

昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第5号

The Journal of
SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association
Vol.5



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, Japan

2018

昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第5号 2018年

The Journal of SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association,
Higashi Nippon International University, Vol.5, 2018

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巻頭言

学校法人昌平饗東日本国際大学エジプト考古学研究所も設立されて5年が経ち、紀要も今回が第5号です。研究調査の方も順調で、現在エジプト現地で手をつけているプロジェクトは5つ、クフ王墓探査プロジェクト、第2の太陽の船復原プロジェクト（NPO 法人太陽の船復原研究所と共同プロジェクト）、アブ・シール南丘陵遺跡プロジェクト、ダハシュール北遺跡プロジェクト、アメンヘテプ3世王墓修復プロジェクト（ユネスコと共同プロジェクト）ですが、2017年11月にエジプト考古省より依頼された、「大ピラミッド内部空間探査プロジェクト」が加わり、プロジェクトは合計6つになりました。太陽の船プロジェクト（主任：黒河内宏昌・本研究所客員教授）は通年事業で、毎年夏はアブ・シール南丘陵遺跡プロジェクト（主任：河合望・金沢大学准教授）、冬はダハシュール北遺跡プロジェクト（主任：矢澤健・本研究所客員准教授）、クフ王墓探査プロジェクト（主任：高橋寿光・本研究所客員講師）は春と秋の年2回行なっています。アメンヘテプ3世王墓修復プロジェクト（主任：西坂朗子・本研究所客員准教授）は現在ユネスコの都合で休止中ですが、いつでも行う用意はあります。

これだけのプロジェクトを1つの大学で行なっているのはエジプト調査200年の歴史の中でもありません。資金も大変ですが、何と言っても人財です。今のところうまくいっていますが、これからは人財をさらに育成していかないといけないと思います。

今回はダハシュール北遺跡の調査の成果を収めました。今後とも温かく見守って頂けるとありがたいです。

緑川 浩司

学校法人昌平饗 理事長
昌平エジプト考古学会 会長

Brief Report of the Excavations at Dahshur North: Twenty-Fourth Season, 2017

Sakuji YOSHIMURA*¹, Ken YAZAWA*², Jiro KONDO*³, Hiroyuki KASHIWAGI*⁴,
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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 chief, carried out an excavation at Dahshur North from January 24th to February 23rd in 2017. In this season, the area located to the northeast of the tomb-chapel of Ipay was investigated. The area measures 15m north-south by 25m east-west, and 16 shaft tombs and 1 surface burial were identified. 12 shaft tombs were cleared, among them 6 tombs (Shaft 134, 138, 139, 141, 143, 145) appeared to be the Middle Kingdom burials, and 2 tombs (Shaft 137, 142) were clearly dated to the New Kingdom. Since the finds suggest relatively earlier date than the other parts of this cemetery both in the Middle and New Kingdom, the result will shed a new light on the earlier part of the history of Dahshur North cemetery in those two periods.

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 Japanese expedition, directed by Prof. Dr. Sakuji Yoshimura discovered the site through the analysis of satellite images in 1995 (Fig.1). Since 1996 the excavation works had been concentrating on the eastern area of the site where New Kingdom tomb-chapels of Ipay and Pashedu as well as surrounding shaft-tombs and pit-burials were discovered (Yoshimura and Hasegawa 2000; Hasegawa 2003). In 2004, an investigation of an area approximately 100 m west of Ipay's tomb started. In this area, another New Kingdom tomb-chapel belonging 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. In two seasons in 2015 the area between the tomb-chapels of Ipay and Ta was investigated. At the center of the area a Ramesside shaft tomb surrounded by mud brick enclosure wall was found (Shaft 125), and vast amount of wooden shabtis were discovered in the subterranean chambers. To the north of Shaft 125 shaft tombs of the Middle and New Kingdom were also found (Yoshimura et al. 2016a, 2016b).

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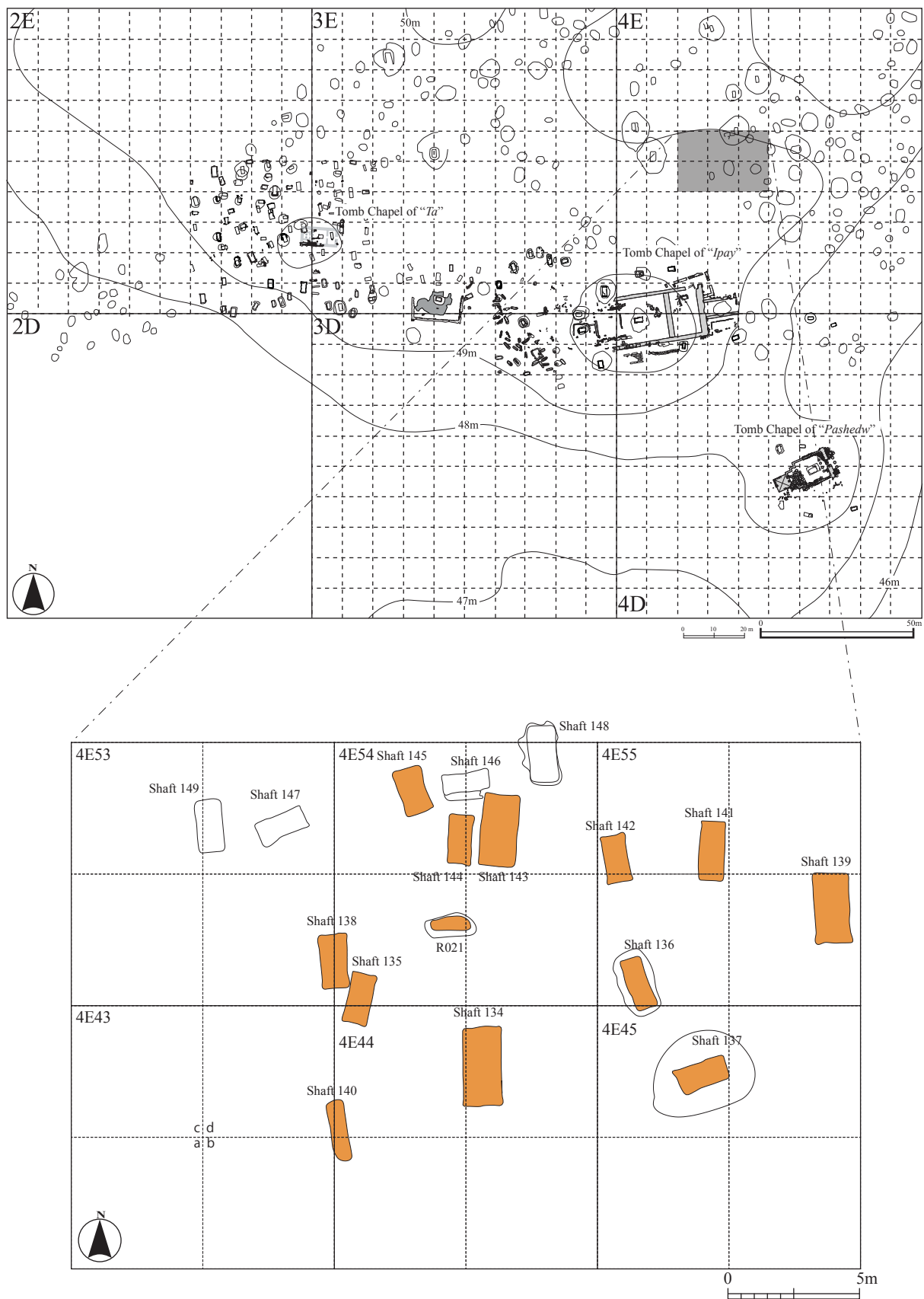


Fig.1 Map of Dahshur North and the excavated area in 24th season 2017

In this season, the area located to the northeast of tomb-chapels of Ipay was investigated in order to make clear the nature of the northeastern part of Dahshur North cemetery (Fig.1). The excavation of this season started in January 24th, and ended in February 23rd in 2017¹.

Surface excavation

The new area measures 15m north-south by 25m east-west, which correspond to Grid 4E54, 55 and 43d, 44c-d, 45c-d, 53b (Fig.1). A thin surface sand layer was removed, and openings of sixteen shaft tombs (Shaft 134-149) and one faint trace of surface burial (R021, Fig.2) were identified. A copper alloy (probably bronze) coin (Fig.3) was discovered from the tafle layer in Grid 4E54c. It appears that a portrait of an individual was depicted on its surface, but it is not clear even after green surface patina was removed by our conservator. Pot shards were also found within surface layers, and characteristic shapes are provided in Fig.4².

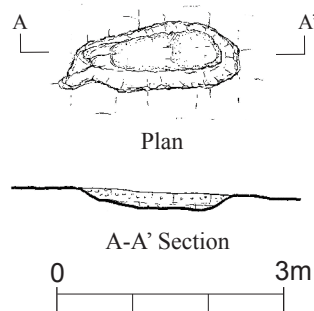


Fig.2 Plan and section of surface burial R021

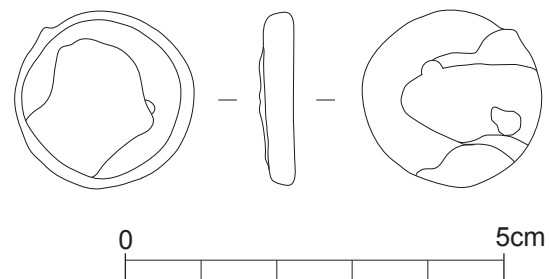


Fig.3 Copper alloy coin from Grid 4E54c

¹ 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-Anany (Minister of the State for Antiquities) and Dr. Mohamed Ismail (General Director of the Foreign Mission's affairs of the Permanent Committee) for granting us permission. Thanks are also due to Mr. Sabri Farag, Mr. Mohamed Yousef and Mr. Mohamed Hendawy of the Saqqara Inspectorate. Special thanks are due to Mr. Khalid Mohamed Abd el-Makasud and Ismail Mostafa Ismail, Inspectors of our mission and Mr. Ragab Turkey, director of the Selim Hassan Storage Museum at Saqqara, for their kindness in every possible way. This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Grant Number: 80201052).

² Find-spot and fabric of each vessel are as follows: Fig.4.1: 4E53b, Nile B2; Fig.4.2: 4E54b, Nile C; Fig.4.3: 4E53b, Nile C; Fig.4.4: 4E53b, Nile C; Fig.4.5: 4E44d, Nile C; Fig.4.6: 4E44d, Nile C; Fig.4.7: 4E54c, Nile B2; Fig.4.8: 4E43d, Nile B2; Fig.4.9, 4E43d, Nile B2; Fig.4.10: 4E45c, Nile B2; Fig.4.11: 4E54b, Nile B2; Fig.4.12: 4E54b, Marl C2; Fig.4.13: 4E53d, Nile C; Fig.4.14: 4E54b, Nile B2; Fig.4.15: 4E53d, Nile B2; Fig.4.16: 4E54b, Marl D; Fig.4.17: 4E55b, Nile C; Fig.4.18: 4E44c, Nile C; Fig.4.19: 4E54c, Nile C.

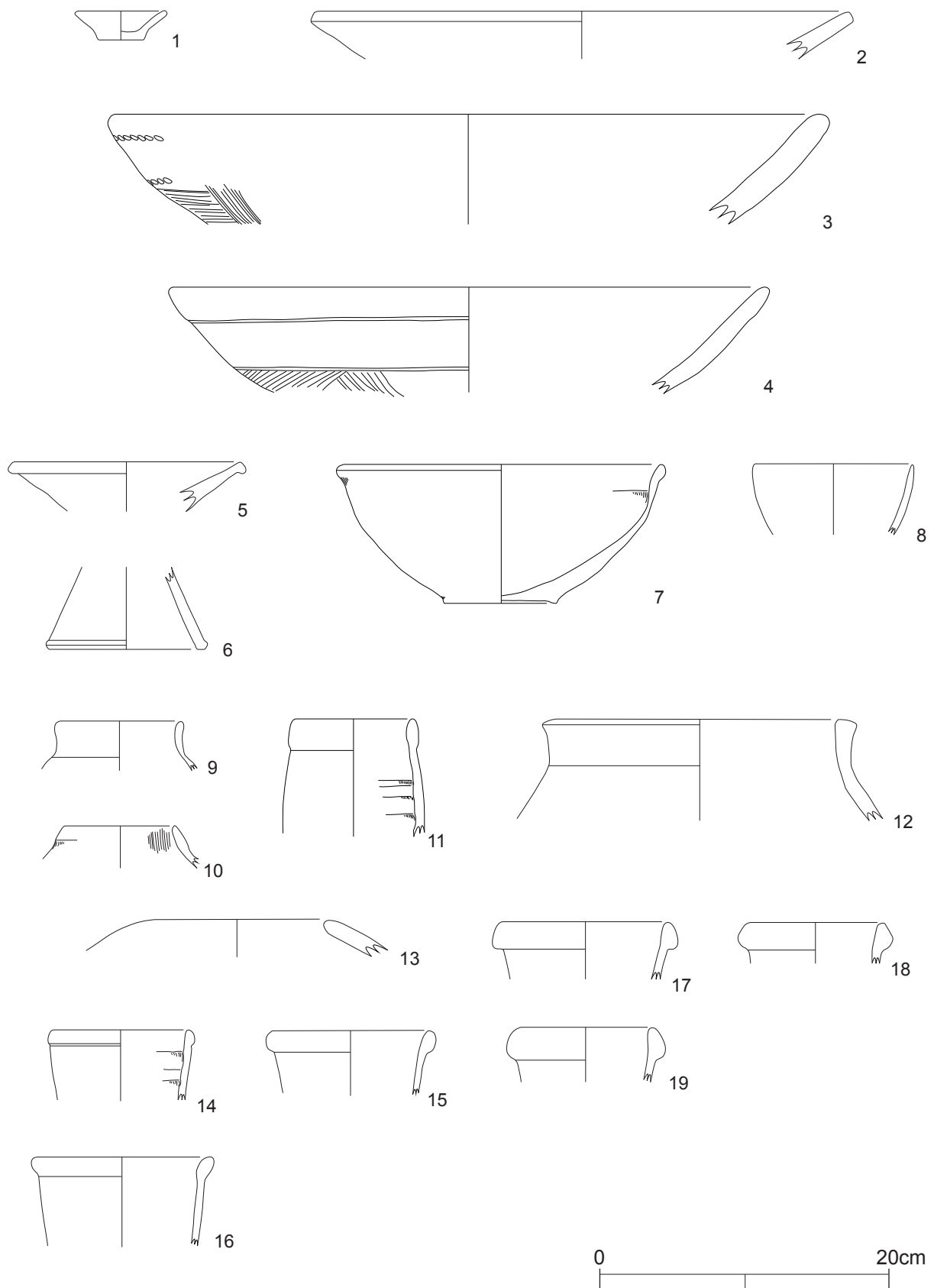


Fig.4 Pot shards from surface layers

Excavation of shaft tombs

Shaft 134 (Fig. 5)

Size of Entrance: 3.0 x 1.5 m

Depth: 2.2 m

Location: 4E34d

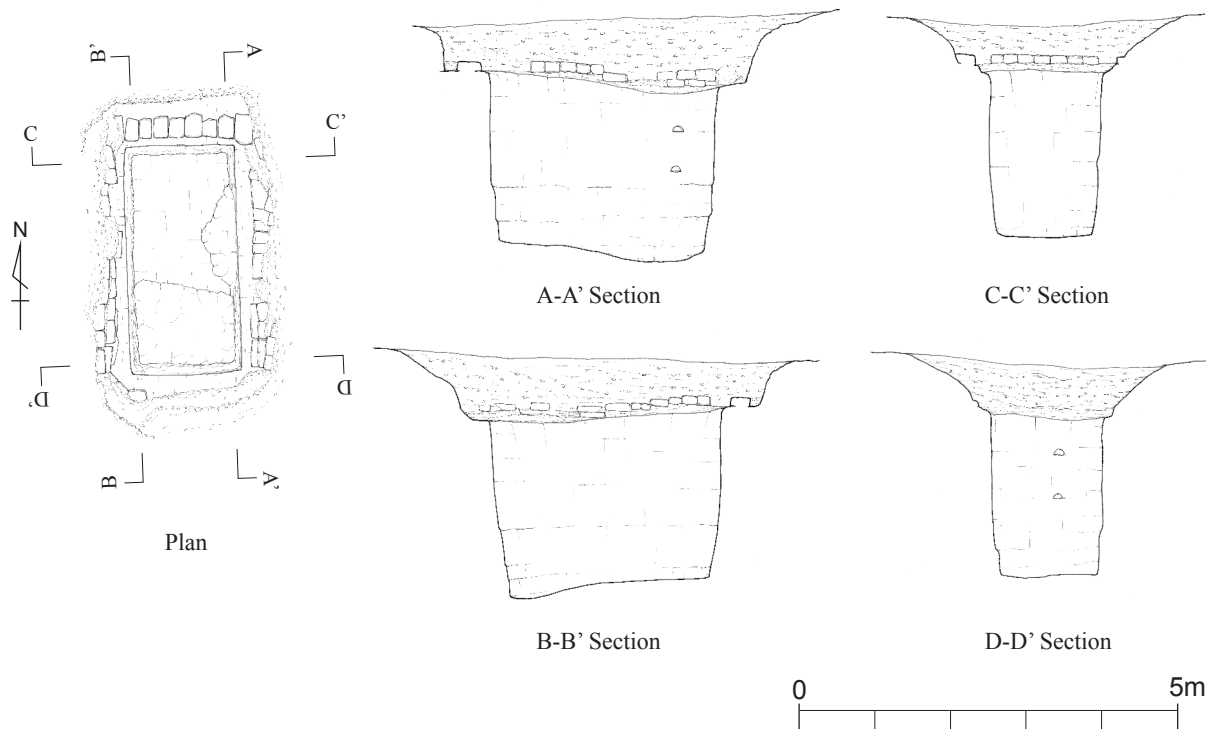


Fig.5 Plan and sections of Shaft 134

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. In terms of the plan of the opening Shaft 134 is one of the biggest shaft tombs, but it is relatively shallow and there is no chamber.

