

1. Introduction

Embalming, the treatment of a dead body so as to sterilize it or to protect it from decay. The Egyptian religion has been associated with the doctrine of resurrection and immortality that death is a door to cross into the world of permanent life and they were fond of it.

5. Summary

Embalming is the preservation of dead bodies to remain intact for long periods. As for the term mummy, it is a concept given to the corpse of any living creature, whether animal or human. The basis of taxidermy is to completely dry the corpse and prevent bacteria from reaching it.

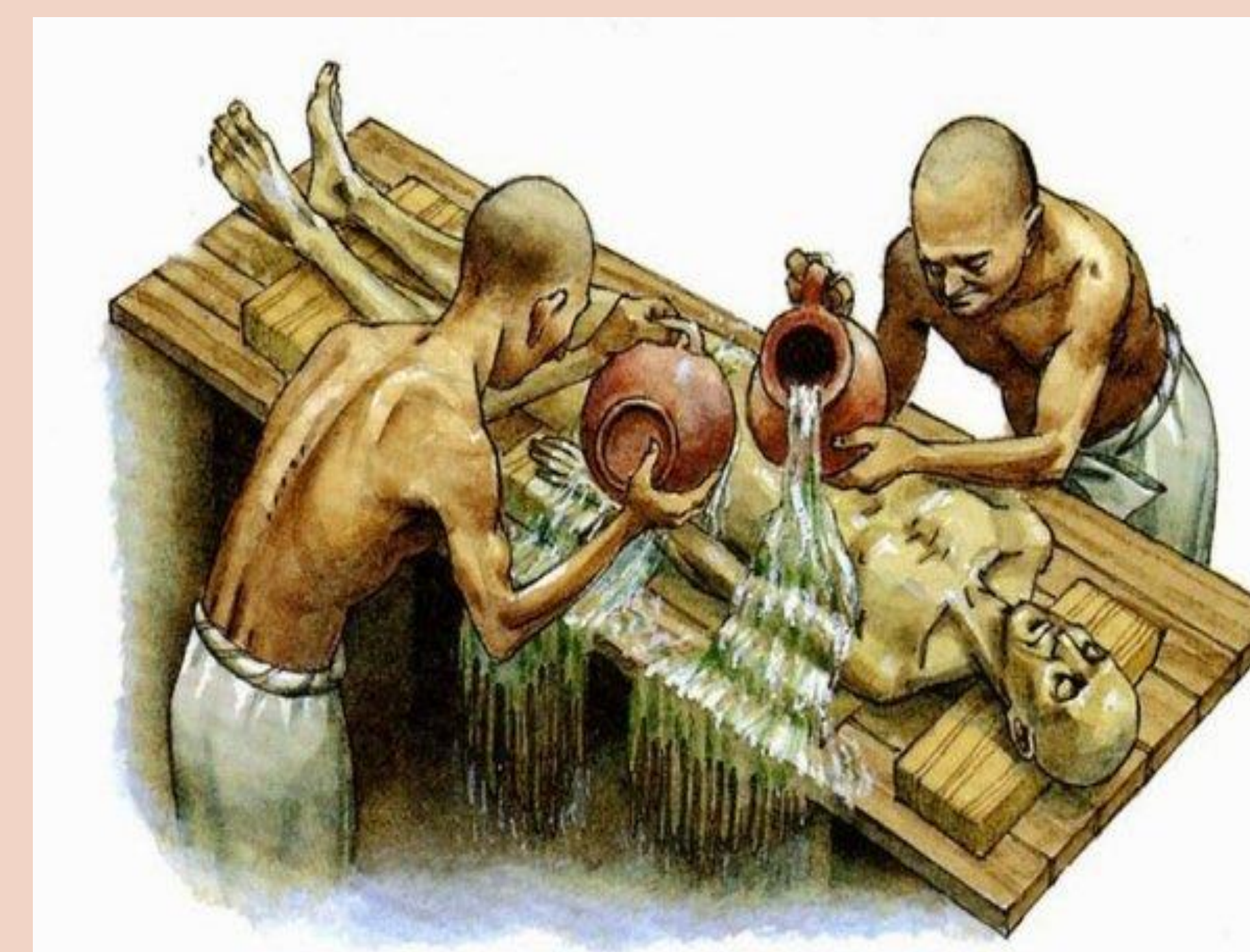
2. Embalm Room

In the beginning embalmers wore a mask in the form of the head of a jackal. The current embalming room consists of a table, an embalming machine, chemicals and tools, and the room must be sterile. At the present time, other types of embalming have appeared, such as: cryopreservation of bodies, and injecting arteries with a liquid that kills microbes.



3. Process

The brain is extracted from the skull by suction through the nose and a fluid extracted from pine trees is placed. Extracting the whole body except the heart (the center of the soul and emotion). The body is filled with a solution of natron and flax rolls. The embalmer threw natron salt on the dead. The embalmer pours resin into the body of the dead. Then beeswax to close the holes. Then sew the hole up with linen and glued it with beeswax.



4. Libyan mummy

In 1958, a 5,600-year-old mummy was found in the Acacus Mountains, southwest of Libya, by Professor Fabrizio Mori. The mummy name was "Wan Mohi Gag" or the black mummy. It belonged to a small, brown-skinned child, estimated to be three years old.



6. Reference

<https://www.crystalinks.com/mummies.lib.html>
https://mauricelkneeltd.com//Embalming_441120.html
<https://web.archive.org/web/20200126150711/https://www.jstor.org/topic/embalming/>