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Multidisciplinary medical identification of a French king's head (Henri IV)

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Philippe Charlier and a multidisciplinary team explain how they confirmed an embalmed head to be that of the French king Henry IV using a combination of anthropological, paleopathological, radiological, forensic, and genetic techniques

The team examined the inside of the head with an endoscope. Here you can see the trachea, with the cartilage rings and vocal cords still preserved.

CT scanning enabled the team to image the skull, and from this build up a facial reconstruction to compare to portraits.

Since the desecration of the French kings' graves in the basilica of Saint-Denis by the revolutionaries in 1793, few remains of these mummified bodies have been preserved and identified. After a multidisciplinary analysis, we confirmed that an embalmed head reputed to be

that of the French king Henri IV and conserved in successive private collections did indeed belong to that monarch.

Death of “the green gallant”

Henri IV was probably the most popular French king. He was known as “the good King Henry” or, because of his attractiveness to women, “the green gallant.” Despite being admired by his people, he was assassinated in Paris at the age of 57 years on 14 May 1610 by François Ravallac, a fanatical Catholic.

Identifying the remains of the French king

The human head had a light brown colour, open mouth, and partially closed eyes (fig 1[↓](#)). The preservation was excellent, with all soft tissues and internal organs well conserved. Two features often seen in portraits of the monarch (fig 2[↓](#)) were present: a dark mushroom-like lesion, 11 mm in length, just above the right nostril (fig 3A[↓](#)),¹ and a 4.5 mm central hole in the right ear lobe with a patina that was indicative of long term use of an earring (fig 3B). We know that Henri IV wore an earring in his right earlobe, as did others from the Valois court.² A 5 mm healed bone lesion was present on the upper left maxilla (fig 3C), which corresponds to the trauma (stab wound) inflicted by Jean Châtel during a murder attempt on 27 December 1594.² Many head hairs and remnants of a moustache and beard were present; they were red and white in colour, with a maximum length of 7 mm, 24 mm, and 60 mm, respectively (fig 3E and F). This fits with the known characteristics of the King’s hair at the time of his death.² The head also showed evidence of baldness—no hair was present on the pate. Dental health was poor, with considerable antemortem tooth loss; this corresponds with testimonies from contemporaneous witnesses about the king.² Lastly, three postmortem inferior cervical cutting wounds were visible, corresponding to the separation of the head from the body by a revolutionary in 1793, in the context of deliberate mutilation.³



Fig 1 Left lateral (A) and right lateral (B) view of the mummified head

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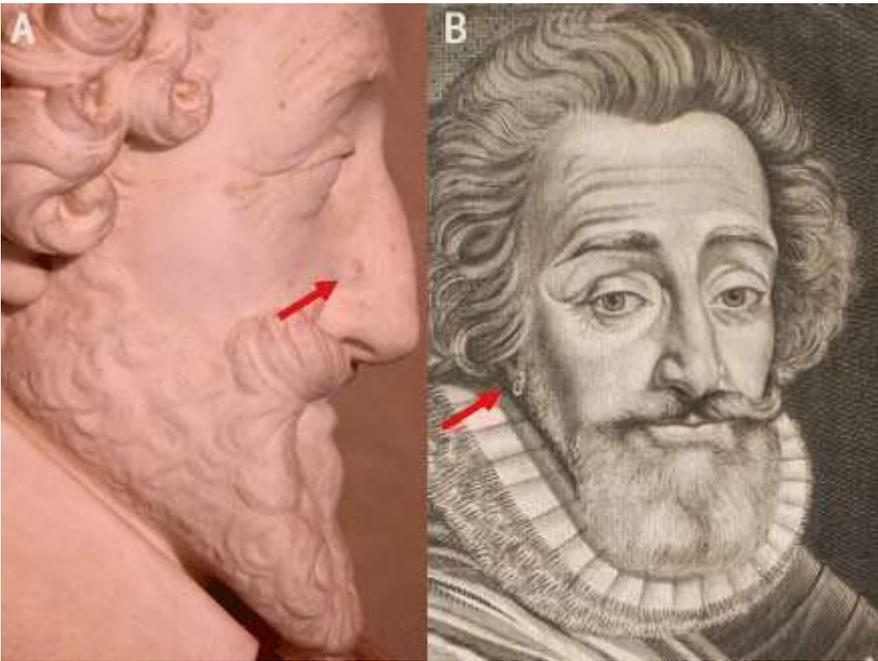


Fig 2 A: Left sided view of the statue of King Henri IV at Pau Castle showing the nasal skin lesion.
B: French engraving by Ganières showing the king wearing an earring in the right ear lobe

