Abstract
Among all the branches of science pursued during ancient Egyptian history, none achieved such an importance and popularity as medicine. The medical profession in ancient Egypt was highly advanced and practiced in very professional ways, the physicians had great respect and were the absolute elite and famous people for their exceptional knowledge, experience, and skills. They knew several medical specialties and subspecialities in the healthcare field; as Herodotus wrote: The practice of medicine is so divided among them, that each physician is a healer of one disease and no more. All the country is full of physicians, some of the eye, others for the head, some of the teeth, some of what pertains to the belly, and some of the hidden and unknown diseases'
(Greef, 2014, 93; Todd, 1921, 462; Leek, 1967, 51)
So “dentists” were mentioned clearly among these medical specialists, also Edwin Smith and Ebers Papyrus reported that dental disease were very common, and the Egyptians suffered from different problems such as dental caries, mouth abscesses and ulcers, teeth extraction, and jaw dislocation. They were pioneers in the development of odontology and performed dental surgeries, inlaying precious stones in the teeth for aesthetic purposes, furthermore, several teeth wired - like those which were found in the 4th dynasty tombs at Giza - have suggested that an attempt to manufacture a dental bridge occurred. (Reeves, 1992, 21; Leek, 1967, 52)
Aims of the study: The first dentist known to have existed is Hsy rt, the royal dentist who lived during the 3rd Dynasty, this research will briefly reflect the information available about: The people whose profession was dentists and bear the titles iry ibH or iry ibḥ swnw; the different titles these dentists bear and their categories. The achievements and documents that attested their names and titles.

Keywords: Ancient Egypt; Medicine, dentists, iry ibH, ibḥ swnw

1 The Edwin Smith and Ebers Papyri are the most well-known and informative medical papyri which is considered the world’s oldest known medical papyri. It is written around 1600 B.C. in hieratic and its chapters contain 48 cases of contraception, diagnosis of pregnancy and other gynecological matters, intestinal disease and parasites, head, face, neck, the upper part of the thorax, spine, and arm, eye and skin problems, dentistry and the surgical treatment of abscesses and tumors, bone-setting and burns. Each medical case follows the same pattern, beginning with the title “knowledge gained from practical experience: examination, diagnosis and prognosis, and treatment. (James, 2005,9,11; Nunn, 1996, 26-30)

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Introduction:

Of about 150 medical personnel in ancient Egypt, only nine were recognized as dentists (Cockitt and David, 2010, 75; Forshaw, 2009, 481). Unfortunately, they were not better documented (Budka, 2000, 16) and fall under the auspices of the physician, only separated in hieroglyphic symbols: ibḥ (ψ) for dentist and swnw for physician (Zingarelli, 2017, 68). Among the dentists themselves, some had the two titles and were known as ibH swnw - physician and dentist, others are irdy ibH, only a dentist ² (PM III, H. 141).

As with all the positions in Egypt, dentists appear to have been hierarchically ordered. There were two classes of them which reflect differences in duties and status. The first one: the irdy (w) ibḥ (ψ) literally “dentists - the one who is concerned (deals) with teeth” and that is usually regarded as the lowest class of dentists. The other one is the high-class dentists or the elite dentists who were known as wr irdy (w) ibḤ (ψ), the “great of those who are concerned with teeth” (Cockitt and David, 2010, 75). Below, we will discuss the dentists whose names were documented in ancient Egypt, their titles and the monuments they left.

I. Hsy rψ:

Date: early 3rd Dynasty (reign of king Djoser - Old Kingdom)
Titles: he has many elite titles, hḳȝ mḥyt priest of Mehit, ss nsw the royal scribe, wr pi great one of Buto, ḥȝty inw supervisor of the tribute, wr ṣm’tψ great one of Upper Egypt and ḥm nṯr pi ḥsy - Ḥsy priest of Buto. His medical title was wr ibḥ swnw great one (chef) of the dentists and physicians (Piacentini, 2002, 54-55).

There is no mention of dentistry before Ḥsy rψ’s time, he is sharing the title “physician” with Imhotep, the man who was considered the first doctor in Ancient Egypt (Greeff, 2014, 96; Reeves, 1992, 21). It has also become common to regard Ḥsy rψ as the earliest recorded and authenticated dentist in ancient Egypt (Cockitt and David, 2010, 75; Forshaw, 2009, 481).

