Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology
The Petrie Museum is home to an internationally-renowned collection of more than 80,000 objects, which tell the story of how ordinary people lived during the time of the pharaohs. Inside the Museum you’ll find delicate papyrus and stone fragments inscribed with hieroglyphs, beautiful jewellery, personal objects, ancient mummy cases, and the Tarkhan Dress, the oldest known woven garment in the world.

The Museum offers after-dark Late events, family workshops, school visits, exhibitions and free weekly tours. See website for details.

Cover Image:
Display of shabti-figures
© Matt Clayton

Opposite:
Image of Tarkhan Dress
© UCL Culture
The Petrie Museum in 10 objects

Follow the map below to discover some of the museum’s most unusual objects.

Entrance via stairs from Malet Place

Accessible Entrance via DMS Watson Library

Main Room

Pottery Room

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01 Location: Entrance Gallery

Bust of Amelia Edwards
Amelia Edwards' ancient Egyptian collection formed the basis of the Petrie Museum as we know it today. This cast was made for UCL by the British Museum in 1961.

02 Location: Case IC19 (at the entrance of the Main Gallery)

Tarkhan Dress
This garment was excavated from a tomb at Tarkhan in 1913 and dates to Dynasty 1 (c. 3050-2800BC). It is in the oldest known, most complete garment in the world.

03 Location: Case IC1, Main Gallery Inscriptions Aisle

A Pyramid Text
‘Pyramid Texts’ are some of the oldest religious texts in the world. This fragment from Pepy I’s pyramid at Saqqara (c. 2300-2181BC) preserves spells for the pharaoh’s ascent to heaven.

04 Location: Case IC5, Main Gallery Inscriptions Aisle

Akhenaten and the Sun Disc
This calcite fragment shows pharaoh Akhenaten, Queen Nefertiti and daughter Meritaten before an offering table. The rays of the sun disc (Aten), shown as hands, extend over the royal family.

05 Location: Case WEC11, Main Gallery

Hawara Mummy Portraits
These painted panels covered the faces of mummified people who lived at Hawara during the Roman Period (1st-2nd Century AD). They represent idealised ‘portraits’ of the deceased.
**Pot Burial**
This pot burial, excavated by Ali Suefi in 1923, preserves the skeleton of an adult male who lived near the village of Badari in Middle Egypt more than 6000 years ago.

**One Day in Lahun**
Lahun was a thriving pyramid town in the Middle Kingdom (c. 1850-1700BC). An Egyptian workforce led by Flinders Petrie excavated mud-brick houses in 1889, finding rich evidence of daily life including cosmetics, games and a rat-trap.

**Petrie’s ‘Sequence Dating’ slips**
Sequence Dating, a type of seriation, was developed by Flinders Petrie to help create the world’s first Prehistoric timeline using pottery. These slips represent the pottery types found in tombs.

**Bead-net dress**
This dress, excavated by Guy Brunton and his Egyptian workforce at Qau in 1923, was reconstructed in 1994. The shells at the bottom hem make a rattling noise when they move.

**Ankh**
This faience ‘ankh’ hieroglyph, the symbol for ‘life’, was excavated from the royal city of Meroe in Sudan. The ankh is inscribed with the name of the Sudanese pharaoh Aspelta, and shows the use of an Egyptian symbol in an ancient Sudanese context.
About UCL Culture

From art to zoology, Egyptology to performance, science and beyond: UCL Culture cares for the university’s world-class spaces and collections.

We are home to the Grant Museum of Zoology, Octagon Gallery, Pathology Museum, Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology and UCL Art Museum, as well as Jeremy Bentham’s famous auto-icon, the Bloomsbury Theatre and art in the public realm.

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