

昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第3号

The Journal of
SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association
Vol.3



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

巻頭言

月日の経つのは早いもので、本学主催のエジプト現地調査の隊長を務めます本学学長（教授・工学博士（早稲田大学））の吉村作治がエジプト現地に最初に訪問し、ゼネラル・サーベイを行ってから50年が経ちました。初めてエジプトに調査に行ったのが1966年と言いますから半世紀も前のことです。おそらく、この50年の間に、日本も大きく変わったのと同様にエジプトも変わったと思います。政治体制、経済規模、国民の関心事、社会態勢、どれをとっても見違えるように変化したでしょう。しかし吉村学長はこの間いろいろとあったと思いますが、黙々と調査を続けてきました。継続は力と言いますが、その努力たるもの凄いと思います。その歴史を踏まえて、本学のエジプト調査があります。幸い若手研究者が本学のエジプト考古学研究所にはたくさんいます。そしてそれぞれが日本学術振興会の科学研究費を取りながらも、一つの大きな目標、クフ王墓を見つけようという所に集中しています。考古学の分野はいつ新しい発見が出るか予測はつきませんが、所員一丸となってその実現に向け最大の努力をしてもらいたいと思います。

2017年が本学にとっても本研究所にとっても良い年であることを祈願しております。

緑川 浩司

学校法人昌平黉 理事長
昌平エジプト考古学会 会長

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

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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 August 3rd to August 23rd in 2015. Since the last season in April-May 2015, the area located between the New Kingdom tomb-chapels of *Ipay* and *Ta* has been investigated (Fig.1). The excavation of the last season revealed a Ramesside shaft tomb (Shaft 125) surrounded by mud brick wall, and identified several shaft tombs to the north of Shaft 125. In this season three of the sub grids (Grid 3E16a, 3E06a, c) to the east of Shaft 125 were cleared. A new shaft tomb (Shaft 132), a simple pit burial and an animal burial were discovered. Four shaft tombs (Shafts 127, 128, 130, 131) which was already identified in the last season were also cleared. It appears that Shaft 127 used to accommodate the Middle Kingdom burial, but it was plundered and remains of the burial equipment were mixed with the New Kingdom objects which seemed to be brought from the connected shaft tombs. Shaft 128 has a chamber to the south, which was thoroughly plundered and only small amount of wooden object, human bones and pot shards were left. Pot shards contained the typical Middle Kingdom vessels, dated to the first half of the Thirteenth Dynasty. It is notable that the long axis of the Shaft 130 is oriented almost northeast-southwest, which is uncommon in this site. Objects from Shaft 130 were exceptionally scarce, and it is difficult to specify when the tomb was made and used. Shaft 131 is a Ramesside tomb, which has chambers to the east and to the west. The most noteworthy finds were nine complete faience shabtis, discovered from the shaft debris and the eastern chamber.

Introduction

Dahshur North is located at the 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 mission of the Institute of Egyptology, Waseda University, 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, an investigation of an area approximately 100 m west of *Ipay*'s

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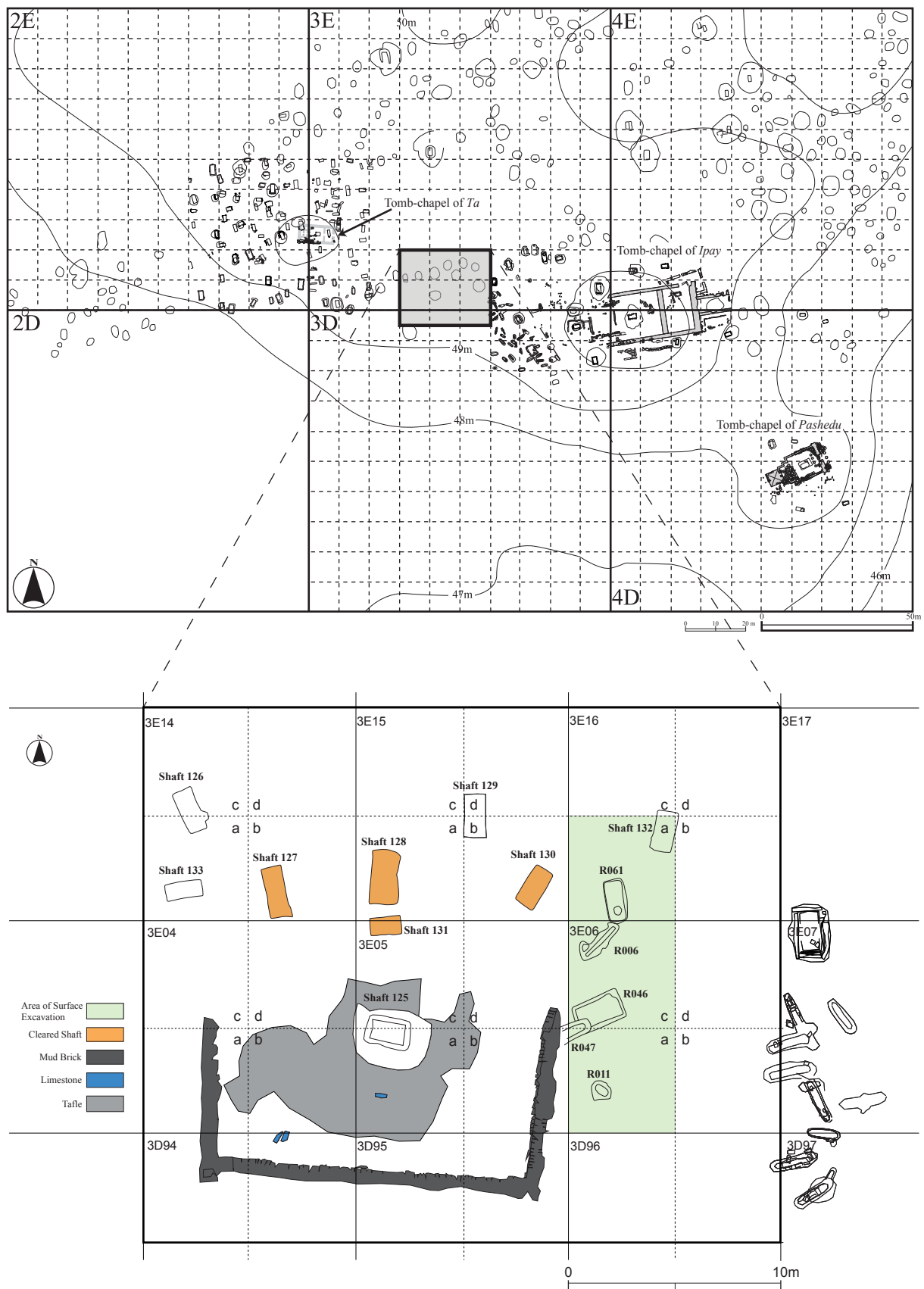


Fig.1 Map of Dahshur North and the excavated area in 23rd season 2015

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 at least forty Middle Kingdom shaft tombs including several intact burials (Baba 2014; Baba and Yoshimura 2010, 2011; Baba and Yazawa 2015; Yoshimura and Baba 2015), as well as New Kingdom shaft tombs and simple pit burials. Previous studies have shown that there are several differences in terms of date and burial custom between the area around *Ipay* and *Ta*. In order to sort out the relationship between these two areas, the investigation of the area between the tomb-chapels of *Ipay* and *Ta* was started in 2015. In the area a small mound had been observed, and the focus of the last seasons was to examine the mound and its surrounding area. As a result, 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, Fig.1). Hundreds of wooden shabtis with their boxes, fragments of wooden coffins, lids of canopic jars and their boxes, scarabs and beads were retrieved, and an analysis of pottery vessels suggested that Shaft 125 was in use during the Ramesside Period (Yoshimura et al. 2016).

The main focus of the twenty-third season was to investigate shaft tombs located to the north of Shaft 125 and to excavate the area to the east of mud brick enclosure wall belonging to Shaft 125. The twenty-third season was from 2nd to 30th of August (including study work in the Selim Hassan Storage Museum at Saqqara).

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to the members of the Ministry of State of Antiquities (MSA), in particular to Dr. Khalid el-Enany (Minister of the State for Antiquities), 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 Dr. Saleh Soleiman Atteia, Inspector of our mission for his kindness in every possible way. Thanks are 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

In the last season the new area (20 x 20 m) between the New Kingdom tomb-chapels of *Ipay* and *Ta* was investigated. In this season three of sub grid squares to the east of the area were examined (Grids 3E16a, 3E06a, c) (Fig.1).

At the Grid 3E16a, a new shaft tomb (Shaft 132) was identified. The opening of the shaft was surrounded by mud brick retaining wall. There was a shallow rectangular depression filled with tafle at the southern part of the grid (R061). It measures 2.0 x 0.8 m, 0.2 m in depth. No object was found from the filling.