The shaft was filled with sand, and at the lowest part a considerable amount of eroded fragments of mud brick was scattered, where many human bones were found. At least 96 small rounded faience pieces which estimated to be used as a decoration of the Middle Kingdom anthropoid coffin's headdress, were discovered (Fig.6.1)³. A white faience cylindrical bead (Fig.6.2), a green faience cylindrical bead (Fig.6.3) and a ring-shaped blue faience bead (Fig.6.4) were also retrieved. The presence of small fragments of thin gold sheets indicate that there used to be coffin(s) or grave goods covered with gold foil.

³ The headdress of the anthropoid coffin of Sobekhat which was found at Shaft 65 in 2007 was overlaid with the similar black faience pieces, see Baba and Yoshimura 2010. The inner anthropoid coffin of Hapyanktify from Meir also has the same decoration and W. Hays estimated that it represents "thick, wavy locks of hair," see Hayes, W.C., 1953, p.312, fig.203.

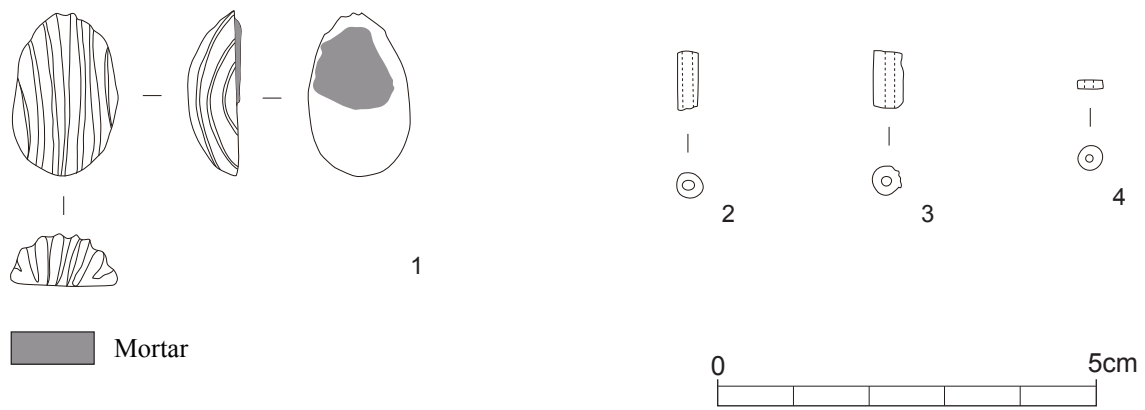


Fig.6 Small finds from Shaft 134

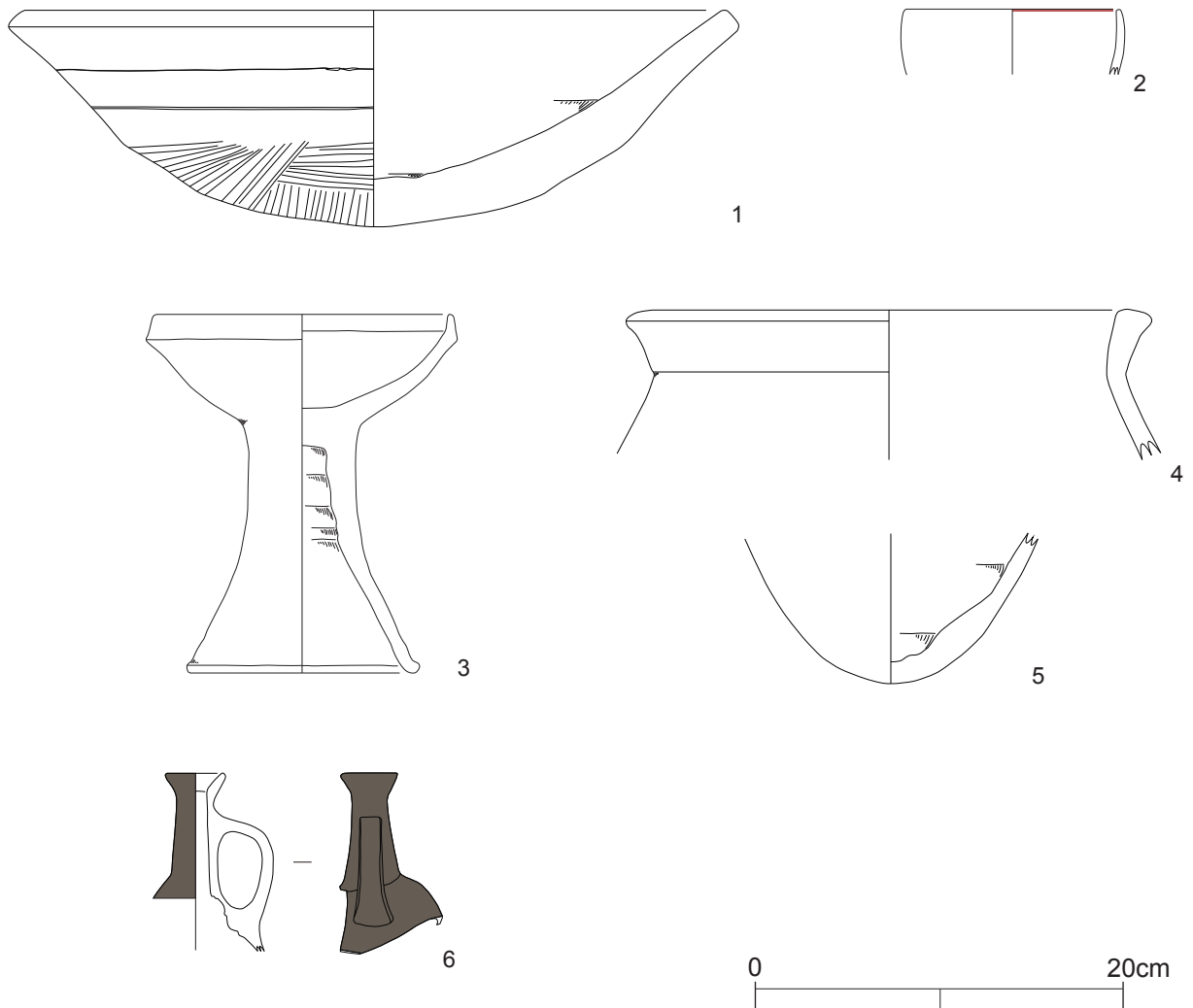


Fig.7 Pottery vessels from Shaft 134

Major pottery shapes are provided in Fig.7. Figs.7.1-3 were found within the eroded mud brick layer, and the others were retrieved from a sand layer on the mud brick layer. A Nile C large round bottomed bowl (Fig.7.1), a Nile B2 small hemispherical cup (Fig.7.2), a Nile C footed carinated bowl (Fig.7.3) and a Marl C Compact large jar (Fig.7.4) are typical of the Middle Kingdom pottery repertoire. The footed bowl appeared to be used as an incense burner, since soot-like trace was observed on its inner surface. This type of bowl occurred since the late reign of Amenemhat III and remained in use until the mid-Thirteenth Dynasty (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 360-362). The rim fragment of the large Jar of Marl C Compact presumably belongs to Zir, a large bag-shaped jar with a wide aperture and a flat base. The shape of rim is quite similar to Class 5 of *Handbook of Pottery of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom*, datable from the late Senwosret III / early Amenemhat III to the first half of the Thirteenth Dynasty (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 596-599). Fig.7.6 is a black burnished jar with tall cylindrical neck and one handle, and it has very fine red-orange fabric with grey core. Its surface was painted black and burnished. Although lower part is missing, shape of the neck and handle as well as surface finish indicates that it is the Cypriot Base-Ring I Ware (Merrillees 1968).

The eroded mud brick layer contained many human bones and faience pieces derived from the Middle Kingdom anthropoid coffin as well as accompanied pottery vessels, firmly suggesting that there used to be the Middle Kingdom burial(s) at the bottom of the shaft.

Shaft 135 (Fig.8)

Size of Entrance: 1.9 x 1.0 m

Depth: 1.2 m

Location: 4E54a

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. Though a pot shard was found (Fig.9), no other evidence of the burial was identified, which indicates that the shaft was unfinished.

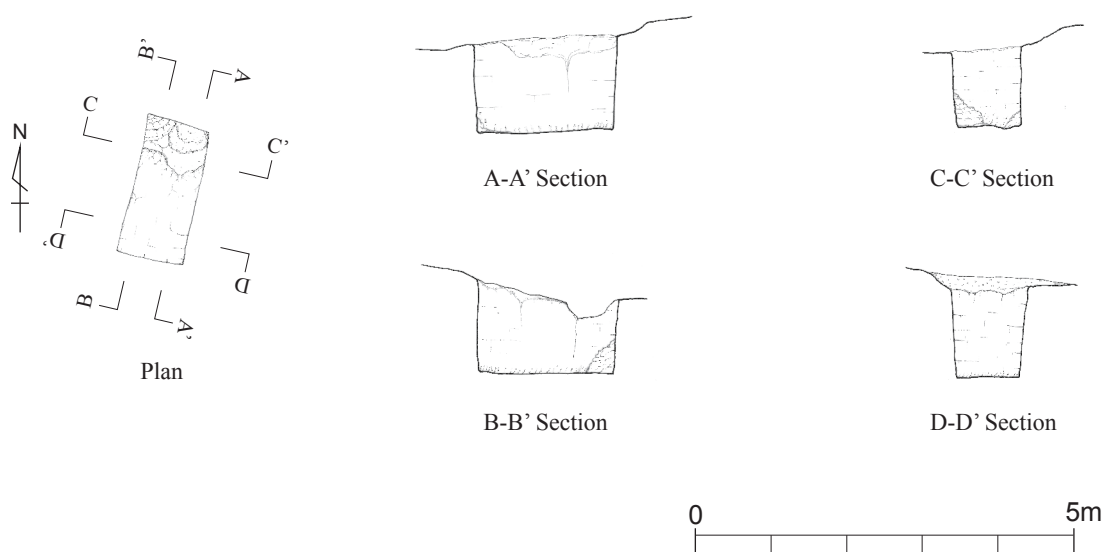


Fig.8 Plan and sections of Shaft 135

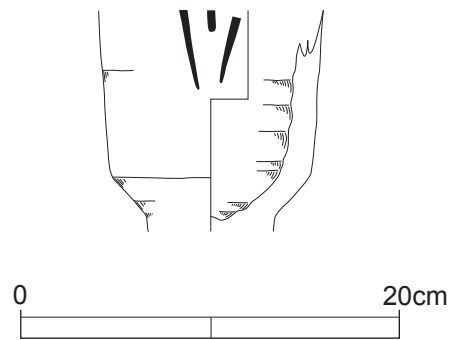


Fig.9 Pottery vessel from Shaft 135

Shaft 136 (Fig.10)

Size of Entrance: 2.2 x 0.9 m

Depth: 3.8 m

Dimension of the Room A: 1.1 x 1.1 x 0.7 m

Location: 4E55a

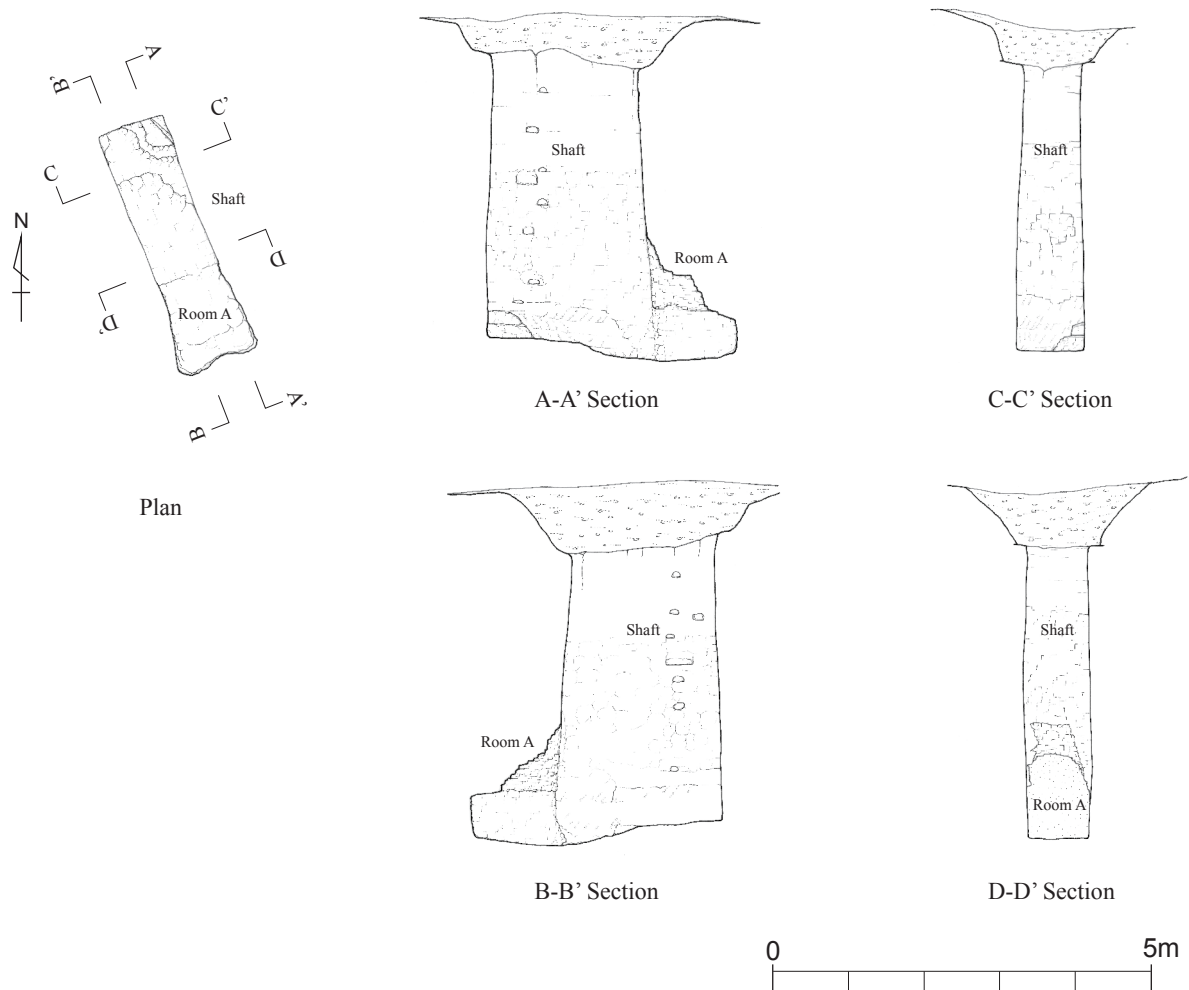


Fig.10 Plan and sections of Shaft 136

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the bottom of the shaft there is a small subterranean chamber to the south (Room A). The tomb had already been disturbed, and human bones, fragments of a wooden coffin, a bead, a fragment of a shell earring and pot-shards were retrieved.

Fig.11.1 is a spherical bead made of blue faience, which was discovered from sand layer of the shaft. Fig.11.2 is a part of a penannular earring, made of shell. Shell penannular earrings were found in the tomb-chapel of Ipay, and also attested in the various New Kingdom tombs in Saqqara (Raven 2001: pl.26, cat.354; 2005: 92, pl.97, cat.218).

Fig.12 shows major shapes of pottery vessels. Fig.12.1 is a Nile C bowl and Fig.12.2 is a Nile B2 bowl.

