

Liverpool 4

IMPACT ID: IMP00061

Institution: World Museum
Liverpool

Designation: M14003

Date of Acquisition: Latest
date of 1833

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Image Modality: x-ray, CT



Figure 1. Liverpool 4 at Liverpool World Museum (n.d.).

Country: Egypt

Site: Thebes

Time Period: Late

Dynasty: 26th

Date: ~747BC – 656BC

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Elderly Adult

Background:

The mummy is that of an elderly probable male. He was acquired by the Liverpool World Museum as part of the Sams Collection, which was procured from Joseph Mayer in 1867 (Gray & Slow, 1968). Mayer had purchased the items of this collection from Joseph Sams who had obtained the items during his visits to Egypt in 1832 – 1833 (Gray & Slow, 1968). The name inscribed on the coffin for this mummy was Padi-amun – a name which was popular in the area surrounding Thebes during the time when Padi-amun was alive and where the principal god was Amun. The name can be translated to ‘he who Amun gave’ (World Museum, n.d.). Inscriptions on Padi-amun’s coffin state his role as a Doorkeeper of the Temple of Amun – a job which his father Pen-hay held before Padi-amun succeeded him (World Museum, n.d.). In performing this role, Padi-amun would have worked to protect and keep the temple complex of Karnak secure (World Museum, n.d.). In addition to his father’s name, Pen-hay, the name of Padi-amun’s mother, Nehem-es-bastet is also known (World Museum, n.d.).

In terms of appearance, the mummy has been well preserved (Gray & Slow, 1968). He is contained within an outer linen shroud which has been dyed a reddish-brown colour. This outer shroud has been held in position by horizontal and angled white linen bandages (Gray & Slow, 1968). When Padi-amun first arrived at the Liverpool World Museum, the mummy was encased in three coffins. However, the Liverpool World Museum reports that during the museum fire which occurred in 1941, the central coffin of the three was destroyed (World Museum, n.d.). Gray & Slow (1968) also reference the destruction of the other two cartonnages during their time at the museum – they state that the outermost cartonnage was also destroyed in the 1941 fire and the innermost cartonnage suffered considerable water damage during this time.

Pathological Features:

The individual was estimated to be a probable male by Gray & Slow (1968), an estimation which has been reiterated by Wade & Nelson (2013). In terms of age-at-death, Gray & Slow (1968) estimated the individual to be an elderly adult, while Wade & Nelson (2013) have given a wider estimate of 30 to 99 years.

Padi-amun was x-rayed by Gray & Slow (1968), as well as CT scanned by Robert Loynes (2015) (World Museum, n.d.). The Liverpool World Museum (n.d.) states that in both the x-rays and CT scans, the removal of Padi-amun's brain is visible, and has suggested that it is likely that this excerebration was performed by the use of a hook. However, Wade and Nelson (2013) state that no excerebration has been performed. There are no visible fracture on the radiographs of his skull, some of the anterior mandibular teeth are lacking, and there is a advanced dental attrition (Gray & Slow, 1968). The inferior cervical spine also shows evidence of considerable subluxation (Gray & Slow, 1968). The mummy has also been eviscerated, with the procedure having been performed through an evisceration incision in the mummy's left flank. All organs aside from the heart were removed in this evisceration process (World Museum, n.d.). However, again, it should be noted that Wade & Nelson (2013) have published details differing from those put forward by the Liverpool World Museum, stating that the individual was eviscerated through an indeterminate manner and it is as of yet undetermined whether or not his heart remains intact. There is a concentrated homogenous mass in the upper right section of the thorax and the body cavity has been filled with resin (Gray & Slow, 1968). There is bilateral fracturing of the individual's upper ribs, the intercostal cartilage has calcified, and the spine shows arthritic changes (Gray & Slow, 1968). The individual's pelvis appears to be empty of any packing materials and the left iliac crest is cracked (Gray & Slow, 1968). The individual was mummified with his arms extended, lying palms down on his thighs, fingers extended (Gray & Slow, 1968). His extremities show no evidence of fractures or dislocations, although there is either a arrested growth line or epiphyseal scar on the distal aspect of the both tibias and both knees display arthritic characteristics (Gray & Slow, 1968). A large mass of granular packing material has been placed between the individual's thighs, and Gray & Slow (1968) have suggested that the individual's viscera may be contained within this package. The characteristics of Padi-amun's mummification process and the package between the thighs which may contain his viscera, indicated to Gray & Slow (1968) that the individual may have been embalmed during the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty.

Resources

Gray, P. H. K., Slow, D. 1968. Egyptian Mummies in the City of Liverpool Museums. Liverpool Bulletin. 15: 1-74

Human Remains; Mummy of Padiamun. World Museum [Internet]. Available from:
<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/human-remains-mummy-of-padiamun-0>

Wade, A. D., Nelson, A. J. 2013. Evisceration and Excerebration in the Egyptian Mummification Tradition. Journal of Archaeological Science. 40: 4198-4206.

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