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OI NEWSLETTER - SECOND MONDAY - MAY 2000

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THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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UNITS

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COMPUTER LAB / John Sanders

The early part of April was spent working on a joint NSF proposal in the Information Technology Research category, involving computer scientists from the U of C, Argonne, and the OI, to develop a photogrammetric system of cameras for data capture and software tools for analyzing images of standing Egyptian monuments and tombs - to record these structures with high-resolution images and to convert them into a 3-D graphics database before they are damaged further. We'll know in late summer or early fall if the proposal is funded.

Changes in the latest versions of both the Netscape and Internet Explorer web browser software programs caused me to spend sometime in mid-April recoding certain sections of numerous pages on the OI website, in order to guarantee that they display the way we want them to display. The same issues have caused a change in the way the Public Programs page on the OI website is retrieved by visitors. The searchable database format that we have used for the

past few years is in the process of being changed to a simple scrollable page arranged by date and time. Updating this page on a regular basis will be handled by Emily Napolitano in the future, as she has all the necessary information as a part of her preparation of our News & Notes publication.

Several new computers entered the building in April^e and early May, including the first Macintosh G4 machines, requiring the usual attention to make them accessible on our network, etc.

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MEMBERSHIP / Emily Napolitano

May Members Lectures

Underwater Archaeology, Ashkelon, and the Black Sea: The 1999 Season

Robert Ballard

7:30 pm, Wednesday 17 May

James Simpson Theater

The Field Museum

Robert Ballard, the famed underwater explorer, will speak to friends of the Oriental Institute on Wednesday 17 May 2000 at 7:30 pm in the James Simpson Theater at The Field Museum. Mr. Ballard's remarks will focus on his 1999 work at Ashkelon and in the Black Sea. In June, working with Lawrence Stager and David Schloen of the Leon Levy Excavations at Ashkelon, Mr. Ballard and his crew discovered two ancient Phoenician ships, the oldest vessels ever discovered in the deep sea. Later in the summer, work moved to the Black Sea. There, evidence, dating from 7,000 years ago, was found that supports the theory of a flood that pushed the Mediterranean into the Black Sea, which had until then been a freshwater lake.

The lecture is free, and all members of the Institute are encouraged to attend. Please register with Emily Napolitano if you are planning to attend.

An Important Early City Site in Syria: New Excavations at Tell

Hamoukar

McGuire Gibson

Wednesday 31 May

8:00 pm, Breasted Hall (Reception Following)

Report on the first season of excavation at a fourth-third millennium site with extraordinary artifacts related to administration and other evidence of early civilization in the upper Khabur River region.

McGuire Gibson is Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago.

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MUSEUM / Karen Wilson

Facilities Services has awarded the contract for our new roof to Knickerbocker Roofing and Paving Co. and the university has approved it. Because of Convocation, actual work will not begin until June 12. However, the company will begin setting up scaffolding, bringing in supplies, etc. prior to that point, so that they are all ready to go on the 12th.

I don't yet have a lot of details, but what I have been told so far is that they will begin with the north side of the building. They will put their crane on the south side of 58th St. and move along as they work. They will next work on the west side of the building, with the crane on the east side of University. At this point, they anticipate not getting to the east side before winter, when they don't want to work, so they are anticipating doing the east side and the flat roof next summer.

As I find out more details, I will keep everyone posted.

John Larson is happy to report that on May 1 we received a new acquisition for the Oriental Institute Archives: a collection of nearly 600 black-and-white film negatives and related materials dating to the period from 1906 to 1908 and documenting the activities of a surveyor for the Sudan Government Railways, Mr. Sydney Upton (1884-1977). The Sydney Upton Sudan Collection comes to us as a gift from Mr. Upton's son, Murray Scott Upton, and it is our happy obligation to acknowledge his thoughtfulness and generosity for preserving these records and presenting them to the Oriental Institute. In late February, Mr. Upton saw a copy of the postcard book *Sifting the Sands of Time: Historic Photographs from The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago* for sale in the bookshop at the Australian National Gallery in Canberra, and he sent

O.I. Director Gene Gragg an e-mail on March 1, in which he gave a brief description of his father's Sudan materials. Returning to Chicago in late March after leading the Oriental Institute Members Tour to Egypt, John picked up the e-mail correspondence with Mr. Upton who, as it turns out, was seeking a permanent home for his father's Sudan records.

