東日本国際大学昌平エジプト考古学会

SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaelogical Association
Higashi Nippon International University

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巻頭言

いよいよ学校法人昌平懇、東日本国際大学エジプト考古学研究所の活動が始まったな、の感がこの紀要1号で感じられます。今年は文部科学省の科学研究費補助金も、新規で4件がこのエジプト考古学研究所、研究員の中から付きました。「やればできる」の一言につきます。この勢いでエジプト考古学研究にこの研究所が進んでいけばいわゆる地が日本のエジプト考古学研究の中心となる日もそう遠くないと思います。研究や調査は息の長い仕事です。あきらめず、こつこつとただ一心不乱にやるしかありません。このことは本学の建学の精神、儒教の教えと一致しています。研究員の皆さん頑張ってください。

緑川 浩司
昌平エジプト考古学会 会長
学校法人昌平懇 理事長
Abstract

The joint expedition of Higashi Nippon International University and Waseda University, under the direction of Prof. Dr. Sakuji Yoshimura and Ken Yazawa as a field director, conducted an excavation work at Dahshur North from April 22nd to May 14th in 2015. In this season the area between the New Kingdom tomb-chapels of Ipay and Ta was investigated (Fig.1). The area measures 20 m x 20 m, and at the center a small mound had been observed. Soon after removing surface sand, a part of mud brick enclosure wall, approximately 9.1 m (north-south) x 16.8 m (east-west) was revealed. Almost at the center of the enclosure there was a shaft with subterranean chambers (Shaft 125). Three chambers were found to the west and one to the east (Figs.2-4). Vast amount of wooden shabtis, shabti boxes, fragments of wooden coffins, lids of canopic jar, scarabs and beads were retrieved. Finds from subterranean chambers of Shaft 125 are datable to the Ramesside Period.

Introduction

Dahshur North is located at northernmost part of Dahshur region, about 1 km northwest of the Pyramid cemetery of Senwosret III and about 1 km southwest of the pyramid of Khendjer. The Waseda University expedition, directed by Prof. Dr. Sakuji Yoshimura discovered the site through the analysis of satellite images in 1995 (Fig. 1). The initial excavations concentrated in the southeastern area, revealing the typical New Kingdom tomb-chapels of Ipay and Pashedu, and dozens of shaft-tombs and pit-burials (Yoshimura and Hasegawa 2000; Hasegawa 2003). In 2004, the investigation of an area approximately 100 m west of Ipay’s tomb was started. In this area, another New Kingdom tomb-chapel belonged to an individual named Ta was found. Subsequent investigations around the chapel revealed that there were many of the Middle Kingdom shaft tombs including several intact burials (Baba 2014; Baba and Yoshimura 2010, 2011; Baba and Yazawa 2015), as well as New Kingdom shaft tombs and simple pit burials.

In the area between the tomb-chapels of Ipay and Ta, there was a small mound which indicated the possibility that a previously unknown tomb with a superstructure might exist. The main focus of the research in April-May 2015 (twenty-second season) was the excavation of the mound and its surrounding area. The investigation is not only to clarify the true nature of the mound but also to fill a gap between the two previously excavated areas in order to obtain clues to the chronological development of the Dahshur North cemetery. The field work of the
Fig. 1 Map of Dashur North and the excavated area in 22nd season 2015
twenty second season was started in 22nd of April, and ended in 14th of May in 2015.

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to the members of the Ministry of State of Antiquities (MSA), in particular to Prof. Dr. Mamdouh el-Damaty (former Minister of the State for Antiquities) and Mr. Hani Abou el-Azum (General Director of the Foreign Mission’s affairs of the Permanent Committee) for granting us the permission. Thanks are also due to Mr. Alaa Shahata, Mr. Sabri Farag and Mr. Mohamed Yousef of the Saqqara Inspectorate. Special thanks are due to Mr. Ahmed Zikrey, Inspector of our mission for his kindness in every possible way. At the Saqqara magazine thanks are also due to Mr. Ragab Turkey, director of the Selim Hassan Storage Museum at Saqqara.

