



Dimensions

Overall: $2 \frac{7}{8} \times 1 \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. ($7.2 \times 2.6 \times 1.5$ cm)

Shabti

Date

c. 945-715 B.C.E.

Medium

Faience with pigment

Description

In the Egyptian afterlife, everyone was expected to work in the Field of Reeds (or A'aru) for Osiris, the god of death. Shabtis first began appearing in tombs of the Middle Kingdom (ca. 2040 – 1782 B.C.E.), likely evolving from the wooden models of servants and workers that were included in Old and Middle Kingdom burials. At first, they were only mummiform and most were placed in their own coffins. Most remained uninscribed, but some included the name of their owners or fractions of the shabti spell from Chapter 6 of the Book of the Dead. By the New Kingdom, shabtis had come to personify the deceased and perform labor on their behalf in the A'aru. They were made of predominantly clay and faience, and painted with agricultural implements such as sickles, hoes, baskets, and brick molds for working in the A'aru. Most tombs contain at least a few shabtis. Over time, it became more common to include 365 worker shabtis (one for each day of the year) and 36 overseers (one for every 10 worker shabtis) in wealthier tombs, totaling 401. This shabti was likely excavated from Abydos sometime between 1899 – 1902, and donated to the College by William C. Winslow in 1902. It likely dates to the 22nd Dynasty (ca. 945 – 715 B.C.E.). (Written by Kayley Boddy '22) Catalogue card from 1960s: "5 faience ushabtis. Egyptian, XIX-XXVth Dyns. Gift of: W.C. Winslow '62. Dark turquoise glaze, black paint. Fronts only moulded. Crossed arms holding moulded hoe + mattock. Eyes (except [1943.97a]), fillets, satchel over left shoulder, tools, columnar inscriptions painted."