

Liverpool 11

IMPACT ID: IMP00068

Institution: World Museum Liverpool

Designation: M13994

Date of Acquisition: 1867

Contact: Dr. Ashley Cooke
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Image Modality: x-ray

Country: Egypt

Site: Unknown

Time Period: Unknown

Dynasty: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Sex: Male

Age: Elderly Adult

Background:

There is little background information known for Liverpool 11. The mummy 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). However, further research into the mummy's history is made difficult by the fact that the coffin in which the mummy was acquired and the mummy itself do not belong together, removing elements which could help identify the mummy further (Gray & Slow, 1968). The coffin belongs to the Eighteenth Dynasty, while the mummy appears to be of a later date (Gray & Slow, 1968). The name on the coffin is Nesamun, a priest of Amun-Rec, and it appears that this individual was taller than the mummy which currently occupies the coffin, as the coffin is much longer than the individual inside (Gray & Slow, 1968). The preservation of the individual is not the best – there is disturbance of the mummy's head wrappings and the discolouration on the individual's outer shroud suggests that some of the bands holding it in place have been lost relatively recently (Gray & Slow, 1968).

Pathological Description:

The preservation and state of the mummy has been described as similar to those of Liverpool 2 and 10, except in regard to the upper and lower extremities (Gray & Slow, 1968). This is likely in referral to the state of articulation. The arms of Liverpool 10 have been arranged in an extended position with the hands placed over the genital region (Gray & Slow, 1968).

In terms of observed pathologies, all the individual's bones show evidence of osteoporosis, and in the case of one mid-dorsal vertebra, there is vertebral collapse (Gray & Slow, 1968). Additionally, there is some evidence for arthritis of the spine and left knee (Gray & Slow, 1968). In terms of fractures, only one has been observed – a fracture of the right surgical humeral neck (Gray & Slow, 1968). Gray & Slow (1968) have suggested this fracture may have occurred a short time before the individual's death due to the lack of additional fractures. Additionally, no harris lines have been observed (Gray & Slow, 1968). The individual's skull is edentulous, and there is no indication of teeth present within the mummy's wrappings (Gray & Slow, 1968). The observed pathologies have led Gray & Slow (1968) to their age estimation of the individual as elderly, and they give a sex estimation of male based on the pelvic morphology.

Resources

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

Contributions by: Precious Adekoya, Teegan Muggridge, Lauren Poeta, and David Seston