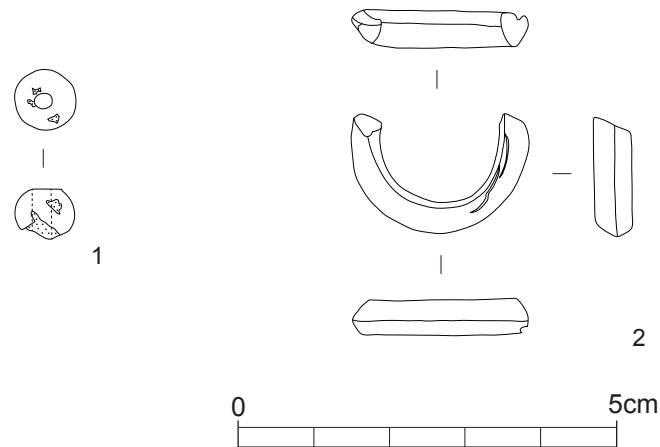


Fig.11 Small finds from Shaft 136

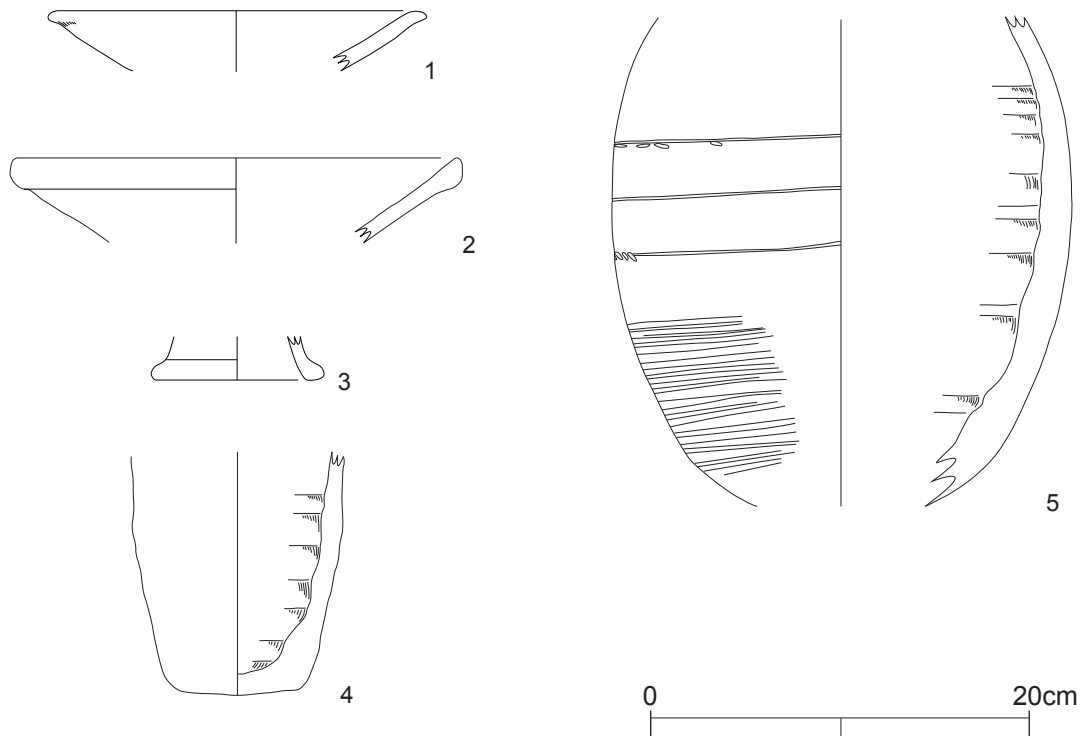


Fig.12 Pottery vessels from Shaft 136

Fig.12.3 is a lower part of a footed vase, made of Nile C clay. Fig.12.4 is a Nile C beaker-shaped jar, and its upper part is missing. Fig.12.5 is a body of a Nile C bottle, which appears to belong to the large round-bottomed bottle typical of the Middle Kingdom ("Beer Bottle", Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 640). Both Figs.12.4 and 12.5 consist of fragments from Room A and the lowest part of shaft filling sand.

Since objects of the Middle and New Kingdom are mixed together, it is difficult to determine which date can be assigned to the burial. The existence of body fragments of the Middle Kingdom Beer Bottle from the lowest part of the shaft and the chamber might indicate that the original burial was made in the Middle Kingdom. Then it was plundered and reused during the New Kingdom as demonstrated by the presence of the penannular earring, and later it was disturbed again.

Shaft 137 (Fig.13)

Size of Entrance: 1.1 x 2.1 m

Depth: 8.6 m

Dimension of the Room A: 6.0 x 4.7 x 1.5 m

Dimension of the Room B: 0.9 x 1.2 x 1.0 m

Location: 4E45c

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented east-west. At the bottom of the shaft chambers were found both to the east (Room A) and west (Room B). The shaft was filled with wind-blown sand and around the level of the entrance of both chambers a fragment of limestone stela (Fig.14.3) and a limestone offering table (Fig.15) were found.

Room B was filled with sand and had no objects. In Room A, wooden anthropoid coffin fragments, a considerable amount of human bone, a scarab, pot shards, fragments of stone vessels, limestone relief fragments, a fragment of faience ring, a glass inlay piece and fragments of a pottery coffin were uncovered from thick sand accumulation.

The most noteworthy object from Room A is a fragment of a huge limestone stela (Fig.14.1), which has twelve lines of hieroglyphic inscriptions horizontally from left to right. The text was dedicated to solar deities, and no private name and title have included. The height and width measure 72 cm and 36 cm respectively, and its thickness is 21 cm. The text is read:

He is who placate Horus in his palace and who is confidant in ...
 Adoration of Re when he rises in the (eastern) horizon ...
 who is within the border of the eternity and illuminate the lands in ...
 (in you ?) The Ennead is in praise (of your face ?)
 sky. The Gods is in jubilation ...
 their (arms)⁴ bent to your impressiveness, they see ...
 in jubilation. All the subjects are kissing the ground ...
 Your mother Nut perform for you with (her own) hands ...
 Maat embraces you day and night. Father lift you ...

⁴ Text 65 in Ockinga 2004, p.104.

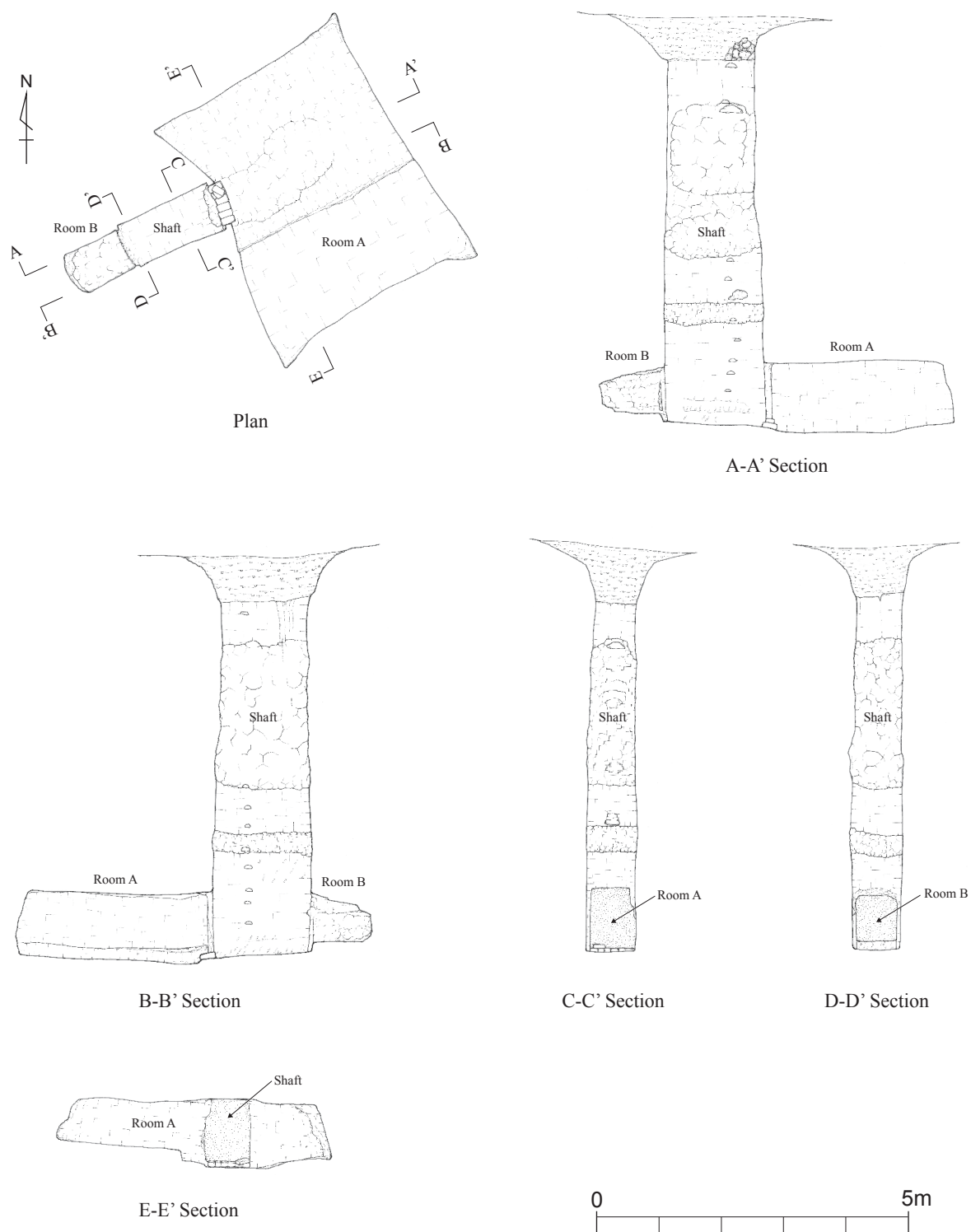


Fig.13 Plan and sections of Shaft 137

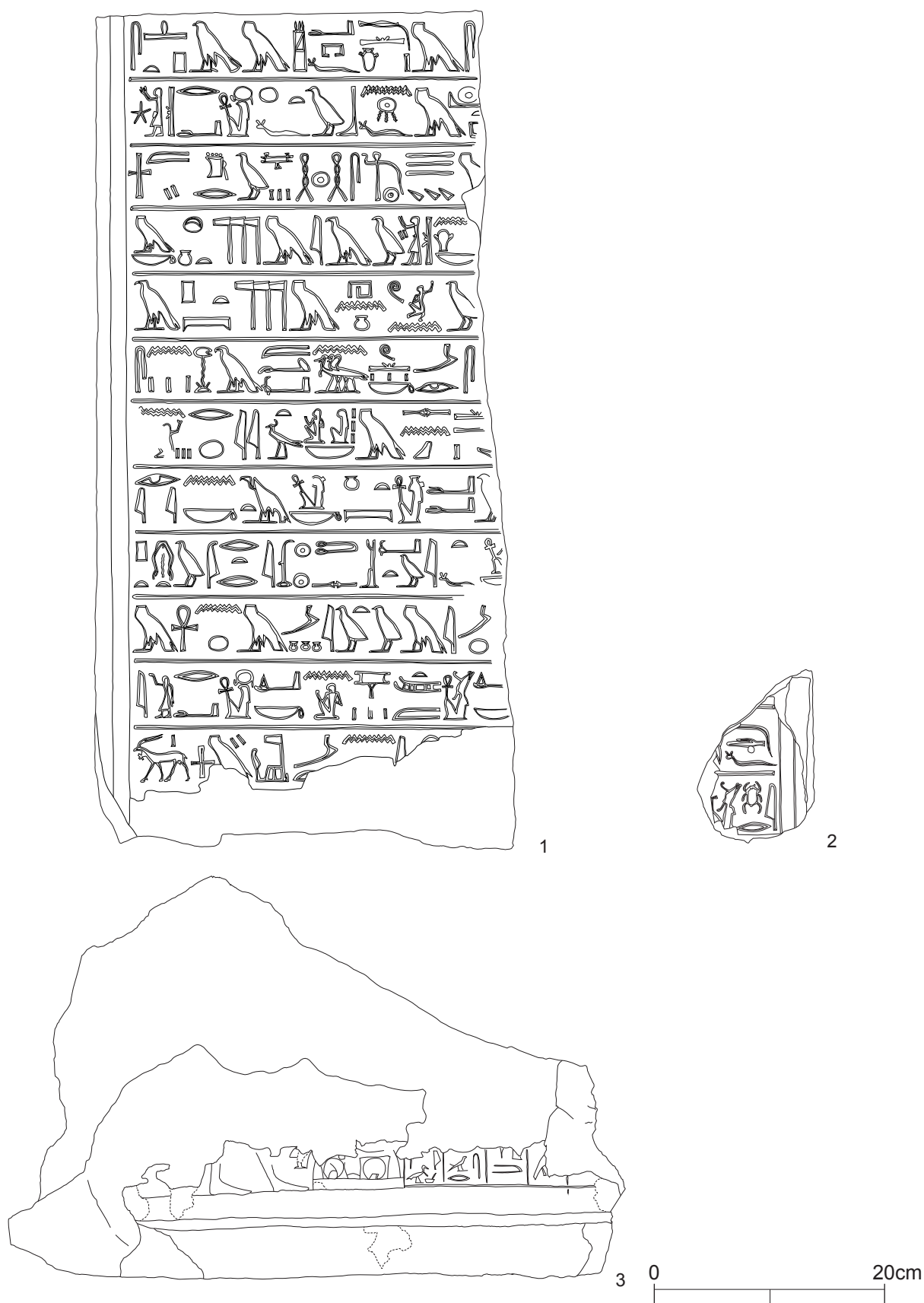


Fig.14 Limestone stela fragments from Shaft 137

in life in Manu. You are (an honored one)⁵ ...

O Re, may you give me breath, Atum, may you

Dignitary (?) in necropolis ///

The text is the solar hymns, commonly known as chapter 15 of the Book of the Dead, and various example of the post-Amarna Period are present on stelae, pyramidia and tomb reliefs in Saqqara (Raven 2010: 255). Fig.14.2 is a small fragment of a limestone stela from Room A, and appears to belong to the same stela. Fig.14.3 is a bottom part of the stela, found from the lower level of the shaft.

Fig.15 is a limestone offering table, discovered from the shaft at the depth of the openings of Room A and B. Fig.16 is a fragment of the figured ostracon, discovered from Room A. A falcon with a disk on its head was depicted in black on the outer surface, and in front of it there is an inscription in black. The inner surface shows that it was hand-made. Fig.17 shows face and crossed hands parts of a pottery coffin. Its surface was painted in yellow and face and hands in red. The depiction of crossed hands suggests a date in the New Kingdom (Cotelle-Michel 2004: 45). Examples found in Saqqara New Kingdom tombs were dated to the Nineteenth or Twentieth

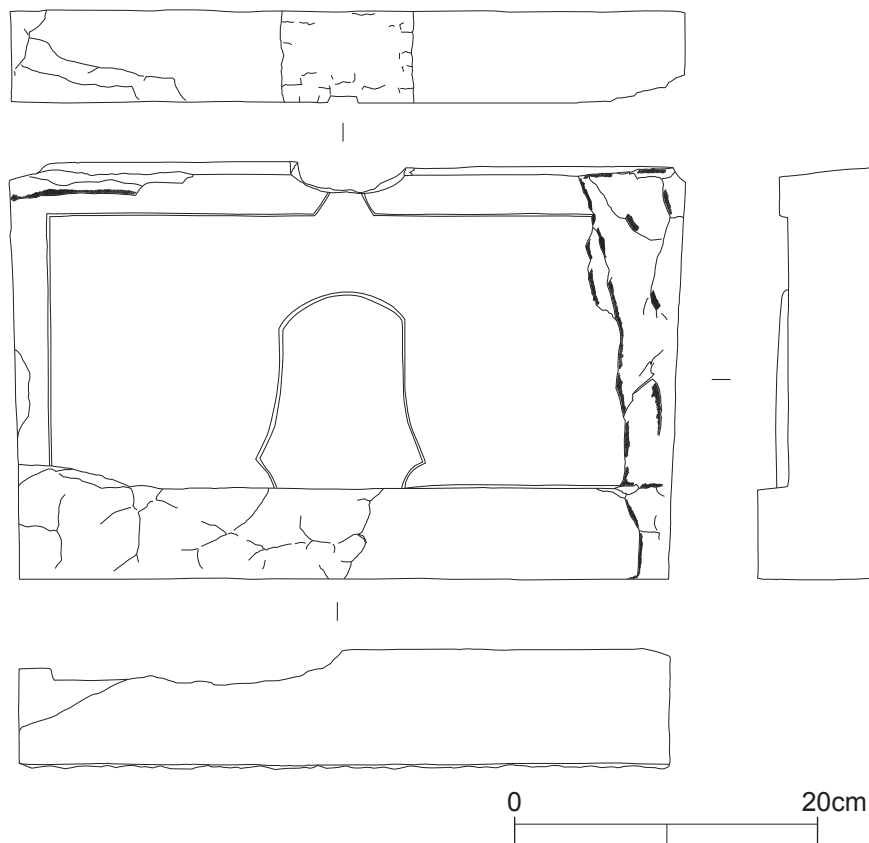


Fig.15 Limestone offering table from Shaft 137

⁵ Text 64 in Ockinga 2004, p.101.