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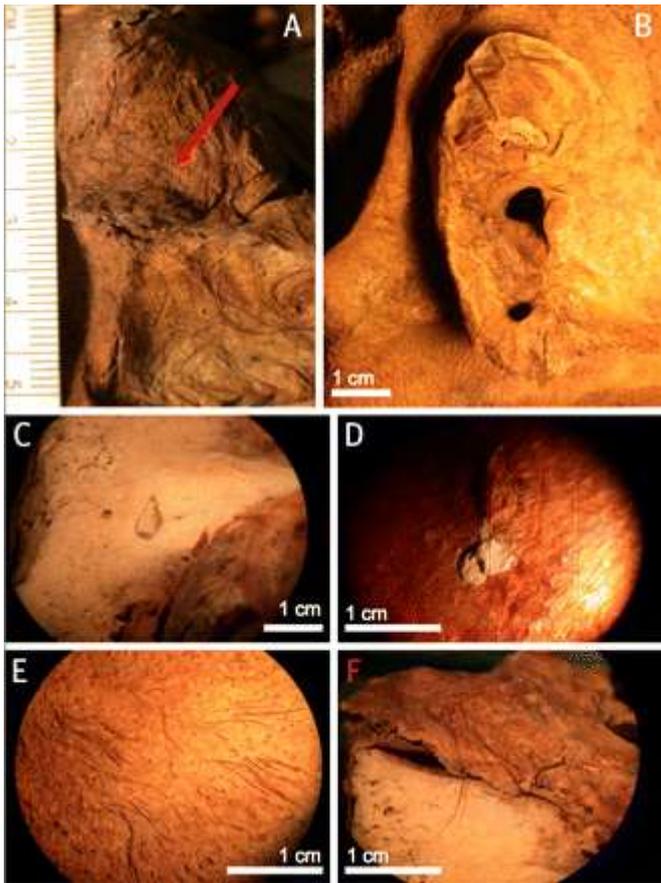


Fig 3 Details of the different facial characteristics: (A) nasal naevus (arrow), (B) pierced right ear lobe, (C) post-trauma maxillary bone lesion, (D) grey scalp deposit, (E) red moustache, and (F) red hairs

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Other evidence in favour of the identification

Radiocarbon dating with 2-sigma calibration yielded a date of between 1450 and 1650, which nicely bracketing the year of Henri IV's death (1610).²

We could not recover uncontaminated mitochondrial DNA sequences from the head samples, so no comparison was possible with other relics from the king and his descendants.

Analysis of various grey deposits (fig 3D) on the head showed an elemental and organic composition corresponding to successive mouldings of the head. We know that three mouldings were carried out on Henri IV's head: firstly on the fresh head in 1610,² then on the mummified head in 1793 just after the desecration,³ and lastly by a previous owner (Bourdais) of the head at the beginning of the 20th century.

A digital facial reconstruction of the skull was fully consistent with all known representations of Henri IV and the plaster mould of his face made just after his death, which is conserved in the Sainte-Genevieve Library, Paris. The reconstructed head had an angular shape, with a high forehead, a large nose, and a prominent square chin (fig 4¹).² Superimposition of the skull on the

plaster mould of his face and the statue at Pau Castle showed complete similarity with regard to all these anatomical features (fig 5↓).

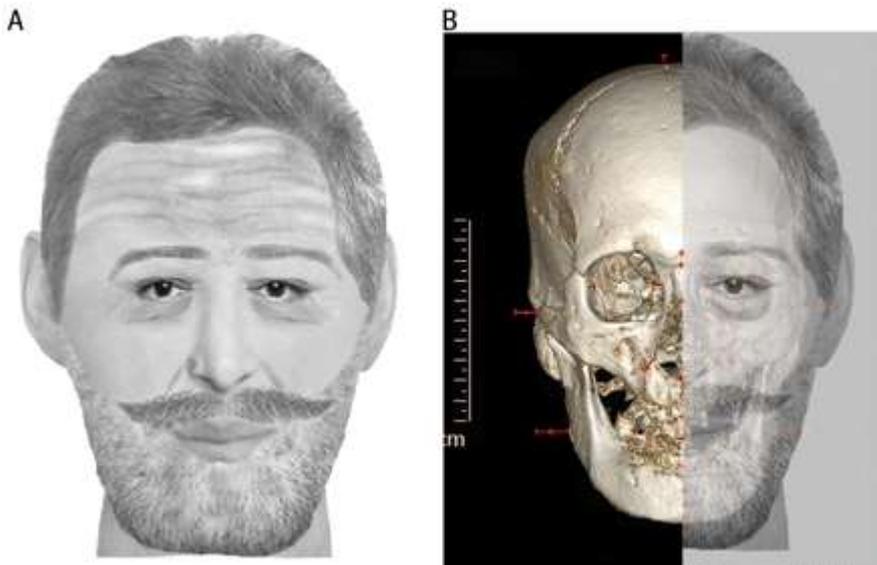


Fig 4 Digital reconstruction of (A) the complete face and (B) the left side of the face using data from three dimensional computed tomography scans of the skull and the particular characteristics of the mummified head