Sydney Upton worked in the Nile Valley in the region between Aswan and Khartoum during the same period when our own Professor James Henry Breasted was conducting the first epigraphic expedition of the University of Chicago in Egypt and the Sudan. The photographic images in the Upton Collection serve as a nice complement to the Breasted Expedition documentary photographs of ancient Egyptian and Nubian monuments. There are documentary views of the construction of the first railway in the Sudan, a large number of ethnographic pictures, and many photographs of ancient and "modern" buildings, both in Egypt and the Sudan. There are also photographs of some of the British government officials working in the Sudan, whom Breasted encountered during his expedition.

In addition to Mr. Upton's own negatives and related diaries, the collection includes a nearly complete series of commercial postcards from the same period, made by one G. N. Morhig, The English Pharmacy, Khartoum. These images can best be described as the sort of ethnographic pictures that were used to illustrate the pages of the National Geographic Magazine in the early years of the 20th century.

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PUBLICATIONS / Tom Urban

Wente festschrift (SAOC 58) was sent to the printer. Our work began on the manuscript in January/February 1999 and it was sent to the printer in April 2000 (the first draft of the manuscript was handed to Prof. Wente during his retirement party in December 1995). Since the book has forty-two contributors, the effort to produce it was similar to working on forty-two (small) issues of one of our series.

Carol Meyer's Bir Umm Fawakhir 1993 Report (OIC 28) should be ready to send to the printer in a couple of weeks. Carol reviewed the page proofs in late 1999, but we haven't had the time to process the corrections until now. Also, some adjustments to the artwork were

necessary. Carol added six figures (detailed maps) that will aid the reading of this work, and I can confirm this because reading the manuscript with the additional figures helps significantly -- it's a completely different book with them.

Mark Garrison and Margaret Cool Root's _Seals from Persepolis_ (OIP 117) is in a mid-final-page-proof stage, or some such thing. The text volume is in very good shape and we're waiting for a few pages to be returned by the editors in order to complete it -- not much left to do at all (well, some new figures and a map have to be added, but they just require manipulation on the computer). The plate volume needs work; it basically has to be totally redone, which again means a fair amount of computer manipulation. The work to be done may sound overwhelming, but it should be sent to press this year and it should be a rather spectacular volume.

Emily Teeter's _Scarabs and [such] from Medinet Habu_ (OIP 118) is nearly ready for page proofs, that is, as soon as the hundreds of illustrations are processed. It's a toss up between finishing _Seals from Persepolis_ or processing the images for _Scarabs from Medinet Habu_. It'll depend, I suppose, on when proofs are returned from Garrison/Root.

Simrit and Blane have nearly finished the legwork and first-go-through of the Darnells' _Theban Desert Road Inscriptions, Parts 1 and 2_ (OIP 119). The page count of this volume is projected to be about 200 pages, with about seventy illustrations. The Darnells return from Egypt in July, and we are aiming to have page proofs ready for them upon their return -- we should make it!

The next two volumes to be worked on are Abbas Alizadeh's _Chogha Bonut_ and Markus Hilgert's _Drehem Administrative Documents from the Reign of Amar-Suena_. We expect (with great hope) Simrit and Blane to complete the legwork and first-go-through of Chogha Bonut during the summer, and I hope to find a two-week span of time to convert Hilgert's files from Tec(?) to Word -- for his third volume we purchased him a copy of AssyrianTr (one of Lloyd Anderson's Windows/Mac fonts) and he hasn't complained too much, yet.

