

REPRESENTATION MODES OF DWARF ANIMAL-KEEPER

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ABSTRACT

[Ar]

دراسة فنية لتصوير القزم كحارس للحيوانات الاليفة

هذه الورقة عبارة عن دراسة تحليلية فنية لأنماط تمثيل القزم كحارس للحيوانات الاليفة في مناظر الدولة القديمة. والالقاء المصاحبة له، وملابسه، والأشياء التي يقوم بحملها، وموقعه بالنسبة لسيده النبيل من خلال فحص واحد وثلاثين منظرًا في مقابر اشراف الدولة القديمة (بالإضافة الى منظر فريد يؤرخ بعصر الانتقال الأول). يمكن تقسيم مناظر القزم المصاحب للحيوان الاليف إلى خمس مجموعات: قزم يصطحب قرد فقط / قزم بصحبة قرد والكلب «*tsm*»؛ قزم بصحبة كلبًا فقط؛ قزم يقود حيوانات الزراعة: ثيران / ابقار؛ مناظر نادرة لقزم يقود نمر/ غزال. ثم تحليل تأثير وظيفة القزم هذه على المكانة الاجتماعية لسيده النبيل.

[EN] This paper is an artistic analytical study of the dwarf animal keeper's representation modes in Old kingdom scenes, their titles, clothes, portables, and positions to their master. This was achieved throughout the profound examination of thirty-one scenes in Old kingdom tombs. The dwarf accompanying a domestic animal could be divided into five groups: Dwarf with a monkey only; with a monkey together with a «*tsm*» dog; Dwarf attending a dog only; a dwarf leading agriculture animals and another rare scene of a dwarf leading a leopard/ gazelle. Furthermore, I shall analyze the influence of this dwarf's function on the social position of his noble.





KEYWORDS: Dwarf, Animal keeper's dwarf titles, Dwarf clothes, Dwarf portables, Dwarf positions, a monkey, a «*tsm*» dog, Oxen, Cow, Leopard, Gazelle.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is considered one of my professional life's great fortunes that my master's and Ph.D. degrees were under Professor Ali Radwan's supervision. In the spirit of his generosity to his former students, this study is dedicated to him.

This article aims to be an artistic analytical study of the representation modes related to a dwarf as an animal keeper in Old kingdom scenes and their different portrayals and interpretations. The paper would also discuss the effect of this dwarf role in ancient Egyptian society as a kind of luxury served to show the deceased's wealth and social status based on examining a group of scenes in Old kingdom tombs.

Dwarfism is considered the commonly depicted human physical disorder in daily activity; dwarfs achieved high-ranking positions¹ reflect their acceptance and full respect in Egyptian society².

There are two main categories of short stature: a **disproportionate type**, where restricted growth affects the limbs, the trunk, or both in varying degrees, and a **proportionate type**, where the whole body is involved and remains small³. The hieroglyphic words for dwarfs and pygmies were: *dng*, *d3ng*, *d3g*, accompanies with a determinative of disproportionate dwarf, ; *nmw/nmj*, *nhmi* ,  used from the Middle Kingdom, mostly in magical and religious texts⁴; *hw* is used from the Old Kingdom, usually designates someone short⁵. The term  *iwhw* would more plausibly refer to a person's physical aspect rather than a function⁷.

In the Old Kingdom, dwarfs appear following their masters in the procession⁸. They served in carrying objects⁹ of their master - his staff, sandals, head-rest and fly-whisk. They represented in scenes of manufacturing jewelry¹⁰. They worked as dancers¹¹,

¹ The Dwarf Seneb. CHERPION 1984: 34-54, PLS.1-11. Periankhew: HAWAS 2004. Khnumhotep. CODY 2004: 374, FIG.25, 2.

² LICHTHEIM 1976: 160.

³ DASEN 1988: 32: 2, 255. EL- AGUIZY: 1987: 53-60.

⁴ ERMAN & GRAPOW (eds.): *Wb.* Vol.5: 470: 5-7. SETHE 1960: §1189a-1189b. Letter sent from Pepi II to Harkhuf: SETHE 1903:128:15, 129:17, 130:5. DASEN 1993: 25-6.

⁵ «*nmw*» in the tomb of Khety: NEWBERRY 1893: 32, PL.16. The dwarf gods Bes and Ptah are also called «*nmw*»: DASEN 1993: 30.

⁶ DASEN 1993: 259.

⁷ FISCHER 2002: 37-38.

