

Liverpool 15

IMPACT ID: IMP00072

Institution: World Museum
Liverpool

Designation: M14050

Date of Acquisition: before
1850

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

Country: Egypt

Site: Unknown

Time Period:

Late Dynastic Period (Gray and Slow, 1968)

Third Intermediate Period (National Museums Liverpool, n.d.)

Dynasty: Dynasty 25

Date:

Sex: Male

Age: Adult (35-50)

Background:

The mummy lies within the coffin of Ankhesenaset, a singing woman of the temple of Amun (National Museums Liverpool, n.d.). This mummy is said to be Padiamunnebnestawwy who lived during the 25th dynasty and he was middle-aged (35-50) when he died (National Museums Liverpool, n.d.). The general condition of the mummy is good (Gray and Slow, 1968). The outer shroud is held in place by bandages that almost envelop the head and cross at the waist, pelvis and knees (Gray and Slow, 1968). There is slight damage to the outer wrappings above the knee (Gray and Slow, 1968).



Figure 1. Padiamunnebnestawwy at Liverpool World Museum (World Museum).

Pathological Features:

The arms are extended with the palm of the hands and fingers extended, covering the genital region (Gray and Slow, 1968). There are no obvious fractures on the skull. The mouth is slightly gaped, and all teeth seemed to be present during the X-ray analysis (Gray and Slow, 1968). Recent CT scans revealed that his teeth were worn away, almost to the roots and four of his back teeth are missing (National Museums Liverpool, n.d.). He also suffered from abscesses and gum disease (National Museums Liverpool, n.d.). A dense oval object has been inserted into the left orbit and within the right orbit, although obscure, there seems to be a similar object lying within (Gray and Slow, 1968).

There is no evidence of spinal arthritis or opacification of the intervertebral disc spaces (Gray and Slow, 1968). There is calcification of the lower costal cartilages (Gray and Slow, 1968). There is a diffuse opacity surrounding the lumbar spine and Gray and Slow suggest that these must represent either packing material or visceral remains (1968). There is also a possibility that the mummy was not eviscerated (Gray and Slow, 1968).

Resources

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

National Museums Liverpool (n.d.). Human Remains; Mummified Body of Padiamun.
<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/human-remains-mummified-body-1>

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