The Waseda University research project in Egypt started with our first general survey in 1965. The first excavation was done at the Malqata South site on the west bank of Luxor in January 1972. Our project was realized through the kindness of Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, who was at that time the Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (E. A. O.).

Our research in Egypt has progressed steadily and smoothly, and we have been able to produce some notable results. Our major discoveries and achievements include the discovery of the colored staircase at the "Kom al-Samak", the discovery of some two hundred mummies in the private tomb at Shaikh 'Amd al-Qurna, the CT scanning survey of the discovered mummy and its feature restoration using a specialized computer graphics system.

However, in December 1978 Prof. Kiichi Kasamura, then the leader of the mission, and in January 1980 Prof. Tamotsu Ogata, a physical anthropologist and expert on mummies, passed away. With the sad news of their sudden death, our project faced a serious crisis. We are, therefore, delighted that despite various difficulties, the mission has continued to the present day with the support of Waseda University and a great number of people.

We have been continuously publishing the reports of our study and we have also made public the major results of our research through the media. Our field in Egypt has also been pedagogically significant in providing good opportunities for young students to experience field studies and excavation methods.

The Egyptian Culture Center has been carrying out several projects, including 1) Study of the private tomb on the west bank of Luxor, 2) Research of the palace of Malqata, 3) Study of the pyramids in Abu Sir, 4) A survey of the Western Valley of the Kings. Different research teams have been organized to carry out these projects, each of which is expected to be completed in ten years. The year 1990 was the 25th anniversary of the Egypt Archaeological Mission of Waseda University. We have now commenced our third decade. We would like to continue the research and hope young people will participate in our studies.

Sakui YOSHIMURA
Director of
the Egyptian Culture Center,
Waseda University

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The Egyptian Culture Center,
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The Waseda University research project in Egypt started with our first general survey in 1966. The Egypt Archaeological Mission of Waseda University carried out its first archaeological survey in Egypt with the excavation of the Malqata South site in January 1972. We have sent a research party consisting of specialists of different fields, such as archaeology, physical anthropology, architecture and history every year since 1972 and we have been able to make steady progress in our research.

Egyptology, the study of the great culture of ancient Egypt, is wide-ranging and deep-rooted. Understanding the scale of this academic field, we decided to take the predynastic culture as our first excavation in the Malqata South site on the west bank at Luxor. Above the predynastic stratum, we discovered stratum which consisted of the remains of the Roman settlement. The excavation of the Roman settlement was undertaken three times. Along with this, a survey of the palaeolithic sites in the desert was conducted to gather a large volume of lithic implements.

In the middle of January 1974, when the third season’s field work was nearly at an end, a gently-sloping staircase was discovered at the "Kom al-Samak" in the Malqata South area. On the steps of the staircase, three kinds of life-sized figures of foreign captives were painted in colour. A small hill, known as "Kom al-Samak" by the local people, was found to be the remains of a building constructed by Amenophis III in the 18th Dynasty. This news spread world-wide and was considered to be a universal discovery; thus urging us to make further research into the pharaonic culture. Around this time, Waseda House, our research institute and residence, was built near the entrance to the Valley of the Kings and became the semipermanent base for our research project in Egypt.

Since 1980, we have been excavating and cleaning the private tombs of the New Kingdom on the west bank of Thebes. Up to now, these projects have been carried out at al-Khokha, Shawab, "Abel al-Qurna, and Dr.L Abu al-Naga". Together with the excavations, some comparative studies of different private tombs have been conducted in the Theban Necropolis. In 1985, we re-excavated a site at the palace of Malqata, which originally was surveyed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The first general survey of Egypt by Waseda University was carried out from October 1966 to March 1967. The party of six members, Prof. Kichi Kawamura, who was a lecturer at the time, and five students of Waseda University, formed the basis of the Egypt Archaeological Mission of Waseda University. The artifacts, including lithic implements, fragments of pottery and etc., and many of party's photographs are now stored in the Egyptian Culture Center of Waseda University.
II. THE THEBAN NECROPOLIS

The West Bank of the Nile in the Luxor area is known as the Theban necropolis. There are a lot of archaeological sites, especially funerary sites and monuments, including the Valley of the Kings, the Valley of the Queens, private tombs, mortuary temples for the New Kingdom pharaohs. The site of the palace of Amenophis II, the palace of Malqata is situated to the south of the mortuary temple of Ramses II at Medinet Habu. This site is a unique one from other sites on the West Bank of Thebes in that it is not a funerary monument, but the site of the actual royal city.

The Archaeological Mission of Waseda University started its first archaeological excavation at the Malqata South site in January 1972. In January 1974 we discovered a mud-brick building with a coloured staircase which was built by Amenophis II in the "Kom al-Samak." The Malqata South area should be located inside the territory of his palace.

This important discovery of this 18th dynasty building at Malqata South made us turn to pharaonic studies. Since then, we have worked in different sites over the Theban west region, e.g. the Valley of the Kings, Den 'Abu al-Naga', al-Khosha, Shaikh 'Abd al-Qurra, the palace of Malqata, and Malqata South.

