## Liverpool 19 (Head)

IMPACT ID: IMP00074

Institution: World Museum Liverpool

Designation: 7.6.20.60

Date of Acquisition: Unknown

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Image Modality: x-ray

**Country**: Egypt

Site: Unknown

Time Period: Late

Dynasty: 26th

Date: 664 BC - 525 BC

Sex: Unknown

Age: 18 - 40



Figure 1. The mummified head of Liverpool 19 (The Global Egyptian Museum).

## Background:

There is not much information available surrounding the background of Liverpool 19 (Head), although Gray (1966, cited in Gray & Slow, 1968) speculated that the head likely belonged to a mummy with an appearance comparable to that of Leiden No. 2. The Liverpool 19 (Head) is wrapped with abundant bandages, and a linen fillet, tied at the back of the head, holds the bead mask to the wrapped head along the bead mask's upper edge (Gray & Slow, 1968). The mask itself is comprised of faience disk beads which are red, black, yellow, and white in colour (Gray & Slow, 1968). The sides of the mask contain remnants of the system of long faience beads which would have extended down over the neck, likely ending in a complex disk bead collar as is seen on Leiden No. 2 (Gray & Slow, 1968).

## Pathological Features:

Radiographs taken by Gray and Slow (1968) show that the point of separation between the head and the body was at the 4<sup>th</sup> cervical vertebra. They also report a lack of fractures within the skull and the presence of all the individual's teeth, all of which lack any indication of abnormal variation (Gray & Slow, 1968). An estimated age-at-death of 18-40 years has been

given by Wade & Nelson (2013), and sex is unable to be determined. The individual was not excerebrated (Wade & Nelson, 2013).

## Resources

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

Mummy head and bead mask [Internet]. Image. Available from: http://www.globalegyptianmuseum.org/detail.aspx?id=3005.

Wade, A. D., Nelson, A. J. 2013. Evisceration and Excerebration in the Egyptian Mummification Tradition. Journal of Archaeological Science. 40: 4198-4206.

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