⁸ Tomb of Nikauhor. QUIBELL 1909: PL. 42.2. The scene of Meryteti. KANAWATI & ABDER-RAZIQ 2004: PL.7b, FIG.47. Tomb of Nesuwt-nofer. JUNKER 1938: 35, ABB.27.

⁹ Tomb of Kawab. SIMPSON 1978: PL.72. Tomb of Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep. HARPUR 2010: 413. Tomb of Khnumenti: (Carrying box / basket) BROVARSKI 2001: 120-122, FIG.86, PL.90a. Tomb of Whemka. KAYSER 1964: 36-37. Tomb of Wpmnfrt: JUNKER 1938: 53. Tomb of Ni-Maat-Re': HASSAN 1936: FIG.240. Servant Statue of dwarf with a sack: ROTH 2002: 110. (Carrying a mirror). DAVIES 1902: PL.17. Tomb of Khnumenti (carrying box). BROVARSKI 2001: FIG.94. Tomb of Mereri (carrying box). DAVIES 1984: 11, PLS.5, 8. Tomb of Khentika (giving a box to his master. JAMES 1953: PL. 31. Statue of dwarf carrying a kohl pot: BOTHMER 1949: 9-11.










¹⁰ Sndmib-Mhj. JUNKER 1938: 53. Tomb of Nefer and Kahay. MOUSSA & ALTENMÜLLER 1971: 25, PL.9. HARPUR 2015: PLS.112, 307. Tomb of Ankhmahor. BADAWY 1978: PL.32, PL.35. Tomb of Ptahhotep. HARPUR 2008: 23-25; DAVIES 1902: PL.14. Tomb of Inti. PETRIE 1898: PL.13; KANAWATI & MCFARLAN 1993: PL.28.

whereas dwarfs took part in bird-catching¹² or acting as boat pilots. Female dwarfs also were followers¹³ and served as nurses for young children¹⁴.

Taking care of pets was the most common work performed by dwarfs. It seems possible that it is connected with the wealth, prestige and luxury that a dwarf created for the deceased itself, as the author will discuss this according to their positions to the tomb owner, their titles and clothes.

Male dwarfs appear with domestic animals: baboons, monkeys, dogs and cows. One could notice that some dwarfs have the main job of looking after animals, but others were employed on the side. They always represented close to the tomb owner, as higher-ranking attendants. In some cases, they were identified by their titles or their names¹⁵. They were preferable to their masters as the dwarf dog-keeper Ipy buried in his master's rock-tomb.

Title of animal-keeper in the Old Kingdom can hardly be found; as for the dwarf, one could find a glimpse in the tomb of Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni and Nyankhnefertem, or perhaps for *jwhw*? Which occurs in the tomb of Ty and dwarf Seneb titles¹⁶. In some cases, other titles accompany the dwarf keeper, as in the tomb of Seshemnefer-tjetty and Neferirtenef. In only one case, the tomb of Nefer the dwarf took an epithet. In three cases, his name is kindly written as shown in [TAB 1].

Tomb	Dwarf name/title
Nikauisesi	 <i>Iri</i> (name)
Ty	 <i>iwḥw Ppi</i> «the dwarf Pepi».
Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni	 <i>Hbb</i> (name)
Seshemnefer-tjetty	 <i>Nfr-wdnt</i> (name)
Nefer, called Idu	 <i>mrri</i> «the beloved one».
Neferirtenef	 <i>šms</i> follower (Title)
Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni	 <i>jrj(?) - gf Hbb</i> «The keeper of the monkey <i>Hbb</i> ».
Nyankhnefertem	 <i>nb.sn</i> «their master» (their: dog- monkey)
Seshemnefer.-tjetty	 <i>imy-r ššr Nfr-wdnt</i> «overseer of the linen, <i>Nfr-wdnt</i> ».

[TAB 1] © Done by the researcher

¹¹ «*dng jbꜣw nṯr*» "dwarf of the god's dances". SETHE 1903: 128:15; SETHE 1903: 129:17-130:5; SETHE 1960: 517, §1189a-1189b. Dancing at the mortuary ceremonies of the Apis and Mnevis bulls. BAINS 1992: 241–57. The depictions of dwarfs working themselves as musicians are very rare: a unique scene in the tomb of Kaaper. FISCHER 1959: FIG.8.

¹² Tomb of Hesi. KANAWATI 1999: PL.29.