1. Malqata South

At Malqata South, the site of our excavation, there is a temple devoted to the goddess Isis which was built in the Roman period. The temple and its vicinity are called "Deir al-Shalwet" by the local people.

Our first hope in Egypt was put to the ground in December 1971. Field surveys were carried out for eight seasons until January 1979 and laboratory investigations continued for a further three seasons at al-Qurna village.

At the start of the field survey, grids of 30 m by 30 m squares were settled over this area. During nine years of digging, several sites were excavated intensively along with test excavations at the grid corners.

Excavated remains were divided according to their periods, into four groups, i.e. Palaeolithic, Predynastic, the 18th Dynasty and the Roman-Byzantine. Palaeolithic sites are located on the desert edge near the Roman settlement and far into the desert. Some artifacts from the Predynastic period were found under strata in the Roman settlement area, but no remains of any structures have been detected so far. Splendid relics of the 18th Dynasty were unearthed at a small mound called the "Kom al-Samak". Remains of the Roman-Byzantine period were uncovered throughout the area, which should be studied as an assemblage composed of a temple, a settlement and associated cemeteries.

Aerial view of the Malqata area.
The Prehistoric Survey

The Archaeological Mission of Waseda University has given attention to palaeolithic studies since the beginning of its archaeological survey in 1972 at the Malqata South site.

According to our further research during the digging of test pits in the Roman settlement, the sandy gravel layer was recovered beneath the thick Nile silt, 5.1 m below the surface. A number of lithic implements of the Late Palaeolithic features were unearthed in this sandy gravel layer. In the same field work season, we made a general survey of the lower terraces of the Libyan desert in the Northwestern part of the Malqata South area. At ten different points (Loc. A to Loc. J) we found many flint implements. These sites are distinctively labelled Loc. A, Loc. B, Loc. C, and so on up to Loc. J. Many samples were collected randomly, rather than systematically, samples in sufficient for analysis by statistical methods. They consist of points, handaxes, bifaces, unifaces, scrapers, blade flakes, and Levantian flakes, drills, cores, and Levantian cores belonging to the Middle Palaeolithic period.

For our final report on lithic implements from the Malqata South area, it proved necessary to make a subsidiary examination of lithic implements and a small-scale excavation at the selected points. This work was carried out during 1985-1986 season. The main purpose of this research was an examination of the original stratigraphical position of the artefacts and a topographical work of the sites.

Middle Palaeolithic assemblages have been discovered at Loc. A, Loc. B-1, B-2, Loc. C, Loc. D, Loc. E, Loc. F and Loc. G. Their artefacts are in general tend to be large to medium in size.

Kharam-related assemblages were collected at Loc. A, Loc. D, and Loc. E (H group). These are characterized by their strong emphasis on Levantian technology for core preparation and tool typology. They are from medium to minute in size.

Late Palaeolithic assemblages were discovered at two sites, Loc. B-3 and Loc. 1. They are exceedingly small in size. Typologically, they show strong emphasis on the Levantian technique. Almost all the tools were made on Levantian flakes.

Near the southwestern corner of Site A, 7.85 cm beneath the surface, we found an oval palette made of schist. A part of it had been chipped slightly. Its major axis is 12.5 cm, the minor axis is estimated to have been 11.0 cm and the thickest part is 1.5 cm. This is an incised line along the rim to compose a belt 0.9-1.0 cm wide, and there are incised continuous X-patterns in the belt. Near the palette and on the same level, a hair-pin made of ivory was discovered. It is 7.0 cm in length, circular in its section, with a diameter of 0.8 cm at the end, and tapers gradually to a point. The palette and hair-pin are considered to belong to the predynastic or protodynastic period judging from their features, and are proof of the existence of predynastic or proto-dynastic cemeteries or settlements in the near locality.

View of the excavation at Loc. B-3.

Sherd palette and very pin, discovered in a trench excavated at a corner of the Roman settlement. The oval palette is decorated with incised lines of a continuous S pattern, which indicates that it should be dated to the end of the predynastic or the proto-urban period. We anticipate the discovery of a site from that period.
The Dynastic Building and Mural Paintings
at the "Kom al-Samak"

The "Kom al-Samak" was a small mound located in the desert about 230 m north of the Isis Temple at Deir al-Shabat. This mound was oval in shape, about 80 m long. The mound consisted of two parts, divided by a trench made by thieves.

The excavation of the mound, from 1971 to 1979, uncovered the remains of a building constructed with mud-bricks, having a northeast to southwest axis. The building was proven to have been reconstructed in several stages and within a short team. In the first stage the building was composed of a central platform with staircases on the southeast and the northwest sides, and a superstructure on top. In the latter stage, the platform was enlarged and a staircase added on the northeast side and a slope on the southwest side. This staircase had drawings painted on each step. Some of the bricks found in the building bear a cartouche with the throne name of Amenophis III in the 18th Dynasty, based on which the building was dated to that king's reign.

