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AN EGYPTIAN'S BEST FRIEND? AN ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE
DEPICTION OF THE DOMESTIC DOG IN ANCIENT EGYPT

by

Melissa Marie Thiringer

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

Major: Art History

The University of Memphis

May 2020

For

Pop, 

and Mom

Acknowledgments

This thesis would not be possible without the support of my friends, family, professors, and fellow students. First of all, I must thank my advisor, Dr. Joshua Roberson. His advice, support, and revisions for the past two years were invaluable both in class and during this research process. I would likewise thank my other thesis committee members, Dr. Patricia Podzorski and Dr. Lorelei Corcoran, for their support and advice with this thesis. I also must thank Dr. Podzorski for being an incredible mentor over the past two years while working as her Graduate Assistant. Thank you to all my professors at The University of Memphis and my undergraduate advisors and mentors at Hofstra University, especially Dr. Bradley Phillippi and Dr. Aleksander Naymark. Your wisdom, support, and advice have led me to this moment.

Thank you to Krystin, for keeping me sane for these past two years. Without your advice, I would not be here today, and I would not have been able to see a clearer path forward.

To all my friends from home: thank you so much for supporting me and encouraging me through all my endeavors. Thank you especially to Kathleen, Michelle, Anna, and Suzannah, whom I miss every day and who always make me look forward to coming home.

To my friends and classmates here in Memphis: thank you so much for the unending support for the past two years. To Paige and Bela, thank you for introducing me to Memphis and always making me feel at home and part of a family. To Rachel, Cannon, and JoLynne, thank you for the endless support and always being willing to listen and help me relax.

And finally, the most thanks must go to my loving family, especially my parents and brothers. Thank you for introducing me to ancient Egypt when I was a child and taking me to the King Tut exhibition, which inspired me so much and set me on this path. And thank you for continuing to support me no matter where my career goals have taken me.

Abstract

Domestic dogs in ancient Egypt have rarely received attention from the Egyptological community. They have been perceived as “pets,” hunting dogs, guard dogs, or sacred animals. The modern connotations of pet-keeping have been imposed onto them, with little evidence. Their function or meaning to the ancient Egyptians has rarely been questioned. Evidence of the dog in ancient Egypt appears as early as the Predynastic period and as late as the Roman era. Images of dogs appear in tombs, temples, and on artifacts. Dog burials have also been preserved, and they have been referenced in Egyptian and Classical textual sources. This thesis collects all available iconographic examples of the dog in ancient Egypt and evaluates the data to create a basis for a critical analysis of the function(s) of the dog. Did the domestic dog serve a symbolic purpose(s) to the ancient Egyptians, or were they merely valued as lifelong companions?

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Chapter 1: Introduction

General Remarks

The ancient Egyptians believed that both humankind and animals were interdependent partners in life.¹ Egyptians domesticated and kept animals for a variety of purposes, including labor, sustenance, and food offerings.² Humans most likely bred the domesticated dog (*Canis familiaris*) from tamed wolves (*Canis lupus*) around 11 to 16 thousand years ago.³ The domesticated dog entered Egypt either through the Sinai land bridge, the Red Sea, or Somalia at least six to seven thousand years ago.⁴ The earliest evidence for domesticated dogs in the Nile Valley comes from the Neolithic site of Merimde Beni Salama in the Delta around 4500 B.C.E.⁵ Archaeologists found a large sample of “medium-large” dog remains along with a variety of other domesticated animals.⁶ Based on morphological and behavioral evidence, the sole ancestor of the domestic dog is the wolf (*Canis lupus*).⁷

¹ Rosalind Janssen and Jack Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, (London: Shire Publications, 1999), 7.

² Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 7.

³ Adam H. Freedman, Ilan Gronau, Rena M. Schweizer, Diego Ortega-Del Vecchyo, Eunjung Han, et al., “Genome Sequencing Highlights the Dynamic Early History of Dogs,” *PLoS Genet* 10, no. 1 (2014): 8.

⁴ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 2.

⁵ Angela von den Driesch and Joachim Boessneck, *Die Tierknochenfunde aus der neolithischen Siedlung von Merimde-Benissalâme am westlichen Nildelta*, (München : Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo, 1985); Michael Rice, *Swifter Than the Arrow: The Golden Hunting Hounds of Ancient Egypt*, (London, I.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd, 2006), 11; Sian Lewis and Lloyd Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity: A Sourcebook with Commentaries*, (London: Routledge, 2018), 179.

⁶ Driesch and Boessneck, *Die Tierknochenfunde*; Achilles Gautier and Wim Van Neer, “Animal remains from predynastic sites in the Nagada region, Middle Egypt,” *Archaeofauna* 18 (2009): 36; There is also evidence of domesticated oxen and sheep in Merimde Beni Salama and the Fayoum c. 5000 B.C.E. (Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 32, 73).

⁷ Douglas Brewer, Terence Clark, and Adriana Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity: Anubis to Cerberus the origins of the domestic dog*, (Oxford: Oxbow Books 2001), 2.

Throughout ancient Egyptian history, domestic dogs were portrayed in figural art, including tomb reliefs and paintings,⁸ and stela,⁹ references from textual sources,¹⁰ and burials of actual canines.¹¹ Dog motifs in figural art include those seated with their owners, hunting by their sides, and even roaming in the wild. The origin of the domestic dog, its zoological nature and behavior, and their personal names, including identification of breed-types in figural images and analysis of skeletal remains from burials, have been the subject of numerous scholarly studies.¹² While representations of dogs are attested from the Predynastic Period to the Roman era, there has been little discussion of the animals' function(s) in ancient Egyptian culture and the meaning and beliefs that the Egyptians ascribed to them. This thesis seeks to address this gap in the scholarship, through an analysis of canine iconography, artifacts, and burials throughout Pharaonic history. More specifically, I will investigate whether the occurrences of dogs in specific contexts (e.g., mortuary, domestic, literary, etc.) served some symbolic purpose(s) or was included solely as a result of their practical value in daily life.

The remainder of the present chapter includes an overview of prior scholarship

⁸ George Reisner, *History of the Giza Necropolis, Vol. 1*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1942), 330; Norman de Garis Davies, *Seven Private Tombs at Kurnah*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1948), 42-48, fig 5.

⁹ Flinders Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty I*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1900), 11, pl. XXXII; Henry G. Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," *Metropolitan Museum Journal*, 12 (1978): 175.

¹⁰ George Reisner, "The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt," *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts* 34, no. 206 (1936): 96; Ricardo A. Caminos and Alan H. Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1954), 189.

¹¹ Walter B. Emery, *Excavations at Saqqara Great Tombs of the First Dynasty III*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1958), 78; Flinders Petrie, *Abydos I*, (London, Egypt Exploration Fund, 1902), 39-40; For a complete list of sources, see Appendix X.

¹² Linda Evans, *Animal Behavior in Egyptian Art: Representations of the natural world in Memphite Tomb Scenes*, (Oxford: Aris & Phillips, 2010); Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*; Jozef M.A. Janssen, "Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo*, Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, (1958); Joachim Boessneck, "Ein altägyptisches Hundeskelett aus der 11. Dynastie," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* 31, (1976): 7-13.

concerning dogs and other canines, followed by a brief discussion of the canine species and dog breed-type(s) attested in Egyptian burials and art of the Pharaonic period, and the criteria for inclusion or omission in the present study. Chapter 2 discusses canine iconography, as preserved in 491 individual images from 274 contexts, dating from the Predynastic Period to the Roman era. Iconographic motifs and other non-representational evidence discussed in that chapter are categorized as 1.) Domestic scenes, 2.) Nature scenes, 3.) Figurines and Vessels, and 4.) Burials. Chapter 3 considers occurrences of dogs in textual sources, as recorded in eight individual texts, dating from the Old Kingdom to the Ptolemaic Era. These sources include individual dog names from tomb reliefs and stelae, inscriptions from dog burials, Egyptian literary references, and observations from Classical sources. Chapter 4 presents a summary and conclusion of the corpus, considers the question of symbolic vs. functional status dog burials and iconography, and presents suggestions for future research. The following Appendix 1 includes an abridged version of my completed corpus, and Appendix 2 includes an updated list of personal names of dogs.

Prior Scholarship: General Knowledge of Egyptian Dogs

Prior scholarship has focused mostly on domestic dogs in the context of the broader animal world in ancient Egypt. For example, both Houlihan and Osborn note in their respective discussions of the relationship between animals and the Egyptians that dogs were the preferred pet for the monarch, aristocrat, or the laborer.¹³ Similarly, domestic dogs are also mentioned frequently by Evans in her investigation of depictions of animal behavior.¹⁴ In addition, Rosalind

¹³ Patrick F. Houlihan, "Animals in Egyptian Art and Hieroglyphs," in *A History of the Animals World in the Ancient Near East*, ed. Billie Jean Collins, (Leiden: Brill, 2002), 116; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 59.

¹⁴ Evans, *Animal Behavior in Egyptian Art*, 107-108, 122-124.

and Jack Janssen dedicated a chapter of their short book on household animals to the discussion of different breeds, names of individual dogs, and their purposes.¹⁵ Brixhe, who served as President of the Royal Belgian Greyhound Club, published extensively on the domestic dog in Egypt, albeit from a non-Egyptological background, in an attempt to trace the origins of the modern greyhound.¹⁶ Brewer has investigated the anatomical, behavior, and genetics of the ancient Egyptian dog in an attempt to identify its ancestor.¹⁷ Many scholars refer to these animals as “pets,” though there is little evidence for their use as such.¹⁸ Mackinnon indicates that the modern conception of a pet “implies a personal relationship of intimacy and mutual understanding between the animal and the human.”¹⁹ He cautions against attaching this modern concept to ancient civilizations, as dogs were likely more than only pets.²⁰ Mackinnon prefers to use the term “personal animals” to try and avoid the modern connotation.²¹ I will continue to use this definition of “pet” throughout this thesis.

¹⁵ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 1-12.

¹⁶ Jean Brixhe, “Contribution à L’Étude des Canidés dans L’Égypte Ancienne,” *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 57, no 1/2, (March 2000): 5-16; Jean Brixhe, “Akhénaton mangeait-il ses chiens?” *CRBL* 125 (2014): 5-6; Jean Brixhe, “Les chiens dans l’Égypte ancienne,” *Pharaon* 21 (2015): 31-34; Jean Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” *Göttinger Miszellen* 255 (2018): 25-29; Jean Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” *The Sloughi Review* 2 (2018): 17-25; Jean Brixhe, “A propos de cynonymes. Comment on écrit l’égypologie,” *Göttinger Miszellen Beiträge zur ägyptologischen Diskussion* 258 (2019): 25; Jean Brixhe, *Le Chien dans l’Égypte Ancienne: Les Origines*, (Liège: Club Royal Belge du Lévrier, 2019).

¹⁷ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 2-20.

¹⁸ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 1-12; Houlihan, “Animals in Egyptian Art and Hieroglyphs,” 97-143; John Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures on early monuments,” *Archéo-Nil: Revue De La Société Pour l’Étude Des Cultures Prépharaoniques De La Vallée Du Nil* 3 (1993): 57-74; Beverley Miles, “Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom,” *The Bulletin of The Australian Centre for Egyptology* 21 (2010): 71-88.

¹⁹ Michael Mackinnon, “Pets,” in *The Oxford Handbook of Animals in Classical Thought and Life*, ed. Gordon Lindsay Campbell, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014), 267.

²⁰ Mackinnon, “Pets,” 267.

²¹ Mackinnon, “Pets,” 269.

Other authors have compared the evidence of the domestic dog in Egypt to those found in the Near Eastern and Classical worlds. Brewer, Clark, and Phillips discuss the origins of domestic dogs in Egypt, the Near East, and the Greek and Roman World, respectively.²² MacKinnon's view of "pets" is included in a handbook of Classical animals but is broadly applicable to any ancient civilization.²³ Finally, Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones provide textual sources relating to the part animals played in the cultures of the ancient Mediterranean.²⁴ They provide textual sources from Egypt regarding the dog as a domestic animal and as a so-called "pet."²⁵

As both Baines and Rice have pointed out, ancient Egyptian cats have generated more modern interest among scholars, but there had been no detailed study of the dog in Egypt.²⁶ However, more recently, Eveline Zahradnik published a wide-ranging book dedicated to the depictions of domestic dogs in Egypt.²⁷ She covers depictions of dogs from the Predynastic era to the Middle Kingdom. However, she does not include any hunting scenes as "it is not clear what the relationship was between the dog and its master,"²⁸ which is the main focus of her study.²⁹ I was unable to consult the most recent source from Jean Brixhe because it was

²² Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*.

²³ Mackinnon, "Pets," 271.

²⁴ Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 179-198.

²⁵ Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 715-718.

²⁶ Baines, "Symbolic roles of canine figures," 57; Rice, *Swifter Than the Arrow*, xv.

²⁷ Eveline Zahradnik, *Der Hund als geliebtes Haustier im Alten Ägypten: anhand von bildlichen, schriftlichen und archäologischen Quellen. Altes und Mittleres Reich*, (Berlin: Pro Business, 2009), 5.

²⁸ Translated from German, "nicht ersichtlich wird, welche Beziehung zwischen dem Hund und seinem Herrn bestand." (Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 5.)

²⁹ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 5.

published after the majority of the data collection had already been completed for this thesis.³⁰

His study introduces data about the domestic dog in ancient Egypt for Egyptologists, cynologists, and dog lovers alike.³¹

Prior Scholarship: Depictions of Individual Dogs

In 1958, Jozef M.A. Janssen began the study of Egyptian dog names, or cynonyms,³² by compiling the first chronological list of examples of named dogs.³³ His list was expanded later by Fischer,³⁴ Simpson,³⁵ Vachala,³⁶ Kuraszkiewicz,³⁷ Zahradnik,³⁸ and Brixhe.³⁹ These scholars followed Janssen's original numbering, which currently sits at 93. However, to his original list of 48 examples, he later added sub-entries nr. 9a and 48a, raising the actual number of examples of known named dogs to 95.⁴⁰ All scholars, except Janssen and Fischer (1961), provide detailed

³⁰ I thank Dr. Lorelei Corcoran for bringing this source to my attention; Brixhe, *Le Chien dans l'Égypte Ancienne*.

³¹ This book is only Part 1 of a two-volume set, the second of which was meant to be published in 2020. Unfortunately, Jean Brixhe died in June of 2019, so it is unclear if the second volume will ever be published.

³² This term is only used by Jean Brixhe and means “noms propres donnés par les Égyptiens à leurs chiens,” or “proper names given by the Egyptians to their dogs.” This word was apparently created by Brixhe. (Brixhe, “A propos de cynonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie,” 25.)

³³ Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 179, 182; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 347, 352-353.

³⁴ Henry G. Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen's List of Dog's Names,” *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, 47 (1961), 152-153; Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 173-178.

³⁵ William Kelly Simpson, “An additional dog's name from a Giza mastaba,” *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 63 (1977): 175.

³⁶ Břetislav Vachala, “Zwei Hundenamen aus Abusir,” *Göttinger Miszellen: Beiträge zur ägyptologischen Diskussion* 190 (2002): 83-85.

³⁷ Kamil O. Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs' names from Saqqara,” *Göttinger Miszellen* 202 (2004): 78-90.

³⁸ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 344-363.

³⁹ Brixhe, “Cynonymes,” 25-29.

⁴⁰ Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 176-182; Brixhe, “A propos de cynonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie,” 25.

information on the context of the name, such as an artifact/tomb scene description, museum inventory number (if applicable), and a translation of the name. In addition, some scholars supply iconographical or textual analysis on the image in relation to the names.⁴¹

The most studied individual object depicting domestic dogs is arguably the stela of the Eleventh Dynasty King Wah-Ankh Antef II, as several Egyptologists and philologists have investigated the names of his dogs on the stela. It is presently housed in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG 201512) (Figure 1).⁴² Maspero,⁴³ Daressy,⁴⁴ Basset,⁴⁵ Kossmann,⁴⁶ Polz,⁴⁷ among others,⁴⁸ have all debated the precise significance of the five preserved dog-names, with most arguments surrounding the third name, *tkrw*, “Cauldron” or the fourth name, *ꜥbꜥkr*, which

⁴¹ Simpson, “An additional dog’s name,” 175; Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 173-178; Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs’ names,” 78-90; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 344-363; Brixhe, “Cynonymes,” 25-29.

⁴² Henry G. Fischer, “Hundesstele” *LÄ III*, (1980): 81-82.

⁴³ Gaston Maspero, “On the name of an Egyptian dog,” *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* 5 (1877): 127-128; Gaston Maspero, “Le nom d’un des Chiens d’Antouf,” *Recueil de Travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l’archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes pour servir de Bulletin à la Mission Française du Caire* 21 (1898): 136.

⁴⁴ Georges Daressy, “Remarques et Notes (suite), No xviii,” *Recueil de Travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l’archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes pour servir de Bulletin à la Mission Française du Caire* 11 (1889): 79-80.

⁴⁵ René Basset, “Les chiens du Roi Antef,” *Sphinx* 1 (1897): 87-92.

⁴⁶ Maarten Kossmann, “The Names of King Antef’s dogs,” *Parcours berbères: Mélanges offerts à Paulette Galand-Pernet et Lionel Galand pour leur 90e anniversaire* 33, (2011): 79-84.

⁴⁷ Daniel Polz, *Die sogenannte Hundstele des Königs Wah-Anch Intef aus el-Târif: Eine Forschungsgeschichte*, (Cairo: Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, 2019).

⁴⁸ Samuel Birch, “The tablet of Antefaa II,” *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* 4 (1876): 172-194; Gabriele Wenzel, “Antef II. als König von Ober- und Unterägypten,” *Göttinger Miszellen* 193 (2003): 71-85; Thomas Schneider, “Die Hundennamen der Stele Antefs II: eine neue Deutung,” in *Altertum und Mittelmeerraum: die antike Welt diesseits und jenseits der Levante; Festschrift für Peter W. Haider zum 60. Geburtstag*, eds. Rollinger, Robert and Brigitte Truschnegg (Stuttgart: Steiner, 2006), 527-536.

remains untranslated.⁴⁹ The first name has been suggested to be of Berber origin,⁵⁰ while the second name could be of Berber or Tuareg origin.⁵¹

Besides the examination of the personal names that were given to domestic dogs, little research has been conducted on individual depictions or archaeological evidence of dogs. The most notable are Brixhe and Orsenigo investigated the tomb of Maiherpri and the two dog collars buried with him (Figure 2).⁵² Maspero, Capart, and Tooley researched three individual dog coffins and their inscriptions.⁵³ Finally, Reisner detailed his discovery of a re-used block containing an offering formula for a dog named *ḥwtjw* (Figures 3 & 4).⁵⁴

Prior Scholarship: Dogs as Symbols

Both Baines and Hendrickx have investigated the function of the depictions of domestic dogs during the Predynastic period.⁵⁵ Hendrickx argues that the Egyptians at that time used the dog as a symbol for control over wild animals, referring to the theme of order over chaos.⁵⁶ Baines's argument is similar to Hendrickx's but was concerned exclusively with imagery on

⁴⁹ Kossmann, "The Names of King Antef's dogs," 78.

⁵⁰ Maspero, "On the name of an Egyptian dog," 127; Daressy, "Remarques et Notes (suite), No xviii," 79-80; Basset, "Les chiens du Roi Antef," 222-224; Kossmann, "The Names of King Antef's dogs," 82-83.

⁵¹ Kossmann, "The Names of King Antef's dogs," 80-81.

⁵² Brixhe, "Two Dog Collars," 17-25; Christian Orsenigo, "Revisiting KV36: The Tomb of Maiherpri," *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt* 28, 2 (2017): 22-38.

⁵³ Gaston Maspero, "Un Cercueil de Chien et Un Hypocéphale en Terre Cuite," *Annales du Service des Antiquités de L'Égypte*, 3 (1902): 283-285; Jean Capart, "Un cercueil de chien du Moyen Empire," in *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde*, (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1907), 131; Angela M. J. Tooley, "Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan," *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, vol 74 (1988): 207-211.

⁵⁴ Reisner, "The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt," 96-99.

⁵⁵ Baines, "Symbolic roles of canine figures," 57-74; Stan Hendrickx, "The dog, the *Lycaon pictus* and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt," *Studies in African Archaeology* 9 (2006): 723-749.

⁵⁶ Hendrickx, "The dog, the *Lycaon pictus* and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt," 743.

Predynastic monumental palettes.⁵⁷ Brewer indicates that dogs and dog-like traits were used by the ancient Egyptians to indicate positive human traits like loyalty and obedience, or negative traits like a cringing or a servile nature.⁵⁸ Miles discussed the only known depictions⁵⁹ of direct physical contact between a dog and a human.⁶⁰ The three examples that he cites all depict a man feeding a dog by placing the dog's mouth inside his own (Figures 5, 6, & 7).⁶¹ Schultz provides a description and iconographical analysis of a fragmented block depicting a dog and a cow from the Walters Art Museum in Baltimore (Figure 8).⁶² Based on the typical depictions of dogs which are directly related to the tomb owner in hunting or offering scenes, she acknowledges that dogs are "attributes of their masters, and express in the different contexts dynamic and magical power, vigilance and protection."⁶³ Finally, in her discussion of hieroglyphic classifiers, Goldwasser investigates the pictograph of the dog determinative along with the pictorial representations of the domestic dog.⁶⁴ She mainly focuses on Old Kingdom images of domestic dogs and how overtime the *tjesem* dog that is reflected in the determinative shifted from the "ideal" dog to own to an archaic image as other breed-types emerged in pictorial

⁵⁷ Baines, "Symbolic roles of canine figures," 65.

⁵⁸ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 45-46.

⁵⁹ These examples come from a relief in the tomb of Kagemni (Figure 5), a statuette in the Cairo Museum (JE 72143) (Figure 6), and an amulet at the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology (UC 38150) (Figure 7).

⁶⁰ Miles, "Enigmatic Scenes," 71-88.

⁶¹ See Chapter 2, Group 1: Domestic Scenes, "Feeding Scenes," pg 25 for a further discussion on these examples.

⁶² Regine Schultz, "Dog Missing his master: Reflections on an Old Kingdom tomb relief in the Walters Art Museum, Baltimore," in *The Old Kingdom Art and Archaeology: Proceedings of the Conference*, ed. Miroslav Bárta, (Prague: House of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, 2006), 315-324.

⁶³ Schultz, "Dog Missing his master," 318.

⁶⁴ Orly Goldwasser, *Prophets, Lovers and Giraffes: Wor(l)d Classification in Ancient Egypt*, (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2002), 91.

representations.⁶⁵

Depictions of Domestic Dogs versus other Canine Species

I have limited the scope of my thesis to images and texts featuring domesticated dogs.⁶⁶ It excludes related, but undomesticated, canine species, such as the jackal⁶⁷ and African wild dog,⁶⁸ as well as unrelated species of dog-like animals, such as the hyena.⁶⁹ These three species, all of which occur in ancient Egyptian art, have been conflated or confused in some prior scholarship.⁷⁰ Defining characteristics of the Canidae family include triangular heads with long muzzles and well-developed jaws, digitigrade⁷¹ locomotion, four-toed feet, and tall, lithe bodies with tails.⁷² Other traits common to the extant genus *Canis*⁷³ include “good stereoscopic vision, a keen sense of smell, ability to hear wide range frequencies, long limbs, and digitigrade feet that enable them to run fast and cover great distances.”⁷⁴ Canines are also intelligent and social animals that

⁶⁵ Goldwasser, *Prophets, Lovers and Giraffes*, 101.

⁶⁶ Henry G. Fischer, “Hund,” *LÄ* III, (1980): 77-81.

⁶⁷ Winfried Barta, “Schakal,” *LÄ* V, (1983): 526-528.

⁶⁸ Lothar Störk, “Hyänehund,” *LÄ* III, (1980): 91-92.

⁶⁹ Lothar Störk, “Hyäne” *LÄ* III, (1980): 91-92.

⁷⁰ Rice, *Swifter Than the Arrow*, 16.

⁷¹ Defined as “that walking on the toes; adapted for or designating such a manner of walking,” or “A digitigrade animal; a creature that walks on its toes.” (“Digitigrade,” Online Oxford English Dictionary, 3rd ed., December 2019, <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/52628?redirectedFrom=digitigrade#eid>.)

⁷² Claudio Sillero-Zubiri, “Family Canidae (Dogs),” in *Handbook of the Mammals of the World I. Carnivores*, ed. D.E. Wilson and R.A. Mittermeier, (Barcelona: Lynx Editions, 2009), 357.

⁷³ The Canidae family includes two extinct genres and one living genus, *Canis*. (Sillero-Zubiri, “Family Canidae (Dogs),” 352.)

⁷⁴ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 5.

frequently live in packs.⁷⁵ This family includes 13 extant genera and 35 species, including wolves, jackals, foxes, and dogs.⁷⁶

The jackal⁷⁷ and the domestic dog are often conflated in scholarly works, perhaps more than any other species.⁷⁸ The golden jackal (*Canis anthus*) or its rare subspecies, the Egyptian jackal (*Canis aureus lupaster*), were thought to be the species of jackal that existed in ancient Egypt.⁷⁹ However, recent genetic research has revealed that the Egyptian jackal (Figure 9) is within the grey wolf species complex, and is thus known as the African wolf.⁸⁰ Although this study also revealed that this subspecies mainly currently inhabits Ethiopia, approximately 2,500 km southeast of Egypt,⁸¹ it is not clear if the species was in ancient Egypt. This species is physically larger than other jackals and often resemble wolves.⁸² Jackals are typically nocturnal and have a diet that ranges from fruits and vegetables to small mammals.⁸³ Egyptian artists often depicted them with triangular pointed ears, long bodies, and straight bushy tails (Figure 10).⁸⁴ More often than not, they are entirely black, corresponding to no known, living breed of the

⁷⁵ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 5.

⁷⁶ Sillero-Zubiri, "Family Canidae (Dogs)," 352.

⁷⁷ For more about jackals in ancient Egypt, see, Terence DuQuesne, *The Jackal Divinities of Egypt*, (London: Da'th Scholarly Services and Darengo Publications, 2005).

⁷⁸ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 56.

⁷⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 55.

⁸⁰ Eli Knispel Rueness, Maria Gulbrandsen Asmyhr, Claudio Sillero-Zubiri, David W. Macdonald, Afework Bekele, et al., "The Cypic African Wolf: *Canis aureus lupaster* is Not a Golden Jackal and is Not Endemic to Egypt," *PLoS ONE* 6, no. 1 (2011): 1.

⁸¹ Rueness et al., "The Cryptic African Wolf," 1.

⁸² Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 55.

⁸³ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 55.

⁸⁴ Baines, "Symbolic roles of canine figures," 58; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 55.

jackal.⁸⁵ However, the color black in ancient Egypt represented regeneration and is associated with Anubis, the Egyptian god of the dead,⁸⁶ suggesting that the black color of the ancient Egyptian jackal might have been symbolic of that god. Anubis⁸⁷ and Wepwawet,⁸⁸ Egyptian gods that were both depicted in canine form or with a canine head, are named the “canine gods.”⁸⁹ While Anubis is depicted with black fur (Figure 11), Wepwawet is sometimes depicted with white or gray fur (Figure 12), possibly identifying him as a wolf⁹⁰ opposed to a jackal.⁹¹ Otherwise, Wepwawet is depicted black as Anubis. Whether either god depicts a jackal, dog, or wolf, is still debated.⁹²

Another species that is often confused with the domestic dog is *Lycaon pictus*, otherwise known as the African wild dog (Figure 13).⁹³ It is one of the largest species of the Canid family.⁹⁴ Egyptians depicted the African wild dog with semicircular ears, a long body, and a shorter tail than that of the jackal, much like the modern animal.⁹⁵ They are diurnal, live in

⁸⁵ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 76.

⁸⁶ Rice, *Swifter Than the Arrow*, 139; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 76; Mary-Ann P. Wegner, “Wepwawet in Context: A Reconsideration of the Jackal Deity and Its Role in the Spatial Organization of the North Abydos Landscape,” *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 43 (2007): 141.

⁸⁷ Hartwig Altenmüller, “Anubis,” *LÄ VI*, (1986): 327-333.

⁸⁸ Erhart Graefe, “Upaut,” *LÄ VI*, (1986): 862-864.

⁸⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 76.

⁹⁰ Lothar Störk, “Wolf,” *LÄ VI*, (1986): 1285.

⁹¹ Erhart Graefe, “Upaut,” *LÄ VI*, (1986): 862-864.

⁹² Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 75-79; Rice, *Swifter Than the Arrow*, 125-180.

⁹³ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 74.

⁹⁴ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 79.

⁹⁵ Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures,” 58; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 79.

packs, and hunt gazelle and various antelope.⁹⁶ Interestingly, they appear mostly in Predynastic art, often on carved monumental palettes, and only rarely during the Dynastic Period.⁹⁷ The so-called “Two Dogs Palette,” housed currently in the Ashmolean Museum (E.2924) (Figure 14), is the best example of the African wild dog on a Predynastic palette.⁹⁸

The striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) is of a family and genus that is distinct from the *Canids*. Nevertheless, modern Egyptologists have mistaken the hyena for a domestic dog in Egyptian depictions, and vice versa.⁹⁹ They are quite large compared to *Canids*, having higher shoulders than hips, resulting in a sloping back (Figure 15).¹⁰⁰ Hyenas are a nocturnal species and typically hide in caves or holes during the daytime.¹⁰¹ They have much larger heads than *Canids*, containing powerful jaws that allow them to crush the bones of larger mammals.¹⁰² Hyenas are also known to bring their food back to their caves, and to eat carrion.¹⁰³ They are depicted on both Predynastic artifacts¹⁰⁴ and in dynastic tomb scenes as offerings and hunting scenes.¹⁰⁵ In art from the Old Kingdom through the New Kingdom, hyenas appear most often in

⁹⁶ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 80.

⁹⁷ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 80.

⁹⁸ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 80; Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures,” 60-62.

⁹⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 103; “Fragment eines Reliefs mit Darstellung einer Jagdszene,” Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Egyptian Museum and Papyrus Collection, AE 14593, <http://www.smb-digital.de/eMuseumPlus?service=ExternalInterface&module=collection&objectId=764428&viewType=detailView>; Ahmed Kamal, “Rapport sur les Fouilles exécutées dans la Zone comprise entre Deïrout au Nord et Deir-el-Ganadlah, au Sud,” *Annales du Service des Antiquités de L’Égypte* 11 (1911): 8.

¹⁰⁰ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97.

¹⁰¹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97; Salima Ikram, “The Iconography of the Hyena in Ancient Egyptian Art,” in *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo* 57 (2001): 127.

¹⁰² Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97; Ikram, “The Iconography of the Hyena,” 127.

¹⁰³ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97; Ikram, “The Iconography of the Hyena,” 127.

¹⁰⁴ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97.

¹⁰⁵ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97; Ikram, “The Iconography of the Hyena,” 129.

hunting scenes, pursued by Egyptian archers.¹⁰⁶ Scholars such as Ikram, Osborn, and Swinton have suggested that the meat of a hyena was a rare delicacy in Egypt.¹⁰⁷ Depictions of hyenas being force-fed are present in multiple tombs of the Old Kingdom (Figure 16).¹⁰⁸ Swinton and Evans,¹⁰⁹ as well as Shafik,¹¹⁰ have debated interpretations of these scenes. Swinton and Evans are cautious about the method of force-feeding depicted in these scenes, concluding that the scenes provide, “an encapsulation of a sequence of actions into one scene.”¹¹¹ They suggest that hyenas were fed while being kept in captivity, but images of this would not convey the idea of *intentionally* fattening the animal.¹¹² However, Shafik suggests that there is no reason to disbelieve the depictions.¹¹³ In addition, there is limited evidence for the domestication of the hyena, including images of hyenas led by leashes as offerings, sometimes with ropes around their muzzles.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁶ Ikram, “The Iconography of the Hyena,” 130-133.

¹⁰⁷ Ikram, “The Iconography of the Hyena,” 127; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 97.

¹⁰⁸ Lucienne Epron and François Daumas, *Le Tombeau de Ti, Vol I: Les approches de la chapelle*, (Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1939), pl. 6; Yvonne Harpur and Paolo Scremin, *The Chapel of Kagemni. Scene Details (Egypt in Miniature I)*, (Oxford: Expedition to Egypt, 2006), 496, pl. 13; P. Duell, *The Mastaba of Mereuka Part II: Chamber A 11-13, Doorjambs and Inscriptions of Chambers A 1-21, Tomb Chamber, and Exterior*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1938), pl. 152; W.V. Davies, A. El-Khuli, A.B. Lloyd and A.J. Spencer, *Saqqara Tombs I, The Mastabas of Mereri and Wenu*, (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1984), pl. 6a; Naguib Kanawati, *The Teti Cemetery at Saqqara VIII: The Tomb of Inumin*, (Oxford: Aris & Phillips, 2006), pl. 47.

¹⁰⁹ Joyce Swinton, “De-coding Old Kingdom Wall Scenes: Force-feeding the Hyena,” in *Egyptian Culture and Society: Studies in Honour of Naguib Kanawati*, eds., A. Woods, A. McFarlane, and S. Binder (Cairo: SCA, 2010), 233–246; Joyce Swinton and Linda Evans, “Force-Feeding animals in Old Kingdom scenes: A Reply,” *Göttinger Miszellen* 232 (2012): 137-142.

¹¹⁰ Sameh Shafik, “Force-feeding animals in Old Kingdom Scenes,” *Göttinger Miszellen* 227 (2010): 65–75.

¹¹¹ Swinton, “De-coding Old Kingdom Wall Scenes: Force-feeding the Hyena,” 238.

¹¹² Swinton, “De-coding Old Kingdom Wall Scenes: Force-feeding the Hyena,” 238.

¹¹³ Shafik, “Force-feeding animals,” 71.

¹¹⁴ Shafik, “Force-feeding animals,” 68.

Distinguishing Breed-Types of Domestic Dogs

Janssen and Brewer have pointed out that it is difficult to determine the breeds of dogs from Egyptian representations.¹¹⁵ These breed-types are deduced from the artistic depictions, so it is wise to take them with caution as it is unknown what the dogs truly looked like during Egyptian times and how the images were manipulated by Egyptian artists.¹¹⁶ Nevertheless, scholars have categorized a few general breed-types. There is no direct evidence that the Egyptians actively bred dogs to create certain breeds. However, scholars have speculated that they did make an effort to do so based on the limited and specific range of body types depicted in Egyptian art.¹¹⁷ Scholars have categorized two variations of sighthounds¹¹⁸ or greyhounds as *tjesem*-hounds and sloughi hounds.¹¹⁹ The word *tjesem* comes from one of the Egyptian words for dog, *t₃sm*.¹²⁰ It does not appear to refer to any particular modern breed, although they were depicted consistently with erect ears and a curly tail (Figure 17).¹²¹ They are most similar to the modern basenji from Africa and appear most often in art from the Old Kingdom (Figure 18).¹²² Osborn and Baines have speculated that the curly tail was a sign of selective breeding. However,

¹¹⁵ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 33.

¹¹⁶ This is a recognized problem especially with the depictions of animals in Egyptian art. For a similar and more detailed discussion in regard to this problem, although focused on birds depicted in Egyptian art, see Patrick F. Houlihan and Steven M. Goodman, *Birds of Ancient Egypt*, (Warminster: Aris & Phillips, 1986).

¹¹⁷ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 28.

¹¹⁸ A sighthound is a dog that relies on their eyesight and speed when hunting, rather than their noses. (Stephanie Gibeault, “10 Facts About the Saluki-An Ancient Sighthound of Grace and Beauty,” The American Kennel Club, April 9, 2019, <https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/lifestyle/10-facts-about-the-salukia-sighthound-of-ancient-beauty/>.)

¹¹⁹ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9.

¹²⁰ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 32; *Wb.* 5, 409.6.

¹²¹ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 32.

¹²² Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 32; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9.

curly tails have not yet been identified in the excavated remains of dogs found in Egypt,¹²³ but have been found in Kerma and dating to the Middle Kerma period (c. 2050–1750 B.C.E),¹²⁴ where some dogs were found buried with a tail curved slightly to the right.¹²⁵ *Tjesem* dogs were depicted with a range of fur colorings from yellowish to greyish to mottled brown or black on white.¹²⁶

A dog resembling the modern sloughi hound¹²⁷ appears in Egyptian art from the Middle Kingdom to the end of the New Kingdom. These images depict a shorter, heavier dog with a shorter muzzle than its Old Kingdom counterparts, and lop ears¹²⁸ and a long, curved tail (Figure 19).¹²⁹ Sloughi hounds from this period also include a wide range of fur colorings from black, tan, cream, to white with brown or black patches. Although they are commonly referred to as “Salukis”¹³⁰ or “Sloughis”¹³¹ (Figure 20) in the Egyptological literature, scholars have also

¹²³ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 62; Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures,” 58.

¹²⁴ Louis Chaix, “The Dogs from Kerma (Sudan) 2700 to 1500 BC,” in *Historia Animalium ex Ossibus. Beiträge zu Paläpatomie, Archäologie, Ägyptologie, Ethnologie und Geschichte der Tiermedizin Festschrift für Angela von den Driesch zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by C. Becker, H. Manhart, J. Peters and J. Schibler (Rahden: Marie Leidorf Verlag, 1999), 109.

¹²⁵ Chaix, “The Dogs from Kerma,” 112.

¹²⁶ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 60.

¹²⁷ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; I have chosen to use the Sloughi breed name over saluki because the typical sloughi hound is most similar to the Egyptian depictions of this breed-type.