¹³ Tomb of Queen Mersyankh III (G 7530). REISNER 1942: 251. Wife of Mereruka. WRESZINSKI 1936: PL.11.

¹⁴ KOZMA 2010: 309.

¹⁵ THOMPSON 1991: 92-93.






¹⁶ DAWSEN 1938: 187-188; DASEN 1993: 31; FISCHER 1980: coll. 77-78.



In ten scenes, the dwarfs wear pointed triangular kilt, indicate their higher status, while in eight scenes, they consume traditional kilt. The dwarf is naked in four scenes; unfortunately, in six scenes, clothes are not well preserved. A kilt with a sash appears once in the tomb of Zau. Additionally, a tied belt around the waist with hanging ends appeared once in the tomb of Inti/Deshasha. The dwarf in the tomb of Inti / Abusir wears a collar [TAB 2].

Some dwarfs carry batons to control their pet; this appears in six scenes [with extra fragmentary scene in tomb of *'Iṯi—sn*¹⁷, a basket for monkey food appeared once in the tomb of Ankhmahor. Sometimes he holds his master sandals while minding a pet as in Shepsi-Pu-Min / Kheni and Niankhnesut, indicating the affection and devotion to his master; once he holds Linen bag and long staff. Most scenes show dwarf accompany the noble pet in position of: standing next to/in front of/behind or even under his master. He appeared moderately under the palanquin accompanying his master possession. But diminutive under his lord chair. As shown in [TAB 2]. In these scenes, the dwarf illustrates the pet's idea as a valuable property of his master. While the dwarf emphasized that he is the protector of his master's interests. Thirty-one scenes in Old kingdom tombs show a dwarf accompanying a domestic animal; eleven scenes show the dwarf accompany a monkey only. Eight scenes show a dwarf leading a monkey together with a «*t_{sm}*» dog, while seven scenes show a dwarf accompanying a dog. Five more scenes could be added, to a dwarf leading a cow and another rear scene of a dwarf leading a leopard.

According to the available scenes, V. d'Abbadie's opinion, which confessed that usually, dwarves were monkeys' guardians during the Old Kingdom, must be questioned.



¹⁷ Giza, 5th dynasty. WEEKS 1994: 266,269, FIG.122; SOURDIVE 1984: PL.12, FIG.2.

Tomb	Pointed kilt	Regular kilt	Naked	Clothes not preserved	Standing next to	Standing in front of	Standing behind master	Standing Under palanquin	Standing Under chair	Portable stuff
Ankhmahor Saqqara/ 6 th dyn.		√					√			Basket
Ankh-ma-ra Giza/ 5 th dyn.				√						
Hesi Saqqara/ 6 th dyn.	√						√			
Inti/ Abusir/ 6 th dyn.	√ With collar								√	
Inti/Deshasha/ 5 th dyn. fig.28.		√		√						
Inti/Deshasha/ 5 th dyn. fig.29.		√		Rear/ belt						
Ipi Beni Hasan/Old Kingdom necropolis	√								√	Baton 
Ireru Giza/ 5 th -6 th dyn.		√				√				
Iti — sn Giza/ 5 th dyn.				Damaged kilt						
Kaemnofret Giza/ 5 th dyn.	√						√			Baton 
Kagemni Saqqara/ 6 th dyn.	√							√		
Kai-khent El-Hammamiya/ 5 th dyn.		√			√					
Kanefer Giza/ 5 th dyn.			√				√			
Mereruka Saqqara/ 6 th dyn.			√					√		Baton 
Mrw Naga ed-Der/ 1 st intermediate period		√			√					
Nefer/ Idu Giza/ 6 th dyn.	√								√	
Neferirtenef Saqqara/ 5 th dyn.	√							√ his master		
Nefermaat Maidum/ 4 th dyn.			√		-	-	-	-	-	
Niankhesut Saqqara/ 6 th dyn. fig.17.	√				-	-	-	-	-	Sandals 
Niankhesut Saqqara 6 th dyn. fig.31.		√			-	-	-	-	-	Linen bag
Nihetepptah/ Peni Giza 5 th dyn.				√				√		
Nikauisesi		√					√			
Nikauisesi Saqqara/ 6 th dyn.	√							√		
Nyankhnepfitem Saqqara/ 6 th dyn.				√			√			
Pepiankh/kem				√					√	