The painted staircase has 20 steps, each 0.5 m in width, 0.35 m in depth and 0.5 to 0.7 m in height. The steps were plastered and pictures were drawn on them. The motif of a pair of bows tied in the middle and a figure of a captive alternatively decorated the steps. The captives are of three different races: from their features, they are assumed to be Nubians, Syrians, and another Asian tribe. All of them are wearing white robes and have their hands tied behind and standing on tippers. Judging from the drawing of such captives, this building seems to have been used for a ceremony relating to Amenophis III.

(According to the study made thereafter, the staircase seems to have had 39 steps in its original state.)

Fragments of mural paintings were the most conspicuous finds among items excavated at the "Kom al-Samak". The painted plaster originally belonged to the wall paintings drawn on the internal or external walls of the buildings of those days. One of the reasons they have remained even today is that though the original buildings were demolished, the building materials from older constructions were reused in later periods. Some of the mural paintings were found as fillings in the south slope. Other pieces seem to have been left behind when the later buildings were destroyed. Those found on the central platform seem to be such pieces. Thousands of fragments were excavated from the "Kom al-Samak". These vary in size, ranging from 0.3 x 0.5 m to very tiny bit. The patterns on these fragments may be classified into two major types. One is a geometric pattern painted on the ceiling and the edges of the wall inside the buildings. The other consists of different patterns such as human figures, animals, plants, vessels and votive offerings, which were painted within the space surrounded by the geometric patterns. Colours such as black, blue, red, green, yellow and white were used. (The pigments used are mineral-based similar to those used in other Egyptian paintings.)

The style of drawing is also considered to be similar to that employed in the paintings found in private tombs of those days.
The Roman-Byzantine Period in Malqata South

A number of remains from the Roman-Byzantine period were observed in the vicinity of the Isis temple. They are chiefly dwellings and burial areas of those days. A concentration of buildings was uncovered north-east of the temple which we called the "Roman settlement". Graves up to eighty in number were recovered through the area west of the settlement, but especially concentrated on and around the "Kom al-Samak". The area seemed to be used as a cemetery by the people living in the settlement. The Isis Temple, the settlement and the cemetery should be considered as the various site elements.

The Isis Temple Precinct

The precinct of the Isis temple is surrounded by a large enclosure wall made of mud bricks, the foundation of which still remains today. The area within the wall is rectangular in shape and its size is 21 X 30 m. The pylon and the propylon constructed with sandstone blocks, still remain standing.

This temple was first studied by A. Lopatin in the end 19th century, although no detailed report has been made. The French mission directed by C. Zervos recently researched inscriptions on the pylon and the propylon. According to those inscriptions, construction of the existing temple was dated to the period around the beginning of the first century A.D.

During the seasons from 1971 to 1975, cleaning of the enclosure wall and excavation of a well were carried out in the precinct. However, a major part of the precinct has been left untouched.

A well site is located in the north-western precinct of the Isis Temple and was a shallow depression overgrown with weeds before the excavation. The excavation of the well was carried out in the seasons from 1970 to 1975.

The well itself was constructed by digging a pit of about 11 m in diameter and laying a baked brick wall on the inside of the pit. On the south-east side of the well, there is a staircase made of sandstone blocks, thus permitting anyone to get down along the inner wall into the well. In the fillings of the well, thirty-two strata were detected up to the point 4 m below ground where further excavation was impossible due to the water spring. The earthware, abundantly excavated from the well, is broken in most cases. It seems that such deposits formed because broken pottery and ashes were thrown into the well as waste once the well fell out of use.

Remains consisting mainly of earthware were excavated from the well in considerable numbers. Table ware, amphorae and pasted pots and jars were especially remarkable. Among them, there were some fragments with a mark of cross, indicating the Christian faith in Egypt known as "Coptic". The cross and other features of the earthware enable us to date the major part of the objects in the well to the Byzantine period, although an upper part of a stela, which was a rare example from the Graeco-Roman period, was included as well. The well itself could be loosely dated to the Roman period. Though some of the burial pits were supposed to belong to the Byzantine period and a scattering of pottery fragments similar to those from the well have been detected on the north-west side of the temple area, settlements contemporary with the objects inside the well have not yet been precisely located so far.

- Plan of the Isis temple. a: Enclosure wall, b: Pylon, c: Propylon, d: Enclosure wall, e: Well, f: Illusory wall of an old building

- Fragments of the "Coptic" painted pottery found in the well.

- Fragments of table ware, found in the well.

- Fragments of pottery, found in the well.

- A large well, excavated at the north-west corner of the temple precinct.
The Roman settlement

When our field survey was commenced at the Malquta South, pieces of earthware were found scattered over the whole area northeast of the Isis Temple. The excavation of the area was started from the desert edge near the cultivated land in 1971 and continued until 1973.