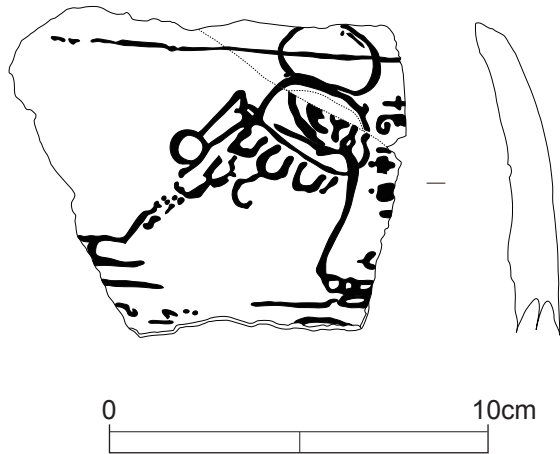


Fig.16 Ostracon from Shaft 137

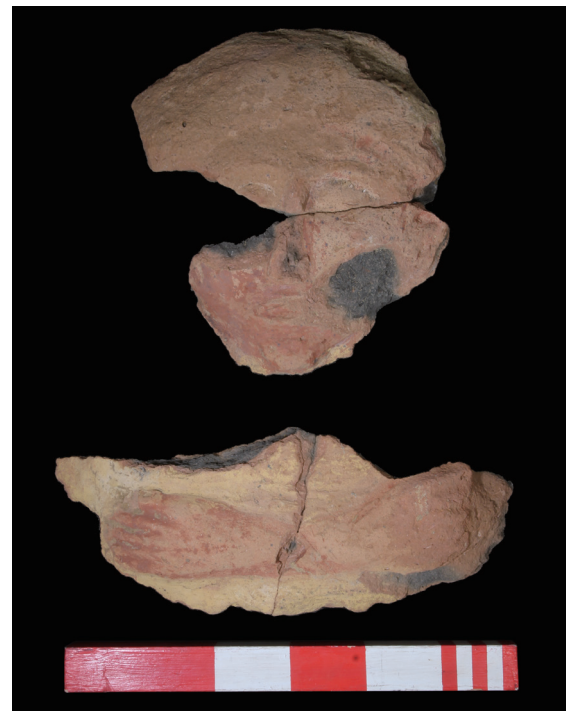


Fig.17 Fragments of pottery coffin from Shaft 137

Dynasties (Schneider 1996: 20, Pl.10, 13; Raven 2001: 37-38, pl.19; 2005: 77, Pl.94,101).

In Fig.18 small finds are provided. Fig.18.1 is a glazed steatite (?) scarab, discovered in Room A. On the under-surface, a scarab figure flanked by two uraeus serpents (cryptographic name of Amun⁶) was depicted in an elongated circle in the middle. The circle is flanked by a set of the Djed pillar and two red crowns. A fragment of an oval bezel and shank of a faience ring (Fig.18.2) was retrieved at Room A. Surface of the bezel bears an impressed design in sunk relief, comprising a large *ḥ*-sign. This type of bezel has been found both at Malkata and Amarna (Giddy 1999: 105, pl.23, fig.1314). Fig.18.3 is a blue glass bead found at Room A. Fig.18.4 is a piece of inlay, with ribbed and grooved strips on its surface, discovered from Room A. It is estimated that this type of inlays consists of decoration of the anthropoid coffin, representing striation of wigs or bands of usekh-collar (Schneider 1996: 23, cat.101, 101a, pl.11). Figs.18.5-7 are inlay pieces of eyes of anthropoid coffin. Fig.18.5 is an iris and Figs.18.6 and 18.7 are white of the eye.

Figs.19.1 and 19.2 are piriform stone vessel fragments of Egyptian alabaster. Flat-based, bag-shaped jar with disk-shaped rim, and it is datable from the Eighteenth to Nineteenth Dynasties (Aston 1994: 154, No.185). The other drawings of Fig.19 and Fig.20 show major shapes of pottery vessels. Particularly noteworthy are Marl D amphorae, most fragments of which were retrieved from Room A. Figs.20.1 and 20.2 are Type B1 by D. Aston's typology (Aston 2004: 187-191, Fig.7), and among the representative drawings provided and designated as Type B1 by Aston the examples from the reign of Amenhotep III to Ramesses II have a close resemblance. Fig.20.3 is a bottom part of Canaanite amphora with a characteristic stump base. According to the typology by D. Aston, it

⁶ See Raven 2001, p.30.

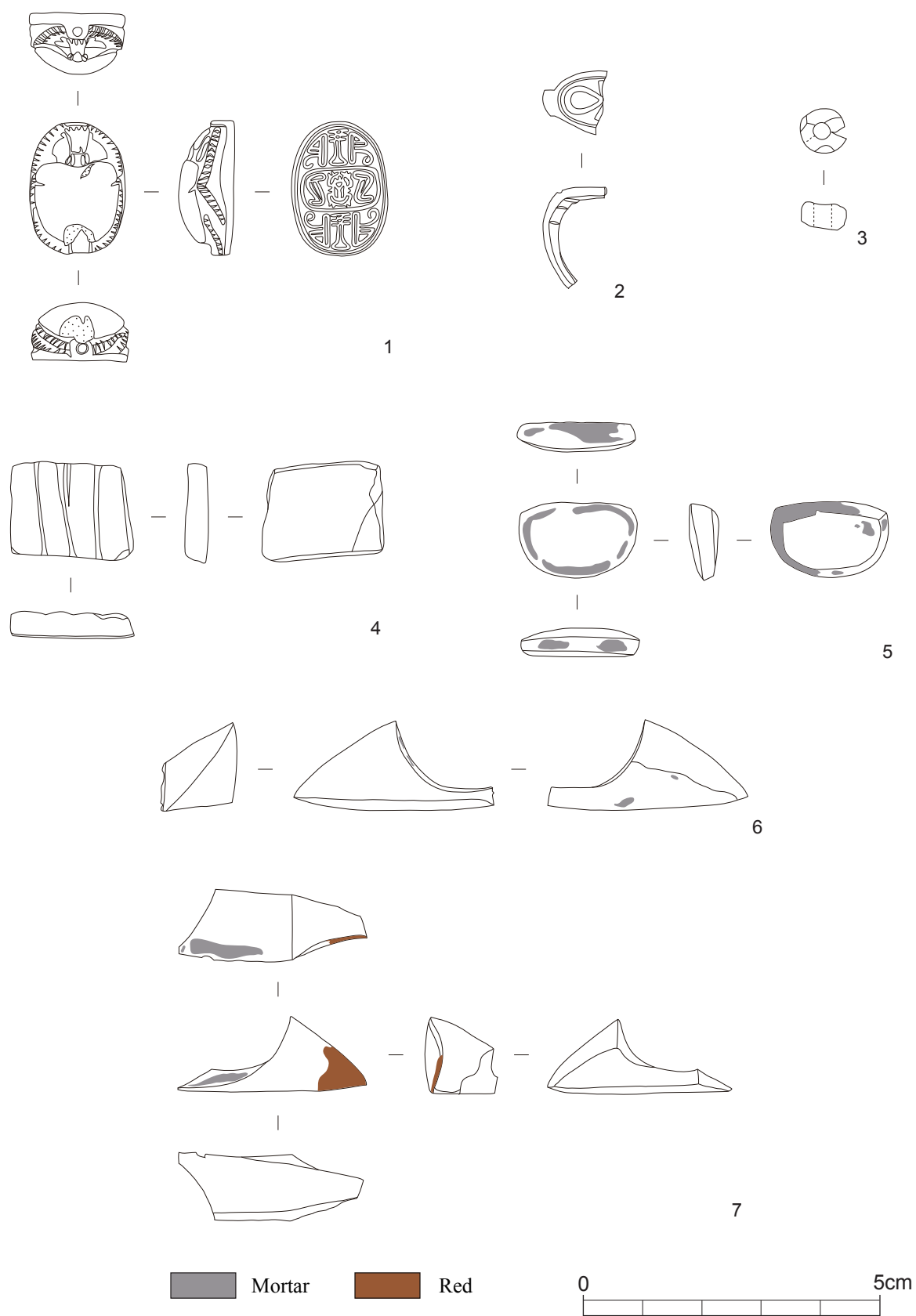


Fig.18 Small finds from Shaft 137

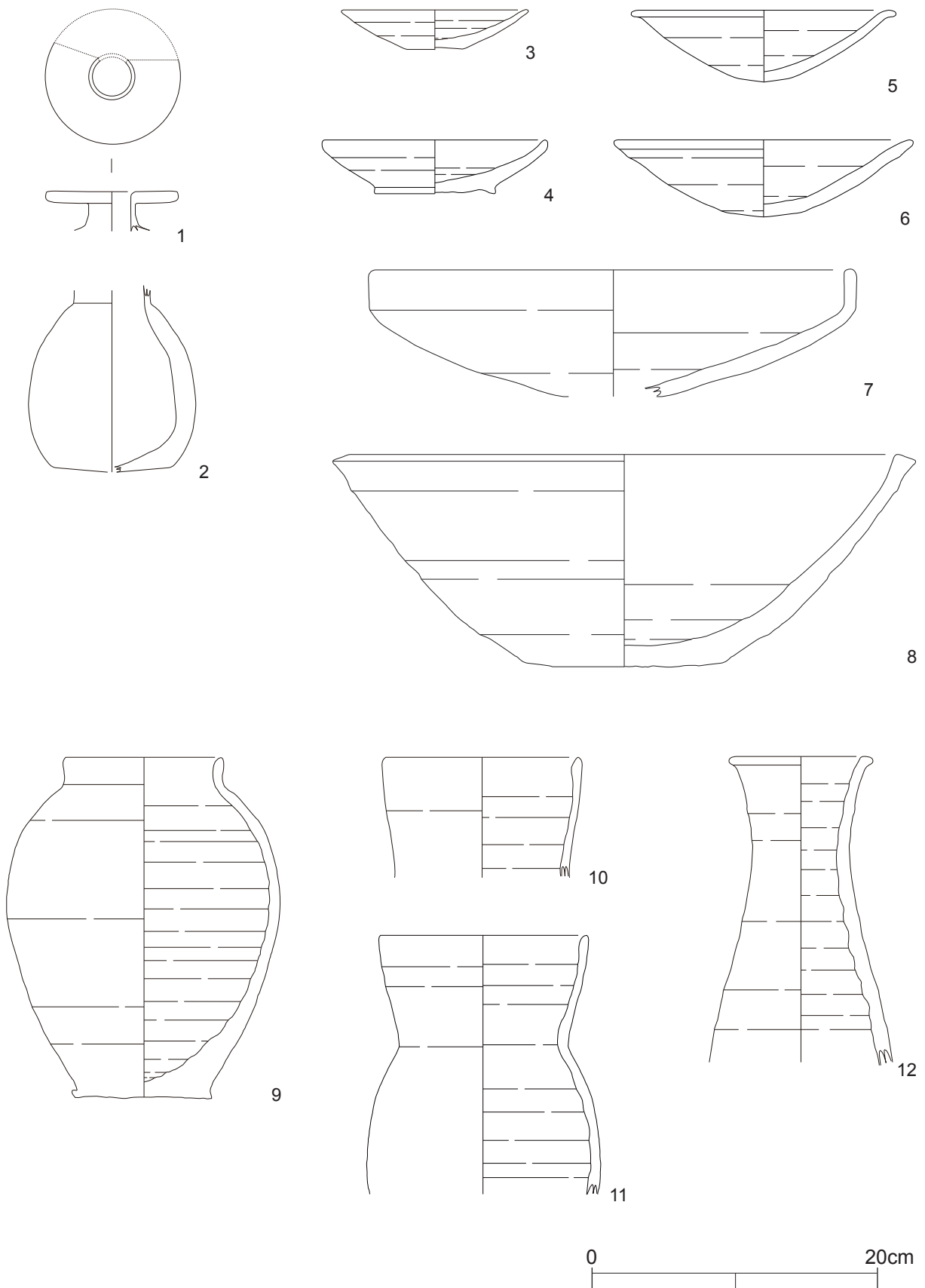


Fig.19 Stone and pottery vessels from Shaft 137

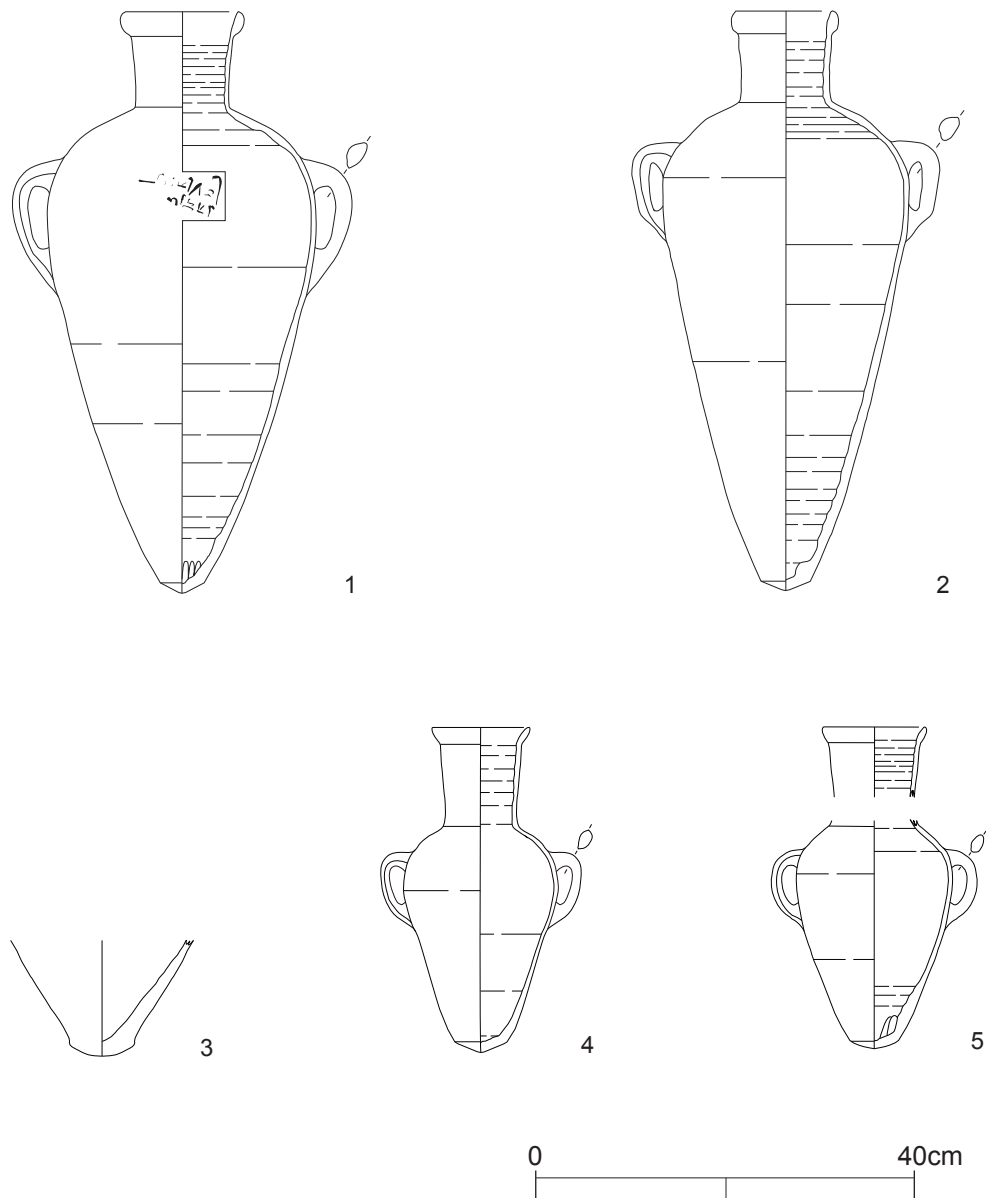


Fig.20 Pottery amphorae from Shaft 137

belongs to Type A2, and the example from the reign of Amenhotep III has the closest morphological similarity (Aston 2004: 177-180, Fig.2). Figs.20.4 and 20.5 are Marl D small amphorae. They belong to Type B5 by D. Aston, and the similar shape was dated from the reign of Amenhotep III to Akhenaten (Aston 2004: 194-195, Fig.9). It is noteworthy that bituminous material was observed on the entire surface of some shards of Fig.20.4. Amphorae contained bituminous material were reported in the tomb of Meryneith and Iurudef in Saqqara (Dunsmore 2014: 281; Aston 1991: 52, cat.58), but its purpose of use is still unknown. The long-necked jar of Nile B2 (Fig.19.12) can be dated to the earlier period, corresponding to the reign of Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV (Rose 2016: 297, Fig.270.III.1). However its surface was notably worn, indicating that the shard had been on

the ground for a considerable amount of time, and it is probable that it did not belong to the burial equipment of this tomb.

