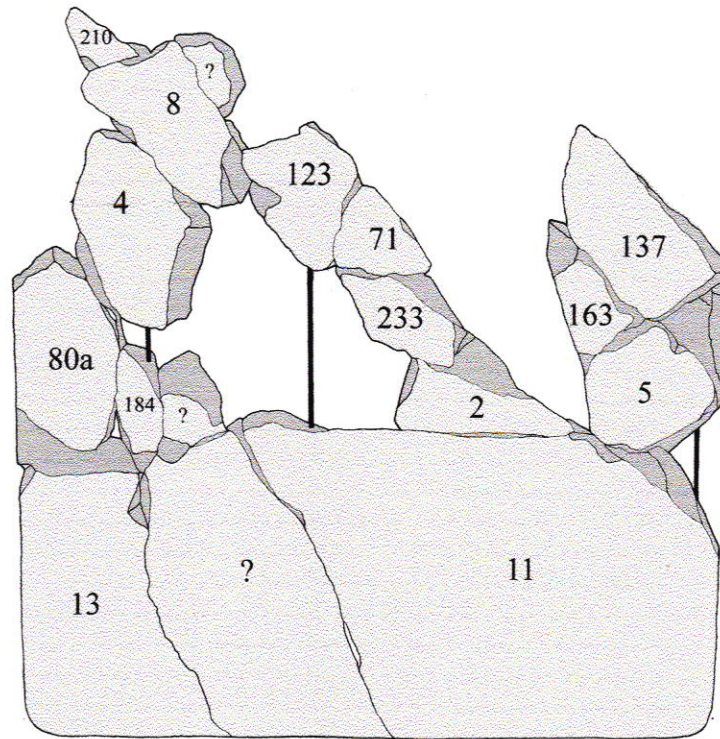


Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI; view of the proper left side of the sarcophagus showing fragments used in the reconstruction. Drawn in the tomb of Ramesses VI by Lyla Pinch-Brock, August 15th, 2002.

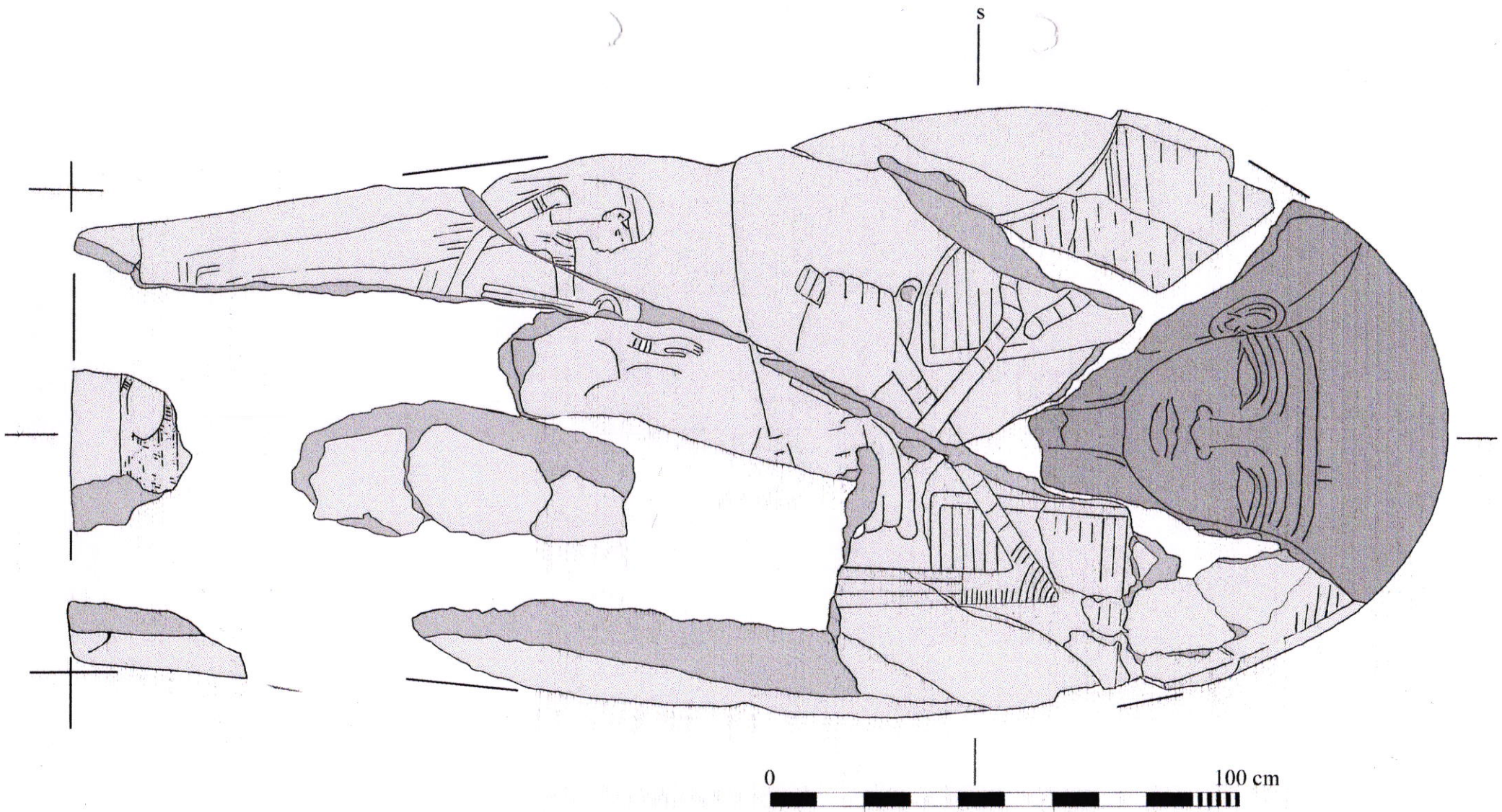




Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI; proper right side of sarcophagus bottom showing fragments used in reconstruction.  
Drawn in the tomb of Ramesses VI by Lyla Pinch-Brock, August 15th, 2002.



Reconstruction of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI; views of foot (top) and head end of the sarcophagus showing fragments used in the reconstruction. Illustrations by Lyla Pinch-Brock, done in the tomb of Ramesses VI, August 15th, 2002.



Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI; illustration showing fragments used in the reconstruction, including the Salt head from the British Museum. Drawn in the tomb of Ramesses VI by Lyla Pinch-Brock, August 15th, 2002.