There was a simple pit burial in Grid 3E06c (R006, Fig.2 left). The pit is oriented east-west, measures 2.3 x 0.7 m and 0.5 m in depth. As the burial had already been plundered, only fragments of human bone were remained. Around Grid 3E06c there was a rectangular depression cut in the sediment ground (R046). It measures 1.4 x 2.3 m, and 0.3 m in depth. Around the southwestern corner of the depression another narrow depression was observed (R047). Its width is 0.7 m and the length is not clear, because it continues underneath the mud brick

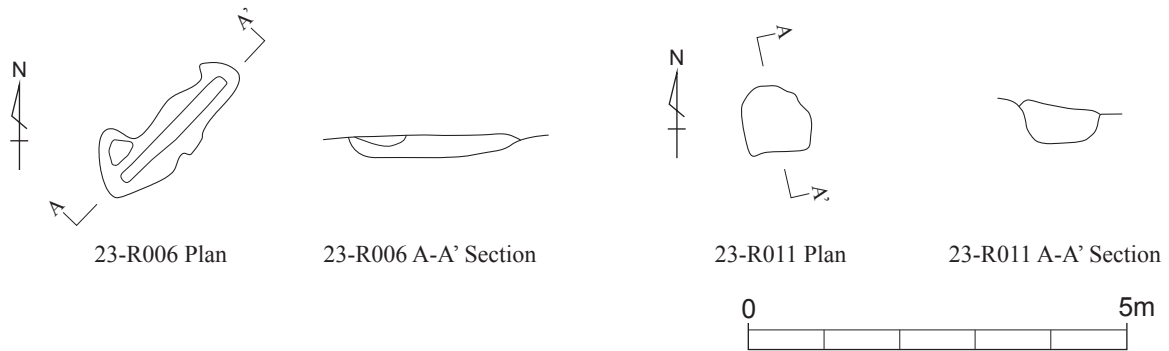


Fig.2 Plan and Section of the pit burials

wall belonging to Shaft 125. A purpose of the depression is unknown.

At Grid 3E06a there was a circular pit where the small wooden coffin was buried (R011, Fig.2 right). The pit measures 0.9 x 0.9 m and 0.4 m in depth, and wooden coffin is 70 cm in length and 16 cm in width (Fig.3). Tiny fragments of bone were found in the coffin, and teeth were relatively sharp, distinctly different from human teeth. Given the size of coffin and the shape of teeth, it is assumed that an animal like dog or cat was placed in the coffin.

During the excavation of Shaft 127 an opening on the western wall of its shaft was found, and it leads to a chamber of another shaft tomb to the west. Therefore an excavation of the surface was conducted at the spot where the adjacent shaft tomb was estimated to be (Grid 3E14a). Finally the opening was found, and labeled as Shaft 133.



Fig.3 Pit R011 and wooden coffin

Excavation of shaft tombs

Shaft 127 (Fig.4)

Size of Entrance: 2.5 x 1.0 m

Depth: 7.2 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.5 x 1.6 x 1.2 m

Location: 3E14b

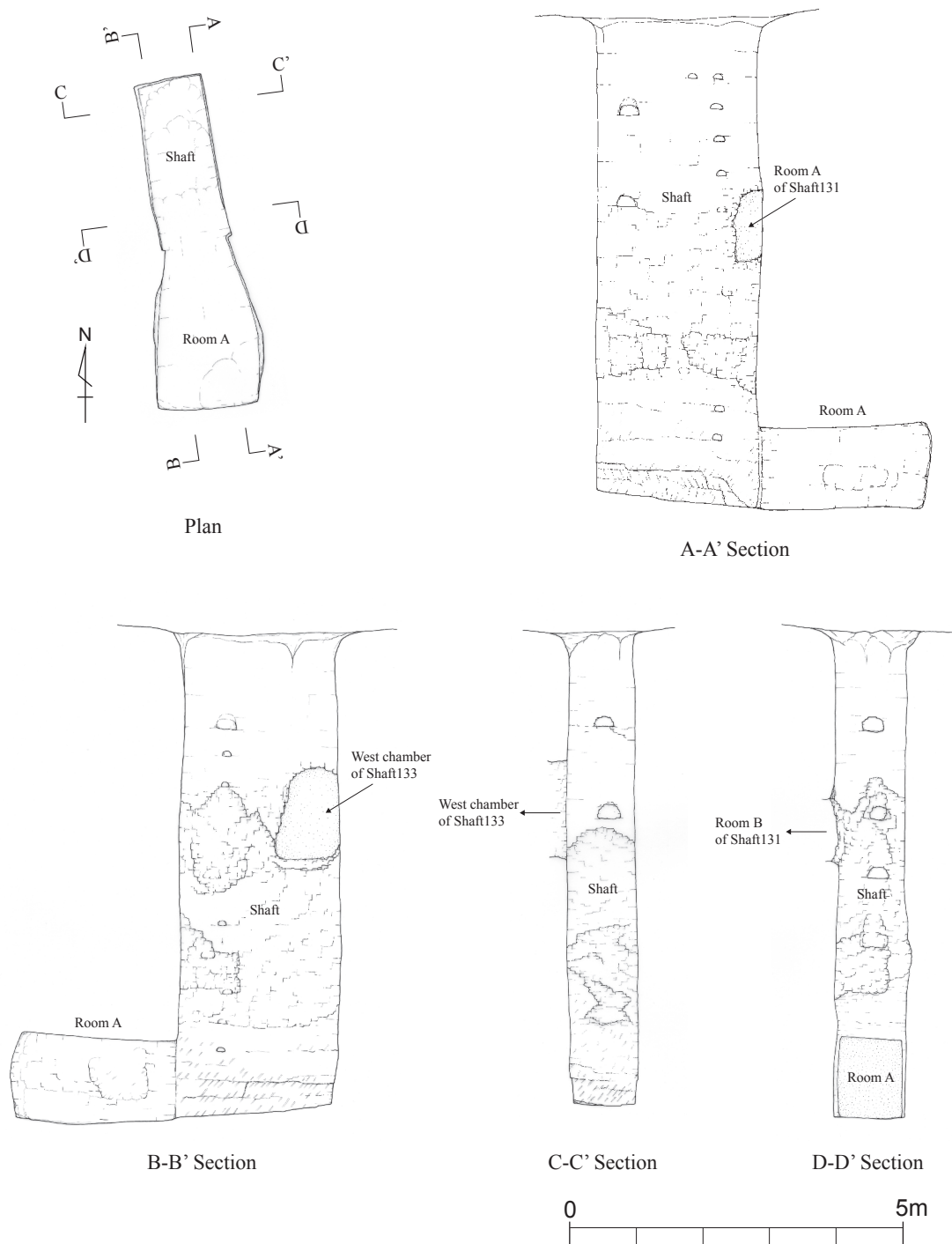


Fig.4 Plan and section of Shaft 127

The shaft opening is oriented north-south. Around the depth of 2.2 m there was an opening on western wall of the shaft, which leads to the eastern subterranean chamber of Shaft 133. Around the depth of 2.7 m another opening was found, and it is connected to the Room A of Shaft 131. At the bottom there is a subterranean chamber to the south (Room A).

Room A has a trapezoidal plan, the width of innermost side was slightly longer than that of the entrance. The burial was thoroughly robbed, and only human bones, fragments of wooden coffin and pot-shards were retrieved.

Fig.5 shows the assemblage of pottery vessels. It contains not only typical shape of the Middle Kingdom pottery such as Fig.5.5-8, but also the New Kingdom pot-shards (Fig.5.11, 12)¹. Since the tomb itself is typical of the Middle Kingdom burial, it is assumed that the New Kingdom pot-shards came from the connected shaft tombs. This is corroborated by the fact that some of the pot shards from the Shaft 127 and 131 were joined together (Figs.18.3, 6, 19.4). The hemispherical cup (Fig.5.6) can be dated from the later Twelfth to early Thirteenth Dynasties².

