REPRESENTATION MODES OF DWARF ANIMAL-KEEPER

By

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ABSTRACT

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 positions\(^1\) reflect their acceptance and full respect in Egyptian society\(^2\).

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 small\(^3\). The hieroglyphic words for dwarfs and pygmies were: dng, dng, dg, accompanies with a determinative of disproportionate dwarf, \[\text{\~n} \text{ mw} / \text{\~n} \text{ mj} , \text{\~n} \text{ m} \text{i} \] used from the Middle Kingdom, mostly in magical and religious texts\(^4\); \text{hw} is used from the Old Kingdom, usually designates someone short\(^5\). The term \text{\~n} \text{ mw} / \text{\~n} \text{ mj} / \text{\~n} \text{ m} \text{i} \text{ iwh} / \text{\~n} \text{ hw} would more plausibly refer to a person’s physical aspect rather than a function\(^6\).

In the Old Kingdom, dwarfs appear following their masters in the procession\(^8\). They served in carrying objects\(^9\) of their master: staffs, sandals, head-rest and fly-whisk. They represented in scenes of manufacturing jewelry\(^10\). They worked as dancers\(^11\).

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\(^2\) LICHTHEIM 1976: 160.


\(^5\) \text{\~n} \text{ mw} / \text{\~n} \text{ mj} / \text{\~n} \text{ m} \text{i} in the tomb of Khety: NEWBERRY 1893: 32, PL.16. The dwarf gods Bes and Ptah are also called \text{\~n} \text{ mw} / 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 Nesiut-Tofer. JUNKER 1938: 35, ABB.27.


whereas dwarfs took part in bird-catching\textsuperscript{12} or acting as boat pilots. Female dwarfs also were followers\textsuperscript{13} and served as nurses for young children\textsuperscript{14}.

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 names\textsuperscript{15}. 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 found; as for the dwarf, one could find a glimpse in the tomb of Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni and Nyankhnefertem, or perhaps for \textit{jwhw}? Which occurs in the tomb of Ty and dwarf Seneb titles\textsuperscript{16}. In some cases, other titles accompany the dwarf keeper, as in the tomb of Seshemnefer-tjetti 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].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tomb</th>
<th>Dwarf name/title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nikauisesi</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} Jri \text{ (name)} \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ty</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} iwhw Ppi \text{ «the dwarf Pepi»}. \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} Hbb \text{ (name)} \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seshemnefer-tjetti</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} Nfr-wdnt \text{ (name)} \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nefer, called Idu</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} mrri \text{ «the beloved one»}. \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neferirtenef</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} sms \text{ follower (Title)} \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepsi-Pu-Min/Kheni</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} jrj(?) \text{ gf Hbb «The keeper of the monkey Hbb»}. \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyankhnefertem</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} nb.sn \text{ «their master» (their: dog- monkey)} \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seshemnefer-tjetti</td>
<td>$\begin{array}{l} imy-r ssr Nfr-wdnt \text{ «overseer of the linen, Nfr-wdnt»}. \end{array}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[TAB 1] © Done by the researcher


\textsuperscript{12} Tomb of Hesi. KANAWATI 1999: PL.29.

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

\textsuperscript{14} KOZMA 2010: 309.

\textsuperscript{15} THOMPSON 1991: 92-93.

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 \textit{\`Iti--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 «\textit{\textit{Tsm}}» 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.

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^{17} Giza, 5\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. WEEKS 1994: 266,269, FIG.122; SOURDIVE 1984: PL.12, FIG.2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tomb</th>
<th>Pointed kilt</th>
<th>Regular kilt</th>
<th>Naked Clothes not preserved</th>
<th>Standing next to</th>
<th>Standing in front of</th>
<th>Standing behind master</th>
<th>Standing Under palanquin</th>
<th>Standing Under chair</th>
<th>Portable stuff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ankhmahor Saqqara/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankh-ma-ra Giza/ 5th dyn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesi Saqqara/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti/ Abusir/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti/Deshasha/ 5th dyn. fig.28.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inti/Deshasha/ 5th dyn. fig.29.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rear/ belt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipi Beni Hasan/Old Kingdom necropolis</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireru Giza/ 5th-6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ḫḥ — r Giza/ 5th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaemnofret Giza/ 5th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kagemni Saqqara/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kai-khent El-Hammamiya/ 5th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanefer Giza/ 5th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mereruka Saqqara/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrw Naga ed-Der/ 1st intermediate period</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nefer/ Idu Giza/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neferitneref Saqqara/ 5th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nefermaat Maidum/ 4th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niankhnesut Saqqara/ 6th dyn. fig.17.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niankhnesut Saqqara 6th dyn. fig.31.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nibetepptah/ Peni Giza 5th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikauisesi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nikauisesi Saqqara a/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyankhnefertem Saqqara/ 6th dyn.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepiankh/kem</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
II. DwarF with MoNkey

Most Monkeys\textsuperscript{18}, which accompany dwarfs, are slender Cercopithecus\textsuperscript{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 made\textsuperscript{20}, 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’Abbadie\textsuperscript{21} 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 shape\textsuperscript{22}. Which is large if compared to the size of the dwarf]\textsuperscript{23} and in the tomb of Kaemnofret. The monkey is free without any leach in Nikauisesi and Nefermaat’s tomb. In two cases the world $gf$ which refers to its faction, was written (Kaemnofret: $\text{ujących}^\text{♀} gf.t$ female monkey, and Shepsi-PuMin/Kheni: $\text{jących}^\text{♀} jrj(?)$- $gf Hbb$, The keeper of the monkey $Hbb$).


