

昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第1号

The Journal of
SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association
Vol.1



東日本国際大学昌平エジプト考古学会

SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association
Higashi Nippon International University

2016

昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第1号 2016年

The Journal of SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association,
Higashi Nippon International University, Vol.1, 2016

目次

〈巻頭言〉	緑川浩司	2
〈調査報告〉		
Brief Report of the Excavations at Dahshur North: Twenty-second Season, 2015		
.....Sakuji YOSHIMURA, Ken YAZAWA, Jiro KONDO, Hiroyuki KASHIWAGI,		
Keita TAKENOUCHI and Seria YAMAZAKI		3
〈活動報告・計画〉		
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 年度活動計画	岩出まゆみ	21
〈編集後記〉	岩出まゆみ	25

巻頭言

いよいよ学校法人昌平黉、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きの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
学校法人昌平黉 理事長

Brief Report of the Excavations at Dahshur North: Twenty-second Season, 2015

Sakuji YOSHIMURA*¹, Ken YAZAWA*², Jiro KONDO*³, Hiroyuki KASHIWAGI*⁴,
Keita TAKENOUCHI*⁵ and Seria YAMAZAKI*⁶

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

*1 President, Higashi Nippon International University; Professor Emeritus, Waseda University

*2 Visiting Associate Professor, Institute of Egyptian Archaeology, Higashi Nippon International University

*3 Professor, Faculty of Letters, Arts and Sciences, Waseda University

*4 Visiting Professor, Institute of Egyptian Archaeology, Higashi Nippon International University

*5 Doctoral student, Department of Archaeology, Waseda University

*6 MA student, Department of Archaeology, Waseda University

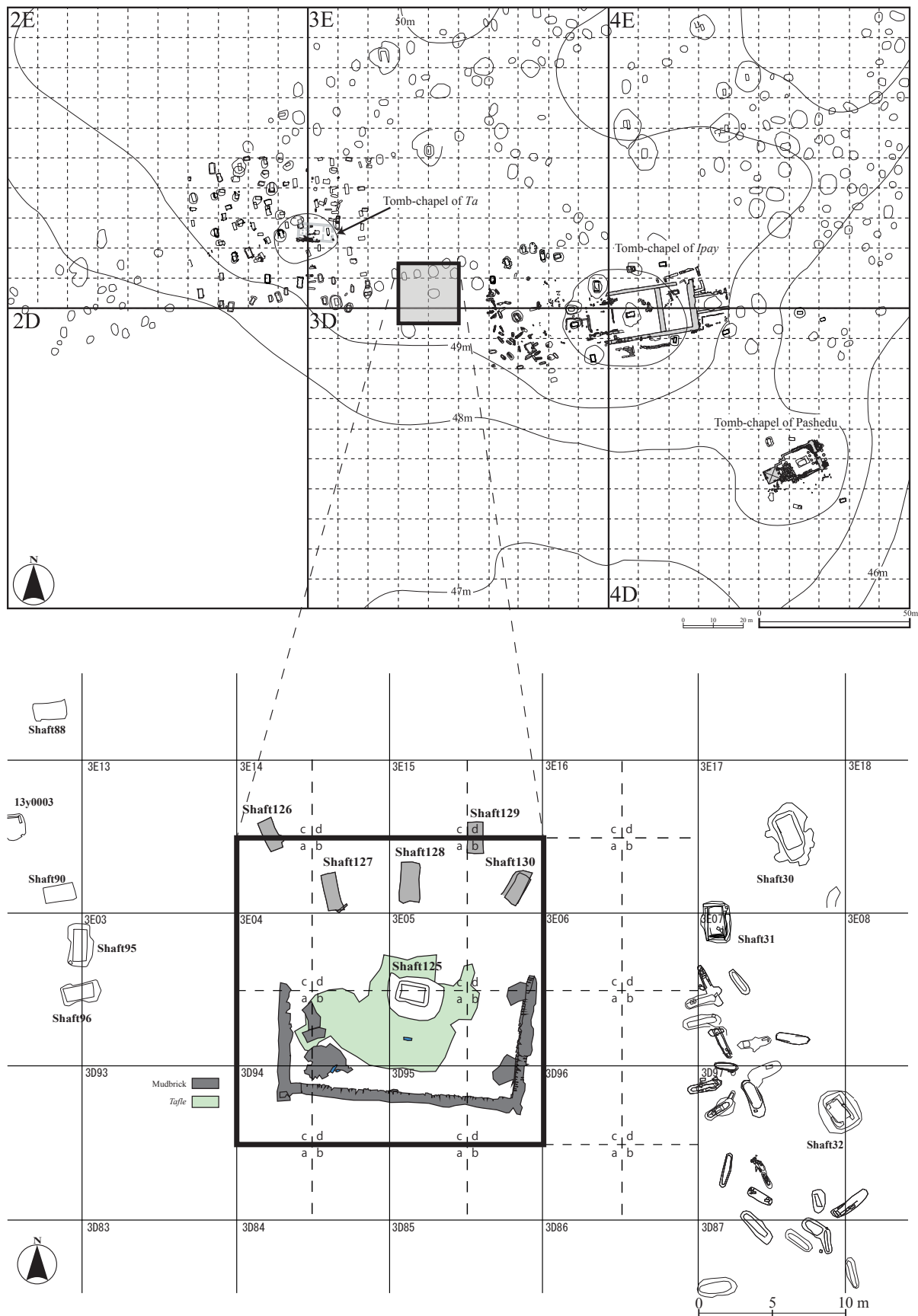


Fig.1 Map of Dashur North and the excavated area in 22nd season 2015

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.

This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Grant Number: 80201052).