¹²⁸ Lop ears is the term biologists use to describe floppy, drop, or pendant ears, although they can be in a variety of shapes. It is more frequently used with a breed of rabbits, called lop ear rabbits. (Stanley Coren, “What Shape is Your Dog’s Ears?,” *Psychology Today*, August 14, 2012, <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/canine-corner/201208/what-shape-is-your-dogs-ear>.)

¹²⁹ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 34.

¹³⁰ The Saluki hound is one of the oldest dog breeds that most likely came out of the Arabian Peninsula or Middle East, possibly as far back as 7000 B.C.E. According to the American Kennel Club, the modern standard saluki must have feathered ears, legs, back of the thighs, and underside of the tail. There is also a smooth variety of the Saluki which has no feathering of the fur, and thus is most similar to the Egyptian depictions. (“Saluki,” American Kennel Club, <https://www.akc.org/dog-breeds/saluki/>.)

¹³¹ The Sloughi hound is a very similar breed of dog to the Saluki but it originates from North Africa and is typically found in modern Morocco. This modern breed always has a smooth coat according to the American Kennel Club

related them to the modern greyhound and might refer to them in that way.¹³² These dogs tend to be more common in hunting scenes and can sometimes appear with *tjesem* dogs.¹³³ They also appear in tribute scenes from Nubia, indicating that they may also have been bred outside of Egypt, perhaps belying their nickname as the “Egyptian greyhound.”¹³⁴

In addition to the dogs resembling the basenji and sloughi, four more breed-types have been identified with significantly fewer depictions and less attested skeletal evidence. During the Old and Middle Kingdoms, some dogs were depicted with very short limbs and pointed or lop ears, resembling the modern corgi or the modern dachshund (Figures 21 & 22).¹³⁵ These dogs are depicted quite long with short legs, and a hanging tail, sometimes with reddish spots.¹³⁶ Depictions of a mastiff-like dog also occur rarely during the Predynastic Period, Old Kingdom, and the New Kingdom. Those dogs are depicted as short bodied with a massive muzzle, a long tail, and lop ears (Figure 23).¹³⁷ Brewer suggests that they could depict a heavier sighthound, but this is unclear.¹³⁸

The so-called “pariah dog” is an elusive breed that mostly appears in the Predynastic Era and the early Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdoms. “Pariah” is the modern name given to both

and has no feathering anywhere. I have chosen to use the word “sloughi” to describe the Egyptian depictions of this breed-type because I have found no evidence of the Egyptians depicting dogs with the feathering of their fur. (“Sloughi,” The American Kennel Club, <https://www.akc.org/dog-breeds/sloughi/>.)

¹³² Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 64; Brixhe, “Contribution à L’Étude des Canidés dans L’Égypte Ancienne,” 5-16; Brixhe, “Les chiens dans l’Égypte ancienne,” 31-34.

¹³³ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 34.

¹³⁴ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 66.

¹³⁵ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 34.

¹³⁶ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 36.

¹³⁷ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 37.

¹³⁸ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 37.

modern stray dogs and Predynastic images of dogs representing stray, feral, or interbred species of dogs.¹³⁹ They can be found on rock drawings and Predynastic artifacts, such as the “Davis Comb” at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (30.8.224) (Figure 24).¹⁴⁰ They are depicted with a wolf-like appearance, large and stocky, pricked ears, and straight or partially curled tails.¹⁴¹ Finally, the rarest depictions are of mongrels. Brewer asserts that many dogs in Egypt were most likely mongrels, which are depicted as smaller than sighthounds.¹⁴² Again, it is important to understand that these breed-types are deduced from the depictions and may not reflect the breeds that were present in ancient Egypt. Goldwasser also introduces the possibility that all breed-types could have been present throughout ancient Egyptian history but were only present in the official pictorial repertoire at certain times.¹⁴³

In addition to the possible breed-types and their physical traits, representations of domestic dogs can also sometimes be distinguished from other *Canids* by the addition of the collar.¹⁴⁴ Collars are present in art from late Predynastic and Dynastic Egypt but vary in depiction. The collars depicted ranged from a simple band to an elaborately coiled collar with terminals. In the Old Kingdom to First Intermediate Period, collars were shown as a long strip of cloth coiled multiple times around the neck of the dog. Most collars have two to three coils, but a

¹³⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 57.

¹⁴⁰ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 6; “Hair Comb Decorated with Rows of Wild Animals,” Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 30.8.224, <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/544067>.

¹⁴¹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 57.

¹⁴² Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 39.

¹⁴³ Goldwasser, *Lovers, Prophets and Giraffes*, 101.

¹⁴⁴ Hyenas have also been depicted with a collar attached to a rope and muzzle. (Swinton, “De-coding Old Kingdom Wall Scenes: Force-feeding the Hyena,” 236.)

seven-coil collar is also attested (Figure 8).¹⁴⁵ These coiled collars¹⁴⁶ are knotted with two terminals, or pieces of cloth that are hanging after the final knot, on the back or front of the neck and sometimes contain a loop in the front, which is one indication that the collar was made of a knotted string, cloth, or piece of leather.¹⁴⁷ The simple band collars¹⁴⁸ occur in the New Kingdom to the Late Period and are slightly less common in depictions.¹⁴⁹ However, they are the only collar type to be preserved archaeologically in the Tomb of Maiheriperi (Figure 2). The tomb, KV 36, is located in the Valley of the Kings and contained the mummified remains of Maiheriperi and his burial assemblage, including two decorated dog collars.¹⁵⁰ The collars are made out of multicolored leather and depict animal scenes and an inscription naming one of the dogs that presumably wore it.¹⁵¹ Leashes were also extremely common in scenes though none have been found archaeologically. They may have been attached to the collars by a metal ring.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁵ Schultz, “Dog Missing his master,” 322.

¹⁴⁶ See Figures 4, 8, 17, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 64, 62 and 63 (pointed ear dog), and 65.

¹⁴⁷ Schultz, “Dog Missing his master,” 317.

¹⁴⁸ See Figures 1, 2, 19, 22, 32, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 56, 57, 62 and 63 (lop ear dog).

¹⁴⁹ Engy El-Kilany and Heba Mahran, “What Lies Under the Chair! A Study in Ancient Egyptian Private Tomb Scenes, Part 1: Animals,” *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 51 (2015): 245.

¹⁵⁰ Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 20.

¹⁵¹ Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 20.

¹⁵² Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 11.

Chapter 2: Iconography

The Iconographic Corpus

My corpus includes 491 individual images and objects, dating from Naqada I (c. 4300-3600 B.C.E) through the Roman Era (ending c. 30 B.C.E), including 341 depictions of dogs on monuments, including tombs and temples, 117 portable artifacts, and 33 dog burials. Each entry includes an artifact type, description, provenience, period, date or Dynasty, museum and accession number, and the general category of the image or context, if not an image, where applicable. If the example includes the personal name of a dog, the associated number has been included. Multiple depictions within a single source have been recorded together as a group. Appendix 1 presents this data in a tabulated abridged format for quick reference.

Within this corpus, I have defined twenty-one iconographical categories. I have assigned these to four main groups: 1.) Domestic Scenes, 2.) Nature Scenes, 3.) Figurines and Vessels, and 4.) Burials. It is important to note that some examples could fit into multiple categories. For example, in some Nature Scenes, the dog is with his owner or another human and thus could fit into the Domestic Scenes category. I also applied this practice to the Figurines and Vessels group. If the figurine or vessel depicts a type of scene, it will be included in that category. The Figurines and Vessels group will only include figurines and vessels that depict a singular dog.

Group 1: Domestic Scenes

My first group, Domestic Scenes, depicts direct or indirect interaction between the domestic dog and the dog's presumed owner in an otherwise domestic context, domestic in this case meaning related to the home. This group includes seven sub-categories: Offering Scenes,

Family scenes, Tribute scenes, Feeding scenes, Playing scenes, Ritual scenes, and a Craftsman scene. This group contains 240 total examples, 48.8% of the entire corpus. These examples date from the early Old Kingdom to the Roman period.

The first sub-category, which I have defined within Group 1, is “Offering Scenes.” These scenes depict dogs and their owner in front of an offering table (Figures 25 & 26) or on an offering stela. This sub-category is the largest in my corpus, containing 126 scenes attested from the Old Kingdom to the Ptolemaic era, with the notable exception of the Amarna Period.¹ A seated image of the deceased receiving offerings is a popular motif in private tombs and is typically where the image of a dog will appear.² A standing, sitting, or recumbent dog is frequently portrayed underneath the chair of the deceased. Dogs could be depicted alone, with other dogs, or with monkeys, dwarves, and/or attendants under the chair.³

A specific group of examples that I will examine within with the Offering Scenes is a group of incised dogs on stelae dating from the First Intermediate Period to the Middle Kingdom. These six stelae depict anywhere from one to three images of dogs that were in sunk and/or raised relief, while, with one exception (Cairo 20355), the rest of the stela is done in raised relief. The first five are in the Petrie Museum (UC 14318) (Figure 27),⁴ Egyptian Museum, Berlin, (AM

¹ No example of a dog or any other animal under the chair of the deceased has been found dating to the reign of Akhenaten. (El-Kilany and Mahran, “What Lies Under the Chair!,” 244.)

² El-Kilany and Mahran, “What Lies Under the Chair!,” 243.

³ Brixhe, “Les chiens dans l’Egypte ancienne,” 31-34.

⁴ This example has three dogs that are in raised relief and one much smaller dog standing in front of the owner that is incised; Henry G. Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome dynasties VI-XI*, (Roma: Pontificium institutum biblicum, 1964), 96-98, pl. XXXIV.

9056) (Figure 28),⁵ National Archaeological Museum of Florence (6374 and 6367 (Figure 29)),⁶ and Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG 20510) (Figure 30).⁷ These examples all depict a single man holding a bow, presumably a soldier, with dogs standing or sitting behind him. Vandier included the last four of those stelae along with seven other examples that do not include dogs in an examination and identification of this type of stela.⁸ As other examples of the soldier stela have been found without dogs,⁹ this may indicate that this type of stela was produced as a generic template that could be personalized. The last example is the stela of Sen in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (CG 20010) (Figure 31),¹⁰ which depicts an incised dog underneath the chair of the owner and his wife. Although this stela does not fall into the soldier stela type, the sunk relief image of the dog could indicate that it was also added after the stela was created, mainly because the dog fits awkwardly under the chair. It is pertinent to remark that most of the text and offering tables on these stelae were also carved in sunk relief. These, of course, were not an afterthought or addition, as they are vital in identifying the deceased so he may receive offerings in the afterlife. It is still unclear then why some dogs are carved in high relief and others in sunk relief, especially in the case of the stelae of Nedjeti (Figure 27) and of Ptah-iu (Figure 29), where both examples are present. Could the dogs have been added by the artist who carved the hieroglyphs

⁵ Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome dynasties VI-XI*, 95-96, pl. XXXIII (bottom).

⁶ Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome dynasties VI-XI*, 80-81 pl. XXIV; Jacques Vandier, "Quelques stèles de soldats de la Première Période Intermédiaire," *Chronique d'Égypte* 35 (1943): 22-24, fig. 4.

⁷ Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome dynasties VI-XI*, 73, pl. XXI.

⁸ Vandier, "Quelques stèles de soldats de la Première Période Intermédiaire," 21-29; A stela from the Egyptian Museum in Turin (13114) was also included in Vandier and this corpus as it has two dogs depicted, but since the entire stela is in sunk relief, it is not included in this particular discussion. (Gloria Rosati, "The Funerary Stelae of the Middle Kingdom," in *Egyptian Civilization, Religious Beliefs*, ed. A.M. Donadoni Roveri (Milan: Egyptian Museum of Turin, 1988), 107-108, pl. 125.)

⁹ Vandier, "Quelques stèles de soldats de la Première Période Intermédiaire," 21-29.

¹⁰ Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome dynasties VI-XI*, 89-90, pl. XXX.

in sunk relief rather than the artist who carved the man in raised relief? The reasons behind these artistic decisions remain unclear.

The “Family scenes” sub-category of Group 1 contains 83 examples. I have defined Family scenes as those that depict a dog directly with their owner or the owner’s family in a daily life scene that does not contain an offering table or is on an offering stela. These scenes also occur from the Old Kingdom to the Late Period. Eighteen examples in my corpus depict the dog under the chair of their owner. Usually, it is under the deceased males’ chair, though there are some examples when the dog is under the chair of a woman (Figure 32).¹¹ This category also contains depictions of the dog standing or sitting near their owner or family, typically in banquet scenes. During the Old Kingdom, depictions of dogs walking in a procession, while their master was carried in a palanquin, were prevalent, with sixteen examples (Figure 33).¹² These scenes might also contain a dwarf (twelve) or attendant (twenty) leading the dog on a leash. Finally, dogs were also shown with monkeys or an ape in fourteen examples,¹³ and with a cat in one example.¹⁴

Almost every example of a dog depicted in Offering or Family Scenes has distinctive and unique characteristics. 83% of Offering and Family scenes that are found in tombs are the only depictions of a dog in that tomb. However, the remaining examples come from tombs that depict multiple dogs in a variety of different types of scenes. Some of these tomb reliefs depict dogs that are executed in a very similar style, meaning the dogs all appear to be of the same breed-

¹¹ El-Kilany and Mahran, “What Lies Under the Chair!,” 255; Alain Zivie, *La Tombe De Maia: Mere Nourrichtiere du Roi Toutankhamon et Grande du Harem*, (Toulouse: Caecara Edition 2009), pl. 52, 55.

¹² Miles, “Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom,” 71.

¹³ Percy E. Newberry and Francis L. Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, (London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, 1893), pl. XVI.

¹⁴ Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. XVII.

type. The appearance of the same breed-type could imply that the dog in the Family or Offering scene is the same dog shown in the Hunting or Agricultural scene. It is difficult to say whether or not these identical images of dogs reflect personal dogs that lived with these owners. However, in the tombs of Mereuka (Figures 34 & 35),¹⁵ and Khety,¹⁶ Pepiankh,¹⁷ and Khnumhotep III at Beni Hasan,¹⁸ multiple dog breed-types are found in different scenes within the same tomb. In these four tomb examples, the breed-types depicted vary from the *tjesem*, sloughi, short-limbed dogs, as well as pointy-eared dogs with long tails and *tjesem* dogs that are smaller and stockier than typical depictions (Figure 34 & 35). Sometimes these dogs are in the same scene, but more often, one particular breed-type is found in a particular scene type. It is also difficult to say if the variation of breed-type reflected a range of dogs owned by the deceased or if it was a choice of the artist.

Images of dogs from the Old Kingdom tombs of Sekhemka (Figure 36) and Merefnebef at Saqqara (Figures 37 & 38) are the only examples of depictions of dogs in those tombs. The dog named *Psš* in the tomb of Sekhemka is depicted two times under the chair of his owner on either side of a false door.¹⁹ The dog in the tomb of Merefnebef is named *Tr(i)-m-št* and is found sitting under the chair of his owner in two separate depictions, both depicting the owner sitting in

¹⁵ Prentice Duell, *The Mastaba of Mereruka Part II*, pl. 146, 168.

¹⁶ Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. XV.

¹⁷ Aylward M. Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir: Part IV*, (London: Egypt Exploration Society 1924), pl. IX, XII, XIX.

¹⁸ Newberry and L. Griffith, *Beni Hasan I*, pl. XXX.

¹⁹ Margret A. Murray, *Saqqarah Mastabas: Part I*, (London: Gilbert and Rivington Ltd., 1905), 9, pl. VII; Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 179 (nr. 9a).

front of an offering table.²⁰ The depictions within each respective tomb are of identical dogs. These are the only tombs that have more than one example of a dog with the same name depicted twice in the same tomb. Other examples of duplicate names are attested in different tombs and different periods. Named dogs are evidence that specific domesticated dogs that were personal animals in ancient Egypt could be commemorated by their owner with distinctive imagery and text.

The third sub-category in my Domestic scenes group includes depictions of daily life that do not directly involve the owner of the dog. “Tribute scenes,” of which there are thirteen examples, depict the dog as an offering usually in a procession with other animals. Other animals include ibexes,²¹ hyenas (Figure 39),²² giraffes, cattle, horses, a Syrian bear, and an elephant.²³ There are examples of dogs in Kushite,²⁴ Asiatic,²⁵ and Nubian²⁶ tribute scenes. One example shows a dog accompanying its owner on a tribute procession to the Red Sea.²⁷ Such examples occur only in the Old Kingdom and the New Kingdom.

I have defined my fourth Domestic scenes sub-category, “Feeding Scenes,” as any scene

²⁰ Figure 37 comes from the south side of the west wall of the main chapel and Figure 38 comes from the north wall of the main chapel. Kuraszkiwicz, “Two dogs’ names from Saqqara,” 79.

²¹ Reisner, *A History of the Giza Necropolis I*, 669, 146 (2), 247.

²² Norman de Garies Davies, *The Mastaba of Ptahhotep and Akhethotep: Part I*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1900), pl. XXI, XXIV; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 199-201.

²³ Houlihan, *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*, 100-101.

²⁴ Houlihan, *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*, 100-101.

²⁵ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 67.

²⁶ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 66; Herbert Ricke, Georges R. Hughes, and Edward F. Wente, *The Beit El-Wali Temple of Ramses II*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967), pl. IX.

²⁷ Bertha Porter and Rosalind L.B. Moss, *The Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Statues, Reliefs and Paintings, Vol. I: The Theban Necropolis, Part I: Private Tombs*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1960), 255, 257.

where a dog is eating. Such images are quite rare, with only nine examples, dating to the Old and Middle Kingdoms.²⁸ Two of these examples are found in the tomb of Kagemni from the Sixth Dynasty.²⁹ One depicts a dog drinking out of a large bowl.³⁰ In the same scene, a man is depicted putting his mouth around a puppy or small dog's mouth (Figure 5).³¹ This puppy has been misinterpreted as a piglet by various scholars.³² However, Miles indicates that the image depicts a baby sloughi hound that is in the weening stage and that the man sipped some milk, thus allowing the dog to "lap the fluid" off the man's tongue.³³ A small statuette found in Giza from the Old Kingdom,³⁴ a figurine in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (JE 34205) with no associated date (Figure 6),³⁵ and an amulet in the Petrie Museum from the First Intermediate Period with unknown provenience (UC 38150) (Figure 7),³⁶ all seemingly depict this same action. The other four examples show puppies being suckled by their mother, two on figurines,³⁷ and one carved

²⁸ Hunting scenes where the dog is biting another animal and there is not a human present are not included in this category.

²⁹ Osborn and Jana Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 63.

³⁰ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 106-109.

³¹ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 106-109; Miles, "Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom," 73; Houlihan, *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*, 76; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 63.

³² This misinterpretation may be because of inaccurate line drawings that portray the puppy with hooves, while images of the actual tomb relief show that the animal obviously has paws. The following scholars have misinterpreted the image as a piglet: Cecil M. Firth and Battiscombe G. Gunn, *Excavations at Saqqara Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, (Cairo: Imprimerie de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1926), 114; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 33-34; Salima Ikram, *Choice Cuts: Meat Production in Ancient Egypt*, (Leuven: Peeters, 1995), 30, 305 (Table IV).

³³ Miles, "Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom," 73, 75.

³⁴ The head of the dog is now missing from this figurine. (James Henry Breasted, *Egyptian Servant Statues*, (New York City: Pantheon Press, 1948), pl. 94 [e], 101 (vi, I).)

³⁵ William Stevenson Smith, *History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting in the Old Kingdom*, (London: The Museum of Fine Arts Boston, 1949), 101.

³⁶ Miles, "Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom," 73.

³⁷ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 312-313, Taff 58 & 59; Philippe Germond and Jacques Livet, *An Egyptian Bestiary: Animals in Life and Religion in the Land of the Pharaohs*, (London: Thames & Hudson, 2001), 71.

relief on a plate from the tomb of Djehutynakht at Deir el-Bersheh,³⁸ all dating to the Middle Kingdom. The fourth example is a relief of a female dog under the chair of her owner, suckling three puppies from the tomb of Djau at Deir el Gebrawi from the Old Kingdom (Figure 40).³⁹

The sub-category of “Playing Scenes” is named so based on comments by Houlihan and Janssen that dogs in ancient Egypt are rarely depicted playing with their owners.⁴⁰ I have collected six examples of figurines from the Old and Middle Kingdoms that portray this action. Five figurines display a boy crouching down and reaching out to a dog “who is about to charge at him.”⁴¹ These are located at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, (24.2.46),⁴² Anktikenmuseum, Basel, (Figure 41),⁴³ Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (JE 43308),⁴⁴ Egyptian Museum, Berlin, (13629),⁴⁵ and one was found at Edfu.⁴⁶ The last example is a figurine depicting a dwarf holding a dog in both arms from the Musées Royaux d’Art et d’Histoire in Brussels (E.6808).⁴⁷

Only two examples of scenes depicting the interaction between a dog and a god are

³⁸ Tooley, “Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan,” 210.

³⁹ Norman de Garies Davies, *The Rock Tomb of Deir el Gebrâwi II*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1902), pl. IV and XV.

⁴⁰ Houlihan, *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*, 117; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 11.

⁴¹ Translated from the German, “der gerade im Begriff ist auf ihn loszustürmen.” (Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 300.)

⁴² Dieter Arnold, *The Pyramid Complex of Senwosret I: The South Cemeteries of Lisht II*, (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1992), 61-62, pl. 75.

⁴³ Madeleine Page-Gasser and Andre Wiese, *Ägypten, Augenblicke der Ewigkeit*, (Mainz: Zabern, 1997), 89.

⁴⁴ John Garstang, *The Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt as Illustrated by Tombs of the Middle Kingdom*, (London: A. Constable & co., ltd., 1907), 226, fig. 144 (146).

⁴⁵ Bodil Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary III*, (Kopenhagen: Munksgaard, 1957), 1315.

⁴⁶ Kazimierz Michalowski et al., *Fouilles Franco-Polonaise: Rapports 3, Tell Edfu 1939*, (Cairo: Imprimerie de L’Institut Français D’Archéologie Orientale, 1950), 88, pl. VI (5), XXIII.

⁴⁷ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 301.

present in my corpus. These I have categorized as “Ritual scenes,” which date only from the Meroitic period (dating to 300 B.C.E. to 350 C.E.).⁴⁸ The first example is found on the pylon of the pyramid of Queen Nahirqa (N11) (c. 160-150 B.C.E.)⁴⁹ at the North Cemetery at Meroe.⁵⁰ The dog is depicted next to Horus, who is holding a libation vase. The second example is found in a Roman tomb in Cemetery 1450 at Qaw el-Kebir and depicts a dog with Osiris and Antaeus.⁵¹

The final category in the Domestic scenes group I have designated as a “Craftsman scene,” with only a single example, from the Tomb of Niankh-Pepi in the Sixth Dynasty.⁵² It depicts a craftsman making and decorating a box with three animals. Zahradnik asserts that the second animal is a dog.⁵³ While I have discovered a few depictions of dogs on toilet boxes and chests, this scene is the only example of an Egyptian craftsman using the domestic dog as decoration.

Based on the sheer number of examples, the personalization of the soldier stela, and proximity of the dog to the owner in depictions, Family and Offering scenes are, in general, more likely than other Domestic scenes to depict the personal dogs of the ancient Egyptians. Expect

⁴⁸ George A. Reisner, “The Pyramids of Meroe and the Candaces of Ethiopia.” *Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin* 21, no. 124 (1923): 20.

⁴⁹ George A. Reisner, “The Meroitic Kingdom of Ethiopia: A Chronological Outline,” *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 9 (1923): 75.

⁵⁰ Bertha Porter and Rosalind L.B. Moss, *The Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Statues, Reliefs and Paintings, Vol. VII: Nubia, The Deserts and Outside Egypt*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1975), 248;

⁵¹ Porter and Moss unfortunately only lists the Wilkinson manuscripts collections (xii, 44-5) currently located at the Bodleian Library at Oxford; Bertha Porter and Rosalind L.B. Moss, *The Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Statues, Reliefs and Paintings, Vol. V: Upper Egypt: Sites*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1962), 15.

⁵² Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 131.

⁵³ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 131.

for the placement of dogs under chairs in offering or banquet scenes or under palanquins in family scenes, specific motifs and/or the representation of individual dogs are not being repeated by artists in multiple tombs. These dogs could have been requested by the owner to be added to convey a particular characteristic or trait about the owner. Schulz suggests that dogs could be seen as attributes of the owner, such as his walking stick seen as an emblem of “domination,” and, through their addition to a scene, could also become symbols of power, vigilance, and protection.⁵⁴ It is unclear at this time if these dogs found in Domestic scenes depicted personal animals of ancient Egyptians or were used as Schulz suggested as a motif to emphasize the protection of the deceased in the afterlife.

Group 2: Nature Scenes

The Nature Scene group depicts domestic dogs interacting with other animals or with humans in hunting, agricultural, or outdoor contexts. This group contains five categories: Hunting Scenes, Animal Scenes, Agricultural Scenes, Battle Scenes, and Boat Scenes, with 169 examples, 34.4% of the corpus. These depictions date from the early Predynastic era to the Late Period.

Ninety Nature scenes, 53.2% of Group 2, depict hunting activities. I have defined this sub-category of “Hunting Scenes” as those that depict a dog hunting or attacking an animal with a hunter or other human present in the scene. These depictions are attested throughout Egyptian history, occurring most frequently during the Predynastic era and the Old Kingdom, with twenty-seven and twenty-six examples, respectively. Most of the Predynastic depictions are rock drawings depicting large hunting scenes, with some occurring on ceramic vessels. The pariah

⁵⁴ Schultz, “Dog Missing his master,” 318.

dogs are most commonly depicted in the Predynastic examples of hunting scenes,⁵⁵ while the sloughi hound is typical for Dynastic examples.⁵⁶ The dogs can be seen attacking gazelles, oryxes, ibexes, hares, hyenas, and/or giraffes.⁵⁷ During the Dynastic period, depictions of hunting scenes could appear on vessels,⁵⁸ knife handles,⁵⁹ ostraca,⁶⁰ but mostly in tomb paintings and reliefs. The dogs are typically depicted running or leaping towards the animals, possibly biting the ankle, leg, or neck of the animal. Hendrickx indicates that the economic importance of hunting only made up less than 2% of food procurement,⁶¹ which is marginal, considering the number of hunting scenes that appear in private tombs.

I have found two prominent motifs that have repeated throughout Hunting scenes in my corpus. The first is what I shall identify as “The Pointing Hunter” motif. These scenes include a hunter kneeling and holding dog(s) either by a leash, the neck, or back while pointing ahead at prey. I have identified this scene in nine separate instances, all dating to the Old Kingdom, from the Fifth and Sixth Dynasty. These include hunting scenes from the tombs of Ptahhotep (two

⁵⁵ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 34.

⁵⁶ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 58.

⁵⁷ Houlihan, “Animals in Egyptian Art and Hieroglyphs,” 96.

⁵⁸ Hendrickx, “The dog, the *Lycaon pictus* and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 726.

⁵⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 7; Flinders Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1920), pl. XLVIII.

⁶⁰ Houlihan, *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*, 72.

⁶¹ Hendrickx, “The dog, the *Lycaon pictus* and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 735.

examples),⁶² Khnumhotep and Niakhkhnum (Figure 42),⁶³ Nimaatre and Tjsest (Figure 43),⁶⁴ Meryteti,⁶⁵ Idu-Seneni (Figure 44),⁶⁶ Thauty,⁶⁷ at the Sun Temple of Nieserre at Abu Ghurab,⁶⁸ and on the Causeway at the Pyramid of Unis.⁶⁹ All of these tombs and temples are located in the Saqqara area, except the tombs of Idu Seneni and Thauty, which are located in Upper Egypt in Hamra Dom (El-Qasr wa es-Saiyad). The example from the tomb of Idu Seneni is the only example to feature a caption, “Catch Seshemnefer!”⁷⁰ The name of the dog means “Perfect Guide.”⁷¹ While the scenes do vary in the position and number of dogs, these scenes represent a popular motif that artists used to portray hunting in a desert scene.

The second motif I designate as “The Netted Hunting Scene” motif. These scenes include the owner of the tomb striding forward while drawing a bow towards registers of animals and dogs. A netting-like border surrounds these registers on either side. These occur from the Middle

⁶² Davies, *The Mastaba of Ptahhotep and Akhethotep: Part I*, pl. XVIII, XXI, XXII, XXV; Norman de Garis Davies, *Five Theban Tombs: Being those of Mentuherkhepeshef, User, Daga, Nehemawäy and Tati*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1913), 44, pl. XL.

⁶³ Hartwig Altenmüller, “Gräber unter der Prozessionsstrasse: neue Entdeckungen in Saqqara (Ägypten),” *Antike Welt* 5, no. 2 (1974): 25 (Abb. 9), Taf. 38-41.

⁶⁴ Ann Macy Roth, *A Cemetery of Palace Attendants*, (Boston: Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, 1995) 135-137, pl. 189.

⁶⁵ Naguib Kanawati and Mahmmoud Abder-Raziq, *Mereruka and his family, Part I, The Tomb of Meryteti : Report 21*, (Australian Centre for Egyptology, 2004), pl. 46.

⁶⁶ Torgny Säve-Söderbergh, *The Old Kingdom cemetery at Hamra Dom (El-Qasr wa es-Saiyad)*, (Stockholm: Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, 1994), 33, pl. 10.

⁶⁷ Säve-Söderbergh, *The Old Kingdom cemetery at Hamra Dom (El-Qasr wa es-Saiyad)*, pl. 15-17.

⁶⁸ William Stevenson Smith, *Interconnections in the Ancient Near East*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965) fig 178a (right).

⁶⁹ Smith, *Interconnections in the Ancient Near East*, fig. 179.

⁷⁰ Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27 (nr. 92).

⁷¹ Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27 (nr. 92).

Kingdom to the New Kingdom, in the tombs of Senbi,⁷² Antefoker (Figure 45),⁷³ Rekhmire,⁷⁴ Neferhotep (Figure 46),⁷⁵ Amenemhet (Figure 47),⁷⁶ Metuherkhepeshef,⁷⁷ and Amenemopet.⁷⁸ The number of registers varies from five to three, and in some examples, the owner has not been preserved. Dogs are portrayed throughout the registers attacking animals, and often an individual dog stands next to the owner.

The sub-category of “Animal scenes” is similar to Hunting scenes, with the exception that there is no evidence of a hunter or other human companion. I have identified forty-eight such Animal scenes, of which twenty-seven are from the Predynastic Period. These depictions range from depictions on vessels,⁷⁹ rock drawings,⁸⁰ carved combs,⁸¹ knife handles,⁸² and monumental palettes (Figure 14).⁸³ Often a singular dog is depicted with a large group of animals, as is seen on the Pitt Rivers Knife Handle (British Museum, EA68512), Carnarvon

⁷² Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir I*, pl. VI.

⁷³ Norman de Garis Davies, *The tomb of Antefoker, vizier of Sesostri I, and of His Wife, Senet (no. 60)*, (London: G. Allen & Unwin, 1920), pl. V(A), VI, VII.

⁷⁴ Norman de Garis Davies, *The tomb of Rekh-mi-Rē at Thebes: Volume 1*, (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1943) pl. XLIII.

⁷⁵ Porter and L.B. Moss, *The Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Statues, Reliefs and Paintings, Vol. I: The Theban Necropolis, Part 1: Private Tombs*, 448-449.

⁷⁶ Walter Wreszinski, *Atlas zur altägyptischen Kulturgeschichte. Teil I: Gräber des Alten Reiches*, (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1923), pl. LIII.

⁷⁷ Davies, *Five Theban Tombs*, 9, 11, 12, pl. XII.

⁷⁸ John G. Wilkinson, *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians II* (London: J. Murray, 1868), 92, Fig. 357.

⁷⁹ Hendrickx, “The dog, the Lycaon pictus and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 725, Fig 2 (second row).

⁸⁰ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 58.

⁸¹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 6.

⁸² Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 5.

⁸³ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 37.

Knife Handle (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.7.1281), and Davis comb (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 30.8.244) (Figure 24).⁸⁴ The remaining depictions come from the Old Kingdom and the New Kingdom. A well-known example of an animal scene with two tjesem dogs chasing two gazelle is on the gaming piece from the Early Dynastic tomb of Hemaka at Saqqara, currently housed in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 70104).⁸⁵ A unique motif that falls into this category is a dog watching the birth of another animal. This motif occurs in the Old Kingdom tomb of Akhtihotep with a goat⁸⁶ and the Old Kingdom Mastaba of Akhmerutnisut with a cow.⁸⁷

I have defined twenty-two “Agricultural Scenes,” which typically depict the dog in or watching an agricultural scene, which could feature scenes of the making of papyrus mats,⁸⁸ the reaping of corn,⁸⁹ fowling,⁹⁰ fishing,⁹¹ and/or the herding of donkeys.⁹² Sometimes these depictions may overlap with Family scenes, as the dog is often accompanied by their owner, an attendant, or a worker. Thirteen of these scenes come from the Old Kingdom, and the remaining examples date to the First Intermediate Period (two), Middle Kingdom (two), and the New Kingdom (five). Rarely, these scenes depict a dog standing or sitting next to the owner who is

⁸⁴ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 5-6.

⁸⁵ Walter B Emery, *Excavations at Saqqara: The Tomb of Hemaka*, (Cairo: Government Press, 1938), 28-29, pl. XII.

⁸⁶ Evans, *Animal Behavior in Egyptian Art*, 172, 312.

⁸⁷ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 59-61.

⁸⁸ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 55-56, 200-202.

⁸⁹ Reisner, *A History of the Giza Necropolis I*, 238 (4), 314 [e], 362.

⁹⁰ F.H. Taylor, *Bulletin of the Worcester Art Museum* Vol. 23 (Worcester: Worcester Art Museum, 1932), 11, 13, 15 (lower).

⁹¹ Davies, *Seven Private Tombs at Kurnah*, 42-48, fig 5, pl. XXXII.

⁹² Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 180-182.

leaning on a staff and overlooking registers of agricultural scenes, with four examples.⁹³ The only depiction that does not come from a private tomb appears at Abu Ghurab in the Sun Temple of Niuserre.⁹⁴ An example from the mastaba of Senedjemib Inti at Giza (G 2370) depicts a dog sitting behind two men, and one of the men is looking at the hand of the other.⁹⁵ Zahradnik believes this scene depicts a physician looking at a burnt hand.⁹⁶ In the Tomb of Ipuw at Deir el-Medina, two dogs are depicted in a garden scene behind two men who are dipping a *shaduf* into a canal or the Nile river (Figure 48).⁹⁷

The sub-category of “Battle Scenes” only contains a total of six scenes in my corpus and dates to the First Intermediate Period (one), the Middle Kingdom (three), and the New Kingdom (two). These scenes either depict a dog actively attacking a human at the command of a soldier or king, or a dog standing in the middle of a battle scene but not attacking. Two examples derive from royal contexts, specifically Tutankhamun (c. 1333 - 1323 B.C.E) and Ramses II (c. 1290 – 1224 B.C.E.). Tutankhamun appears in two battle scenes that feature dogs, pitted against Asiatic and the Nubian enemies, respectively, on the lid of a box found in his tomb.⁹⁸ Two dogs in each scene bite enemies for their master, which mimic the hunting scenes featured on the sides of the box.⁹⁹ The depiction of Ramses II appears in his temple of Beit el-Wali, where a little dog is

⁹³ Reisner, *A History of the Giza Necropolis I*, 362; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 59, 61, Taf 14; Naguib Kanawati, *The Tombs of El-Hagarsa III*, (Sydney: The Australian Centre of Egyptology, Reports 7, 1995), 11-17, 20-23, pl. 1-4.

⁹⁴ Smith, *Interconnections in the Ancient Near East*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965), fig 178a (right).

⁹⁵ Reisner, *A History of the Giza Necropolis I*, 368, fig. 162a.

⁹⁶ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 63-65.

⁹⁷ Norman de Garies Davies, *Two Ramesside Tombs at Thebes*, (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1927), pl. XXVIII, XXIX.

⁹⁸ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 65.

⁹⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 65.

depicted assisting the king in attacking a Libyan (Figure 49).¹⁰⁰ The three remaining examples of Battle scenes all derive from non-royal contexts. A fragmented depiction from the tomb of Ankhtifi in Moalla features at least 16 dogs walking with both Nubian and Egyptian troops, each of whom has a dog leashed.¹⁰¹ There is also a repeating motif in three examples of dogs in Battle Scenes. These scenes depict a single dog following soldiers as they move to attack a walled city. Two of these scenes are almost direct copies of each other and come from the tomb of Khety (Figure 50)¹⁰² and the tomb of Baqt III (Figure 51).¹⁰³ The dogs depicted here are slightly stockier *tjese*m dogs walking behind archers. These scenes indicate the non-realistic aspect of the motif and the borrowing and copying of entire scenes by Egyptian artists. The third scene is slightly shortened and comes from the tomb of Amenemhet.¹⁰⁴ This dog looks more like a typical *tjese*m dog than the other two depictions, though the tail is not curled. All three of these scenes come from Beni Hasan and date to the Middle Kingdom.

The final category in this group is “Boat Scenes,” which consists of three examples from the Middle Kingdom. Two of these examples feature a dog directly standing on a boat, with one watching a man pull in a fishing net,¹⁰⁵ and the other being damaged.¹⁰⁶ The final piece is a stela that shows the owner on a papyrus boat with a dog running toward him in the negative space

¹⁰⁰ Ricke, Hughes, and Wente, *The Beit El-Wali Temple of Ramses II*, pl. 14.

¹⁰¹ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 186-190.

¹⁰² Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. XV.

¹⁰³ Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. V.

¹⁰⁴ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 132-134.

¹⁰⁵ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 159-160.