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Surface excavation

The examined area between the New Kingdom tomb-chapels of Ipay and Ta (Grid square 3E14-a, b, 3E15-a, b, 3E04-a, b, c, d, 3E05-a, b, c, d, 3D94-c, d, 3D95-c, d) (Fig. 1) measures 20m x 20m, and at the center a small mound has been observed. Soon after removing the sand, mud brick wall was revealed. It measures 9.1 m from north to south and 16.8 m from east to west. The width of the wall is about 70 cm. The mud brick was heavily eroded, and only the lower layers were preserved. The mud bricks were directly on sand layer. The north wall was not observed, and whether the wall was originally planned to enclose the shaft or not was unclear. A tomb shaft (Shaft 125) was found at the center of the enclosure. Around the tomb shaft there was concentric accumulation of reddish sand with small pebbles and tafila, which were derived from digging debris of sediment ground and bedrock.

Inside the outer wall, there were several pits where sand, loose mud bricks and pot-shards were filled. Those pits were situated around southwestern corner and besides the eastern wall. Limestone stela was found from one of the pits at the southwestern part.

In the Grid square 3E14a, b and 3E15a, b, surface sand was removed, and five shaft tombs were identified (Shaft 126-130). In this season only openings of tomb shafts were measured, and the subterranean part were left untouched until the next season.

Excavation of shaft tombs
Shaft 125 (Figs. 2-4)
Size of Entrance: 1.0 x 2.1 m
Shaft depth: 5.6 m
Dimension of the Room A: 3.0 x 2.7 x 2.0 m
Dimension of the Room B: 2.7 x 3.2 x 1.6 m
Dimension of the Room C: 2.5 x 2.4 x 1.0 m
Dimension of the Room D: 3.2 x 3.3 x 1.4 m
Location: Grid square 3E5a
Fig. 2 Plan of the above-ground structure of Shaft 125

Fig. 3 Plan of the subterranean chambers of Shaft 125
Fig. 4 Section of the subterranean chambers of Shaft 125
The axis of the shaft opening is oriented east-west. At the bottom there are burial chambers, Room A to the west, and Room D to the east. Room A leads to the other rooms, Room B to the west and Room C to the south (Fig. 3).

All the chambers were heavily plundered, and most of the objects were broken into pieces. Since wooden objects were badly damaged and fragile, it is difficult to pick them up without any consolidation. From the shaft filling, a lid of canopic jar made of Egyptian alabaster, which represents the head of baboon (Hapy), was found. In Room A, many wooden shabtis, fragments of wooden shabti boxes, fragments of wooden coffin and beads were discovered.

Floor of the Room B was lowered to a depth of 1.0m, and a partition slab of limestone was inserted at the middle of the sunken part. The wall of this part was covered by limestone slabs, held together with mortar. Southern half of the lid slabs was still in place, but somewhat skewed by tomb robber. In the eastern half of the sunken part, a wooden shabti box was found, and shabtis were still in it.

The floor of the Room C was somewhat higher than Room A, and objects were relatively scarce. Room D was also disturbed, but three lids of canopic jars, many wooden shabtis, fragments of wooden shabti boxes, fragments of wooden coffins, scarabs and beads were discovered. At the northeastern corner, wooden sledge was found directly on the floor. The sledge was painted in black, and it is probable that canopic box used to be placed on it.

Most of objects found in the subterranean chambers are datable to the Ramesside period.

Finds

The description of the major finds of this season is as follows.