We held preliminary discussions with Ray Johnson regarding Helen Jacquet-Gordon's _Khonsu 3_ manuscript, which Ray expects to submit during the Epigraphic Survey's 2001 layover in Chicago. And

we also met with Tim Harrison regarding the Megiddo 3 manuscript, which Tim will submit very soon.

The summer 2000 issue of News & Notes was prepared and sent to the printer.

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RESEARCH ARCHIVES / Chuck Jones

Electronic publications are becoming an increasingly important part of the academic landscape -- I expect you've heard this before. The recent (and continuing) re-wiring of the Research Archives for both power and network offers us the opportunity to expand our collection of resources published in electronic media. The two workstations in the southwest corner of the reading room (as well as the two stand-up catalogue servers) are connected to the University's network. They, like any other machine on the University's network, have access to the wide variety of resources available free of charge, or available by virtue of licensing agreements worked out by the University. They are also each connected to a CD-ROM "juke-box" on which we are providing access to resources we have been collecting, but which are not (yet) permitted to deliver over the network.

Among these are the following:

- 109 dissertations from UMI/Bell and Howell. These are in .pdf format (readable with Adobe Acrobat). We have more than a hundred additional dissertations processed and prepared for burning onto CD-ROMs to add to this collection. [on the Apple server]
- The University of Michigan publication "The Evolution of the English Bible" which includes a number of papyri from the Michigan papyrus collections. [on the Apple server]
- The Petrie Museum - University College London's publication of the Petrie archive. This was issued some years ago on more than a hundred microfiche and is now available in facsimile on CD-ROM. [on the Apple server]
- The Bible Lands Museum publication "Seals: A Journey in Time." [on the Apple server]
- The Dead Sea Scrolls Revealed. [on the Dell server]
- The Anchor Bible Dictionary. [on the Dell server]
- Biblical Archaeologist, volumes 40-55 (1977-1992). [on the Dell server]
- Champollion, "La Grammaire Egyptienne." [on the Dell server]

- The Center for Computer Aided Egyptological Research's "Egyptian Treasures of Europe, Volume 1: 1000 Highlights." [on the Dell server]
- Miguel Civil's Sumerian database. [on the Dell server]

The processing of several other electronic publications is underway.. It is likely that many of the resources we are collectiong will be accessible from your office desktops in the near future. If you know of electronic resources which you think we should acquire for the Research Archive, please bring them to my attention.

I will be attending a one day strategy session at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, on May 10th, to discuss the development of a collaborative project to develop an electronic library of ancient Near Eastern studies, to be funded by the Mellon Foundation.

At the end of May, I will attend the Second International Congress of the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East in Copenhagen as an invited participant in a panel on electronic communication in ancient Near Eastern studies.

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EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY / W Raymond Johnson

The Epigraphic Survey successfully completed its 1999 - 2000 field season on April 15th. That day Tina Di Cerbo, Brett McClain, Hiroko Kariya, Yarko Kobylecky, and I oversaw the closing of the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu, a process which involved moving all equipment out of the temple for transportation back to Chicago House, cleaning the sanctuary chambers, and disconnecting the electricity. Once everything was made secure, the doors were locked and sealed by our inspector Ahmed Ezz with Supreme Council of Antiquities lead seals, the two doorways were blocked with stones, and the keys were returned to the Gurna Inspectorate. We will reopen the sanctuary when we return for our 77th field season in October.

Back at Chicago House, staff members proceeded to depart Luxor while Tina began the task of closing the house. All ladders,

scaffolding, and other equipment used at the temple sites were cleaned and packed away in our back ladder magazines, and all of the rooms in the house and library wings were cleaned, closed, and sealed (with University of Chicago lead seals) one by one. The whole process of closing, and opening, takes two full weeks, and we are extremely grateful to Tina for doing this each season.

The week before closing was busy with report-writing for the SCA, tying up loose ends, and of course, visitors. We finished our end-of-the-season audit on April 8th, had an EAP conservation project review and party for outgoing ARCE Cairo Director Mark Easton on the 11th, and received old friend and OI graduate Sandy Landis Gogol who came by with two of her children on the 12th. By that time the front wall construction on the river side of Chicago House was well underway; all of the brick piers had been raised in preparation for the new grill sections. When completed by the end of this month, the wall will be more than a meter higher with no loss of light, air, or view.