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 *tafla*, 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

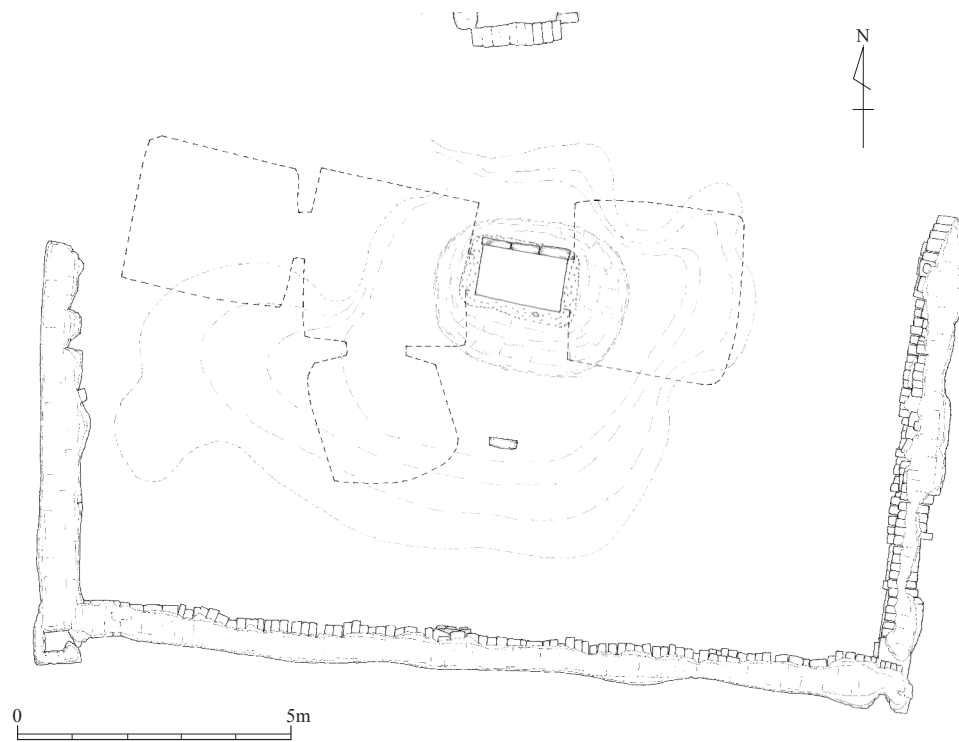


Fig.2 Plan of the above-ground structure of Shaft 125

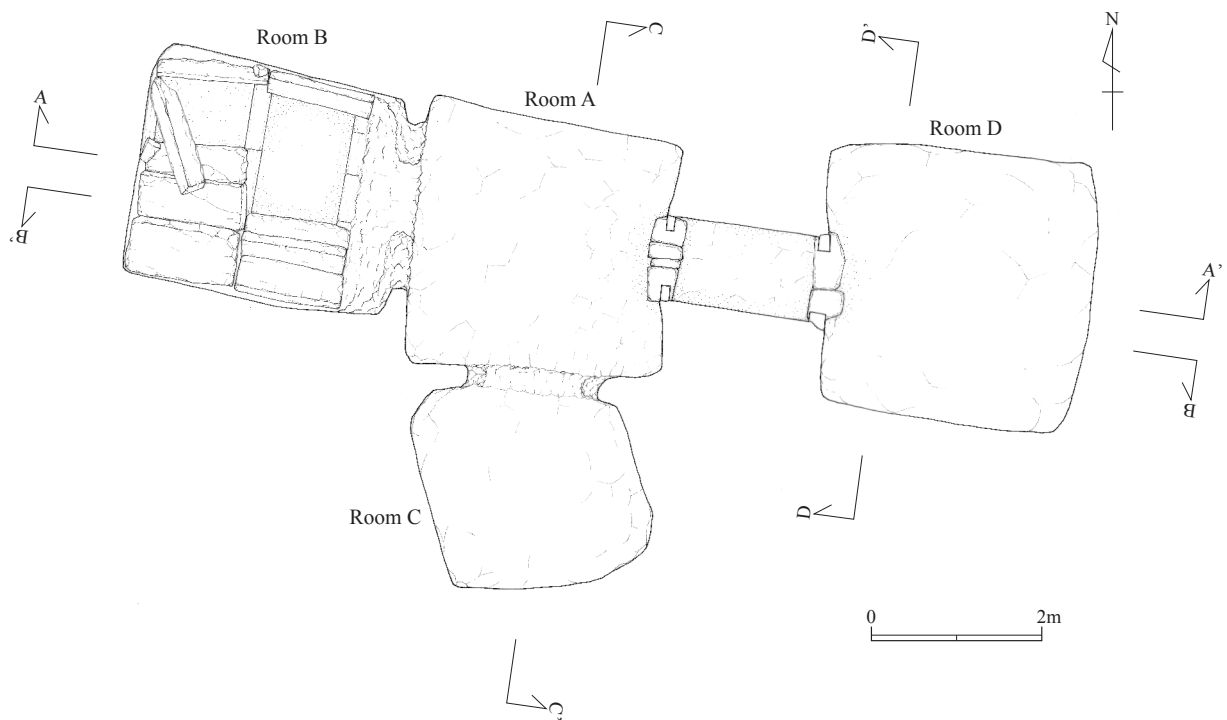


Fig.3 Plan of the subterranean chambers of Shaft 125

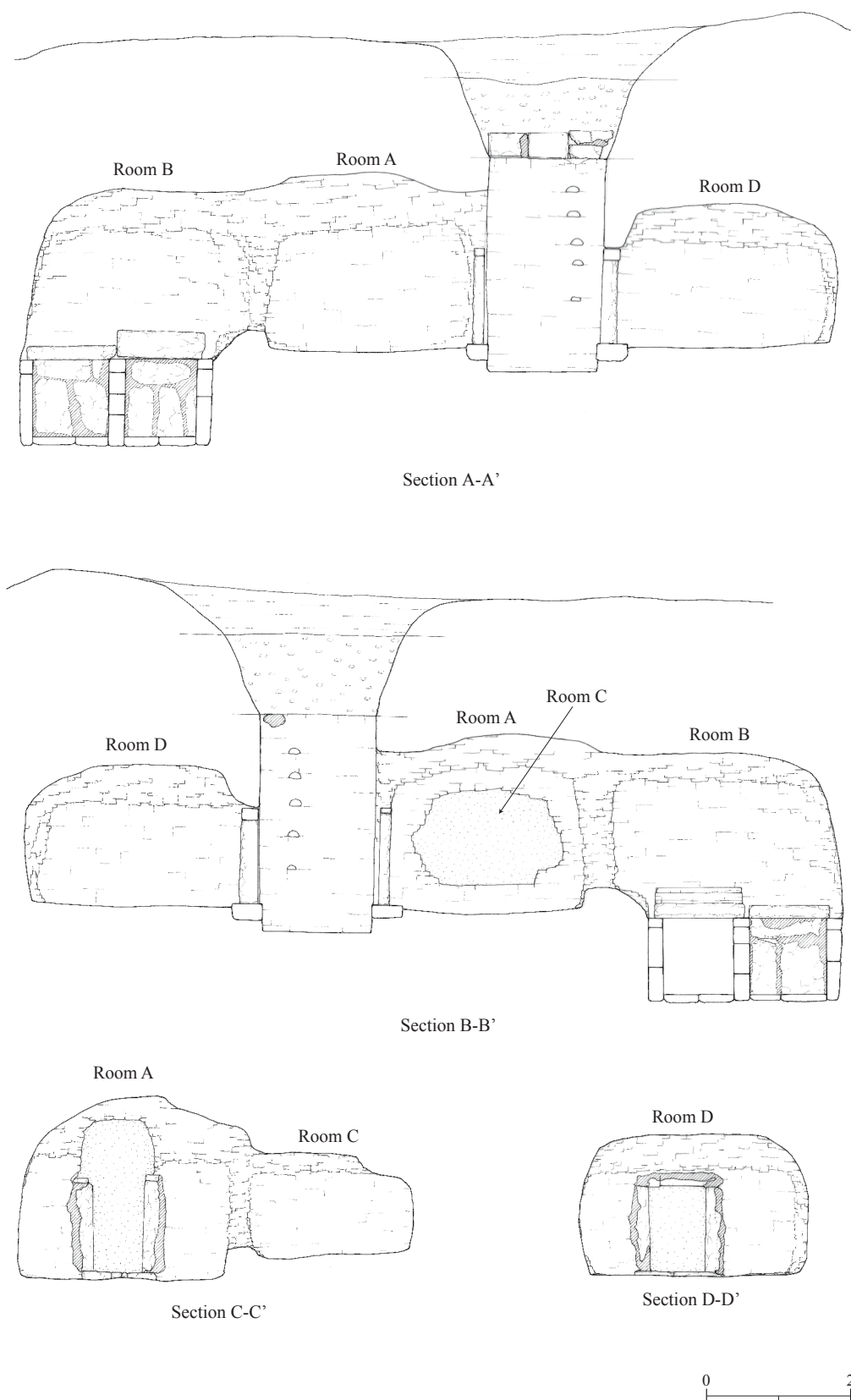


Fig.4 Section of the subterranean chambers of Shaft 125

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)