Shaft 138 (Fig. 21)

Size of Entrance: 2.2 x 1.3 m

Depth: 5.6 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.4 x 1.2 x 1.1 m

Location: 4E53b-54a

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the bottom of the shaft there is a subterranean

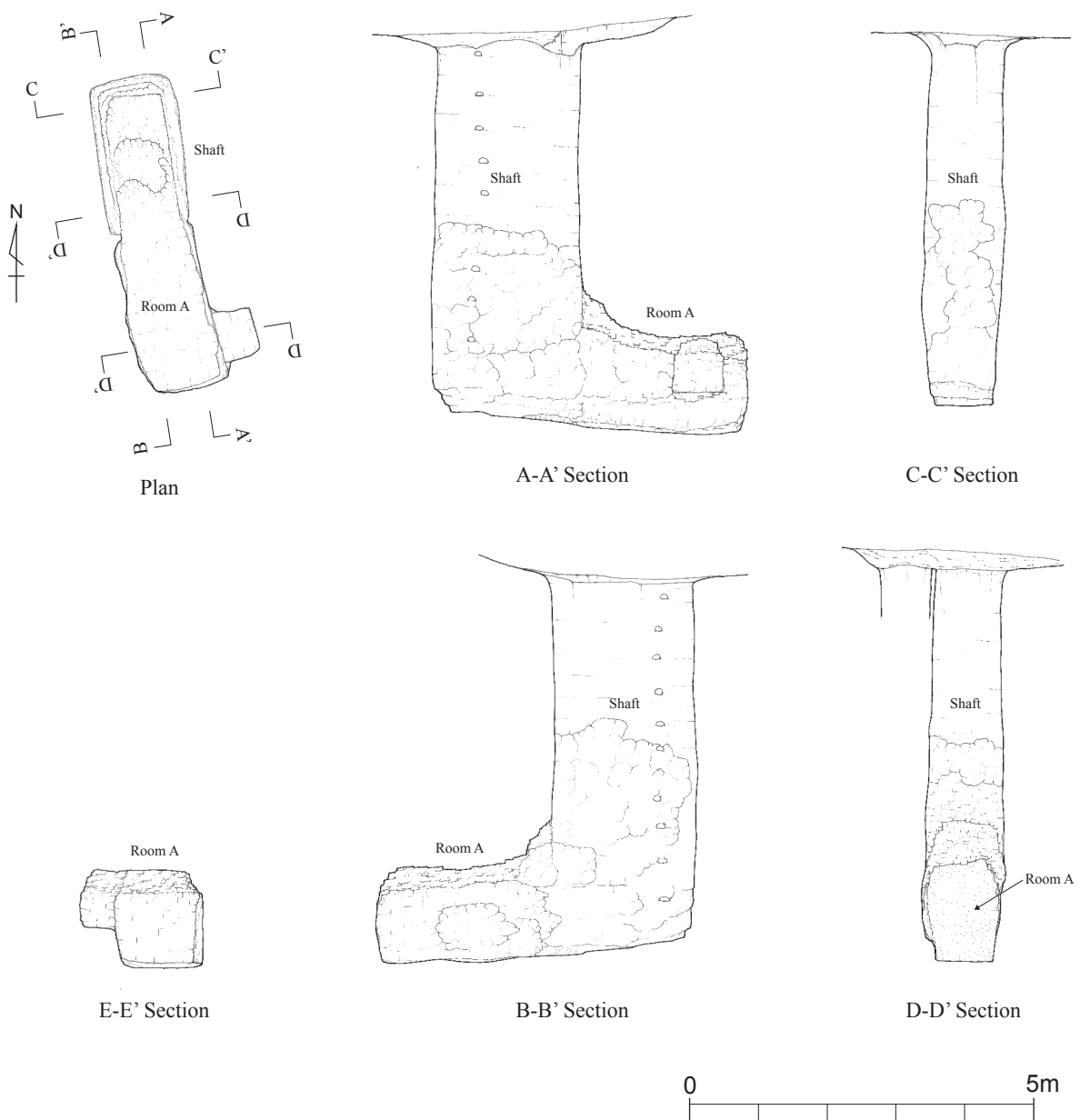


Fig.21 Plan and sections of Shaft 138

chamber to the south (Room A). Room A was roughly made, and on the east wall there is a niche, measuring 0.7 m in north-south, 0.5 m in east-west and 0.5 m in height.

Room A was thoroughly looted, and pot shards, human bones and fragments of a wooden object still remained. Fig.22.1 is a small rounded faience piece discovered from Room A, which was a part of the Middle Kingdom anthropoid coffin's headdress and the same as the pieces found in Shaft 134 and the intact anthropoid coffin of Sebekhat in Shaft 65⁷. It is made of black faience and has striation on surface. A part of wooden stick (Fig.22.2) was retrieved at the niche of Room A. One end clearly show that it was crooked, but entire shape remained unclear.

Fig.23 shows the major shapes of pottery vessels. Fig.23.1 and Fig.23.2 are miniature flat-based dishes, made of Nile B1 and Nile B2 respectively. Fig.23.3 is a large Nile C bowl and Fig.23.4 is a rim shard of Nile C "Beer

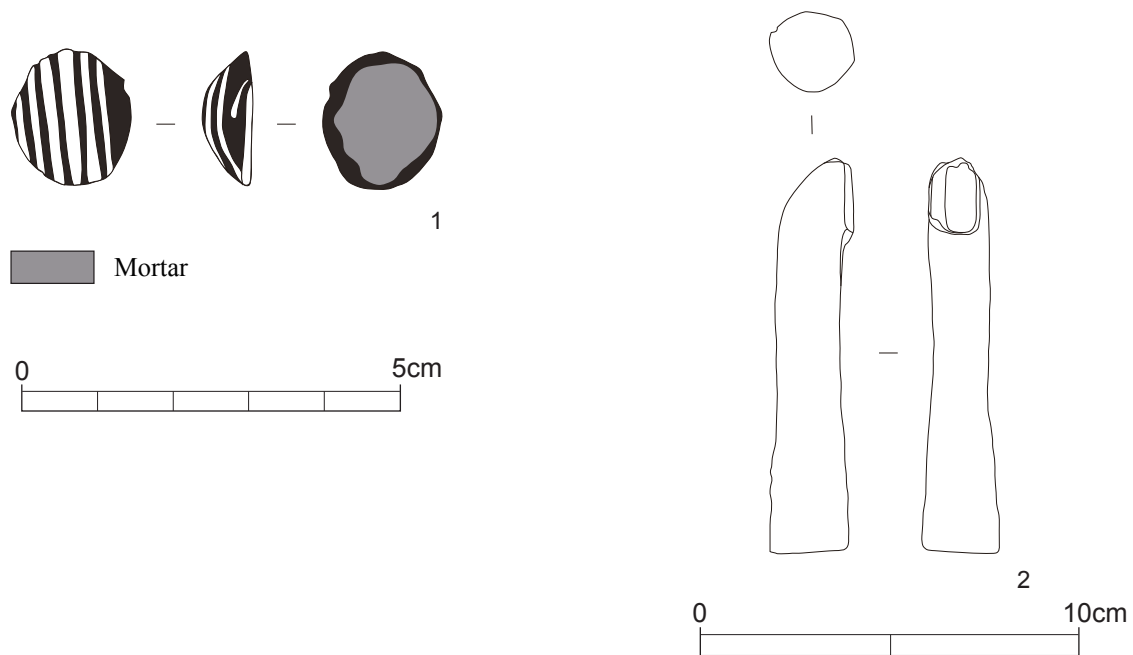


Fig.22 Finds from Shaft 138

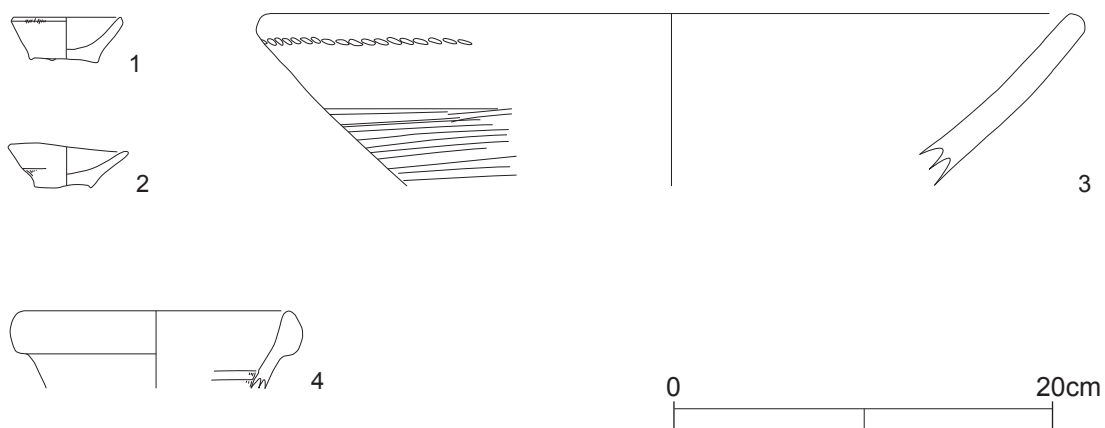


Fig.23 Pottery vessels from Shaft 138

⁷ See note 3.

Bottle” of the Middle Kingdom. All these fragments were discovered from shaft filling sand.

Shaft 139 (Fig.24)

Size of Entrance: 2.9 x 1.4 m

Depth: 6.2 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.7 x 1.7 x 1.5 m

Location: 4E55b

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the bottom of the shaft there is a subterranean chamber to the south (Room A). On the east wall of Room A there is a relatively large rectangular niche,

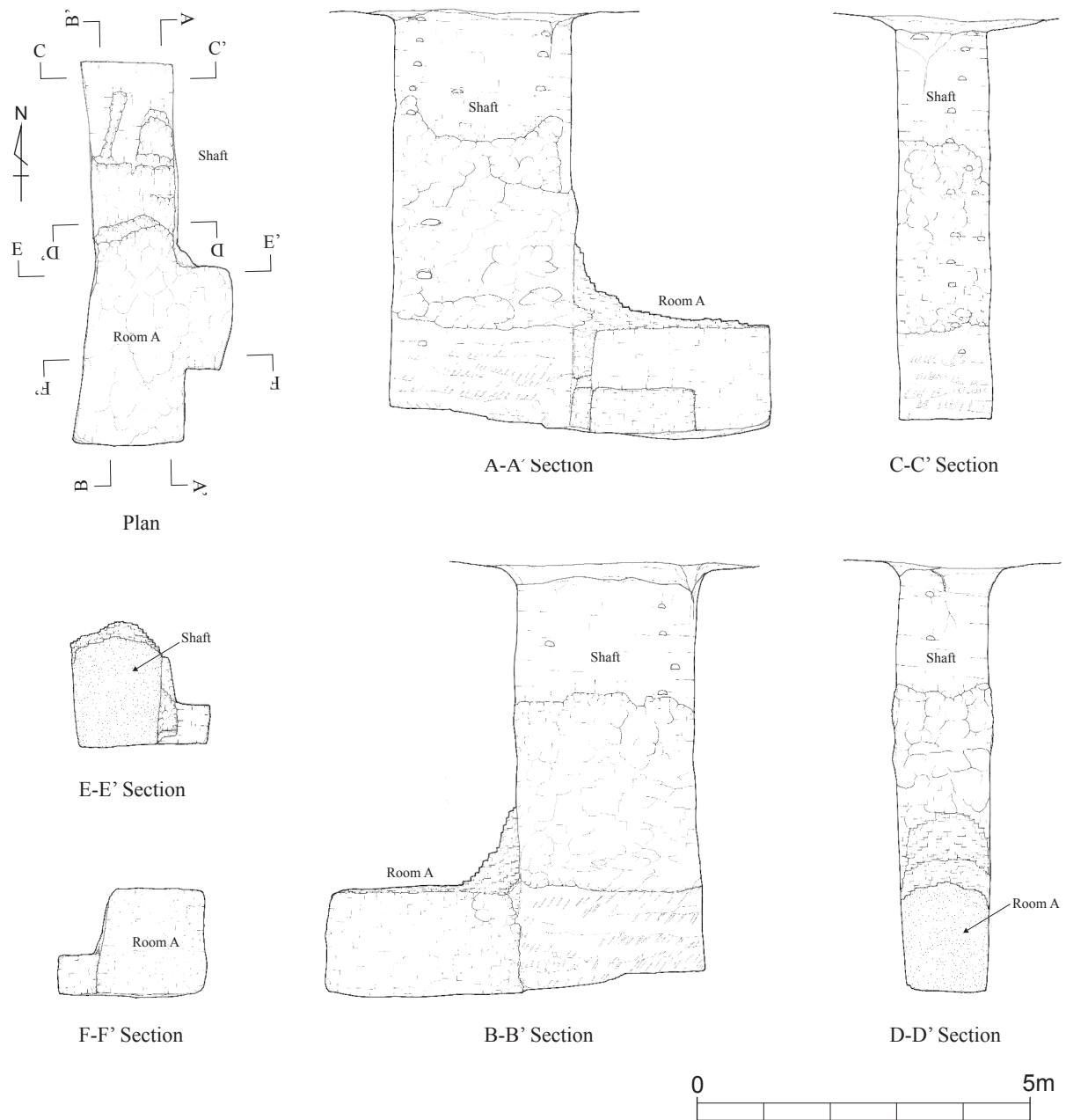


Fig.24 Plan and sections of Shaft 139

measuring 1.6 m in north-south, 0.5 m in east-west and 0.7 m in height.

Shaft 139 appeared to be thoroughly looted, and pot shards, human bones, faience beads and fragments of wooden object were retrieved. A part of an inlay of an eye (Fig.25.1) was found from Room A, which indicates that the deceased had worn a mummy mask or been placed in an anthropoid coffin. At least 11 cylindrical, greenish-blue faience beads were retrieved from the shaft and Room A. The length is 9.5 to 11.5 mm, and the typical one is provided in Fig.25.2.

Since the excavation of Shaft 139 was finished at the very end of this season, measurement and drawing of pottery vessels have not been completed.

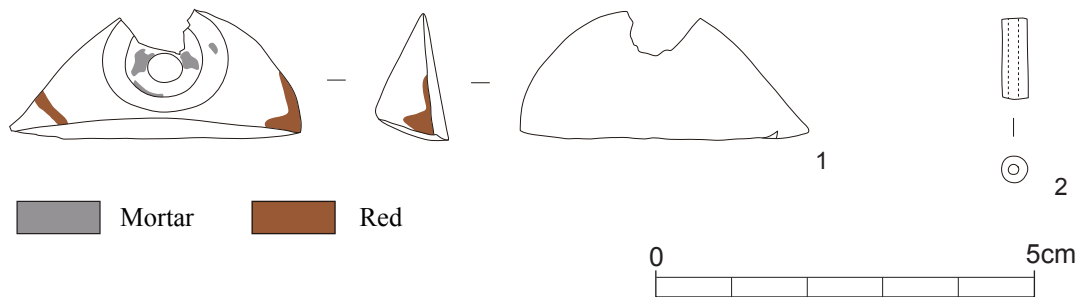


Fig.25 Small finds from Shaft 139

Shaft 140 (Fig.26)

Size of Entrance: 2.2 x 0.6 m

Depth: 1.0 m

Location: 4E55b

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. A shaft itself is quite shallow, and its wall is surrounded by layers of mud bricks. Except for a small amount of pot shards there was no object in the shaft. At the bottom a faint trace of the bottom part of wooden rectangular coffin was observed.

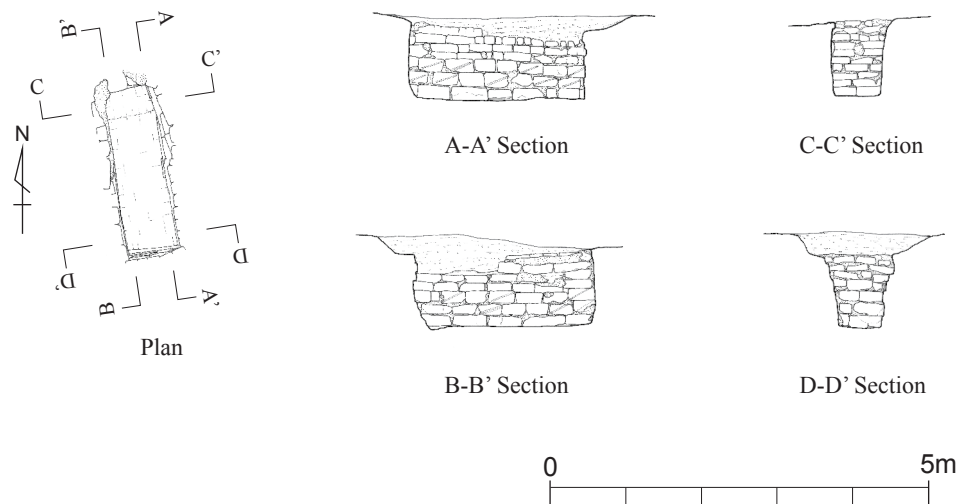


Fig.26 Plan and sections of Shaft 140

Shaft 141 (Fig.27)

Size of Entrance: 2.2 x 0.9 m

Depth: 3.5 m

Location: 4E55c

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. There was no chamber, but human bones were unearthed, which indicate that the burial was placed in the shaft.

Typical shapes of pot shards are provided in Fig.28. Figs.28.1-3 are the Middle Kingdom hemispherical cups. Fabric of Fig.28.1 is Nile B1 and that of Figs.28.2 and 28.3 is Nile B2. Fig.28.4 is a Nile C footed vase, probably an incense burner typical of the Middle Kingdom pottery.