¹⁰⁶ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 63.

behind him.¹⁰⁷

The examples from the Nature scenes group are present much earlier than those from the Domestic scenes group, dating from the early Predynastic era on rock carvings, knife handles, etc. As suggested by Baines and Hendrickx, the Predynastic depictions of domestic dogs on monumental palettes may have reflected the Egyptian belief of the domination of order over chaos.¹⁰⁸ Could this belief be applied to later depictions of dogs attacking animals, and in some cases, enemies, like those of the box of Tutankhamun and at the Ramses II Temple of Beit el-Wali? This group is also more likely to have repeating motifs than any other group. The “Pointing Hunter,” “Netted Hunting Scene,” and other repeating Animal, Agricultural, and Battle scene motifs indicate another example of the sharing of motifs or themes by tomb artists throughout ancient Egypt. Because some of these tombs also contain images of dogs in Domestic scenes, it cannot necessarily be proven that the dogs that appear in Nature scenes do not represent a personal animal of the deceased. Nevertheless, with the possible motif of dogs dominating over the chaos of the animal world and the other repeating motifs that appear in Group 2, these images are less likely than Domestic Scenes to depict personal dogs of the ancient Egyptians.

Group 3: Figurines, Vessels, and Unknown

The third group contains the miscellaneous representational examples that do not fit into any other category. I have divided the forty-nine examples, or 9.9% of the corpus, that fall under

¹⁰⁷ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 226-227.

¹⁰⁸ Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures,” 65; Hendrickx, “The dog, the Lycaon pictus and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 743.

Group 4 into four categories: Figurines and Statuettes, Vessels, Toys, and Unknown. Examples in this group date from the Predynastic period (seven), Old Kingdom (seven), Middle Kingdom (eighteen), Second Intermediate Period (one), New Kingdom (nine), Late Period (one), Ptolemaic era (two), and Roman Era (one). Three are undated.

The Figurines and Statuettes category are only labeled as such if they do not fit into any of the previously mentioned motifs or categories. Twenty-seven of my examples fit this description. Examples of Predynastic figurines depict mastiffs, found in Abu el Melek¹⁰⁹ and Hierakonpolis.¹¹⁰ Early Dynastic and Old Kingdom depictions were found made out of chlorite,¹¹¹ ceramic,¹¹² or Egyptian faience.¹¹³ A unique type of faience dog figurines emerged in the Middle Kingdom. These either depicted a standing *tjesem* dog or a dog lying on its side, all usually bright blue-green with black spots. Twelve figurines are located at museums in America and Europe.¹¹⁴ The British Museum contains a unique example of an ivory figurine of a crouching dog with a gilded collar and a bronze fish in its mouth (EA 13596) (Figure 52).¹¹⁵ The final examples date to the Late and Ptolemaic Periods and depict the heads of dogs. These are located at Rupert Wace Gallery, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, (86.178), and the Yale University

¹⁰⁹ Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 60.

¹¹⁰ Osborn and Jana Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 60.

¹¹¹ C.H. Derouches-Noblecourt, "Isis Sothis, -Le Chien, La Vigne-, et la Tradition Millenaire," in *Livre du Centenaire* (Cairo: Institut Francais d'Archaeologie Orientale, 1979), 112-117.

¹¹² Flinders Petrie and Guy Brunton, *Sedment I*, (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1924), pl. XXXVI.

¹¹³ James E. Quibell and F.W. Green, *Hierakonpolis II*, (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1902), 8, pl. XX 12.

¹¹⁴ Egyptian Museum, Berlin (15254), Basel Museum of Antiquities (1101), the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (17.194.2227, 08.200.34, & 24.1.51), Brooklyn Museum (14.659), Rijkmuseum, Leiden (H.2 & B.79.EXVIII 314), British Museum (EA 22877), Petrie Museum (UC 45079), Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels (E.6360), and a private collection in Switzerland.

¹¹⁵ Peter C. Carol, Robert Anderson, and Carol Andrews, *Egyptian Treasures from the British Museum*, (Santa Ana: The Bowers Museum of Cultural Art, 2000), 236-237.

Museum of Art (1956.33.23).

Three ivory spoons and one wooden spoon handle have been grouped to form the Vessels category. There are several other vessels in my corpus, but all examples contain decoration depicting a dog in a particular scene, while these examples are in the shape of dogs. The ivory spoons are in the shape of crouching dogs with the body of the dog hollowed out for the spoon. The three spoons may have been used for cosmetics during the New Kingdom. Only the spoon from the British Museum (EA 63715) (Figure 53) has a confirmed provenience from Matmar. The other two are located at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, (10.130.2520) (Figure 54), and the Louvre (N 2320) (Figure 55). The wooden spoon handle from the Middle Kingdom is in the shape of a dog and located at the Louvre Museum (N.1798).

The category of Toys is named so based on how the artifacts are labeled in museums, but it must be noted that their function may not be as transparent. This category contains twelve examples. In the Predynastic era, three gaming pieces in the form of *tjesem* dogs are currently located in the Walters Art Gallery (22.220 & 71.523) and an unknown private collection.¹¹⁶ Similarly, in the Early Dynastic and Old Kingdom, gaming pieces depicted crouching dogs with lop ears and decorated collars. Three gaming pieces are located at the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG 14041), the Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim, (F0006), and the Walters Art Museum (71.622) (Figure 56). It is unclear to which games these Predynastic and Old Kingdom gaming pieces belonged. In the Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period, the board game called Hounds and Jackals was popular.¹¹⁷ In two examples from the Metropolitan Museum of Art,

¹¹⁶ Rice, *Swifter Than the Arrow*, 69, fig. 20.

¹¹⁷ For more about the Hounds and Jackals game, see, A. J. Hoerth, "The game of hounds and jackals," in *Ancient board games in perspective: papers from the 1990 British Museum colloquium, with additional contributions*, ed. Irving L. Finkel, (London: British Museum Press, 2007): 64-68; Graeme Davis, "Hounds and jackals: reconstructing

New York, (26.7.1287), and the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG 4441), the needle-like gaming pieces have both lop-eared dog heads and pricked ear jackal heads.

Four other figurines, some of which are labeled as Toys and are thus added to my sub-category of the same name, contain moveable parts. These pieces all date to the New Kingdom and are unprovenienced. The first is made of ivory and depicts a leaping hunting dog whose jaw can be moved by a lever on its chest. It is located at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (40.21) (Figure 57). This piece has also been suggested to be a magical or ceremonial item.¹¹⁸ The second also originally had a mechanical jaw and is found at the Fitzwilliam Museum at the University of Cambridge (E.GA.4593.1943). The third example is from the British Museum (EA 26254) and depicts a movable wooden toy with a dog and bound captive. Furthermore, the final example is a small crouching female dog that, at one point, had a movable jaw that was operated with a string and is located at the Walters Art Museum (22.2). This example is very similar in shape to the ivory figurine of the dog with the fish in its mouth from the British Museum (EA 13596).

The last category contains examples with an unknown figural context. These examples have no detailed descriptions, and no images or other sources are available, which might allow the objects to be assigned to one of the more descriptive categories discussed above. These six examples date from the Predynastic era (two), Old Kingdom (one), Middle Kingdom (one), New

an ancient Egyptian board game,” *KMT* 22, 1 (2011): 71-74; Walter Crist, Anne-Elizabeth Dunn-Vaturi, and Alex de Voogt, *Ancient Egyptians at play: board games across borders*, (London: Bloomsbury, 2016).

¹¹⁸ Catharine H. Roehrig, “Mechanical Dog,” in *Beyond Babylon: art, trade, and diplomacy in the second millennium B.C.*, ed. by Joan Aruz, Kim Benzel, and Jean M. Evans, (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2008), 417–18.

Kingdom (one), and Ptolemaic Period (one). They include reliefs from tombs,¹¹⁹ a vessel,¹²⁰ an ivory tube,¹²¹ and an ivory scepter.¹²²

Unfortunately, because of the lack of provenance for the majority of these examples, it is very unclear if these depicted specific dogs. Particular examples, like the Middle Kingdom faience figurines, the ivory gaming pieces, the ivory spoons, and the Hounds and Jackals game, probably do not represent real dogs but were an aesthetic choice by the artisans. Again, they may have chosen to use the dog because they represent a particular trait or function.

Group 4: Burials

The Burials group consists of thirty-three examples, 6.7% of the corpus, dating from the Old Kingdom (sixteen), Middle Kingdom (five), Second Intermediate Period (one), New Kingdom (three), Third Intermediate Period (one), Late Period (one), Ptolemaic era (one), as well as one from the Middle Kerma period (c. 2500 – 1500 B.C.E), and four with no associated date.¹²³ These examples consist of physical animal remains or other artifacts associated with the

¹¹⁹ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 57; Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 62); Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152 (nr. 57); Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 34.

¹²⁰ Giovanni Gentili (ed.), *Cleopatra: Roma e l’incantesimo dell’Egitto*, (Ginevra-Milano: Skira Editore, 2013), 69, p. 270, (p. 150).

¹²¹ Hendrickx, “The dog, the Lycaon pictus and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 734.

¹²² Hendrickx, “The dog, the Lycaon pictus and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 734.

¹²³ There is evidence of Predynastic burials of dogs from many Predynastic sites, like Hierakonpolis, Adaima, Badari, Kharga Oasis, Naqada, Maadi, and Merimde, but I have not included these in my corpus because of the difficulty to determine the contexts of these burials. Many of the “burials” are assemblages of skeletal remains, cannot be distinguished between the remains of wolves or jackals, or were not found near any human burials. Further research will be needed on a case-by-case basis to determine if these examples should be included in my corpus. (Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures on early monuments,” 65; Hendrickx, “The dog, the Lycaon pictus and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 736; Veerle Linseele, Wim Van Neer, and Renée Friedman, “Special Animals from a Special Place? The Faunce from HK29A at Predynastic Hierakonpolis,” *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 45 (2009): 122; Maria Carmela Gatto and Andrea Zerboni, “Holocene Supra-Regional Environmental Changes as Trigger for Major Socio-Cultural Processes in Northeastern Africa and the Sahara,” *The African Archaeological Review* 32, no. 2 (2015): 317; François Briois, Béatrix Midant-Reynes, et al.,

burial of a domestic dog. There are four sub-categories in this group: Dog Remains, Coffin Fragments, Tomb Relief Fragments and Grave Markers, and Buried Collars.

Twenty-one examples in my corpus are physical dog remains. This number is difficult to ascertain because of the countless examples of the canine votive mummies, usually during the Late or Graeco-Roman Period.¹²⁴ I include here only burials of dogs that occurred within human tombs, within human and/or dog coffins, and human burial pits. Any remains of dogs that date to the Late or Graeco-Roman Periods and are found in mass graves with other canines have not been included in this corpus. Early excavation records sometimes often did not include the exact provenience or context of the burial, so I evaluated and included them on a case by case basis.

Remains of domestic dogs were found buried by the entrance to the mastaba of Her-Neith in Saqqara dating to the Early Dynastic period (Figure 58),¹²⁵ in tomb KV 50 in the Valley of the Kings dating to the New Kingdom, now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG 29836/JE 38640) (Figure 59),¹²⁶ and in the tomb of King Psusennes I in Tanis next to his sarcophagus dating to the Third Intermediate Period.¹²⁷ Remains have also been found in Saqqara,¹²⁸ Abydos,¹²⁹ Dakhla

“Neolithic occupation of an artesian spring: KS043 in the Kharga Oasis, Egypt,” *Journal of Field Archaeology* 37, no. 3 (2012): 185.)

¹²⁴ Françoise Dunand, Roger Lichtenberg, and Cecile Callou, “Dogs at El-Deir,” in *Egyptian Bioarcheology: Humans, Animals, and the Environment*, (Leiden: Sidestone Press, 2015), 170.

¹²⁵ Emery, *Excavations at Saqqara Great Tombs of the First Dynasty III*, 78, pl. 91.

¹²⁶ Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 18.

¹²⁷ Salima Ikram, “Divine Creatures: Animals Mummies,” in *Divine Creatures: Animal Mummies in Ancient Egypt*, ed. Salima Ikram (Cairo: The American University in Cairo Press, 2015), 2.

¹²⁸ Clement Robichon and Alexandre Varille, “Saqqarah-Nord,” *Chronique d’Egypte* 14 (1937): 79; Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty I*, 51-53, pl. XI.

¹²⁹ Petrie, *Abydos I*, 39-40; Flinders Petrie, *Tombs of Courtiers and Oxyrhynchos*, (London: British School of Egyptian Archaeology in Egypt, 1925), pl. XXI.

Oasis,¹³⁰ Elephantine,¹³¹ Helwan,¹³² Harageh,¹³³ Tell el-Maskheuta,¹³⁴ and several at Edfu¹³⁵ and Kerma.¹³⁶ Most of these burials are associated with human burials, either nearby, in large tombs, or pit graves. Dogs were frequently buried wrapped in linen¹³⁷ or palm-fiber mats,¹³⁸ and with ceramic vessels¹³⁹ or other animals.¹⁴⁰ Only a dog of a man named Hapi-men from cemetery G at Abydos¹⁴¹ and the dog found in KV50¹⁴² were fully mummified, though the later was missing its wrappings. As my corpus does include Nubian evidence of domestic dogs, twenty-two dog burials that were found in Kerma have been included, which date to the Middle Kerma period (c. 2500 – 1500 B.C.E). Some remains were well preserved, and the stomach contents of the dogs were examined to reveal that the dogs had been feed fish, young lamb, and sheep – most likely

¹³⁰ Michel Vallogia, *Balat I: Le Mastaba de Medou-Nefer*, (Cairo: Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Cairo, 1986), 64-65, 120, 204-205.

¹³¹ Jachim Boessneck and Angela von den Driesch, *Studien an subfossilen Tierknochen aus Agypten* (Munich-Berlin: Munchner Agyptologische Studien, 1982), 18; Joachim Boessneck, "Teilskelett eines Hundes aus Elephantine," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archaologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* 36 (1980): 39-41, taf 22.

¹³² Zaki Y. Saad, *Royal Excavations at Helwan (1941-1945)*, (Cairo: Imprimerie de L'Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale, 1951), 37, pl. XLVIa, and 166-167, pl. LXXXIII.

¹³³ Reginald Engelback, *Harageh*, (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1923), 16, pl. LIX.

¹³⁴ John S. Holladay Jr., *Tell el-Maskhuta, Cities of the Delta, Part III: Preliminary Report on the Wadi Tumilat Project 1978-1979*, (Malibu: Undena Publications, 1982), 44-45, fig. 72.

¹³⁵ Michalowski et al., *Fouilles Franco-Polonaise: Rapports 3, Tell Edfu 1939*, 69, 74, 98, 100.

¹³⁶ Chaix, "The Dogs from Kerma," 109-112, 117.

¹³⁷ Michalowski et al., *Fouilles Franco-Polonaise: Rapports 3, Tell Edfu 1939*, 100.

¹³⁸ Robichon and Varille, "Saqqarah-Nord," 79; Emery, *Excavations at Saqqara Great Tombs of the First Dynasty III*, 78, pl. 91; Boessneck and Driesch, *Studien an subfossilen Tierknochen aus Agypten*, 18.

¹³⁹ Saad, *Royal Excavations at Helwan (1941-1945)*, 166-167, pl. LXXXIII; Tooley, "Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan," 207-2011.

¹⁴⁰ Caprines (Chaix, "The Dogs from Kerma," 110.), birds (Robichon and Varille, "Saqqarah-Nord," 79.), and a monkey. (Brixhe, "Two Dog Collars in Maherpra's Grave," 18.)

¹⁴¹ Currently located with the mummy of his owner at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, E16219. (Petrie, *Abydos I*, 39-40.)

¹⁴² Brixhe, "Two Dog Collars in Maherpra's Grave," 18.

by humans.¹⁴³ Fur samples were also able to be taken, revealing a range from light brown to white dogs, some having slightly curled tails like the *tjesem* dog.¹⁴⁴ Most of these dogs were buried at the feet of the deceased at the end of the bed.¹⁴⁵ When noted, most of the dog remains in my corpus were facing west, matching typical human burials in Egypt and some human burials in Kerma.¹⁴⁶

Four wooden coffins of dogs have been found, dating to the Middle Kingdom (three) and the Ptolemaic Era (one). A yellow coffin for a dog named *Hb* was found in Beni Hasan and is now located at the Fitzwilliam Museum at the University of Cambridge (E.47.1903) (Figure 60).¹⁴⁷ A coffin that contained the remains of one dog was found in El-Tarif near the tomb of Intef III and was painted red and black and surrounded by stones.¹⁴⁸ The Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels collected a fragmentary coffin for a dog named ϣϣ, who was “Beloved of her mistress” (Figure 61).¹⁴⁹ Finally, Gaston Maspero purchased a coffin from the Ptolemaic era that was found with a dog mummy with depictions of Anubis, Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys.¹⁵⁰ It is

¹⁴³ Chaix, “The Dogs from Kerma,” 112.

¹⁴⁴ Chaix, “The Dogs from Kerma,” 112.

¹⁴⁵ Chaix, “The Dogs from Kerma,” 110.

¹⁴⁶ Some human burials in Kerma have been found facing west, while others have been found facing east. Other Nubian sites like El-Gabarna and El-Higliga have evidence of bodies facing north. (Mahmoud El-Tayeb and Elzbieta Kolosowska, “Multi-cultural Sites at El-Gabarna,” in *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on the Archaeology of the Fourth Nile Cataract, University of Cologne, 13-14 July 2006*, edited by Hans-Peter Wotzka, (Cologne: Henrich-Barth-Institut, 2012): 54.)

¹⁴⁷ Tooley, “Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan,” 207-211; A replica of the coffin was reconstructed using ancient Egyptian methods by Egyptian woodworking expert Dr. Geoffrey Killen. (“Dog Coffin,” Egyptian Coffins Project, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, <https://egyptiancoffins.org/coffins/dog-coffin>.)

¹⁴⁸ Dieter Arnold, “Bericht über die vom Deutschen Archäologischen Institut Kairo im Winter 1972/73 in El-Târif durchgeführten Arbeiten.” *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* 30 (1974): 159.

¹⁴⁹ Capart, “Un cercueil de chien du Moyen Empire,” 131; Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 181 (nr. 36).

¹⁵⁰ Maspero, “Un Cercueil de Chien et Un Hypocéphale en Terre Cuite,” 283-285, pl. III.

unclear where this coffin is currently, though it is more than likely in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. There are also examples of an unbaked clay coffin found in the Dakhla Oasis¹⁵¹ and two dogs buried in jars and one in a ring base dish in Edfu.¹⁵²

Besides the animal and coffin remains, there is one fragment of a tomb wall and five tomb markers for domestic dogs. Five small stelae, which have been labeled as “tomb markers,” are inscribed with a name followed by a determinative of a dog.¹⁵³ These examples all date to the Early Dynastic period and come from Abydos. Most scholars believe that these were tomb or burial markers for pet dogs,¹⁵⁴ though there are no reported burials directly associated with the markers. The fragmented tomb wall is a re-used block of ten lines of inscription describing the burial of a dog called *ḥwtiw* found in Giza dating to the Fifth or Sixth Dynasty (Figures 3 & 4).¹⁵⁵

Two collars located in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG24075 & CG24076) (Figure 2), from the tomb of Maiheriperi in the Valley of the Kings (KV 36), are another type of object that is associated with burials. However, there was no dog remains buried in the tomb.¹⁵⁶ The presence of the two collars suggests that Maiheriperi might have taken care of the dogs of a king, possibly Amenhotep II or Thutmose IV.¹⁵⁷ Brixhe also theorizes that the collars may have

¹⁵¹ Vallogia, *Balat I: Le Mastaba de Medou-Nefer I*, 64-65, 120, 204-205.

¹⁵² Michalowski et al., *Fouilles Franco-Polonaise: Rapports 3, Tell Edfu 1939*, 74, 98, 100.

¹⁵³ Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 179 (nr. 1-3); Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 64); Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27 (nr. 91).

¹⁵⁴ Émile Amelineau, *Les nouvelles Fouilles d’Abydos*, (Angers: A. Burden, 1896), pl. 37, bottom, second from left; Flinders Petrie, *Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty I*, pl. XXXII, 10-12; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 195-197.

¹⁵⁵ Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 179 (nr. 10); Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” 96.

¹⁵⁶ Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 17, 21-24.

¹⁵⁷ Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 20.

belonged to the mummified dog found in KV 50, which was buried close to the tomb of Amenhotep II and possibly associated with him.¹⁵⁸ Though these collars are the most well-preserved, two beaded collars were found around the necks of two dogs buried in Dakhla Oasis near the mastaba of Medunefter, dating to the Old Kingdom.¹⁵⁹

The burial of dogs is the most persuasive evidence for the existence of personal dogs of the ancient Egyptians. While figural examples may depict a personal dog of the deceased, they may also be an example of the artistic choice to add to the overall theme of the relief or scene. Dog remains placed in a tomb or buried with the deceased were placed there for a different purpose than figural examples. There is also the possibility that the burial of a dog could have served the same symbolic purpose as a figural example. However, the context would have to be examined thoroughly. Furthermore, dog remains that were placed in coffins that indicated the dogs' name and contained an offering formula were most likely for personal dogs of Egyptians who wanted to take them to the afterlife with them. For other burials, that purpose is less clear.

¹⁵⁸ Brixhe, "Two Dog Collars in Maherpra's Grave," 17.

¹⁵⁹ Vallogia, *Balat I: Le Mastaba de Medou-Nefer*, 64-65, 120, 204-205.

Chapter 3: Textual Sources

Textual sources that relate to domestic dogs in Egypt are relatively uncommon. However, those few texts that have been preserved derive from a variety of textual genres. The Egyptians possessed many words for “dog,” some of which might have differentiated between the different breed-types. The words *t̄sm* and *t̄sm.t*, for a male and female dog, respectively, occurred as early as the Fourth Dynasty.¹ The word meant dog in general and did not refer to a particular ancient breed, but modern scholars have associated it with the tall hounds with pointy ears and a curly tail.² Another Egyptian term for a dog, introduced during the Middle Kingdom, was *iw*, which might also appear with reduplication as *iw̄iw̄*.³ These two terms derived presumably from an onomatopoeic rendering of the sound of a dog’s howl.⁴ During the New Kingdom, in the Book of the Dead, the term *bhn* was introduced.⁵ The associated verb *bhn* was employed in reference to “barking” and “roaring.”⁶ There is no Egyptian word that is known for “puppy.” However, the

¹ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 327; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 32; also see *Wb.* V, 409.13-22 and *Wb.* V, 410.1-2.

² Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 32




³ *Wb.* I, 48.3 and *Wb.* I, 50.1

⁴ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 327.

⁵ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 327; also see, *Wb.* I, 468.20.

⁶ *Wb.* I, 469.1; also see Leonard Lesko, *Late Egyptian Dictionary I*, (Berkeley: B.C. Scribes Publications, 1982), 160.

word *tkkt*, “trembler,”⁷ or “springer,”⁸ has been interpreted as referring to a puppy in the Tale of the Doomed Prince,⁹ discussed below (“Egyptian literary texts mentioning dogs”).

Typically, these words would include the determinative of a standing dog with a curled tail, , sign E14 in Gardiner’s sign list,¹⁰ though that is not always the case.¹¹ Gardiner labels the determinative as a greyhound or sloughi, translating *iw* and *tsm*, as “dog” and “hound,” respectively. Goldwasser has studied this determinative extensively, examining it both as a classifier and repeater.¹² She determines that it depicts the Old Kingdom’s “ideal” dog (the *tjesem*) for the elites, and during the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom, it did not serve as an ideological tool as new breed-types were included in Egyptian art.¹³ Gardiner also identified signs E15-16 (, ) as depicting a recumbent dog and a recumbent dog on a shrine rather than a jackal, as is commonly assumed. Gardiner’s interpretation relied upon classical Greek sources, although he conceded that the animal’s identity as either a dog, jackal, or even a wolf remained an open question.¹⁴

⁷ *Wb.* V, 146.1–8, “zittern, beben,” incl. this example at nr. 6.

⁸ Lesko, *Late Egyptian Dictionary* IV, 48.

⁹ Miriam Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature: Volume 2 New Kingdom*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976), 200.

¹⁰ Alan Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar* (Oxford: Griffith Institute Publications, 1957), 459.

¹¹ See below, at “Egyptian literary texts mentioning dogs,” where all the terms for dog do not use the determinative.

¹² Goldwasser, *Prophets, Lovers and Giraffes*, 109.

¹³ Goldwasser, *Prophets, Lovers and Giraffes*, 110.

¹⁴ Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, 459.

Examples of Personal Names of Dogs

The first textual sources I will consider are the examples of named dogs in ancient Egypt.¹⁵ Eighty-one images, or 16.5% of my corpus of dog images, as discussed in Chapter 2, preserve at least one canine personal name. In addition, six depictions include multiple dogs who are each named for a total of 96 named dogs. Many of the names given to dogs were also given to humans, as cited in Ranke's *Personennamen*.¹⁶ These will be noted in Appendix 2.

Several authors have published lists of named dogs. The first such list, compiled by Jozef M.A. Janssen, included fifty examples.¹⁷ Fischer later published an addendum to Janssen's list, adding eighteen examples,¹⁸ which he expanded later with an additional nine examples.¹⁹ Other occurrences were noted later by Simpson (one),²⁰ Vachala (two),²¹ and Kuraszkiwicz (three).²² In 2003, Bouvier-Closse compiled all the examples from the previous lists.²³ However, that new compilation abandoned Janssen's original numbering system and instead ordered the names

¹⁵ Dogs were not the only animals in ancient Egypt to be named as there is evidence for named cats, horses, and lions. Two cats from the 18th dynasty were named: *Ndm.t*, meaning "The Pleasant One," from the tomb of Puyemre at Thebes (TT39) and *Tz-mi.t*, "Lady Cat," on a sarcophagus of prince Thutmose (Egyptian Museum, Cairo CG 5003) (George A. Reisner, *Canopics: nos 4001-4740 and 4977-5033. Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*, (Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1967), 392-394.) Horses were given names in Ramesside battle scenes, such as *Qn-Jmn*, "Amun is valiant." And one lion was called *smz hrw=f* "The Slayer of His Foes." For these and other animal names, see Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," 177-177. and Karine Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres de chiens, chevaux et chats de l'Égypte ancienne. Le rôle et le sens du nom personnel attribué à l'animal," *Anthropozoologica* 37 (2003): 29-34.

¹⁶ See generally Hermann Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I-II (Glückstadt: J.J. Augustin, 1935).

¹⁷ Janssen, "Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten." For comments on Janssen's numbering system, see Chapter 1.

¹⁸ Fischer, "A Supplement to Janssen's List of Dog's Names."

¹⁹ Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals."

²⁰ Simpson, "An additional dog's name from a Giza mastaba," 175.

²¹ Vachala, "Zwei Hundenamen aus Abusir," 83-85.

²² Kuraszkiwicz, "Two dogs' names from Saqqara," 78-90.

²³ Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres de chiens," 11-38.

chronologically and alphabetically. In addition, Bouvier-Closse added six new examples of named dogs, four of which were given numbers in a later publication by Zahradnik,²⁴ who added twelve examples to the list and reverted to Janssen's numbering system. The most recent addition to the list of named Egyptian dogs was published by Brixhe in 2018 and included three more examples, which also followed Janssen's original numbering.²⁵ The total number of named dogs before the inception of this research was 95 names, numbered from 1 to 93.

Bouvier-Closse was the first to point out an inaccuracy from Janssen's original list.²⁶ The original nr. 48, *S3-dgy*, was cited and drawn in Rossellini (Figure 62),²⁷ but was from an unknown tomb. Bouvier-Closse identified this image as deriving from the tomb of Khnumhotep III at Beni Hasan (BH 3) (Figure 63).²⁸ The image in Rossellini depicts the text above the backs of the two dogs, but in the relief, the text is situated closer to the attendant holding the dogs' leashes, seen in Figures 62 & 63. Bouvier-Closse concludes that the name *S3-dgy* does not name one of the two dogs, but the attendant.²⁹ Also, two of the names from Bouvier-Closse³⁰ (her nrs. 17 and 28) were unacknowledged by Zahradnik and Brixhe and have never received formal numbers in the Janssen-Brixhe list, which ends at nr. 93. Found in the tomb of Nimaatre at Giza (G 2097), the

²⁴ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 334-366; It is unclear why Zahradnik did not include the other two names. She does not cite Bouvier-Closse's article in her bibliography, so it is possible that she did not read it and discovered the four names in her own research.

²⁵ Brixhe, "Cynonymes (noms de chiens)."

²⁶ Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres," 25.

²⁷ Ippolito Rosellini, *I Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia II*, (Pisa: Presso Niccolo Capurro, 1834), pl. XVII (5).

²⁸ Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan I*, pl. XXX.

²⁹ Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres," 25; This attendant could also be a previously unknown son of Khnumhotep, as the caption mentions *s3*, or "Son". But no child of this name is mentioned by Newberry. (Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan I*, 43-44.)

³⁰ Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres," 20-21.

name *Tfw* is given to a dog held by an attendant in a hunting scene (Figure 65).³¹ The second new name is from the tomb of Khentikaou-Pepi in Balat. It depicts a dog sitting under an offering table chewing a bone, whose name is *Mdw.t-nfr.t* (Figure 26).³² For this study, these two names will be added to the existing list of examples of named dogs as nrs. 94 and 95, respectively.

In the most recent article by Jean Brixhe, he examined each list of cynonyms, or proper names given by Egyptians to their dogs,³³ as well as adding corrections to each. He does not provide any new names but connects two other unknown examples published originally by Rosellini that had no provenance.³⁴ These two examples, nrs. 46 and 47 in the Janssen-Brixhe system were connected to two different scenes from the tomb of Khety in Beni Hasan (BH 17).³⁵ Brixhe also accepts Bouvier-Closse's removal of nr. 48, *S3-dgy*. He then acknowledges the name, *Hmꜥib-[...]-ht* from the Tomb of Itisen in Giza, which was added by Janssen as an addendum without a number on his list. Although Zahradnik labeled the same examples as nr. 48a, Brixhe does not assign it a number. Considering the recent omission of nr. 48 by Bouvier-Closse and Bixhe, I have renamed *Hmꜥib-[...]-ht* as the new nr. 48.³⁶ Brixhe believes that this

³¹ Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres," 19-20; Roth, *A Cemetery of Palace Attendants*, 133.

³² Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres," 21, 24; Jürgen Osing, "Balat. Die Beschrifteten Funde," in *Denkmäler der Oase Dachla: aus dem Nachlass von Ahmed Fakhry*, (Mainz: Archäologische Veröffentlichungen, 1982), 18-41.

³³ Brixhe, "A propos de cynonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie," 25.

³⁴ When Rosellini published the images of these dogs, he did not provide sources for any of the drawings. When Janssen added the named dogs to his list, he only provided the Rosellini citation and the original tomb was not connected until Brixhe in 2019.

³⁵ Brixhe, "A propos de cynonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie," 27-28; Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. XV, XVI; Rosellini, *I Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia II*, pl. XVI, 3 and pl. XVII, 7.

³⁶ Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 182.

name could be interpreted either as one or two separate names for the dogs (Figure 33).³⁷

Because of the interpretation of either one or possibly two names from the tomb of Itisen, Brixhe concludes that there are 94 or 95 separate examples of named dogs.³⁸ Because of the inclusion of 9a, the current list of named dogs is numbered from 1 to 93 and totals at 94 or 95 named dogs.³⁹

In addition to the examples discussed above, I would exclude one supposed synonym published previously and add one new example of named dogs. The example to be excluded is Zahradnik's nr. 79, *Inhb*, found in Giza, G2042a.⁴⁰ This example was introduced by Simpson⁴¹ and added by Fischer as nr. 68.⁴² Zahradnik includes this example twice, citing Simpson for both nr. 68 and nr. 79 on her list.⁴³ As the numbering system is already established, this number will be skipped and noted in Appendix 1. Concerning newly added synonyms, the only addition, *Hbn* comes from a relief block located at the Michael C. Carlos Museum at Emory University (2006.010.001).⁴⁴ The dog *Hbn* is held by a leash by a dwarf under a chair (Figure 64). This occurrence does not appear in any of the lists of named dogs published previously. The registrar at the Carlos Museum, Dr. Annie Shanley, has indicated that since 1978 their piece was part of a private collection located in the United States.⁴⁵ The museum purchased the piece through

³⁷ Brixhe, "A propos de synonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie," 29.

³⁸ Brixhe, "A propos de synonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie," 30.

³⁹ Brixhe, "A propos de synonymes. Comment on écrit l'égyptologie," 30.

⁴⁰ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 359.

⁴¹ Simpson, "An additional dog's name from a Giza mastaba," 175.

⁴² Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," 173.

⁴³ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 356, 359.

⁴⁴ "Tomb Relief," Michael C. Carlos Museum Collections Online, <http://carlos.digitalscholarship.emory.edu/items/show/7981>.

⁴⁵ Dr. Annie Shanley, personal communication, January 21, 2020.

Rupert Wace in London in 2006.⁴⁶ For the purposes of the present study, I have identified the Carlos example as nr. 96, following the system of Janssen-Brixhe. In addition to the example from the Carlos Museum, two other examples of the name *Hbn* are known. Fischer cites a relief fragment from the collection of Philip Lederer that includes a dog named *Hbn*, which he adds to Janssen's list as nr. 57.⁴⁷ No further information about the piece appears in Fischer's discussion. The second example appears as *Hbni* in the tomb of Duaunehh at Thebes (TT 125) numbered nr. 41 in the Janssen's list.⁴⁸

With the addition of the two names provided by Bouvier-Closse, the exclusion of the Zahradnik's duplicate example from Giza, and the example from the Carlos Museum, I have determined that there are 96 examples of named dogs. Again because of nr. 9a and the exclusion of nr. 79, these examples are numbered from 1 to 96. With nine names appearing as duplicates, I have determined there are 87 individual dog names. Appendix 1 in the present volume provides a complete list of these various names, following Janssen's numbering, as well as a translation, date, provenance or museum location, and related sources.

⁴⁶ Dr. Annie Shanley, personal communication, January 21, 2020.

⁴⁷ Fischer, "A Supplement to Janssen's List of Dog's Names," 152 (nr. 57).

⁴⁸ Norman de Garis Davies, "Research in the Theban Necropolis," *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin* 34, no. 12 (1939): 283, figure 7; Janssen, "Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 181 (nr. 41).

The names that the ancient Egyptians gave their dogs range from physical descriptions, e.g., *Phṯs*, “Blacky,”⁴⁹ *Hbni*, “Ebony,”⁵⁰ or *Jḏm*, “Red-one,”⁵¹ to their character or their qualities.⁵² Fischer translates *ʿIr(w)-m-šsr* as “One who is fashioned as an arrow,” which might suggest the general shape of the dog and well as his speed.⁵³ Another similar example is *ʿIr(i)-m-šṯ*, which Kuraszkiewicz translated as “One who is fashioned as a *šṯ*.” (Figures 37 & 38)⁵⁴ He thinks *šṯ* may designate an animal, possibly a honey badger.⁵⁵ Other examples of names, which appear to describe dogs’ character or personality, include, e.g., *ṯnhw* “Lively,”⁵⁶ *Sṣw* (or *mnṯw*)-*nfr*, “Good Shepherd,”⁵⁷ and *Mṣti*, “Brave One.”⁵⁸ One of the collars (CG 24075) (Figure 2) found in the tomb of Maiherperi (KV 36) was inscribed with the name, *Tṣ-n.t-nṯw.t*, “Those of

⁴⁹ Maspero, “Le nom d’un des Chiens d’Antouf,” 136; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 11; Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 180 (nr. 21).

⁵⁰ Davies, “Research in the Theban Necropolis,” 283, figure 7; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 11; Translated from the German “Ebenholz,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 181 (nr. 41); Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152; “Tomb Relief,” Michael C. Carlos Museum Collections Online.

⁵¹ Translated from the German, “Rotling,” Vachala, “Zwei Hundennamen aus Abusir,” 85; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 361 (nr. 84).

⁵² Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 11.

⁵³ Davies, *The Rock Tombs of Deir el Gebrawi II*, pl. IV and XV; Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 173 (nr. 69), 176.

⁵⁴ Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs’ names from Saqqara,” 80.

⁵⁵ Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs’ names from Saqqara,” 80.

⁵⁶ Percy E. Newberry, *El Bersheh, part I: The tomb of Tehuti-hetep*, (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1895), pl. XXIV and XXIX; Translated from the German, “lebhaft,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 180 (nr. 29) and 181 (nr. 34).

⁵⁷ Emile Chassinat and Charles H.A. Palanque, *Une campagne de fouilles dans la nécropole d’Assiout*, (Cairo: Imprimerie de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale, 1911), 157, pl. 29 (below); Translated from the German “der gute Wächter,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 181 (nr. 43-44); Nr. 37 is similar with *mnṯw pw*, He is a shepherd. (Translated from the German “Er ist ein Hirte,”), Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

⁵⁸ Davies, *Five Theban Tombs*, 26, pl. XXVI; Translated from the German “der Zuverlässige,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 181 (nr. 39).

Thebes,”⁵⁹ and labeled as *t̄sm n pr=f*, “Sighthound of her house.”⁶⁰ A unique example from the El-Tarif Necropolis is *N̄t̄w*,⁶¹ which Brixhe translated as “The Linked” or “The Held in Leash,”⁶² possibly in reference to the leash in the depiction. The most common name, *Tp-nfr*, occurs four times, though in one case, it occurs as *Tp=f-nfr*. These examples include a stela from Koptos in the Petrie Museum (UC 14324)⁶³ and reliefs in the tombs of Kairer at Saqqara,⁶⁴ Ptahshepses at Abusir,⁶⁵ and Sobekkueri at Matariya.⁶⁶ Janssen and Vachala have translated this name as “Nice/Beautiful Head,” and “His Good/Beautiful Head.”⁶⁷

Very few dog names include theophoric elements. Fischer cites two such examples, *ḥnti-m-nḥ* or “Anath-is-a-defender,”⁶⁸ and *Ḳn-ḥmn* or “Amun-is-valiant,”⁶⁹ in addition to one

⁵⁹ Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 24; Translated from the German “die von Theban,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 181 (nr. 42).