Meir/ End of the Old kingdom.										
Shepsi-PuMin/Kheni El-Hawawish/ 6 th dyn.		√						√		Sandals
Seshemnefer.-tjetti/ Giza, 5 th –6 th dyn.								√		
Ty Saqqara/ 6 th dyn. fig.22	√							√		Baton 
Ty Saqqara/ 6 th dyn. fig.7		√					√			Baton 
Ty Saqqara/ 6 th dyn. fig.18.	√				-	-	-	-	-	Long staff
urana(wr-iri-ny) Sheikh Said/ 5 th dyn.		√		√				√ his master	√	
Zau Dier el Gebrawy		√			√					

[TAB 2] © Done by the researcher

II. DWARF WITH MONKEY

Most Monkeys¹⁸, which accompany dwarfs, are slender *Cercopithecus*¹⁹. They are often shown collared and leashed to curb the unpredictable nature of monkeys. In seven scenes, these restraints fastened around the monkey's neck; in the tomb of Kanefer only, a belt is shown around the abdomen together with a collar. The leashes are rope made²⁰, always short to fit the dwarf arms' proportions; based on this, the monkeys did not have enough space to move far away from the dwarf. This property is perhaps what made V. d'Abbadie²¹ suggest that monkeys were much tamed and more obedient with the dwarf, analyst this by coming from the same home regions. The dwarf holds a short baton together with the leash while minding a monkey in two cases: the tomb of Ty [a short baton ends with hand shape²². Which is large if compared to the size of the dwarf]²³ and in the tomb of Kaemnofret. The monkey is free without any leach in Nikauisesi and Nefermaat's tomb. In two cases the word *gf* which refers to its faction, was written (Kaemnofret:  *gf.t* female monkey, and Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni:  *jrj(?) - gf Hbb*, The keeper of the monkey *Hbb*.

¹⁸Normal attendants occupied with monkeys: Tomb of Ppjj-enh (.w) / Hnjj-km. BLACKMAN 1953: PL.31. Guardsmen with baboons on a leash: Tomb of Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep: MOUSSA & ALTENMÜLLER 1977: FIG.10. Tomb of Tepemankh II. YVONNE & MARKOWITZ 2002: 405, FIG.126. Tomb of Sabwibbi; BORCHARDT 1937: 91-96, PL.21.

¹⁹ DASEN 1993: 116.




²⁰ D'ABBADIE 1964: 152, 159.

²¹ D'ABBADIE 1964: 171; Dasen follows his opinion. DASEN 1993:116.

²² The same baton occurs with normal monkey keeper in the market scene from the tomb of Tepemankh II at Saqqara (Cairo CG 1556): YVONNE & MARKOWITZ 1999: 405, FIG.126.

²³ SOURDIVE 1984: PL.10.

The monkey stands upon his dwarf master head in three scenes: The tomb Kanefer²⁴ [FIGURE 1], the tomb of Nikauisesi²⁵ [FIGURE 2] and the tomb of Nefer/Idu²⁶ [FIGURE 3].

A monkey sits on dwarf shoulders in two scenes: The tomb of Ankhmahor²⁷, (the dwarf hold a basket full of figs/eating monkey [FIGURE 4]) and in the tomb of Nikauisesi,²⁸ (eating monkey/ three dogs walk freely with names as  *zi*,  *Bzk*, and  *Idz* [FIGURE 5]).

They follow their dwarf guardians on the ground in six scenes. Sometimes the dwarf is very little taller than the squatting monkey (urana/wr-iri-ny), or the one he holds by the leash (Ty).

The tomb of urana (wr-iri-ny)²⁹ (eating squatting monkey [FIGURE 6]), the tomb of Ty³⁰ (with a short baton [FIGURE 7]), the tomb of Kaemnofret³¹ (short baton/world gf.t [FIGURE 8]), the tomb of Shepsi-Pu-Min called Kheni³² (two monkeys ? / one climbs up his shoulders (remain only its tail) /carrying his master's sandals FIGURE 9), the tomb of Kai-khent³³ [FIGURE 10]., and the tomb of Nefermaat (unproportioned naked dwarf³⁴, large head, the lower leg is short and bowing³⁵, one hand touches a monkey, and another monkey caches the other [FIGURE 11]).

II. DWARF WITH DOGS

Most dogs that accompany dwarfs are Egyptian Tesem-dogs; They were very common during the Old Kingdom³⁶; accompany their owner in different positions³⁷ mostly hunt scenes³⁸. Nevertheless, dwarf never appears with dogs in hunt scenes.

