Cat. 10 Mummy of Hor

IMPACT ID: IMP00103

Institution: Leiden University

Designation: 10

Date of Acquisition: 1828

Contact: Dr. Maarten Raven (r.rave@rmo.ml)

Image Modality: CT

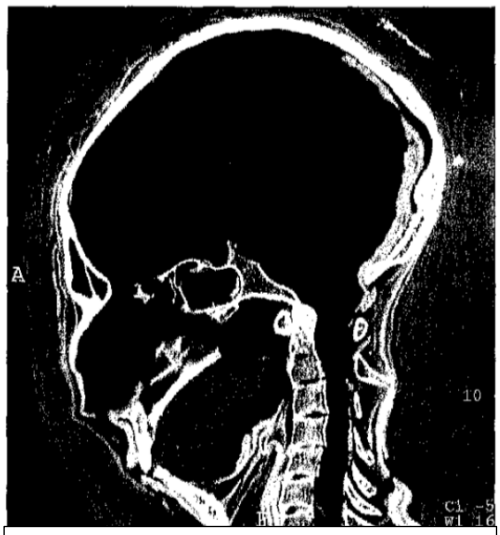

Figure 1.0 Image of the mummy of Hor's skull (Raven et al., 2005; 121)

Country: Egypt

Site: Thebes

Time Period: Late Period

Dynasty: 25th Dynasty

Date: 712-657 BC

Sex: Male

Age: 22-44

Background:

Mummy of Hor was purchased in 1828 from G. d'Anastasi (Raven et al., 2005). Associated with the mummy are two sets of mummiform coffins (Raven et al., 2005). Based on the inscription and the style of the coffins used, the authors state that the Hor is most likely from Thebes and has been dated to the 25th dynasty (Raven et al., 2005). To summarize the above-listed material, Hor was a 22-44 year old male and has been dated to the 25th dynasty (Raven et al., 2005).

Pathological features:

In regard to the linen wrappings, all of the wrappings "are fully covered by a plain shroud of faded red linen" (Raven et al., 2005). In addition to this, there is a beaded net that is dark blue, glossy beads were used on the edges of the net, while dull beads are used on the rest of the net (Raven et al., 2005). Artifacts were found within the mummy wrappings, these include, a blue

scarab with outstretched wings located on the chest. On the thighs, there are four figures depicting the four Sons of Horus, which are all facing to the right (Raven et al., 2005). Resin was used, specifically, on the surface of the skin, and a homogeneous low-density material, either sand or mud, was applied subcutaneously (Raven et al., 2005).

Not only does the skull appear to be intact, but the thickness as a whole also appears to be normal (Raven et al., 2005). In relation to the age categorization, the sutures look closed (Raven et al., 2005). The authors are able to assume that brain removal occurred through the left nostril due to the fact that ethmoids cells as well as the conchae on the left nostril side are all destroyed (Raven et al., 2005). Brain removal has also left the cranium empty besides some bone fragments (Raven et al., 2005). The authors also note the presence of "a biconcave layer" which is found in the lower occipital region (Raven et al., 2005). Within the orbits themselves, there is a medium-dense material which has been coated in resin sparsely, this same material was used within the oral cavity (Raven et al., 2005). In regard to the ears, many of the inner ear structures are visible and are still in situ (Raven et al., 2005). The teeth appear to be in good health, with very minimal attrition (Raven et al., 2005).

Smooth kyphosis of the cervical spine is observed within the vertebral column, besides this, there doesn't appear to be any other alignment issues or structural abnormalities (Raven et al., 2005). Small osteophytes are present on the lumbar vertebrae. No other degenerative diseases were noted (Raven et al., 2005). The pelvic bone is also intact (Raven et al., 2005).

The only pathological feature that the authors note within the thorax and abdomen are coastal fractures (Raven et al., 2005). No internal organs or visceral packages were observed by the authors (Raven et al., 2005). No pathological features were observed in either the upper or lower extremities (Raven et al., 2005).

Resources

Raven, M. J., Taconis, W. K., & Maat, G. J. 2005. Egyptian mummies: Radiological Atlas of the Collections in the National Museum of Antiquities at Leiden. Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols.