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Radar reveals two new rooms in Tutankhamun tomb

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The Egyptian pharaoh queen Nefertiti could be buried in two newly-discovered rooms in King Tutankhamun's tomb, according to a British archaeologist.

Nicholas Reeves says radar scanning has revealed two extra rooms hidden in the walls of the tomb.

Egypt gave Mr Reeves the go-ahead to use the non-invasive radar to test his theory that Nefertiti's undiscovered remains were hidden in one of them.

She was queen of Egypt during the 14th century BC.

Mr Reeves believes the remains of Tutankhamun, who died 3,000 years ago aged 19, may have been rushed into an outer chamber of what was originally Nefertiti's tomb.

The remains of Tutankhamun, who may have been Nefertiti's son, were found in 1922.

Signs of a portal

Dr Reeves **developed his theory** after a Spanish company of artistic and preservation specialists, Factum Arte, were commissioned to produce **detailed scans of Tutankhamun's**

tomb.

The scans were then used to produce a facsimile of the 3,300-year-old tomb near the site of the original Valley of the Kings in Luxor.



While assessing the scans last February, Dr Reeves spotted what he believed were marks indicating where two doorways used to be. The archaeologist from the University of Arizona says he believes Nefertiti may lie inside.

Tutankhamun's tomb was the most intact ever discovered in Egypt. Close to 2,000 objects were found inside.

But its layout has been a puzzle for some time - in particular, why it was **smaller than those** of other kings' tombs.

Dr Reeves believes there are clues in the design of the tomb that indicate it was designed to store the remains of a queen, not a king. His theory has yet to be peer-reviewed and leading Egyptologists have urged caution over the conclusion.



Who was Queen Nefertiti?