Limestone stela (Fig. 5)
Location: Pit (B002) inside the mud brick wall.
Dimension: 34.0 x 24.9 x 6.0 cm

Round-topped limestone stela consists of two registers of offering scene depicted by sunken relief. In the upper register, on the left is a figure of Osiris, seated and facing right. On the right is a man standing in a posture of adoration. Between them, stacked offerings on a table were depicted. In the lower register, two pairs of seated man and woman are placed in an almost symmetrical arrangement. Between these pairs, an offering table is depicted. The names of people depicted are not clear, due to surface wearing. Round-topped limestone stela with two registers of the offering scene was attested in the New Kingdom Saqqara (e.g. Raven 2001: 21-22, Cat.18, Pls.8, 9b, 28), and there is an example of seated two pairs facing each other dated to the reign of Amenhotep III (Bresciani 1985: 60-61).

Egyptian alabaster canopic jars (Fig. 6.1-4)
Location: Shaft 125, shaft filling and Room D
Dimension:
22o-0062 (Hapy): 12.3 x 11.8 x 14.1 cm (Fig. 6.1)
22o-0524 (Hapy): 13.1 x 13.0 x 14.2 cm (Fig. 6.2)
22o-0523 (*Imsety*): 12.0 x 12.5 x 14.2 cm (Fig.6.3)
22o-0525 (*Imsety*): 13.1 x 13.9 x 15.3 cm (Fig.6.4)

Two sets of canopic jar lids, one represents a human head and the other represents a baboon head. These are made of Egyptian alabaster (travertine), and detail is drawn in black line. There are traces of light blue, reddish brown and greyish yellow pigment. Similar canopic jar lid of *Hapy* was found in the Tomb of *Horemheb* at Saqqara, and it was dated to the Nineteenth Dynasty (Schneider 1996: 26, Pl.16. 123).

Wooden canopic jars (Fig.6.5, 6)
Location: Shaft 125, Room B
Dimension:
22o-0414 (*Qebehsenuef*): 12.0 x 12.0 x 11.0 cm
22o-0415 (*Duamutef*): 12.5 x 13.0 x 16.5 cm
22o-0556: 11 cm (Diam.), 28 cm (Height)

Two lids of wooden canopic jars, one represents a falcon head (*Qebehsenuef*) and the other represents a jackal head (*Duamutef*). The surface was covered by black resin, and hieroglyphic text was drawn in yellow
pigment. One of the cylindrical canopic containers was found, and it was also covered by black resin and painted in yellow. The owner of the container was *Amenemheb*, whose shabtis were also found.

**Wooden anthropoid coffin fragments**

**Location: Shaft 125, Room A, B, and D**

Many fragments of wooden anthropoid coffins were retrieved from the subterranean chambers. They had been broken and some parts are clearly missing, so that it is difficult to assume how many coffins were placed, but it is clear that there are at least two types: black coffin and “daily dress” coffin. The former has a black background, and text and decoration painted in yellow. Most of the fragments belong to this type. It is often suggested that the
black type coffin occurred as early as mid-Eighteenth Dynasty and continued no later than the early Nineteenth dynasty (Taylor 1989: 34; 2001: 168-169; Dodson 1998: 336, note 31, 32), but this type possibly continued at least until the later Nineteenth Dynasty in Memphite area, as indicated by the discovery of Shaft 110 in this site, which contained the black type wooden anthropoid coffin with late Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty amphora and shabti boxes (Yoshimura et al. 2012: 35-50). As for the latter, a toe of the lid of coffin on which bare feet were carved, was found.

Wooden shabti boxes (Figs.7, 8)
Location: Shaft 125, Room A, B, D

In addition to many shabtis, fragments of wooden shabti boxes were also found. There were at least two types of shabti boxes. One has a black background and decorated in yellow pigment, and the entire shape was not clear, because all examples of it were badly damaged (Fig.7). The other is a three-lidded box, and the surface is mostly in yellow (Fig.8). A person in a posture of adoration with vertical line of hieroglyphic text was depicted in the long side, and a standing goddess was drawn in the short side. According to the typology by D. Aston, the latter is his Type IV, which was dated between the late Nineteenth and the early Twenty-first Dynasties (Aston 1994: 25-26).