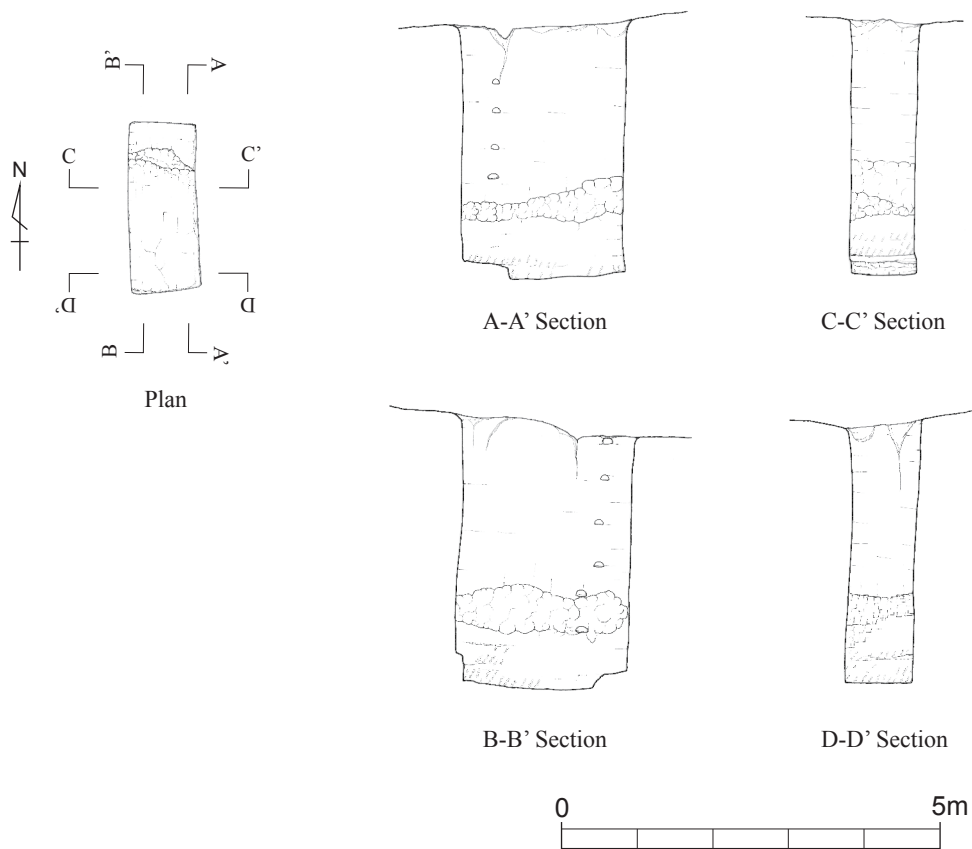


Fig.27 Plan and sections of Shaft 141

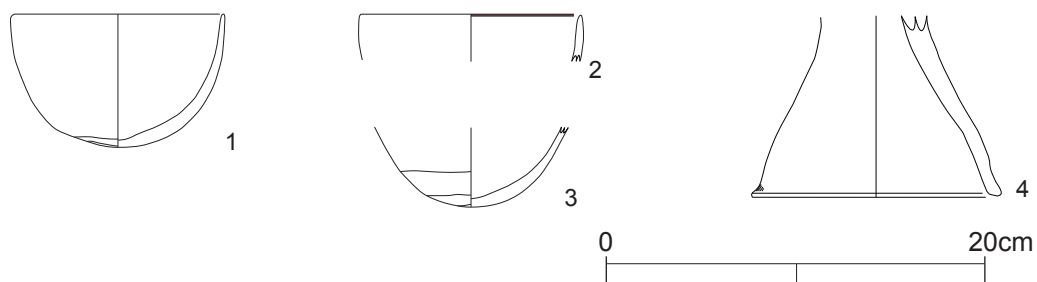


Fig.28 Pottery vessels from Shaft 141

Shaft 142 (Fig.29)

Size of Entrance: 1.6 x 0.9 m

Depth: 9.0 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.5 x 2.4 x 1.2 m

Dimension of the Room B: 3.1 x 2.5 x 1.1 m

Location: 4E55c

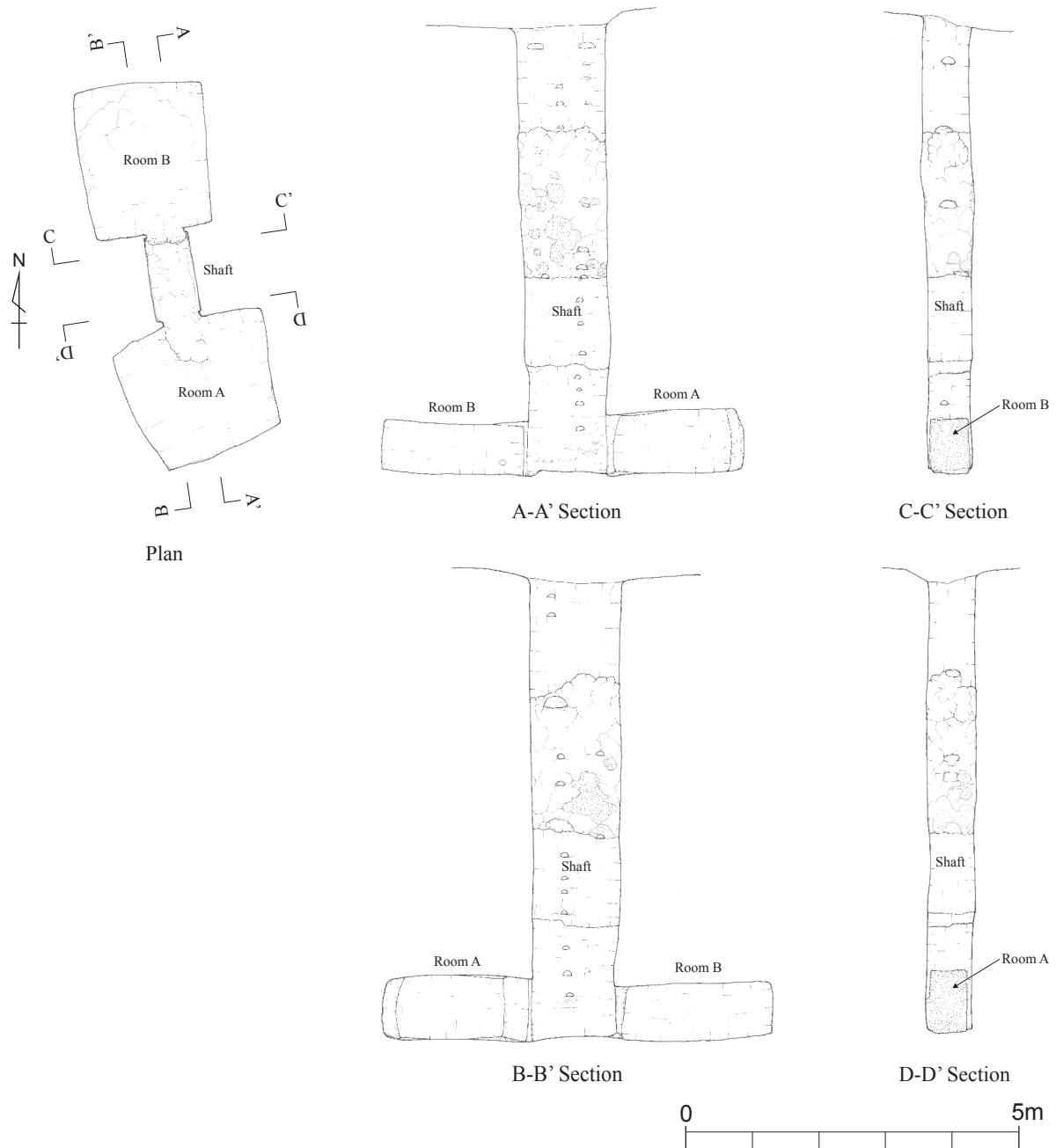


Fig.29 Plan and sections of Shaft 142

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the bottom of the shaft chambers were found both to the south (Room A) and north (Room B). The shaft was filled with wind-blown sand and at the bottom of the shaft fragments of a wooden anthropoid coffin were found. A wooden shabti, and a pair of pottery vessel imitating a stoneware were also unearthed at the bottom of the shaft and Room A. A lid and a body of pottery canopic jar were discovered.

Fig.30 is a foot end part of an anthropoid coffin lid, and its sole surface has a carved figure of the kneeling goddess Isis and vertical lines of a hieroglyphic text, which include the name of the owner "Nebsey". The similar texts had occurred on royal sarcophagi since the early Eighteenth Dynasty⁸ and they were also attested in the non-royal coffin datable to the reign of Amenhotep III (Kozloff 1992: 317) and the post-Amarna period (Schneider 2012: 115, Fig.IV.6). The other one (Fig.31) is the head end of the case, which has a carved figure of kneeling goddess Nephthys holding a Shen ring flanked by vertical lines of carved hieroglyphic text. Entire surface of the coffin were covered by black resin except where carved figures or text bands framed in red line were depicted.

Fig.32 shows a wooden shabti found at the bottom of the shaft. It was badly preserved and lower part of the body is missing. It is mummy-shaped with striated lappet wig, without beard and hands are not shown. Details and inscriptions were depicted by black, blue and red pigment. The faint remain of hieroglyphic signs indicates that there was the horizontal lines of shabti spell on the body and each line was separated by red line⁹.

Fig.33.1 and 33.2 are a lid and body of a pottery canopic jar. The lid is hollow and was sculpted human face, and it consists of an upper cup-like part and a lower stopper part. These two parts were thrown separately and joined together at the inner face of the cup rim. Extra clay was added to form the face and wig lappets. Its surface was covered with reddish brown slip and striation of the wig was painted in blue pigment. It seems that blue pigment was applied after firing. The face used to be painted white and eyes and eyebrows were outlined by black ink. The one found in the tomb of Senneferi at Thebes (TT99) was quite similar in shape and manufacturing technique. The accompanied pottery assemblage of Shaft I of TT99 is representative of elite funerary pottery current in the middle to later part of the reign of Thutmose III (Rose 2016: 193-194, 198, Fig.157). The body is a flat-based, shouldered jar without neck. There is a faint trace of vertical lines of inscription, but the content is not clear. The lid was found in Room B, and the body consists of fragments from both Room A and the shaft.

Fig.34 shows a pair of pottery vessels imitating stoneware. Figs.34.1 and 34.3 consist of the fragments found in Room A. Figs.34.2 and 34.4 have no missing part except its rim, and Fig.34.4 was uncovered at the bottom of the shaft while Fig.34.2 was found in Room A. They were made of Marl A4 clay and covered by white pigment, and Figs.34.1, 3 were decorated by black pigment and Figs.34.2, 4 were by red pigment. Vessels painted to imitate stone from the tomb of Tjanuni (TT74, Brack and Brack 1977: Tafel.14.a, b) bear a close resemblance to the pair of Shaft 142, and they are datable to the reign of Thutmose IV. The distribution of this type is restricted to Thebes, and they are most common in the Deir el-Medina tombs (Rose 2003: 204-205). Therefore it is remarkable that the almost identical vessels were found in Memphite area.

Shaft 142 yielded a considerable amount of pottery, and Fig.35 shows only a part of the pottery assemblage,

⁸ Text 22 of Hayes, W.C. 1935, p.190.

⁹ The relatively similar but more elaborate example, see Schneider, H. 1977, 3.1.1.5, dated to the Eighteenth or Nineteenth Dynasty.