Dogs often presented with a specific type of collar with a big loop under the neck, or sometimes lay on the back, defines them as domesticated. They are not always leashed,

²⁴ Giza 2150, early 5th dynasty, eating? Monkey. REISNER 1942: FIG.263; MANUELIAN & SIMPSON 2009: 313, FIG.12.76; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.23.

²⁵ Saqqara, early 6th dynasty. KANAWATI & ABDER-RAZIQ 2009: PL. 55.

²⁶ Giza, 6th dynasty. JUNKER 1947: 82, ABB.35, Taf.14. D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.24.

²⁷ Saqqara, 6th dynasty. CAPART 1907: PL.41; KLEBS 1915: 32f; BADAWY 1978: FIG. 33; KANAWATI 1997: PL.71; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.22.

²⁸ Saqqara, 6th dynasty. KANAWATI & ABDER-RAZIQ 2009: PL. 48, FIG.55. This dwarf «Iri» may be the same as «Irinptah», who appears on the west wall of chamber III in the same tomb.

²⁹ Sheikh Said, 5th dynasty. DAVIES 1901: 12f, FIG.4; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.25.

³⁰ Saqqara, 6th dynasty. WILD 1953: PL.126; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, PL.12.

³¹ Giza, late 5th dynasty. BADAWY & SIMPSON 1976: 15, PL.17b; SIMPSON 1992: ABB.7.

³² El-Hawawish, 6th dynasty. KANAWATI 1981: 26, FIG.21. He may hold the third monkey in his right hand.

³³ El-Hammamiya, early 5th dynasty. EL-KHOULI & KANAWATI 1990: 65, PL.67.

³⁴ DAWSEN 1938: 187.

³⁵ Maidum, 4th dynasty: PETRIE 1892: PL.21,24; HARPUR 2001: 77-78, 81-87, FIGS.81-86, PLS.13-25; HARPUR 1987: FIG. 168.

³⁶ SCHULZ 2006: 317, 323; REISNER 1936: 96-99.



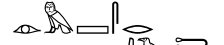






³⁷ Tomb of Iymery. Weeks 1994: 44, FIG.36. Dogs under the palanquin without dwarf: Tomb of Shepseskafankh G6020. WEEKS 1994: 38, FIG.32.

³⁸ DAVIES 1900: PL.22; HARPUR 2008: 139-141.

as shown in six tombs of Nikauisesi, Ankh-ma-ra, Neferirtenef, Nihetepptah, Ty and Mereruka. That may be due to its predictable movement, as mentioned in Any's Instruction: «The dog obeys the word, and walks behind its master»³⁹.

As with the monkey, leashes are always short to fit the dwarf arms; based on this, dogs are always near their dwarf master. Some dogs were given personal names

[TAB 3]⁴⁰.

Tomb	Dogs
Inti/Abusir	« <i>Idm</i> » 
Neferirtenef	« <i>ikni</i> »  ⁴¹
Niankhnesut	1) « <i>lr(w)em-sšr</i> »  2) « <i>izt.st</i> » 
Nikauisesi	1) « <i>zi</i> »  2) « <i>Bzk</i> »  3) « <i>Idz</i> » 
Nyankhnefertem	« <i>ihi</i> »  ⁴²
urana (wr-iri-ny)	« <i>h</i> »  horn ⁴³

[TAB 3] © Done by the researcher

In seven scenes, dwarf appears with «*tsm*» dogs only. Three cases show squatting dogs: Inti⁴⁴ (dog called *Idm* [FIGURE 11]), tomb of Ipi⁴⁵ (with baton [FIGURE 13]) and tomb of Pepiankh-(kem)/Hni-(Kem)⁴⁶ (dwarf thrusting an object/food? into dog's mouth [FIGURE 14]).

In four cases, the dogs follow their dwarf guardians: Rock-cut tomb of Ankh-ma-ra⁴⁷ [FIGURE 15], the tomb of urana (wr-iri-ny)⁴⁸ (The dwarf is looking back/dog's name «*ab*», FIGURE 16), the tomb of Niankhnesut⁴⁹ (With dog names' «*lr(w)-m-sšr*», «*izt.st*», [FIGURE 17]), the tomb of Ty⁵⁰ (with a long staff, [FIGURE 18]).

The dwarf stands in most of the scenes; he has the same height as a squatting dog in Pepiankh or appears a little taller in Ipi / Beni Hasan, while in urana, his head is shorter than the chin of a walking dog.