While I was writing my SCA season report and application for next season, word came to me that the University of Chicago's Computer Science Department and the newly formed UC Computation Institute, in collaboration with the Oriental Institute, were resubmitting a digital imaging project proposal to the NSF entitled: The Digital Dig: High-Resolution Imaging, 3D Model Reconstruction, Large-Scale Data Management and Advanced Networking Infrastructure for Archeological Fieldwork. If funding comes through, this exciting project could revolutionize recording technology in archaeology. Part of the field experimentation is proposed to take place in Luxor next season at one or two Chicago House sites, and I added it to the application for next season accordingly.

I departed Luxor on the 16th and the next day had a meeting with US Ambassador Kurtzer about the groundwater initiatives in Luxor. We also discussed the two vacant lots on either side of Chicago House (a small one to the east, and a larger one to the south), both of which are for sale. The Ambassador and I are exploring the possibility of the landowners donating the property, or part of it, to the University of Chicago. While in Cairo I also met with Peter Janosi of the Austrian Archaeological Institute who brought the welcome news that the first volume of the Tel e-Daba, devoted to Labib Habachi's work there and illustrated with dozens of photographs from the

Habachi photographic archives housed at Chicago House, is about to be published.

The Epigraphic Survey office in room 320, kindly looked after by Randy Shonkwiler during the winter, is now reopened, and I am back in room 307. Senior Epigrapher Ted Castle will be arriving back in Chicago this week.

It's good to be back!

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NELC / Marlene Tuttle

You are invited to attend Paul Heck's dissertation defense on Wednesday, May 10, 2000, at 11:30 a.m. in Pick 218. The title of the dissertation is "Qudama b. Ja'far (d. 337/948) and his Kitab al-Kharaj wa-sina'at al-kitaba: Administrative Contributions to Knowledge." The dissertation committee members are Professors Kadi (Chair), Donner and Professor Duri (University of Jordan). The dissertation has been approved by the committee.

ABSTRACT

This study uses Qudama b. Ja'far's Kitab al-kharaj wa-sina'at al-kitaba to explore the role of the Abbasid state in the formation of Islamic civilization, specifically its vision of knowledge. The upper echelons of the administrative corps -- its intellectual elite -- played a vital role in the development of various branches of knowledge through the early Abbasid period, even carving out their own space in the Islamic scholarly milieu through the creation of a particular branch of knowledge, "administrative science" (al-kitaba), devoted to their own needs, interests, and identity. Qudama's work, an encyclopedia, is an attempt to consolidate the advances made in these scholarly domains from the point of view of the state. While located within the genre of administrative literature, his work pushes its boundaries by including other branches of knowledge and thus demonstrates the particular ways in which the intellectually talented members of the administrative corps mediated the interests of the state to the wider scholarly milieu.

The work begins by consolidating the administrative science, reflecting its fundamental interest and inspiration in the Arabic

language, especially its written form, as the defining element of the administrative craft and, indeed, the entire structure and machinery of administration. Other sections deal with geography, tax law, and political thought, and by consolidating and classifying the various features of these disciplines, Qudama is able to emphasize the state's particular interest in and contribution to them.

Reading the sections of Qudama's work alongside the other works of their respective genres has had a twofold result: 1) locating Qudama and his social group (kuttab) more precisely on the intellectual map of their day; and 2) appreciating more fully their assessment of these genres as a whole. Thus, Qudama's work is revealing not only for its own vision, but also for its perspective on the intellectual concerns of the Islamic civilization of its day.

You are invited to attend Elizabeth Friedman's dissertation defense on Friday, May 12, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. in OI's LaSalle Banks Room. The title of the dissertation is "Technological Style in Early Bronze Age Anatolia." The dissertation committee members are Professors Yener (Chair), Gibson, and Wilkinson. Her dissertation has been approved by her committee.

