

Cat. 12 Mummy of Pawiamen

IMPACT ID: IMP00105

Institution: Leiden University

Designation: 12

Date of Acquisition: 1828

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

Image Modality: CT

Country: Egypt

Site: Thebes

Time Period: Late Period

Dynasty: Late 25th dynasty or early 26th dynasty

Date: 700-650 BC

Sex: Male

Age: 22-44

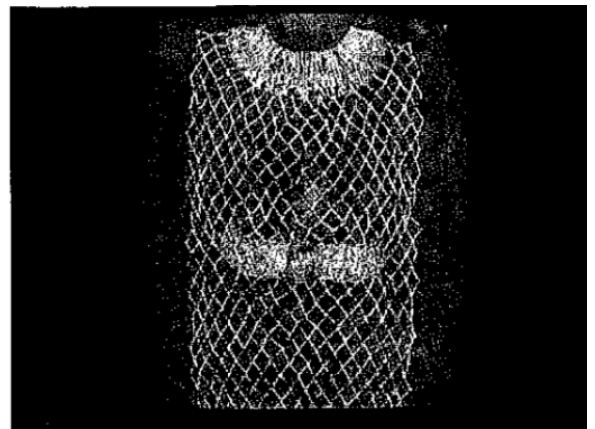


Figure 1.0 depicts the bead net laying on top of the mummy of Pawiamen (Raven et al., 2005).

Background:

Mummy of Pawiamen is an adult male which has been categorized to be within the age range of 22-44 years old (Raven et al., 2005). Based on the inscription on the coffin the authors state that the mummy is most likely from Thebes, and has been dated to the late 25th dynasty or the early 26th dynasty (Raven et al., 2005). Associated with the mummy, is one painted cartonnage, with the following inscription, “for the skipper of the domain of Amun Pawiamen, the son of the *mi-nn* Djedhorefankh, whose mother is the mistress of the house Neskhonspakherd” (Raven et al., 2005; 128). The bandages of the mummy are covered in a shroud, that must have once been red, on top of this shroud is a net made of mainly dark green faience beads (Raven et al., 2005). This bead net covers the body from the shoulders to the shins (Raven et al., 2005). The artifacts associated with the mummy include a blue frit scarab that has, “incised details and extended wings of mosaic work”, this beetle is located on the mummy’s chest (Raven et al., 2005). In addition, four Sons of Horus figures are located on the mummy’s

thighs, all of their heads are the same, with blue hair, red and yellow faces, and bodies with red, blue and yellow stripes (Raven et al., 2005). No other artifacts were observed within the bandages.

Pathological features:

Resin is found mainly on the wrappings covering the front of the mummy, and more specifically on the torso and extremities (Raven et al., 2005). Resin was heavily applied to the back of the head and neck (Raven et al., 2005). A package that appears flat is situated, “ventrally at the level of the knees,” it also has a low-medium density (Raven et al., 2005).

The skull has been described as intact and has an overall normal thickness (diploë is somewhat visible) (Raven et al., 2005). In reference to their age classification, the coronal suture is slightly visible, however, the other sutures are classified as closed (Raven et al., 2005). The middle meningeal artery impression has been noted, in addition to a protruding occipital protuberance (Raven et al., 2005). The authors suggest that trepanation did not occur. This was based on the fact that the ethmoid region, the lamina cribrosa, and the foramen magnum all appear to be normal and intact (Raven et al., 2005). Also, because within the skull there is an inhomogeneous mass which appears to be soft tissue, the authors conclude that this is most likely the remains of the brain (Raven et al., 2005). In place of the eyes, are rolls of linen that have been partially coated in resin, this same material was used to fill the oral cavity (Raven et al., 2005). No observable overbite is described, there is a clear indication of attrition in conjunction with periapical lucencies, specifically in the lower jaw. In the upper jaw, only two teeth remain, M2 on both sides (Raven et al., 2005).

Due to the observable fracture of the left side of the pelvis, the vertebral column has a “slight torsion curvature to the left lumbar side” (Raven et al., 2005; 131). Post-mortem fractures to the vertebral bodies of Th4 and Th5 were also noted (Raven et al., 2005). In addition, Schmorl’s node is also observable on both the following thoracic vertebra, Th11 and 12. With that being said, the overall density of the vertebral bodies appear to be normal, excluding some of the discs of the lumbar spine (Raven et al., 2005). Finally, within the pelvis, the authors note, “communitive fractures of the left os ilium and the acetabular region” (Raven et al., 2005; 131)

The thoracic cage appears to have multiple fractures. On the right side of the thorax, there are a lot of fractures which have caused the right side to appear flattened and depressed (Raven et al., 2005). In addition to this, both the left and right scapula are fractured (Raven et al., 2005). The authors also note a homogeneous material consistent with the density of sand or mud, which fills the thoracic and abdominal cavities (Raven et al., 2005). Tubular structures which Raven et al. suggest are both the heart and greater vessels are observed in the upper and ventral part of the thorax (Raven et al., 2005). The incision for embalmment is present on the lower left abdominal wall (Raven et al., 2005).

No pathological features are observed on the upper extremities (Raven et al., 2005). A post mortal fracture is observed on the right distal fibula and left distal tibia (Raven et al., 2005). Osteoarthritis is observed within the hip joint, “and some appositions with slight sclerosis of the patella-femoral joints” (Raven et al., 2005; 131).

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.