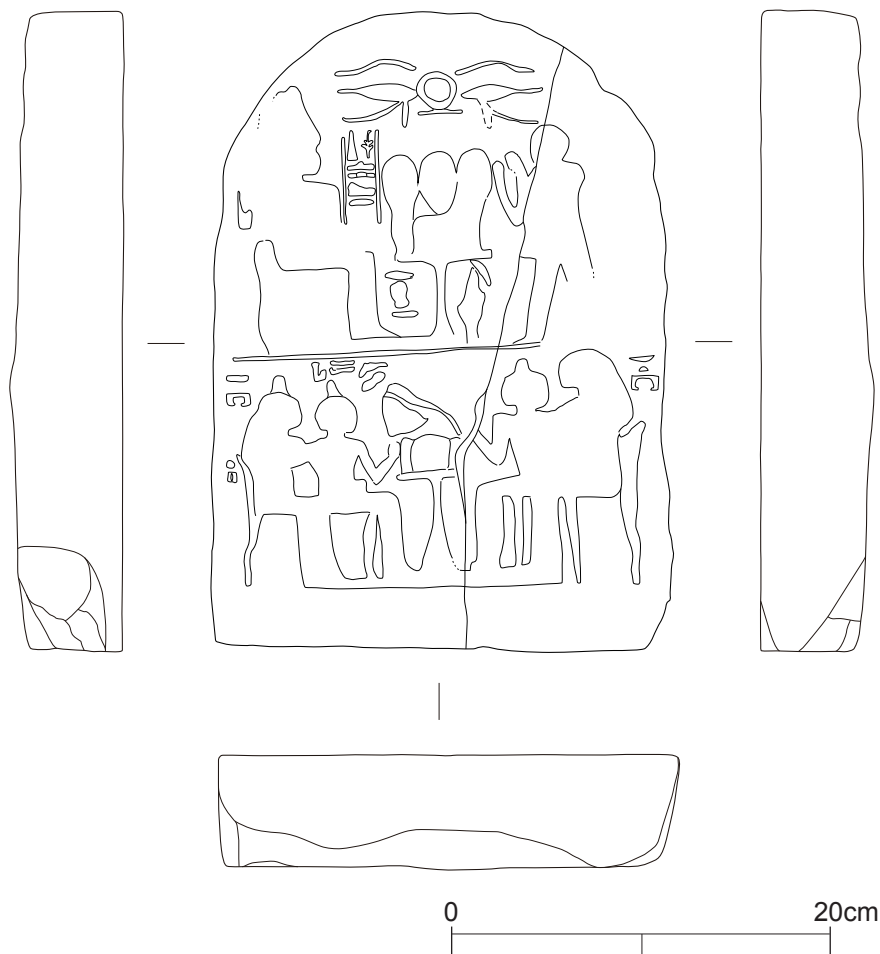


Fig.5 Limestone stela from a pit located at the inner area of the mud brick wall of Shaft 125

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



Fig.6 Egyptian alabaster and wooden canopic jars from Shaft 125

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).



Fig.7 Wooden shabti box from Room B,
at the bottom of the eastern sarcophagus



Fig.8 Wooden shabti box from Room A

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).