ABSTRACT

Third millennium B.C. Anatolia experienced a surge of technological activity documented, in part, by the appearance of tin-bronze and hard-fired Anatolian metallic ware. The incorporation of "metallic" ware into the Early Bronze Age ceramic repertoire and the use of ceramic crucibles for smelting and casting underscores the strong relationship between the metal and ceramic industries. The presence of Anatolian metallic ware at Göltepe, where crucible furnaces were used to smelt tin, strongly suggests that the metal and ceramic technologies were part of a larger, all encompassing, technological continuum. The potters and smiths shared a spectrum of technological choices, which were entrenched in overlapping social, cultural, and environmental processes.

The course of ceramic analysis, founded in the theoretical framework of the anthropology of technology, sets the stage for a holistic approach to the interpretation of the archaeological record. This dissertation uses multiple techniques of analysis to show that

Anatolian metallic ware was manufactured, not from using a new type of technology and ordinary clay to fire pottery to the point of vitrification, but from existing technology and an alternative source of clay to produce a unique, hard, non-stoneware ceramic. This dissertation demonstrates that as the potters and smiths of ancient Anatolia transformed their raw materials into manufactured goods, they created a regional technological style.

Aram Shahin will present his dissertation proposal in a public hearing on Tuesday, May 16, 2000, at 3:00 p.m. in Oriental Institute 210. The dissertation topic is, "Struggling for Communitas: Political Thought in the Great Century of Change." Mr. Shahin's committee members Kadi (Chair), Donner, Perry, and Whitcomb have approved the proposal, the format, and the time.

At the beginning of the 7th century AD, the Prophet Muhammad created a new socio-political structure in western Arabia. In this new structure, a communitas, the existing social and political hierarchies were to be dissolved and the equality of all its members was proclaimed. The subsequent attempts of four of his intimate followers (Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman, and 'Ali) at maintaining its cohesion, however, were inevitably based on pre-existing political concepts and models. It was only with Mu'awiya that the seeds were sown for a different political vision.

This thesis aims at studying the political thought in the Arabian peninsula and its neighboring regions from ca. AD 560 to ca. AD660. In particular, it will focus on the background for and the establishment of the Prophet's existential communitas (ca.AD 550-632), as well as the attempts of his immediate followers at maintaining a normative communitas after his death (AD 632-ca.660).

Whereas scholars writing about Islamic political thought have focused mostly on the issue of leadership, this thesis will concentrate on three issues: 1) how socio-political background influenced the emergence of specific types of leadership and how changes in socio-political structures were reflected in changing ideas about leadership; 2) the relationships among different political groups (especially dominant and subordinate groups) in the region; and 3) how the

latter's religious/cultural identity might have influenced concepts of leadership and governance.

Also, previous scholarship has almost exclusively taken as its starting point the rise of Islam and has disregarded pre-Islamic Arabian institutions and socio-political structures (especially those of South Arabia). This approach does not allow us to grasp the continuities nor the changes in political concepts and structures. Moreover, Arabia itself did not exist in a state of isolation. Internal politics in the peninsula was greatly influenced by Sasanian, Eastern Roman, and Abyssinian policies. Furthermore, the population of the regions adjacent to Arabia came under Arabian rule from the AD 630s onwards. Consequently, this thesis will pursue both synchronic and diachronic approaches. The political thought in the Arabian peninsula will be compared and contrasted to that in other areas and regions. And socio-political structures existing in the Arabian peninsula prior to the sixth century AD will be studied over a long time span (that of the *longue duree*). In addition, theoretical models adopted from anthropology, sociology, and political science will be used extensively.

The thesis will focus on documentary sources (inscriptions, numismatics, papyri) and archeological finds. Literary sources, both Muslim and non-Muslim, will also be used. For the Prophetic period, the Qur'an will be considered as a contemporary source. The ideas of structural analysis will be employed to help sort the numerous Muslim historical reports into distinct groups. It is hoped that the results of this research will provide a framework for further inquiry into the political thought of other periods of Islamic history.