Document (Fig.1): A finely carved decorated wooden panel (CG 1426) which was found in his large tomb at Saqqara, north of the funerary complex of Djoser with another ten panels in the western wall of the south interior corridor (Zingarelli, 2017, 67; Wood, 1978, 9, 22, pl.I-II; Reisner, 1936, 271).

This panel is the one that contains the most complete list of Ḥsy rψ’s many titles. It shows him sitting at an offering table, wearing a long tight garment which covers his left shoulder but leaves the right one free and reaches down to his ankles. In his left hand he holds two rods. Scribal utensils “an inkpot with two holes for red and black paint, a reed writing stick and a bag” hanging from his right shoulder. His right arm is extended toward the offering table. On the offering plate are eight loaves of bread and directly above the table is a short offering list (Forshaw, 2013, 190).

Hsy rψ is depicted with an enumeration of religious and secular titles, they were closer to the eye level than his figure, which suggests remarkable importance was attached to these titles. (Wood, 1978, 12; Borchardt, 1937, 108, pl. 25[1426]; Quibell, 1913, pl. 31). It is only the scene of this panel that represents Hsy rψ as wr ibḤ swnw, great one of the of dentists and physicians. He was a dentist of a high ranking and a chief of dentists and physicians (Greeff, 2014, 96; Ledent, 2014, 93). Interestingly, wr ibḥ swnw appears at the top of his title list (Leek, 1967, 55), which proves that he was sufficiently proud of his medical and dental qualifications to place them at the head of his commemoratives panel, it is usually accepted that the higher the title in the ranking order the more important was this title and occupation (Forshaw, 2011, 48; Nunn, 1996, 124).

² this symbol derived from the word tooth in ancient Egypt” (Wb I, 1971, 64; Faulkner, 2017, 19)
II. *ij mri*: 
**Date:** 4th Dynasty  
**Titles:** *wr ibH ibH* and *xrp ibH “head and great dentist”*

In October 2006, some hidden tombs of three dentists have been discovered in Saqqara near the Step Pyramid of Djoser west to the tombs of the 1st dynasty. It is the first necropolis ever found dedicated to a chef of dentists, the tombs were built of mudbrick and limestone and didn’t contain any mummies. Dr. Zahi Hawass believes that these dentists lived near the palace to treat the king and his royal family, so the kings gave them the luxury to build their tombs in this place, maybe they have all worked together during their life or from the same family, that explains why these three tombs were so close to each other. ([https://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/oct/24/arts.egypt; https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2006/oct/23/thieves_first_discover_dentists_tombs_5th_pyramid/](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/oct/24/arts.egypt; https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2006/oct/23/thieves_first_discover_dentists_tombs_5th_pyramid/) (22/4/2022)

Document (Fig. 2 a, b): tomb of the head of dentists *ij mri*

The tomb has an entrance leading to a rectangular hall with two L-shaped chapels decorated with offerings and daily life scenes; *ij mri* and his family carrying out ritual sacrifices, making offerings and playing games. The inscriptions identifying *ij mri* as *xrp ibH ibH wr ibH ibH* which means that he was “the great and head of dentists”. Right of the entrance on the left wall there is another Inscriptions representing the dentistry profession.  

III. *c3x m K3*: 
**Date:** 4th Dynasty  
**Titles:** *iry ibH* “simple dentist”

Document (Fig. 3 a, b): A tomb - located between the tombs of *k3 msw* and *ij mri.* - with a limestone false door.

This rectangular shaped tomb has a limestone false door with an offering basin. It displays the usual cavetto cornice and torus moulding, texts and figures on the jambs are incised, but the table scene on the panel is in raised relief. Each jamb has a standing portrait of the deceased, facing the central niche. He wears a curled shoulder length wig, a broad collar and either a knee length kilt (on the right jamb) or a pointed kilt (on the left one). The figures also show the deceased with both hands hanging open at his side. The panel shows the usual funerary meal scene, in which the offering table is arranged in a typical fashion of that Period.

The texts on the left jamb qualify the owner as *rx t nsw t sxm k3*, on the right one *iry ibH sxm k3* and in the niche between the name of his wife Meret is inscribed *s3.t nsw t rx t nsw t Mrt*. On the upper frieze his title as a dentist is repeated; *rx ns wt iry ibH sxm k3*. Above the entrance of the tomb, *sxm K3* is sitting on a backless throne with a stab in his hand and the inscriptions in front of him identifying him also as *iry ibH sxm K3*.  