⁶⁰ Georges Daressy, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois (1898-1899)*, (Cairo: Imprimerie de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale, 1902), 33-34; Brixhe, “Two Dog Collars in Maherpra’s Grave,” 21, 22, 24.

⁶¹ Daniel Polz, “Cave Canem. Eine ‘Hundestele’ Aus Der Nekropole Von El-Târif in Theben-West,” *Mitteilungen Des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, 70/71 (2016): 354.

⁶² Translated from the French “Le-lier,” “Le-tenu-en-laisse,” Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 28 (nr. 93).

⁶³ Flinders Petrie, *Koptos*, (London: B. Quaritch, 1896), pl. XI.

⁶⁴ Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 62).

⁶⁵ Vachala, “Zwei Hundennamen aus Abusir,” 85.

⁶⁶ Mohammed El-Gelil, “Some Inscriptions and Reliefs from Matariya,” *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo*, (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1996), 146.

⁶⁷ Translated from the German “schöner Kopf,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 180 (nr. 25); Translated from the German “Schönköpfchen,” Vachala, “Zwei Hundennamen aus Abusir,” 85.

⁶⁸ Ricke, Hughes, and Wente, *The Beit El-Wali of Ramses II*, 15, pl. 14; Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 181 (nr. 45); Translation from Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 176.

⁶⁹ Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 175 (nr. 77), 176.

example that incorporates the name of a king, *ʿnh-Psmtk*, “Psammetichus-Lives.”⁷⁰ Fischer remarks that such names only occur after the New Kingdom.⁷¹

Two dog names mention their master, though only one by name. There are two examples of the name *Snb-nb=f*, “His Master is Healthy,” one from the tomb of Wenisherishetef-Haishtef at Saqqara,⁷² and the other at the tomb of Sabeni at Aswan.⁷³ Another depiction of a dog found in the tomb of Senbi at Meir (B1) was named *Tꜣw-n-ʿnkh-n-Snbi*, “The Breath of Life belongs to Senbi.”⁷⁴

Other cynonyms are not necessarily associated with the personality or character of the dog. Two of the dogs on the stela of Kai in the Egyptian Museum, Berlin (AE 22820), are named *5-nw*, “The Fifth” and *6-nw*, “The Sixth,”⁷⁵ possibly indicating the number of dogs Kai owned. A stela in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, (CG 20394), bears the image of a dog named *Sꜣ-Jꜥh*, “Son of the Moon.”⁷⁶ There is also a dog named *Ni-mri.n-i*, “I do not like” in the tomb of Akhthoy at

⁷⁰ Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 173, 175 (nr. 72), 176-177.

⁷¹ Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 176.

⁷² Zaki Y. Saad, “A preliminary report on the excavations at Saqqara 1939-1940,” *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l’Égypte* 40 (1940): 685-686; Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 60); Translated from the French “Son-maître-est-sain,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

⁷³ Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 61).

⁷⁴ Aylward M. Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir I*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1914), 33, pl. XI; Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 63).

⁷⁵ Translated from the German “der Fünfte” and “der Sechste,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 181 (nr. 32 & nr. 33).

⁷⁶ Hans O. Lange and Heinrich Schäfer, *Grab- und Denksteine des Mittleren Reichs im Museum von Kairo*, (Berlin: Reichsdruckerei, 1902), 390; Translated from the German “Sohn des Mondes,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 180 (nr. 28).

Thebes.⁷⁷ In the temple of Montu at El-Tod, a stela was found with four named dogs,⁷⁸ one named *H3-n=j*, “I have joy.”⁷⁹ These last two names could indicate whether or not the owner liked the dog or not, but others do not tell us anything substantive about the dogs or their owners.

The stela of King Wah-Ankh Antef II with his five dogs has been studied extensively by philologists in an attempt to discover the origins of the dogs’ names. The five dogs stand in front, in between the legs, as well as behind, King Antef II, though the image of the dog behind him is severely fragmented (Figure 1). All of the names are foreign, but the scribe of this stela translated three of the five foreign cynonyms into contemporary Egyptian. Two of these names contain the phrase *r-dd*, meaning literally “to be said,” after the non-Egyptian word.⁸⁰ These include *Bhk3i r-dd M3hd*, “Behakay, (which is) to say, ‘Oryx,’”⁸¹ and *Phts r-dd Km*, “Pehtes, (which is) to say, ‘Blacky.’”⁸² The third translated name omits *r-dd* and simply supplies equivalent Egyptian terms: *Tkrw Wh3.t Hnf.t* “Teqeru / Cauldron.”⁸³ The meaning of the final two foreign cynonyms, *3b3kr* and *Tknrw*, is unknown.⁸⁴ Maspero was the first to associate one of the names (*3b3kr*) to the Berber language, comparing the name to the Berber word for a

⁷⁷ Alan Gardiner, “The Tomb of a Much-Travelled Theban Official,” *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 4, no. 1 (1917), 35, pl. VIII; Translated from the German “Ich mag (es) nicht,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 180 (nr. 26).

⁷⁸ The four names are, *ly* (?), *Rhw*, *h3.n-I*, (?) *n* (incomplete with man determinative), Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152 (nrs. 50, 55, 56, 66).

⁷⁹ Fernand Bisson de la Roque, *Tôd (1934-1936)*, (Cairo: Imprimerie de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale, 1937), 134; Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152 (nr. 56).

⁸⁰ Birch, “The tablet of Antefaa II,” 172.

⁸¹ For *m3-hd*, “white antelope; Oryx” see *Wb.* II, 11.4–8, and *ibid.*, 9 for the cynonym.

⁸² For *km*, “black,” see *Wb.* V, 122-124.8.

⁸³ For *wh3.t*, “cauldron; cooking pot,” see *Wb.* I, 347.12-23; the meaning of the following Egyptian root, *hnf*, is unknown (*Wb.* III, 376.12, citing this example only).

⁸⁴ Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 180 (nr. 19-nr. 23).

greyhound, *abaikour*.⁸⁵ Daressy attempts to connect all five names to Berber,⁸⁶ while Basset rejects all but one translation, the identification of *ʒbʒkr* with Tuareg *abäykor*, “low race dog.”⁸⁷ Schneider believes that the fifth name (*Tknrw*) is not for the final dog, but the servant behind King Antef II,⁸⁸ although other scholars do not agree.⁸⁹ Kossmann tentatively suggests that *Tkrw*, glossed as “Cooking Pot,” might indicate a wooden plate instead.⁹⁰

Five examples of named dogs date to the First Dynasty, and I have grouped them in the Burial category. These are from small inscribed stone stelae that were found at Abydos and that some scholars have suggested served as grave markers.⁹¹ The names are *Nb*, “Lord,”⁹² *iri-ḥm(.t)*, “Companion of the Wife,”⁹³ *It.t-wr*, “The Great Packan,”⁹⁴ *J-[...]-d* (unknown),⁹⁵ *[...]-ḥm*

⁸⁵ Maspero, “On the name of an Egyptian dog,” 127.

⁸⁶ Daressy, “Remarques et Notes (suite), No xviii,” 79-80.

⁸⁷ Basset, “Les chiens du Roi Antef,” 222-224.

⁸⁸ Schneider, “Die Hundenamen der Stele Antefs II: eine neue Deutung,” 534.

⁸⁹ Birch, “The tablet of Antefaa II,” 172; Daressy, “Remarques et Notes (suite), No xviii,” 79-80; Basset, “Les chiens du Roi Antef,” 222-224; Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 180 (nr. 19-nr. 23); Kossmann, “The Names of King Antef’s dogs,” 80.

⁹⁰ Kossmann, “The Names of King Antef’s dogs,” 80.

⁹¹ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 13; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 195-197.

⁹² Petrie, *Abydos I*, pl. XXXII (11); James E. Quibell, *Archaic Objects II* (Cairo: French Institute, 1905), pl. 60 (CG 14608); Translated from the German “Herr,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 179 (nr. 1).

⁹³ Petrie, *Abydos I*, pl. XXXII (10); Emile Amelineau, *Les nouvelles Fouilles d'Abydos*, pl. 36, top left; Translated from the German “Genosse der Frau” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 179 (nr. 2).

⁹⁴ Translated from German, “großer Packan.” Janssen copied this name from Erman and Ranke, but it is unknown what “Packan” means. (Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178, 181 (nr. 3); Adolf Erman and Hermann Ranke, *Ägypten und ägyptisches Leben im Altertum*, (Tübingen: Mohr, 1923), 277; Petrie, *Abydos I*, pl. XXXII (12); Quibell, *Archaic Objects II*, pl. 60 (CG 14603).

⁹⁵ Amelineau, *Les nouvelles Fouilles d'Abydos*, pl. 37, bottom, second from left; Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153 (nr. 64).

(unknown).⁹⁶ Similar stone stelae were found with human names,⁹⁷ but the former examples can be distinguished by their dog determinatives.

As just discussed, dog names are attested as early as the First Dynasty, reaching their peak in the Old Kingdom with fifty-two examples. Two examples come from the First Intermediate Period, and thirty come from the Middle Kingdom. From then on, the examples decrease to eleven in the New Kingdom, two in the Late Period, and one as late as the Ptolemaic Period. Depictions of named dogs fall into more than half of the iconographical categories I established in Chapter 2. The majority are labeled as Offering or Family Scenes, with forty-six and thirty-three examples, respectively, as they depict the dog under the chair or palanquin of their owner during offering or banquet scenes. Nevertheless, named dogs are also found in Burial contexts (nine), Hunting Scenes (two), Agricultural Scenes (two), Battle Scenes (two), Boat Scenes (one), Feeding Scenes (one), and in unknown contexts (two).

Personal names for dogs were present throughout Pharaonic Egypt in both the private and public contexts with appearances in tomb reliefs, stelae, temple reliefs, dog collars, and dog coffins. While only 16% of my corpus included named dogs, examples of personal names of dogs vastly outnumber examples of personal names for any other ancient Egyptian animals. As the named dogs appear mostly in Family and Offering scenes, I have determined that they most likely represent genuine household animals, whether they be “pets” or functional animals. Although there are more examples of unnamed dogs in Family and Offering scenes, something must be different between those unnamed dogs and those that were named. Personal names were

⁹⁶ Günter Dreyer, Ulrich Hartung, and Frauke Pumpenmeier. “Umm el-Qaab: Nachuntersuchungen im frühzeitlichen Königsfriedhof: 5./6. Vorbericht.” *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* 49, (1993): 58, pl. 13a; Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27 (nr. 91).

⁹⁷ Quibell, *Archaic Objects II*, pl. 60-61; Amelineau, *Les nouvelles Fouilles d'Abydos*, pl. 34-37.

essential to the ancient Egyptians. They believed that everything had a name, and it was an “essential link between the signifier and the signified.”⁹⁸ With a name, an ancient Egyptian had an identity that could continue in the afterlife.⁹⁹ If the ancient Egyptians believed this for human names, then they may have thought the same about the personal names of dogs. The names that appear in Family Scenes, Offering Scenes, and Burials could indicate a real dog that lived with an ancient Egyptian.

However, the named dogs that are found in non-Family or Offering Scenes raise a different question. Were these names given to dogs by their owners, or were the names created to add to the meaning of the scene? One named dog in an Agricultural scene (nr. 53), and the named dog in a Feeding Scene (nr. 12) could depict real dogs as they are represented near their owner in both scenes. Unfortunately, the fragmented context of the one named dog in a Boat Scene, and the two named dogs from Unknown contexts cannot be examined.

Previously mentioned, nr. 63 *Tꜣw-n-ḥn-Snbi* “Breath-of-Life-belongs-to-Senbi,” from the tomb of Senbi at Meir depicts a dog behind a herdsman wielding a stick toward two bulls that are fighting.¹⁰⁰ It is unclear if this name is meant as a tribute to Senbi or something else entirely. Also, one of the hunting scenes with named dogs includes the same motif mentioned in Chapter 2, “The Pointing Hunter” motif. Nr. 92, *Sꜣm-nfr*, “Perfect Guide,”¹⁰¹ occurs in a scene caption from the tomb of Idu Seneni in El-Qasr Wa Es-Saiyad (Figure 44). In that scene, the hunter says,

⁹⁸ Translated from the French, « un lien essentiel entre le signifiant et le signifié. » (Pascal Vernus, “Name,” *LÄ IV*, (1982): 321.); See Pascal Vernus, “Name,” *LÄ IV*, (1982): 320-326.

⁹⁹ Vernus, “Name,” 322.

¹⁰⁰ Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir I*, 33, pl. XI.

¹⁰¹ Translated from the French “Guide-parfait,” Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27 (nr. 92).

“Catch Seshemnefer!”¹⁰² It seems reasonable to suppose that the dog’s name could have related to his duties as a hunting animal. The second named dog in a hunting scene is nr. 94 *Tfw* (meaning unknown) that is also held by a hunter by a leash (Figure 65).¹⁰³

Finally, there are the two named dogs in Battle Scenes: *ꜣnti-m-nḥ*, from the Beit el-Wali temple,¹⁰⁴ and *Mn-m-nḥsi*, from a battle scene in the tomb of Khety in Beni Hasan.¹⁰⁵ Nr. 45 *ꜣnti-m-nḥ* is depicted biting a Libyan while Ramses II holds the Libyans hair (Figure 49). The name from Beit el-Wali translated above as “Anath-is-a-defender,”¹⁰⁶ could have been used to portray the little dog as a powerful assistant to Ramses II. The dog from the tomb of Khety is following an archer heading to attack a walled city (Figure 50). Its name, (nr. 46) *Mn-m-nḥsi*, which I have translated as “One-who-stays-with-the-Nubian,”¹⁰⁷ could be associated with the archer the dog is following.¹⁰⁸

These examples reveal that not all depictions of named dogs can be assumed to represent real animals or real animal names from ancient Egypt. Each example must be examined and analyzed in order to determine the context and motifs used in the scenes and if other examples are found elsewhere. As none of the depictions of named dogs are identical, minus the few examples of repeated names, the likelihood of a real dog being represented increases.

¹⁰² Säve-Söderbergh, *The Old Kingdom cemetery at Hamra Dom (El-Qasr wa es-Saiyad)*, 33, pl. 10; Translated from the French “Attrape, Seshemnefer,” Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27.

¹⁰³ Roth, *A Cemetery of Palace Attendants*, 135-137, pl. 189.

¹⁰⁴ Gunther Roeder, *Der Felsentempel von Bet el-Wali*, (Cairo: SAE, 1938) pl. 22.

¹⁰⁵ Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. 15.

¹⁰⁶ Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 181 (nr. 45).

¹⁰⁷ *Wb.* II, 61.6.

¹⁰⁸ Newberry and Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. 15; Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 182 (nr. 46).

Offering Formulae and Related Mortuary Texts Dedicated to Named Dogs

The next textual sources that I will examine are directly associated with individual named dogs. All three inscriptions are associated with dog burials, including two on coffins and one from a textual block from a tomb. Two of the cited texts include *ḥtp di ni-sw.t* offering formulae that are similar to offering formulae employed for human beneficiaries.

The first example comes from a reused block found by George Reisner in a 6th dynasty mastaba at Giza (G 2188).¹⁰⁹ Reisner theorizes that the block came from an earlier tomb chapel of an unknown royal official and was reused as a lining slab in the burial chamber of G 2188.¹¹⁰ The block is located now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 67573) (Figure 3). It contains ten lines of inscription and a relief in the upper right corner that Reisner proposed as part of the staff of the owner or the leash of a dog (Figure 4).¹¹¹ The text includes an offering list for a dog named *ʿbwtiḥ*,¹¹²

“The dog [*tsm*] who used to carry out guard duty for his majesty, whose name is Abutyu [*ʿbwtiḥ*]. His Majesty ordered that he be buried and that a sarcophagus be given to him from the two treasuries (along with) a great quantity of *idmy* linen, incense and *sefetj* oil. His majesty also had a tomb constructed for him by the crews of tomb-builders. His majesty did this for him above all to ensure his state of *imakhu*.”¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” 96.

¹¹⁰ Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” 96.

¹¹¹ Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” 96.

¹¹² Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 179 (nr. 10).

¹¹³ Nigel Strudwick, *Texts from the Pyramid Age*, (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2005), 425-426.

Although this text does not include the *ḥtp di ni-sw.t* offering formula, it does indicate two of the offerings that would have been laid in the tomb: linen and oil. These two offerings are prevalent in the Egyptian offering formula that is found in tombs for humans.¹¹⁴ The king may have ordered the dog's burial with offerings so that it could continue its service to its owner and the king in the afterlife.¹¹⁵

The second textual source comes from a Middle Kingdom coffin from the mid-Eleventh Dynasty.¹¹⁶ It was excavated by John Garstang at Beni Hasan and is currently located at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, (E.47.1902).¹¹⁷ A dog was buried in the coffin, though it was initially identified as a jackal by Garstang.¹¹⁸ A single band of text was drawn on the sides and lid of the coffin in blue, although the lid is now mostly destroyed (Figure 60).¹¹⁹ The dog's name was *Hb*, "Festival,"¹²⁰ which appears five times on the coffin, "often in a space too small to accommodate it."¹²¹ The coffin could have been initially ready-made, and the dog's name was added after the text was already written, although there is no other evidence of ready-made coffins for dogs. Tooley includes the hieroglyphs and a discussion of some of the text, but she does not provide a full transliteration or translation. I have transliterated and translated the entire

¹¹⁴ Helmut Satzinger, "Beobachtungen zur Operformel: Theorie und Praxis," *LingAeg* 5 (1997): 177-188.

¹¹⁵ Reisner, "The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt," 98.

¹¹⁶ Tooley, "Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan," 207, 211.

¹¹⁷ Garstang, *Burial Customs of Ancient Egyptians*, 212.

¹¹⁸ Garstang, *Burial Customs of Ancient Egyptians*, 212; Tooley, "Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan," 209.

¹¹⁹ Tooley, "Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan," 208.

¹²⁰ The cynonym appears to be unique to this object (Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 359, nr. 80).

¹²¹ Tooley, "Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan," 208.

preserved text here for the first time.¹²²

LEFT SIDE (←): 


*ḥtp di nī-sw.t Wsir*¹²³ [nb] *ḏdw ḥn[ty] imn.tiw Ḥb*

“An offering that the king gave and Osiris, Lord of Busiris, Foremost of the Westerners (to/for) Heb.”

RIGHT SIDE (→): 


ḥtp di nī-sw.t Inpw ḥn[ty] sh-ntr [tp(y)] ḏw=f Ḥb

“An offering that the king gave and Anubis, who is before the divine booth, who is atop his mountain, (to/for) Heb.”

HEAD END (←): 


imshy Ḥb

“Venerated one, Heb.”

FOOT END (→): 

imshy Ḥb

“Venerated one, Heb.”

LID (←): 

[...]-t [...] n [...] *ḥnty* [...] *Ḥb*

“[...] Heb.”

Tooley indicates that the *ḥtp di nī-sw.t* formula corresponds to examples dating from the Sixth to Thirteenth Dynasties, with the orthography of Anubis and Osiris conforming most closely to examples from the Eleventh and Eleventh–early Twelfth dynasties, respectively.¹²⁴ She also remarks that the text is written in a semi-cursive hieroglyphic form that was popular during the Middle Kingdom.¹²⁵

¹²² With thanks to Dr. Joshua A. Roberson for assistance; Hieroglyphic transcription follows Tooley, “Coffin,” 208.

¹²³ The offering formula appears directly above a pair of udjat-eyes on the coffin’s left side, head end.

¹²⁴ Tooley, “Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan,” 208; For the dating criteria, see generally Winfried Barta, *Aufbau und Bedeutung der altägyptischen Opferformel*, (Glückstadt: Augustin, 1968).

¹²⁵ Tooley, “Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan,” 208-209.

The final offering text appears on a coffin constructed for a dog named ꜥyꜥ,¹²⁶ housed presently at the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels (E.2617.a-c), and dating probably to the Middle Kingdom.¹²⁷ Capart described the object as made up of two pieces with blue hieroglyphs embossed along the side. He provided the hieroglyphs but did not attempt any transliteration or translation of the text. Capart was the first to theorize that the coffin was for a dog, not a human,¹²⁸ although he did not provide any additional support for this conclusion. He concludes by remarking how it is curious that the ancient Egyptian offering formula is in the same format for dogs and humans.¹²⁹

Speelers later translated the text, but he translated the name as “female servant,” and the seated dog determinative was replaced with a seated hippopotamus.¹³⁰ Luc Limme later provided more information on this piece, including a translation.¹³¹ There are three pieces of the coffin, although only fragments A and B bear hieroglyphs (Figure 61).¹³² Limme suggested that Capart labeled it as a dog’s coffin based on the sign that represents a seated dog.¹³³ I have transliterated and translated the entire preserved text here.

¹²⁶ Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 181 (nr. 36).

¹²⁷ It was acquired by Jean Capart, the former head curator of the museum, in December-January 1900-1901. (Capart, “Un cercueil de chien du Moyen Empire,” 131; Luc Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” *Chronique d'Égypte* 60, 119-120 (1985), 147.)

¹²⁸ Capart, “Un cercueil de chien du Moyen Empire,” 131.

¹²⁹ Capart, “Un cercueil de chien du Moyen Empire,” 131.

¹³⁰ Louis Speelers, *Recueil des Inscriptions Égyptiennes des Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire à Bruxelles* (Bruxelles : 1932), 31 (no 92), 128; Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 150.

¹³¹ Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 148.

¹³² The online collection for the Royal Brussels Museum of Art and History has incorrectly included a photo of E.2617b for E.2617c. By looking at an older group photo, one of the shorter sides (ie. E.2617c) bear no inscription.

¹³³ Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 148.

Fragment A: 

ḥtp di ni-sw.t Wsir nb ḏdw pr.t hrw kꜣ(.w) ʒpd(.w) n imꜣḥt ḥnwt=s mryt n.t ʕyꜣ

“An offering that the king gave and Osiris, Lord of Busiris (including) invocation offerings (of) bread, beer, oxen, poultry, for the venerated one, beloved of her mistress, Aya.”

Fragment B: 

imꜣḥt ḥr ntr ʕꜣ ʕyꜣ

“Venerated before the great god, Aya.”

Limme concludes that the name is better suited to a dog, most likely a female, considering the epithets that are provided.¹³⁴ The epithet, *ḥnwt=s mryt.n=t*, or “Beloved of her mistress,” could be applied to a human. However, Limme believes that it shows the relationship between a dog and its owner better because it “serves to express the emotional bonds that unite a dog to its owner.”¹³⁵ He compares this epithet to a section of text from the Eleventh Dynasty Stela of Hetep in the Cairo Museum (CG 20506). The text states,

“A dog sleeping in the tent, a dog [*jwjw*] in bed, loved by his mistress.”¹³⁶

Limme concludes that when the pieces of the coffin were examined together, two of the edges were beveled to allow the corner to join at right angles.¹³⁷ These pieces would then make a

¹³⁴ Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 148.

¹³⁵ Translated from French: “...servir à exprimer les liens affectifs qui unissent une chien à sa maitresse.” (Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 151.)


¹³⁶ Translated from French: “Un chien qui couche dans la tente, un chien du lit, qu’aimée sa maitresse.” (Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 151.)

¹³⁷ Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 151.

small rectangular box, which Limme remarks would be too small to fit the remains of a woman, so a dog named ꜥyꜣ was more likely buried in the coffin.¹³⁸

These three offering formulae and lists that are dedicated to dogs are the most direct evidence for named pet dogs in ancient Egypt. The burials of ꜥbwtiw, ꜥhb, and ꜥyꜣ stand out from the thirty-three examples of dogs in the Burial category not only because they are named, but because of the offerings and coffins they received in death. While other burials do not indicate if they were buried as pets or cherished animals, these three contain the vital offering spell that was used in ancient Egyptian human burials to protect the deceased on their way to the afterlife.

Egyptian Literary Texts Mentioning Dogs

Three ancient Egyptian literary texts, dating to the New Kingdom and written in hieratic in Late Egyptian, include discussions that relate to the dog in ancient Egypt. In contrast to the monumental/hieroglyphic examples discussed above, none of the words for “dog,” written in the cursive Hieratic script, includes a standing dog determinative. Instead, each word employs the cow’s skin,  (Gardiner F27), which is frequently used as a determinative for mammals in general.¹³⁹

The first text, which describes the complaints of an official regarding the hardships of his post abroad,¹⁴⁰ is a purported letter written by an Egyptian posted in Palestine. Even though it is most likely written about domestic dogs in the Palestinian area, it provides evidence for the native Egyptian acknowledgment of the differences between domesticated and wild dogs. The

¹³⁸ Limme, “Remarques sur un cercueil de chienne,” 151.

¹³⁹ Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, 464. The use of generic / lower iconicity determinatives is a regular and expected feature of the cursive, Hieratic script (Joshua A. Roberson, personal communication).

¹⁴⁰ Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189.

letter is preserved as Papyrus Anastasi IV, housed currently in the British Museum (EA 10249,2).¹⁴¹ The letter most likely dates to the reign of Seti II in the Nineteenth Dynasty.¹⁴² The official was sent to a garrison town in Palestine to erect buildings but had been unable to work.¹⁴³ He began his letter talking about the gnats in the town and then relates a story of what happened to him, as Caminos translates:

“If ever a flask full of beer of Kedy is opened, and people go out to get a cup (of it), there are 200 large dogs (*iw*) as well as 300 jackals (*wnš*), 500 in all and they stand in readiness every day at the door of the house as often as I go out through their smelling the liquor when the jar is opened. (What) if I had not the little jackal (*wnš šri*) of the royal scribe *Nḥiḥw* here in the house! It is it that saves me from them again and again, as often as I go out. It is ever with me as a leader upon the road. Then it barks, and I run to put the bolt on.”¹⁴⁴

This letter addresses the fundamentally dual nature of the dog in ancient Egypt. Although the domestic dog was a functional member of the household, dogs could also be feared.¹⁴⁵ Both Janssen and Lewis incorrectly translated *wnš šri* as “the little hound,”¹⁴⁶ while Caminos and Lesko translate the same word as “jackal” or “wolf.”¹⁴⁷ It is unclear if Janssen and Lewis mistranslated the word, or assumed that the scribe was referring to a domesticated animal, as

¹⁴¹ Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189. For the hieroglyphic text, Alan Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, (Bruxelles: Édition de la Fondation Égyptologique Reine Élisabeth, 1937), 48.

¹⁴² Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 185.

¹⁴³ Adolf Erman *The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians: Poems, Narratives, and Manuals of Instruction, from the Third and Second Millennia B. C.*, trans. Aylward M. Blackman (London: Methuen & co. Ltd., 1927), 203.

¹⁴⁴ Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189.

¹⁴⁵ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 185.

¹⁴⁶ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 185.

¹⁴⁷ Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189; See Lesko, *Late Egyptian Dictionary IV*, 118.

would make sense in the narrative, given the animal's protective role. Otherwise, this is a unique example of a jackal trained as a guard, domesticated, or not. On the other hand, Erman and Caminos suggest that the text might have been composed as an ironic fiction.¹⁴⁸ The text was composed in verses of four lines each, and the official indicates he is from a city called *knkn-n-t3* or "Castigation of the Land."¹⁴⁹ This city is not known in ancient Egypt, and Caminos suggests that it might have been intended as a joke by the author.¹⁵⁰

The other two literary texts, which discuss dogs, are both recognized universally by modern scholars as fictional literature. The first selection comes from "The Tale of Two Brothers," the only version of which is preserved as Papyrus D'Orbiney, housed currently in the British Museum (EA10183,10).¹⁵¹ This papyrus was copied by a scribe named Ennana, who lived at the end of the Nineteenth Dynasty.¹⁵² The tale is based on a myth that involved two gods of the Cynopolite (Dog) or 17th nome of Middle Egypt and may have reflected a conflict between two towns.¹⁵³ As per the title, the story involves two brothers, named Anubis and Bata. Simpson indicates that the brothers are based on the god Anubis and a pastoral god, Bata, whose cult image was most likely a ram or bull.¹⁵⁴ In the story, the wife of Anubis attempts to seduce his younger brother, and when she is rejected, she lies to her husband. Anubis tries to kill his brother

¹⁴⁸ Erman, *The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians*, 203; Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189.

¹⁴⁹ Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189.

¹⁵⁰ Caminos and Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189.

¹⁵¹ For the Hieroglyphic text, see Alan H. Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Stories*, (Bruxelles: Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth, 1981), 9a–30a.

¹⁵² Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 203.

¹⁵³ William Kelly Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt: An Anthology of Stories, Instructions, and Poetry* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972), 92.

¹⁵⁴ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 92.

for trying to seduce and beat his wife. Bata escapes and explains to his brother that he did not do what his wife said he did. When he learns the truth, Anubis is ashamed of how he treated his brother and,

“...went to his home, his hand on his head and smeared with dirt. When he reached his house, he killed his wife, cast her to the dogs [*jw.w*], and sat mourning for his younger.”¹⁵⁵

This passage is another example of the presence of packs of pariah dogs or mongrels in ancient Egypt. The implication that these dogs ate the body of the wife of Anubis is shocking, mainly because of the Egyptian’s well-known respect for the dead. While there is no indication from non-literary sources or the skeletal record that the ancient Egyptians ever cast anyone to be eaten by the wild dogs, this story could have incited fear against these wild creatures.

The final literary source is the “Story of the Doomed Prince,”¹⁵⁶ in which a dog is one of the main characters of the tale. This story is preserved on the verso of Papyrus Harris 500 (British Museum, EA10060),¹⁵⁷ which was copied in the early Nineteenth Dynasty but composed probably in the late Eighteenth Dynasty.¹⁵⁸ It concerns the adventures of a young Egyptian crown prince. The end of the tale has not been preserved.¹⁵⁹ Most scholars have agreed that the

¹⁵⁵ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 207.

¹⁵⁶ Lichtheim indicates that the tale is more accurately called “The Prince who was Threatened by Three Fates.” (Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 200.)

¹⁵⁷ For the Hieroglyphic text, see Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Stories*, 1–9a.

¹⁵⁸ Edward F. Wente, “The Tale of the Two Brothers,” in *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, edited by William Kelly Simpson. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973), 75.

¹⁵⁹ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 85.

story ends on a happy note,¹⁶⁰ although some scholars have suggested the opposite.¹⁶¹ George Posener had also drawn parallels to the writings of Diodorus Siculus.¹⁶²

When the story begins, the king of Egypt is unhappy that he did not yet have a son. After he prays to the gods and his wife finally gives birth to a son, a prophecy is also revealed. Seven Hathor goddesses, who in the ancient belief of the New Kingdom determined the fate of a child at birth,¹⁶³ prophesy that the new prince will be killed by either a crocodile, a snake, or a dog (*jw*).¹⁶⁴ The King then isolates his son to protect him.

“Now, when the boy had grown, he went up to his roof, and he saw a greyhound (*tsm*) following a man who was walking on the road. He said to his servant, who was beside him, “What is it that is walking behind the man who is coming along the road?” He told him, “It is a greyhound (*tsm*).” The boy said to him: “Have one like it brought to me.” Then the servant went and reported it to his Majesty. His majesty said: “Bring him a little puppy (*ktkt šrr*, lit., “small trembler”),¹⁶⁵ [so that] his heart [will not] grieve.” So, they brought him a greyhound (*tsm*).”¹⁶⁶

He raises this dog, and throughout the story, the dog does not kill him. After accepting his ultimate fate, he travels to Nahrin, eventually marrying a princess. When he tells his wife about his three fates, she tells him,

“Have the dog (*jw*) that follows you killed.” He said to her: “What foolishness! I will not let my dog be killed, whom I raised when it was a puppy (*šrr*, lit., ‘small

¹⁶⁰ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 85.

¹⁶¹ Gustave Lefebvre, *Romans et Contes Égyptiens de L'époque Pharaonique*, (Paris : A. Maisonneuve, 1949), 114-118.

¹⁶² Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 85; George Posener, “On the Tale of the Doomed Prince,” *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 39 (1953): 107.

¹⁶³ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 76.

¹⁶⁴ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 85; Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 200.

¹⁶⁵ *Wb.* V, 146.6, citing this example, among others.

¹⁶⁶ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 200.

one’).” So, she began to watch her husband very much and did not let him go out alone.”¹⁶⁷

Nevertheless, even though the prince no longer seemed concerned about his fate, his wife was right to be concerned as she later stops a snake from biting him in his sleep. Then shortly after, the prince went walking with his dog [jw] and,

“Then his dog (jw) began to speak [saying: “I am your fate].” Thereupon he ran before it. He reached the lake. He descended into [the water in flight from the] dog [jw].”¹⁶⁸

The sentence in which the dog assumes the power of speech (Egy. *wn.jn pzy=f jw hr t3 tp r [...]*,¹⁶⁹ meaning literally, “then his dog seized upon the mouth [...]”) has been interpreted in different ways by various scholars. The translation and restoration given above follows Lichtheim,¹⁷⁰ with similar interpretations also offered by Wenté and others.¹⁷¹ However, Lichtheim’s interpretation relies upon a restoration that Gardiner long ago bracketed as questionable, given the length of the lacuna.¹⁷² Thus, the same passage has also been interpreted to mean that the dog bites the prince.¹⁷³ In either case, after this interlude, the third fate, a crocodile, then seizes the prince, at which point the papyrus abruptly breaks off. Although the

¹⁶⁷ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 201.

¹⁶⁸ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 202.

¹⁶⁹ For the relevant selection, see Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Stories*, 8, 10–11.

¹⁷⁰ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 203.

¹⁷¹ Wenté, “The Tale of the Doomed Prince,” 79; Camilla Di Base-Dyson, *Foreigners and Egyptian in the Late Egyptian Stories*, (Leiden: Brill, 2013), 389.

¹⁷² Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Stories*, 8a, n. c–d (8,8).

¹⁷³ See thus, Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 203, n. 5, citing the original translation of the text by Edward F. Wenté, from the first edition of the Simpson-edited *Literature of Ancient Egypt*. However, that interpretation was later changed in the third edition, to reflect the dog taking on the power of speech, as noted above.

ending is not known, scholars have suggested that it might have been a happy ending regarding the “fairy tale character of the story”¹⁷⁴ and “the flexibility in the Egyptian concept of predestination.”¹⁷⁵ Nevertheless, for the present study, this story is significant for its dramatic portrayal of the dual nature of the domestic dog as both a lifelong companion and a potentially dangerous animal.

The three literary texts cover a wide range of functions of a domestic dog from wild animals in packs to a loyal companion for a prince. There is much more evidence of pet dogs as indicated by the variety of names and the vast majority of Family and Offering Scenes. However, “The Tale of the Doomed Prince” is the only evidence of an Egyptian longing for the companionship of a dog. The prince, who had been secluded his whole life, saw a dog and, without knowing what it was, requested one, ignoring the prophecy given to him. However, the betrayal of the dog he loved exposes the conflicting nature of dogs, and their potential to behave as a dangerous, wild animal. This duality is described more in the letter from the official abroad and “The Tale of the Two Brothers.” There is much less pictorial evidence of the wild dogs that supposedly ate dead humans off the streets or joined with packs of jackals in smelling beer. Thus these texts are essential as, without them, knowledge of the domestic dog in ancient Egypt would be limited to those pictorial images.

¹⁷⁴ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 200.

¹⁷⁵ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 85.

Greek and Roman Texts Mentioning Egyptian dogs

Egyptian domestic dogs were also mentioned in two Classical sources. The Greek writer Herodotus, in Book II of his *Histories*, states that animals would live with humans in their homes, and when one died, the family would mourn its death.

“In whatever houses a cat has died by a natural death, all those who dwell in this house shave their eyebrows only, but those in whose houses a dog has died shave their whole body and also their head.”¹⁷⁶

He also remarks that the dogs were buried in their city in sacred tombs.¹⁷⁷ While Herodotus’ observations indicate that the Egyptians respected the dogs that lived with them, this evidence may only be relevant to those of Greek Egypt, as pet-keeping was quite widespread throughout the Classical World.¹⁷⁸

Another Classical source that mentions domestic dogs is the only written evidence of the consumption of dogs in Egypt.¹⁷⁹ Plutarch was a Greco-Roman biographer and essayist who wrote about his observations of Greek and Roman life. In Book V of *Moralia*, “On Isis and Osiris,” Plutarch states,

“For even at the present day the people of Lycopolis are the only Egyptians that eat the sheep, because the Wolf, whom they worship does the same; and the Oxyrhynchites on one day, when the people of Cynopolis (Dog-Town) were eating the fish called Oxyrhynchus, collected dogs and sacrificed and ate them as

¹⁷⁶ Herodotus, *Herodotus Histories II*, trans. A.D. Godley, (London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1958), 355 (line 66).

¹⁷⁷ Herodotus, *Herodotus Histories II*, 355 (line 67).

¹⁷⁸ See discussion in Chapter 1; Mackinnon, “Pets,” 267.