Kenneth Garden will present his dissertation proposal in a public hearing on Wednesday, May 17, 2000, at 2-3 p.m. in Pick 218. The dissertation topic is, "The Reception of al-Ghazâlî in the Islamic West." Mr. Garden's committee members Kadi ([Chair], Kamal, and Vincent Cornell [Duke University]) have approved the proposal, the format, and the time.

ABSTRACT

The history of the reception of al-Ghazâlî (450/1058-505/1111) in the Islamic West in the sixth/twelfth century is intimately

interwoven with crucial developments in politics and religion in this tumultuous period of the region's history. By the time it had run its course, al-Ghazâlî had been invoked by both the Almoravids and the Almohads to legitimate their respective regimes. At the same time, refutations had been written of his major work *ihyâ' 'ulûm al-dîn*, *fatâwa* had been issued both in favor of and in opposition to his thought, and his works had twice been ordered burned by the Almoravids. The factions in this controversy are difficult to define and the terms of the debate seem to have evolved over time. What is clear is that the framework of earlier explanations--the fanaticism of the Almoravids, opposition between Malikis and Sufis--is overly simplistic and cannot adequately account for this complicated chain of events. To understand the controversy in all of its complexity means to understand much about the religious and political milieu of the Islamic West in this period in all of its complexity as well. It is my hope that by undertaking a study of the reception of al-Ghazâlî in the Islamic West in the sixth/twelfth century, I will be able to arrive at a more sophisticated understanding of the religious milieu in which his works were received; this, in turn, will allow me to suggest a more nuanced and sophisticated interpretation of the reception itself. It should be clear, however, that I see the understanding of the milieu not as a means to the end of solving the puzzle of the controversy but as the main rationale for undertaking a study of the controversy in the first place. Indeed, there is no other event that so well brings together all the various strands of political, social, and religious developments in this period.

Louis Fishman will present his dissertation proposal in a public hearing on Wednesday, May 17, 2000, at 9:00 a.m. in Pick 105. The dissertation topic is, "Ottoman Perceptions of the Arab and Jewish National Movements (1908-1918)." Mr. Fishman's committee members Khalidi (Chair), Shissler, and Kayali (UC, San Diego) have approved the proposal, the format, and the time.

ABSTRACT

Despite the extensive research conducted on both the Arab and Jewish national movements in Palestine, *Arz-i Filastin*, during the late Ottoman period, no research has concentrated on how the Ottomans perceived these two national trends and the Palestine

Question. This is remarkable since Palestine was an integral part of the Ottoman state prior to the British occupation in 1917-18. In fact, we know very little of Palestine's recent Ottoman past as many historical accounts neglect the Ottoman influence on the different communities of this region. What is even more extraordinary is that in many scholarly works the Ottomans are referred to as the "Turkish administration" or as simply being an occupying force. This distorts history and can lead us to believe that the period before the British Mandate is insignificant for understanding the roots of the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine. Unlike past studies, this dissertation will write the Ottomans into the history of Ottoman Palestine during the Second Constitutional Period (1908-1918). It will examine how the Ottoman state perceived such issues as Arabism, Zionism, and the Palestine Question. Parallel to this, it will place the Arabs and Zionists into an Ottoman context, with special emphasis placed on those who developed an Ottoman identity. This research will also illustrate how Zionists and Arabs presented their case in Istanbul through newspaper networks and political lobbies.

This research project will not only investigate Ottoman perceptions of the two national movements, but will also reassess one of the most obscure periods of Ottoman history: World War One. Whereas past research on Syria and Palestine during the war concentrated on the Arab and Zionist alliances with European powers, this dissertation will begin with the fact that many Arabs and Jews remained loyal to the Ottomans throughout the war.