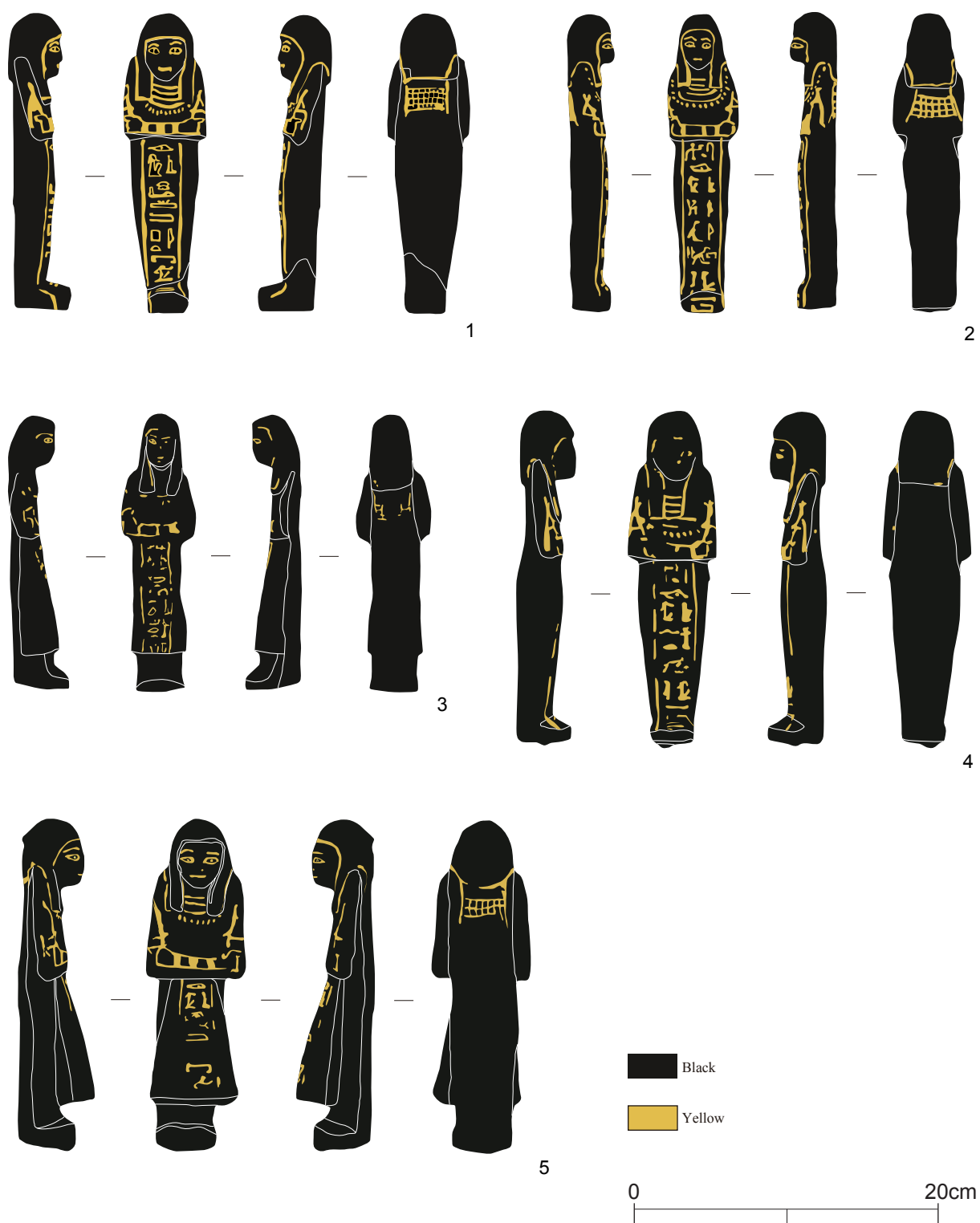


Fig.9 Wooden shabtis from Shaft 125

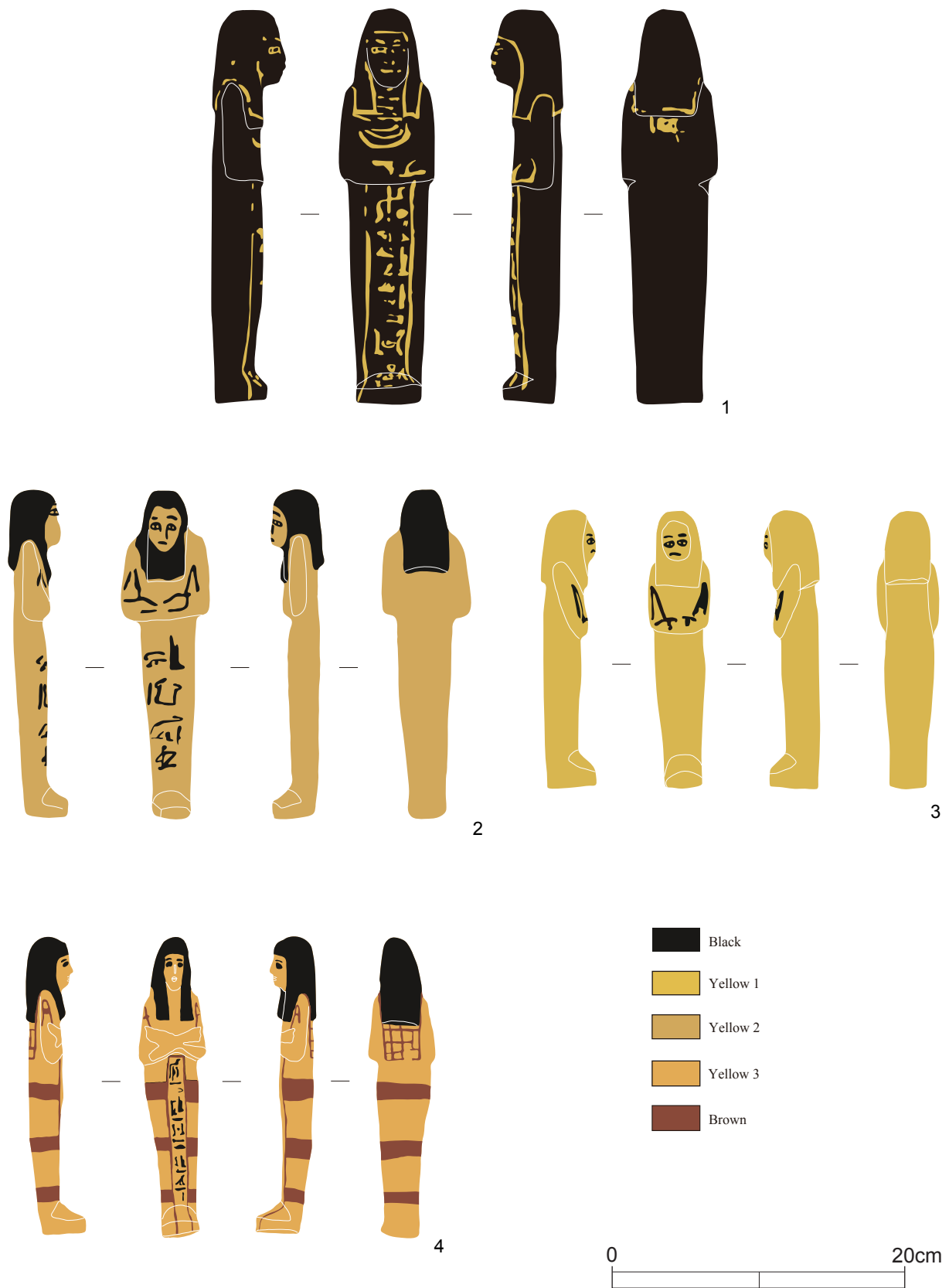


Fig.10 Wooden shabtis from Shaft 125

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), *Isisnefert* (Fig.9.3, 4), *Ketj* (Fig.9.2), *Hory* (Fig.10.3) and *Khuy*¹⁾. 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:

22o-0327: 0.9 x 0.6 x 0.4 cm (Fig.11.1)

22o-0420: 1.5 x 1.1 x 0.6 cm (Fig.11.2)

22o-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*.