As a result of the excavation, some 2,000 square meters in area, houses built with mud bricks were uncovered. Three or four houses, each consisting of several square rooms of 3 to 3.5 m in length, were constructed, partly overlapping an older building. It became clear from the complexity of the brickwork that each house had been rebuilt several times. Some of the rooms were furnished with a pit and a furnace in one corner.

The objects excavated from the area include lamps made of terracotta, a statue of a woman in bronze, candlesticks, bronze cymbals (presumably for religious services), a statuette of a bull-god made of limestone, coins and ostracae in addition to various kinds of earthenware. Among the coins, those belonging to the period of the Roman emperors, Trajan and Hadrian, were found. The houses are thus considered to have been in use around the 2nd century A.D.

To the west side of the houses, some twenty skeletons of oxen were found buried. Their head were covered with a large piece of earthenware. These oxen are supposedly holy oxen for religious service. It could be considered from these findings that the houses may have been the dwellings of people deeply involved with the Isis Temple.

A general view of the Roman settlement.

The Cemetery

Together with the excavation of the Roman settlement, test trenches were dug in several places within the area during the seasons from 1971 to 1973. As a result, many people's burial sites were discovered in the area west of the Roman settlement. Especially, a number of clay coffins were found centered on and around the "Kom al-Samak". As the basis of the coffins and rare funerary goods, the burials were supposed to be from the Roman to the Byzantine periods, thus contemporary with the Isis temple and the Roman settlement in part. The area in the vicinity of the "Kom al-Samak" seems to have been used as a cemetery by the local population of those days.

The coffins recovered in the area are human-shaped. On the surface of the coffin, the face, breasts, feet, etc. are painted or appliqued with clay. Some of the coffins are also ornamented with a lotus design. The mummies inside the coffins are not in very good condition and mostly skeletonized because of unsatisfactory mumification. Most of the bodies were buried in a stretched position. Beads, bronze accessories and pottery were found as funerary goods.

In the vicinity of the Roman settlement, up to twenty oxen were also found buried. In addition to the statuette of a Bull-god discovered in the Roman settlement, this fact indicates that ox worship occurred in those days.

A clay-baked coffin, recovered at the "Kom al-Samak". A number of graves dated to the Roman and the Byzantine period were found in the area west of the Roman settlement and around the "Kom al-Samak". Some of them are buried in clay-baked coffins.

A drawing of a clay-baked coffin, containing a skeleton.

A patterned coffin, found in a grave pit at the corner of the Roman settlement.

A patterned pattern of a carved skull. A polished pattern covers the head.
2. The Palace of Malqata

A heavily ruined palace-city, founded by Amenophis III, is preserved at Malqata. It consists of various structures in the desert; several residential palaces, a temple of Amen, a festival hall, elite villas, houses for the relatives of the King, apartments for workers, and a desert altar (the "Kom al-Samak"), all of which were constructed by mud bricks. The traces of a vast artificial harbour, called "Birket Habu", is also still visible to the south-east of the palace-city, marked by continuous heaves of sandy soil. Excavation works at this large site, which is originally some three square kilometers in area if the "Kom al-Samak" is included, were begun by D. Daréssi in 1898. After this partial excavation, R. de Tuyers explored it and published a private preliminary report. Subsequently the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York denuded much of the site in 1901-1902. In the 1920s, the University Museum of Pennsylvania resumed its excavations.

In 1965 this area became a concession of the Waseda University Expedition. A number of the rooms, including the Great Colonnaded Hall termed "Room II" by Tuyes, and the King's bedchamber were re-excavated in the following year under the direction of Dr. Prof. Yasuichi Watanabe, the Department of Architecture of Waseda University. The objective of the research was to collect raw data and reconstruct the details of the palaces, thus to obtain materials for comparative study with the mural paintings at the "Kom al-Samak". Numerous fragments of painted walls and ceilings were recovered from each room. Among the motifs on the painted fragments, spiral ones and rows of spirals occupied the major part, although other motifs were infrequent-ly included. Careful analyses of the pieces led to the identification of several ornamental patterns. One of the most remarkable motifs is a succession of great vultures of the Goddess Nekhbet spreading the wings, under each of which the names and titles of Amenophis III are depicted. The succession of vultures is lined with geometrical patterns on both sides. The motif was found from Room H, Room G, and the King's bedchamber. On the basis of the actual painted fragments discovered from the above mentioned rooms, the painted ceiling of each room was restored, and colour drawings were made.

Numerous painted fragments, found in Room B.

A wall with mural painting in the King's Bedroom, looking from south-east.

Plan of the palace city at Malqata. The city occupied an area 2km by 2.5km, and included the king's palace, dwellings for the servants, and a temple of Amen were constructed.

A fragment with the name of Amenophis III, found in the King's Bed chamber. A part of his prenomen, Nebma't Reset-ns heptep-Re, is depicted in the cartouche.

Reconstruction partly hypothetical of the painted ceiling in the King's Bedroom. A part of Nekhbet's spreading wings was reconstructed from the fragments scattered on the floor of the King's Bedroom. A similar design on the ceiling of Seley's tomb was used as reference.