\textsuperscript{19}DASEN 1993: 116.

\textsuperscript{20}D’ABBADIE 1964: 152, 159.

\textsuperscript{21}D’ABBADIE 1964: 171; Dasen follows his opinion. DASEN 1993:116.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{23}SOURDIVE 1984: PL.10.
The monkey stands upon his dwarf master head in three scenes: The tomb Kanefer\textsuperscript{24} [FIGURE 1], the tomb of Nikauisesi\textsuperscript{25} [FIGURE 2] and the tomb of Nefer/Idu\textsuperscript{26} [FIGURE 3].

A monkey sits on dwarf shoulders in two scenes: The tomb of Ankhmahor\textsuperscript{27}, (the dwarf hold a basket full of figs/eating monkey [FIGURE 4]) and in the tomb of Nikauisesi,\textsuperscript{28} (eating monkey/ three dogs walk freely with names as $\text{šš}$šš, $\text{ššš}$šš, and $\text{ššš}$šš [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)\textsuperscript{29} (eating squatting monkey [FIGURE 6]), the tomb of Ty\textsuperscript{30} (with a short baton [FIGURE 7]), the tomb of Kaemnofret\textsuperscript{31} (short baton/world gf.t [FIGURE 8]), the tomb of Shepsi-Pu-Min called Kheni\textsuperscript{32} (two monkeys ? / one climbs up his shoulders (remain only its tail) /carrying his master’s sandal\textsuperscript{33} [FIGURE 9]), the tomb of Kai-khent\textsuperscript{33} [FIGURE 10], and the tomb of Nefermaat (unproportioned naked dwarf\textsuperscript{34}, large head, the lower leg is short and bowing\textsuperscript{35}, one hand touches a monkey, and another monkey caches the other [FIGURE 11]).

\section*{II. DWARF WITH DOGS}

Most dogs that accompany dwarfs are Egyptian Tesem-dogs; They were very common during the Old Kingdom\textsuperscript{36}; accompany their owner in different positions\textsuperscript{37} mostly hunt scenes\textsuperscript{38}. 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,

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{24} Giza 2150, early 5\textsuperscript{th} dynasty, eating? Monkey. \textsc{Reisner} 1942: FIG.263; \textsc{Manuelian} \& \textsc{Simpson} 2009: 313, FIG.12.76; \textsc{D’ Abbade} 1964: 159, FIG.23.
  \item \textsuperscript{25} Saqqara, early 6\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Kanawati} \& \textsc{Abder-Raziq} 2009: PL. 55.
  \item \textsuperscript{26} Giza, 6\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Junker} 1947: 82, ABB.35, Taf.14. \textsc{D’ Abbade} 1964: 159, Fig.24.
  \item \textsuperscript{27} Saqqara, 6\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Capart} 1907: PL.41; \textsc{Klebs} 1915: 32f; \textsc{Badawy} 1978: FIG. 33; \textsc{Kanawati} 1997: PL.71; \textsc{D’ Abbade} 1964: 159, Fig.22.
  \item \textsuperscript{28} Saqqara, 6\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Kanawati} \& \textsc{Abder-Raziq} 2009: PL. 48, FIG.55. This dwarf «Iri» may be the same as «Iriniptah», who appears on the west wall of chamber III in the same tomb.
  \item \textsuperscript{29} Sheikh Said, 5\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Davies} 1901: 12f, FIG.4; \textsc{D’ Abbade} 1964: 159, Fig.25.
  \item \textsuperscript{30} Saqqara, 6\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Wild} 1953: PL.126; \textsc{D’ Abbade} 1964: 159, PL.12.
  \item \textsuperscript{31} Giza, late 5\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Badawy} \& \textsc{Simpson} 1976: 15, PL.17b; \textsc{Simpson} 1992: ABB.7.
  \item \textsuperscript{32}El-Hawawish, 6\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{Kanawati} 1981: 26, FIG.21. He may hold the third monkey in his right hand.
  \item \textsuperscript{33} El-Hammamiya, early 5\textsuperscript{th} dynasty. \textsc{El-Khouli} \& \textsc{Kanawati} 1990: 65, PL.67.
  \item \textsuperscript{34} \textsc{Dawsen} 1938: 187.
  \item \textsuperscript{35} Maidum, 4\textsuperscript{th} dynasty: \textsc{Petrie} 1892: PL.21,24; \textsc{Harpur} 2001: 77-78, 81-87, FIGS.81-86, PLS.13-25; \textsc{Harpur} 1987: FIG. 168.
  \item \textsuperscript{36} \textsc{Schulz} 2006: 317, 323; \textsc{Reisner} 1936: 96-99.
  \item \textsuperscript{37} Tomb of Iymery. \textsc{Weeks} 1994: 44, FIG.36. Dogs under the palanquin without dwarf: Tomb of Shepsekasankh G6020. \textsc{Weeks} 1994: 38, FIG.32.
  \item \textsuperscript{38} \textsc{Davies} 1900: PL.22; \textsc{Harpur} 2008: 139-141.
\end{itemize}