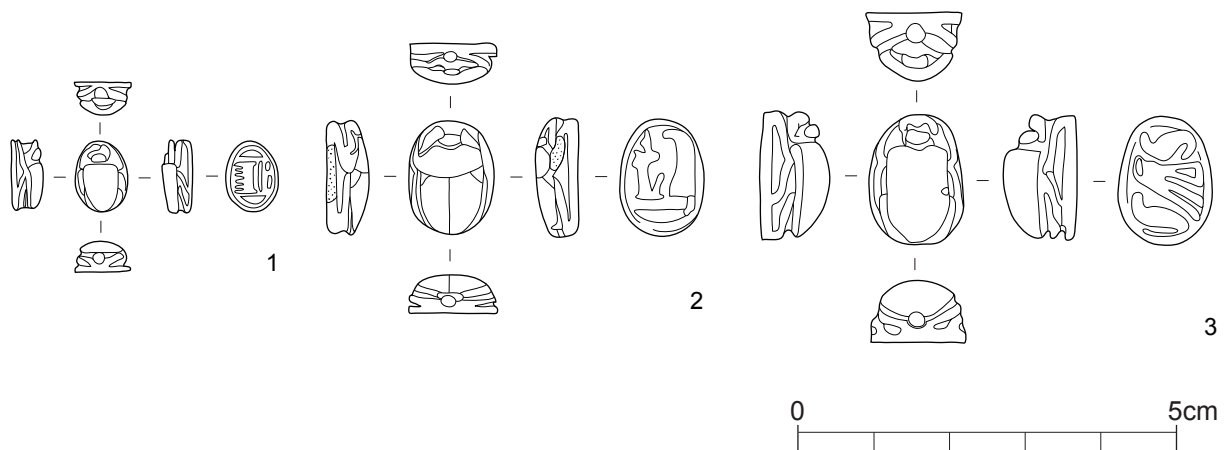


Fig.11 Faience scarab from Room D of Shaft 125

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

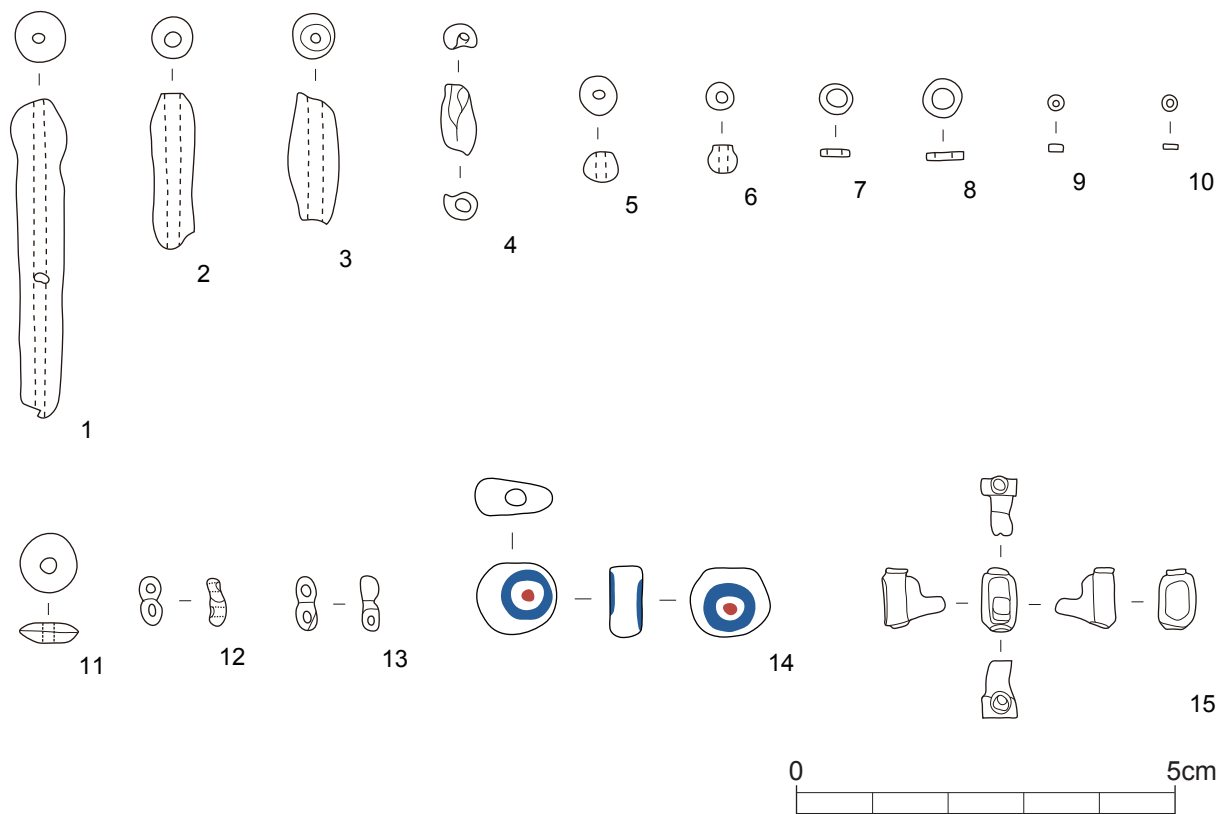


Fig.12 Beads from Shaft 125

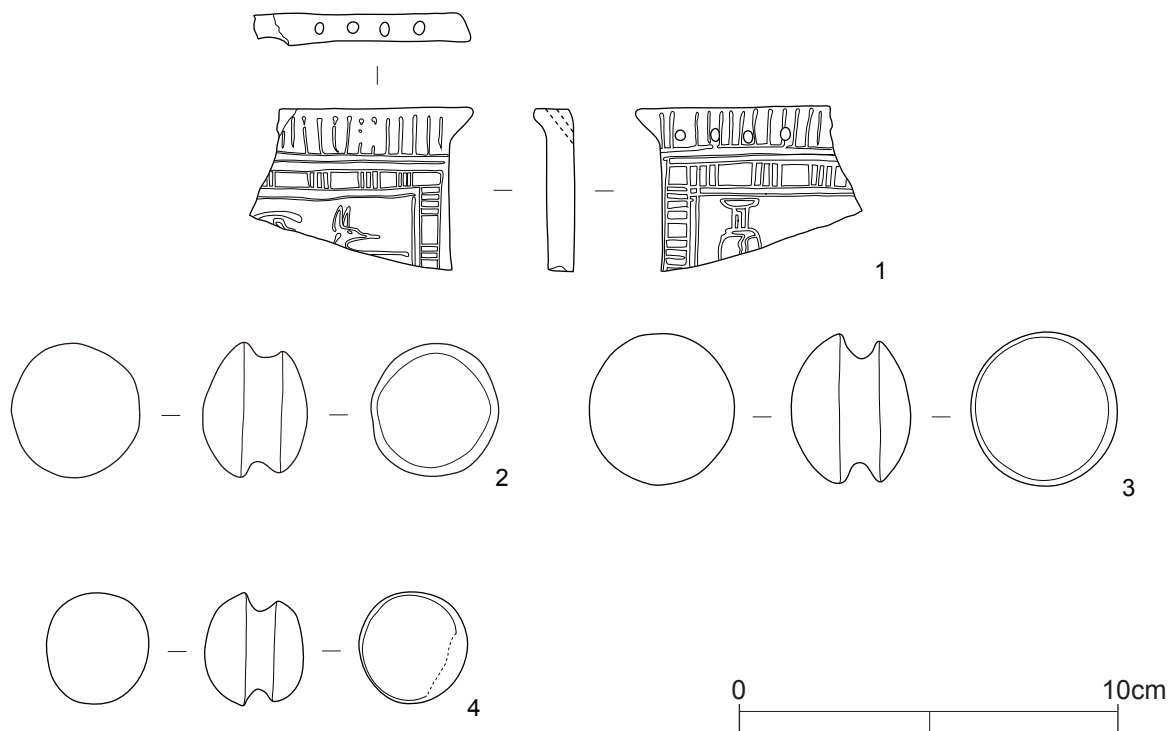


Fig.13 Pectoral and ear-plugs from Shaft 125

Dimension:

22o-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

22o-0280: 3.4 cm (Diam.), 2.8 cm (thickness)

22o-0359: 3.9 cm (Diam.), 3.0 cm (thickness)

22o-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

- 1) From the numbering of *Die ägyptischen Personennamen* by Hermann Ranke (Ranke 1935), *Amenemheb*: I, 28.14; *Kaemipet*: I, 263.18; *Nehet*: I, 206.22; *Isisnefert*: I, 4.7; *Ketj*: I, 341.31; *Hory*: I, 251.17; *Khuy* I, 267.13.
- 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).

