NOTES

More Ancient Egyptian Names of Dogs and Other Animals

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Although I have collected only a handful of further examples since the publication of Jozef Janssen's article on ancient Egyptian names of dogs in 1958¹ and my own supplement in 1961,² these additions extend the chronological scope of the previous repertory very considerably. In view of the fact that dogs generally shared the same names as humans, Janssen considered it strange that there seemed to be no evidence later than the Nineteenth Dynasty. The soundness of that expectation is now confirmed by three items in the following brief list. I have continued the previous sequence of numbers and, wherever possible, have referred both to that sequence and to Hermann Ranke's Die Ägyptischen Personennamen I and II (Glückstadt, 1935/52), abbreviated PN I, II; an asterisk is prefixed in the latter case (enclosed in parenthesis if the comparison is incomplete or uncertain).

*70. /tˁk/] nt. Old Kingdom. Tomb of Il-t.l, Saqqara. Geoffrey Martin, The Tomb of Hetepka and Other Reliefs and Inscriptions from the Sacred Animal Necropolis, North Saqqara 1964–1973 (London, forthcoming) pl. 9 (6).³ I list this separately because of its incompleteness, but since /tˁk/] is well known from the Old Kingdom, attested both for dogs (nos. 7, 8)⁴ and for people (PN I, p. 48 [15–17]), there seems little doubt about the restoration.

71. /tˁk/] nkh. Old Kingdom relief in Cairo Museum, CG 57192, unpublished. The dog is beneath the chair of a man named 'Iti (1a).

*72. /tˁk/] nkh. Twenty-sixth Dynasty Theban tomb. To be published in Manfred Bietak and Elfrieda Reiser-Haslauer, Das Grab des Anch Hor, Obersthorofmeister der Gottesgemahlin Nitokris (Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts 3 [Wiener]).² Under the chair of

³. I am indebted to the author for allowing me to use this information in advance of publication.
⁴. As I note in my supplement (p. 53), the second of these examples (no. 8) is not incomplete.
⁵. I am indebted to Edna Russmann for calling my attention to this example, and to Dr. Bietak for permitting me to quote it.

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the tomb owner, south wall of the open court. \textit{PN I}, p. 63 (2, 4).

*73. \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} Nfr. Ptolemaic situla in the Cleveland Museum of Art, 32.32. (Figure 1).\(^6\) R. Mond, O. H. Myers, H. W. Fairman, \textit{The Bucheum} (London, 1934) I, p. 98; II, p. 22 (45); III, pls. 85, 161. A common name at all periods: \textit{PN I}, p. 194 (1).

*74. \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} Hknw. Twenty-sixth Dynasty Theban tomb 279 (Figure 2).\(^7\) Unpublished, but noted in Bertha Porter and Rosalind Moss, \textit{Topographical Bibliography I, The Theban Necropolis}, Part 1, \textit{Private Tombs}, 2nd ed. (Oxford, 1960) p. 358 (10, 15). Under the chair of the owner, east and west wall of the open court. \textit{PN I}, p. 257 (3).

(*)75. \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} Hknn. Old Kingdom. Saqqara tomb of Hnmuw-hjp and \textit{Ny-nht Hnmuw}, on the south side of the Unis pyramid causeway. To be published by A. M. Moussa in the \textit{Archäologischen Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo}. Compare \textit{PN I}, p. 257 (6), written \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5}.

(*)76. \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} Hhj. Old Kingdom. A. M. Blackman, \textit{Rock Tombs of Meir IV} (London, 1924) p. 40 and pl. 15. The name is partly obliterated but seems certain. Compare \textit{Hhj}, \textit{Hhy}, \textit{PN I}, p. 274 (5, 6).

(*)77. \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} Kn-Imn. Early Dyn. XVIII, temp. Amenophis I. Stela in Cairo Museum, J. 59636, from Karnak, unpublished. The dog is beneath the chair of the owner, a man named 'Irh-mš. See \textit{PN I}, p. 334 (18), and compare the shorter New Kingdom name \textit{Kn} (no. 67).