¹⁷⁹ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 44; Laboury speculated that the pharaoh Akhenaten and/or those who lived in Amarna consumed dogs, based on dog bones found in the house of Ranefer, those found in the King’s House and the “kennels” found in Maru-Aten. Brixhe denies this speculation citing Plutarch as the only example of dogs being consumed in Egypt. (Dimitri Laboury, *Akhénaton (Les grands pharaons)*, (Paris: Pygmalion, 2010), 284-285; Brixhe, “Akhénaton mangeait-il ses chiens?” 5-6.)

victims; and from this occasion setting to war, they handled each other roughly, and afterwards being punished for it by the Romans, were equally ill-treated.”¹⁸⁰

It is unclear how accurate this testimony is, as other scholars have theorized and accepted that Plutarch’s writings are purely philosophical texts.¹⁸¹

Although these two texts come from a much later period in Egyptian history where ancient Egyptian culture was mixing with Greek and Roman traditions, there is the possibility that the pet-keeping traditions mentioned by Herodotus came from earlier Egyptian practice. That text also shows that the pet dog was superior to the pet cat during that time, as the family of a dead pet dog would shave their entire body versus those who had a dead pet cat. The description by Plutarch is a unique one, and if valid, details the loyalty of those of Cynopolis toward their sacred animal. These two Classical sources reveal that even in later periods of Egyptian history, when the ritual/religious importance of domestic dogs decreases, that the domestic dog was still active as a personal companion, and the dog was emerging as a sacred animal.

¹⁸⁰ Plutarch, *Plutarch’s Moralia V*, trans. F.C. Babbitt (London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1957), 62.

¹⁸¹ Daniel S. Richter, “Plutarch on Isis and Osiris: Text, Cult, and Cultural Appropriation,” *Transactions of the American Philological Association* 131 (2001): 191.

Chapter 4: Conclusions

Through the analysis of domestic dog iconography, artifacts, and burials, this thesis seeks to understand the animals' function(s) in ancient Egyptian culture and the meaning that the Egyptians ascribed to them. Did these depictions serve a symbolic purpose(s) for the ancient Egyptians? Moreover, did these purpose(s) differ in different contexts depending on the medium of presentation, e.g., mortuary, domestic, or literary? If so, were the depictions of domestic dogs included in images of daily life representations of companions or “pets” of the Egyptians? This thesis seeks to present some of the available data to address these questions, as well as present my conclusions based on this data, and suggest further research avenues.

Summary of Findings

Chapter 1 outlined past scholarship regarding domestic dogs and their general iconography. Although multiple scholars have discussed the domestic dog in ancient Egypt, this has mostly occurred in passing or within the greater context of the animal world of ancient Egypt.¹ Some scholars have investigated the symbolic value of the domestic dog but have only observed this in Predynastic depictions. Conclusions have been made that those depictions of dogs served as symbols of human control over wild animals and the natural world, referring to the Egyptian concepts of the necessity of the maintenance of order over chaos.² The dogs depicted in Predynastic examples were most likely not ones owned by actual ancient Egyptians

¹ Houlihan, “Animals in Egyptian Art and Hieroglyphs,” 116; Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 59; Evans, *Animal Behavior in Egyptian Art*, 107-108, 122-124; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 2-20; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 1-12; Lewis and Llewellyn-Jones, *The Culture of Animals in Antiquity*, 179-198.

² Baines, “Symbolic roles of canine figures,” 57-74; Hendrickx, “The dog, the *Lycaon pictus* and order over chaos in Predynastic Egypt,” 723-749.

as many of the Dynastic examples were, so it is difficult to ascertain if this symbolic value was attached to later images of dogs. Others that have analyzed the depictions of domestic dogs only focused on depictions of dogs with their owners to emphasize their interrelationship.³ They concluded that the domestic dogs could have represented attributes of the owner, which varied depending on the overall context.⁴ Dogs as symbols of vigilance or protection have been suggested.⁵ It was then necessary to distinguish the depictions of domestic dogs with three other species that appear in Egyptian iconography and have been confused in past scholarship. These species are the jackal, the African wild dog, and the hyena. Also, scholars have distinguished six breed-types that are associated with modern breeds: *tjesem*, sloughi, corgi/dachshund, mastiff, pariah, and mongrel.⁶

Chapter 2 outlined the iconographical corpus, which contains 491 individual identified images and objects related to dogs in ancient Egypt and is organized into twenty-one iconographic categories. These were then sorted into four groups: 1.) Domestic Scenes, 2.) Nature Scenes, 3.) Figurines and Vessels, and 4.) Burials. Group 1.) Domestic Scenes include examples that depict direct or indirect interactions between the dog and the dog's presumed owner or family. This group contains 48.8% of the corpus and encompasses seven categories. Group 2.) Nature Scenes include examples of dogs interacting with other animals or humans in an outdoor context. This group contains five categories and makes up 34.4% of the corpus. Group 3.) Figurines and Vessels include miscellaneous items that do not fall into any category

³ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 5; Schultz, "Dog Missing his master," 315-324; Miles, "Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom," 71-88.

⁴ Schultz, "Dog Missing his master," 315-324.

⁵ Schultz, "Dog Missing his master," 317.

⁶ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 33.

and those with an unknown context. These examples make up 9.9% of the entire corpus. The final Group 4.) Burials is comprised of examples of physical burials of dogs, including animal remains, coffin remains, tomb remains and grave markers, and other objects associated with burials like buried collars. This group contains 6.7% of the corpus.

Chapter 3 considers examples of domestic dogs in textual sources. The ancient Egyptians used multiple terms for the dog, including *t̄sm*, *iw*, and *bhn*.⁷ Some of the terms may have been general, and others may have referred to a particular breed-type. Two related terms (*iw*, which might also appear in the reduplicated form *iw̄iw̄*) may have been derived from onomatopoeic renderings of the sound of a dog's howl.⁸ Multiple scholars have compiled examples of named dogs, which now include 96 examples.⁹ The personal names given to dogs often relate to physical descriptions or their character or other qualities.¹⁰ Rarely, these names could also include theophoric elements, the names of kings, or the names of their master.¹¹ The stela of Wah-Ankh Antef II is arguably the most studied depiction of domestic dogs because philologists attempted to translate the foreign names of the five dogs.¹² Three texts, each associated with

⁷ Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 327

⁸ Brewer, Clark, and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity*, 32; Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 9; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 327.

⁹ Janssen, "Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 179, 182; Fischer, "A Supplement to Janssen's List of Dog's Names," 152-153; Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," 173-178; Simpson, "An additional dog's name from a Giza mastaba," 175; Vachala, "Zwei Hundenamen aus Abusir," 83-85; Kuraszkiwicz, "Two dogs' names from Saqqara," 78-90; Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres," 11-38; Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 344-363; Brixhe, "Cynonymes," 25-29.

¹⁰ Janssen and Janssen, *Egyptian Household Animals*, 11.

¹¹ Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," 153, 176; Saad, "A preliminary report on the excavations at Saqqara 1939-1940," 685-686.

¹² Maspero, "On the name of an Egyptian dog," 127-128; Maspero, "Le nom d'un des Chiens d'Antouf," 136; Daressy, "Remarques et Notes (suite), No xviii," 79-80; Basset, "Les chiens du Roi Antef," 222-224; Kossmann, "The Names of King Antef's dogs," 79-84; Polz, *Die sogenannte Hundstele des Königs Wah-Anch Intef aus el-Târif: Eine Forschungsgeschichte*; Birch, "The tablet of Antefaa II," 172-194; Wenzel, "Antef II. als König von Ober- und Unterägypten," 71-85; Schneider, "Die Hundenamen der Stele Antefs II.: eine neue Deutung," 527-536.

named dogs, contained offering formulae and lists and are associated with burials of those dogs. These two coffins¹³ and one tomb relief¹⁴ indicate that the dogs were buried with offerings, or at least an offering spell, the same way that Egyptian humans were buried. In Egyptian literary texts, there are only three examples that include a domestic dog: a letter from an Egyptian official, who complains about his post abroad,¹⁵ “The Tale of Two Brothers,”¹⁶ and “The Tale of the Doomed Prince.”¹⁷ These stories both detail the dual nature of the domestic dog in ancient Egypt. The dog could be a faithful companion in life, but could also be an uncontrollable, wild animal. Finally, two Greek and Roman sources provide details about the Egyptian dog during the end of the Pharaonic Period.¹⁸ Dogs during this time could be seen as a companion or as a sacred animal, especially to the people of Cynopolis.

Conclusions

The iconographical corpus provided a foundation to observe repeating and individual motifs and themes involved in the depiction of domestic dogs. These motifs have appeared both in Domestic scenes, such as offering stelae from the First Intermediate Period, and Nature scenes, such as the “Netted Hunting Scene” motif. Identical depictions of dogs can either be attributed to the same dog depicted in the same tomb, such as in the tomb of Sekhemka¹⁹ or

¹³ Tooley, “Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan,” 207; Capart, “Un cercueil de chien du Moyen Empire,” 131.

¹⁴ Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” 96.

¹⁵ Caminos, *Late Egyptian Miscellanies*, 189.

¹⁶ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 203.

¹⁷ Simpson, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, 85.

¹⁸ Herodotus, *Herodotus Histories II*, (line 66); Plutarch, *Plutarch’s Moralia V*, 62.

¹⁹ Murray, *Saqqarah Mastabas I*, pl. VII; Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 179 (nr. 9a).

Merefnebef²⁰ or repeating motifs found in multiple tombs, such as the “Pointing Hunter” motif. I suggest that Domestic scenes are much more likely than other categories to depict actual personal dogs of the ancient Egyptians. This conclusion is due primarily to the fact that, while the placement of the dogs in the scene repeats frequently, almost every image of a dog depicted is unique. Concerning Nature scenes, these are more likely to repeat motifs and themes, as images of the deceased hunting are prevalent throughout Pharaonic history. Often these scenes contain multiple identical dogs, meaning they are all of the same breed-type. Agricultural scenes that contain the dog standing with his owner are more similar to Domestic scenes and thus could have been associated with real personal animals of the Egyptians.

Burials of domestic dogs are the most reliable evidence for personal dogs in ancient Egypt. While it can be difficult to ascertain why the dog was buried, they were obviously buried for some purpose(s). The dog could have been buried as a personal animal that the deceased wanted to take to the afterlife. In addition, they could have been buried simply as a symbolic protector in the afterlife, without having been a personal animal while still living. Alternatively, the animal may have had some specific and unique meaning or function during its lifetime that caused the ancient Egyptians to accord it a type of burial reserved primarily for humans. Ultimately, a single interpretation is unlikely to account for all variations observed in dog burials, and they must, therefore, be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Finally, images of dogs that appear as figurines, vessels, and toys are not reliable indicators of personal dogs in ancient Egypt. These could be attributed to the aesthetic choice of the artist, who wanted to represent a particular trait or function of the dog.

Named dogs are also exceptionally strong evidence of personal dogs of the ancient

²⁰ Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs’ names from Saqqara,” 79.

Egyptians. As most of the named dogs are found in Family and Offering Scenes, these most likely represent personal animals of Egyptians. By bestowing a name to the dog, the Egyptians indicated that there was a relationship between the two or that those dogs were more important than other dogs. Though some depictions may indicate a personal animal of an ancient Egyptian, other depictions of named dogs may have been included in representations to enhance the overall theme. Dogs in some Hunting, Agricultural, and Battle scenes may have been given a particular name that mentions their owner or a general trait of a dog in a way to emphasize the theme of the entire scene. Similarly to the burials of dogs, texts included on the coffins and tomb reliefs that mention offerings to a dog are direct evidence of personal dogs in ancient Egypt. These examples indicate the deliberate burial of an animal in a tradition that mimics the funerary traditions of ancient Egyptian humans. Egyptian literary and Classical texts do not provide conclusive evidence of the domestic dog as a personal animal because it is difficult to ascertain if the writer's choice to include domestic dogs was because of their value in daily life or as a literary device. These texts still indicate that the concept of dogs as personal pets, as well as the understanding that dogs could be wild, dangerous animals, were both present in ancient Egypt.

In conclusion, it cannot be assumed what the reasoning was behind the inclusion of a domestic dog in ancient Egyptian iconography as a whole, nor in a particular context. Each iconographical category has proven to have a wide range of themes, motifs, and meanings behind the depiction of the dog. These contexts are not exclusive. When analyzing and evaluating the domestic dog in ancient Egypt, each depiction must be examined no matter what the context or positioning of the dog may be. Scholars have always tended to group depictions of domestic dogs into set types, such as "pets," hunting dogs, guard dogs, and later as a ritual animal. While all of these types are present, the depictions cannot just be grouped into these four categories.

Each depiction has different and sometimes multiple reasons for inclusion in a tomb or temple relief or figurine.

Further Research

Overall, this thesis provides the data for further scholarly study about domestic dogs in ancient Egypt. I have included all examples known to me and/or published previously so that additional research could be completed on specific depictions or repeating motifs mentioned. Depictions of domestic dogs in Hunting and Agricultural scenes would be a valuable avenue for additional study. Further research also needs to be conducted about the various symbolic natures of the domestic dog in ancient Egypt. It has been suggested that Predynastic depictions of dogs represented the maintenance of chaos versus order, but this would need more study to be applied to Dynastic depictions of dogs. In conclusion, the depictions of domestic dogs in ancient Egyptian iconography needs to be evaluated by both its practical and symbolic value.

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Appendix 1: Abridged Iconographic Corpus of Domestic Dogs

The complete corpus, including the bibliography of the examples has not been included. Please contact the author for more information.

Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Bowl	Man holding four dogs on leashes	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Pushkin Museum, Moscow, I.1.a 4777	Hunting scene
Red/Black Vessel	Two hunting dogs, oryxes, and gazelles	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2631	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Three dogs, ibex, and gazelle	Naqada	Predynastic Period	Naqada I		Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vase	Nine dogs surrounding a gazelle	Naqada; Tomb 1644	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1895.482	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Naqada, Tomb 1644	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1895.487	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Bowl	Three dogs surrounding gazelle	Gebelein (?)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Princeton Art Museum, 30-491	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Bowl	Three dogs attacking rhinos and other animals	Gebelein (?)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Princeton Art Museum, 30-493	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Bowl	One dog with other animals	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Petrie Museum, London, 15329	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vase	One dog with other animals	Abydos	Predynastic Period	Naqada I		Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vase	One dog with other animals	Abydos, Tomb U-415	Predynastic Period	Naqada I		Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Gebelein (?)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, ?	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	One dog	Gebelein (?)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Princeton Art Museum, 30-494	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog with other animals	Hu/Abadiya	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, E.2778	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Elsa Bloch-Diener Collection, Bern, Switzerland, ?	Hunting scene

Appendix 1: Abridged Iconographic Corpus of Domestic Dogs

Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2316	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog with other animals	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2988	Animal Scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 71603	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, D 1186	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Petrie Museum, London, 15334	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Man holding dogs by leashes	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Pushkin Museum, Moscow, 2947	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Man holding dogs by leashes	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Egyptian Museum, Turin, S.1827	Hunting scene
White-Cross lined Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada I	Royal Museum of Ontario, 910.85.88	Hunting scene
Black-topped Red Vessel	Incised dog in a hunting scene	Abadiya U	Predynastic Period	Naqada I		Hunting scene
Black-topped Red Vessel	Incised dog in a hunting scene	Abadiya U	Predynastic Period	Naqada I		Animal Scene
D-ware Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Abydos	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, E.2632	Hunting scene
D-ware Vessel	Dog with other animals	Abydos	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 72148	Animal Scene
D-ware Vessel	Dog with other animals	Hemamieh	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Egyptian Museum, Turin, S.4749	Animal scene
D-ware Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Khozam (?)	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Museum of Fine Arts, Lyon, 90000098	Hunting Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
D-ware Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Royal Museum of Ontario, 9002.45	Hunting scene
Incised Ware Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago, 10542	Hunting scene
Incised Ware Vessel	Dog in a hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 14336	Hunting Scene
Ivory Tube	Dog in an unknown position	Hierakonpolis	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, E.4714	?
Ivory Spoon	Dog with other animals	Tarkhan 1023	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, ?	Animal Scene
Ivory Sceptre	Dog in an unknown position	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Egyptian Museum, Munich, 1520	?
Ivory Knife handle	Dog with other animals	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.247.1	Animal Scene
Ivory Knife handle	One dog with other animals	Sohag, Sheikh Hamadeh	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	British Museum, London, EA 68512	Animal Scene
Ivory Knife handle	Two collared pariah dogs with other animals	Gebel el-Arak, Abydos	Predynastic Period	Naqada II	Louvre Museum, Paris, E11517	Animal Scene
Relief	Three dogs in a hunting scene	Hierakonpolis (Nkehen); Tomb 100	Predynastic Period	Naqada II		Hunting scene
Ivory Knife handle	Two dogs in an unknown context	Abydos cemetery U, K 1262a	Predynastic Period	Naqada III		Animal Scene
Ivory Knife handle	One pariah dog with other animals	Possibly Qau	Predynastic Period	Naqada III	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.7.1281	Animal Scene
Comb handle	One pariah dog with other animals	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada III	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 30.8.224	Animal Scene
Ivory Knife handle	One dog attacking a bear	Abydos	Predynastic Period	Naqada III	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 14265	Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Palette	Three dogs in a hunting scene	Hierakonpolis, Main Deposit	Predynastic Period	Naqada III	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, E.2924	Hunting scene
Knife handle	One dog with other animals	Abu Zaidan; Tomb 32	Predynastic Period	Naqada III	Brooklyn Museum, 09.889.118	Animal Scene
Rock Drawing	Hunter with one pariah dog, giraffe, and ibex	Qift-Qusei road; Eastern Desert	Predynastic Period	Naqada III		Hunting scene
Knife handle	One sloughi dog attacking a gazelle	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Naqada Period		Hunting scene
Sceptre Head	Three mastiff-type dogs, some with leashes, and lions	Hierakonpolis	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Animal Scene
Palette	One dog with other animals	Tell Ezzat	Predynastic Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, ?	Animal Scene
Statuette	Six statuettes of mastiff-type	Abu el Melek	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Figurine
Figurine	Mastiff	Hierakonpolis	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Figurine
Rock Drawing	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs, a man, and a goat	West Bank of the Nile, 5 km North of Aswan	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Animal Scene
Rock Drawing	Hunter shooting an ostrich with one pariah dog	Wadi Abu Wasil, Eastern Desert	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Rock Drawing	Two pariah dogs and an oryx	Karkur Tahl, Gebel Uweinat	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Animal Scene
Rock Drawing	Hunting scene with two pariah dogs and a donkey and gazelle	Wadi Gash	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Rock Drawing	Hunter with a donkey, gazelle, giraffe, one pariah dog, lion, and ostriches	Qena-Quseir road	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Rock Drawing	Men with cattle, goats, a pariah dog and <i>tjesem</i> dog behind a cow	Karkur Tahl, Gebel Uweinat	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Animal Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Rock Drawing	Hunting scene with seven pariah dogs, an ibex, and ostrich	Abu Agag, east of Aswan	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Rock Drawing	Hunting scene with six pariah and <i>tjesem</i> dogs, and oryx	Wadi Hamra, Gilf el Kebir	Predynastic Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Gaming Piece	Dog crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Unknown	Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, 22.220	Figurine
Gaming Piece	Dog crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Unknown	Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, 71.523	Figurine
Gaming Piece	Dog crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Predynastic Period	Unknown	Unknown Private Collection	Figurine
Chlorite Vase	Dog with hawk	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Early Dynastic	1	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 27202	Animal Scene
Figurine	Dog crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Early Dynastic	1	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 27203	Figurine
Tomb Marker	Stela with dog's name (nr. 64)	Abydos, Umm el-Qaab	Early Dynastic	1	Louvre Museum, Paris, 21702	Burial
Tomb Marker	Stela with dog's name (nr. 3)	Abydos, Umm el-Qaab	Early Dynastic	1	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 14603	Burial
Tomb Marker	Stela with dog's name (nr. 1)	Abydos, Umm el-Qaab	Early Dynastic	1	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 14608	Burial
Gaming Piece	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs hunting a gazelle	Saqqara; Tomb of Hemaka (S 3035)	Early Dynastic	1	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 70104	Hunting scene
Animal Remains	Seven graves contained a dog wrapped in fabric and container	Saqqara; Near the tomb of Hemaka (S 3035)	Early Dynastic	1		Burial
Tomb Marker	Stela with dog's name (nr. 91)	Abydos, Umm el-Qaab; Tomb of Hor-Den (Tomb T)	Early Dynastic	1		Burial
Tomb Marker	Stela with dog's name (nr. 2)	Abydos, Umm el-Qaab	Early Dynastic	1		Burial

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Animal Remains	Dog buried at the mastaba entrance wrapped in palm-fibre matting	Saqqara; Tomb of Her-Neith (3507)	Early Dynastic	1		Burial
Animal Remains	Dog buried with man	Saqqara; Near Tomb 3504, Grave 38	Early Dynastic	1		Burial
Animal Remains	Dog burial	Abydos, Umm el-Qaab, grave 433	Early Dynastic	1		Burial
Gaming Piece	Dog crouching	Naqada	Early Dynastic	1	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 14041	Figurine
Gaming Piece	Dog crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Early Dynastic	1	Pelizaeus Museum Hildesheim, F0006	Figurine
Figurine	Dog crouching	Hierakonpolis	Early Dynastic	1	Petrie Museum, London, UC 11001	Figurine
Gaming Piece	Dog crouching	Abydos	Early Dynastic	1	Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, 71.622	Figurine
Relief	<i>Tjesem</i> dog biting a tail of a red fox	Meidum; Tomb of Rahotep	Old Kingdom	3		Hunting scene
Relief	<i>Tjesem</i> dog biting a tail of a desert hare	Meidum; Mastaba of Nefermaat I and Atet (Mastaba 16)	Old Kingdom	4	University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, E16141.5	Hunting scene
Relief	<i>Tjesem</i> dog biting the tail of a red fox	Meidum; Mastaba of Nefermaat I and Atet, (Mastaba 16)	Old Kingdom	4		Hunting scene
Relief	Dog and ibex brought as offerings	Giza; Tomb of Duaenre (G5110)	Old Kingdom	4		Tribute Scene
Relief	Named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of his owner (nr. 4)	Giza; Tomb of Nefermaat II (G7060)	Old Kingdom	4		Offering Scene
Relief	Named <i>tjesem</i> dog walking behind owner and attendants (nr. 5)	Giza; Tomb of Debhen (LG 90)	Old Kingdom	4		Family Scene
Relief	Dogs attacking an ibex, gazelle, and antelope	Saqqara; Tomb of Methen (LS 6)	Old Kingdom	4		Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	<i>Tjesem</i> dog in front of the seated owner	Giza; Tomb of Meresankh (G 7530)	Old Kingdom	4		Offering Scene
Relief	<i>Tjesem</i> dog in front of owner leaning on staff overlooking agricultural scenes	Giza; Tomb of Khafre-ankh (G 7948)	Old Kingdom	4		Agricultural scene
Relief	<i>Tjesem</i> dog in front of owner leaning on staff looking at men reaping grain	Giza; Tomb of Khafre-ankh (G 7948)	Old Kingdom	4		Agricultural scene
Relief	Fragmented relief of man kneeling holding leash with a dog	Giza; Tomb of Minkhaf (G 7430 + 7440)	Old Kingdom	4		Hunting scene
Burial	Dog found in burial chamber facing west	Giza; Area of Tomb of Anchchaef (G 7510)	Old Kingdom	4		Burial
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog biting the neck of a fox and another biting the leg of a gazelle	Saqqara; Tomb of Raemkai (Remka) (No. 80)	Old Kingdom	5	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 08.201.1g	Hunting scene
Relief	Two young dogs with lop ears leaning over	Lisht; North Pyramid Complex of Amenemhat I	Old Kingdom	5	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 09.180.134	Hunting scene
Relief	Dogs attacking oryx and foxes, two <i>tjesem</i> dogs on a leash held by a hunter, one puppy, and two dogs hunting gazelle	Saqqara; Tomb of Ptahhotep (D 64)	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	Fragmented relief of man holding the neck of a missing dog and spotted dog biting animal	Saqqara; Tomb of Ptahhotep (D 64)	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	Four adult <i>tjesem</i> dogs and one puppy dog lead as tribute with hyenas	Saqqara; Tomb of Ptahhotep (D 64)	Old Kingdom	5		Tribute Scene
Relief	Three <i>tjesem</i> hounds and monkey on a leash under the chair of the owner	Saqqara; Tomb of Ptahhotep (D 64)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs in a hunting scene	Saqqara; Tomb of Pehenuka (D 70)	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AM 1132	Hunting scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 9)	Saqqara; Tomb of Pehenuka (D 70)	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog behind the staff of his owner and attendant with a cow (nr. 17)	Egypt (otherwise unknown) [Most likely Giza]	Old Kingdom	5	Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, 22.422	Family Scene
Relief	One named dog under the chair of his owner eating a piece of meat (nr. 6)	Tebneh; Tomb of Ankhef (Nika-ankh or Weserkaf) (D 48)	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog walking under owner with dwarf (nr. 7)	Saqqara; Tomb of Neferirtenef (D 55)	Old Kingdom	5	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2465	Family Scene
Relief	Named dog under the chair of the owner in two depictions on a false door (nr. 9a & 9b)	Saqqara; Tomb of Sekhemka	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog biting a hare and another being held by a hunter pointing	Saqqara; Tomb of Khnemhotep and Niankh-khnum	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog walking under palanquin with attendants (nr. 75)	Saqqara; Tomb of Khnemhotep and Niankh-khnum	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog laying under the chair of the owner (nr. 8)	Giza; Tomb of Iymery (G6020)	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> under palanquin	Giza; Tomb of Iymery (G6020)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> led by dwarf under palanquin	Giza, Tomb of Ankhmare (G7837 + 7843)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	Two named <i>tjesem</i> lead under a palanquin (nr. 48)	Giza; Tomb of Itisen (Tesen)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> lead by an attendant in fragmented relief	Giza, Mastaba complex of Kaemnefert Family; North Tomb of Kaemnefert (son)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs held by a leash of an unknown man	Abu Ghurab, Sun Temple of Neuserre,	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Munich, Gl. 228	Hunting scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs in animal scene	Abu Ghurab, Sun Temple of Neuserre,	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 20036	Animal Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog held by the neck by hunter pointing	Abu Ghurab, Sun Temple of Neuserre,	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 20043	Hunting scene
Relief	Dog with antelope, cat, and oryx	Abu Ghurab, Sun Temple of Neuserre,	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 14814	Animal Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> biting oryx and another biting gazelle	Abusir, Pyramid Complex of Sahure; Mortuary Temple, South passage	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	One dog and baboon led with leashes	Saqqara, Pyramid Complex of Unis; Causeway	Old Kingdom	5		Agricultural scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog attacking gazelle	Saqqara, Pyramid Complex of Unis; Causeway	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog held by hunter pointing at another dog	Saqqara, Pyramid Complex of Unis; Causeway	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	One dog walking besides owner and his daughter	Saqqara; Tomb of Nefer and Kahay	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog sitting in front of the kneeling owner (nr. 87)	Abusir; Tomb of Ptahschepses	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog lead by an attendant in harvest scene (nr. 53)	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikauhor	Old Kingdom	5		Agricultural scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog with dwarf under the owner (nr. 16)	Sheikh Said; Tomb of Serefka (no 24) (1)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs lead by attendant behind the owner	Dishasha Cemetery; Tomb of Inti (Anta),	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	Man (doctor?) looking at the hand of another man with <i>tjesem</i> dog looking at them	Giza; Mastaba of Senedjemib Inti (G2370)	Old Kingdom	5		Agricultural scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs with attendants under palanquin	Giza; Mastaba of Senedjemib Inti (G2370)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One dog sitting under the chair of the owner playing senet	Giza; Mastaba of Nimaatre (G 2097)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One named dog held by a leash (nr. 94), seven other dogs attacking animals, one of which is held by hunter by the neck	Giza; Mastaba of Nimaatre and Tjeset (G 2097)	Old Kingdom	5		Hunting scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog led by attendant under palanquin	Giza; Mastaba of Neferchuwi (G 2098)	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	Two dogs with two monkeys under the chair of the owner	Saqqara; Mastaba of Sabu	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs lead by an attendant	Saqqara; Mastaba of Ti	Old Kingdom	5	Copy in Museum Guimet, Paris, ?	Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Saqqara; Mastaba of Ti	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with the owner in front of boat building	Saqqara; Mastaba of Ti	Old Kingdom	5		Agricultural scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog and monkey led by attendant under palanquin	Saqqara; Mastaba of Ti	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Four adult <i>tjesem</i> dogs and one puppy dog lead as tribute with hyenas	Saqqara; Mastaba of Ti	Old Kingdom	5	Museum Guimet, Paris, ?	Tribute Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog and monkey led by attendant behind owner and wife	Saqqara; Tomb of Sechentiu and Nederseschemptah	Old Kingdom	5		Family Scene
Relief	One dog lying under the chair of the owner	Tehne; Tomb of Injkaf	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog behind the owner in a shrine	Sheikh Said; Tomb of Weirni	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog lying under the chair of his owner with two monkeys	Hemamiah; Tomb of Kachent and Chentikaus	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog walking in front of the owner and his wife	Hemamiah; Tomb of Kachent and Chentikaus	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog with attendants under the owner and his wife	Hemamiah; Tomb of Kachent and Ifi	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of his owner	El-Hawawish; Tomb of Hesi-Min	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog lying between men making papyrus mats	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1562	Agricultural scene
Relief	A man bringing one dog with other tribute animals	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Old Kingdom	5	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AM 31011	Tribute Scene
Relief	One dog held by a leash of kneeling man	Abusir; Mastaba of Metjen	Old Kingdom	5		Offering Scene
Figurine	One dog	Sedmet, tomb 390	Old Kingdom	5		Figurine
Relief	Fragments of two named dogs led by dwarves under palanquin (nr. 58 & 65)	Giza; Tomb of Meryre-Meryptahankh (Nekhbu) (G 2381)	Old Kingdom	6	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 13.5830.4-5	Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Man holding a puppy and feeding off his tongue	Saqqara; Tomb of Kagemni (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Feeding Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog drinking from a bowl	Saqqara; Tomb of Kagemni (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Feeding Scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs with dwarf and monkey under palanquin	Saqqara; Tomb of Kagemni, Room 4 (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Two short-limbed dogs lead by an attendant in procession	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka and Family Tomb of Mereuka, (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Seven <i>tjesem</i> dogs taking down an ibex, and two biting an antelope	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka and Family, Tomb of Mereuka (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	Two short-limbed dogs lead by attendant below the deceased and wife	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka Family, Tomb of Mereuka, (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Three <i>tjesem</i> dogs behind monkey and two dwarves under palanquin	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka and Family, Tomb of Mereuka, (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs and monkey led by attendant behind mother and wife	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka and Family, Tomb of Mereuka, (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Five <i>tjesem</i> dogs attacking animals, one held by the neck of pointing hunter and two held by a leash	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka and Family, Tomb of Meryteti, (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	Three <i>tjesem</i> dogs and monkey under a palanquin	Saqqara; Tomb of Mereuka and Family, Tomb of Watetkhet-Hor (Tomb LS10)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One mastiff-type dog and <i>tjesem</i> dog in offering procession	Saqqara; Tomb of Ankhm-Ahor	Old Kingdom	6		Tribute Scene
Relief	Female <i>tjesem</i> dog suckling three puppies under the owner's chair	Deir el Gebrawi, Tomb of Zau (Djau)	Old Kingdom	6		Feeding Scene
Relief	Two-spotted <i>tjesem</i> dogs and a monkey in front of the owner	Deir el Gebrawi, Tomb of Zau (Djau)	Old Kingdom	6		Agricultural scene
Rock Drawing	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs	Berber, S.W. of Aswan	Old Kingdom	6		Animal Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog held by the neck by hunter pointing (nr. 92)	El-Qasr Wa Es-Saiyad; Tomb of Idu Seneni (T 66)	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	Five dogs in a hunting scene, two of which are held by two different hunters pointing	El-Qasr Wa Es-Saiyad; Tomb of Thauty (T 73)	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	One named dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 76)	Meir; Tomb of Pepiankh (D2)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One named dog under the chair eating meat (nr. 89)	Meir; Tomb Chapel of Pepiankh (D2)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog behind a line of attendants and then four dogs led by leashes	Meir; Tomb Chapel of Pepiankh (D2)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Two men seated at a table, each with a dog under their seat, one of them named (nr. 11)	Meir, Tomb Chapel of Pepiankh (D2)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Dwarf holding the tongue of a dog under the chair of the owner	Meir, Tomb of Pepiankh (D2)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Fragmented scene of a dog attacking gazelle and hunters holding dogs	Deir el Gebrawi, Tomb of Aba	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 13)	Deir el Gebrawi, Tomb of Asa (Hemre-Isi) (no 72)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Fragmented <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Deir el Gebrawi, Tomb of Asa (Hemre-Isi) (no 72)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Named <i>tjesem</i> dog standing on small platform/cushion under the chair of the owner (nr. 68)	Giza; Tomb 2042a (Resiner)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Named dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 51)	Saqqara; Tomb of Nyankhptah	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Re-used stone with the name of the dog (nr. 62)	Saqqara, Around the Pyramid Complex of Unis; Tomb of Kairer	Old Kingdom	6		?
Relief	Dog led by dwarf under palanquin	Giza, Tomb of Hetepniptah (G 2430)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Statuette	Man feeding dog with his mouth	Giza; Tomb of (name lost) (G 7715)	Old Kingdom	6	Cairo Museum JE 72143	Feeding Scene
Relief	Dog with monkey under palanquin	Giza; Tomb of Seshemnufer-Theti (Theti or Tzeti)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Hunter with dog	Saqqara; Tomb of Seshesehet	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	Dog at a table with the owner and his daughter	Saqqara; Tomb of Bia	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Two named <i>tjesem</i> dogs standing in front of the owner in a pavilion (nr. 14 & 15)	Giza; Tomb of Seneb	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Three named <i>tjesem</i> dogs led by dwarf under palanquin (nr. 81, 82, 83)	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikauisesi	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with attendant under chair of owner	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikauisesi	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	Dwarf holding one named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 84)	Abusir South; Tomb of Inti	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog biting the leg of antelope	Matariya; Tomb of Sobekkuseri	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	One short-limbed named dog held by attendant behind the owner (nr. 88)	Matariya; Tomb of Sobekkuseri	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog walking with owner and family (nr. 90)	El-Hagarsa, Tomb of Ananchi	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog and monkey under the chair of the owner (nr. 85)	Saqqara; Tomb of Merefnebef	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 85a)	Saqqara; Tomb of Merefnebef,	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog and monkey lead by an attendant (nr. 86)	Saqqara; Tomb of Nyankhnefertem (Temi)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Khokha; Tomb of Ihy (TT 186)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs under the chair of the owner, one sitting up another laying down	Giza; Tomb of Meryrenefer (Qar) (G 7101)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	One spotted <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Giza; Mastaba of Tzetu I (Tjetu I) (G 2001)	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner with a child	Saqqara; Tomb of Inumin	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog laying under the chair of the owner with a monkey on its back	Saqqara; Tomb of Inumin	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Two fragmented <i>tjesem</i> dogs	Saqqara; Tomb of Inumin	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog and monkey led by dwarf behind owner on boat	Saqqara; Mastaba of Hesi	Old Kingdom	6		Hunting scene
Relief	Four <i>tjesem</i> dogs led by attendant behind palanquin	Saqqara; Mastaba of Hesi	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> and baboon led on a leash by attendant behind owner in a shrine	Saujet el-Meitin (Zawyet El-Amwat and El-Kom El-Ahmar); Tomb of Chunes (Khunes)	Old Kingdom	6		Agricultural scene
Relief	One dog sniffing a basket	Saujet el-Meitin (Zawyet El-Amwat and El-Kom El-Ahmar); Tomb of Chunes (Khunes)	Old Kingdom	6		Agricultural scene
Relief	Craftsman painting three animals, including one dog, on box	Saujet el-Meitin; Tomb of Niankh-Pepi	Old Kingdom	6		Craftsman Scene
Relief	One spotted dog under the chair of the owner	El-Hawawish; Tomb of Sefechu	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Fragmented dog walking in front of owner leaning on a staff	Possibly Saqqara	Old Kingdom	6	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 25507-E25549	Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under palanquin	Most likely Saqqara; Tomb of Ipi	Old Kingdom	6	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1536	Family Scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	El-Hawawish	Old Kingdom	6	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1669	Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog laying under chair of owner, another standing under chair of owner's wife	Balat, el Dakhla; Mastaba of Khentika-Pepi	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog under offering table eating a bone	Balat, el Dakhla; Mastaba of Khentika-Pepi	Old Kingdom	6		Offering Scene
Relief	Named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 52)	Dendera	Old Kingdom	6	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 38551	Offering Scene
Relief	Spotted dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Tomb of Khenty (TT 405)	Old Kingdom	6		Family Scene
Animal Remains	Dog buried facing west with a beaded collar near the face	Dakhla Oasis; Grave T1	Old Kingdom	6		Burial
Animal Remains	Dog buried facing west in clay coffin wearing a beaded collar	Dakhla Oasis; Grave T6	Old Kingdom	6		Burial
Animal Remains	Dog wrapped in mats buried with a human	Elephantine; Mastaba NE 64	Old Kingdom	6		Burial
Relief	One named dog (nr. 60)	Saqqara; Tomb of Wenis-her-ished-ef Haishtef	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Offering Scene
Relief	One named dog (nr. 61)	Aswan; Tomb of Sabni (26) (adjacent to the secondary tomb of Heka-ib)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Family Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog with dwarf under the chair of the owner (nr. 96)	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6	Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University, 2006.010.001	Family Scene
Ostraca	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs and pig	Dakhla Oasis	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Animal Scene
Textual Relief	Ten lines of inscription for the burial of a named dog (nr. 10)	Giza; Unknown tomb (G 2188)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 67573	Burial