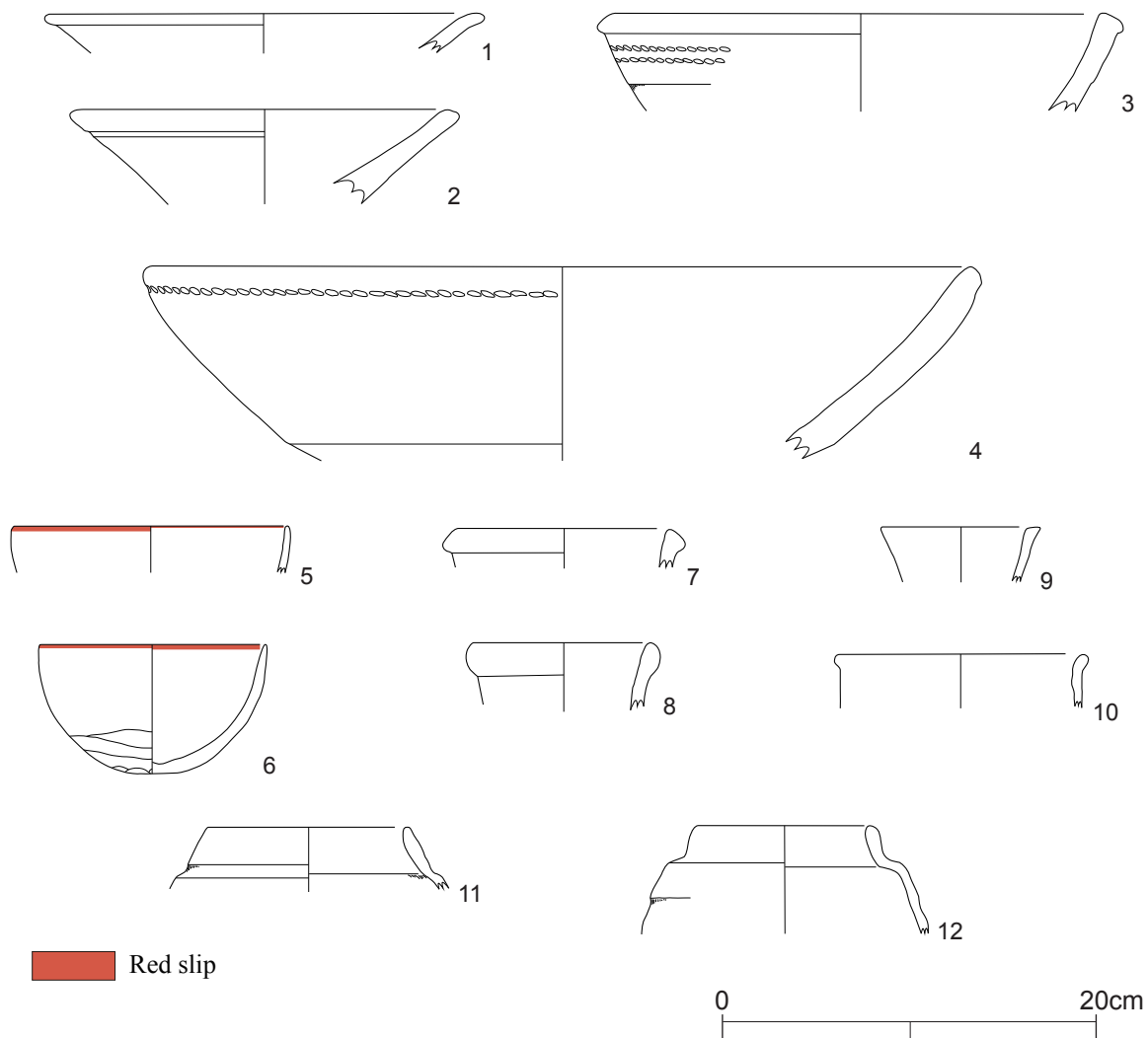


Fig.5 Pottery vessels from Shaft 127

¹ The rim fragments shown in Fig.5.11, 12 belong to the New Kingdom 'beer jar' (Aston 2011: 217-221).

² The vessel index of a complete hemispherical cup (Fig.5.6) is 176. In the later Twelfth to early Thirteenth Dynasty the average of indices ranges from 190 to 150, with few exceptions (Arnold 1988: 140).

Three pieces of glass “eye-bead” were retrieved at the shaft (Fig.6.1-3). Since this type of bead were usually dated to the New Kingdom (Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Pl.XLIII.58A-E) or Third Intermediate Period³, it is probable that they were brought from the adjacent New Kingdom tombs as well. Small spherical beads made of lapis lazuli (Fig.6.4, 5, 7) and jade (Fig.6.6) were also recovered from shaft debris. Only Fig.6.7 was found at Room A with pieces of some bronze objects on human bones.

Wooden tyet knot fragment (Fig.7.1) appears to belong to an anthropoid coffin. Anthropoid coffins holding sculptured amulets were attested in the New Kingdom (Niwinski 1988: 12). A fragment of wooden shabti (Fig.7.2) was covered with white pigment and remain of inscription in black ink was observed. The shabtis discovered in the Room A of Shaft 131 share the same characteristics. Therefore it is probable that the shabti fragment is derived from the connected New Kingdom shaft tombs.

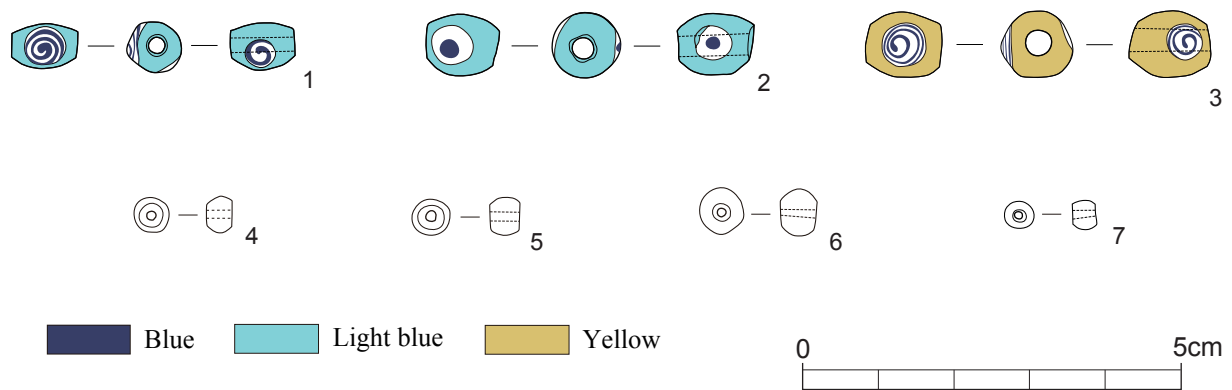


Fig.6 Beads from Shaft 127

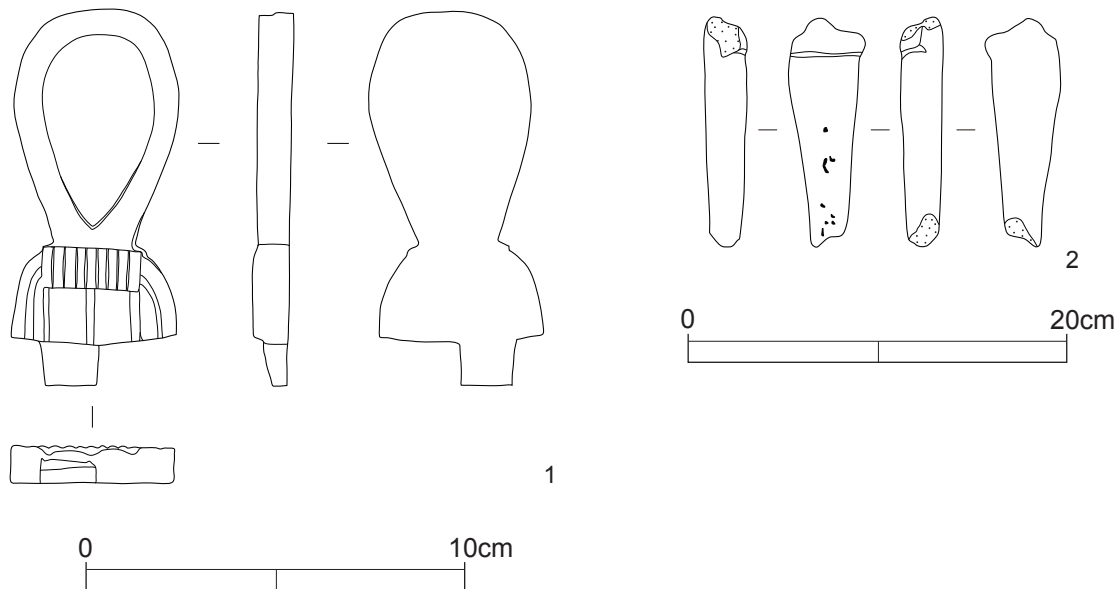


Fig.7 Wooden objects from Shaft 127

³ Eye-beads found at Saqqara have usually been dated to the Third Intermediate Period or Late Period (Raven 1991: 42, Cats.57, 81; Raven 2001: Cats.286-288). However, eye-beads occurred in New Kingdom contexts from Gurob, and one from the Saqqara seems to belong to the Nineteenth Dynasty burial of the Tias (Raven et al. 2011: 98, Cats.78a-b, 79, 80, 328).