A dog is also named on the curious Middle Kingdom monument in the Louvre published by Jacques Vandier in \textit{La Revue du Louvre} 13/1 (1963), pp. 1–10, but the label is damaged (see his fig. 5, p. 6); just possibly it might be read \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} as in Janssen's no. 19. This monument is also interesting because it represents a man holding two monkeys and three baboons\(^8\) on the end of leashes in addition to the dog. The baboons are similarly labeled with what appears to be names, but the names—as far as one can make them out—are very odd: one of them seems to read \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5}, apparently meaning “When the foreign country is pacified, the land is happy” (\textit{Sgrh-hst-t-st-hr(?)-nfrt}). Another is \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5}, “His father awaits him” (\textit{Wlrh-srw-it.f}). A third is \textcircled{7} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{5}, “The followers of

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\textit{FIGURE 1}

Bronze situla (photo: courtesy The Cleveland Museum of Art)

\textit{FIGURE 2}

Detail, tomb of Pabasa, Thebes

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6. The photograph has been generously supplied by John Cooney. As Miriam Lichtheim points out \textit{(Journal of Near Eastern Studies} \textit{(Chicago)} 6 (1947) p. 178), this situla can hardly be dated earlier than the Twenty-sixth Dynasty and is probably later. The border of stars at the top favors the second alternative as does the likelihood that the situla came from one of the Bucheum tombs.


"Tiy (?)" which may contain the name of a place. In every case the interpretation remains highly uncertain, and the label of the man who controls the animals is equally curious; he is an imy-r mw "overseer of lions."

Only one of the names listed here (no. 69) describes an attribute of the dog himself: it probably means "One who is fashioned as an arrow." Although no. 71 is not attested as a human name, the first part of it is so like examples 7, 8, and 70 that it should perhaps be understood as a double appellation, 'Ikn/Ht. The name Ht is well attested for people in the Old Kingdom and 'Ikn might be an ethnicon, referring to the district of the Second Cataract in Nubia.

The present supplement adds two more theophoric names to the very few that have previously been noted. No such names are included among the forty-two that antedate the Middle Kingdom, and only one (Srs-Irb, no. 28) has thus far been recorded from the Twelfth Dynasty. Is it only by coincidence that three theophoric names occur among the thirteen that are known from the New Kingdom and later? They include two examples mentioning divinities—nti-m-nr (no. 45) "Anath Is a Defender" and Kn-Imn (no. 77) "Amun Is Valiant," as well as one that involves the reigning king

9. In any case ḫ can hardly represent the feminine 2nd. pers. suffix since Egyptian names did not normally employ the second person, and since the caption probably belongs to a male baboon, with the female behind him, as in the parallel from Bersha. For ḫ compare, perhaps, later ḫ ḫ or ḫ ḫ of H. Gauthier, Dictionnaire des noms géographiques VI (Cairo, 1929) pp. 49, 71.

10. In addition to PN I, p. 231 (15) see H. Junker, Giza XII (Vienna, 1955) p. 159.

11. The name 'Ikn/Ikni is known for people of the Middle Kingdom onward (PN I, p. 48 [15–17]; II, p. 344), and it seems likely that it did in fact refer to the Nubian region at that time; a Dynasty XXII example adds ḫ, the determinative of a foreign land. For the location of 'Ikn see Vercoutter, Revue d'Égyptologie (Paris) 16 (1964) pp. 179–191, and Dows Dunham, Uronarti, Shalfuk, Mirgissa (Boston, 1967) p. 142.
FIGURE 5
Sarcophagus of a cat, Cairo Museum

(no. 72) “Psammetichus Lives.” This development—if such it can be called—seems rather surprising if one considers that dogs had acquired a rather pejorative aspect in addition to the favorable one they had always enjoyed. Their fawning, cringing nature was repeatedly attributed to Egypt’s enemies, and in the Nineteenth Dynasty nothing could more effectively express the submission of those enemies to Pharaoh’s rule than the statement “we are indeed thy dogs.”

13. On two pillars from Merneptah’s palace at Memphis, now in the University Museum, Philadelphia.
14. The following references are to Kenneth Kitchen, Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical I–VI (Oxford, 1968–72).
15. I, p. 22 (11); V, pp. 33 (14), 113 (15).

