Cat. 15. Mummy of Inamonnefnebu

IMPACT ID: IMP00108

Institution: Leiden Museum

Designation: 15

Date of Acquisition: 1828

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

Image Modality: CT

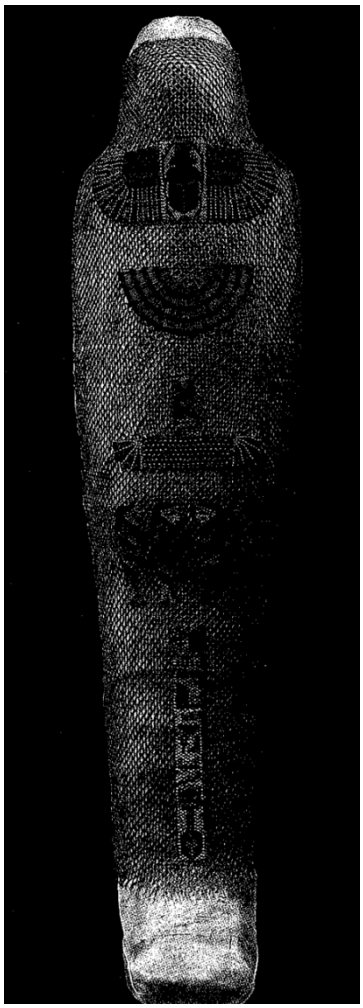

Figure 1.0 Image of the mummy of Inamonnefnebu, depicting mosaic work found on the bead net (Raven et al., 2005)

Country: Egypt

Site: Thebes

Time Period: Late Period

Dynasty: Late 25th to early 26th dynasty

Date: 700-650 BC

Sex: Male

Age: 22-44

Background:

Mummy of Inamonnefnebu was purchased in 1828 from G. d'Anastasi (Raven et al., 2005). Associated with the mummy itself were three wooden coffins each painted with inscriptions (Raven et al., 2005). The inscription goes as follows, "for the chief barber of the domain of Amun Inamonnefnebu, the son of the chief barber of the domain of Amun Ankhpakherd and [the mistress of the house] Nesykhonsu" (Raven et al., 2005; 138). Due to this inscription, the authors were able to determine that the mummy most likely originated from Thebes (Raven et al., 2005); and due to the coffin itself, the authors were able to date the mummy to the late 25th to early 26th dynasty (Raven et al., 2005).

Pathological features:

The Mummy of Inamonnefnebu was been classified as a male, with an associated age of 22-44 years (Raven et al., 2005). The authors also calculated an overall stature, which was estimated to be 172.5 +/- 3.29 cm (Raven et al., 2005).

The use of resin was not extensive, and it was primarily used in the layers that cover Inamonnefnebu's skin (Raven et al., 2005). The linen wrappings themselves appear to have once been red, and lying on top of this faded red linen is a bead net, measuring 151 cm long and 51.5 cm wide (Raven et al., 2005). The authors state that the bead net is made up of, "blue faience cylinder beads, forming rhomboid cells, with blue twin rings on the crossings" (Raven et al., 2005; 138). The bead net also features multiple bead network mosaics (Raven et al., 2005). There is a beaded winged scarab located on Inamonnefnebu's throat, the scarab features a black body, with blue, red, green, black, and yellow wings (Raven et al., 2005). In addition, a "winged goddess" is located on Inamonnefnebu's abdomen (Raven et al., 2005) This goddess is wearing the Hathor crown, which features cow horns and a large disc, with black eyes and hair, a yellow face, and wings that are blue, green, yellow, red, and black (Raven et al., 2005). Furthermore, located on Inamonnefnebu's thigh are the four Sons of Horus, all featuring black hair and eyes, white and yellow faces and bodies consisting of blue, black, red, and yellow stripes (Raven et al., 2005). Finally, hieroglyphs on the lower legs in a variety of colours read as follows, "an offering which the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Aby[dos], may be grant a good burial" (Raven et al., 2005; 139). The authors note that no other artifacts were found within the remains or in the wrappings themselves (Raven et al., 2005).

The skull appears to be intact (Raven et al., 2005). The authors note that as a whole the skull bones seem to be thick, especially at the skull's point of curvature (Raven et al., 2005). Both the diploë and the coronal suture are described as partly visible, whereas the lambdoidal and sagittal sutures are both described as "faintly recognizable (Raven et al., 2005; 140). The ethmoid region, the lamina cribrosa, and the foramen magnum all appear to be intact and normal, this is consistent with the fact that within the skull itself there are, "several flat, semi-circular or oval structures" all of which are parallel to the convexity, possibly indicating cerebral remains (Raven et al., 2005; 140). The orbits as well as the oropharynx were both filled with linen plugs, that had been coated in resin (Raven et al., 2005). Although the jaw is mainly closed, the authors are able to determine that Inamonnefnebu most likely had a small overbite (Raven et al., 2005). Inamonnefnebu's teeth have been described to be "in a ruinous state", with many teeth missing, and those that remain show a severe level of attrition, as well as several periapical lucencies (Raven et al., 2005).

The pelvis does not demonstrate any notable pathological features (Raven et al., 2005). In contrast, the upper thoracic region of the spine shows signs of having a slight kyphotic curve (Raven et al., 2005). In addition, osteopenia was concluded to exist based on the thickened trabecular bone, and dense end-plates (Raven et al., 2005). Furthermore, spondylosis is present within the following spinal regions, the lower cervical, the mid-lower thoracic, and the upper lumbar (Raven et al., 2005).

The skeletal structure of the thorax appears to be intact, excluding a fracture on the 2nd rib which the authors feel occurred post-mortally (Raven et al., 2005). A material resembling the same consistency as mud or sand mixed with resin appears to have been used to fill the thorax (Raven et al., 2005). The pelvic cavity on the other hand, was filled with linen, that the authors suggest was placed inside the body rectally (Raven et al., 2005). The authors also note the possible remains of the heart and its greater vessels, as well as the pleural blades (Raven et al.,

2005). The incision used for embalmment has been determined to be on the left abdominal side of Inamonnefnebu (Raven et al., 2005).

No pathological features are observed within the upper extremities. However, the joints of the hip and knee both exhibit signs of osteoarthritis; and osteopenia is observed due to the diminished bone density of both the spongious and cortical bone (Raven et al., 2005). Finally, the authors note that the mummy of Inamonnefnebu shows signs of arterial calcification, however, this is just observed within the lower legs (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.