Wooden shabtis (Figs.9, 10)
Location: Shaft 125, Room A, B, C, D
Dimension: 16 to 23 cm in height

Vast amount of wooden shabtis were discovered from Shaft 125. There are at least four types:
1. Surface was covered by black resin with decoration and text in yellow pigment (Fig. 9, 10.1)
2. Surface was painted in yellow with decoration in black, no text (Fig. 10.3)
3. Surface was painted in yellow with wig, decoration and text in black. (Fig. 10.2)
4. Surface was painted in white with face and background of text column in yellow, wig and text in black, red band depicted on body (Fig. 10.4)

Some of these types include the overseers which were depicted as wearing a broad kilt (Fig.9.5, Pl.2.2).
Fig. 9 Wooden shabtis from Shaft 125
Fig. 10  Wooden shabtis from Shaft 125
The black-covered type is the largest in number. Some of the owners were identified: Amenemheb (Fig.10.1), Kaemipet (Fig.9.1), Nehet (Fig.9.2), Isisnêfert (Fig.9.3, 4), Ketj (Fig.9.2), Hory (Fig.10.3) and Khuy (Fig.9.2). Wooden black shabtis found in the New Kingdom cemetery at Saqqara bear close resemblance to the shabits from Shaft 125, and it was dated to the Nineteenth Dynasty (Martin 1997: 70, Pl.173.35).

Faience scarabs (Fig. 11)
Location: Shaft 125, Room D
Dimension:
220-0327: 0.9 x 0.6 x 0.4 cm (Fig.11.1)
220-0420: 1.5 x 1.1 x 0.6 cm (Fig.11.2)
220-0296: 1.6 x 1.2 x 1.0 cm (Fig.11.3)

All the scarabs found in Shaft 125 were from Room D. All of them are made of faience. Fig.11.2 and Fig.11.3 are greenish blue, while Fig.11.1 is white. Fig.11.1 and 11.2 has hieroglyphic designs on their base. The design of Fig.11.1 has many parallels in Gurob (Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Pls.25.1, 27.6, 29.3-5, 29.28, 40.29, 41.65, 41.102), and it is suggested that the text signifies Amun-Re, according to the description of the example from Saqqara (Raven 2001: 30, Pl.15, cat.78). The text of Fig.11.2 is Neb-Maat. On the base of Fig.11.3, Horus is flanked by two Uraei.

Beads (Fig. 12)
Location: Shaft 125, Room A, D

Considerable amount of beads were found, and major examples were provided in Fig.12. Most of them are made of glass. Fig.12.4 is a shell bead, Fig.12.7, 8 are made of faience and Fig.12.15 is of carnelian and partly covered by gold. Fig.12.14 appears to be a kind of “eye-bead”, a red spot encircled by blue on each side of disk. Bead of identical shape and decoration is occurred in the New Kingdom cemetery of Gurob (Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Pl.XLIII58.c).

Faience pectoral fragment (Fig. 13.1)
Location: Shaft 125, Room A
Fig. 12  Beads from Shaft 125

Fig. 13  Pectoral and ear-plugs from Shaft 125
Dimension:
220-0069+0129: 5.9 x 4.4 x 1.1 cm

Shrine-shaped faience pectoral with cavetto cornice, four suspension holes in upper edge and decoration in black. Obverse show a head of a jackal facing right, probably recumbent on a shrine. Reverse show a head of the Nephtys figure facing left. The Isis figure is generally depicted on the opposite side, and the scarab is flanked by these two goddess(e.g. Feucht 1971: cats.66, 67, 75). The scene is framed by a block frieze.

Ear-plugs (Fig.13.2-4)
Location: Shaft 125, Room A, B, D
220-0280: 3.4 cm (Diam.), 2.8 cm (thickness)
220-0359: 3.9 cm (Diam.), 3.0 cm (thickness)
220-0520: 2.7 cm (Diam.), 2.6 cm (thickness)

Ivory disks with a grooved edge that were worn in a hole in the earlobe. Ear plugs have sometimes been described as bobbins. However there were female mummies with holes stretched to enormous proportions in their earlobes, and women from the reign of Amenhotep III were shown in sculpture, relief and painting wearing large ear ornaments that were probably plugs (Freed 1982: 231-232). Similar objects were found in Saqqara and dated from the Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty (Raven et al. 2011: 94, cat.71).