Shaft 128 (Fig.8)

Size of Entrance: 2.6 x 1.3 m

Depth: 7.4 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.4 x 1.0 x 1.0 m

Location: 3E15a

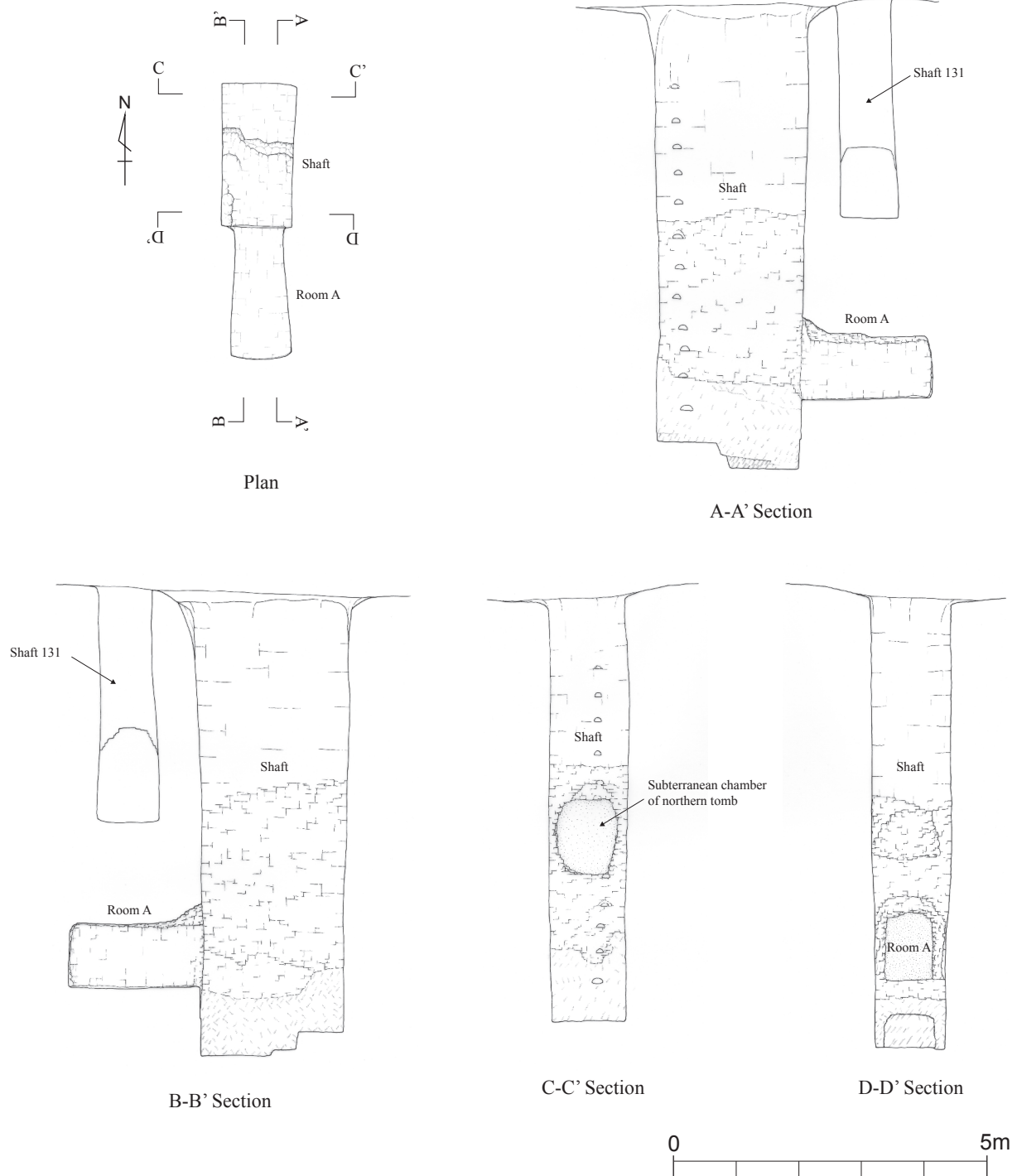


Fig.8 Plan and section of Shaft 128

The shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the depth of 3.4 m, there is an opening to the north of the shaft wall. That opening is connected to the subterranean chamber of another tomb located to the north of Shaft 128. The size and form of the opening indicate that it used to be a burial chamber belonged to Shaft 128, and was reshaped when the later tomb was made. A subterranean chamber was discovered to the south at the depth of 5.3 m. The bottom of the shaft was deeper than the floor of Room A, and traces of attempt to make another chamber was observed on the south wall.

The burial chamber was thoroughly looted, only small amount of wooden object, pieces of human bone and pot shards were left. Fig.9.3 appears to be a lower part of incense-burner, and Fig.9.4 is a rim fragment of a hemispherical cup. Fig.9.6 is the so-called “Beer bottle”. The bottle has a slender ovoid body and a tall narrow cylindrical neck, and there is an indentation on the rim’s interior (‘kettle mouth’). In the typology of Handbook of Pottery of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom, the most similar type is Class 6a, and it dates to the first half of Thirteenth Dynasty (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 674-678).

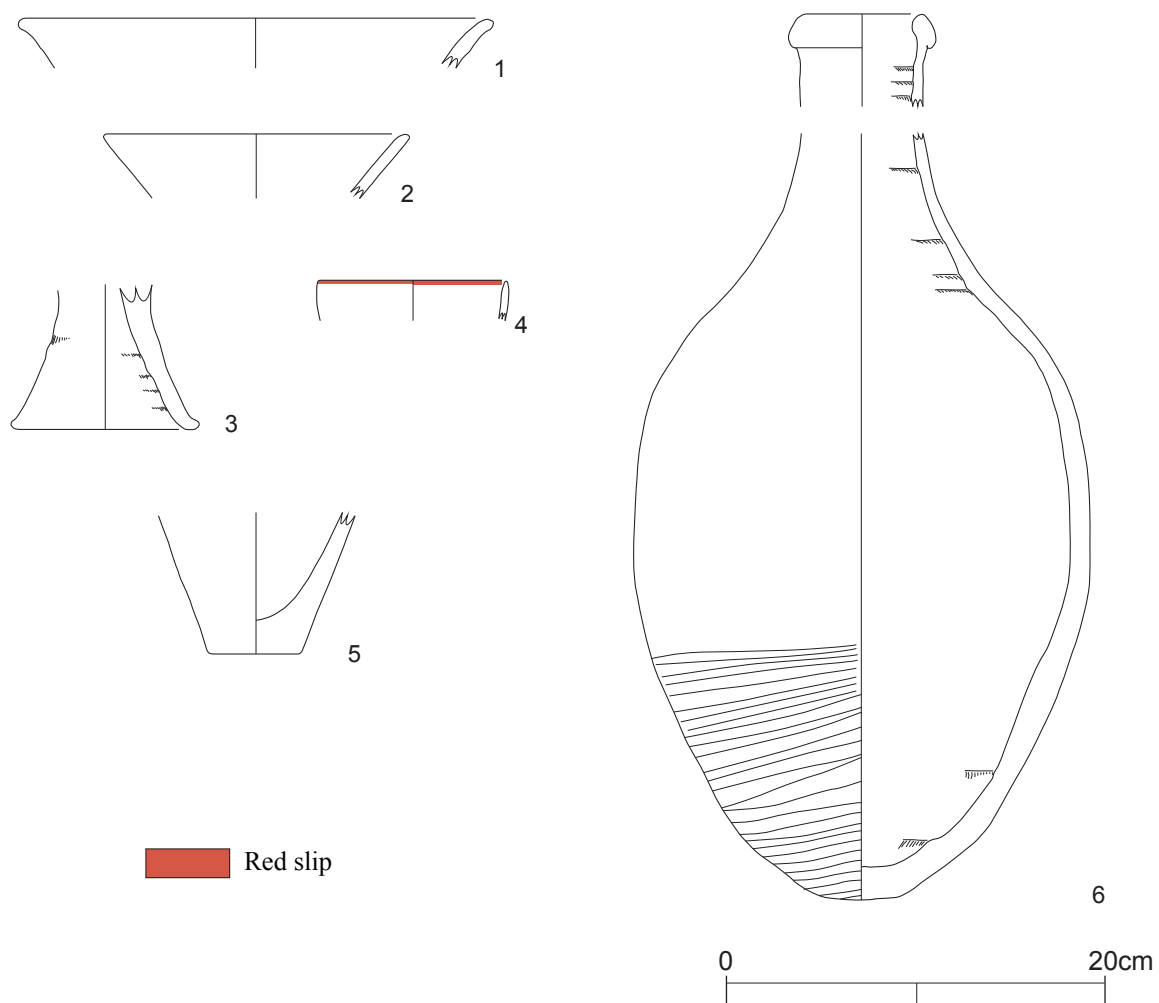


Fig.9 Pottery vessels from Shaft 128

Shaft 130 (Fig.10)

