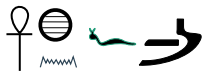
DATABASES FOR SHABTIS OF THE THIRD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (c. 1069-656 BC)

Ankh-ef-(en)-Maat

ꜥnḫ.f-(n-)MꜢꜥ(.t)



God's Father of Amen

Third Intermediate Period, 22nd Dynasty

From Western Thebes, the Ramesseum

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Ankh-ef-(en)-Maat

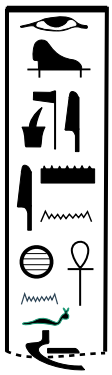
Pottery, light green wash, details added in black
Third Intermediate Period, 22nd Dynasty
From Western Thebes, the Ramesseum
H. 13.1 cm. W. 5.1 cm. D. 3.6 cm.

A mummiform *shabti* wearing a plain tripartite wig. The arms are crossed on the chest and the clenched hands hold a pair of hoes that are added in black. A rectangular basket is boldly painted in outline on the back of the figure. Carrying straps cross diagonally over the basket giving the impression that they are attached to the bottom. The face is rudimentary in its modelling. Large eyes with eyebrows are added in black. Ears protrude in front of the lappets of the wig. The lower legs and feet are missing. The front of the *shabti* has a vertical column of a painted inscription within a frame that is closed at the top giving the name of the owner as Ankh–ef–(en)–Maa(t)[1] (He lives for Truth) with the title of God's Father of Amen.

As a group, *shabtis* for Ankh–ef–(en)–Maat are quite large in size. They are from the excavations undertaken by James Quibell at the Ramesseum in Western Thebes in 1895–1896.[2] Made of pottery that has a green wash with details added in black, the majority of the *shabtis* give no title for Ankh–ef–(en)–Maat. A few give the title of God's Father of Amen, and one gives the title God's Father of Amen–Re (see the following database).

Excavations at the Ramesseum by the Franco–Egyptian Archaeological Mission of Western Thebes during the January–February 2022 season discovered a group of five *shabtis* for Ankh–ef–(en)–Maat in the North–West Outbuildings Sector [STI.TR. To07] – the tomb of Se–hotep–ib–Re, a dignitary of the Middle Kingdom who is only known by name only.[3] It seems that Ankh–ef–en–Maat was buried in a cavity that was dug in the south wall of the underground corridor of Se–hotep–ib–Re's tomb. According to Dr. Christian Leblanc and anthropologists the tomb was used for 'no less than a hundred people between the 21st and 25th Dynasty.'[4] The tomb had been looted in antiquity and despite being excavated by Quibell, several elements of funerary equipment of Middle Kingdom date were found including oars, rowers, a cabin and masts from model boats as well as a fertility doll, known as a 'paddle doll.'[5] A wooden coffin fragment and cartonnage fragments dating from the Third Intermediate Period were also found, together with numerous bones.[6]

Inscription



Wsir it-nṯr (*n*) *Ỉmn ꜥnḫ.f-*(*n-*)*Mỉꜥ*(*.t*) [*mỉꜥ-ḫrw*].

The Osiris, the God's Father (of) Amen, Ankh–ef–(en)–Maa(t), [justified].

Typology and database of *shabtis* for Ankh–ef–(en)–Maat

Shabti types and subtypes from a study of parallel examples to be found in museum collections, private collections and those offered for sale at auctions and by dealers (images are not to scale).

WORKERS – mummiform; pottery with a green wash; details are added in black; wears a plain tripartite wig; the face is oval in shape and rather poorly modelled; the eyes are quite large and painted in black and have eyebrows; the ears protrude in the front of the lappets of the wig; arms are not shown in the modelling but clenched hands show that they are crossed above the waist and they hold a pair of hoes that are added in black; baskets vary between being simply outlined (rare) with carrying straps, outlined with diamond–hatched (rare) with carrying straps, outlined with carrying straps crossing diagonally over the basket (most common), or not shown at all (very rare); a vertical column of a painted hieroglyphic inscription in varying stages of completion on the front with framing lines closed at the top.
13.9–15.0 cm in height.