IV. *K3 mš (w)*: 
**Date:** the beginning of the 5th Dynasty  
**Titles:** *iry ibH* “simple dentist”

Document (Fig. 4): A broken life-size statue.

This statue features the king’s dentist *K3 mš (w)* and his son in front of his tomb. It is made of limestone and shows the fine details of his lower body. The usual characteristic elements known from the private statuary of the Old Kingdom were shown here, such as cubic form emphasized by placing the subject on a base and using a back pillar to support the figure. On the right side we can read *iry ibH s3 ntr K3 mš (w)*.  
V. Nj ‘nh shm.t

Date: the beginning of the 5th dynasty (reign of king Sahure, Old Kingdom)

Titles: Nj ‘nh shm.t has many medical titles such as śmśw swnw head (elder) of physicians, wr swnw pr.-3 greatest of the physician of the royal palace, śmśw swnw pr.-3 head of the royal palace physicians and wr ibh pr.-3 head of the palace dentists (Greeff, 2013, 54; PM III, 482).

Document (p Fig.5): A stele was found in his mastaba at Saqqara, north of the Step Pyramid. Nj ‘nh shm.t is sitting with his wife hmt. f rḥt. nšw.t around an offering table with loaves of bread, before his head his title wr swnw pr.-3 was inscribed and in the two horizontal lines under his chair also wr ibh pr.-3 appears (Mariette, 1889, 203)

VI. Mn k3w r‘nh

Date: 5th dynasty (reign of king Sahure - Old Kingdom)

Titles: iry ibh, a simple dentist without swnw or wr (Lefebvre, 1956, 59; Murray, 1908, XVIII), it is suggested that he was a dental auxiliary or dental technician (Greeff, 2013, 54)

Mn k3w r‘nh is certainly a close relative of Nj ‘nh shm.t (maybe his son) because his name appears at the mastaba of the later and he is represented next to his brother among his sons and daughters (Riaud and Ledent, 2018, 6; Dilwyn, 2000, 307 no.1119).

Document (Fig.6 a-c): false door of Nj ‘nh shm.t (CG 1482), exhibited at the Cairo Museum. Sahure was gratified by his good health to the great practitioner Nj ‘nh shm.t’s care, so he dedicate Nj ‘nh shm.t a false door from a large piece of fine white limestone for his tomb, it was carved and inscribed in his presence. This false door set inside the hall of “the crown of Sahure has appeared” and it is the only thing that was recovered from the tomb (Chauvet, 2013, 62-63; Rice, 1999, 139; Mariette, 1889, 202, 205)

At the left side of this false door behind Nj ‘nh shm.t, stands two men step forward to the right with short hair and kilt, the smaller one is the dentists iry ibh Mn k3w r‘nh, he was probably attached to a senior physician as junior or subordinate colleagues, as mentioned before, there was also among dentists a hierarchy (Ghalioungui, 1963, 111-112, 133 fig.14; Borchardt, 1937; 170, 171, No. 1482, pl.39).

VII. Nfr – irjts

Date: 5th dynasty.

Titles: He has the title iry ibh “simple dentist”, a court physician to the pharaoh, specializing in the treatment of toothache (Lefebvre, 1956, 59; Junker, 1934, 194; Junker, 1927, 70)

Document (Fig. 7 a, b): bas-relief from the mastaba tomb of sšš. t htp at Giza (G 5152) opposite the Great Pyramid of Khufu (Strudwick, 1985, 136-137; Junker, 1934, 172) sšš. t htp and his wife are sitting on a chair with a cushion and bull’s legs. He holds a staff, his wife put her left hand on his shoulder and their son stands as a small naked child before them. They are receiving list of offerings, and offering-bringers stands below. In the register in front of the feet of sšš. t htp, Nfr-jrt.$ stands standing, he was among the fifteen witnesses of a testamentary act and his title iry ibh is perfectly visible next to him, iry ibh Nfr-jrt.$ ‘the dentist, Neferiretes (Riaud and Ledent, 2018, 8; Ledent, 2014, 94; Kanawati, 2002, 28)

VIII. Ḥwj.
The progress of \#wj in his medical career is seen in the progression of the titles of increasing status and specialization, and others that generally associated with the medical profession (Dawood, 1998, 172), he was “\textit{swnw pr-3} physician of the royal palace”, “\textit{wr swnw pr-3} chief of the physician of the royal palace”, “\textit{cmcw swnw pr-3} head (dean) of the royal palace physicians”, “\textit{wr swnw t3 mhW SmW} w head (chef) of the physicians of the Upper and Lower Egypt”, “\textit{wr ir ibH} chef and great of dentists”, "\textit{nrw pHw .t} Shepherd of the anus”. (Zingarelli, 2017, 68; Ledent, 2014, 93; Greeff, 2013, 54).

