

CAT. 6. Tadis or Ta(net)kharu

IMPACT ID: IMP00099

Institution: Leiden Museum

Designation: 6

Date of Acquisition: 1828

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

Image Modality: CT

Country: Egypt

Site: Thebes

Time Period: Third Intermediate Period

Dynasty: Middle of Dynasty 22

Date: ~800

Sex: Female

Age: 40-52



Skull of Tadis or Ta(net)kharu
(Raven et al., 2005)

Background:

As previously stated with IMP00098, Tadis and Ta(net)kharu are two separate mummies. They were removed from their coffins and are now too similar physiologically, in order to distinguish Tadis from Ta(net)kharu (Raven et al., 2005). The authors refer to this mummy as AMM 22 occasionally. AMM22 was purchased in 1828 from G. d'Annastasi (Raven et al., 2005). Associated with it were two wooden coffins, with the following inscription, "for the mistress of the house Tadis, daughter of Djehutyhotep and Nesytaritmut" (Raven et al., 2005; 104). Raven et al., outline that Tadis and Ta(net)kharu's coffins must have come from the same workshop, and based on the coffin's design they state that this workshop was located in Thebes (2005).

In regards to, the linen wrappings, there is a dark discoloration on the posterior surface of the body, as well as on the back of the head (Raven et al., 2005). Furthermore, resin was applied

to the layer of bandages in direct contact with the skin, additional linen was used as filling within the neck laterally, as well as within the legs (Raven et al., 2005).

Pathological features:

To begin, the skull, specifically the parieto-occipital region, has what the authors interpret to be a metastasis or “multiple myeloma lesions” (Raven et al., 2005). Apart from this, the diploë appears to be well observed (Raven et al., 2005). The sutures were described as, “faintly distinguished” specifically the coronal and lambdoidal sutures, which is interpreted as predominantly closed (Raven et al., 2005). Due to brain removal, the cribriform plate, upper ethmoid cells, and superior conchae have all been destroyed, which has also left the cranium empty (Raven et al., 2005). The eyes have been removed and in their place is resin-soaked linen (Raven et al., 2005). The oral health of the individual appears to be very poor. There are multiple missing teeth, abscesses, and a huge level of attrition (Raven et al., 2005).

The only pathological abnormality within the vertebral column is the presence of osteopenia, which was concluded due to the lack of bone density within the vertebral bodies (Raven et al., 2005). There appears to be no misalignment of the spine itself (Raven et al., 2005). Finally, the authors do not describe any significant pathological abnormalities within the pelvis, except for a slight loss of bone density (Raven et al., 2005).

In regards to, the thorax and abdomen, there are multiple dislocations specifically to the sternoclavicular joints and ventral costal ends (Raven et al., 2005). Resin-soaked linen in conjunction with what has been described as, “medium-dense homogeneous material (sand or mud)” has been used to fill the abdominal and thoracic cavities (Raven et al., 2005). The incision which would have been used for embalmment purposes is thought to be on the left abdominal wall (Raven et al., 2005).

Finally, the upper limbs appear to have been in great health with no fractures, healthy bone density, and virtually no joint degradation (Raven et al., 2005). The lower limbs in contrast do appear to show signs of diminished bone density (Raven et al., 2005). However, multiple muscles and tendons were preserved within the proximal femur (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