In order to present my case, it will be necessary to incorporate a wide range of sources in Ottoman and Modern Turkish, Arabic, Hebrew, German, and French. This research will concentrate on three main bodies of information: Ottoman and Zionist archives; Ottoman, Arab, and Jewish/Zionist periodicals; and memoirs of influential figures of the Ottoman state, and the Arab and Zionist movements.

By integrating both the Arab and Jewish national movements into the Ottoman context, and reanalyzing previous research dealing with the Palestine Question and World War One, this research will not only contribute to the study of the Ottoman Empire, but also to the study of Arabism and Zionism. Moreover, it will allow us to view the Palestine Question from a new perspective.

More than eighty years after the Ottoman state was dismantled, this research will revise how we understand the Ottoman's last days in Palestine.

Scott Lucas will present his dissertation proposal in a public hearing on Thursday, May 18, 2000, at noon in Oriental Institute 210. The dissertation topic is, "The Art of hadith Compilation and the Science of Men." Mr. Lucas's committee members Kadi (Chair), Dankoff and Donner have approved the proposal, the format, and the time.

ABSTRACT

The first half of the third/ninth century was one of the most dynamic periods of creativity, compilation, and criticism in the religious-intellectual history of Islamic civilization. This florescence was not merely limited to the rationalist pyrotechnics of the Mu'tazila and early philosophers at the caliphal court, but, as this proposal has argued, was manifest among the scholars of hadith in Baghdad as well. Indeed, it cannot be a coincidence that the six most authoritative hadith books in the eyes of Sunni Muslims were compiled towards the end of this period. Ibn Sa'd's *al-Tabaqat al-kubra* is one of the major products of this intellectual ferment and merits a careful study for the light it sheds on the image and didactic role of the *sahaba* in the hadith literature, as well as the intricacies of hadith transmitter criticism. It is necessary to study this book in conjunction with some of the significant works of Ibn Sa'd's contemporaries, and so the above mentioned topics shall be compared with the appropriate sections of the *Musnad* and *Kitab al-'ilal fi ma'rifat al-rijal* of Ibn Hanbal, as well as the *Tarikh* of Yahya b. Ma'in. Finally, it is essential that a clear understanding of the intellectual topography of Ibn Sa'd's day be ascertained, and so it is to two of the most important prosopographical works of the Islamic tradition, namely the *Siyar a'lam al-nubala'* of al-Dhahabi and the *Tarikh Baghdad* of al-Khatib, as well as to the iconoclastic works of al-Jahiz, that I shall turn in order to obtain this vision. This dissertation is intended to serve as an important step towards the elucidation of the history of the formation of a distinct sectarian Sunni Islam that has been largely ignored in the modern secondary literature and as a precursor to the as yet unwritten studies of the six authoritative Sunni hadith books. It will be shown that the

mihna, in modern Western scholarship, has obscured the far more significant creative activity that was taking place among the assiduous hadith scholars of Baghdad whose textual compilations irrevocably transformed the religion and civilization

Gavin Brockett will present his dissertation proposal in a public hearing on Monday, May 22, 2000, at 1:30 p.m. in Pick 105. The dissertation topic is, "Turkish Provincial Press and Social History." Mr. Brockett's committee members Khalidi (Chair), Dankoff, and Kayali (UCSD) have approved the proposal, the format, and the time.

ABSTRACT

The predominant narrative of modern Turkish history is firmly rooted in the ideals and imaginations of a military and political elite most immediately associated with Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. Derived not only from documents reflecting Ataturk's own interpretations of the past and visions of the future, but also from political memoirs and the records of government proceedings, Turkish historiography emphasizes efforts at "modernization" and the reactionary reflex of a conservative (Muslim) populace. As such it perpetuates the notion of rational, secular nationalism triumphing over primordial religious and ethnic identities. This despite the fact that events of the past two decades have demonstrated a much more complex reality in terms of the relevance of Muslim beliefs and practices to Turkish society and the persistence of a separate Kurdish identity. Turkish history, therefore, is political both in content and intent.