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Dwarf leading two named <i>tjesem</i> dogs (nr. 49 & 69)	Saqqara; Tomb of Niankhnesut	Old Kingdom	5 or 6	The E. and M. Kofler-Truniger Collection, Lucerne, ?	Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog and monkey held by attendant behind owner fowling and Greco/Roman-Coptic period graffiti of dog, cat, bird, and plants	Saqqara; Tomb of Niankhnesut	Old Kingdom	5 or 6	Worcester Art Museum, No. 1931.99	Agricultural scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog in behind goat giving birth with a man holding a stick over his head	Saqqara; Tomb of Akhtihotep, Chapel	Old Kingdom	5 or 6	Louvre, Paris, E 10958 (A)	Animal Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Giza; Tomb of Iasen (G2196)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with a monkey on its back led by an attendant	Giza; Tomb of Sehotpu (Sehetepu)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Giza; Tomb of Sehotpu (Sehetepu)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog behind owner being led by an attendant (nr. 70)	Saqqara; Tomb of Hetepka or Tepka (S 3509)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog watching the production of papyrus mats	Giza; Mastaba of Kapi (G 2091)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Agricultural scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with owner leaning on a staff	Giza; Mastaba of Akhmerutnisut (G 2184)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Agricultural scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog in behind cow giving birth with a man holding a stick over his head	Giza; Mastaba of Akhmerutnisut (G 2184)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Animal Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner	Saqqara; Tomb of Ptahhotep Iy-n-ankh	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Offering Scene
Relief	One spotted dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes; Tomb of Unas-Ankh (TT 413)	Old Kingdom	5 or 6		Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Naga el-Deir: Tomb of Tsemerery	Old Kingdom	Unknown		Offering Scene
Stela	Three <i>tjesem</i> dogs behind and one incised in front of the owner, Nedjeti, with bow	Possibly Naqada	Old Kingdom	Unknown	Petrie Museum, London, UC14318	Offering Scene
Relief	Named dog standing next to the owner with a cane (nr. 18)	Gebel el-Teyr; Tomb of Iymery	Old Kingdom	Unknown		Family Scene
Sacrificial Tablet	One dog in front of owner and family	Mescheijch	Old Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1595	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Tablet	Sandal-bearer holding one dog by a leash in front of the owner, Tzeni, and wife	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Old Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1627	Offering Scene
Relief	One dog with musicians, singers, victims, and a sports and game scene	Giza; Unknown tomb	Old Kingdom	Unknown		Family Scene
Figurine	Dwarf holding a dog	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Old Kingdom	Unknown	Musees Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.6808	Playing Scene
Animal Remains	Dog buried facing west	Heluan; Around Grave 667.H5	Old Kingdom	Unknown		Burial
Animal Remains	Dog buried facing south with two cylindrical vessels	Heluam; Grave 421.H3	Old Kingdom	Unknown		Burial
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog standing with the owner leaning on a staff	El-Hagarsa; Tomb of Wahi	First Intermediate Period	8		Agricultural scene
Relief	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs with owner and his wife	El-Hagarsa; Tomb of Wahi	First Intermediate Period	8		Family Scene
Relief	Two dogs with owner's sons behind him spearfishing	El-Hagarsa; Tomb of Wahi	First Intermediate Period	8		Family Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog in front of a line of donkeys	El-Hagarsa; Tomb of Meryaa	First Intermediate Period	8		Agricultural scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Fragmented dog in front of owner	El-Hawawish; Tomb of Bawi	First Intermediate Period	10		Family Scene
Relief	One dog under each chair of owner and wife at an offering table	Qila el-Dabba, Dakhla; Tomb of Betju and Ideki	First Intermediate Period	10		Offering Scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of owner and wife	Possibly Qurnah	First Intermediate Period	11	Brooklyn Museum, 54.66	Offering Scene
Stela	One small <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Koptos	First Intermediate Period	11	Petrie Museum, London, UC 14323	Offering Scene
Stela	One named dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 24)	Koptos	First Intermediate Period	11	Petrie Museum, London, UC 14322	Offering Scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog next to the owner	Mesheikh	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 12.1480	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Plate	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner, Hasi	Naqada	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1649	Offering Scene
Stela	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs with servants across from owner, Nenu	Gebelein, El-Rizeigat	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 03.1848	Offering Scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Naqada	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Liverpool Museum, 55.82.111	Offering Scene
Relief	Named dog on False door (nr. 54)	Upper Egypt	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog with dwarf and monkey	Saqqara; Tomb of Neferirtnef, Chapel (D 55)	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Family Scene
Stela	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs below owner, Irnes, and wife, Shemat	Naga el-Dier	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 48030	Offering Scene
Relief	One spotted <i>tjesem</i> dog biting hare	Moalla; Tomb of Ankhtifi	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Relief	Three <i>tjesem</i> dogs with owner and son	Moalla; Tomb of Ankhtifi	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Two dogs with Nubian archers	Moalla; Tomb of Ankhtifi	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Family Scene
Relief	Sixteen dogs with Egyptian and Nubian soldiers	Moalla; Tomb of Ankhtifi	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Battle Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Moalla; Tomb of Sobekhotep	First Intermediate Period	Unknown		Offering Scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with the owner, Chuiui and wife	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 7588	Offering Scene
Stela	One dog under the chair of the owner, Tzseses's wife	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AM 14383	Offering Scene
Stela	Two dogs facing each other under the chair of the owner, Merer and wife	Gebelein	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 1651	Offering Scene
Stela	Three incised <i>tjesem</i> dogs behind soldier with bow	Naqada	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AM 9056	Offering Scene
Stela	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs, one incised, behind soldier with bow	Naqada	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 6374	Family Scene
Stela	Three incised <i>tjesem</i> dogs behind the soldier, Hepa	Naqada	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20510	Offering Scene
Amulet	Man feeding dog with his mouth	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	First Intermediate Period	Unknown	Petrie Museum, London, UC 38150	Feeding Scene
Stela	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner, Abet, and wife, Hathor Isis (nr. 59)	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	10	Louvre Museum, Paris, C 186	Offering Scene
Stela	One dog under the chair of the owner, Renu, and wife, Debet	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	11	Chatsworth House and Gardens, Derbyshire, ?	Offering Scene
Relief	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog standing on a boat (nr. 25)	Koptos	Middle Kingdom	11	Petrie Museum, London, UC 14324	Boat Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	Three <i>tjesem</i> dogs hunting, one biting a gazelle	Thebes; Deir el-Bahri, Tomb of Khety (TT 311)	Middle Kingdom	11	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 23.3.173	Hunting scene
Relief	One sloughi dog walking with hunter	Thebes, Deir el-Bahari; Tomb of Khety (TT 311)	Middle Kingdom	11	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.3.354a	Hunting scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with man	Thebes, Deir el-Bahari; Tomb of Khety (TT 311)	Middle Kingdom	11	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.3.354j	Hunting scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner, Intef	Probably Thebes; Tomb of Intef (TT 386)	Middle Kingdom	11	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen, ?	Offering Scene
Stela	One female sloughi dog under the chair of the owner, Rediukhum	Dendera	Middle Kingdom	11	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20543	Offering Scene
Relief	One named dog behind archers about to attack a city (nr. 46)	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Battle Scene
Relief	One multicolored dog with owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Family Scene
Relief	One spotted dog with workers and cows	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Agricultural scene
Relief	One dog and cat under the chair of the owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Family Scene
Relief	Three dogs and ape in front of the owner, one which is named (nr. 47)	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Family Scene
Relief	Three dogs standing next to the owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Family Scene
Relief	Two dogs attacking antelope	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Hunting scene
Relief	One spotted dog standing behind archer attacking a bull	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)	Middle Kingdom	11		Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Coffin	Coffin of named dog painted yellow with blue hieroglyphs buried with seven dishes (nr. 80)	Beni Hasan; Tomb 17E	Middle Kingdom	11	Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge, E.47.1902	Burial
Stela	One dog under the chair of the owner	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	11	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 6365	Offering Scene
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog laying under the chair of the owner	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	11	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 57.95	Offering Scene
Stela	One named sloughi dog held by a leash by the owner (nr. 93)	Necropolis of el-Tarif	Middle Kingdom	11		Offering Scene
Stela	Five named dogs standing with the owner, one extremely fragmented (nr. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23)	Thebes, El-Taraf; Antef Cemetary, Tomb of Antef (Wahankh) II	Middle Kingdom	11	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 20512	Offering Scene
Stela	One named dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 26)	Thebes; Tomb of Akhthoy	Middle Kingdom	11	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, ?	Offering Scene
Relief	One dog before owner and four priests	Thebes, Asasif; Tomb of Zar (TT 366)	Middle Kingdom	11		Offering Scene
Stela	One dog under the chair of the owner, Antef	Thebes	Middle Kingdom	11	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 13272	Offering Scene
Coffin and Animal Remains	Red and black coffin surrounded by stones with male dog remains facing west	Saff el-Baqar (El-Tarif); Near the Tomb of Intef III	Middle Kingdom	11		Burial
Stela	One <i>tjesem</i> dog leaning over under the chair of the owner, Sebekaa	Thebes	Middle Kingdom	11	British Museum, London, EA 1372	Offering Scene
Stela	One dog behind the owner, Intef, standing on a boat	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	11	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 7594	Boat Scene
Sacrificial Plate	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner, Intef	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	11	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 2504	Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Stela	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs, on incised behind the soldier, Ptahiu with bow	Naqada	Middle Kingdom	11	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 6367	Offering Scene
Coffin Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner on the coffin of Queen Aschait	Thebes, Deir el-Bahari; Tomb of Aschait	Middle Kingdom	11	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 47267	Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog and mongoose led by an attendant	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt I (BH 29)	Middle Kingdom	11		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt I (BH 29)	Middle Kingdom	11		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog attacking oryx	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt I (BH 29)	Middle Kingdom	11		Hunting scene
Relief	One dog biting the ankle of antelope	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt II (BH 33)	Middle Kingdom	11		Hunting scene
Relief	One dog attacking antelope	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt II (BH 33)	Middle Kingdom	11		Hunting scene
Relief	Two dogs attacking ankles of bull and oryx	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt III (BH 15)	Middle Kingdom	11		Hunting scene
Relief	One dog behind an archer	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Baqt III (BH 15)	Middle Kingdom	11		Battle scene
Figurine	Child leaning down to play with the dog across the base	El-Lischt	Middle Kingdom	12	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 24.1.46	Playing Scene
Gaming Piece	Gaming board with five gaming pieces with the head of sloughi dogs	Thebes; Tomb of Reniseneb	Middle Kingdom	12	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.7.1287	Figurine
Stela	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog under offering table	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	12	British Museum, London, EA 241 (237)	Offering Scene
Relief	Nine <i>tjesem</i> and sloughi dogs attacking animals	Meir; Tomb of Senbi, son of Ukhotep I (B1)	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One named dog behind a man with a stick in front of two bulls (nr. 63)	Meir; Tomb of Senbi, son of Ukhotep I (B1)	Middle Kingdom	12		Agricultural scene
Relief	One dog in front of owner hunting with bow and arrow	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khnumhotep III (BH 3)	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene
Relief	Two dogs lead by a leash in front of a soldier with shield and mace	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khnumhotep III (BH 3)	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene
Relief	Three short-limbed dogs, one held by a leash, with owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khnumhotep III (BH 3)	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene
Relief	Four dogs attacking animals	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khnumhotep III (BH 3)	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene
Stela	Five named dogs, two walking with the owner, three crouching below (nr. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35)	Thebes, Kamala, West of Luxor	Middle Kingdom	12	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AE 22820	Offering Scene
Relief	One dog and one short-limbed dog with attendant following owner	Qubbet el-Hawa, Aswan; Tomb of Sarenput (Sirenput) I (Tomb 36)	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene
Relief	One dog with attendant following owner	Qubbet el-Hawa, Aswan; Tomb of Sarenput (Sirenput) I (Tomb 36)	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene
Relief	Six <i>tjesem</i> dogs attacking animals	Meir; Tomb of Ukhotep I	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene
Relief	Five dogs attacking animals	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el Kurneh; Tomb of Antefoker (Intefiqer) and Senet (TT 60)	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene
Relief	Two dogs attacking animals	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Amenemhet (Ameny) (BH 2)	Middle Kingdom	12		Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One sloughi and one <i>tjesem</i> walking with owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Amenemhet (Ameny) (BH 2)	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene
Relief	One spotted dog behind the soldier attacking city	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Amenemhet (Ameny) (BH 2)	Middle Kingdom	12		Battle Scene
Stela	Four named <i>tjesem</i> dogs, two male, two female, behind the owner (nr. 55, 56, 50, 66)	El-Tod, Temple of Montu	Middle Kingdom	12	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 66340	Family Scene
Stela	One named dog under the chair of the owner, Djebaus (nr. 27)	Abydos	Middle Kingdom	12	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 1192	Offering Scene
Stela	One named dog under the chair of the owner, Iu (nr. 28)	Abydos	Middle Kingdom	12	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20394	Offering Scene
Relief	One short-limbed named dog under palanquin (nr. 29)	Deir el-Bersheh, Tomb of Djehutyhotep (no 2)	Middle Kingdom	12	British Museum, London, (1147?)	Family Scene
Relief	One short-limbed dog under the chair of the owner	Deir el-Bersheh, Tomb of Djehutyhotep	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene
Coffin Painting	One named <i>tjesem</i> dog led by an attendant on a wooden human coffin (nr. 37)	Asyut; Tomb of Khuw (Tomb 8)	Middle Kingdom	12	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 36445	Family Scene
Graffiti	Two dogs and offering bringer with the owner, Amenemhet	Het-Nub, Alabaster Quarries, Main Quarry P	Middle Kingdom	12		Offering Scene
Graffiti	Four incised dogs under the chair of the owner, Si-ameny	Het-Nub, Alabaster Quarries, South Quarry P	Middle Kingdom	12		Offering Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog in front of the owner	El-Kab; Tomb of Renni (7)	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene
Relief	One dog in front of the owner	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Nakht (BH 21)	Middle Kingdom	12		Family Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog sitting on a boat while man pulls in fishing net	Meir; Tomb of Ukhoteb II (B2)	Middle Kingdom	12		Boat Scene
Figurine	A child with a side lock leaning down to play with a dog across the base	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	12	Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig, ? (formerly the N. Schimmel Collection, New York)	Playing Scene
Figurine	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with black spots	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	12	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 15254	Figurine
Figurine	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with black spots	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	12	Private collection in Switzerland (Formerly Leo Mildenberg Collection)	Figurine
Figurine	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with black spots	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	12	Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig, 1101	Figurine
Figurine	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with black spots lying down	El-Lischt	Middle Kingdom	12	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 17.194.2227	Figurine
Figurine	One dog with black spots lying down	El-Lischt, Tomb of Senwosert (758), inside pit 805	Middle Kingdom	12	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 08.200.34	Figurine
Figurine	One dog sitting	El-Lischt, Pyramid Complex of Senwosret I	Middle Kingdom	12	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 24.1.51	Figurine
Figurine	One dog lying down	Harageh; Tomb 56	Middle Kingdom	12	Brooklyn Museum, 14.659	Figurine
Figurine	Wooden female figure holding a square basket with a dog following her	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	12	Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, H.2	Figurine
Stela	Fragmented two dogs with owner and door	Thebes; Dra Abu el-Naga	Middle Kingdom	11 to 12	National Archaeological Museum of Florence, 6386	Offering Scene
Spoon Handle	Dog in lying down	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Louvre Museum, Paris, N. 1798 = E.317j	Vessel
Figurine	One dog with black spots crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Petrie Museum, London, UC 45079	Figurine

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Figurine	One <i>tjesem</i> dog crouching	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Petrie Museum, London, UC 45080	Figurine
Figurine	One dog with black spots lying down	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, B.76.E.XVIII 314	Figurine
Figurine	One dog with black spots lying down	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Musees Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.6360	Figurine
Figurine	One <i>tjesem</i> dog with black spots	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	British Museum, London, EA 22877	Figurine
Stela	Two dogs between legs of the owner, Iti and wife, one lying down and one sitting	Gebelein	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Turin, 13114	Offering Scene
Statuette	One dog suckling two puppies	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 17373	Feeding Scene
Statuette	One dog suckling five puppies	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 11557	Feeding Scene
Coffin	Three pieces of a yellow coffin of a named dog (nr. 36)	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2617a-c	Burial
Rock Drawing	One pariah dog with hunter and antelope	Near Aswan	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		Hunting scene
Rock Drawing	One pariah dog hunting ibex	Wadi Abu Agag, N.E. of Aswan	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		Hunting scene
Relief	One named dog in an unknown context (nr. 57)	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		?
Stela	One named dog, three baboons, and a monkey held by a leash by the owner, Imenyseneb (nr. 78)	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 25 485 A-B	Offering Scene
Relief	One dog leaning over in hunting scene	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AE 14593	Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Statuette	Child with curly hair playing with dog	Unknown	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 13629	Playing Scene
Animal Remains	Dog remains found in a secondary chamber with bones of cow	Harageh; Tomb A128	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		Burial
Figurine	Man playing with a dog	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Seneb (BH 487)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 43308	Playing Scene
Figurine	One dog	Abydos; Tomb E1	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		Figurine
Stela	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs in front of owner, Ini-Iker, and wife	Gebelein	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, F 1938/1.6	Offering Scene
Stela	One very large dog below owner, Wetech-Iker, and wife	Gebelein	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Turin, 1273	Offering Scene
Stela	One dog in front of the owner, Nen, and wife	Gebelein	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20355	Offering Scene
Stela	One dog in front of the owner, Tzenenu, and wife	Gebelein	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Turin, 1270	Offering Scene
Stela	One short-limbed dog under the chair of the owner, Dedusobek, and son	Abydos	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20596	Offering Scene
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner, Intef, on a false door	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Mentuhotep Sankhibtaui	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20009	Offering Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner, Dag, and wife	Thebes, Sheikh Abd al-Qurna	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20007	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Plate	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner, Dedi, and wife	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20507	Offering Scene
Stela	One dog under the chair of the owner, Hetep	Abydos	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20697	Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Stela	One short-legged dog under the chair of the owner	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20402	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Plate	One incised dog under the chair of owner, Sen, and wife	Naqada	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20010	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Plate	One dog standing under offering table with owner, Henu	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20011	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Plate	One dog under the chair of the owner, Ipety	Abydos	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20053	Offering Scene
Sacrificial Plate	Head of a dog under the chair of a woman sitting next to a man	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20779	Offering Scene
Figurine	Three dogs	Meir; Tomb of Heni	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		Figurine
Animal Remains	Skeleton of <i>tjesem</i> found under the wall of the city	Elephantine	Middle Kingdom	Unknown		Burial
Plate	Black dog suckling puppies carved	Deir el-Bersheh; Tomb of Dheuty-nakht (22)	Middle Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 34325	Feeding Scene
Graffiti	Two <i>tjesem</i> dogs walking under the owner	Het-Nub, Alabaster Quarries, South Quarry P	Second Intermediate Period	Unknown		Family Scene
Graffiti	One <i>tjesem</i> dog, and possibly a second dog walking with owner	Het-Nub, Alabaster Quarries, South Quarry P	Second Intermediate Period	Unknown		Hunting scene
Burial	Burial of a woman with a dog and a caprid. The heads of the woman and dog were beaten with an Asian battle-ax.	Tell el-Maschuta; Grave 2040	Second Intermediate Period	Unknown		Burial
Gaming Piece	Gaming board with six wooden pieces with dog heads, one with pointed ears, the others with lop ears.	Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Neferhetep	Second Intermediate Period	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 44414	Figurine

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One dog sitting in front of a hut in Punt and another walking with a man	Thebes, Deir el-Bahari; Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Relief	One named sloughi dog sitting under the chair of the owner (nr. 39)	Thebes; Tomb of User (TT 21)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of User (TT 21)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One named sloughi under the chair of the owner (nr. 67)	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of User (TT 21)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog attacking a bovis, frontally	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of User (TT21)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Collar	One dog collar with the name of the dog (nr. 42) and four dogs attacking gazelles	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of Maiherperi (KV 36)	New Kingdom	18	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 24075	Burial
Collar	One dog collar decorated with prancing horses	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of Maiherperi (KV 36)	New Kingdom	18	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 24076	Burial
Animal Remains	Mummified dog missing its wrappings found with unwrapped monkey mummy	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; KV50	New Kingdom	18	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 29836/ JE 38640	Burial
Painted Relief	One named dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 41)	Thebes; Tomb of Duwaerneheh (TT 125)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Painted Relief	One sloughi dog help by a leash by standard-bearers bowing	Thebes; Tomb of Qunamun (Kenamon)(TT 93)	New Kingdom	18		Tribute Scene
Painted Relief	One dog biting the neck of an ibex	Thebes, Tomb of Qunamun (Kenamon) (TT 93)	New Kingdom	18	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 30.4.59	Hunting scene
Painted Relief	Six sloughi dogs attached to leashes in Kushite tribute procession	Thebes; Tomb of Rekhmire (TT 100)	New Kingdom	18	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 30.4.82	Tribute Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One sloughi hound under two men holding a dead hyena on a pole	Thebes; Tomb of Rekhmire (TT 100)	New Kingdom	18		Tribute Scene
Relief	Multiple dogs hunting animals	Thebes; Tomb of Rekhmire (TT 100)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Toy	Ivory leaping dog with a movable jaw	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	18	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 40.21	Toy
Chest sides	Two sloughi dogs biting enemies Asiatics and Nubians in two battle scenes with Tutankhamun	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of King Tutankhamun (KV 62)	New Kingdom	18		Battle Scene
Chest lid	Two sloughi dogs biting antelopes and lions in two hunting scenes with Tutankhamun	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of King Tutankhamun (KV 62)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Gold Dagger	One sloughi dog biting an ibex	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of King Tutankhamun (KV 62)	New Kingdom	18		Animal Scene
Gold Fan	One sloughi dog running with Tutankhamun on his chariot	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of King Tutankhamun (KV 62)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Gold Openwork Plaque	One sloughi dog running with Tutankhamun on his chariot	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of King Tutankhamun (KV 62)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Relief	One sloughi hound under the chair of the owner holding young Tutankhamun	Saqqara; Tomb of Maia	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Relief	Eight sloughi dogs hunting animals, and one walking with attendant	Thebes; Tomb of Neferhotep (TT 49)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Painted Relief	One dog under the chair of owner and six other dogs walking with animals and lunging at a man	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Ineni (TT 81)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Painted Relief	Two dogs hunting with the owner and biting animals	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Ineni (TT 81)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Painted Relief	One sloughi dog seated behind the owner	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Ineni (TT 81)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Painted Relief	One named sloughi dog sitting in front of owner and wife (nr. 44)	Thebes; Tomb of Ipuky and Nebamun (TT 181)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Relief	Nine sloughi dog hunting various animals	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Amenemhet (TT 53)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Relief	Three sloughi dogs attacking various animals	Thebes; Tomb of Puyemre (TT 39)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Relief	Two sloughi dogs in a tribute procession from Nubia	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Amenmose (TT 42)	New Kingdom	18		Tribute Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner whose leash is held by a monkey	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of Mentuherkhepeshef (KV 19 or TT 20)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog laying under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of Mentuherkhepeshef (KV 19)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	Fragments of three sloughi dogs in a hunting scene, one of them frontal biting a bovis	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of Mentuherkhepeshef (KV 19)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Stela	One named dog below the chair of the owner, Ichmes (nr. 77)	Karnak	New Kingdom	18	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, J. 59636	Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Toy	Wooden dog originally with a moving jaw	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	18	Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge, E.GA.4593.1943	Toy
Relief	One named sloughi dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 38)	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Tetaky (TT 15)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Stela	Fragmented named dog (nr. 40)	Thebes	New Kingdom	18	Strausbourg (The National Library of the Archaeological Museum?), 347	Offering Scene
Relief	Three sloughi dogs attacking various animals	Thebes, Qurnet Murai; Tomb of Amenemopet (TT 276)	New Kingdom	18		Animal Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of owner and wife	Thebes, Qurnet Murai; Tomb of Amenemopet (TT 276)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog in a banquet scene	Hagr Edfu, Tomb 1, Tomb of Sataimau	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog biting a gazelle	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Hray (TT12)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting scene
Relief	Three sloughi dogs walking with water-bearers	Thebes, Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Khonsu (TT31)	New Kingdom	18		Agricultural scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Ken (TT 59)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of owner and mother	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Mery (TT 95)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog arriving with the owner at the Red Sea	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of (name lost) (TT143)	New Kingdom	18		Tribute Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Tati (TT 154)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One dog, goose, and monkey under chair of the owner's wife	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Kenamun (TT162)	New Kingdom	18		Family Scene
Relief	One female dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Khokha; Tomb of Nebamun (TT65)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog with owner standing with staff	Thebes, Khokha; Tomb of Re (TT 201)	New Kingdom	18		Agricultural scene
Relief	One named dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 43)	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Amenmose (TT 318)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Relief	Two sloughi dogs led by a man carrying oryx	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Tutmosis (TT342)	New Kingdom	18		Hunting Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog under the chair of owner and wife	Thebes, Khokkha; Tomb of (no name) (TT175)	New Kingdom	18		Offering Scene
Axe-Head	One sloughi dog attacking ibex	Semna, Temple of Dedwen; Tomb S 537	New Kingdom	18	Khartum Museum, 2469	Animal Scene
Box Lid	One sloughi dog with two calves	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	18	Louvre Museum, Paris, N 1711 B	Animal Scene
Box Lid	Two dogs attacking a calf	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	18	Louvre Museum, Paris, N 1698	Hunting scene
Stela	One sloughi dog under the chair of the owner	Gebel Zeit	New Kingdom	18	Louvre Museum, Paris, C 47	Offering Scene
Spoon	In the shape of crouched sloughi dog	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	18	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 10.130.2520	Vessel
Relief	Two sloughi dogs standing behind two men using shadufs to get water	Deir el-Medina; Tomb of Ipuy (TT 217)	New Kingdom	18		Agricultural scene
Painted Relief	One sloughi dog biting at a bag held by a servant	Deir el-Medina; Tomb of Ipuy (TT 217)	New Kingdom	19		Agricultural scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Box Lid	One dog and lion biting an ibex	Sedmet, Tomb Group 132	New Kingdom	18	Manchester?	Animal Scene
Figurine	One dog with bronze fish in mouth	Thebes	New Kingdom	18	British Museum, London, EA 13596	Figurine
Relief	One sloughi dog under the chair of the owner	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Userhat (Neferhabef) (TT51)	New Kingdom	19		Family Scene
Spoon	In the shape of crouched sloughi dog	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	19	Louvre Museum, Paris, N 2320	Vessel
Spoon	In the shape of crouched sloughi dog	Matmar	New Kingdom	19	British Museum, London, EA63715	Vessel
Relief	One named dog biting Libyan being held by Ramses II (nr. 45)	Beit el-Wali; Temple of Ramses II	New Kingdom	19		Battle Scene
Relief	Two sloughi dogs walking with Nubians bringing tribute	Beit el-Wali; Temple of Ramses II	New Kingdom	19		Tribute Scene
Box Lid	Two dogs biting oryx and calf	Sedment, Tomb 1955	New Kingdom	19		Animal Scene
Relief	One dog laying under the chair of the owner	Deir el-Medina; Tomb of Amenemopet (TT215)	New Kingdom	19		Offering Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Khokha; Tomb of Amenhotep (TT294)	New Kingdom	19		Offering Scene
Ostraca	Three sloughi dogs biting hyena	Deir el-Medina	New Kingdom	19-20	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 14366	Animal Scene
Ostraca	One sloughi dog biting ibex	Deir el-Medina	New Kingdom	19-20	Louvre Museum, Paris, E 14341	Animal Scene
Ostraca	One sloughi dog leaning over with hyena above	Deir el-Medina	New Kingdom	19-20		Animal Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Ostraca	Three sloughi dogs, one holding the mouth of a hyena	Deir el-Medina	New Kingdom	19-20		Animal Scene
Ostraca	One sloughi dog lunging at lion being stabbed by Tutankhamun	Valley of the Kings; Near the entrance of King Tutankhamun's tomb (KV 62)	New Kingdom	19-20	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 26.7.1453	Hunting scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner in the field	Thebes, Dra Abu el-Naga; Tomb of Paraemhab (TT302)	New Kingdom	19-20		Family Scene
Relief	One sloughi dog under the chair of the owner while fishing	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Hatiay (TT 324)	New Kingdom	19-20		Family Scene
Ostraca	The fragmented face of a dog	Thebes, Valley of the Kings	New Kingdom	19-20	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 14.6.245	Animal Scene
Tile	One large sloughi dog led by an attendant	Thebes	New Kingdom	19-20	Nicholson Museum, Sydney NMR.116	Tribute Scene
Relief	Eight dogs, including one mastiff-type, in Asian tribute	Thebes; Tomb of Redmera [Possibly referring to Rekhmira]	New Kingdom	Unknown		Tribute Scene
Stela	One named dog under the chair of the owner, Iti	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 57192	Offering Scene
Ostraca	Fragmented head of dog biting gazelle	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	Unknown	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 58.323	Hunting scene
Toy	Moveable dog and bound figure	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	New Kingdom	Unknown	British Museum, London, EA26254	Toy
Sketch	Two dogs and owner Tueris	Thebes, Valley of the Kings	New Kingdom	Unknown		?
Toy	One dog with a movable jaw with string	Asyut	New Kingdom	Unknown	Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, 22.2	Toy
Animal Remains	Dog found in intact burial chamber next to red granite sarcophagus	San al-Hagar (Tanis); Tomb of Psuennes I	Third Intermediate Period	21		Burial

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Relief	One <i>tjesem</i> dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes; Tomb of Karakhamun (TT 223)	Third Intermediate Period	25		Offering Scene
Painted relief	Two dogs, one named, under the chair of the owner (nr. 74)	Thebes; Tomb of Pabasa (TT 279)	Late Period	26		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner (nr. 72)	Thebes; Tomb of Ankh-Hor (TT 414)	Late Period	26		Offering Scene
Relief	One dog in a hunting scene	Saqqara; Tomb of Esdhout	Late Period	26		Animal Scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner	Naga el-Hasaya; Tomb of Khensardais,	Late Period	26		Offering Scene
Animal Remains	A mummified dog buried in the coffin of his master, Hapi-men	Abydos	Late Period	30	University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, E16219	Burial
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Pathenfy (TT128)	Late Period	Saite		Family Scene
Relief	Horus with libation vase and dog	Meroe, Pyramids, North Group; Pyramid of Queen Nahirqa (N 11)	Late Period	Unknown		Ritual scene
Relief	One dog under the chair of the owner with attendant	Meroe, Pyramids, North Group; Pyramid of King (probably Shanakdakhete), (N12)	Late Period	Unknown		Offering Scene
Relief	Queen holding dog on a leash with Prince	Naga, in Wadi Awateb; Lion Temple of Apedmak	Late Period	Unknown		Family Scene
Statue	Head of a dog	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Late Period	Unknown	Rupert Wace Gallery, ?	Figurine
Bronze Bowl	One dog biting antelope	Meroe	Late Period	Unknown		Animal Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Situla	One named dog under the chair of the owner	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Ptolemaic	Unknown	Cleveland Museum of Art, 1932.32	Offering Scene
Statue	One sitting dog	Naucratis	Ptolemaic	Unknown	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 86.178	Figurine
Vessel	One dog in an unknown position	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	Ptolemaic	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Turin, C.3615	?
Coffin and Animal Remains	Dog mummy in a decorated coffin with Anubis, Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, possibly ritual burial	Saqqara	Ptolemaic	Unknown	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 29765	Burial
Vessel	One dog with nude hunter	Nubia; Karanog Cemetary	Nubian	Unknown	University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, E 8451	Hunting scene
Animal Remains	Twenty-two dog burials found in human graves, curled at feet of bodies, some had curled tails	Nubia; Kerma	Nubian	Early to Middle Kerma (2500-1500 BC)		Burial
Relief	Osiris and Anteus with one dog	Qaw el-Kebir, Cemetery 1450 (at the foot of cliff), Roman tomb	Roman			Ritual scene
Statue	Warrior (headless) with one dog found leaning against the granite block	Philae, east of Temple of Isis	Roman		Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 36352	Figurine
Silver Cup	Two dogs hunting animals	Dendera	No Date			Animal Scene
Figurine	Fragmented man holding a dog or putting mouth around dog's mouth	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	No Date		Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 34205	Feeding Scene
Statue	Head and chest of a dog	Egypt (otherwise unknown)	No Date		Yale University Museum of Art, New Haven, 1956.33.23	Figurine
Figurine	Painted limestone group of a man playing with a dog	Edfu; Tomb XXIII-XXV	No Date			Playing Scene

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Artifact Type	Description	Provenience	Period	Date/Dynasty	Museum #	Category
Figurine	Fragments of at least two dogs	Abydos; Tomb 416	No Date		Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, E.3302c and E.3286	Figurine
Figurine	One dog sitting	Abydos; Tomb 416	No Date			Figurine
Animal Remains	Bones of a dog found with dish and coffin lid	Edfu; Tomb XXX	No Date			Burial
Animal Remains	Bones of a dog in a large jar	Edfu; Tomb XIII	No Date			Burial
Animal Remains	Bones of a dog in a ring base dish with wooden sticks and cereal grain	Edfu; Tomb Xb	No Date			Burial
Animal Remains	Dog wrapped in linen and placed in a jar found at the entrance	Edfu; Tomb of Xe	No Date			Burial

Appendix 2: Updated List of Examples of Named Dogs

* = Name appears more than once in list

#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
1	<i>Nb</i>	Lord or Master ¹ <i>PNI</i> , 183 (1).	Early Dynastic, Dynasty 1	Abydos, Umm el- Qaab	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 14608	Petrie, 1901, pl. XXXII, (11). Janssen, 1958, 178, 179.
2	<i>ʾiri-ḥm (?)</i>	Comrade of the Wife ²	Early Dynastic, Dynasty 1	Abydos, Umm el- Qaab		Petrie, 1901, pl. XXXII, (10). Janssen, 1958, 178, 179.
3	<i>ʾi.t-wr (?)</i>	The Great Packan ³	Early Dynastic, Dynasty 1	Abydos, Umm el- Qaab	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 14603	Petrie, 1901, pl. XXXII, (12). Janssen, 1958, 179.
4	<i>ʿbw *</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 4	Giza; Tomb of Nefermaat II (G7060)		<i>PM</i> III, 183. Janssen, 1958, 179.
5	<i>Kn</i> (incomplete)	<i>PNI</i> , 345 (28)	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 4	Giza; Tomb of Debhen (LG 90)		<i>PM</i> III, 235. Janssen, 1958, 179.
6	<i>Ski</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Tebneh; Tomb of Ankhef (D 48)		Fraser, 125, pl. V. Janssen, 1958, 179.
7	<i>ʾkni *</i>	The Created One ⁴ <i>PNI</i> , 48 (15-17).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Saqqara; Tomb of Neferirtenef (D 55)	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2465	Walle, 1930, 53, pl. 12. Janssen, 1958, 179.
8	<i>ʾkni *</i>	The Created One ⁴ <i>PNI</i> , 48 (15-17).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Giza; Tomb of Imery (G 6020)		Weeks, 1994, 41-46, Fig. 36. Janssen, 1958, 179.
9	<i>Dgm (?)</i> or <i>[Š]dm</i>	Unconscious/Dizzy or Makeup ⁵ <i>PN</i> II, 333 (6).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Saqqara; Tomb of Pehenuka (D 70)		Harpur, 1987, 212, Fig. 207. Janssen, 1958, 179.

¹ Translated from the German “Herr,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

² Translated from the German “Genosse der Frau” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

³ Translated from German, “großer Packan.” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

⁴ Translation provided in Osborn and Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, 61.

⁵ Translated from the French “Inconscient/Etourdi” or “Fard,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

Appendix 2: Updated List of Examples of Named Dogs

#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
9a	<i>Psš *</i>	Sharing or Part ⁶ <i>PN I</i> , 137 (4).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Saqqara; Tomb of Sekhemka (Two occurrences)		Murray, 1905, 9, pl. VII. Janssen, 1958, 179.
10	<i>ḥwtiw</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Giza; Unknown Tomb (G 2188)	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 67573	Reisner, 1936, 96. Janssen, 1958, 179.
11	<i>Nbw.t</i>	Sycamore ⁷ <i>PN I</i> , 206 (22).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Meir; Tomb Chapel of Pepiankh		Blackman, 1924, 33-34 pl. XII. Janssen, 1958, 179.
12	<i>Dt=s</i>	The Fat or Oily ⁸	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Deir el Gebrawi; Tomb of Djau		Davies, 1902, pl. IV and XV. Janssen, 1958, 179.
13	<i>Wr.t</i>	The Great ⁹ <i>PN I</i> , 82 (7).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Deir el Gebrawi; Tomb of Asa (no 72)		Davies, 1902, 23-25, pl. XIX. Janssen, 1958, 179.
14	<i>ʾz=k-s</i>	Thou praisest the Man ¹⁰	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Giza; Tomb of Seneb		Junker, 1941, Abb. 18. Janssen, 1958, 179.
15	<i>ḥw *</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Giza; Tomb of Seneb		Junker, 1941, Abb. 18. Janssen, 1958, 179.
16	<i>ḥ</i>	Horn (?) ¹¹	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Sheikh Said; Tomb of Serefka (no 24)		Davies, 1901, pl. VI. Janssen, 1958, 179.
17	<i>Bḥz</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Egypt (unknown)	Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, 22.422	Schultz, 2006, 315-324. Janssen, 1958, 180.
18	<i>Sš-[...]-pt</i>		Old Kingdom	Gebel el-Teyr; Tomb of Iymery		Kamal, 1903, 87. Janssen, 1958, 180.