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as shown in six tombs of Nikauisesi, Ankh-ma-ra, Neferirtenef, Nibeteptah, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tomb</th>
<th>Dogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inti/Abusir</td>
<td>«Idm»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neferirtenef</td>
<td>«ikni»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niankhnesut</td>
<td>1) «lr(w)em-sšr»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) «ist.st»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikauisesi</td>
<td>1) «ši»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) «Bšk»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) «Idš»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyankhnefertem</td>
<td>«Fši»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urana (wr-iri-ny)</td>
<td>«Ab»  horn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[TAB 3] © Done by the researcher

In seven scenes, dwarf appears with «Tsm» dogs only. Three cases show squatting dogs: Inti 44 (dog called ‘Idm [FIGURE 11]), tomb of Ipi 45 (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-ra 47 [FIGURE 15], the tomb of urana (wr-iri-ny) 48 (The dwarf is looking back/dog’s name «ab», FIGURE 16), the tomb of Niankhnesut 49 (With dog names’ «lr(w)–m-sšr», «ist.st», [FIGURE 17]), the tomb of Ty 50 (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.

40 This habit begins from the 1st dynasty onwards. FISCHER 1961: 152-153; usually identical to humans. Fischer 1980: 78.
41 JANSEN 1958: N°.7.
42 Means: flying/ volatile/ swift; KURASZKIEWICZ 2004: 79.
43 JANSEN 1958: N°.16.
44 Abusir/Archive of the Czech Institute of Egyptology, 6th dynasty. BáRTA 2006: 54, FIG.8; BáRTA 2011: 186.
47 Giza: 7837, 5th dynasty. REISNER 1936: 98; REISNER 1942: 368.
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’Abbhadie\(^{51}\) 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 Neferirtenef\(^{52}\) (with title «šms» follower/ dog name «ikni» [FIGURE 19]), the tomb of Hesi\(^{53}\) [FIGURE 20], the tomb of Nyankheferetem, known as Temi\(^{54}\) (with title «ḥḥ.s.n» their master/dog named «iḏḥî» / dwarf has broad-shoulders, FIGURE 21), the tomb of Niheteptah / Peni\(^{55}\) [FIGURE 22], and the tomb of Seshemnefer-tjetti\(^{56}\) (with title-name «imy-r sšr 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 Ty\(^{57}\) (with long baton suited to dwarf size as the leash\(^{58}\)/title «iwḥw Ppi» the dwarf Ppi [FIGURE 22]), the tomb of Mereruka\(^{59}\) (two naked dwarfs/with three dogs/one monkey/short baton, FIGURE 23). The tomb of Kagemni\(^{60}\) (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-khent\(^{61}\) (very large head turned back to look at the ox [FIGURE 26]), the tomb of Ireru: Giza 8698, 5\(^{th}\)-6\(^{th}\) dynasty [FIGURE 27]), the tomb of Inti\(^{62}\) (Practice sketches /a turned head / another short man helps with rope [FIGURE 28]), and another scene in the tomb of Inti\(^{63}\) (with

\(^{51}\) D’ABBADIE 1964: 159.


\(^{54}\) Saqqara, 6\(^{th}\) dynasty. MYŚLIWIEC & KURASZKIEWICZ 2010: 198-199, FIG.61, PL.71, 80.

\(^{55}\) Giza 2430, late 5\(^{th}\) dynasty ? ALTENMUELLER 1981: 16, FIG. 2.

\(^{56}\) Giza, 5\(^{th}–6\(^{th}\) dynasty. JUNKER 1953: 249-250, ABB.100; D’ABBADIE 1964: 159, FIG.17; Dasen 1993: 114.


\(^{58}\) SOURDIVE 1984: PL.9, FIG.1-2.


\(^{62}\) Deshata, 5\(^{th}\) dynasty. KANAWATI & MCFARLANE 1993: 28, PL.32.

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.

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⁶⁴ Dier el Gebrawy: DAVIES 1902: 10, PL.9.
Festschrift of Professor Ali Radwan [1941-2020]

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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 Nyankhnefertem/ Saqqara. 6th dyn.

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

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

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

[FIGURE 25]:
Tomb of ITins/ 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