Pottery vessels (Figs.14, 15)
Location: Pit inside the mud brick outer wall; Shaft 125, Room A, B, C, D

Miniature bowls (Nile B2, Fig.14.1-4) and an amphora (Fig.15.1) were found from the pits inside the mud brick enclosure wall. The shape of the amphora shows a similarity with Marl D amphorae Type B1 by D. Aston’s classification (Aston 2004: 187-191, Fig.9). This type of amphorae became more slender and taller over time, and the Type B1 amphorae from the late Eighteenth to early Nineteenth Dynasty (to the reign of Ramses II) bear the closest resemblance to this amphora.

The other vessels shown in Figs.14 and 15 are from the subterranean chambers of Shaft 125. Fig.14.8-10 (Nile B2) is so-called “beer-jar”, and according to the typology by B. Aston, Fig.14.8 could be classified as Type III.2, dated from the second half of the Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty (Raven et al. 2011: 218-219, Fig.VI.11). Mycenaean stirrup jar was discovered at Room A (Fig.14.12). It was made of yellowish clay, covered by buff slip, with decoration in reddish brown. The characteristics of the jar indicate that it dates to LHIIIB1 period2). An amphora of Fig.15.2 (Marl D) from Room D is classified as Type B2 or B3, which is dated from the reign of Ramses II to Ramses III, according to D. Aston’s research (Aston 2004: 191-193, Fig.8).

Note
2) Similar example was found in the tomb of Ramose at Saqqara and dated to LHIIIB1 (Hankey and Aston 1995: 77, Fig.4.7, Pl.4.9).
Fig. 14 Pottery vessels from Shaft 125 (including vessels from pits inside the above-ground mud brick wall)
Fig. 15  Pottery vessels from Shaft 125 (including vessels from pits inside the above-ground mud brick wall)

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東日本国際大学エジプト考古学研究所
2015年度活動報告・2016年度事業計画書
岩出 まゆみ *

はじめに
2016年度は、東日本国際大学創立20周年に当たる年であり、さらに早稲田大学のエジプト調査開始から50年という節目の年にも重なっている。そこで当研究所も両方の周年事業に関わる企画を打ち出し、実行していきたいと考えている。
また新たに始まる「クフ王墓探査プロジェクト」についてもよいよ2016年4月からスタートを切る予定である。

2015年度活動報告
1. エジプト現地調査
①太陽の船発掘調査 2015年10月～2016年3月
②ルクソール貴族墓第9次調査 2015年12月11日～2016年1月24日

2. 研究会・シンポジウム・イベント
24回目を迎えたエジプト・フォーラムをはじめ、初めて鎌山祭に展示する等、新しい試みにチャレンジして来た。

①東日本国際大学鎌山祭 『エジプト発掘50年』展開催
2015年11月7日（土）、8日（日）於：東日本国際大学1号館・101教室
吉村作治学長記念講演会 『エジプト発掘50年』
11月8日（日）14：00～15：00於：東日本国際大学1号館・階段教室

②エジプト・フォーラム24『早大エジプト発掘50年』
2015年11月28日（土）15：00～18：00
於：早稲田大学国際会議場 井深大記念ホール

* 東日本国際大学エジプト考古学研究所 所長
③企画展
『早稲田大学エジプト調査 50 年のあゆみ』展
2015 年 12 月 5 日（土）～2016 年 1 月 30 日（土）
於：早稲田大学 会津八一記念博物館 1 階 企画展示室
記念講演会
2015 年 12 月 12 日（土）13：00～14：00 近藤二郎先生（早稲田大学文学学術院教授）
2016 年 1 月 9 日（土）13：00～14：00 吉村作治先生