⁶ Translated from the French “Partage/Partie,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 20.

⁷ Translated from the French “Sycomore,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

⁸ Translated from the German “der Fette,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 177 and the French “Grasse,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

⁹ Translated from the French “Grande,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

¹⁰ Translation provided by Fischer, 152.

¹¹ Translated from the French “Corne,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 20.

Appendix 2: Updated List of Examples of Named Dogs

#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
19	<i>Bḥki</i> * <i>r ḏd mšḥd</i>	Behakay, (which is) to say, 'Oryx,' (Sable Antelope) ¹²	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Thebes, El-Taraf; Tomb of Antef II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 20512	Maspero, 1898, 136. Janssen, 1958, 180.
20	<i>šbškr</i>		Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Thebes, El-Taraf; Tomb of Antef II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 20512	Maspero, 1898, 136. Janssen, 1958, 180.
21	<i>Pḥts</i> <i>r ḏd kmw</i>	Pehtes, (which is) to say, 'Blacky.' ¹³	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Thebes, El-Taraf; Tomb of Antef II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 20512	Maspero, 1898, 136. Janssen, 1958, 180.
22	<i>Tkrw</i> <i>Whš.t ḥnf.t</i>	Teqeru / Cauldron ¹⁴	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Thebes, El-Taraf; Tomb of Antef II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 20512	Maspero, 1898, 136. Janssen, 1958, 180.
23	<i>Tknrw</i>		Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Thebes, El-Taraf; Tomb of Antef II	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, 20512	Maspero, 1898, 136. Janssen, 1958, 180.
24	<i>Ḥmw-mš</i>	Lion Rudder or The Rudder is at the Rear End ¹⁵	First Intermediate Period, Dynasty 11	Koptos	Petrie Museum, London, UC 14322	Petrie, 1896, pl. XI (5). Janssen, 1958, 180.
25	<i>Tp-nfr</i> *	Good/Beautiful Head ¹⁶ <i>PNI</i> , 380 (5).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Koptos	Petrie Museum, London, UC 14324	Petrie, 1896, pl. XI (7). Janssen, 1958, 180.
26	<i>N-mri.n-j</i>	I do not like ¹⁷	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Thebes; Tomb of Achthoy	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, ?	Gardiner, 1917, 35, pl. VIII. Janssen, 1958, 180.

¹² Translated from the German "Säbelantilope," Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 176.

¹³ Translated from the German "der Schwarze," Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 176.

¹⁴ Translated from the German "Topf" or "Kessel," Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 176.

¹⁵ Translated from the French "Gouvernail-du-lion," Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres de chiens," 22, and the German "das Ruder ist am Hinterende," Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 178.

¹⁶ Translated from the German "schöner Kopf," Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 178.

¹⁷ Translated from the German "Ich mag (es) nicht," Janssen, "Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten," 178.

Appendix 2: Updated List of Examples of Named Dogs

#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
27	<i>H3=f</i>	He measures or Hairy/Furry ¹⁸	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Abydos	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, 1192	Sharpe, 1837, pl. 87. Janssen, 1958, 180. Fischer, 1961, 153.
28	<i>S3-ih</i>	Son of the Moon ¹⁹ <i>PN I</i> , 280 (13).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Abydos	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 20394	Lange & Schafer, 1902, 390. Janssen, 1958, 180.
29	<i>nhw</i>	Lively ²⁰ <i>PN I</i> , 68 (6).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Deir el-Bersheh; Tomb of Djehutyhotep	British Museum, London, (1147?)	Newberry, 1894, pl. XXIV & XXIX. Janssen, 1958, 180.
30	<i>Db.t</i>	Hippo-like, Female Hippopotamus or Lock of Hair ²¹ <i>PN I</i> , 399 (10).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Egypt (unknown)	British Museum, London, EA (241) 237	British Museum, 1911, pl. 38. Janssen, 1958, 181. Fischer, 1961, 153.
31	<i>bw *</i>		Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Thebes	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AW 22820	Anthes, 1930, Taf. VII. Janssen, 1958, 181.
32	<i>5-nw</i>	The Fifth ²² <i>PN II</i> , 20 (Female).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Thebes	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AW 22820	Anthes, 1930, Taf. VII. Janssen, 1958, 181.
33	<i>6-nw</i>	The Sixth ²³	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Thebes	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AW 22820	Anthes, 1930, Taf. VII. Janssen, 1958, 181.

¹⁸ Translated from the French “Poilu,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 23.

¹⁹ Translated from the German “Sohn des Mondes,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

²⁰ Translated from the German, “lebhaft,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

²¹ Translation provided by Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 153.

²² Translated from the German “der Fünfte,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

²³ Translated from the German “der Sechste,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

Appendix 2: Updated List of Examples of Named Dogs

#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
34	<i>Hnwi</i> or <i>ʿnhi.t</i>	The One with the Bad Temper ²⁴ or Lively ²⁰ <i>PN I</i> , 68 (4, 14). or <i>PN I</i> , 242 (14).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Thebes	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AW 22820	Anthes, 1930, Taf. VII. Janssen, 1958, 181.
35	<i>Mndwi</i>	The Two Breasts ²⁵ <i>PN II</i> , 143 & 129- 131.	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Thebes	Egyptian Museum, Berlin, AW 22820	Anthes, 1930, Taf. VII. Janssen, 1958, 181.
36	<i>ʿi3</i>	The Woofer (?) ²⁶	Middle Kingdom	Egypt (unknown)	Musee Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, E.2617	Capart, 1907, 131. Janssen, 1958, 181.
37	<i>Mniw-pw</i>	He is a shepherd ²⁷	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Asyut; Tomb of Khuw (no 8)	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 36445	Chassinat & Palanque, 1911, 157, pl. 29. Janssen, 1958, 181.
38	<i>ʿd3wtt</i>	Rascal ²⁸ <i>PN II</i> , 272 (27).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes, Dra Abu el- Naga; Tomb of Tetaky (TT 15)		Davies, 1925, 10-18, pl. IV. Janssen, 1958, 181.
39	<i>M3ti</i>	Brave One ²⁹ or Reliable <i>PN I</i> , 145 (8).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes; Tomb of User (TT 21)		Davies, 1913, 26, pl. XXVI. Janssen, 1958, 181.

²⁴ Translated from the French “Celle-qui-a-mauvais-caractère,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 22.

²⁵ Translated from the French “Les-deux-mamelles,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 22.

²⁶ Translation provided from Houlihan, *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*, 78.

²⁷ Translated from the German “Er ist ein Hirte,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

²⁸ Translated from the French “Vaurienne,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 23.

²⁹ Translated from the German “der Zuverlässige,” Janssen, “Über Hundenamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

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#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
40	<i>Mbi.t</i>	The North Wind ³⁰ <i>PNI</i> , 164 (2).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes	Strausbourg (National Library or Archaeology Museum ?), 347	Spiegelberg & Pörtner, 1902, Taf. XIII (24). Janssen, 1958, 181.
41	<i>Hbni *</i>	Ebony ³¹	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes; Tomb of Duwaerneheh		Davies, 1939, 283, Fig. 7. Janssen, 1958, 181.
42	<i>T3-n.t-niw.t</i>	Those of the city or Those of Thebes ³² <i>PNI</i> , 360 (17).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes, Valley of the Kings; Tomb of Maiherperi (KV 36)	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 24075	Daressy, 1902, 34, no. 24075. Janssen, 1958, 181.
43	<i>S3w (or mniw) nfr *</i>	The Good Watchmen ³³ or The Shepherd <i>PNI</i> , 151 (6)	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna; Tomb of Amenmose (TT 42)		<i>PM I</i> , 391-392. Janssen, 1958, 181.
44	<i>S3w (or mniw) nfr *</i>	The Good Watchmen ³³ or The Shepherd <i>PNI</i> , 151 (6).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes; Tomb of Ipuky and Nebamun (TT 181)		Wreszinski, 1923, Taf. 361. Janssen, 1958, 181.
45	<i>3nti-m-nh</i>	Anti Will Scourge, Anti, The Protector, Anath is a Defender, or Anti is Powerful ³⁴ <i>PNI</i> , 69 (15).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 19	Beit el-Wali; Temple of Ramses II		Ricke, Hughes, & Wente, 1967, 15, pl. 14. Janssen, 1958, 181.
46	<i>Mn-m-nhsı (?)</i>	One who stays with the Nubian	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)		Newberry & Griffith, 1893, pl. XV. Janssen, 1958, 182.

³⁰ Translated from the French “Vent-du-Nord,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 24.

³¹ Translated from the German “Ebenholz,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

³² Translated from the German “die von Theban,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

³³ Translated from the German “der gute Wächter,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

³⁴ Translation provided by Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 176.

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#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
47	<i>Hšbsw</i>	Light or Tail/Beard ³⁵	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Beni Hasan; Tomb of Khety (BH 17)		Newberry & Griffith, 1893, pl. XVI. Janssen, 1958, 182.
48	<i>Hmꜥib-[...]-ht</i> Could be two names		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Giza; Tomb of Itisen		Hassan, 1944, 261-278, fig 123 (middle and right). Janssen, 1958, 182 (formally 48a.)
49	<i>īstst</i>	Thou Praisest the Woman (?) ³⁶	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Niankhesut	The E. and M. Kofler- Truniger Collection, Lucerne	Muller, 1964, 57, pl. A90. Fischer, 1961, 152.
50	<i>ȝy (?)</i>	<i>PN I</i> , 7 (17).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	El-Tod; Temple of Montu	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 66340	Bisson de la Roque, 1937, 134. Fischer, 1961, 152.
51	<i>ȝdꜣ</i>	<i>PN I</i> , 404 (7).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Nyankhptah		<i>PM III</i> , 627. Fischer, 1961, 152.
52	<i>Wꜣ-nfr.t</i>	Beautiful/Good Route ³⁷	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Dendera	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 38551	Fischer, 1968, pl. 24. Fischer, 1961, 152.
53	<i>Mꜣꜥht</i>	Beat a Tempo ³⁸ or Beat to Measurement ³⁹	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikahor		Quibell, 1909, 25-26, 115, pl. 62. Fischer, 1961, 152.
54	<i>Mwt</i>	Mother ⁴⁰ <i>PN I</i> , 147 (4).	First Intermediate Period	Upper Egypt		Fischer, 1961, 152.
55	<i>Rhw</i>	<i>PN I</i> , 225 (14). Or <i>PN II</i> , 374.	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	El-Tod; Temple of Montu	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 66340	Bisson de la Roque, 1937, 134. Fischer, 1961, 152.

³⁵ Translated from the German “Schwanz” or “Bart,” Janssen, “Über Hundennamen im pharaonischen Ägypten,” 178.

³⁶ Translation provided by Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152.

³⁷ Translated from the French “Bonne-route,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 22.

³⁸ Translation provided by Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152.

³⁹ Translated from the French “Battre-la-mesure,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 20.

⁴⁰ Translated from the French “Mère,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 23.

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#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
56	<i>H3.n-i</i> (?)	I have joy ⁴¹	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	El-Tod; Temple of Montu	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 66340	Bisson de la Roque, 1937, 134. Fischer, 1961, 152.
57	<i>Hbn</i> *	Ebony ³¹	Middle Kingdom	Egypt (otherwise unknown)		Fischer, 1961, 152.
58	<i>Hmn.ty</i> or <i>Hmnwt</i>	The Eighth ⁴²	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Giza; Tomb of Meryre- Meryptahankh (Nekhbu)	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 13.5830.34-36	Fischer, 1961, 153.
59	<i>Snb</i>	Healthy ⁴³ <i>PN I</i> , 312 (15).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 10	Egypt (unknown)	Louvre Museum, Paris, C 186	Rougé, 1855, 146 (B). Fischer, 1961, 153.
60	<i>Snb-nb=f</i> *	His Master his Healthy ⁴⁴ <i>PN I</i> , 313 (11).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Wenis-her-ishet-ef Haishtef		Saad, 1940, 685-6. Fischer, 1961, 153.
61	<i>Snb-nb=f</i> *	His Master his Healthy ⁴⁴ <i>PN I</i> , 313 (11).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Aswan; Tomb of Sabeni (no 26)		<i>PM V</i> , 231-232. Fischer, 1961, 153.
62	<i>Tp=f-nfr</i> *	His Head is Beautiful/Good ⁴⁵	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Kairer		Lauer, 1937, 107-109. Fischer, 1961, 153.
63	<i>T3w.n-5nkh-n- snbi</i>	Breath of Life belongs to Senbi ⁴⁶ <i>PN II</i> , 330 (25-27).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	Meir; Tomb of Senbi (B1)		Blackman, 1914, 33, pl. XI. Fischer, 1961, 153.

⁴¹ Translation provided by Fischer, “A Supplement to Janssen’s List of Dog’s Names,” 152.

⁴² Translated from the French “(La)-Huitième,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

⁴³ Translated from the French “Sain,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 23.

⁴⁴ Translated from the French “Son-maître-est-sain,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

⁴⁵ Translated from the French “Sa-tête-est-belle,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 22.

⁴⁶ Translation provided by Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir I*, 33.

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#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
64	<i>ʾ-[...]-d</i>		Early Dynastic, Dynasty 1	Abydos, Umm el- Qaab		Amélineau, 1896, pl. 37 (bottom, second from left). Fischer, 1961, 153.
65	<i>[...]-nfr.t</i>	...Beautiful... ⁴⁷	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Giza; Tomb of Meryre- Meryptahankh (Nekhbu)	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 13.5830.34-36	Fischer, 1961, 153.
66	(?) <i>n</i> (incomplete, with man determinative)		Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12	El-Tod; Temple of Montu	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 66340	Bisson de la Roque, 1937, 134. Fischer, 1961, 153.
67	<i>Kny</i> (very incomplete)	<i>PNI</i> , 335 (6).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Thebes, Dra Abu el- Naga; Tomb of User (TT 21)		Davies, 1913, 25, 26, pl. XXV. Fischer, 1961, 153.
68	<i>Inhb</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Giza; Tomb 2042a		Simpson, 1977, 175. Fischer, 1978, 173.
69	<i>ʾr(w)-m-šsr (?)</i>	One who is fashioned as an arrow ⁴⁸	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Niankhesut	The E. and M. Kofler- Truniger Collection, Lucerne	Muller, 1964, 57, pl. A90. Fischer, 1978, 173.
70	<i>ʾ(k)ni *</i>	The Created One ⁴ <i>PNI</i> , 48 (15-17).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Hetepka or Tepka (S 3509)		Martin, 1979, pl. 9 (6). Fischer, 1978, 173.
71	<i>ʾknht</i>		New Kingdom	Egypt (unknown)	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, CG 57192	Fischer, 1978, 173.
72	<i>snkh-Psmk</i>	Psammetichus Lives ⁴⁹ <i>PNI</i> , 63 (2, 4).	Late Period, Dynasty 26	Thebes; Tomb of Ankh-Hor (TT 414)		Bietak & Reiser-Haslauer, 1978. Fischer, 1978, 173.
73	<i>Nfr</i>	Good/Beautiful ⁵⁰ <i>PNI</i> , 194 (1).	Ptolemaic	Egypt (unknown)	Cleveland Museum of Art, 1932.32	Mond, Myers, & Fairman, 1934, pls. 85, 161. Fischer, 1978, 175.

⁴⁷ Translated from the French "...belle/bonne..." Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres de chiens," 21.

⁴⁸ Translation provided by Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," 176.

⁴⁹ Translation provided by Fischer, "More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals," 177.

⁵⁰ Translated from the French "Beau/Bon," Bouvier-Closse, "Les noms propres de chiens," 24.

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#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
74	<i>ḥknw</i>	Exultation, Prayer, or Worship ⁵¹ <i>PN I</i> , 257 (3).	Late Period, Dynasty 26	Thebes; Tomb of Pabasa (TT 279)		<i>PM I</i> , 357-359. Fischer, 1978, 175, Fig. 2.
75	<i>Ḥknn</i>	 <i>PN I</i> , 257 (6).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Saqqara; Tomb of Khnemhotep and Niakhkhnun		Altenmüller, 1974, Taf. 38-41, Abb 9. Fischer, 1978, 175.
76	<i>Ḥḥf</i>	 <i>PN I</i> , 274 (5, 6).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Meir; Tomb of Pepiankh (D 2)		Blackman, 1924, 40, pl. 15. Fischer, 1978, 175.
77	<i>Ḳn-ımn</i>	Amun is Valiant ⁵² <i>PN I</i> , 334 (18).	New Kingdom, Dynasty 18	Karnak	Egyptian Museum, Cairo, J.59636	Fischer, 1978, 175.
78	<i>Bḥkzi</i> *	Sable Antelope ¹²	Middle Kingdom	Egypt (unknown)	Louvre Museum, E 25 485 A-B	Vandier, 1963, 5, Fig. Fischer, 1978, 175.
79	SKIP Duplicate of nr. 68					
80	<i>Ḥb</i>	Festival ⁵³ <i>PN I</i> , 236 (10-16).	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Beni Hasan; Tomb 17E	Fitzwilliam Museum, E.47.1902	Tooley, 1988. Bouvier-Closse, 2003, 22.
81	<i>Bzj</i>	Ba provided being ⁵⁴ <i>PN I</i> , 89 (18-19).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikauesesi		Kanawati & Abder-Raziq, 2000, 44, pls. 24, 25. Zahradnik, 2009, 360.
82	<i>Bzḳ</i>	Spherical or The Bright One ⁵⁵ <i>PN I</i> , 90 (8).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikauesesi		Kanawati & Abder-Raziq, 2000, 44, pls. 24, 25. Zahradnik, 2009, 360.

⁵¹ Translated from the French “Prière/Adoration,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 24.

⁵² Translation provided by Fischer, “More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals,” 176.

⁵³ Translation provided by Tooley, “Coffin of a Dog from Beni Hasan,” 208.

⁵⁴ Translated from the German, “mit eimen Ba versehenes Wesen,” Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 122.

⁵⁵ Translated from the German, “kugelrund” and “der Helle,” Zahradnik, *Der Hund*, 122.

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#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
83	<i>Idi</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Nikauisesi		Kanawati & Abder-Raziq, 2000, 44, pls. 24, 25. Zahradnik, 2009, 360-361.
84	<i>Idm</i>	Red One ⁵⁶	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Abusir; Tomb of Inti		Vachala, 2002, 83-86, Abb 1-2.
85	<i>Ir(i)-m-št *</i>	One who is fashioned as <i>št</i> ⁵⁷	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Merefnebef (Two occurrences)		Kuraszkiewicz, 2004, 79.
86	<i>Ychi</i>	Flying, Volatile or Swift ⁵⁸	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Saqqara; Tomb of Nyankhnefertem (Temi)		Kuraszkiewicz, 2004, 80.
87	<i>Tp-nfr *</i>	Nice/Beautiful Head ⁵⁹	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Abusir; Tomb of Ptahschepses		Vachala, 2002, 83-86, Abb 3.
88	<i>Tp-nfr *</i>	Nice/Beautiful Head ⁵⁹	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Matariya; Tomb of Sobekkuseri		El-Gelil, 1996, 146. Zahradnik, 2009, 362.
89	<i>N</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Meir; Tomb of Pepiankh (D 2)		Blackman, 1924, 30-34, pl. IX. Zahradnik, 2009, 363.
90	<i>Mr-r^c</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	El-Hagarsa; Tomb of Anachi		Kanawati & MacFarlane, 1993, 43-44, pl. 32. Zahradnik, 2009, 363.
91	[...]- <i>hm</i> (incomplete)		Early Dynastic, Dynasty 1	Abydos, Umm el- Qaab; Tomb of Hor- Den (Tomb T)		Dreyer, 1993, 59, pl. 13a. Brixhe, 2018, 27.
92	<i>Sšm-nfr</i>	Perfect Guide ⁶⁰ <i>PN I</i> , 320 (17).	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	El-Qasr Wa Es- Saiyad; Tomb of Idu Seneni (T 66)		Säve-Söderbergh, 1994, 33, pl. 10. Brixhe, 2018, 27.

⁵⁶ Translated from the German, “Rotling,” Vachala, “Zwei Hundenamen aus Abusir,” 85.

⁵⁷ Translation provided by Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs’ names from Saqqara,” 79.

⁵⁸ Translation provided by Kuraszkiewicz, “Two dogs’ names from Saqqara,” 80.

⁵⁹ Translated from the German “Schönköpfchen,” Vachala, “Zwei Hundenamen aus Abusir,” 85.

⁶⁰ Translated from the French “Guide-parfait,” Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 27.

Appendix 2: Updated List of Examples of Named Dogs

#	Name	Translation	Date	Location	Museum	Source
93	<i>Nṯw</i>	The Linked or The Held in Leash ⁶¹	Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 11	Necropolis of El-Tarif		Polz, 2016, 354. Brixhe, 2018, 28.
94	<i>Tḥw</i>		Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5	Giza; Tomb of Nimaatre and Tjeset		Roth, 1995, 135-137, pl 189. Bouvier-Closse, 2003, 20.
95	<i>Mdw.t-nfr.t</i>	Good/Beautiful Word ⁶²	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6	Balat, el Dakhla; Tomb of Khentika-Pepi		J. Osing, 1982, 18-41. Bouvier-Closse, 2003, 21.
96	<i>Hbn</i> *	Ebony ³¹	Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5 or 6	Egypt (unknown)	Michael C. Carlos Museum, 2006.010.001	

⁶¹ Translated from the French “Le-lier,” “Le-tenu-en-laisse,” Brixhe, “Cynonymes (noms de chiens),” 28.

⁶² Translated from the French “Belle/Bonne-parole,” Bouvier-Closse, “Les noms propres de chiens,” 21.

Tables

Table 1: Dating range of iconographical corpus

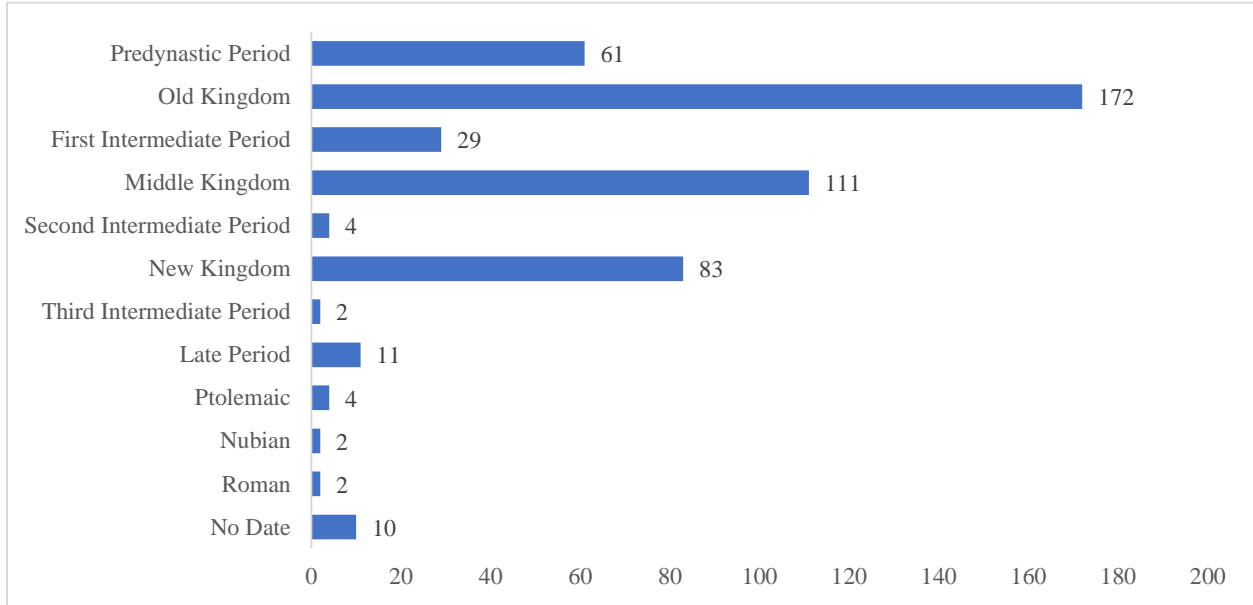
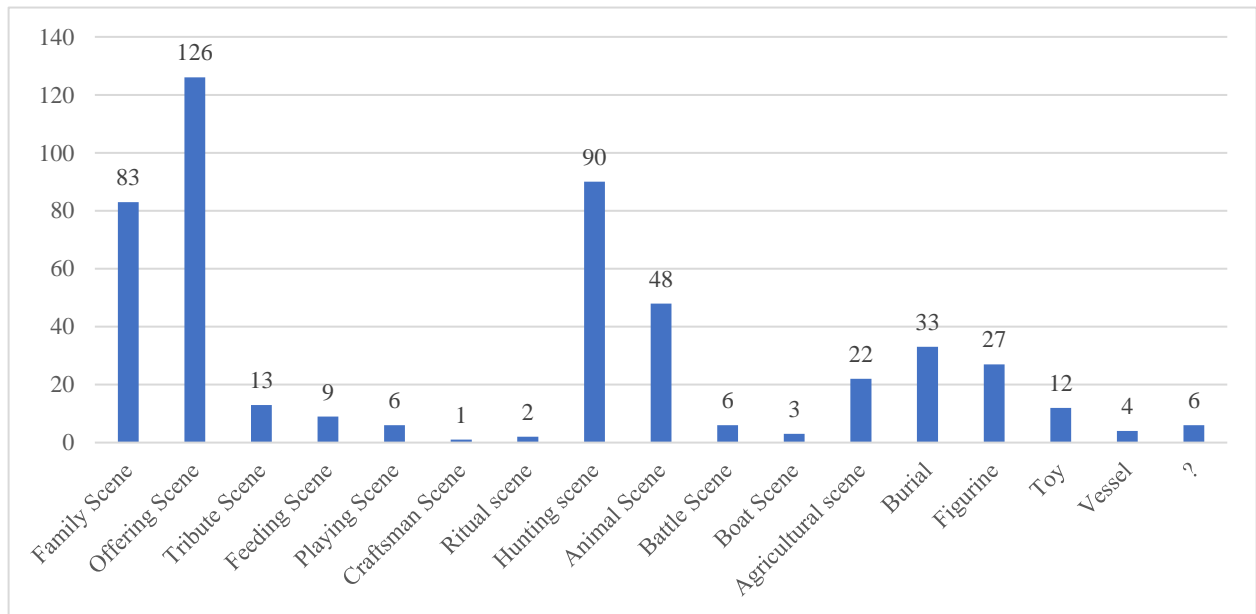


Table 2: Iconographical Categories



Figures

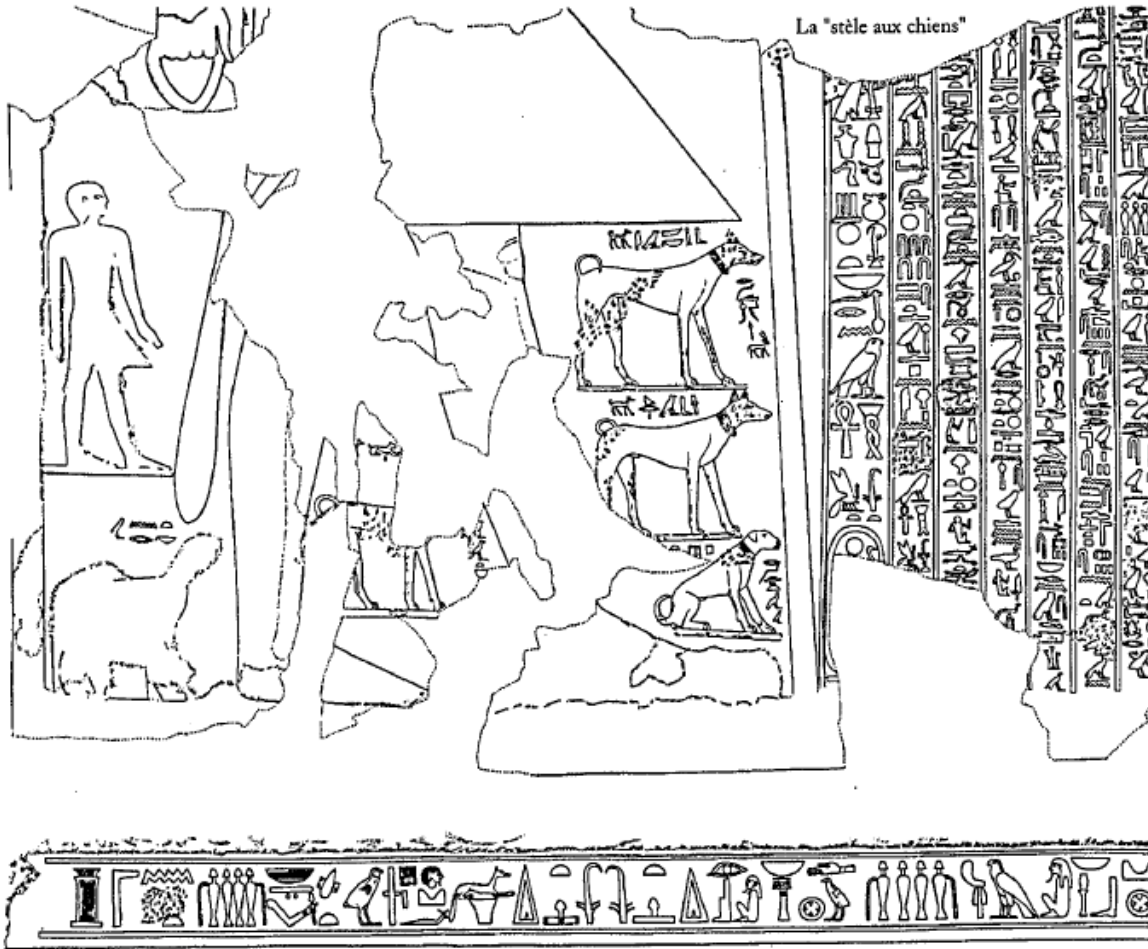


Figure 1: Stela of King Antef II, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 20512)

Photo: Sydney Aufrère, "La 'stèle aux chiens': testament politique d'Antef l'ancien," *Egypte: Afrique & Orient* 18 (2000): 38.



Figure 2: Collars of Maiherpri, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (CG 24075 & CG 24076)

Photo: Jean Brixhe, "Two Dog Collars in Maherpra's Grave," *The Sloughi Review* 2 (2018): 21.



Figure 3: Textual relief of a dog named *ḥwtiw*, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 67573)

Photo: George A. Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts* 34, no. 206 (1936): 96.

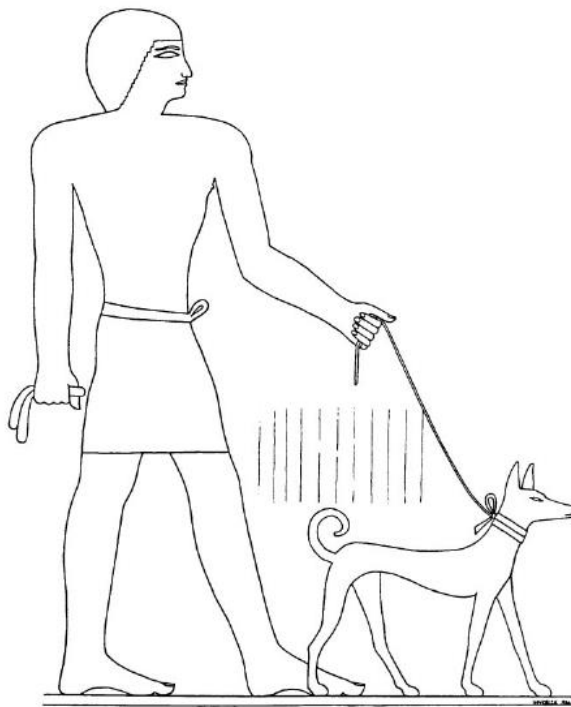


Figure 4: Suggested reconstruction of textual relief of a dog named *ḥwtiw*, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 67573)

Photo: George A. Reisner, “The Dog Which was Honored by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,” *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts* 34, no. 206 (1936): 97.

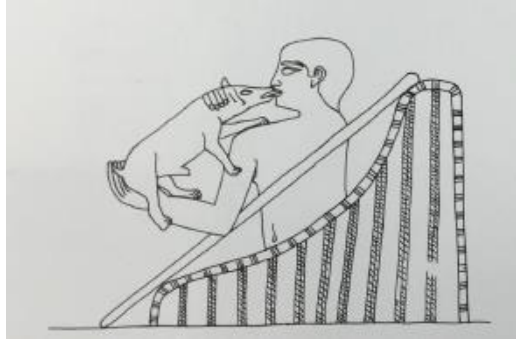


Figure 5: Man feeding dog (though it has been previously identified as a piglet) with his tongue, Tomb of Kagemni at Saqqara (LS10)

Photo: Beverley Miles, “Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom,” *The Bulletin of The Australian Centre for Egyptology* 21 (2010): 73.

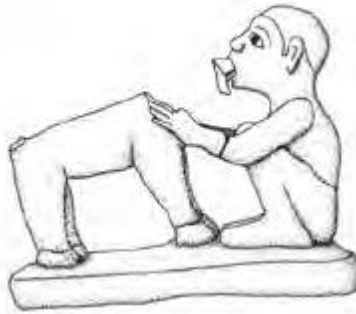


Figure 6: Man feeding dog with his tongue, a figurine from Giza, Tomb G 7715, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 72143)

Photo: Beverley Miles, “Enigmatic Scenes of Intimate Contact with Dogs in the Old Kingdom,” *The Bulletin of The Australian Centre for Egyptology* 21 (2010): 73.



Figure 7: Man feeding dog with his tongue, steatite button seal, Petrie Museum, London (UC 38150)

Photo: Petrie Museum, <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk/detail.aspx?parentpreref=#>



Figure 8: Relief Block from an unknown tomb, presumably Giza, Walters Art Museum (22.422)

Photo: Walters Art Museum, <https://art.thewalters.org/detail/22038/man-with-calf-and-dog/>



Figure 9: Modern African Wolf (*Canis aureus lupaster*)

Photo: Håkan Pohlstrand,

<https://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcseriesblog/2017/04/19/rediscovering-african-wolf/>



Figure 10: Relief of jackal in a hunting scene, Egyptian Museum, Berlin (AE 14593)

Photo: Egyptian Museum, Berlin, <http://www.smb->

[digital.de/eMuseumPlus?service=ExternalInterface&module=collection&objectId=764428&viewType=detailView](http://www.smb-digital.de/eMuseumPlus?service=ExternalInterface&module=collection&objectId=764428&viewType=detailView)



Figure 11: Relief of Anubis
Tomb of Ramses I (KV 16), Valley of the
Kings, Thebes West
Photo: Francois Guenet, <https://www.akg-images.com/archive/-2UMDHUSYX6DM.html#/SearchResult&ITEMID=2UMDHUSYX6DM&POPUPP N=1&POPUPIID=2UMDHUSYX6DM>



Figure 12: Relief of Wepwawet
Smaller chapel in the Temple of Seti I, Abydos
Photo: Roland Unger,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AbydosSethosCh-191.jpg>



Figure 13: Modern African Wild Dog

Photo: David Fettes, Getty Images, <https://www.tripsavvy.com/african-wild-dog-1454120>



Figure 14: The Two Dog Palette, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (E.3924)

Photo: Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford, <https://www.ashmolean.org/two-dog-palette>



Figure 15: Modern striped Hyena

Photo: Sumeet Moghe, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Striped_Hyena_Adult.jpg



Figure 16: Force-feeding of Hyenas, Tomb of Mereuka, Saqqara

Photo: Salima Ikram, "The Iconography of the Hyena in Ancient Egyptian Art," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* 57 (2001): 128.



Figure 17: *Tjesem* Hound, Tomb of Khafre-ankh at Giza (G7948)

Photo: Regine Schultz, “Dog Missing his master: Reflections on an Old Kingdom tomb relief in the Walters Art Museum, Baltimore,” in *The Old Kingdom Art and Archaeology: Proceedings of the Conference*, ed. Miroslav Bárta, (Prague: House of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, 2006), 323.



Figure 18: Modern Basenji dog

Photo: Mary Bloom, <http://www.vetstreet.com/dogs/basenji>



Figure 19: Sloughi hound, Faience tile possibly from Thebes, Nicholson Museum of Antiquities and Archaeology (NMR.116)

Photo: Nicholson Museum of Antiquities and Archaeology,
https://sydney.edu.au/museums/collections_search/?record=ecatalogue.40091



Figure 20: Modern Sloughi dog

Photo: Eva Maria Kramer, <http://www.vetstreet.com/dogs/sloughi>

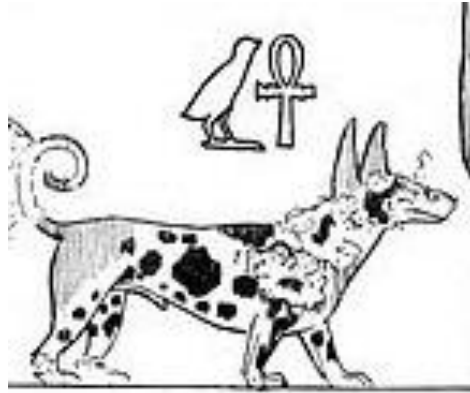


Figure 21: Short-limbed dog named *ḥnw* with pointy ears, Tomb of Djehutyhotep, Deir el-Bersheh

Photo: Painting in British Museum 198 (1147), Trustees of the British Museum, *Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae, etc., in the British Museum V* (London: The British Museum, 1914), pl. 7.



Figure 22: Two short-limbed dogs, Tomb of Khnumhotep III at Beni Hasan (BH3)

Photo: Percy Newberry and F.L. Griffith, *Beni Hasan I*, (London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, 1893) pl. xxx.



