

Summary of the Mistreated Mummy

1. First, it was found sewn into a white sheepskin [Maspero 1889: 548]. This is the only Egyptian mummy ever found wrapped in a sheepskin. As will be seen below, all ancient and modern sources agree that burial in a sheepskin violated ancient Egyptian religious beliefs and burial practices.
2. Second, “Unknown Man E” had not been properly mummified. His internal organs and brain had been left in his body
3. Third, “Unknown Man E” had natron mixed with wood resins packed around his body under the sheepskin and two layers of linen bandages. It is highly unusual to find a mummy still packed in natron.
4. Fourth, “Unknown Man E” was discovered in an expensive, but half finished, mummiform casket made out of cedar wood. Only the top half of his casket was carved into the typical mummiform shape. Another unusual feature of his casket was that it had been painted white.
5. Fifth, “Unknown Man E” was found with his upper arms, hands, and ankles bound. Bound to hold them in position as he was still in a state of rigor mortis.
6. Sixth, the body of “Unknown Man E” seems to indicate that he died during convulsions. His body is contorted and his head is thrown back and turned slightly to the right with his chin pointing to the left.
7. Seventh, “Unknown Man E” was apparently blond. Billington believes that it is likely that this natron mixture bleached his hair blond.
8. Eighth, “Unknown Man E” was a very muscular, healthy, young prince, with good teeth, who died for some unknown reason at about 23-24 years of age
9. Ninth, two staffs [walking sticks] made of cane with knobs made of braided reeds were found along side of “Unknown Man E” in his casket
10. And tenth, “Unknown Man E” was apparently buried in haste. The unusual nature of his burial --without the normal 40 days in natron, without removing his internal organs and brains, and without his mummiform casket being completely carved-- suggests a relatively rapid burial.

Summary:

1. All the evidence points to a hasty burial surrounded by fear, superstition, and desperation.
2. The burial date (18th Dynasty) and the characteristics of the mummy provide circumstantial evidence for it to be the son of Pharaoh.
3. This unique mummy shows a man who died a horrible death in the plagues God brought on Egypt.

THE MUMMY OF THE FIRST-BORN SON OF PHARAOH

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“Admonitions of Ipuwer”

Ipuwer was a scribe who must have been second born, He wrote a history at the time of the Exodus called the “Admonitions of Ipuwer...”

1 “Let us go plunder,” “The mayor of the city goes unescorted” [All the soldiers were killed in the Red Sea]

2 “Foreigners have become people everywhere” [The Israelites may have numbered in the millions]

3 “Foreigners are skilled in the work of the Deltas” [Goshen was in the delta...]

4 “What the ancestors foretold has happened”

5 “We don’t know what has happened in the land”

6 “Poor men have become men of wealth,” “Gold, lapis lazuli, silver and turquoise, carnelian, amethyst, ibht*-stone - Are strung on the necks of female slaves,” “Gold is lacking” [The Israelite slaves were given gold by the people when they left compare this to Ex.12:13-36 &41]

7 “The river is blood...” [Ex.7:19]

8 “There is blood everywhere, no shortage of death”

9 “Many dead are buried in the river” [So many died that they had to throw them in the river for health reasons]

10 “Exhausted are materials for every kind of craft” , “Lacking are grain, charcoal, irtyw, m3w-wood, nwt-wood*,” [translation uncertain] brushwood, “Trees are felled, branches stripped” [This would be a result of locust and hail stones]

11 “Food is lacking,” “Great hunger and suffering,” “Ladies say, we want to eat,” “Woman are barren, none conceive,” “Their bodies suffer in rags,” “The storehouse is bare” [Because of the locust, hail and killing of the cattle, the crops were destroyed and they had to eat the reserves]

12 “See he who slept wifeless found a noblewoman,” “See, noblewoman go hungry.”

13 “Scribes are slain, their writings are stolen,” “Their books are destroyed...” [Scribes were usually the first born of a home so most scribes died in God’s judgments]

14 “One says ‘woe’ to the place of secrets,” “What shall we do about it? All is ruin!” “Gone is what yesterday was seen,” “See now, the land is deprived of kingship,” [The king is gone and his successor. A king might have 20-30 children so unless one was stipulated by the god king, no one would know who to appoint. There would be power struggles between priests and other power brokers]

“See, all the ranks, they are not in their place, like a herd that roams without a herds man” [The infrastructure of the country was destroyed as most leadership positions were carried by the firstborn. The heads of the government, tax collectors, army and educators were all gone...]

15 “If I knew where god is I would serve him” [What a plaintive cry by this man.]

Source, History, and date of papyrus:

Papyrus 3.5 meters long with a lament over the events that affected Egypt.

Written by a scribe named Ipuwer during the 19th Dynasty and called “Admonitions of Ipuwer”

From the book: The Exodus Case, Lennart Mooler, Scandinavian Press, 2002.

Is the ‘Papyrus Ipuwer’ for real? The *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt* by Margaret Bunson says this:

<http://www.specialtyinterests.net/ipuwer.html>