④定期研究会（於・早稲田・エジプト考古学ビル 2 階）
2015 年度の第 27 回、第 28 回の 2 回の研究会を開催した。
* 第 27 回 研究会 2015 年 10 月 5 日（月）
 講師：竹野内恵太（早稲田大学大学院文学研究科考古学コース博士課程）
 テーマ：『エジプト初期国家の石製容器生産と葬送儀礼の変化』
* 第 28 回研究会 2015 年 12 月 7 日（月）
 講師：河合望（早稲田大学高等研究所准教授）
 テーマ：『2015 年の中エジプト遺跡の現状－ベニハッサンからアビドスまで』

3. 出版物について
早稲田大学で開催した、企画展用図録『早稲田大学エジプト調査 50 年のあゆみ』
カイロ博物館所蔵『黄金のファラオと大ピラミッド展』図録

4. その他
①各研究職教員が科学研究費の申請を行った。
②「黄金のファラオと大ピラミッド展」への協力
2015 年 10 月 16 日から、TBS 主催の展覧会、国立カイロ博物館所蔵『黄金のファラオと大ピラミッド展』が、
六本木ヒルズの森アートギャラリーで始まった。この展覧会は、吉村作治先生監修で、カイロ博物館の至宝
約 100 点が来日した。展覧会の図録制作をはじめ、会場内の展示コンセプト、展示物製作等を担当した。
この展覧会は、現在は愛媛県立美術館で開催中で、その後、約 2 年にわたって、日本全国 8 都市を巡回す
る予定である。ポスター、チラシには、協力として「学校法人昌平講東日本国際大学」の名前を掲載して頂
いた。
③エジプト考古学研究所の研究室の整備
鎌山祭で展示したレプリカの倉庫への移動を行う。

2016 年度の事業計画
1. エジプト調査（予定）
①太陽の船調査 2016 年 4 月～2017 年 3 月
②ギザ・クフ王墓探査プロジェクト 2016 年 4 月～5 月
③ アブ・シール南遺跡発掘調査　2016 年 8 月～9 月
④ ダハシュール北遺跡発掘調査　2017 年 1 月～2 月
⑤ルクソール貴族墓調査　2016 年 10 月～1 月

2. 研究会・シンポジウム・イベント
① 定期研究会（於・早稲田・エジプト考古学ビル 2 階）
日本エジプト学会主催の定期研究会は、2016 年度内に 4 回開催予定。
第 29 回（4 月 25 日）、第 30 回（7 月 11 日）、第 31 回（秋・日時未定）、第 32 回（12 月 5 日）

② 第 5 回太陽の船シンポジウム（於：大隈講堂・小講堂）
2016 年 6 月 20 日（月）予定。

③ エジプト・フォーラム 25（於：早稲田大学国際会議場　井深大記念ホール）
2016 年 11 月 13 日（日）予定。

④ いわき市立美術館での展覧会またはイベントの開催
昨年 11 月に大学で開催した「エジプト発掘 50 年展」を規模を拡大して開催出来ないか、佐々木館長を訪問して打診した。

3. 出版物について
昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 1 号の出版。

4. その他
エジプト考古学研究所研究室の整備を行う。書籍の搬入及び整理。
編集後記

今回は英文のレポートです。これからは和文だけでなく、英文でもどんどん発表していこうと考えています。いくら日本が国際化とかグローバルな視点と言いつつも、英文で発表をしないと説得力はありません。そして現在日本におけるエジプト考古学に関する研究者はとても少ないのです。又、海外のエジプト考古学やエジプト学研究者を超え、皆さんが私たち日本隊の成果に関心をもってくださっています。そういう視点からもこれからは英文中心の発表をしようと考えています。これから年に1回などと小さく納まるのではなく、随時成果ができ次第、紀要という形で発表していくつもりです。どうか皆さん英文だから読まないということではなく、愛読して下さい。

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