³⁹ MU-CHOU POO 2005: 134; WENTE 1990: 35.

⁴⁰ This habit begins from the 1st dynasty onwards. FISCHER 1961: 152-153; usually identical to humans. Fischer 1980: 78.

⁴¹ JANSSEN 1958: N^o.7.

⁴² Means: flying/ volatile/ swift; KURASZKIEWICZ 2004: 79.

⁴³ JANSSEN 1958: N^o.16.

⁴⁴ Abusir/Archive of the Czech Institute of Egyptology, 6th dynasty. BÁRTA 2006: 54, FIG.8; BÁRTA 2011: 186.

⁴⁵ Beni Hasan, Old Kingdom necropolis. SOURDIVE 1984: 34-36, PL.13.

⁴⁶ Meir, end of the Old kingdom. BLACKMAN & APTED 1953: 27, PL.19.

⁴⁷ Giza: 7837, 5th dynasty. REISNER 1936: 98; REISNER 1942: 368.

⁴⁸ Sheikh Said, late 5th dynasty. DAVIES 1901: PL.6.

⁴⁹ Saqqara, 6th dynasty, painted limestone. H. 57.5; W. 210 cm. MÜLLER 1964: 56f, (cat. A90) K 415A); DASEN 1993: 117, PL.24; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.18.

⁵⁰ Saqqara, early 6th dynasty. Wild 1953: PL.128.

III. DWARF WITH MONKEY AND DOG

There is no change in the animal movement behavior when depicted together, and that differs from what V. d'Abbadie⁵¹ mentions that the monkeys seem to be very obedient when represented with the dogs. Commonly, the pets are led by a leash but sometimes move freely behind the dwarf.

Eight scenes show monkeys and dogs follow their dwarf master, five of them show the animals distributed in two sub-registers: Tomb of Neferirtene⁵² (with title «*šms*» follower/ dog name «*ikni*» [FIGURE 19]), the tomb of Hesi⁵³ [FIGURE 20], the tomb of Nyankhnefertem, known as Temi⁵⁴ (with title «*nb.sn*» their master/dog named «*i'hi*» / dwarf has broad-strong shoulders, FIGURE 21), the tomb of Nihetepptah / Peni⁵⁵ [FIGURE 22], and the tomb of Seshemnefer-tjetti⁵⁶ (with title-name «*imy-r ššr Nfr-wdnt*» overseer of the linen *Nfr-wdnt* [FIGURE 21]).

Three scenes show the animals in one row; two scenes only in Mereruka and Kagemni show more than two animals accompany the dwarf. Tomb of Ty⁵⁷ (with long baton suited to dwarf size as the leash⁵⁸/title «*iwhw Ppi*» the dwarf *Ppi* [FIGURE 22]), the tomb of Mereruka⁵⁹ (two naked dwarfs/with three dogs/one monkey/short baton, [FIGURE 23]). The tomb of Kagemni⁶⁰ (A dwarf with two leashes / three pets [FIGURE 24]).

IV. DWARF WITH AGRICULTURE ANIMALS

It may seem strange that dwarves of small size were dedicated to lead animals more massive than their size; five scenes show dwarfs leading a 'young ox' or a cow in a procession of these animals, using a leash made usually from a rope. It is noticed that in four scenes, the dwarf holds the leash with his two hands: Tomb of Kai-khent⁶¹ (very large head turned back to look at the ox [FIGURE 26]), the tomb of Ikeru: Giza 8698, 5th-6th dynasty [FIGURE 27]), the tomb of Inti⁶² (Practice sketches /a turned head / another short man helps with rope [FIGURE 28]), and another scene in the tomb of Inti⁶³ (with

⁵¹ D'ABBADIE 1964: 159.

⁵² Saqqara D 55, late 5th dynasty, now in Brussels, Musée d'Art et d'Histoire E.2465. WALLE 1978: PL.12; THOMPSON 1991: FIG.3; CHERPION 1989: 130.

⁵³ Saqqara, early 6th dynasty. KANAWATI & ABDER-RAZIQ 1999: PLS.53-54; KANAWATI 2001: FIG. 88.

⁵⁴ Saqqara, 6th dynasty. MYŚLIWIEC & KURASZKIEWICZ 2010: 198-199, FIG.61, PL.71, 80.

⁵⁵ Giza 2430, late 5th dynasty ? ALTENMUELLER 1981: 16, FIG. 2.