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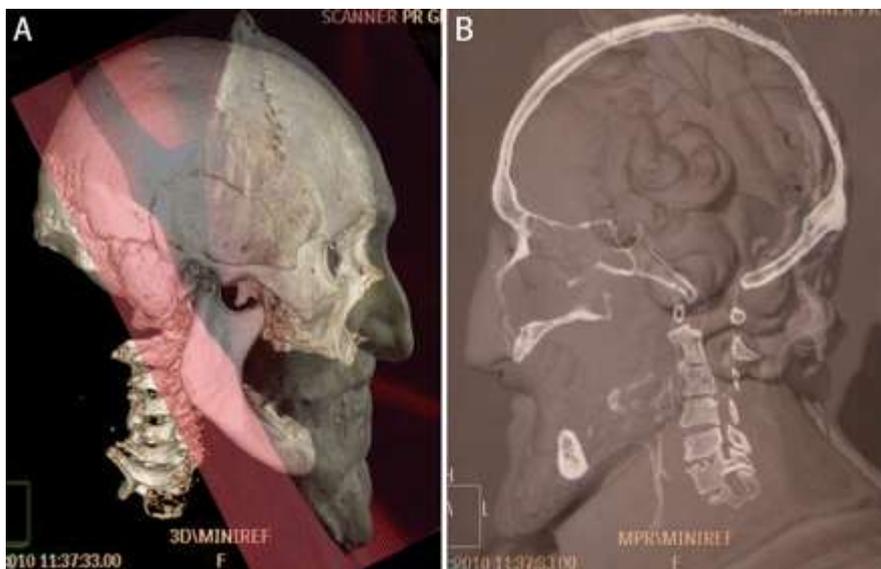


Fig 5 A: Digital superimposition of (A) the computed tomography scan (right sided view of the skull) on to the face mould made just after Henry IV's death. B: Digital superimposition of the computed tomography scan (sagittal section of the skull) on to the left sided view of the statue of the king at Pau Castle

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A very particular embalming method

The autopsy report of King Henri IV, published in the complete works of the surgeon Guillemeau (1549-1613),⁴ showed that the brain was not examined. Such an examination was not systematically performed when the cause of death was known (which for Henri IV was two knife wounds made in the thorax by Ravaillac).² Another practitioner, Pigray (1532-1613), was in charge of the embalming process,⁵ and he took into account the king's wish to be embalmed "in the style of the Italians." This form of embalming minimises the mutilating aspect of the embalming procedure by not opening the skull—the brain and all internal structures remain in the skull (no vault sawing, no evacuating trepanation, no ethmoidal perforation). Computed tomography of the head confirmed that no sign of skull base or vault trauma (except for the old maxilla lesion), sawing, or opening of the cerebral cavity was present.

A circumferential band of black pigment was seen on the skin at the base of the neck. Using Raman spectroscopy, it was identified as ivory black, a variety of amorphous carbon. This charcoal, obtained by anaerobic calcination of animal bones, corresponds to that deposited by the surgeon Pigray on the surface of the cadaver to absorb decomposition fluids and putrefactive gases⁵; the precise upper limit of the cervical deposit may be explained by the head being protected by strips of cloth so that it was not blackened during the process.

We found many unidentifiable vegetal deposits in the mouth, which were, among other things, used to mask unpleasant odours that emanated from the oral cavity.⁶ Mercury was sometimes used when the skull was left intact. It was usually deposited as cinnabar salts within the nostrils, which were tightly packed with segments of textile.⁶ In this case, no trace of mercury was found in samples from the nostrils or the nasal cavity.

Pathological background

Computed tomography also showed partially conserved dura mater and dried brain parenchyma, with no identifiable anomalies.⁷ Mummified vascular and nervous structures were seen in both orbital cavities, and the right orbital cavity contained a dense biconvex 7 mm disc. This disc corresponds to the eye lens, the high density (137 Hounsfield units) of which indicates the presence of a cataract. We also identified diffuse and moderate marginal spondylarthrosis in all cervical vertebrae.

Conclusion

Now positively identified according to the most rigorous arguments of any forensic anthropology examination, the French king's head will be reinterred in the royal basilica of Saint-Denis after a solemn funeral ceremony. Similar methods could be used to identify all the other kings' and queens' skeletons lying in the mass grave of the basilica, so that they can be returned to their original tombs.

Notes

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- [Christmas 2009: A gold elixir of youth in the 16th century French court \(2009;339:b5311\)](#)

Footnotes

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- Contributors: PC conceived and headed the project, did the anthropological and paleopathological analyses, and the microscopic and endoscopic examinations. IHC did the radiological examinations and three dimensional computed tomography reconstructions. JP and LE did the elemental analyses. DF did the molecular organic analyses. JNV did the three dimensional facial reconstructions. PS provided data about historical face moulding. PFC did cranial measurements from computed tomography reconstructions. RG and RB provided comparative data about the Italian embalming process. SD and JMD performed professional olfaction. YL carried out botanical (pollen) observation from oral deposits. PFC, EW, MTPG, CK, and BL did ancient DNA extractions and analyses. PC wrote most of the manuscript, with critical input from LE, JP, GLDLG, and the remaining authors. CK is guarantor?]
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