

# Liverpool 7

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Institution: World Museum  
Liverpool

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Image Modality: x-ray

Country: Egypt

Site: Hawara

Time Period: Roman

Dynasty: Unknown

Date: ~100 AD – 150 AD

Sex: Male

Age: Young Child



Figure 1. Liverpool 7 at the Liverpool World Museum (World Museum, n.d.).

**Note:** See end of document for anteroposterior x-rays of Liverpool 7.

## Background:

This mummy is that of a young boy, thought to be about two years of age (Global Egyptian Museum, n.d.). He is wrapped with a decorative wrapping and a painted panel portrait lies over his face (World Museum, n.d.). Liverpool 7 was gifted to the Liverpool World Museum by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt in 1911 following their excavations in Hawara (World Museum, n.d.). The mummy was excavated by Flinders Petrie, who thought that the mummy's wrappings were an exemplary representation of complex diagonal winding of bandages (World Museum, n.d.). He also originally thought the mummy's portrait to be that of a girl, but the radiographs which were taken later showed the mummy to be male (Gray & Slow, 1968). Liverpool 7 is in fairly good condition, but the colours of the bandages have faded and the portrait has a fair amount of damage (World Museum, n.d.), which is thought to have occurred between the time at which the mummy was prepared and when he was interred (Shore, 1962, cited by World Museum, n.d.). The method by which the individual is wrapped, is one which was greatly advanced during the Roman Period in Egypt (Gray & Slow, 1968). While studs were sometimes used at the intersections of the bandages to secure them, this was not necessary for

Liverpool 7 (Gray & Slow, 1968). It should also be noted that Liverpool 7 is also sometimes referred to as Mummified Boy (World Museum, n.d.).

#### Pathological Features:

The mummy was x-rayed by PHK Gray in 1966 and CT scanned by Robert T. Loynes in 2012 (World Museum, n.d.). The individual's skull lies in a flexed position, with the mouth closed (Gray & Slow, 1968). There appear to be no fractures of the individual's skull nor teeth absent from the individual's mouth (Gray & Slow, 1968). Some granular material has been noted in the left side of the cranial cavity and an amulet thought to be made of metal lies on the individual's tongue inside the oral cavity (Gray & Slow, 1968). There is no packing material observed in Liverpool 7's thorax. However, the thoracic cage has been affected by mummification practices, having been compressed by the tight bandages. This is thought to have been the cause of the ribs' dislocation from their point of articulation with the vertebrae (Gray & Slow, 1968). There is also a circular mummification artifact, made of the same material as the oral amulet, that lays over the genital region (Gray & Slow, 1968). The individual's limbs show no signs of pathology, with no fractures, dislocations, or Harris lines visible (Gray & Slow, 1968). Liverpool 7's arms are extended so that his hands and fingers, which are also extended, lie on his anterior thighs (Gray & Slow, 1968).

Figure 2. Full-body anteroposterior and lateral x-rays of Liverpool 7 (World Museum, n.d.).

a) Anteroposterior x-ray of Liverpool 7's skull, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis.



b) Lateral view of Liverpool 7's skull, thorax, and abdomen.



c) Anteroposterior x-ray of Liverpool 7's pelvis, legs, and feet.



d) Lateral view of Liverpool 7's pelvis, legs, and feet.



### Resources

Child mummy. Global Egyptian Museum [Internet]. Available from:  
<http://globalegyptianmuseum.org/detail.aspx?id=3029>

Human Remains; Mummified Boy. World Museum [Internet]. Available from:  
<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/human-remains-mummified-boy>

Gray, P. H. K., Slow, D. 1968. Egyptian Mummies in the City of Liverpool Museums. Liverpool Bulletin. 15: 1-74.

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