⁵⁶ Giza, 5th-6th dynasty. JUNKER 1953: 249-250, ABB.100; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.17; Dasen 1993: 114.

⁵⁷ Saqqara, early 6th dynasty. STEINDROFF 1913: PL.15; WILD 1953: PL.15; DAUMAS 1939: PL.16; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.13.

⁵⁸ SOURDIVE 1984: PL.9, FIG.1-2.

⁵⁹ Saqqara, early 6th dynasty. DUELL 1938: PLS.157-158; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.14; SOURDIVE 1984: PL.12, FIG.1.

⁶⁰ Saqqara, early 6th dynasty. BISSING 1911: PL.22; KLEBS 1915: ABB.21; HARPUR 2006: 425, 278, 288-291; D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.16.

⁶¹ El-Hammamiya, early 5th dynasty. KHOULI & KANAWATI 1990: 41, PLS.43, 45; THOMPSON 1991: FIG.5.

⁶² Deshasha, 5th dynasty. KANAWATI & MCFARLANE 1993: 28, PL.32.

⁶³ PETRIE 1898: PL.11. KANAWATI & MCFARLANE 1993: 27, PLS.5, 30.

a turned head/a belt around his waist (appeared only here) / another short man helped him [FIGURE 29]). In the two scenes of Inti's tomb, more than one short man is guiding the ox. In the last scene in tomb of Zau⁶⁴ (FIGURE 30), a small man wears a kilt with a sash accompanied by a cow.

IV. DWARF WITH UNIQUE ANIMALS

A unique relief shows a dwarf leading a tamed leopard and a walking monkey by a leash for a walk in Tomb of Niankhnesut⁶⁵, (with linen bag on his back, [FIGURE 31]). The dwarf pay no attention to the accompanying animals, perhaps the leopard was kept in captivity to be trained for hunting purposes. No comparable scene in the old Kingdom. In order to differentiate leopard from cheetahs⁶⁶, it was represented by holds its head below the shoulders level, which makes it easy compared to the monkey that appeared in tomb of Mereruka and Ty. A Comparative scene of a dwarf leading a gazelle taller than him is in the tomb of Mrw / good name Iy Aw⁶⁷ [FIGURE 32].

V. CONCLUSIONS

The dwarf animal keeper figures are mostly disproportionate type in very realistic appearance, with a large head, short limbs, and regularly very short hands. Only 11 cases are in disproportionate type. The artist was very competent in dealing with its hindering; arms are always slightly bent in the elbows and drawn aside from the body; however, holding leach or portables. Rarely stretched out or crossed on the chest. Their equipment is always small, short to fit their short hands. The leach is always short to fit their proportions. Most of the dwarfs dressed; some wear pointed kilts, indicating their higher status. However, their titles refer to their special rank to their master. Keeper dwarf depicted in high folk tombs complete their eliteness and prestige form. It seems that dwarfs with agriculture animals are less than those who mind their master pets; they did not hold any titles and never wear a pointed kilt; in one case, a belt was used. Furthermore, the dwarves well understand of the methods of dealing with and controlling all depicted pets.

⁶⁴ Dier el Gebrawy: DAVIES 1902: 10, PL.9.

⁶⁵ Saqqara, 6th dynasty, painted limestone. H. 57.5; W. 210 cm. MÜLLER 1964: 56f, (cat. A90) K 415A); DASEN 1993: 117, PL.24. D'ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.18.

⁶⁶ EVANS 2010: 114-115.

⁶⁷ Naga ed-Der N3737. First Intermediate Period. PECK 1958: 113, PL.13.

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FIGURES



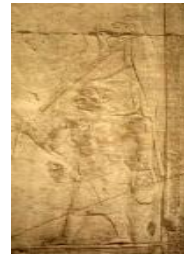
[FIGURE 1]:
Tomb of
Kanefer/giza/5th
dyn.



[FIGURE 2]:
Tomb of
Nikauisesi/
Saqqara/6th
dyn.



[FIGURE 3]:
Tomb of Nefer/Idu,
Giza. 6th dyn.



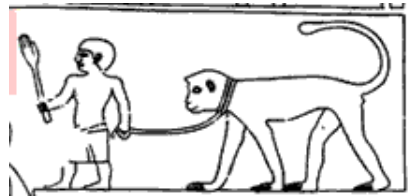
[FIGURE 4]:
Tomb of Ankhmahor/
Saqqara. 6th dyn.



[FIGURE 5]:
Tomb of
Nikauisesi/ Saqqara. 6th
dyn.