Size of Entrance: 1.9 x 0.9 m

Depth: 4.5 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.6 x 1.9 x 0.9 m

Location: 3E15b

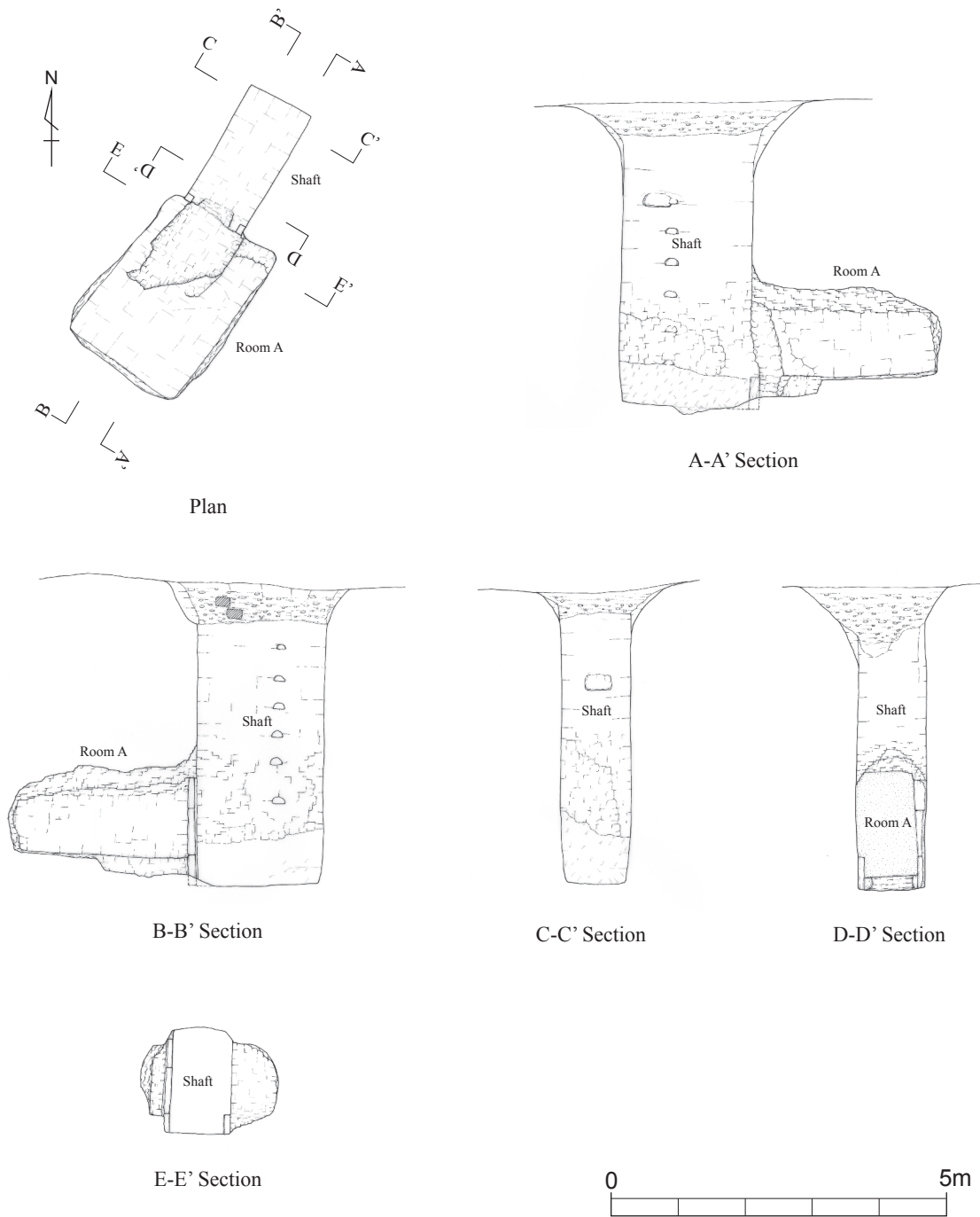


Fig.10 Plan and section of Shaft 130

The shaft opening is oriented almost northeast-southwest, which is rarely attested in this site. At the bottom there is a subterranean chamber to the south (Room A).

The entrance of Room A was flanked by limestone door jams, but the upper half of the eastern one had already been fallen. Objects were exceptionally scarce, and quite small amount of pot-shards and small fragments of bone were retrieved.

One of the pot-shards belongs to the New Kingdom imported pilgrim flask (Fig.11.2), and another was the rim shard of a bottle (Fig.11.1). A small faience fragment, disc-shaped with protruding lip, was discovered at the shaft (Fig.11.3). On top surface image of a radial lotus flower was painted in black⁴.

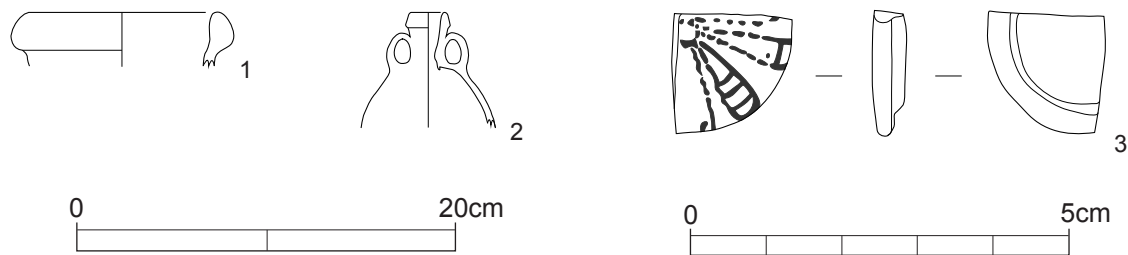


Fig.11 Finds from Shaft 130

Shaft 131 (Fig.12)

Size of Entrance: 0.9 x 1.6 m

Depth: 3.5 m

Dimension of the Room A: 3.1 x 3.3 x 1.1 m

Dimension of the Room B: 2.6 x 2.7 x 1.0 m

Location: Grid square 3E05c

The shaft opening is oriented east-west. At the bottom there are two subterranean chambers, one to the west (Room A), and the other to the east (Room B).

At the shaft two complete faience shabtis were found (Fig.13.1, 2). The owner of both shabtis is *Ptahmenu*. The lower half of the mummy was also discovered. Bones were still in position, and mummy bandage was partially remained. A limestone offering table (Fig.15) was also found at the same level.

Seven complete faience shabtis (Fig.13.3-9) were discovered in the Room B, and six of them were gathered together around the northeastern corner of the room. The owner was the same as the ones from the shaft debris. In Room A, many fragments of the wooden shabtis were recovered (Fig.14). Two limestone blocks are found beside the western wall of the Room A (Fig.16). The blocks appear to be in situ, as they are directly on the floor.

⁴ One with the similar decoration but made of limestone was attested in the tomb of Iurudef at Saqqara and the date is the Nineteenth Dynasty (Raven 1991: 36, Cats.9, 10). Faience jar lid with the floral decoration in black was recovered from Shaft 32, which is located 12 m to the southeast of Shaft 130 (Yoshimura et al. 2001: 10, Pl.31).

