ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

TOME LXXI

1987

VOLUME DÉDIÉ AU PROFESSEUR 'ABDEL-'AZIZ SALEH



LE CAIRE
MCMLXXXVII



ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

TOME LXXI

1987

VOLUME DÉDIÉ AU PROFESSEUR 'ABDEL-'AZIZ SALEH



LE CAIRE
MCMLXXXVII



TABLE DES MATIÈRES

			Pages
Ahmed Kadry	••	'Abdel-'Aziz Şaleh	VII
Mourad Z. Allam		Zur Lesung des Titels	1
Shafik Allam	••	Trois missives d'un commandant (Pap. CGC 58053-5), (avec 5 planches)	5
Edward Brovarski		Two Old Kingdom Writing Boards from Giza (avec 2 planches)	27
Ola El-Aguizy		Dwarfs and Pygmies in Ancient Egypt	53
Ramadan El-Sayed	••	Mots et expressions évoquant l'idée de lumière	61
Gaballa A. Gaballa		Siese, Naval Standard-Bearer of Amenophis III	87
Said Gohary		The Remarkable Career of a Police Officer	97
Tohfa Handoussa	••	The Goddess <i>Mikt</i>	101
Zahi Hawass		New Archaeological Sites in South Yemen	107
Werner Kaiser		Zum Friedhof der Naqadakultur von Minshat Abu Omar	119
Allyn L. Kelley	••	The Production of Pottery in Ancient Egypt. Part II: the Middle Kingdom	127
Kenneth A. Kitchen		The Titularies of the Ramesside Kings as Expression of their Ideal Kingship	131
Christian E. Loeben	••	A Throwstick of Princess Nfr-Nfrw-R ^e , with Additional Notes on Throwsticks of Faience (avec une planche)	143
Geoffrey T. Martin		A Throwstick of Nefertiti in Manchester (avec une planche)	151
Bernard Mathieu		Le voyage de Platon en Egypte	153
Maha F. Mostafa	••	Kom El-Koffar. Teil II: Datierung und Historische Interpretation des Textes B	169
Mohamed Moursi	••	Die Ausgrabungen in der Gegend um die Pyramide des <u>D</u> d-K3-R ^e «Issj» bei Saqqara	185
Ahmed M. Moussa		The Tomb of Thenty the Physician at Giza	195
Mohamed A H Nue	۲_ام	Din Same Demotic School Everging	100

•		Pages
Jürgen Osing	Einige Koptische Etymologien	205
Josep Padró	Le rôle de l'Egypte dans les relations commerciales d'Orient et d'Occident au Premier Millénaire	
Ali Radwan	Six Ramesside Stelae in the Popular Pyramidion-Form	223
Karl J. Seyfried	Bemerkungen zur Erweiterung der unterirdischen Anlagen einiger Gräber des Neuen Reiches in Theben — Versuch einer Deutung (avec 8 planches).	
Rainer Stadelmann	Königinnengrab und Pyramidenbezirk im Alten Reich	251
Ahmed A. Youssef	Two Lines of the Pyramid Texts Reconsidered	261
	* *	
"Mall ".1 . 1 Dágam	As des anticles	

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES ORGANIZATION

THE TOMB OF THENTY THE PHYSICIAN AT GIZA

Ahmed M. MOUSSA

A stone built tomb was found by me on April 4, 1983 during the clearance of the eastern cemetery of the Giza plateau, a zone which, as we know, is occupied by a number of tombs belonging to the end of the Fifth Dynasty

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

The superstructure of the tomb, oriented north-south, measures $7,10 \times 2$ m. It is built of a core within walls of local nummulitic stones laid in regular isodomic courses of about 35 cm. height, the bossed faces of which are roughly hammered.

The exterior stone wall includes two doors respectively situated in its northern and southern ends (Fig. 1).

THE NORTHERN DOOR is a false-door. Its drum measures 30×27 cm.; the two door jambs are unfinished, the left one measures 44×78 cm. and the right one 34×78 cm. The latter picture an unfinished carved standing figure of the deceased wearing the long wig, dressed with the short kilt and holding a staff in his right hand (Pl. 1). Traces of a text written between two vertical lines above the deceased can still be seen:

THE SOUTHERN DOOR leads to a small and narrow chapel (Pl. II) abutted against the rock edge and the walls of which measures: 1,24 m. (north wall), 1,23 m. (south wall), 1,76 m. (west wall) and 1,15 m. (east wall). The width of the doorway is about 61 cm.

Along the north side of the chapel, one can see the casing of a 3,56 m. long and 1 m. high limestone wall of three courses built on the bed rock. The western part of the northern wall is surmounted by mud-brick.

The chapel consists of a small narrow chamber the ceiling blocks of which do not remain anymore. As it is evident from the remains of the west wall which is the best preserved, the height of the chapel probably exceeded 3 m. The inner walls are all made

of rough local limestone blocks. The western one is cut in a single block in which is also carved a part of the north wall and the south wall corners.

The decoration of the west wall consists of a carved standing female figure flanked by two false-doors. The northern one is undecorated and measures 166×45.5 cm. while the inner jambs of the southern one, which measures 166×54.5 cm., are decorated with the palace facade panelling.

The standing woman, wearing the long wig, is dressed with a long fitting gown. Her right arm is bent on her breast while the left one is hanging down along her side. Two short horizontal lines of hieroglyphs are incised above her head (l. 1), while a vertical one (l. 3) runs in front of her. They read as follows:

- 1. The physician,
- 2. \downarrow the kings acquaintance, Thenty.
- 3. The land of linear land of linear land of linear land of laborator jars, thousand of bread, thousand of fowel and oxen.