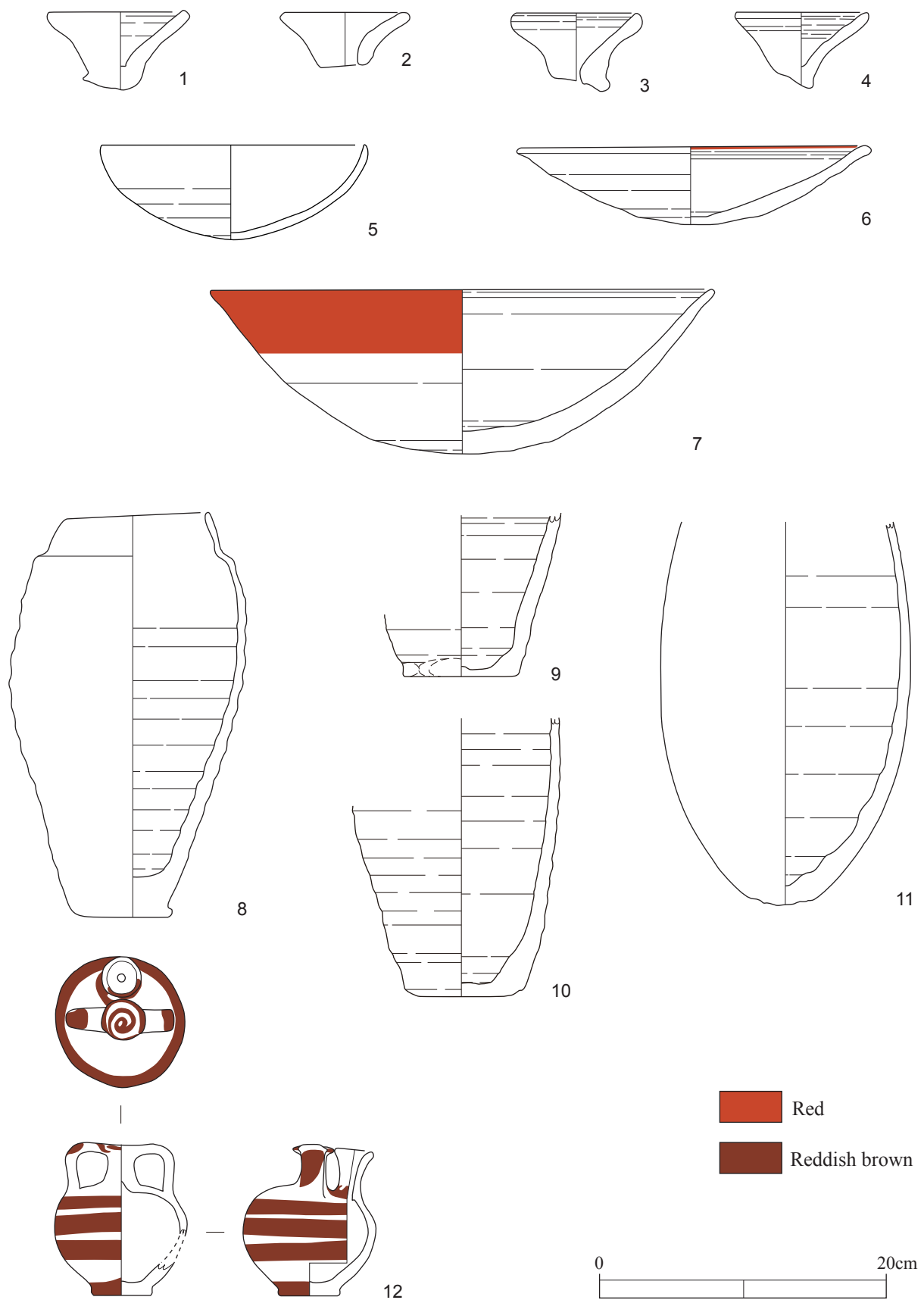


Fig.14 Pottery vessels from Shaft 125 (including vessels from pits inside the above-ground mud brick wall)