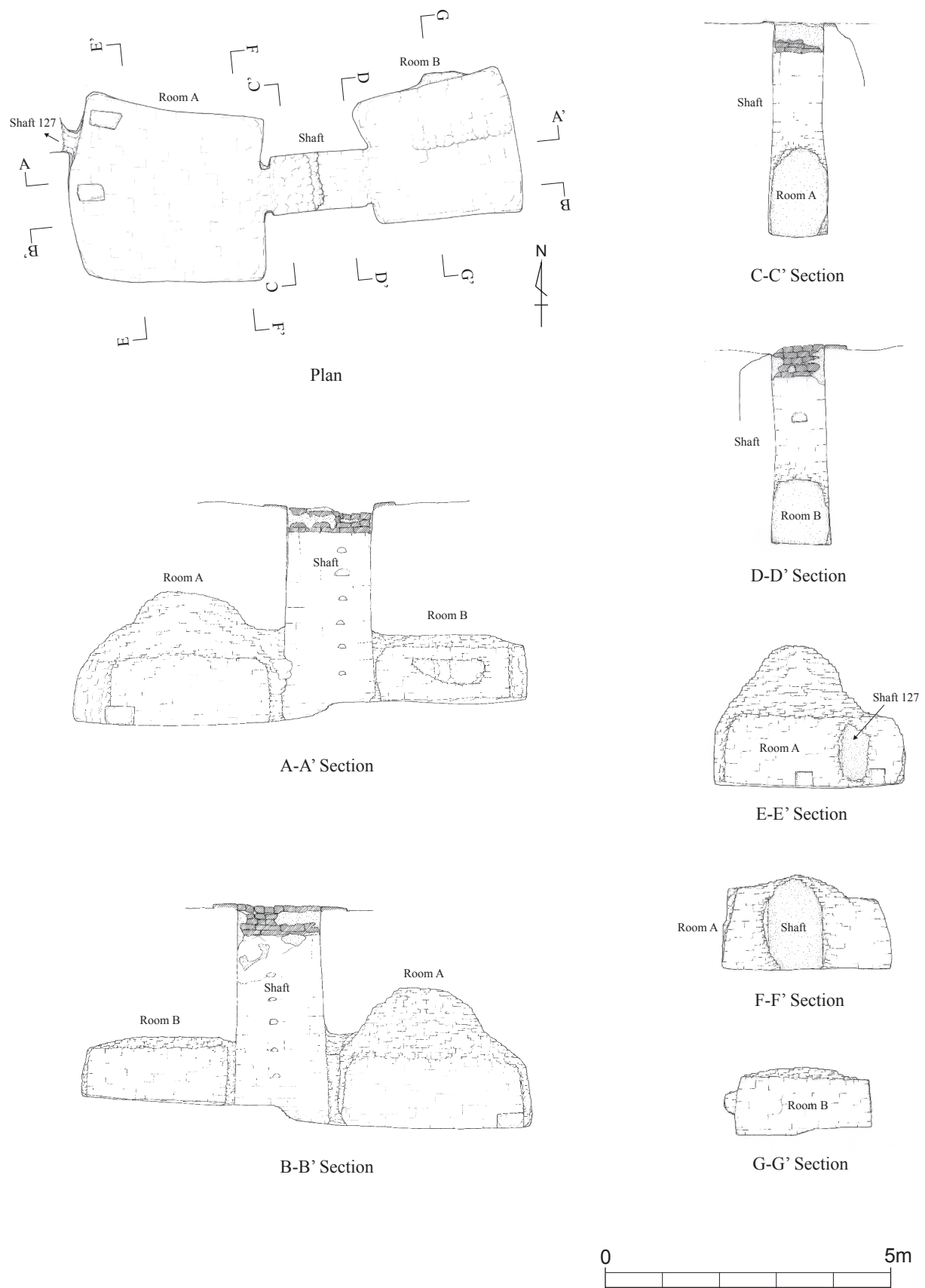


Fig.12 Plan and section of Shaft 131

There was an inscription in black ink on the upper surface of the block. At the northwest corner of the Room B there is a hole connected to Shaft 128 and there is an opening on the western wall of the Room A, which leads to Shaft 127.

Total number of faience shabtis found from Shaft 131 is nine, and all of them belong to *Ptahmenu*. They are mummiform with tripartite wig, and arms are crossed. Bluish green with details in black, both hands hold a hoe and bag was depicted on the back. In the front there is a framed column of Hieroglyph: The Osiris, *Ptahmenu*, justified. Only Fig.13.9 was 'reis shabti', depicted as wearing the dress of daily life⁵. Body of all the shabtis was relatively thin and the back is flat. The shabtis with the same characteristics were dated to Twentieth Dynasty⁶. These shabtis are similar in form and size⁷ and this fact indicates the possibility that they were made from the single mold.

Fragments of wooden shabtis (Fig.14) were discovered only at the Room A. Residue of white pigment shows that the entire body of them were once painted in white, and detail was depicted in black ink. Some of the shabtis still have a trace of inscription, but it is difficult to identify the name of the owner because of a surface deterioration. Fig.14.7 is the 'reis shabti', wearing the dress of daily life.

Fig.15 is a limestone offering basin, with a depression at the center. It measures 41cm in length, 38.5 cm in width and 8 cm in thickness. The basin was retrieved from a sand filling of the shaft.

A piece of glass "eye-bead" (Fig.17.1) was found at the Room A and bears a very close resemblance to the ones found at the neighboring Shaft 127. As mentioned above, eye-beads were dated to the New Kingdom or Third Intermediate Period. Since Shaft 127 was made for the Middle Kingdom burial, it is highly possible that eye-beads in Shaft 127 originally belonged to the burial in the Room A of Shaft 131. The other beads shown in Fig.17 were made of blue faience, and Fig.17.2, 17.3 were from Room A and Fig.17.4 was from Room B.

Characteristic shapes of pottery vessels recovered from Shaft 131 were provided in Figs.18 and 19. The fragment of the New Kingdom 'beer jars' were abundant (Fig.18.7-14), and it is noteworthy that all of the rim shards are characterized by in-sloping shape, which is dated from second half of the Nineteenth Dynasty to Twentieth Dynasty, according to B. Aston's research (Aston 2011: 217-221). Blue painted drop beakers (Fig.19.8, 9) are indicative of a date no earlier than the Nineteenth Dynasty (Aston 2012: 148-149), and this type of blue painted pottery is not attested in Twentieth Dynasty.

From the evidences mentioned above, Shaft 131 can be dated to the Ramesside Period. It is worth mentioning that the wooden shabtis were found only in Room A while the faience shabtis were found in Room B and the shaft. The blue painted pottery shows the characteristics of the Nineteenth Dynasty date, while faience shabtis

⁵ It is the division-leader of the shabti gang (Schneider 1977: 162).

⁶ Schneider, H., Shabtis, 3.3.1.3, 3.3.1.4. Type according to Schneider, Cl.VB4/W4 H24 I5 B12a A0 Tp7c/P (Schneider 1977).

⁷ Dimensions are as follows: Fig.13.1: 15.2 x 4.7 x 2.5 cm; Fig.13.2: 14.7 x 4.5 x 2.5 cm; Fig.13.3: 15.2 x 4.6 x 2.2 cm; Fig.13.4: 15.2 x 4.7 x 2.4 cm; Fig.13.5: 15.2 x 4.5 x 2.4 cm; Fig.13.6: 15.0 x 4.5 x 2.8 cm; Fig.13.7: 16.0 x 4.7 x 2.8 cm; Fig.13.8: 15.3 x 4.6 x 2.4 cm; Fig.13.9: 14.9 x 4.7 x 2.6 cm.