Plan of the palace of Amenophis III.
3. Private Tombs
in the Theban Necropolis

Since 1980, excavations and cleanings of the private tombs of the New Kingdom have been carried out in the Theban Necropolis. Up to now, the tomb No. 214 at al-Khokha (1980-1986), the tombs Nos. 179, 183, 715 at Shaikh 'Abd al-Qurna (1982-1985), and the tomb No. 733 at Dir' Abu al-Naga' (1987-1989) have been studied. Publication of their excavation reports is being prepared.

Together with the excavations, some comparative studies of different private tombs have been done in the Theban Necropolis. Since 1981, a number of tombs belonging to the late 18th Dynasty, from the reign of Tuthmosis III to Horemhab, have been visited, in order to restore the original designs of the mural paintings at the "Kom al-Siāmak." Judging from the artistic features of the mural paintings, it seems that close observation and comparative studies of the mastic and artistic styles of the temple reliefs and tomb wall paintings from the same period are valuable.

al-Khokha

[Tomb No. 241]
The excavations were carried out through the two seasons, from December 1980 to January 1981 and from December 1981 to January 1982. Shorter has already published about the inscriptions in this tomb. Sand covering the forecourt was removed at the beginning of the excavations. The existence of the inner chamber belonging to the older period became clear through the cleaning of the floor of the hall. This tomb was tentatively named W-1. From the survey of this W-1, the tomb No. 214 and the tomb No. 181, which is connected to the south of the former tombs, the chronological order of their constructions became clear. At first the tomb W-1 was built. When the tomb No. 214 was built in the reign of Tuthmosis II of the 18th Dynasty, the ceiling of the inner chamber of the tomb W-1 seems to have been destroyed in the course of building the entrance part of the tomb No. 214. Then the inner chamber was filled with sand, and the stone steps were made at the entrance of the tomb No. 214 at the place where the tomb W-1 existed. Later in the 18th Dynasty during the reign of Rameses II, the tomb W-1 seems to have been reused by Nefer-mena (the tomb No. 181). The time of the construction of the tomb W-1 is not known. The painted relief of "Akh" could be seen in the niche of the inner chamber of the W-1. The floor of the inner chamber of the tomb No. 214 had been completely destroyed then excavated, and another tomb No. 181 which exists under the tomb No. 214 could be seen through this hall.

Agricultural scene, on the south wall of the hall. Farmers are sowing seeds.

Musicians, on the north wall of the hall. They are playing their instruments, a lyre and a boat-shaped harp, for guests at the banquet.

Funerary cone, showing its circular base. The base of the cone is inscribed with the name of "Obubens" and his title "the two king's servant of the Two Lands."

General map of the Qurna village.

Entrance of tomb No. 241; among modern houses at al-Khokha.
Shaikh Abd al-Gurna

The excavations were carried out through four seasons: in December 1982, from December 1983 to January 1984, from December 1984 to January 1985 and from December 1985 to January 1986. First of all, the sand which had covered the forecourt of the tombs No. 128 and 129 was removed in order to enter the tomb No. 118, as the only way to get into the tombs was through the iron door of tomb No. 119. Tomb No. 318 is connected with the tomb No. 128 by a small tunnel which might have been made by tomb robbers. A number of tombs are connected with each other in a complex way. While removing the sand from the forecourt, an unregistered tomb was discovered in the east side, which was tentatively named W-2. This room has a shaft in the north room, and there are two rooms under the shaft. A variety of interesting finds were discovered from the excavation of the tomb W-2. No reliefs or inscriptions were found inside the tomb.

[Tomb No. 128 and 129]

Schenkel has already reported on tombs No. 128 and 129. Tomb No. 128 belongs to the Saite period and it was built making use of tomb No. 129 built in the 19th Dynasty of the New Kingdom. The tombs' interiors were checked by referring to Schenkel's report. However, the paintings and reliefs on the ceiling and walls are not well preserved, and the figure of the Goddess Nekhbet which was reported to be painted on the ceiling could not be detected. The tombs were surveyed and charted on paper. A part of the floor in the hall was excavated, and it was discovered that the floor had been covered with sand and rubble to a depth of approximately 50 cm.

[Tomb No. 317]

At the beginning of the survey, the sand covering the hall of tomb No. 317 was removed. It became clear that this tomb was built by having destroyed and older, smaller tomb. There were no reliefs or inscriptions in the inner chamber. There was a shaft with a depth of 3.5 m and under the shaft there were two rooms. A great number of mummmies and human bones were excavated from the hall and the rooms under the inner chamber. The ceiling is covered with soot and it is hard to see the paintings clearly. However, they were photographed and also sketched.

▲ Plan of the tombs No. 128, 129, 317 and 318

▲ Study of mummmies. More than one hundred mummmies from tomb No. 317 were examined. The mummmies were presumed to be collated by thieves for skipping of ceremonial objects during the Ptolemaic period.

▲ Skull, from tomb No. 317.