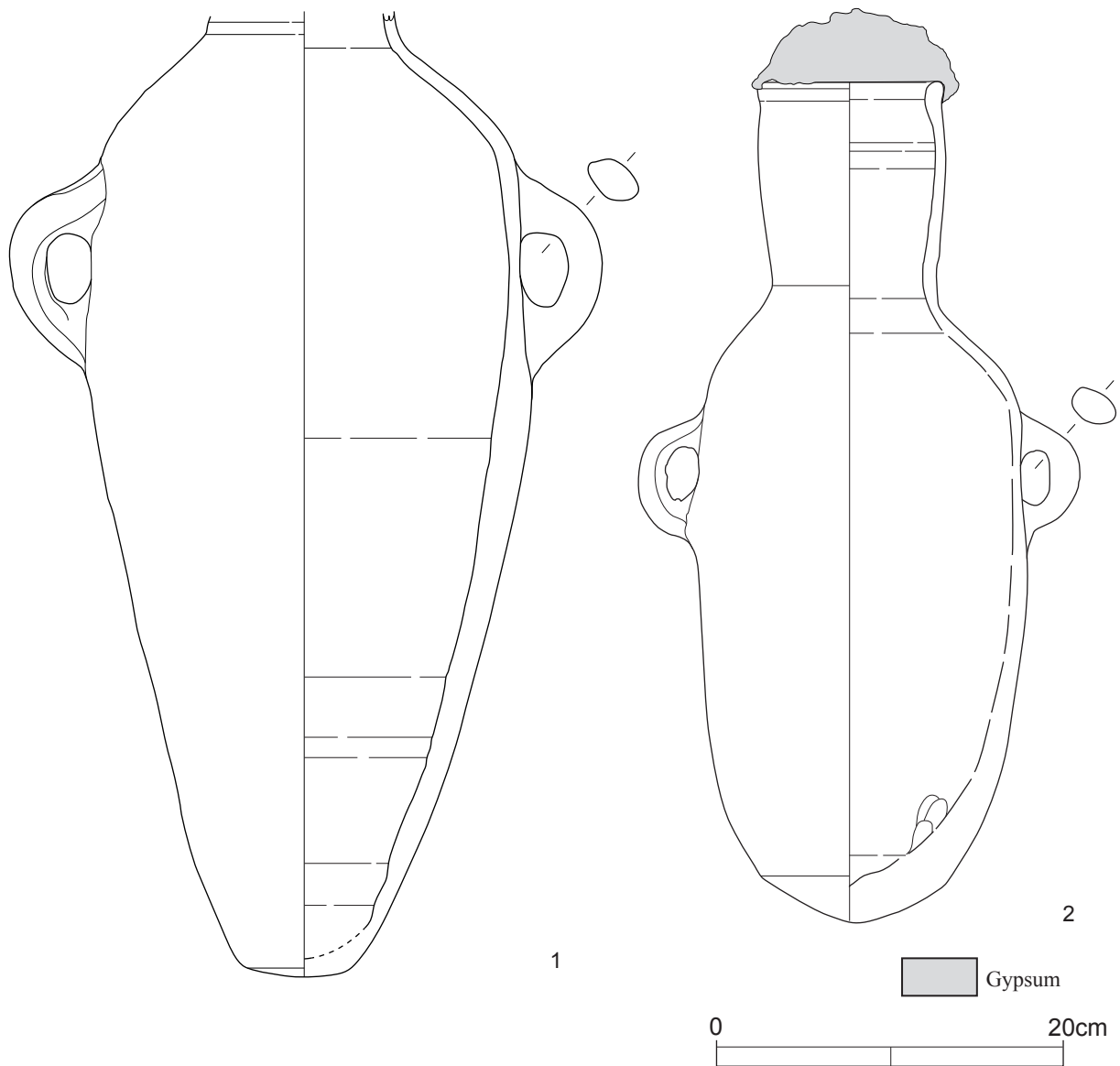


Fig.15 Pottery vessels from Shaft 125 (including vessels from pits inside the above-ground mud brick wall)

Bibliography

Aston, D.A.

1994 "The shabti box: a typological study", *Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden* 74, pp.21-47.

2004 "Amphorae in New Kingdom Egypt", *Ägypten und Levante* XIV, pp.175-213.

Baba, M

2014 "Intact Middle Kingdom Burial of Senu found at Dahshur North", in Kondo, J. (ed.), *Quest for the Dream of the Pharaohs: Studies in Honour of Sakuji Yoshimura*, Cairo, pp.35-48.

Baba, M. and Yazawa, K.

2015 "Burial Assemblage of the Late Middle Kingdom shaft-tombs in Dahshur North", in Grajetzki, W., Miniaci, G. (eds.), *The World of Middle Kingdom Egypt*, Middle Kingdom Studies 1, London, pp.1-24.

Baba, M. and Yoshimura, S.

2010 "Dahshur North : Intact Middle and New Kingdom Coffins", *Egyptian Archaeology* 37 (Autumn), pp.9-12.

- 2011 “Ritual Activities in Middle Kingdom Egypt: A View from Intact Tombs Discovered at Dahshur North”, in Bárta, M., Coppens, F., Krejčí, J., (eds.), *Abusir and Saqqara in the Year 2010*, vol.1, Prague, pp.158-170.
- Bresciani, E.
1985 *Le stele egiziane del Museo civico archeologico di Bologna*, Bologna.
- Brunton, G. and Engelbach, R.
1927 *Gurob*, London.
- Dodson, A.
1998 “On the burial of Maihirpri and certain coffins of the eighteenth dynasty”, in Eyre, C.J. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 7th International Congress of Egyptologists, Cambridge, 3-9 September 1995*, Leuven, pp.331-338.
- Feucht, E.
1971 *Pektorale nichtköniglicher Personen*, Ägyptologische Abhandlungen 22, Wiesbaden.
- Freed, R.E.
1982 *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom 1558-1085 B.C.- Catalogue of the Exhibition*, Boston.
- Hankey V. and Aston, D.
1995 “Mycenaean Pottery at Saqqara: Finds from Excavations by the Egypt Exploration Society of London and the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, 1975-1990”, in Carter, J. B. and Morris, S. P. (eds.), *The Ages of Homer: A Tribute to Emily Townsend Vermeule*, Austin, pp.67-91.
- Hasegawa, S.
2003 “The New Kingdom Necropolis at Dahshur”, in Hawass, Z. (ed.), *Egyptology at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century: Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Egyptologists, Cairo 2000*, vol.1, Cairo, pp.229-233.
- Martin, G. T.
1997 *The tomb of Tia and Tia: a Royal Monument of the Ramesside Period in the Memphite Necropolis*, London.