Dogs are not the only animals that acquired theophoric names, however. Such names predominate among those given to the king’s horses in the Ramesside battle scenes of the late New Kingdom. They not only include Kn-’Imn (no. 77), but also ’Imn-nht, ’Imn-hrw, and Mry-’Imn—all of which are known for humans (P.N I, pp. 29 [21], 30 [4], 158 [15])—as well as Mwt-hrti, ’ntit-hrti, nby-wd-n-snb-mry-’Imn, ’Imn-hw-n-f-pi-knt, ’Imn-dj-f-pi-hps, and ’Imn-dj-n-f-pi-hps. The last three are clearly propitious names, intended to

18. II, pp. 154 (7), 159 (2), 165 (6); V, pp. 8 (14), 12 (10), 44 (12).
20. I, p. 7 (14).
22. I, p. 7 (14).
23. I, p. 9 (10); V, p. 30 (2).
favor the king’s success in battle: “Amun Decrees Valor for Him,” “Amun, He Gives Might,” “Amun Has Given Might.” All the non-theophoric names given to horses similarly emphasize victory; although one of them—n-ftr, “Great of Strength (or Victory),” was also frequently given to humans (PN I, p. 57 [24]), the others are more distinctively propagandistic: Nhtw-md-Wrst, “Victory in Thebes”; Dr-fgwt, “Repeller of Foreigners”; Ptpt-hiswt, “Trampler of Foreign Countries.” These recall the name of the lion that accompanied the king on his campaigns: Smw-hrw:f, “Slayer of His Foes.” This evidence doubtless explains why such names were sometimes applied to dogs in the New Kingdom; one of them, as we have seen, is attested both for a dog and a horse, and the other (no. 45) not only invokes the aid of a goddess—“Anath Is a Defender”—but occurs in the context of a battle scene, where the dog assists Ramesses II in attacking a Libyan (Figure 3).30

Finally, to round out this brief survey of the names of domestic animals, it may be noted that the name is applied to the half-obliterated figure of a cat facing its master in an Eighteenth Dynasty tomb painting (Figure 4).31 This is either Ndm or feminine Ndt[t], and in either case the meaning is “The Pleasant One”; both the masculine and feminine forms are well attested as names of persons (PN I, p. 215 [8, 24]). Although pet cats were represented from the Twelfth Dynasty onward,32 they are not otherwise known to have received personal names. One New Kingdom cat was so highly regarded by her master, the Memphite High Priest Dhwty-ms, a son of Amenophis III, that he had a limestone sarcophagus made for her, but in spite of this very special honor, she is only identified as “The Cat” (Figure 5).33

ADDENDUM

Thanks to a query from Bernard Bothmer, I may correct one of the entries in my previous supplement (Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 47 [1961] p. 153): in no. 60 the owner of the tomb is Wnis-hr-lst.f, not Wnis-hr-lst.f.

26. I, p. 8 (15); II, pp. 156 (4), 158 (4), 159 (9), 181 (5); V, pp. 16 (14), 31 (13), 44 (4), 80 (3).
29. II, p. 128 (6); also H. Ricke, G. Hughes, E. Wente, The Beit el-Wali Temple of Ramesses II (Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition I [Chicago, 1967]) pl. 15.
30. From the same source, pl. 14. It may be no accident that the dog should have been enlisted in attacking the Libyans, for dogs were used in military operations through the Libyan Desert as early as the beginning of the Middle Kingdom: see R. Anthes, “Eine Polizeistreife des Mittleren Reiches in die westliche Oase,” Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde (Leipzig) 65 (1930) pp. 108–114. There is some evidence for the use of dogs against other foes, however, namely the painted box of Tutankhamun: C. Desroches-Noblecourt, Vie et mort d’un pharaon Toutankhamon (Paris, 1963) pl. 17.
31. From N. de G. Davies, The Tomb of Puyemré at Thebes I (New York, 1922) pl. 9. The length and shape of the tail make it almost certain that this animal is, in fact, a cat, as Davies supposes on p. 37; compare the quite different position of the dog’s tail in similar scenes of the New Kingdom: N. de G. Davies, Five Theban Tombs (London, 1913) pl. 25 (and 28); N. de G. Davies, Tomb of Two Sculptors at Thebes (New York, 1925) pl. 5.
32. Note, however, that the Eleventh Dynasty example shown by Arkell in the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 48 (1962) p. 158, is actually Twelfth, as is shown by the epithet wdn-m-hf following the name of the owner.