[Tomb No. 318]

Four statues in the inner room which were mentioned by scholars of the last century have completely disappeared. It seems that they have been taken away by tomb robbers. However, the condition of the paintings on the walls and the ceiling was rather good. The outer lintel and jambs of the inner room together make the form of a gate. Inscriptions are carved and painted on them. Here the name of Amen has been deliberately erased.

[Physical Anthropological Studies]

A great number of mummmies and human bones were found in the tombs. They were examined and measured using physical anthropological method. Valuable data on the ancient Egyptian mummmification process were obtained through these examinations.

Banquet scene, on the west wall of the inner room in tomb No. 318. Maid servants serve drinks for the guests.

Agricultural scene, on the south wall of the hall in tomb No. 318. Maid servants serve the harvest of grains.

Entrance from the hall to the inner chamber of tomb No. 318. The form of the entrance is a gate with a cornice and jamb inscribed with offering formulas.

Fragment of a painted waist, from W-2. This painted relief is presumed stolen from some other tomb and now hidden here.
Dra' Abu al-Naga'

The excavations at Dra' Abu al-Naga' were carried out over five seasons, from December 1987 to September 1991. It was our original intention to begin work by clearing tomb No.333, on the south slope of a hill called the pyramid of al-Mandara. It has long been completely buried underground. During the first season (December 1987), tomb No.333 could be located.

[Tomb No.333]
The hall ceiling of the tomb No.333 is completely lost. Most of the wall paintings of the hall and the inner room had suffered serious damage. A number of fragments of painting were found lying on the floor of the inner room. The white plastered forecourt of tomb No.333 were recovered outside the entrance during our excavation.

Location of tombs No.333 and other tombs at Dra Abu al-Naga'.

Aerial view of the Dra'Abu al-Naga' area.

[W-4, W-5 and W-6]
In March 1988, an unregistered tomb was found at the location only 5 metres to the north-west of tomb No.333. This, we called W-4 for the time being. The hall ceiling is lost, and it has neither painting nor inscriptions inside. Sandstone columns with the name of the Overseer of works, Amenemhau, were uncovered in the forecourt. It was presumed that W-4 was originally an 18th Dynasty tomb, re-used in the Ramesside period.

Following this discovery, we decided to excavate and clean the area to the west of tomb No.333. Two other unregistered tombs (W-5 and W-6) were discovered in 1988 and 1989. Both had suffered serious damage. The south wall of the hall of W-5 bore ritual scenes in front of mummies, which are standing in front of the entrance of a tomb with a pyramidion on top of it. Most of the wall paintings inside W-5 are lost, although on the west wall of its hall there are the remains of a bowling scene, heavily covered with soot. High quality fragments of painting were also found lying on the floor of its hall. From the remains of the wall paintings, it was concluded that W-5 and W-6 are the long-lost tombs A21 and A24. This area of the necropolis has also yielded a variety of isolated objects, including funerary cones, shabtis, stamped mud bricks and a stone statuette.

Limestone statuette of a man, from the forecourt of W.A. Ramesside period.

Painted pottery, from W-4. The pottery was made by imitating or copying an alabaster vessel. It bears the inscription of the name and titles of Amenhotep, whose title is "the chief of the nobility of Amen".

Blue faience shabtis, from W-4. The name of the owner is Djedhemw-ankh, from the 21st Dynasty.

Painted wooden coffin, of the Ramesside period. The owner of the coffin was Nebmaatnef. The God of Thoth is painted on it.
4. The Royal Tomb of Amenophis III

The tomb of Amenophis III is No.22 (WV 22), located in the Western Valley of the Kings. There are four registered tombs in this valley: WV 22, WV 23 (the tomb of Ay), WV 24 and WV 25. In 1972, the University of Minnesota Egyptian Expedition (UMEE) carried out their archaeological clearance of WV 23 and WV 25.

WV 22 was discovered officially in August 1790 by two French engineers, Jullin and Devilliers, who were members of Napoleon Bonaparte's expedition. They excavated the tomb and charted it. They found fine stone stelae between 26a-27, Theodore M. Davis carried out his excavations of the tomb. However, details of his work on WV 22 are not known. From February 9th to March 5th, 1925, Howard Carter made a complete clearance of the interior of the tomb with sponsorship from the fifth Earl of Carnarvon.

The Egyptian Archaeological Mission of Waseda University started its re-clearance of WV 22 in September 1989. Before clearance of the tomb, we surveyed and made a 1 : 1000 topographical map of the Western Valley, as there were no reliable maps of this area.

Secondly, an archaeological cleaning inside was made, in order to get a tomb's exact plan and elevations. According to its elevation, this tomb is cut into a sloping hillside, 172 m. above sea level. The floor level of the sarcophagus chamber is about 115 m. above sea level. The distance from the entrance to the rear wall of the sarcophagus chamber is approximately 60 meters. The plan of this tomb is similar to those of the royal tomb of Amenophis II (KV 50) and Thutmose IV (KV 67). Particularly, it has close resemblance to the plan of Thutmose IV. Seventy-five years after Carter's clearance, a number of objects were found during our re-clearance.