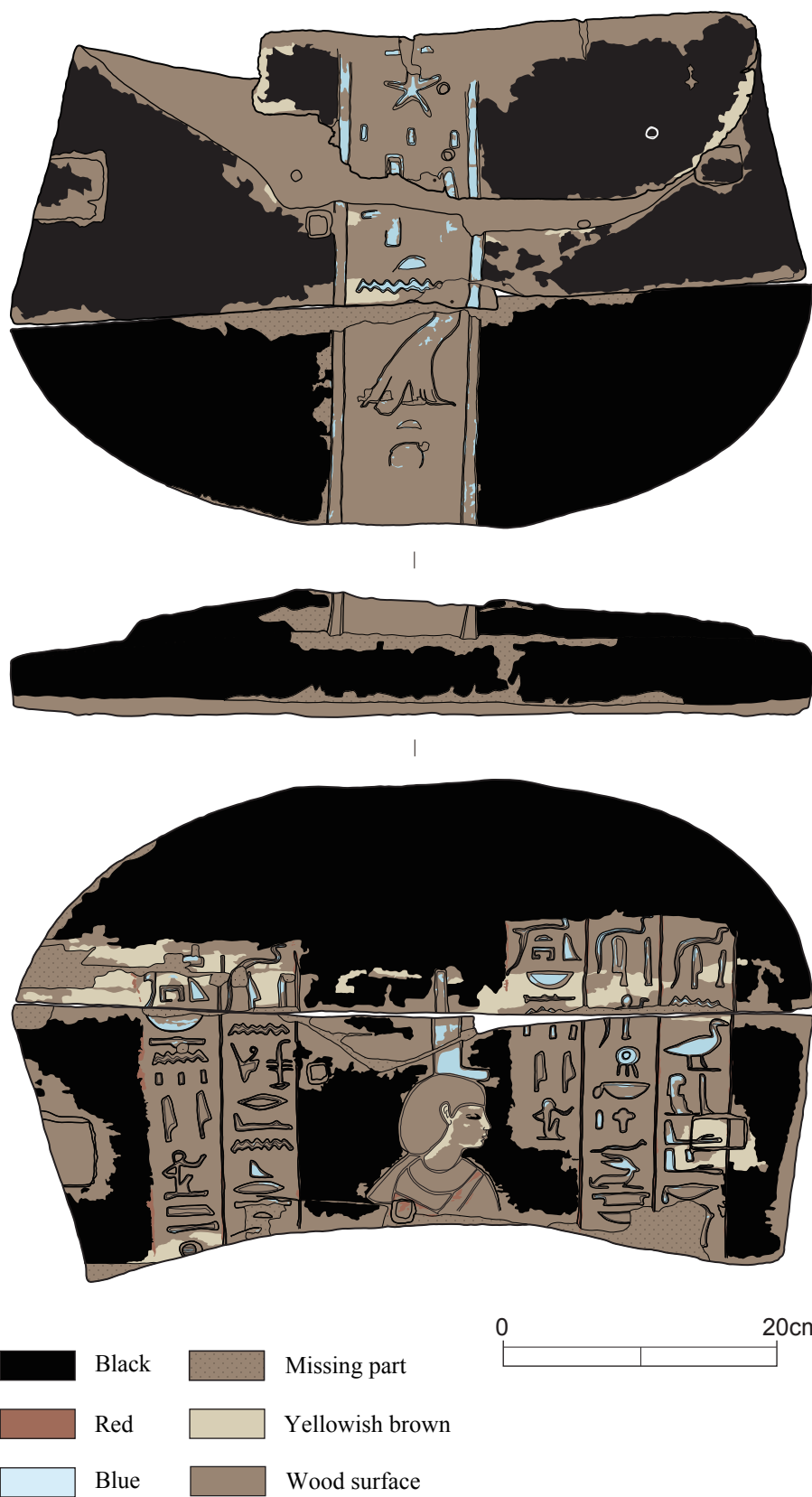


Fig.30 Fragment of wooden anthropoid from Shaft 142

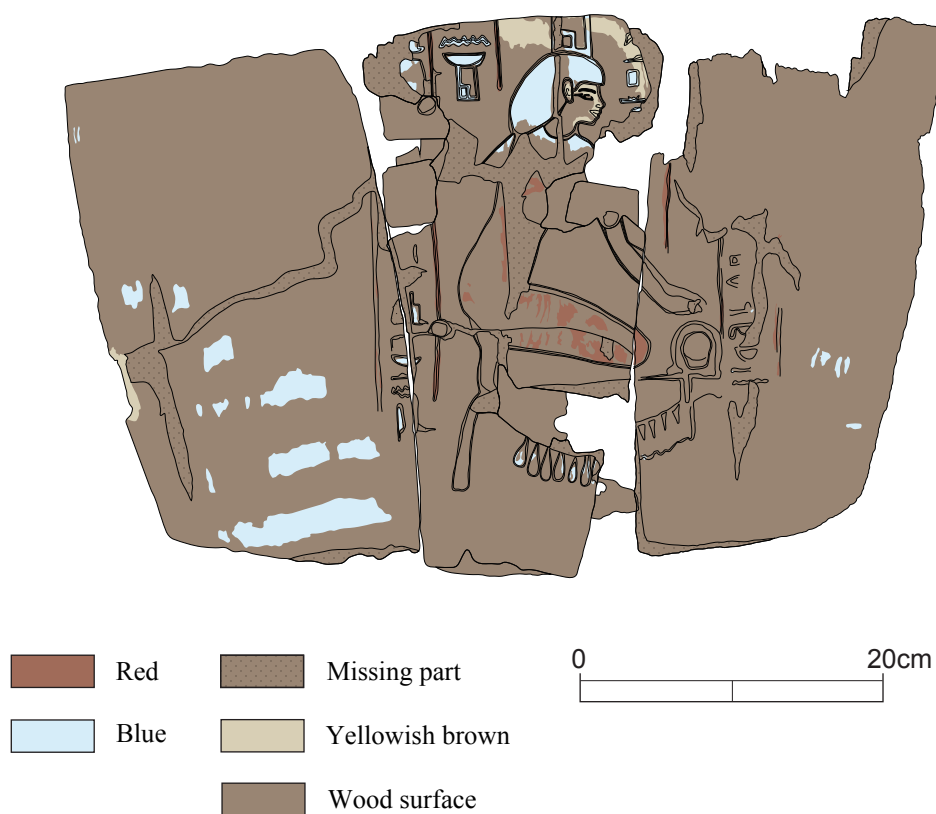


Fig.31 Fragment of wooden anthropoid from Shaft 142

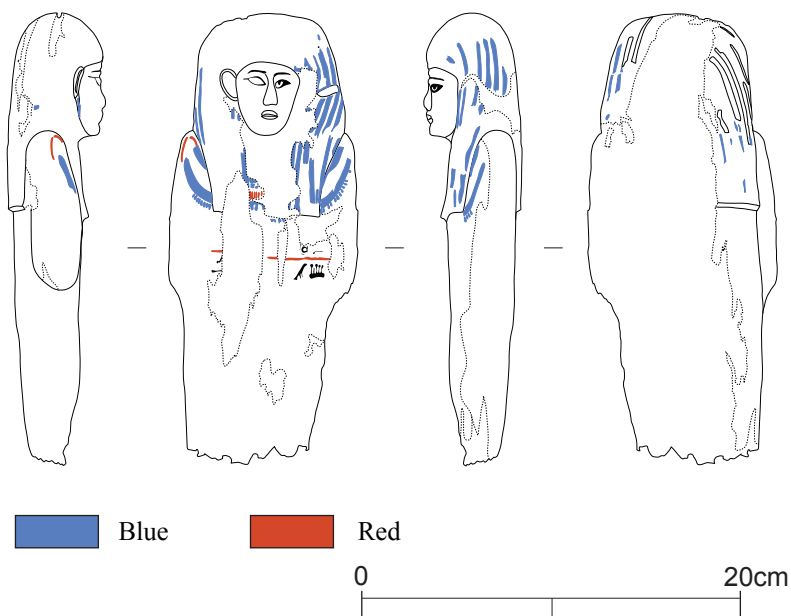


Fig.32 Wooden shabti from Shaft 142

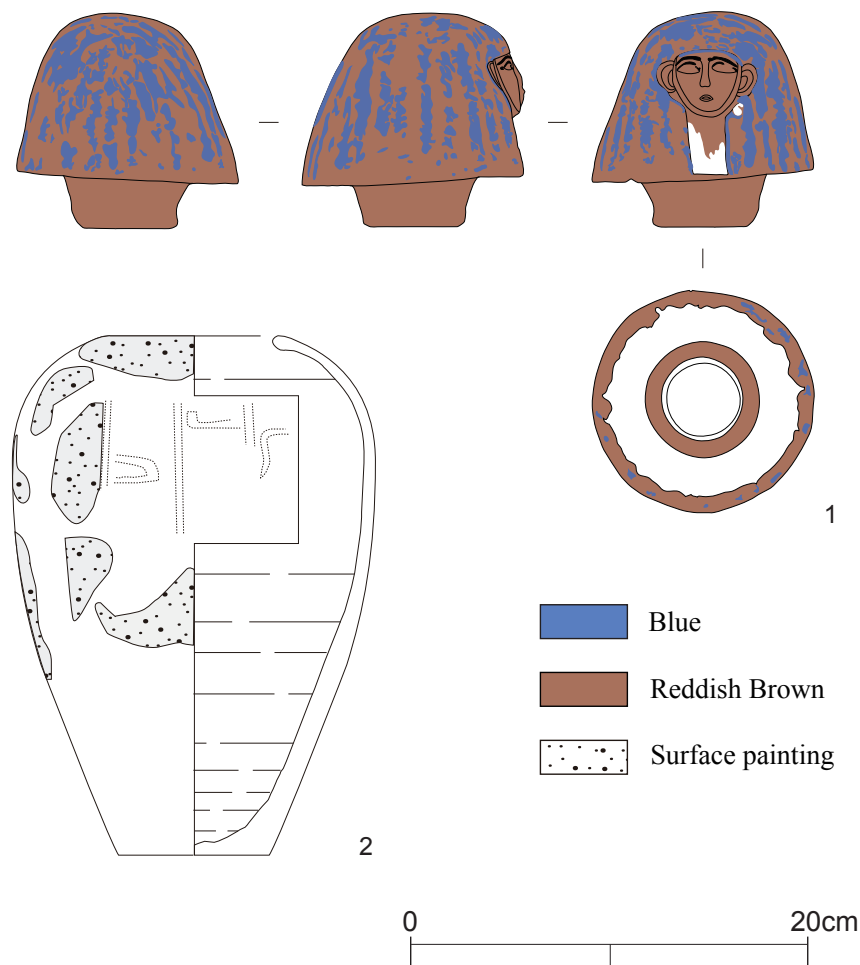


Fig.33 Pottery canopic jar from Shaft 142

since the documentation has not been completed. Figs.35.2 and 3 are Nile B2 small hemispherical cups, quite typical of the Middle Kingdom pottery. Fig.35.10 might be a small bottle quite common during the Twelfth Dynasty (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 994-995, type IV.2.C.16). On the other hand, a large round-bottomed, long-necked jar of Nile B2 (Fig.35.6) was found at the bottom of the shaft and it is datable to the reign of Amenhotep II to that of Thutmose IV (Rose 2016: 297, Fig.270.III.1). Fig.35.7 is a large Nile B2 jar with a single horizontal band of black on the neck, and Figs.35.8 and 35.9 are of Nile B2 and have double and triple black bands respectively. Figs.35.7 and 35.9 consist of fragments found from Room A and the shaft. Linear decoration with monochrome black, brown or dark red are datable from the late Second Intermediate Period to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty with a few exceptions of late Eighteenth Dynasty (Hope 1989: 7)¹⁰.

Most of the pottery appeared to be dated to the New Kingdom, but pot shards of typical Middle Kingdom shape were also included. Since the shaft tombs with north-south long axis usually belong to the Middle Kingdom in this site, it is possible that the shaft used to be the Middle Kingdom tomb and later reshaped and reused by the New Kingdom people.

¹⁰ Fabric of the vessels which were provided in Fig.35 but not mentioned in the description above is as follows: Fig.35.1: Nile B2; Fig.35.4: Nile B1; Fig.35.5: Nile B2.

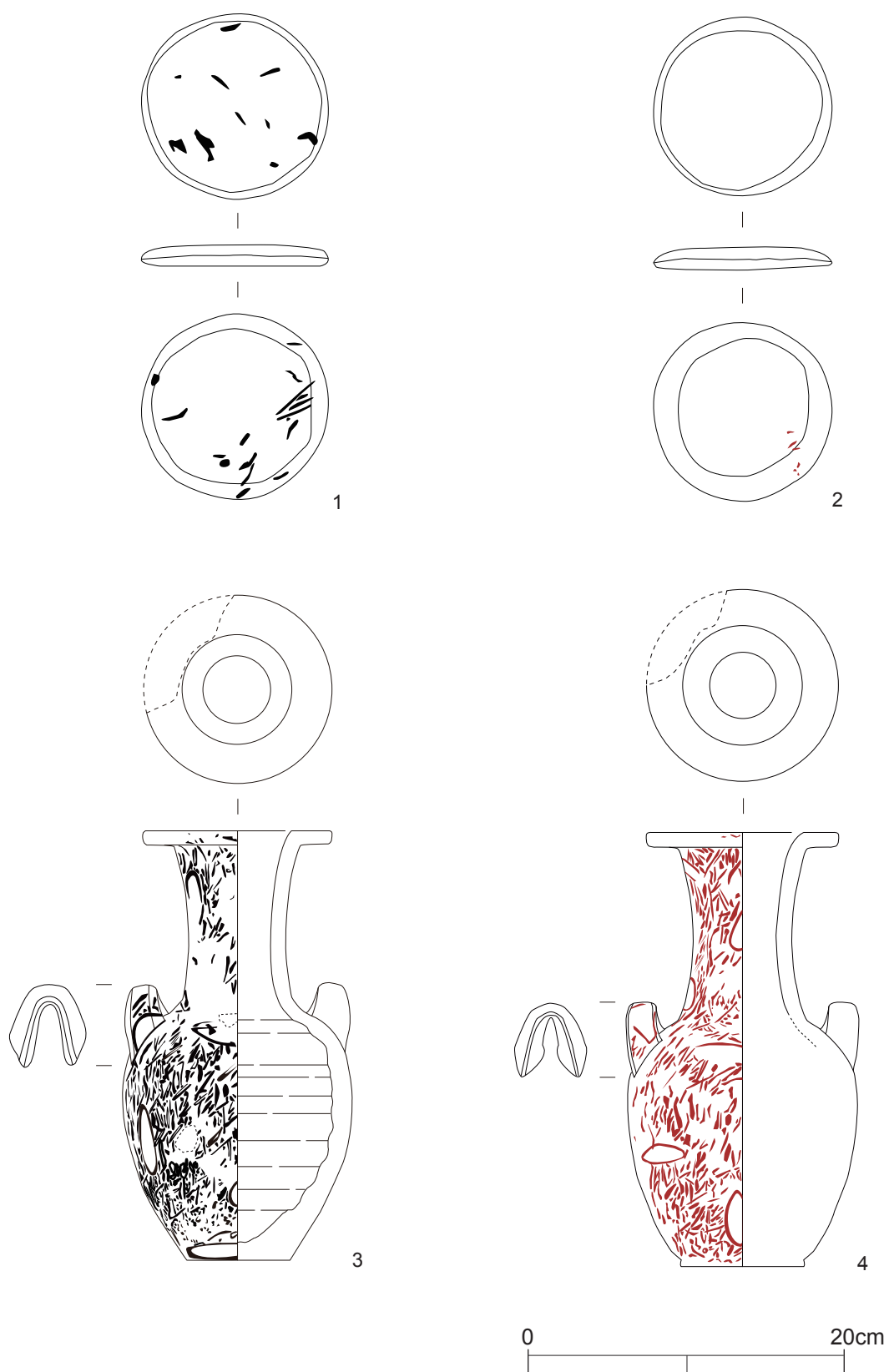


Fig.34 Pottery imitation of stoneware from Shaft 142

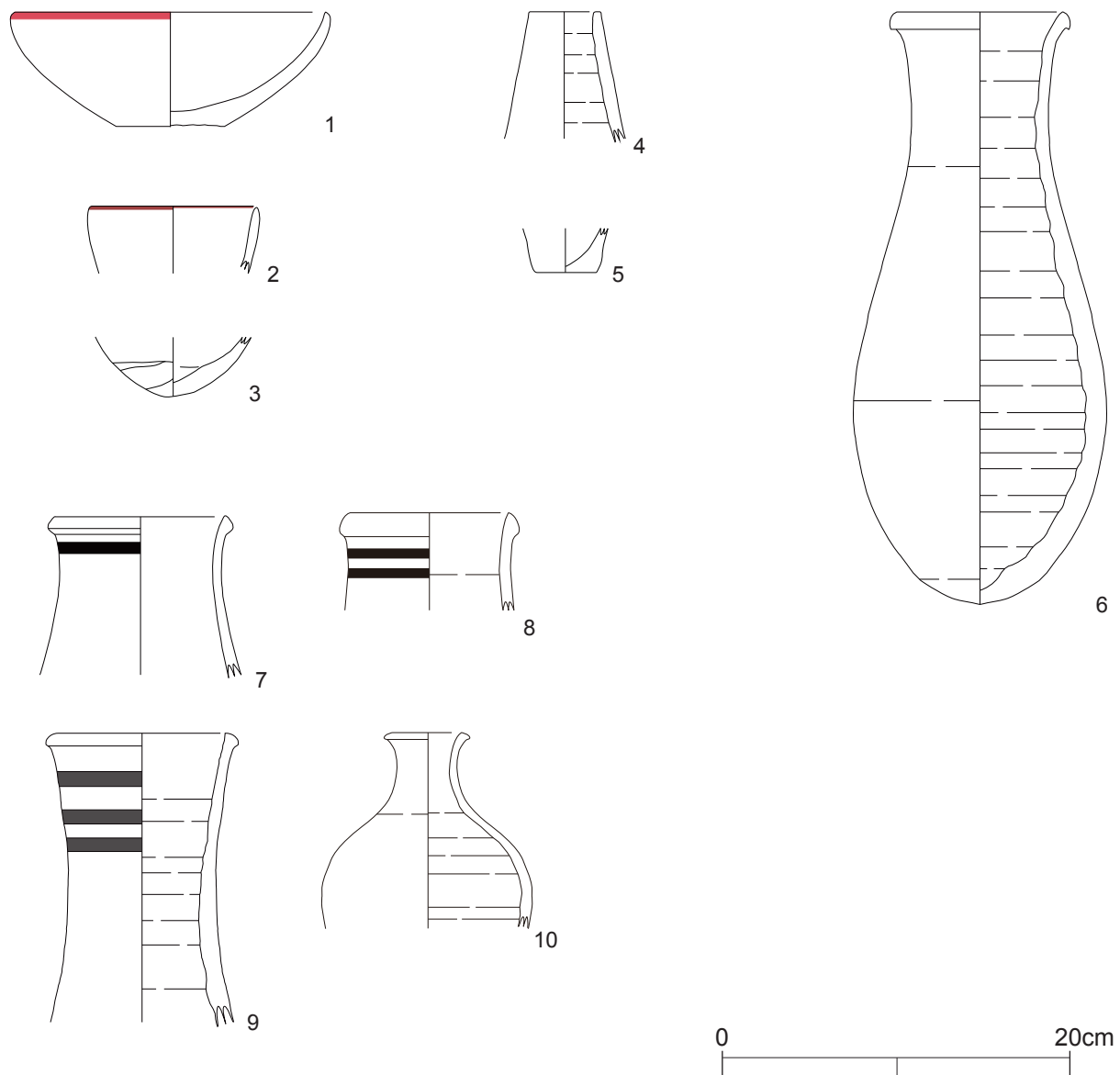


Fig.35 Pottery vessels from Shaft 142

Shaft 143 (Fig. 36)

Size of Entrance: 2.7 x 1.3 m

Depth: 7.2 m

Dimension of the Room A: 3.0 x 1.3 x 1.6 m

Location: 4E54d

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the bottom of the shaft there is a subterranean chamber to the south (Room A). On the east wall of Room A there is a niche, measuring 0.7 m in north-south, 0.5 m in east-west and 0.8 m in height. At the depth of 3 m there was a hole on the northwestern corner of the

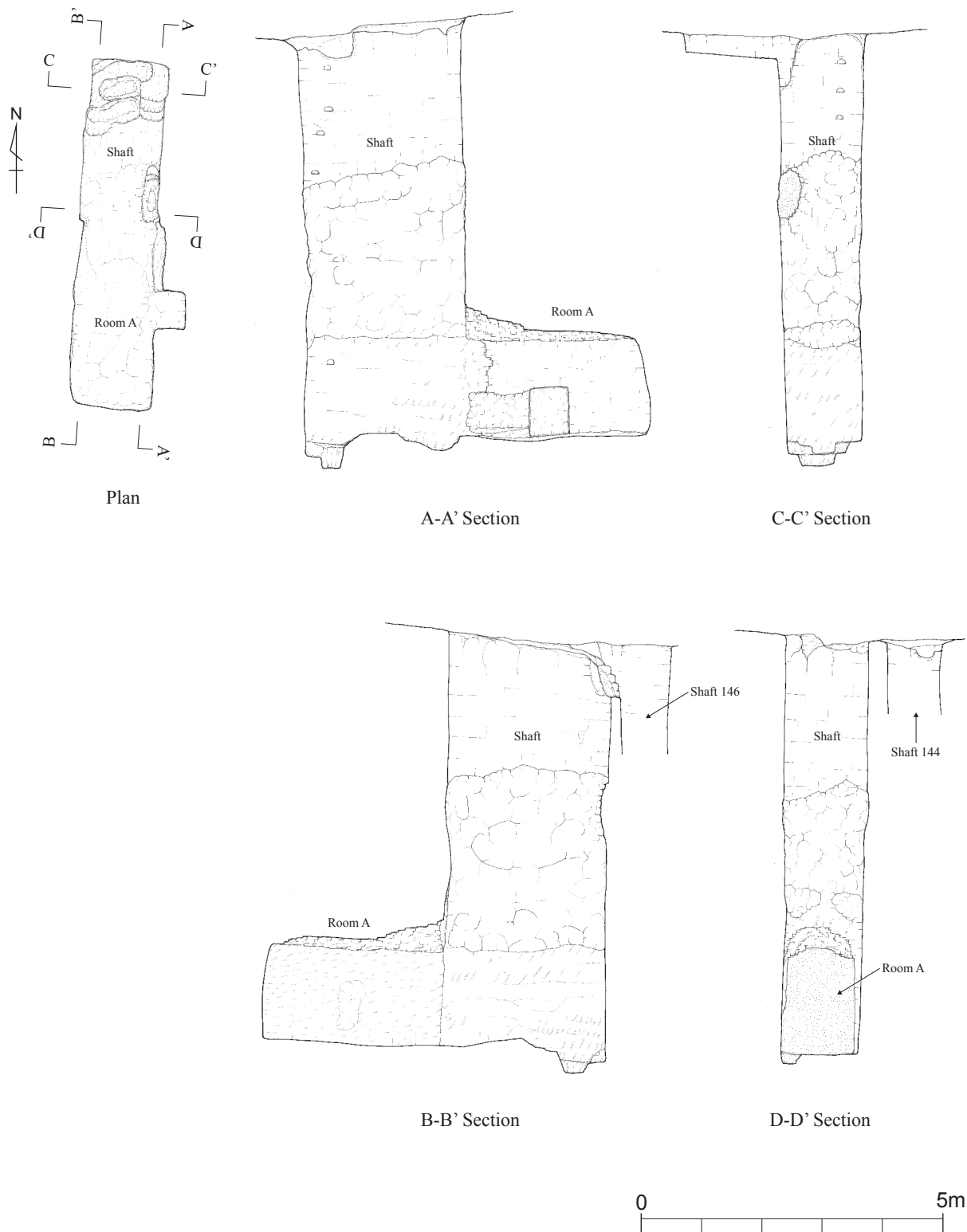


Fig.36 Plan and sections of Shaft 143

shaft wall, which was connected to the neighboring Shaft 146. The chamber has already been plundered. Pottery vessels, fragments of wooden objects, human bones and tiny pieces of gold leaf were retrieved from the shaft filling and Room A.