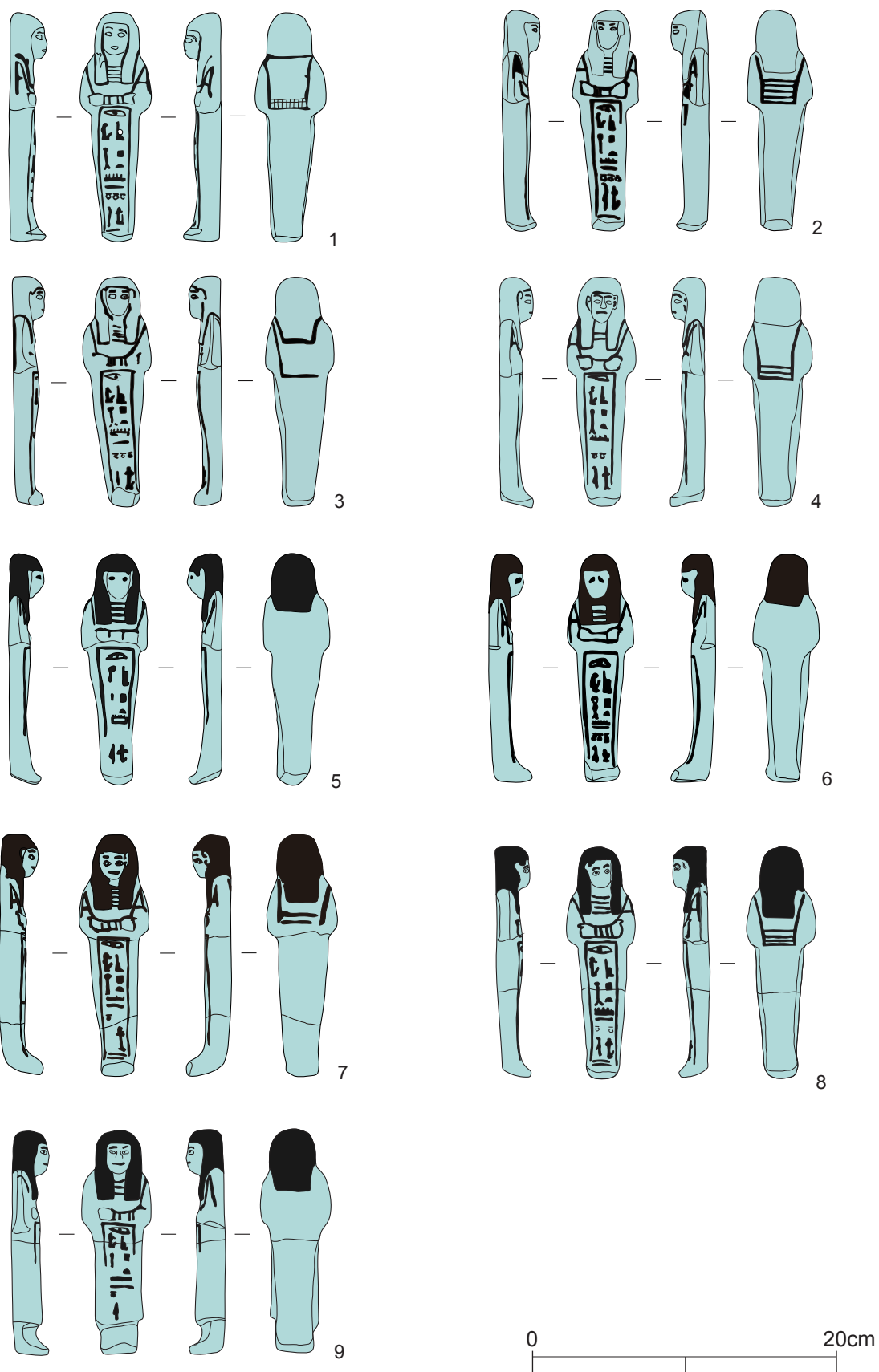


Fig.13 Faience shabtis from Shaft 131

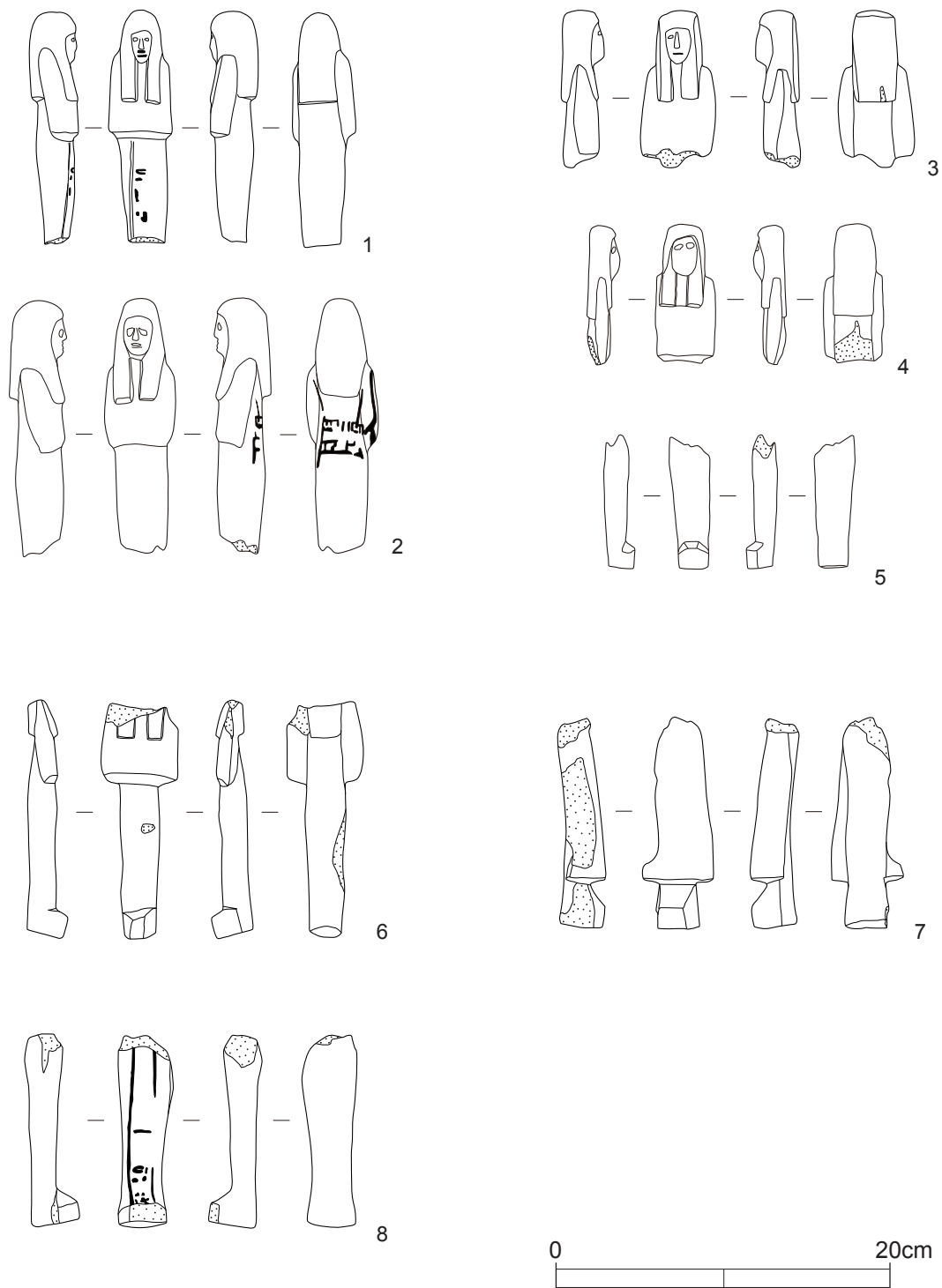


Fig.14 Wooden shabtis from Shaft 131

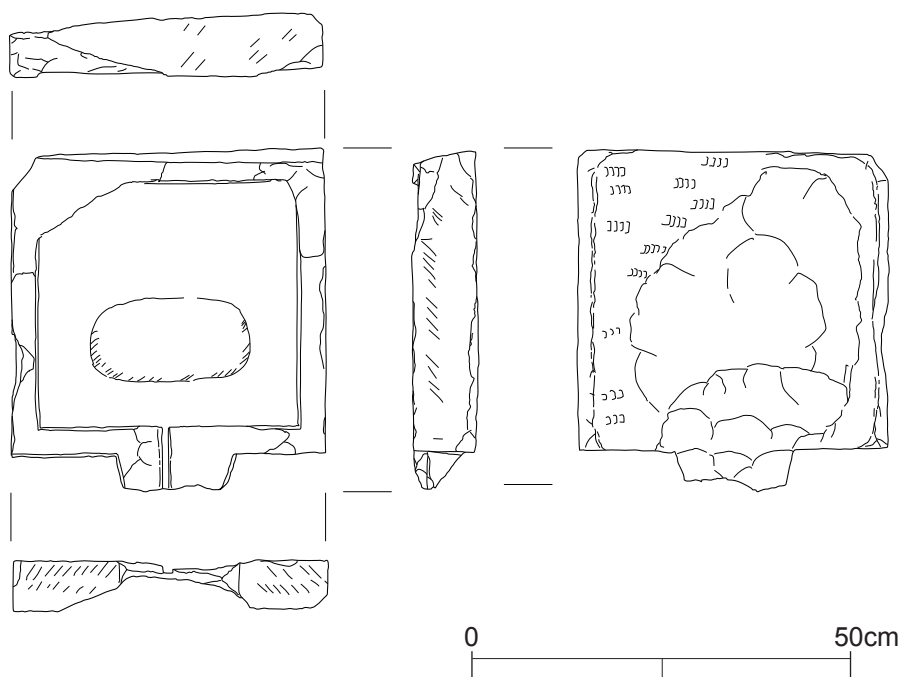


Fig.15 Limestone offering basin from Shaft 131



Fig.16 Room A of Shaft 131

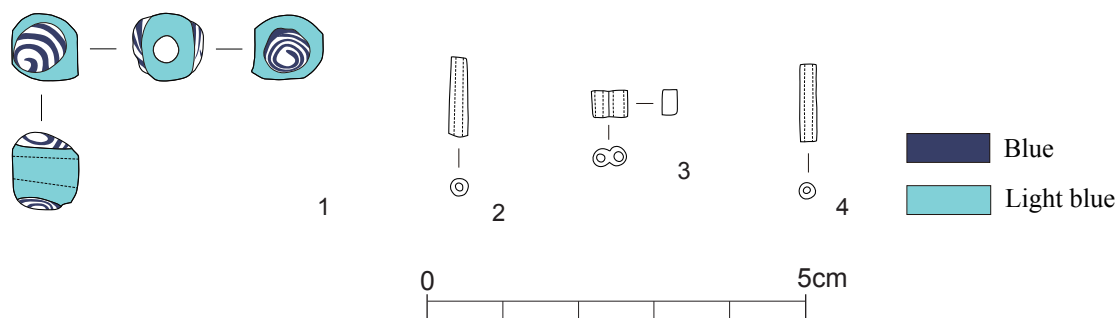


Fig.17 Beads from Shaft 131

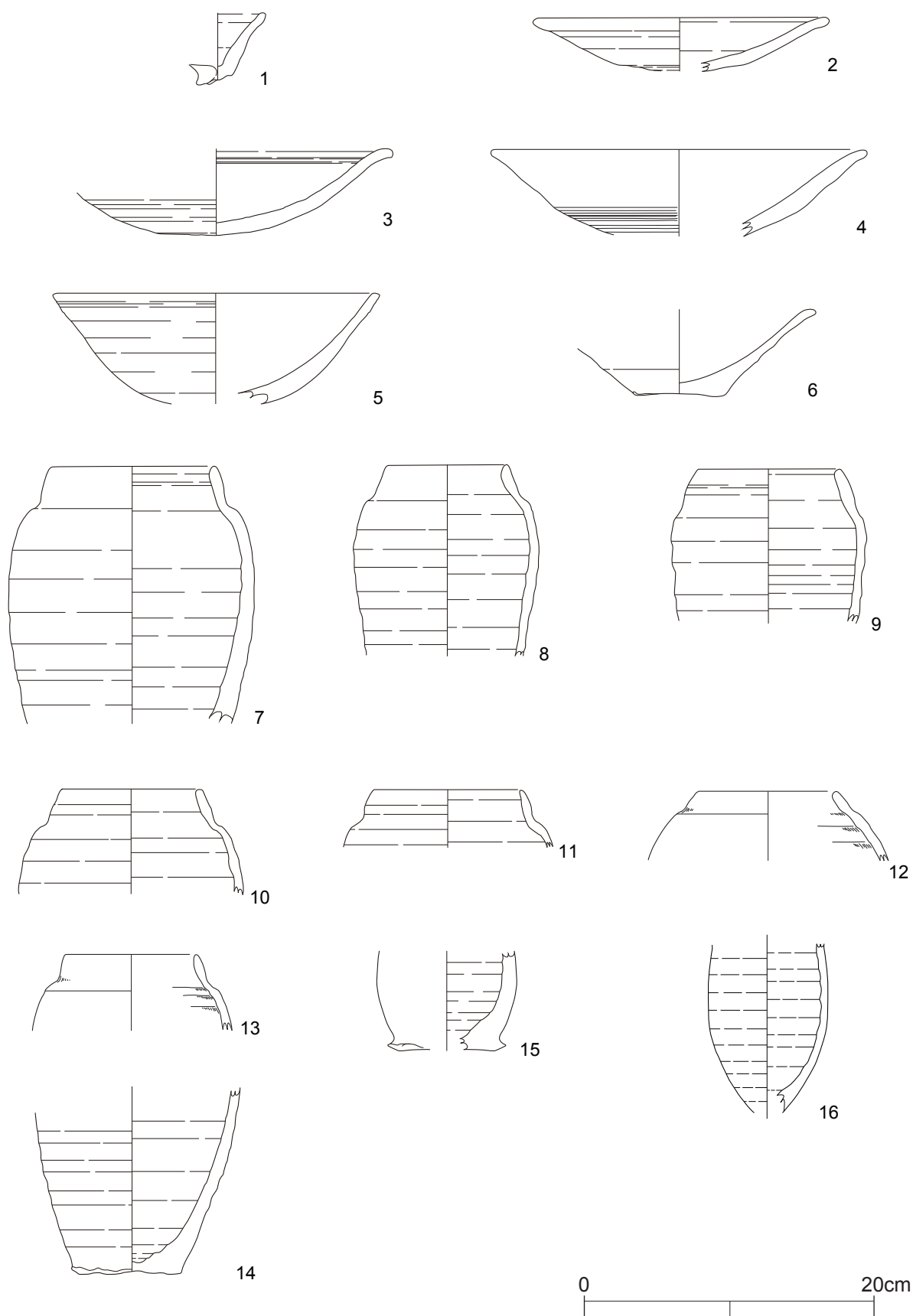


Fig.18 Pottery vessels from Shaft 131 (1)

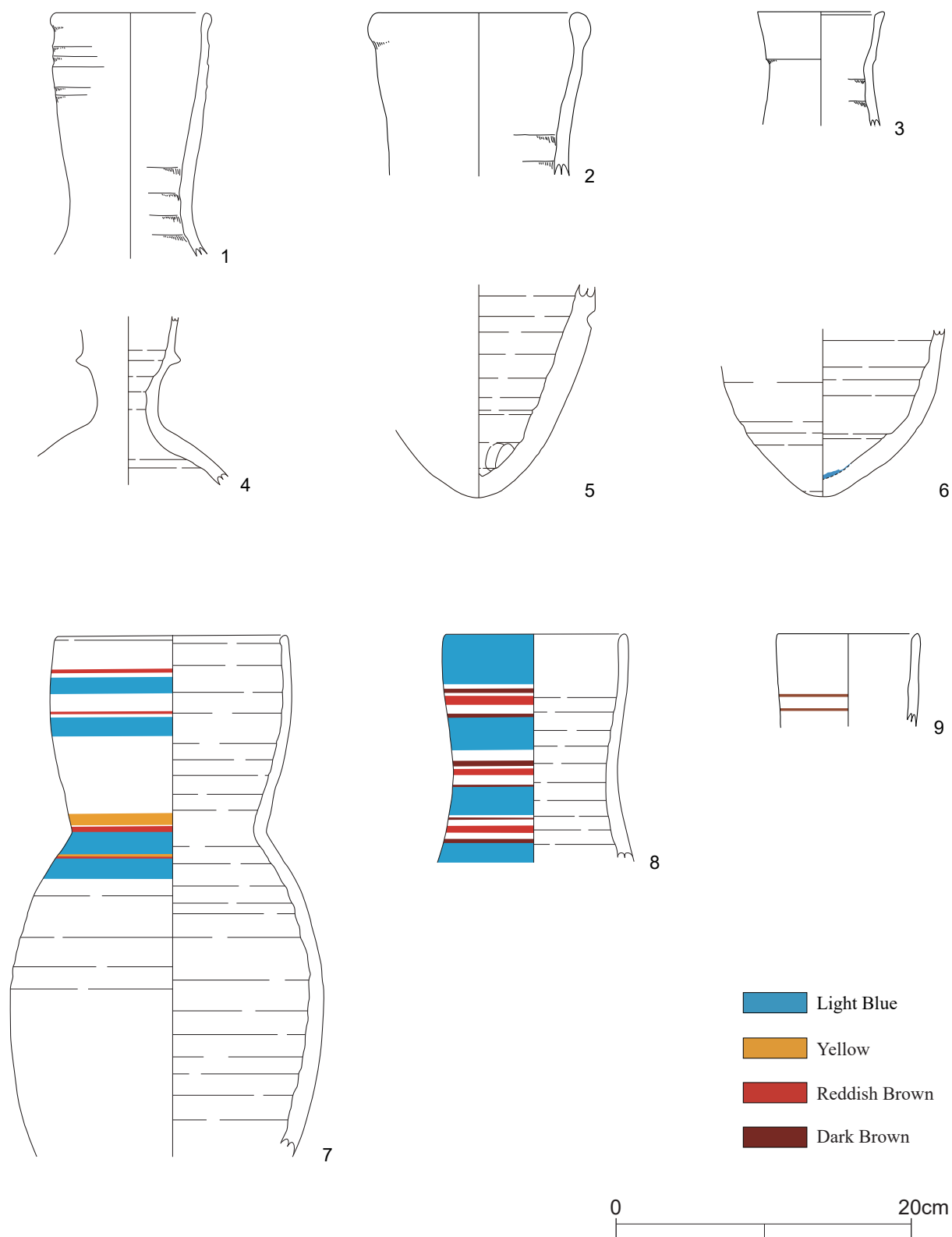


Fig.19 Pottery vessels from Shaft 131 (2)

were dated to the Twentieth Dynasty. Therefore it is possible that the duration of burial activities in the Shaft 131 covered the transitional period from the Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasties. Presence of the faience shabtis in Room B may indicate that Room B was added at the later period.

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編集後記

2016年は本学学長の吉村作治教授がエジプト現地の発掘調査を始めてから50周年の記念すべき年でした。また、学校法人昌平黉いわき短期大学が50周年、東日本国際大学創立20周年、そしていわき市市制開始50周年と、周年が重なってとてもめでたい年でした。