The outside of the entrance of the tomb was excavated for traces of Carter's excavation. In the course of the work, we discovered a small intact foundation-deposit on the south section of our trench while excavating. The foundation-deposit, we found, was placed at only 35 cm. beneath the surface and about 60 cm. above the bed rock. This deposit consisted of the head and small bones of a calf, five miniature pottery vessels, a wooden model cradle and a wooden carving of a symbolic rope knot. They were placed in a reed basket, about 25 cm. in diameter. With the calf's head placed on top of the deposit.

The paintings on the walls have been badly damaged by salts. The decorated plaster has been gradually separated from the bedrock; the lower portion seems to have fallen completely away. The cracks on the pillars have been growing and damaged the painting on them. Urgent restoration work was required for this dangerous situation. So we started restoring the paintings on the walls and the pillars of the sarcophagus chamber in March 1990, with the cooperation of Egyptian experts.
III. THE MEMPHITE NECROPOLIS

1. The Pyramid Survey at Giza

A survey of the pyramid group and other relics on the Giza Plateau, 13 km southwest of Cairo, started in January 1987. This survey was unique in that advanced scientific technologies were applied, thus avoiding any sort of destruction to the site.

The Pyramid of Khufu, the largest pyramid in Egypt, is about 230 m long in one side and about 146 m in height. It was constructed by piling up rectangular parallelepipeds of three main rooms and one large gallery have been discovered inside this pyramid. However, there is still the possibility that there is some unknown space within this stone structure. It is extremely difficult to investigate the internal structure of stone buildings of this type. Conventionally, partial destruction of the building was inevitable in order to study the inner structure. However, the aim of the Waseda University pyramid research group is to investigate the internal structure of the pyramid without destruction. This becomes possible through the application of recent scientific technologies such as electromagnetic wave radar exploration system and microgravity meter.

For instance, the electromagnetic wave radar exploration system is capable of exploring the internal space and of detecting any foreign material within the stone structure by the abnormal reflections from inside the stone wall, using radar. Using this method, fruitful results have so far been obtained, including some unusual radar reactions, which suggest the existence of some inner space at the locations as the north side of the Queen's Chamber within the Pyramid, and the south side of the Great Pyramid and the north side of the Great Sphinx.

On the Giza plateau, mortuary temples, causeways and valley temples attached to the Pyramid as well as a dense cluster of sphinx and noble tombs in addition to the pyramids, thus constituting a large necropolis as a whole. The whole view is often compared to the scene of court nobles crowding round the King in those days. Another important object of our research of this pyramid complex is to clarify the processes by which this complex had been planned and to study the overall structure and formulation of the entire complex.

Exploration of the desert, on the west of the Sphinx.
2. The Research at Abusir

At the site of Abusir, about 10 km south of the Giza plateau, there is another large royal cemetery of the Old Kingdom. The cemetery is composed of four kings' pyramids belonging to the 5th Dynasty and surrounding tombs built by royal family and officials, which is a typical layout of royal cemeteries in the Old Kingdom. Additionally, the kings of the 5th Dynasty constructed Sun Temples on the desert to the north-west of the pyramids. The existence of these Sun Temples, as well as of the royal pyramids, is the most characteristic feature of this area. The Czechooslovakian Mission has been excavating the cemetery in vicinity of the pyramids for these twenty years.

Our research for the sites around the pyramids in the Abusir area commenced in September 1990. Here, as on the Giza plateau, our research aimed at elucidating the formation process of the pyramids and surrounding sites, as on the Giza plateau. During the first season from September to October 1990 and the second season from April to May 1991, general surveys were carried out to the west and the south-east of the pyramids respectively. Two methods were introduced into the general survey, one being archaeological observation of the ground surface and the other underground exploration by the electromagnetic wave exploration system. As a result of these surveys, a number of surface scatterings of artificial objects were found by archaeological observation and many abnormal reflections were detected by underground exploration. They may well indicate the existence of sites. The research for sites in the area, including excavations, will be continued in future seasons.

Application of the latest scientific technology

In our research in the field and the laboratory, we introduced various types of equipment based on the latest scientific technologies. An electromagnetic wave exploration system, a microgravity meter, a cosmic ray counter, an electric conductivity exploration system, a magnetic exploration system, a total station system with a plan-drawing capability, and an automatic artifacts drawing system have been employed for the study as they have been developed to date. The electromagnetic wave exploration system, which detects abnormal reflections from foreign materials underground and in rocks, has been introduced to the survey on the Giza plateau, in the Abusir area and in al-Qurna village. The data collected through the exploration were calculated by computer and the results were plotted in colour, showing images of underground sections.

The microgravity meter detects relative anomaly in gravity at the sites. This microgravity meter was used in the survey on the Giza plateau and in the Valley of the Kings.

The total station with a plan-drawing facility is composed of a theodolite emitting light waves and a computer with programs for drawing plans and sections. Measured points are automatically plotted on a paper to depict plans and sections of sites.