Two lids of wooden canopic jars (Fig.37) were found from a sand layer with tafle at the depth of 4.5 m in the shaft. The lids were severely damaged and most of the covering plaster has already fallen. Fig.37.1 still has a trace of coloring, which shows that the eyes were drawn with black ink and the headdress was painted in blue. Fig.38 is an upper end of the wooden *w3s* scepter, which was found at the opening of Room A.

Major shapes of pottery vessels found at Shaft 143 are provided in Fig.39. Figs.39.1-4 appear to be parts of incense burners of Nile C fabric, and Fig.39.1 has a trace of soot on the inner surface. Figs.39.5 (Nile B2) and 39.6 (Nile B1) are the Middle Kingdom hemispherical cups. Fig.39.5 is Group 5 of the *Handbook* (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 106), and the dating range of the group is from Amenemhat III to early Second Intermediate Period. Fig.39.8 is a Marl C2 medium-sized globular jar with a rolled rim. The rim is wheel-made and the body is hand-made. It is Type II.A.3.a of the *Handbook* (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 380), and this group is first in evidence in



Fig.37 Wooden canopic jar lids from Shaft 142

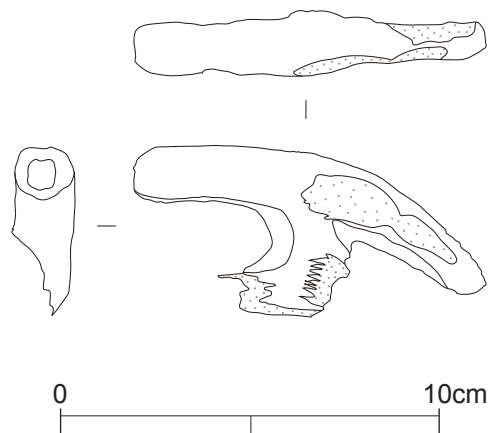


Fig.38 *w3s* scepter fragment from Shaft 143

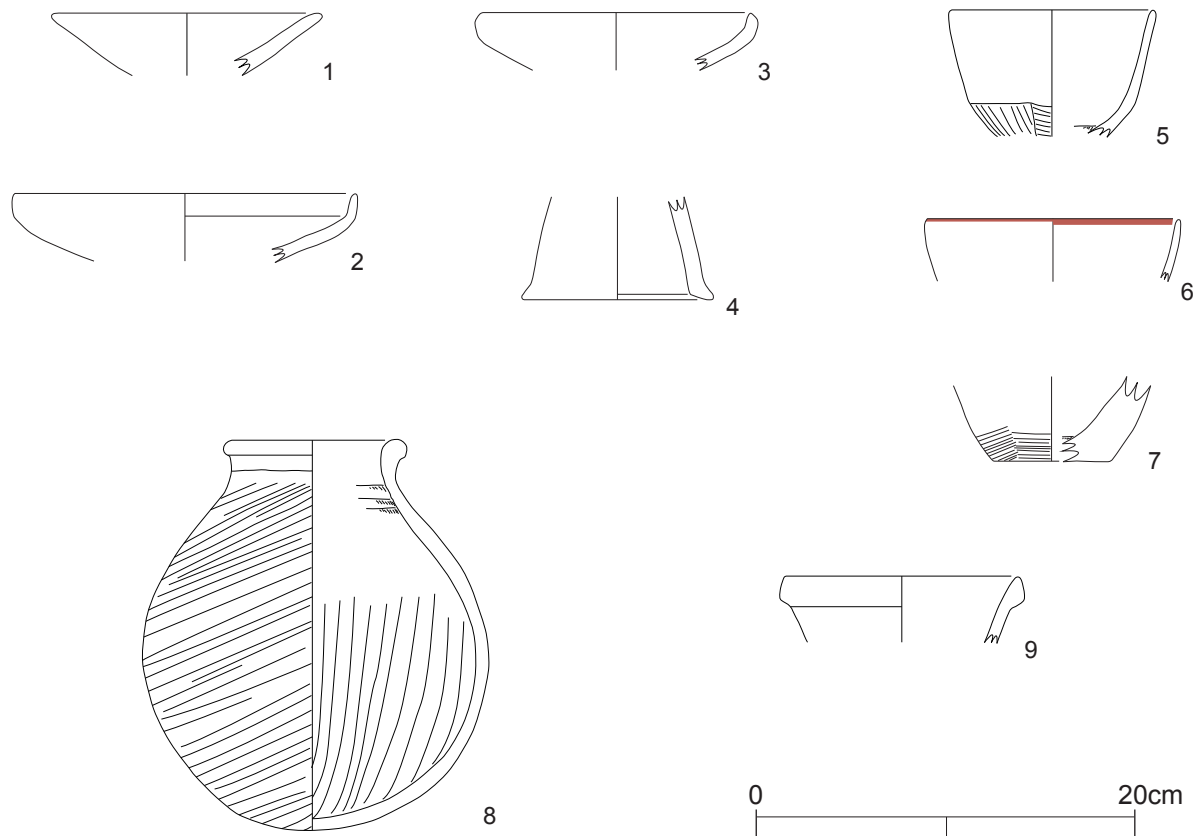


Fig.39 Pottery vessels from Shaft 143

the later years of Senwosret I and continues into the mid Thirteenth Dynasty. Fig.39.9 is a rim fragment of Beer Bottle with a flaring neck, and the modelled rim has a triangular shape. These characteristics show that it belongs to Class 3b of the *Handbook*, and this is the dominant shape among Beer Bottles in the period of the reign of Amenemhat III to the early Thirteenth Dynasty (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 652).

Shaft 144 (Fig.40)

Size of Entrance: 1.9 x 1.0 m

Depth: 2.4 m

Location: 4E54c

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the floor of the shaft there is a hole that leads to a subterranean chamber of Shaft 145. Pot shards were found, but there was not enough evidence to show that the burial was actually made in this tomb.

Fig.41.1 is the New Kingdom “Beer Jar” made of Nile B2 fabric with flat-based bottom and out-turned rim. According to the typology by B. Aston, the shape belongs to Type II.2, dated to the first half of the Nineteenth Dynasty (Aston 2011: 217-221). Fig.41.2 is a fragment of Marl B jar, painted in blue, red and dark-brown.

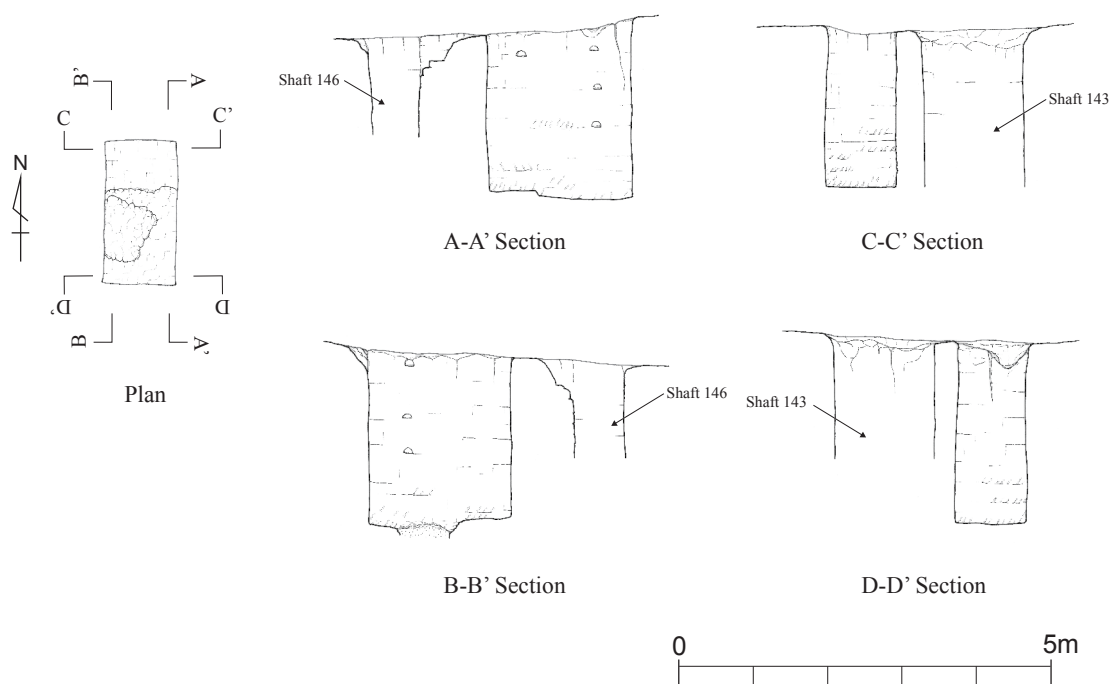


Fig.40 Plan and sections of Shaft 144

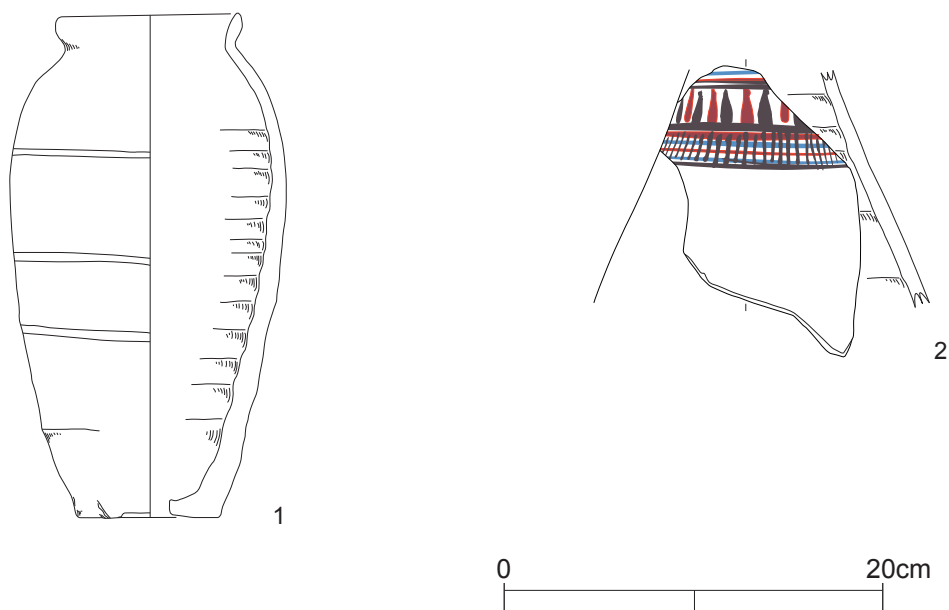


Fig.41 Pottery vessels from Shaft 144

Shaft 145 (Fig.42)

Size of Entrance: 1.6 x 1.0 m

Depth: 2.9 m

Dimension of the Room A: 2.5 x 0.7 x 0.8 m

Location: 4E54c

The long axis of the shaft opening is oriented north-south. At the bottom of the shaft there is a subterranean chamber to the south (Room A). There is an opening connected to Shaft 146 on the eastern wall of the shaft, and the southeastern corner of Room A is connected to the bottom of Shaft 144.

There are only a few objects including pot shards, fragments of wooden objects, human bones and tiny pieces of gold leaf. Fig.43 shows a rim fragment of Beer Bottle found at Room A, datable from the reign of Amenemhat III to the early Thirteenth Dynasty (Schiestl and Seiler 2012: 652).

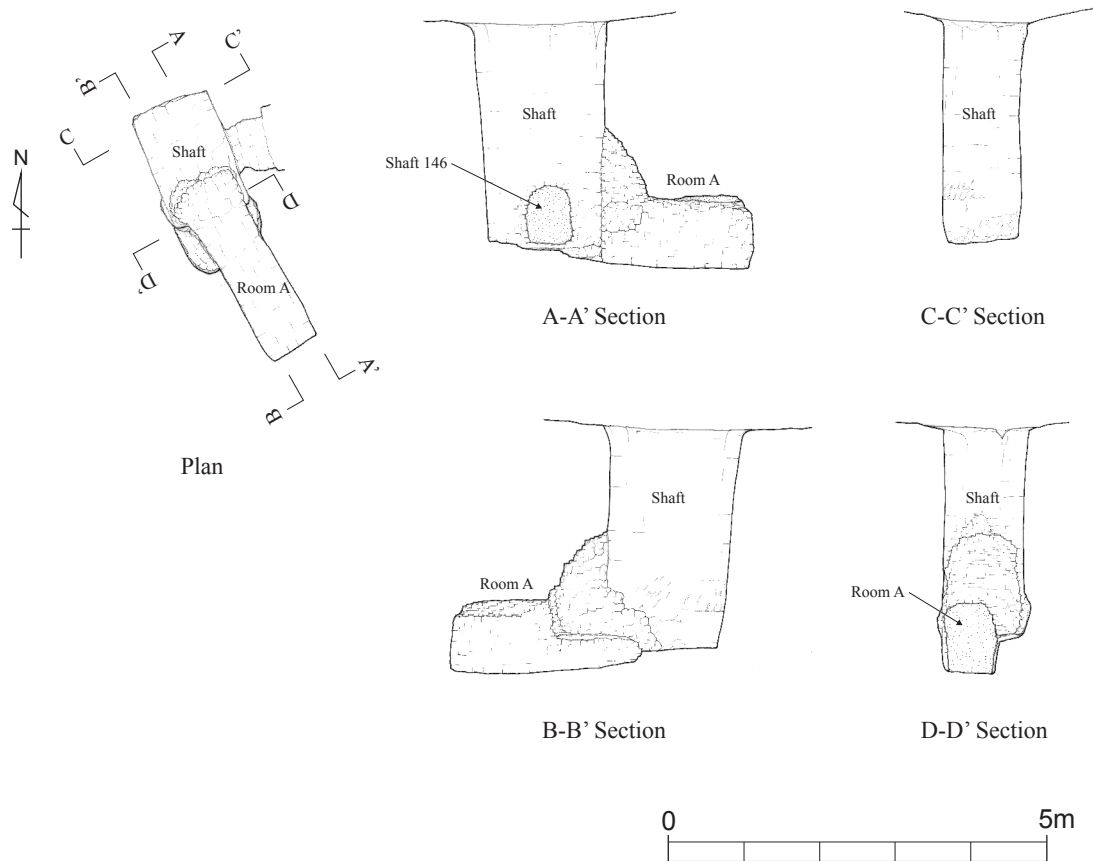


Fig.42 Plan and sections of Shaft 145

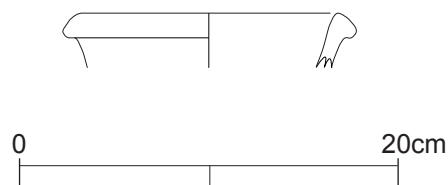


Fig.43 Pottery vessel from Shaft 145

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編集後記

私もエジプト発掘し始めて今年で51年を迎えます。この間いろいろな経験をして来ました。しかし全くぶれることなくエジプト発掘一筋にやってきたことが、今の成功を導いたものと信じております。そして今若手の台頭が目覚ましいです。現地調査の発掘主任を任せることができるのはもちろんのこと、成果を国内だけでなく海外で開かれる学会で発表し、論文もたくさん書いています。一大学でこれだけの成果を出しているところはないでしょう。今回はダハシュール北遺跡の成果の発表ですが、これ以降次々と今手掛けている調査のレポートと、エジプト研究史を変えるような論文も出していきたいと考えています。乞うご期待です。

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昌平エジプト考古学会紀要 第5号
2018年2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.5

Published date: February 1st, 2018

Published by SHOUHEI Egyptian Archaeological Association,
Higashi Nippon International University
37, Suganezawa, Tairakamata, Iwaki city, Fukushima
prefecture, Japan

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