

An Artifact Speaks • Artifact Information Sheet

Artifact Name: Canopic Jar*

Time Period of the Original: c. 650 BCE

Culture/Religion Group: Ancient Egypt

Material of the Original: Stone (?)

Reproduction? Yes



Background Information:

Beginning in the 4th Dynasty, an important step in the ancient Egyptian embalming process was the removal of some of the deceased's internal organs. After being wrapped in resin-soaked linen, the organs were deposited in special places in the tomb walls, in pits in the floor, or in a special, compartmentalized container called a canopic chest.

Over time, canopic chests were more frequently used and the organ packages were placed inside jars nested in the chests. Canopic jars were made from a variety of materials, including stone, wood, pottery, and glazed composition. Jars of the Old Kingdom had very simple lids. Middle Kingdom jars have lids that resemble human heads. New Kingdom lids represent the four sons of Horus: Imsety, human-headed, guarded the liver; Hapy, ape-headed, guarded the lungs; Dwamutef, jackal-headed, guarded the stomach; Qebhsenuf, falcon-headed, guarded the intestines.

During some periods of ancient Egyptian history, the preserved organs of the embalmed person were repacked within the mummy wrappings. Even so, canopic jars would still be placed in the tombs.

Source:

Text from the Spurlock Museum's *Egyptian Mummification* online exhibit. Exhibit homepage: <https://www.spurlock.illinois.edu/exhibits/online/mummification/>.

*Note: Each location will have only one jar.