The automatic artifacts drawing system is capable of drawing outlines and motifs of objects automatically. The system has been used for drawing stone implements and pottery. The further refinement of these technologies will continue.
IV. THE ISLAMIC CITY

Al-Fustat is an Islamic site located to the south of Cairo, the center of the Islamic world and an important center of the trade between the East and the West between the 7th and 11th centuries A.D.

Al-Fustat was established by the Islamic people in 622 A.D. as a new capital of Egypt in the suburbs of present-day Cairo, replacing the older capital of Alexandria. Even after the capital moved to Cairo, it flourished as the center of trade, industry, religion, science and education of the Islamic world. Al-Fustat was destroyed during the Crusade in 1168. Since the spread of pest in the middle of the 11th century, it has been deserted and has become a complete ruin. It is an important site for Islamic archaeology as it retains the structure of the original medieval town.

Waseda University started the excavation of the site in 1975. The research continued until 1981, with collaboration with the Iwamiya Museum since 1980. The excavation has been continued by the Middle Eastern Culture Center since 1984. The total area of 1760m² was excavated in seven excavations during the first years, and a great number of objects and sites were discovered. Chinaware was found in abundance showing the prosperity of the town as a trading center of those days. Earthenware, water bottles with filters, Islamic pottery, oil lamps, glassware, accessories, tools and other objects vital to understanding of the life style of the Islamic period were also discovered. The study and reports of these objects are still underway in Egypt and at Waseda University.
## Chronological Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Malqata Palace</th>
<th>Malqata South</th>
<th>al-Fustat</th>
<th>Noble Tomb</th>
<th>Pyramid Survey</th>
<th>Royal Tomb</th>
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### Publications

**Studies in Egyptian Culture**
- No.2: *The Human Mummies from the 1983 Excavations at Qurna, Egypt*, by Morimoto. I. Y., Tokyo, 1985
- No.3: *Das Sanukku Amenophis III im Luxor-Tempel*, von MahmuD Abdel-Rasly, Tokyo, 1986
- No.4: *Ancient Human Mummies from Qurna, Egypt*, by Morimoto. I. Y., Naito, K. Hirata & T. Wakebe, Tokyo, 1989
- No.6: *Non-Destructive Pyramid Investigation(1)-By Electromagnetic Wave Method*, by Yoshimura, N., S. Tomouchi, T. Nakagawa and K. Seki, Tokyo, 1987
- No.7: *Ancient Human Mummies from Qurna, Egypt II*, by Morimoto, I. Y., Naito, K. Hirata and T. Wakebe, Tokyo, 1988
- No.8: *Non-Destructive Pyramid Investigation(2)*, by Yoshimura, N., T. Nakagawa and S. Tomouchi, Tokyo, 1988

**Comparative Studies of Noble Tombs in Theban Necropolis-Tomb Nos.8,9,28, 8S,58, 61, 64,66,74,78,90,93, 107,129,139,147,151,181,281,253,290**
ed. by Sakurai, K., S. Yoshimura and T. Kondo, Tokyo, 1987

**The First International Symposium on the Application of Modern Technology to Archaeological Explorations at the Giza Necropolis-The Substance of Speech**, by Yoshimura, S. Tomouchi and T. Nakagawa, Tokyo, 1987


**Sakurai, K.** *"The result of ten years excavation by Waseda University in Egypt."*

**Yoshimura, S.** "The result of first building at Kom el-Samak."

**Kawateko, M.** *"The excavation at al-Fustat,"* Proceeding of the Thirty-First International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa II, Tokyo, 1984


**Yoshimura, S.** *"Some remarks on reliefs at South Marukata Kom el-Samak"* Orient, XXX, 1985

**Kawateko, M.** *"Oil lamps from Fustat"* Orient,XXII, 1987

**Kondo, J.** *"Inscribed Funerary Cones from the Theban Necropolis"* Orient,XXII, 1987

**Kondo, J.** *"Hieratic Inscriptions from the Tomb of Amenophis III"* Orient,XXVII, 1988
Memories

- Workmen at Shal<sub>h</sub>'Abd al-Qurna.
- The late Prof. M. Q. with Prof. M. M. A. the former president of Al-Azhar University.
- At the courtyard of Waseda House.
- The late Prof. Dr. K. at his desk.
- One of the daughters of Na'aba, our security guard.
- Classification of pottery fragments from the well at the basilica.
- Taking lunch at a hotel of Qurna Village.
- At the apse of the basilica, Malqala South.
- At the laboratory at Waseda House, at Qurna village.
- Waseda House under construction, at Qurna village.
- Drawing a plan of mud brick remains.
- A view of Waseda House, at Qurna village.
- Taking lunch at a hotel of Qurna Village.
- Carter's House, our dwelling before construction of the Wished House.
- The late Prof. Dr. Ogata, drawing a cotton at Kom al-Damak.
- Malqala South. 

... and elsewhere...