- Ranke, H.
1935 *Die altägyptischen Personennamen*, Band I, Glückstadt.
- Raven, M. J.
2001 *The tomb of Maya and Meryt II*, Leiden and London.
- Raven, M. J., Verschoor, V., Vugts, M. and Walsem, van, R.
2011 *The Memphite tomb of Horemheb, V: The Forecourt and the Area South of the Tomb with Some Notes on the Tomb of Tia*, Turnhout.
- Schneider, H. D.
1996 *The Memphite tomb of Horemheb II: A catalogue of the finds*, Leiden and London.
- Taylor, J.
1989 *Egyptian coffins*, Aylesbury.
2001 “Patterns of colouring on ancient Egyptian coffins from the New Kingdom to the twenty-sixth dynasty: an overview”, in Davies, W. V. (ed.), *Colour and Painting in Ancient Egypt*, London, pp.164-181.
- Yoshimura, S. and Hasegawa, S.
2000 “New Kingdom Necropolis at Dahshur – The Tomb of Ipay and Its Vicinity”, in Bárta, M., Krejčí, J., (eds.), *Abusir and Saqqara in the Year 2000*, Prague, pp.145-160.
- Yoshimura, S., Yazawa, K., Kondo, J., Baba, M., Nishimoto, S., Kashiwagi, H and Akiyama, Y.
2012 “Preliminary Report on the Waseda University Excavations at Dahshur North: Sixteenth and Seventeenth Seasons” (in Japanese with English summary), *The Journal of Egyptian Studies* 18, pp.21-67.

学校法人昌平黌

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』についてもいよいよ 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出来た。

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 會津八一記念博物館 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ク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 点余が来日した。展覧会の図録制作をはじめ、会場内の展示コンセプト、展示物制作等を担当した。

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「学校法人昌平饗東日本国際大学」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張っても、英文で発表をしないと説得力がありません。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い。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。どうか皆さま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。

岩出 まゆみ

学校法人昌平黉東日本国際大学エジプト考古学研究所 所長

昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第1号
2016年5月1日発行

発行所 / 昌平エジプト考古学会
〒970-8023 福島県いわき市平鎌田寿金沢37
東日本国際大学エジプト考古学研究所内
発行人 / 岩出まゆみ

The Journal of SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological
Association Vol.1

Published date: 1 May 2016

Published by SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association,
Higashi Nippon International University
37, Suganezawa, Kamata, Taira, Iwaki, Fukushima, 970-8023, Japan
© SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association