[FIGURE 6]:
Tomb urana (wr-iri-ny)/
Sheikh Said. 5th dyn.



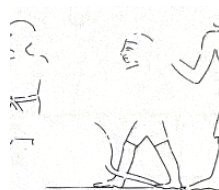
[FIGURE 7]:
Tomb Ty/ Saqqara. 6th dyn.



[FIGURE 8]:
Tomb of Kaemnofret/Giza. 5th dyn.



[FIGURE 9]:
Tomb of Shepsi-Pu-
Min/Kheni/ El-Hawawish.
6th dyn.



[FIGURE 10]:
Tomb of Kai-khent/El-
Hammamiya. 5th dyn.



[FIGURE 11]:
Tomb of Nefermaat, Maidum. 4th dyn.



[FIGURE 12]:
Funerary chapel of Inti/
Abusir, Archive of the Czech
Institute of Egyptology.



[FIGURE 13]:
Tomb of Ipi, Beni Hasan/
Old Kingdom.



[FIGURE 14]:
Tomb of Pepiankh/ Meir.



[FIGURE 15]:
rock-cut tomb of
Ankh-ma-ra/ Giza/
5th dyn.



[FIGURE 16]:
Tomb of urana (wr-
iri-ny)/ Sheikh Said.
5th dyn.



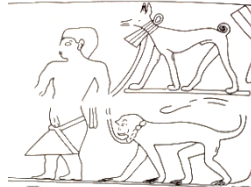
[FIGURE 17]:
Tomb of
Niankhnesut/
Saqqara. 6th dyn.



[FIGURE 18]:
Tomb of Ty/ Saqqara. 6th
dyn.



[FIGURE 19]:
Tomb of Neferirtenef/ Saqqara.
5th dyn.



[FIGURE 20]:
Tomb of Hesi/ Saqqara. 6th dyn.



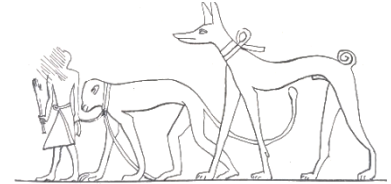
[FIGURE 21]:
Tomb of Nyankhnepfertem/ Saqqara.
6th dyn.



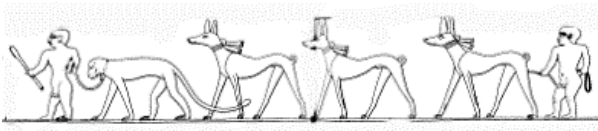
[FIGURE 22]:
Tomb of
Nihetepptah /Giza. 5th
dyn.



[FIGURE 21]:
Tomb of Seshemnefer-tjetti/ Giza. 5th-6th
dyn.



[FIGURE 22]:
Tomb of Ty/ Saqqara. 6th dyn.



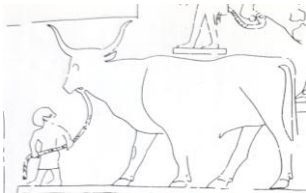
[FIGURE 23]:
Tomb of Mereruka/ Saqqara/ 6th Dyn.



[FIGURE 24]:
Tomb of Kagemni/ Saqqara. 6th dyn.



[FIGURE 25]:
Tomb of ITi
sn/Giza.



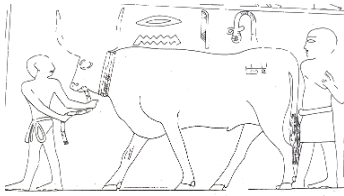
[FIGURE 26]:
Tomb of Kai-khent/ El-Hammamiya. 5th
dyn.



[FIGURE 27]:
Tomb of Ireru/ Giza. 5th-6th
dyn.



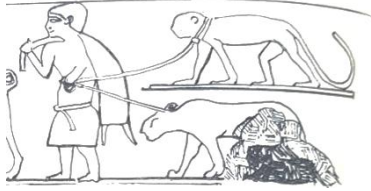
[FIGURE 28]:
Tomb of Inti/ Deshasha. 5th dyn.



[FIGURE 29]:
Tomb of Inti/ Deshasha. 5th dyn.



[FIGURE 30]:
Tomb of Zau/ Dier el Gebrawy.



[FIGURE 31]:
Tomb of Niankhnesut/ Saqqara. 6th dyn.



[FIGURE 32]:
Tomb of Mrw/Naga ed-Der. First Intermediate Period