Curiously, the name and title which are written above the woman are those of a man. Since they are written in the space usually reserved to the offering formula, I am inclined to believe that they don't belong to the figure. A mistake could have occured during the engraving of the name and title which may be those of another tomb owner or those of the husband of the woman depicted.

THE BURIAL SHAFTS

They are of a type common to the Fifth and Sixth dynasties and correspond to Reisner's type 68 (1). Note however the orientation of the burial chambers which are situated to the west of the shafts, although Reisner states that the burial chamber could be situated on any side of this type of shafts, Junker notes that, in the early Old Kingdom, the chamber is usually in the south of the shaft, while the western orientation occurs only in the late Old Kingdom (2).

```
(1) Cf. LD I, plan 14 and LD I, Text p. 29 ff. and p. 86. See also Reisner, ASAE 13, 1914, p. 251.
(2) Gardiner, Egypt of the Pharaohs, p. 105;
```

Ranke, *PN* I, p. 392.10; Brunner, *SAK* 1, 1974, p. 55-60; Berley, *JEA* 60, 1974, p. 109 and G. Martin, *MDIAK* 35, 1979, p. 217, n. 20.

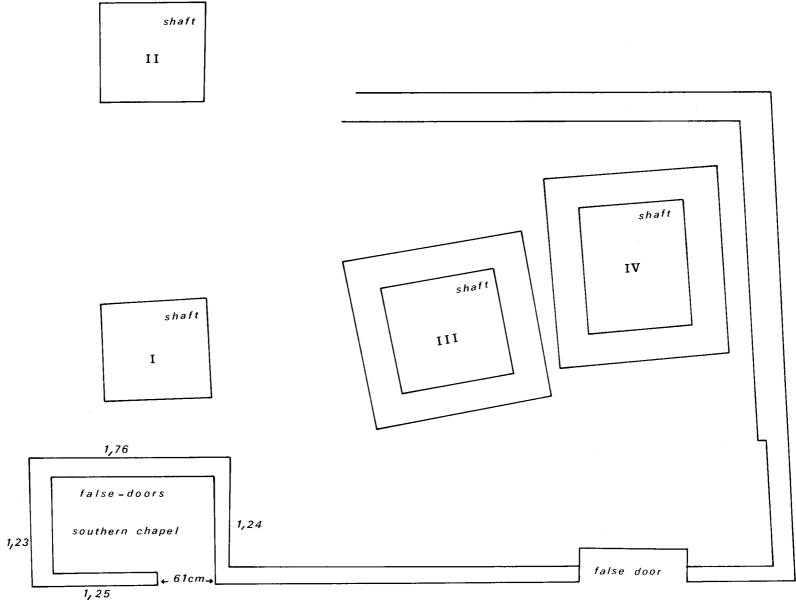


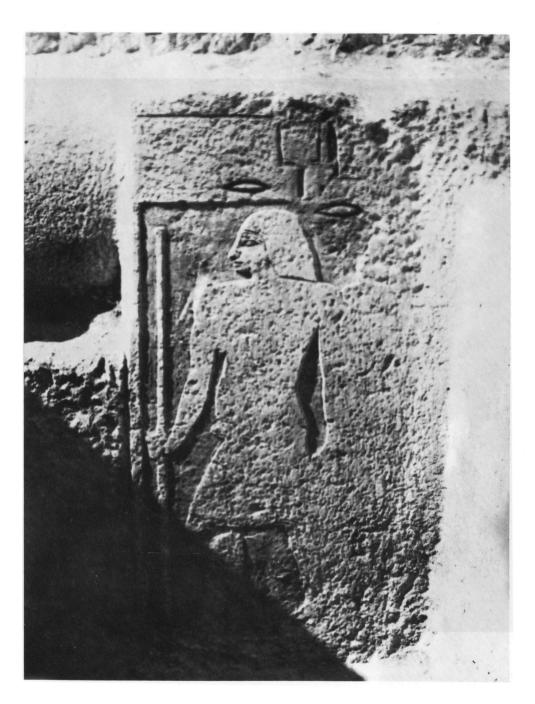
Fig. 1. — Sketch plan of the tomb of Thenty at Giza.

→ N

- Shaft I Pit : $1 \times 1 \times 3,40$ m.
 - Burial chamber $(1,60 \times 2 \times 1 \text{ m.})$ situated to the west of the shaft. A pottery vessel of 40 cm. high, with two handles, was found in the chamber.
 - II Pit: $1.08 \times 1 \times 2.30$ m.
 - No burial chamber.
 - III Pit: $1,15 \times 1,07 \times 3$ m.
 - Burial chamber (1,20 \times 1,60 \times 1,10 m.) to the west of the shaft. No remains of the original burial.
 - IV Pit : 1,05 \times 1,25 \times 3,30 m.
 - Burial chamber $(1.80 \times 2 \times 1.10 \text{ m.})$ to the west of the shaft.

This tomb with its interior offering room and burial shafts could not be dated earlier than the end of the fifth Dynasty (1).

⁽¹⁾ Reisner and C.S. Fischer, ASAE 13, 1914, p. 245.



The northern false-door.



Western wall of the southern chapel.

حَوليّاتَ هَيَّة الآثارالصرية

المجار الحادى والسبعون ١٩٨٧

مُهدَى إلى الاستاذ الدكتور /عَبدُ العَن يرصَالِحَ



القاهرة مطبعة المهد العلى الفرنسي للآثار الشرقية ١٩٨٧