From these titles we knew that \textit{Hwj} started his career as an ordinary physician, his second and third titles probably not a rank of command, but rather refer to experience and seniority, that may have led directly to his appointment as “Chief Physicians of Upper and Lower Egypt”, the later titles refer to his specialties in the medical profession, and the dentist was one of them (Dawood, 1998, 172).

Document (Fig.8): “A large limestone stela or (false door 170 x103 cm)” was discovered in situ at Saqqara”

The style and overall design of the stela show the usual late Old Kingdom style, texts and figures on the jambs are incised, but the usually funerary offering table scene on the panel is in raised relief. Each of the six jambs has a standing portrait of the deceased, facing the central niche. He wears a curled shoulder length wig “on the outer and middle left jambs, the inner and outer right jambs”, or a short wig “on the inner left and the middle right jambs”. He also wears a broad collar and either a knee length kilt “on the outer jambs” or a pointed kilt “on the middle and inner jambs”. The figures on the outer and middle left jambs as well as these on the inner and outer right jambs, show the deceased with both hands hanging open at his side. The inner left jamb and the middle right jamb depict him holding one hand to his chest, and extending the other open at his side. (Brovarskip, 2011, 113; Dawood, 1998, 170-171; Quibell, 1907, pl.14) on the Left inner Jamb of the stela (Lefebvre, 1956, 59)

\textit{cmcw swnw pr-3 xrp sqqt im3xw \textit{wr irj ibH Hwj}}

Senior Physician of the great house, Magician, he who is honoured, Chief of those who treat teeth, \#wj

\textbf{IX. Psmtk \textit{\$nb}}

\textbf{Date:} Saite period (the 26th Dynasty reign of Psametik II)

\textbf{Titles:} he has some medical titles such as \textit{wr swnw} chief of physicians, \textit{wr ir \textit{ibh}} chief of dentists, \textit{wr ir \textit{ibh} pr-3} great of the dentists of the palace, \textit{wr ibh swnw} “great of physicians and dentists” and \textit{\textit{\$mW} swnw} dean of physicians. He has also some non-medical titles such as \textit{xrp \textit{Hw . wt n.t N.t the director of the temple of Neith}}, \textit{Hr .i cSt3 n (.i) p.t the initiate into the secrets of heaven and \textit{\textit{\$mr} w\textit{.ti}}} the sole friend, \textit{hr .i tp nsw} leader of the foremost thrones, chief dentist of the pharaoh \textit{wr ibh pr-3}, \textit{hyp srk. t} scorpion charmer and \textit{s3 srk. t} son of Selket (Riaud and Ledent, 2018, 9; Ledent, 2014, 94; Greeff, 2013, 54; Alexandra, 1998, 216)

Document (Fig.9): kneeling naophorous statue

A green basalt naophorous statue “now in the Vatikan Museum” representing \textit{Psmtk \textit{\$nb}} naked, bald and kneeling, holding a shrine on his knees with both hands with a number of important titles of him, \textit{Wr swnw} chief of Physicians was inscribed on the 1st and 4th lines on the naos and on the dorsal pillar, \textit{wr ibh (y) pr-3} chief of the dentists of the royal palace appears on the 2nd lines on the naos, \textit{\$mW} swnw Dean of Physicians, on the socle (Alexandra, 1998, 216; Ghaliounghui, 1983, 32, No.122, Jonckheere, 1960, 40)
The inscriptions on the Naos:

(Alexandra, 1998, 216; El-Sayed, 1968, 247-248, No.28; Marucchi, 1899, 65 no.92; Wiedemann, A, 1885, 119 no. 2)

Fig. 1

A finely carved decorated wooden panel (CG 1426) of Hsy r
(Borchardt, 1937, p.108, pl. 25, No. 1426; Quibell, 1913, pl. XXXI)

Fig. 2

Inscriptions representing the dentistry profession at right on the entrance and on the wall at left, tomb of ijj mri
Fig. 3.