Figure 23: Mastiff-type dogs and lions, Scepter Head from Hierakonpolis

Photo: Dale J. Osborn and Jana Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, (Warminster, England: Aris & Phillips Limited, 1998) 60, fig. 7-22.

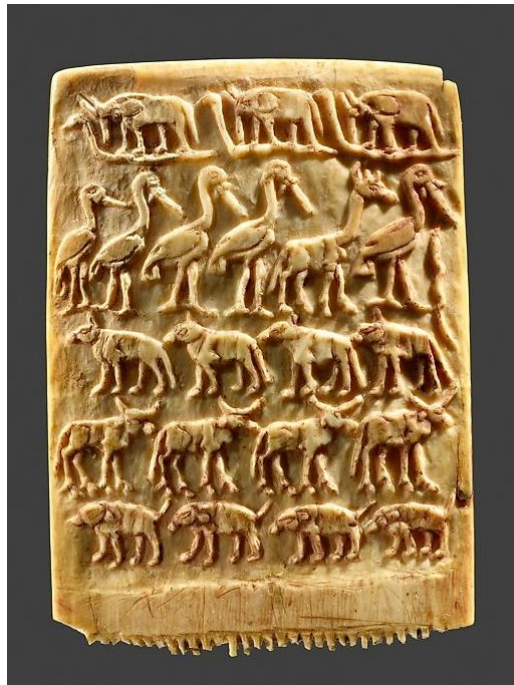


Figure 24: Pariah Dog, “Davis Comb,” Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (30.8.224)

Photo: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York,
<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/544067>



Figure 25: One dog under each chair of owner and wife sitting at offering table, Tomb of Khentika-Pepi, Balat, el Dakhla

Photo: Roland Unger, Wikimedia Commons,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:QilaDabba02KhentikaRightSide.jpg>

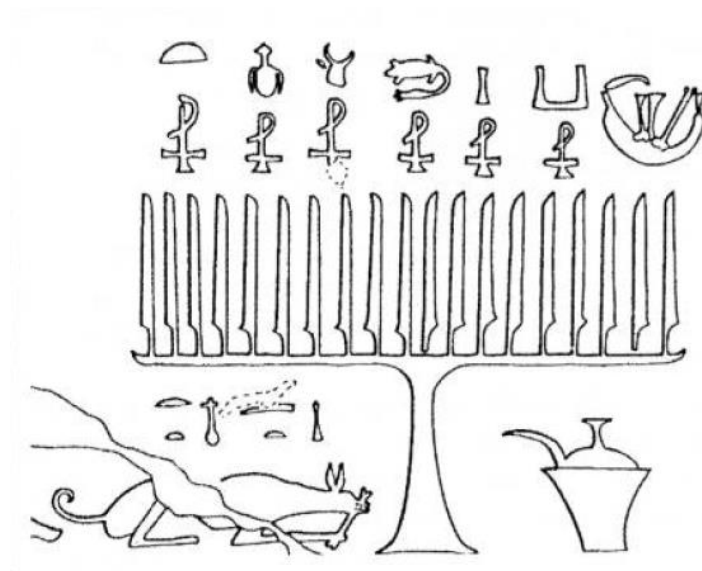


Figure 26: Dog named *Mdw.t-nft.t* under offering table eating a bone, Tomb of Khentika-Pepi, Balat, el Dakhla

Photo: J. Osing, "Balat. Die Beschrifteten Funde," in *Denkmäler der Oase Dachla: aus dem Nachlass von Ahmed Fakhry*, (Mainz: Archäologische Veröffentlichungen, 1982), 18-41.



Figure 27: Stela of Nedjeti with three dogs in raised relief behind him and one dog incised in front of him (UC14318)

Photo: Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology UCL,
<http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk/detail.aspx#>



Figure 28: Stela of an unknown soldier with three, incised dogs, Egyptian Museum, Berlin (AM 9056)

Photo: Henry Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome: Dynasties VI-XI*, (Roma: Pontificium institutum biblicum, 1964), pl. XXXII.



Figure 29: Stela of Ptah-iu with one dog incised and one dog in raised relief, National Archaeological Museum of Florence (6367)

Photo: Khruner, Wikimedia Commons,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stele_Ptahu_Florence.JPG



Figure 30: Stela of Hepa with three, incised dogs, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (CG 20510)

Photo: Henry Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome: Dynasties VI-XI*, (Roma: Pontificium institutum biblicum, 1964), pl. XXI.

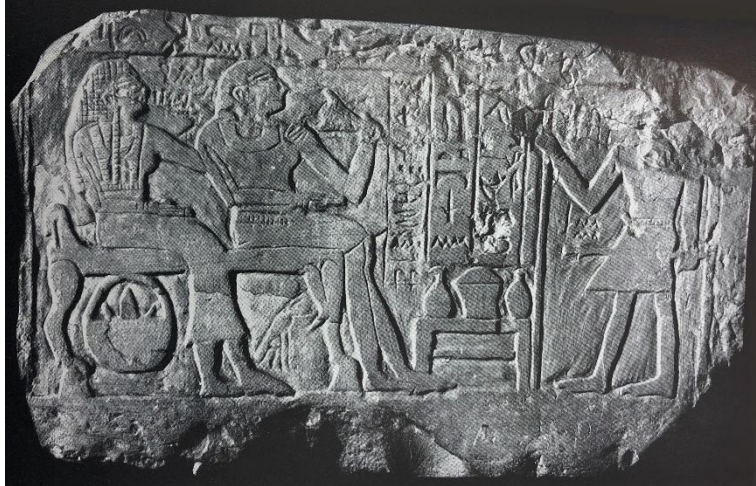


Figure 31: Stela of Sen with one dog incised under the owner’s chair, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (CG 20010)

Photo: Henry Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome: Dynasties VI-XI*, (Roma: Pontificium institutum biblicum, 1964), pl. XXX.

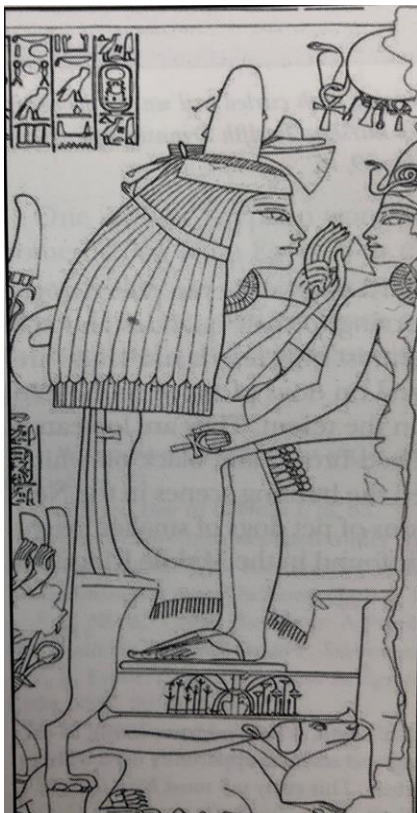


Figure 32: Dog under the chair of Maia holding King Tutankhamun, Tomb of Maia, Saqqara

Photo: Engy El-Kilany and Heba Mahran, “What Lies Under the Chair: A Study in Ancient Egyptian Private Tomb Scenes, Part 1: Animals,” *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 51 (2015): Fig. 5.

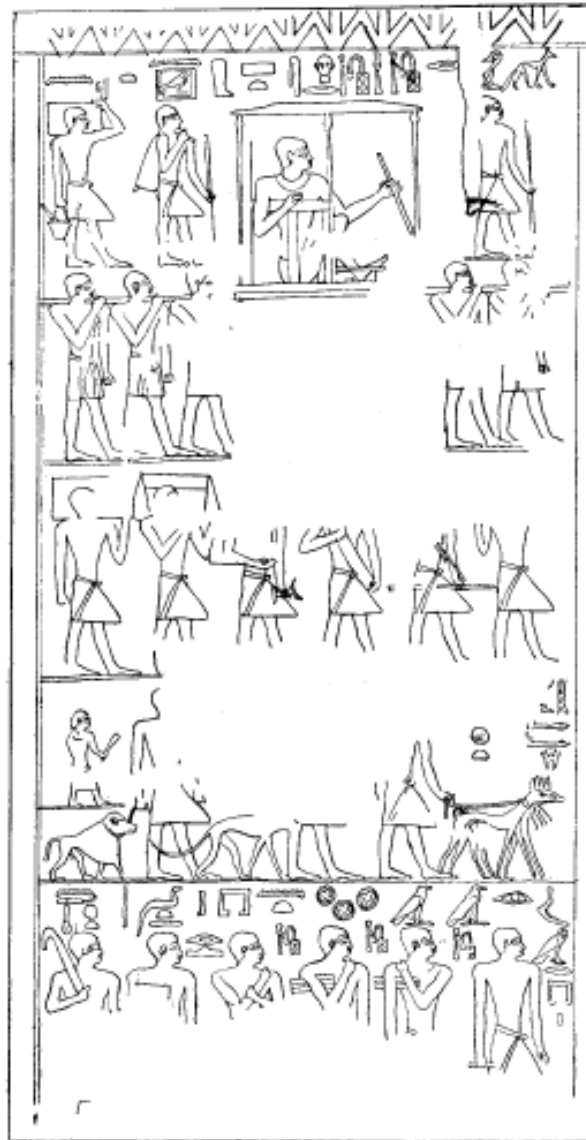


Figure 33: Two dogs named *Hm^cjb-[...]-ht* (possibly two separate names) walking under owner being carried on a palanquin, Tomb of Itisen (Tesen), Giza

Photo: Selim Hassan, *Excavations at Giza V: 1933-1934. With Special Chapters on Methods of Excavation, The False-Door, and Other Archaeological and Religious Subjects*, (Cairo: Government Press, 1944) fig. 122.



Figure 34: Two stocky *tjesem* dogs, Room A12, Tomb of Mereuka

Photo: Prentice Duell, *The Mastaba of Mereruka, II* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936), pl. 146.

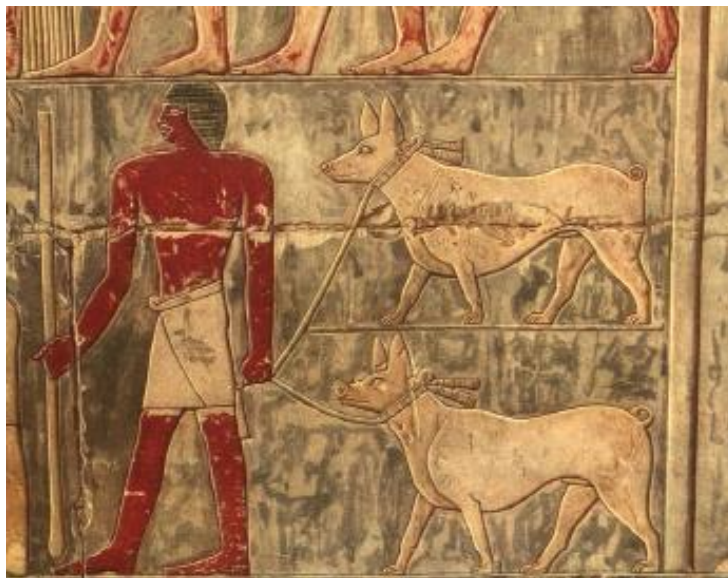


Figure 35: Two stocky *tjesem* dogs, Room A13, Tomb of Mereuka

Photo: Prentice Duell, *The Mastaba of Mereruka, II* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936), pl. 168.

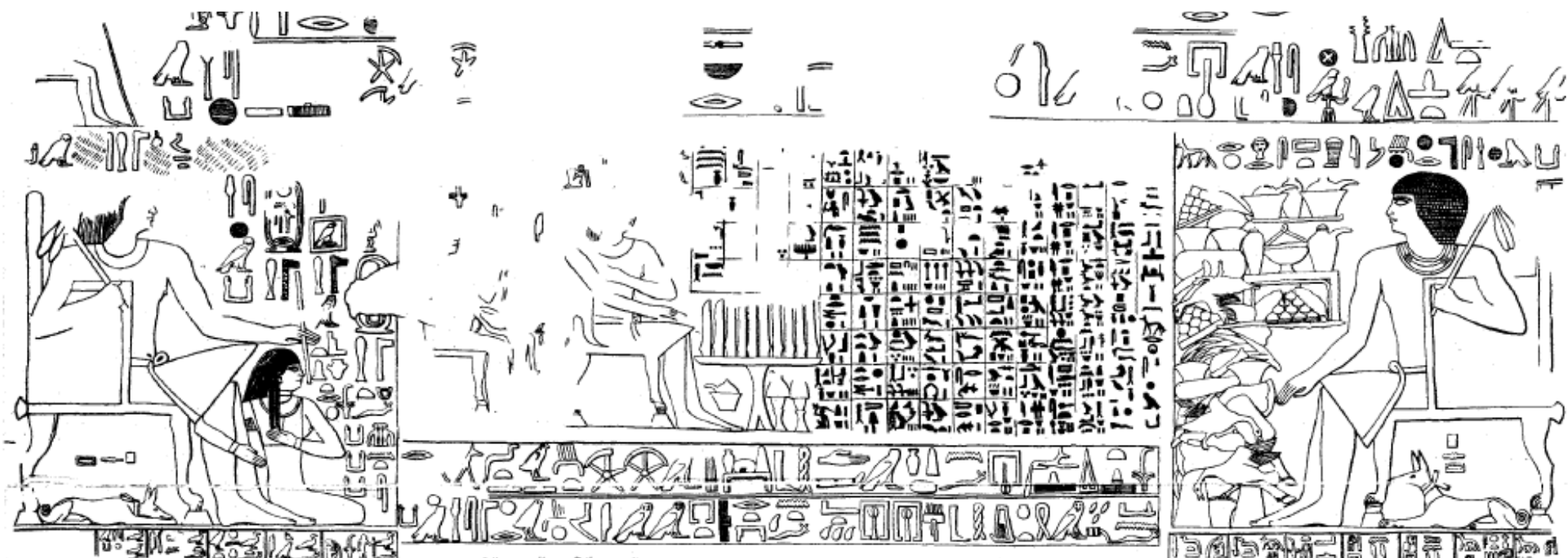


Figure 36: Two dogs named *Psš* under each chair of the owner on either side of an offering scene, Tomb of Sekhemka, Saqqara

Photo: Margaret M. Murray, *Saqqarah Mastabas: Part I*, (London: Gilbert and Rivington Ltd., 1905), pl. VII.



Figure 37: Dog named *ʾIr(jj)-m-št* under chair of owner with monkey eating dates, Tomb of Merefnebef, Saqqara

Photo: Kamil O. Kuraszkiewicz, "Two dogs' names from Saqqara," *Göttinger Miszellen* 202 (2004): fig. 1.

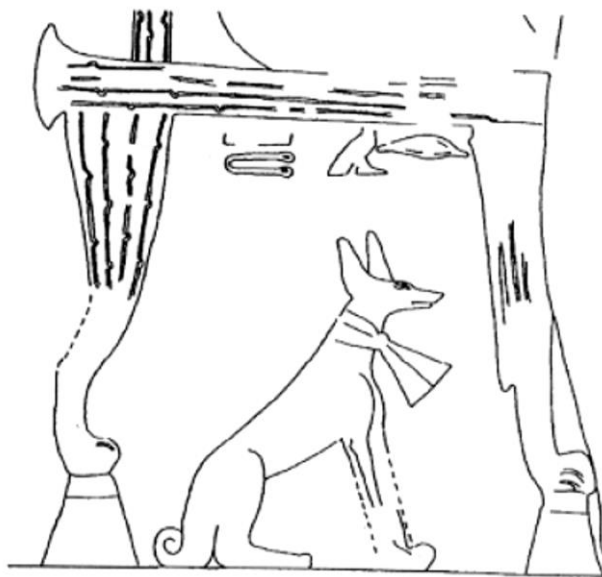


Figure 38: Dog named *ʾIr(jj)-m-št* under chair of owner, Tomb of Merefnebef, Saqqara

Photo: Kamil O. Kuraszkiewicz, "Two dogs' names from Saqqara," *Göttinger Miszellen* 202 (2004): fig. 2.



Figure 39: Four adult dogs and one puppy led by attendant also holding three hyenas in tribute procession, Mastaba of Ptahhotep, Saqqara

Photo: Norman de Garis Davies, *The Mastaba of Ptahhotep and Akhetotep: Part I*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1900), pl. XXI.

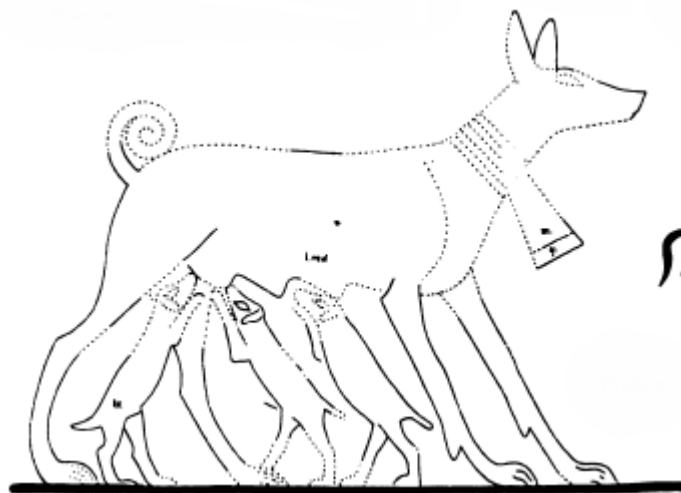


Figure 40: Three puppies being suckled by their mother named *Dt.t*, Tomb of Djau, Deir el Gebrawi

Photo: Norman de Garis Davies, *The Rock Tombs of Deir el Gebrâwi II*, (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1902) pl. XV (pl. IV).



Figure 41: Figurine of boy playing with a spotted dog, Antikenmuseum Basel (Unknown accession #)

Photo: Eveline Zahradnik, *Der Hund als geliebtes Haustier im Alten Ägypten: anhand von bildlichen, schriftlichen und archäologischen Quellen. Altes und Mittleres Reich*, (Berlin: Pro Business, 2009), taf 46.

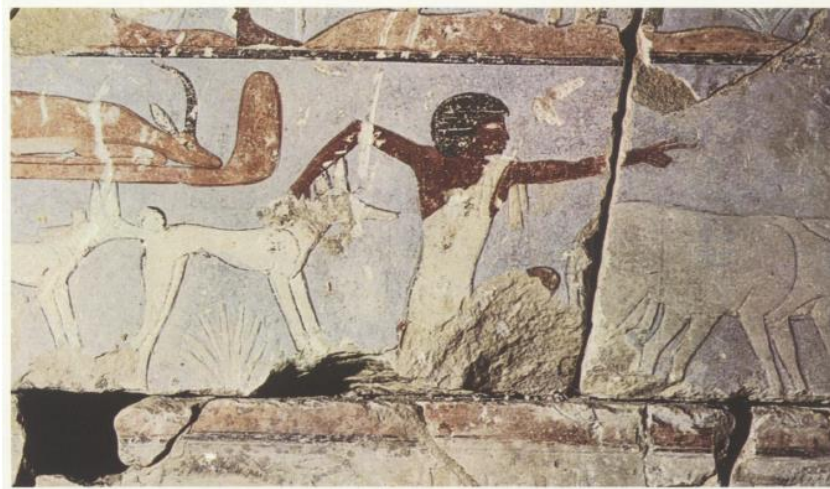


Figure 42: “The Pointing Hunter” motif, Tomb of Khnumhotep and Niankhnunm, Saqqara

Photo: Hartwig Altenmüller, *Gräber unter der Prozessionsstrasse: neue Entdeckungen in Saqqara (Ägypten)*, *Antike Welt* 5, no. 2 (1974): Abb. 9.

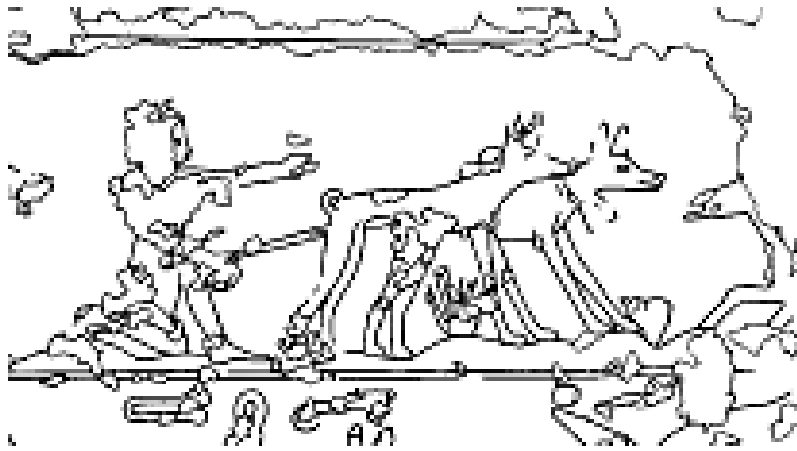


Figure 43: “The Pointing Hunter” motif, Tomb of Nimaatre (G2097), Giza

Photo: Ann Macy Roth, *A cemetery of palace attendants*, (Boston: Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, 1995) pl. 189.



Figure 44: “The Pointing Hunter” motif with a dog named *Sšm-nfr*, Tomb of Idu Seneni (T 66), El-Qasr Wa Es-Saiyad

Photo: Torgny Säve-Söderbergh, *The Old Kingdom cemetery at Hamra Dom (El-Qasr wa es-Saiyad)*, (Stockholm: Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, 1994) pl. 10.

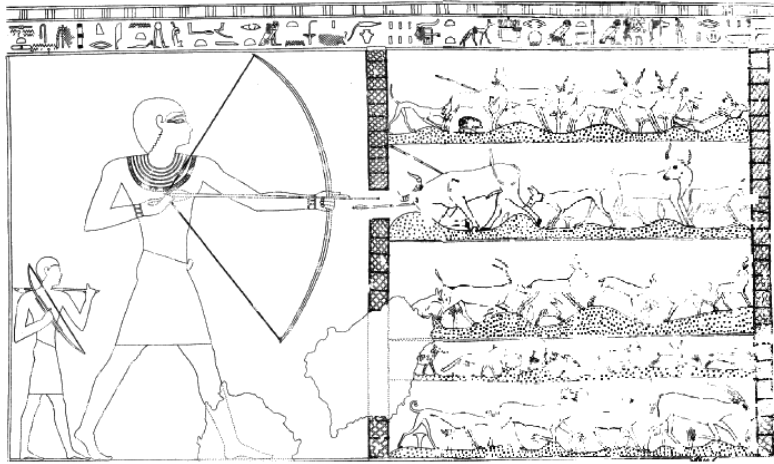


Figure 45: “The Netted Hunting Scene” motif, Tomb of Antefoker and Senet (TT60), Thebes West, Sheikh Abd el Qurneh

Photo: Norman de Garis Davies, Alan H. Gardiner, and Nina de Garis Davies, *The Tomb of Antefoker, Vizier of Sésostris I and of his Wife Senet*. (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1920), pl. VII.



Figure 46: “The Netted Hunting Scene” motif, Tomb of Neferhotep (A5), Thebes West

Photo: Dale J. Osborn and Jana Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, (Warminster, England: Aris & Phillips Limited, 1998), fig. 1-24.

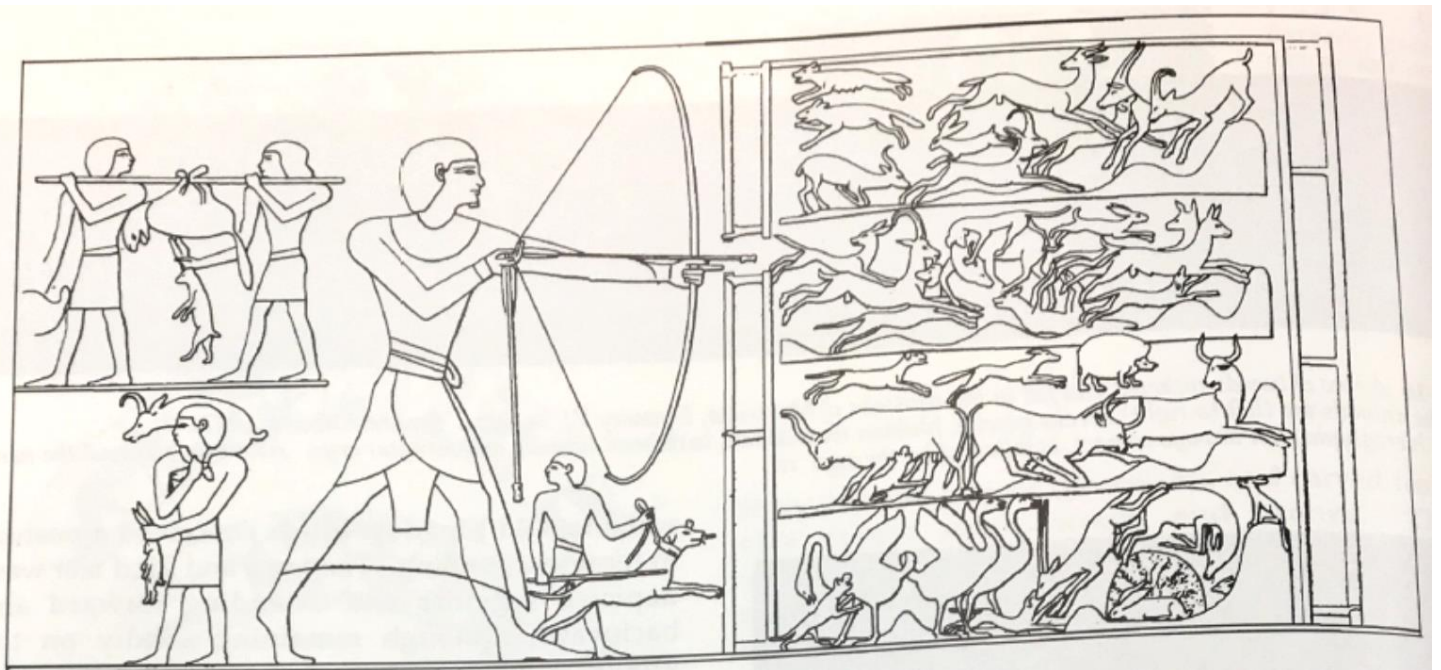


Figure 47: “The Netted Hunting Scene” motif, Tomb of Amenemhet (TT 53), Thebes West, Sheikh Abd el-Qurneh

Photo: Dale J. Osborn and Jana Osbornova, *The Mammals of Ancient Egypt*, (Warminster, England: Aris & Phillips Limited, 1998), fig. 1-18.

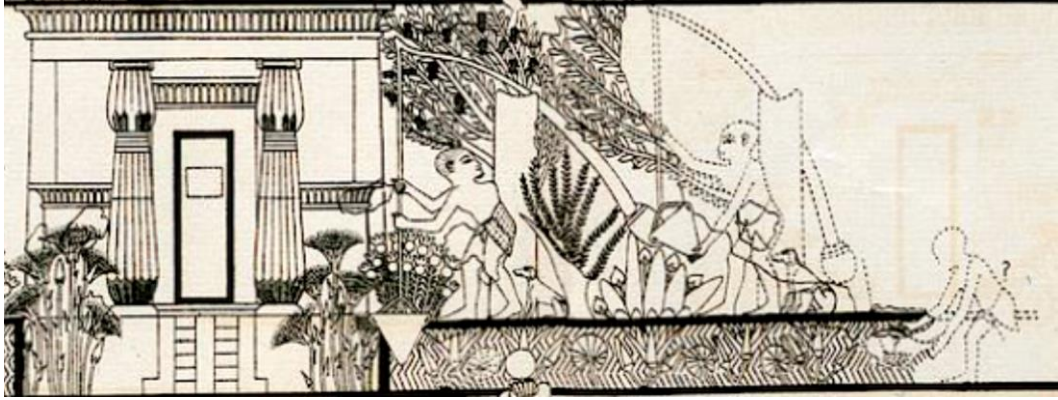


Figure 48: Two dogs sitting behind men dipping *shaduf* into a canal or river, Tomb of Ipuy, Deir el-Medina

Photo: Norman de Garies Davies, *Two Ramesside Tombs at Thebes*, (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1927) pl. XXVIII.



Figure 49: Dog named *ṣnti-m-nh* biting a Libyan that Ramses II is holding by the hair, Temple of Ramses II, Beit el-Wali

Photo: Gunther Roeder, *Der Felsentempel von Bet el-Wali*, (Cairo: SAE, 1938) Taf 22.

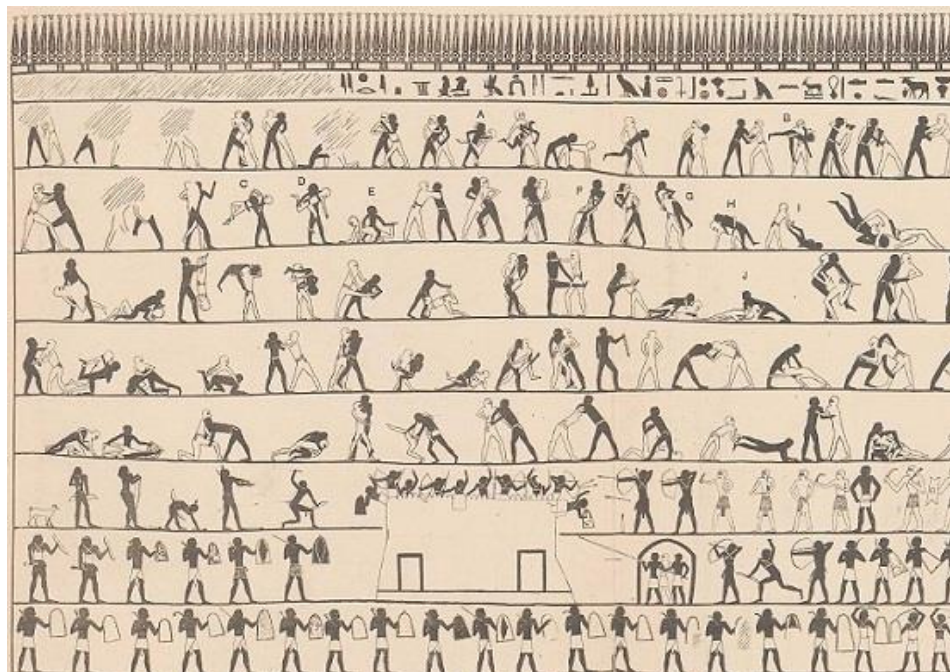


Figure 50: A battle scene with a dog named *Mn m nhsj* in the lower-left corner, Tomb of Khety (BH 17), Beni Hasan

Photo: Percy E. Newberry and Francis L. Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, (London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, 1893) pl. XV.

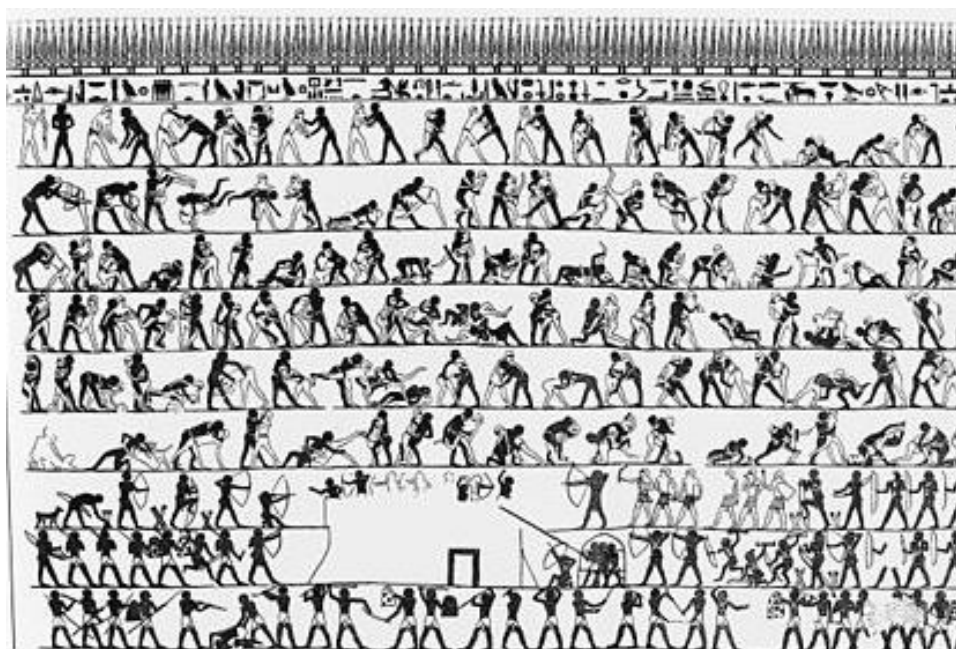


Figure 51: A battle scene with a dog in the lower-left corner, Tomb of Baqt III (BH 15), Beni Hasan

Photo: Percy E. Newberry and Francis L. Griffith, *Beni Hasan II*, (London: K. Paul, Trench,

Trübner & Co, 1893) pl. V.



Figure 52: Ivory figurine of a crouching dog with a gilded collar and a bronze fish in its mouth, British Museum (EA 13596)

Photo: British Museum,
https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=111532&partId=1



Figure 53: Ivory spoon of a crouching dog, British Museum (EA 63715)

Photo: British Museum,
https://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=128740&partId=1&searchText=dog&images=true&sortBy=producerSort&page=1



Figure 54: Ivory spoon of a crouching dog, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (10.130.2520)

Photo: The Metropolitan Museum of Art,
<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/545210>



Figure 55: Ivory spoon of a crouching dog, Louvre Museum (N 2320)

Photo: Eveline Zahradnik, *Der Hund als geliebtes Haustier im Alten Ägypten: anhand von bildlichen, schriftlichen und archäologischen Quellen. Altes und Mittleres Reich*, (Berlin: Pro Business, 2009) Taf 57.



Figure 56: Ivory gaming piece of a crouching dog, Walters Art Gallery (71.622)

Photo: Walters Art Gallery, <https://art.thewalters.org/detail/40159/dog-game-piece/>



Figure 57: Ivory dog with a movable mouth, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (40.21)

Photo: The Metropolitan Museum of Art,
<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/544519>



Figure 58: Dog burial at the entrance of the mastaba, Tomb of Herneith (3507), Saqqara

Photo: Walter B. Emery, *Excavations at Saqqara Great tombs of the First Dynasty III* (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1958) pl. 91.



Figure 59: Mummified dog, Tomb KV50, Thebes West, Valley of the Kings, Egyptian Museum, Cairo (CG 29836/JE 38640)

Photo: S. Bailliez, <http://www.thedogfiles.com/2014/04/08/museum-exhibit-shows-importance-of-dogs-in-ancient-egyptians-lives/>



Figure 60: Coffin of a dog named *Hb*, Tomb 17E, Beni Hasan, Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge (E.47.1902)

Photo: Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge,
<http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50433>



Figure 61: Coffin fragments of a dog named *ʿy3*, Musée Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels (E.2617a-c)

Photo: Musée Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels,
<https://www.carmenis.be:443/eMP/eMuseumPlus?service=ExternalInterface&module=collection&objectId=77966&viewType=detailView>

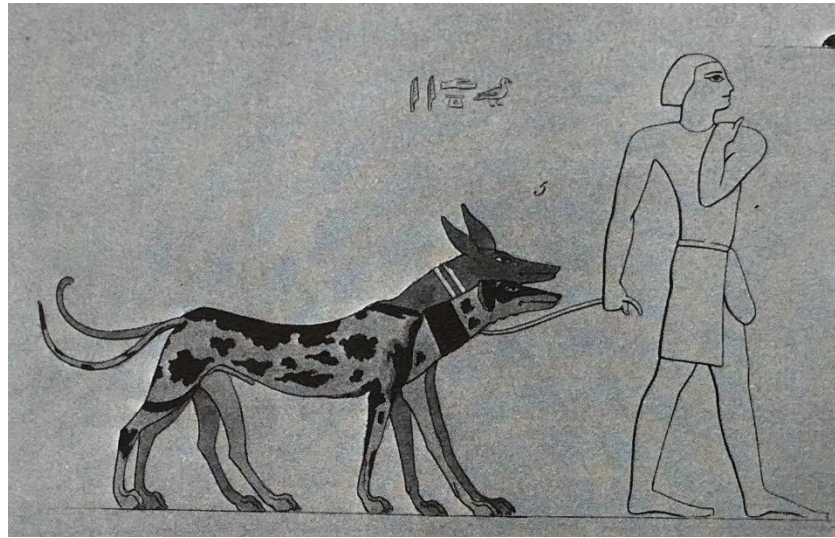


Figure 62: Rosellini's depiction of the dog named *s3-dgy*, from an unknown tomb

Photo: Ippolito Rosellini, *I Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia II*, (Pisa: Presso Niccolo Capurro, 1834) Tav. XVII (5).



Figure 63: The correct placement of the dog's name, Tomb of Khnumhotep III (BH 3), Beni Hasan

Photo: Percy E. Newberry and Francis L. Griffith, *Beni Hasan I*, (London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, 1893) pl. XXX.



Figure 64: Relief fragment of a dog named *Hbn*, Carlos Museum, Emory University (2006.010.001)

Photo: Carlos Museum, Emory University,
<http://carlos.digitalscholarship.emory.edu/items/show/7981>



Figure 65: Dog named *tfw* held by a leash of a hunter, Tomb of Nimaatre and Tjeset (G2097), Giza

Photo: Ann Macy Roth, *A cemetery of palace attendants*, (Boston: Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, 1995) pl. 189.