Aberdeen (ABDUA 20330).[7] (1)
Berlin (ÄM 13397).[8] (2)
Birmingham (BIMAG 1993A162).[9]
Bolton (BOLMG 1902.49.9).[10] (3)
Glasgow (GLAHM D.1932.155).[11] (4)
Harrogate (HARGM 3678 & 3724).[12] (5) (6)
London (UC 39986–39989 & 40449).[13] (7)–(11)
Luxor (STI.057–060 & STI.068).[14] (12)–(16)
Manchester (MM 5949b, 8093 & 11689).[15] (17)–(19)
Philadelphia (PUM E1886, 1891 & 14637).[16]
Toronto (ROM 994x2.730, 994x2.731, 994x2.733, 944x2.734 & 944x2.735).[17] (20)–(24)
Kemehu Collection.(25)
Bonhams 1993, part of lot 6 – identified from a reference to Petrie, W. M. F., *Shabtis* (London, 1935) [no. 391].
Bonhams 1994, part of lot 476 – now in the Memphis (26) Collection (NH–293 – ex Ancient Forum 25, August 1995).

(1)

(2)

(3)

④ ⑤ ⑥

⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬

⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱

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OVERSEERS – dress of daily life; pottery with a green wash; details are added in black; wears a plain tripartite wig that is low on the forehead with a *seshed* headband that is tied at the back; the face is oval in shape and with quite well modelled details of the nose and an unsmiling mouth above a prominent chin all being clearly defined; the eyes are quite large and painted in black and have eyebrows; ears are barely discernable (on most) and they protrude in front of the lappets of the wig; the left arm is held across the waist and the clenched hand holds a whip that is added in black and falls in front of the left shoulder; the right arms hangs down by the side of the body; wears a long triangular projecting apron and a short–sleeved tunic; a vertical column of a painted hieroglyphic inscription is added on the front of the apron with framing lines, some being closed at the top.
15.0–15.5 cm in height.

Canterbury (CANTB 2030).[18] ①
London (UC 39985).[19] ②
Luxor (inventory number unknown).[20] ③
Manchester (MM 4646).[21] ④
Toronto (ROM 910.23.26 & 994x2.128).[22] ⑤–⑥
Bonhams 1994, part of lot 476 – now in the Memphis Collection (NH–294 – ex Ancient Forum 25, August 1995). ⑦

① ② ③ ④

⑤ ⑥ ⑦

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GJ with the exceptions of **WORKERS**: Bolton = Anthony Donohue; London = courtesy of The Petrie Museum of Egyptian and Sudanese Archaeology, UCL; Luxor = © Dr. Christian Leblanc; Memphis Collection = courtesy of NH; Toronto = © Royal Ontario Museum. **OVERSEERS**: Canterbury = courtesy of The Beaney House of Art & Knowledge; London = courtesy of The Petrie Museum of Egyptian and Sudanese Archaeology, UCL; Memphis Collection = courtesy of NH; Toronto = © Royal Ontario Museum.

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4. *ibid*, pp. 4, 12.
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12. See the Harrogate Egyptian Collection website: https://harrogate.abasetcollections.com/
13. See the University College London, Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology website www.petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk; for UC 39986 & 39987 see Petrie 1935, p. 14 pls. XVI & XXXIX [nos. 391–392].
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17. Communication with Helen House. See the website of the Royal Ontario Museum: https://collections.rom.on.ca/
18. Communication with Craig Bowen.
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21. Communication with Helen House. See the website of the Royal Ontario Museum: https://collections.rom.on.ca/

Abbreviations

ABDUA	University of Aberdeen, Human Culture Collection.
ÄM	Ägyptisches Museum (Berlin).
BIMAG	Museum & Art Gallery (Birmingham).
CANTB	Canterbury, The Beaney House of Art & Knowledge (England).
GLAHM	The Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery (Glasgow).
HARGM	Royal Pump Room Museum (Harrogate).
GM	Göttinger Miszellen (Göttingen).
MM	The Manchester Museum (England).
PUM	The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Philadelphia).
RdE	*Revue d'Égyptologie* (Paris).
ROM	Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto).
UC	University College, London (Petrie Museum of Egyptian and Sudanese Archaeology).

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