そして本学は風評被害を受けつつも立ち直りつつあります。そういう年に創立2周年を迎えたエジプト考古学研究所ですが、エジプト現地の発掘調査はどこも順調に進んでいます。まずNPO法人太陽の船復原研究所と共同で行っている第2の太陽の船プロジェクト（プロジェクト長：吉村作治学長、現場主任：黒河内宏昌 本学客員教授）の部材の取り上げは、ほぼ60%を達成しており、修復保存処理も50%、三次元測量は40%を超えました。

次にアブ・シール南丘陵遺跡発掘調査（プロジェクト長：吉村作治学長、現場主任：河合望 金沢大学准教授）は2016年に発掘を行い、成果をあげました。そしてダハシュール北遺跡プロジェクト（プロジェクト長：吉村作治学長、現場主任：矢澤健 本学客員准教授）は2017年1月から2月にかけて現地調査を行います。

本学オリジナルの調査、ギザ台地西部墓地、クフ王墓探査プロジェクト（プロジェクト長：吉村作治学長、リーダー：岩出まゆみ 本学エジプト考古学研究所所長 客員教授、現場主任：高橋寿光 本学客員講師）ですが、2016年の2回にわたる予備調査を経て2017年3月には学校法人昌平黉理事長 緑川浩司先生ご夫妻のご視察を頂き、本格調査の第一歩を踏み出します。特注した新しい探査機も2017年1月には完成予定で、いよいよ3月より活動を始めます。その他ルクソール西岸王家の谷西谷アメンヘテプ3世王墓の修復作業も2017年には再開の予定です。

このように2017年も本研究所はおそらく大変忙しくなると思いますが、研究所の教員が協力して、2018年度より本学にエジプト考古学コースを設け、後継者の育成に努めるつもりです。本号、第3号は数ある調査の中から、ダハシュール北遺跡の英文報告を掲載いたします。ではこれからも私たちのエジプトにおける調査活動について報告していきますのでよろしくお願い申し上げます。

岩出 まゆみ

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昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第3号
2016年12月31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.3

Published date: 31 December 2016

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