The lime stone niche with the inscriptions *irty ibh  $hm K3*

http://www.guardians.net/hawass/news/ancient_egyptian_dentists_discovered.htm  (22/4/2022)

Fig. 4

A huge bust less statue featuring *K3 mc (w)* and his son

http://www.guardians.net/hawass/news/ancient_egyptian_dentists_discovered.htm  (22/4/2022)
Stele was found in the mastaba of \textit{Nj `nh shm.t} in Saqqara (Mariette, 1889, 203)

Fig. 6

False door of \textit{Nj `nh shm.t} at the Cairo Museum (CG 1482) (Riaud and Ledent, 2018, Fig.7)
False door of *Nj `nh slm.t* at the Cairo Museum (CG 1482)
(Borchardt, 1937, pl.39, no. 1482; Mariette, 1889, 205)

Fig. 7

a

Seshathetep, chapel, north wall
(Kanawati, 2002, pl.9 a)

b

Bas-relief from the north wall of the tomb of ss3. t htp
(Riaud and Ledent, 2018, fig.9; Kanawati, 2002, pl.47)
A "false door stele" which was discovered in his chapel at Saqqara (Quibell, 1907, pl. 14)
A green basalt naophorous statue of Psmtk śnb
(Jonckheere, 1958, fig. 8)

**Conclusion:**
Dentistry in ancient Egypt has not revealed all its secrets and maybe future discoveries will enrich the knowledge of these medical practice in Egypt. Although Dentists were considered very important health figures in ancient Egypt, of about 150 medical personnel, only nine are recognized as dentists, they were not more plentiful or better documented.

All the documents date back to the Old Kingdom and only one is from the 26th Dynasty. Unfortunately, there are no documents mention dentists in the Middle or New Kingdoms. Maybe their profession was hereditary; the three tombs of ʿij mr, ʿxmin K3, and K3 mc (w) were so close to each other, that suggested they all worked together or from the same family. Also Mnk3wr ṣnh was a close relative of ʿNm ṣḥmt (maybe his son) because his name appears at the mastaba of the later and he is represented next to his brother among his sons and daughters.

Some dentists held both titles, the physicians and the dentists, others were dentists only. It’s not obvious whether these multiple titles indicated that they were engaged in several specialties or that these titles were administrative or honorary.

The following table briefly concludes the important information about the dentists mentioned in this paper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Where they were buried</th>
<th>Their utensils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ḥsy rˁ</td>
<td>wr ibh swnw great of the of dentists and physicians.</td>
<td>Saqqara</td>
<td>Eleven finely carved decorated wooden panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿij mr</td>
<td>wr ibH ʿry ibH ġrp ʿry ibH head and great dentist</td>
<td>Saqqara</td>
<td>Tomb with a rectangular hall with two L-shaped chapels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿxmin K3</td>
<td>ʿry ibH general dentist</td>
<td>Saqqara</td>
<td>A rectangular shaped tomb with a limestone false door and an offering basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3 mc (w)</td>
<td>ʿry ibH</td>
<td>Saqqara</td>
<td>A broken huge bust statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nj ‘nh šmt</td>
<td>šmśw swnw wr swnw pr-3 head of the physician of the royal palace</td>
<td>Saqqara</td>
<td>Stele was found in his mastaba at Saqqara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mnk3wr ‘nh</td>
<td>iry ibh general dentists or probably dental auxiliary</td>
<td>Unknown buried place, his name appear at the mastaba of Nj ‘nh šmt</td>
<td>He doesn’t have his own monument, but his name appears on the false door of Nj ‘nh šmt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfr – irjts</td>
<td>iry ibh general dentists</td>
<td>Unknown buried place, his name appear at the mastaba tomb of sš3. t htp</td>
<td>His name was inscribed on a bas-relief from the mastaba tomb of sš3. t htp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwj</td>
<td>wr ir ibh great of dentists swnw wr pr-3 physician of the royal palace</td>
<td>Saqqara</td>
<td>A false door stele which was discovered in his chapel at Saqqara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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A curse hangs over the entrance of a dentist's tomb in Egypt. SAQQARA, Egypt — The arrest of an ancient pyramid officials announced Sunday. (22/4/2022)


http://www.guardians.net/hawass/news/ancient_egyptian_dentists_discovered.htm (22/4/2022)