My own interests lie in reconstructing a social history, an interpretation of how Turks beyond elite circles experienced and lived the prevailing political narrative. The years 1945-1955 are arguably pivotal to latter twentieth-century Republican history for they witnessed the initiation of participatory politics and parliamentary democracy in the context of intense Cold War international tensions. Economically Turkey benefited immensely from American efforts to "develop" Turkey, while at the same time the two dominant political parties claimed to defend Ataturk's legacy but also set about relaxing legislation initially designed to inculcate a Turkish rather than Muslim identity. It was in this period that the "Turco-Islamic Synthesis", invariably used to describe Turkish society in recent years, received tacit recognition by the government.

My research into Turkish history between 1945 and 1955 is designed to go beyond the standard political narrative. The primary documentary source that will facilitate my work is a large collection of Turkish newspapers published in provincial towns and cities between 1949 and 1953. Whereas the standard political narrative derives from a limited number of major newspapers published in Istanbul and Ankara, the provincial press - that has received virtually no scholarly attention in terms of its contents - offers a very different perspective on the Turkish experience. When combined with a variety of other sources not immediately limited to 1949-1953 - government statistics, travel accounts, sociological and anthropological studies, American consular reports, and other Turkish media - these newspapers will allow for a much more thorough understanding of Turkish history. At one level they will provide an answer to questions surrounding the role of the provincial press in Turkish society; at another level they will shed light on that society and on the various ways Turks experienced the efforts by the Turkish elite to inculcate a Turkish national identity suitable to their image of the Turkish nation: an agenda initiated by Ataturk and still debated in Turkey today.

You are invited to attend Fumi Karahashi's dissertation defense on Friday, June 2, 2000, at 10 a.m. in the Oriental Institute Director's Study, OI 237. The title of the dissertation is "Sumerian Compound Verbs with Body Parts." The dissertation committee members are Professors Civil (Chair), Gragg, and Zide (South Asian Lang. & Civ). Her dissertation has been approved by her committee.

ABSTRACT

This dissertation examines the lexico-semantic and morpho-syntactic aspects of Sumerian compound verbs, namely, the verbs that consist of a noun and a verb stem. They are very frequent in Sumerian, and the majority have a body part as their nominal constituent. The body part nouns serve to indicate involvement in a given expression and thereby render activities, experiences, and situations.

At the core of my lexico-semantic analysis, I treat Sumerian compound verbs as a type of noun incorporation called lexical compounding. Sumerian, which has a very limited lexicon for verbs,

heavily relies upon this mechanism to derive semantically new but often basic verbs.

As a morpho-syntactic phenomenon, the nominal constituents of compound verbs are coded as Patient-Absolutive. Consequently, the semantic objects of compound verbs with transitive meanings are encoded as oblique arguments in the same way that the important adverbial complements of compound verbs with intransitive meanings are encoded. Those are essential oblique arguments for propositions and formally correspond to a third argument of a ditransitive construction. A close examination of the case coding system shows that the locative-terminative marks the third most important argument of a compound verb construction in a less marked way when more marked coding is not required.

This study of the compound verbs, methodologically based on functional-typological perspectives, contributes to our understanding of one aspect of the Sumerian verbal system and to the typology of noun incorporation.

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SUMERIAN LECTURES

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF NEAR EASTERN LANGUAGES AND
CIVILIZATIONS

SUMERIAN LECTURE SERIES

Steve Tinney, University of Pennsylvania
On the Structure and Articulation of the Sumerian Literary
Corpus.

Monday, May 8, 2000, 4:30 pm, Breasted Hall

Niek Veldhuis, Groningen University, Netherlands
Nanshe's Birds in the Marshes of Tradition.
Monday, May 15, 2000, 4:30 pm, Breasted Hall

Gonzalo Rubio, Ohio State University
Early Sumerian Literature: Enumerating the Whole.

Thursday, May 18, 2000, 3:00 pm, Room 210
(Please note the time/room difference of Rubio's lecture)

Fumi Karahashi, University of Chicago
Thursday, May 25, 2000, 4:30 pm, Breasted Hall

Markus Hilgert, University of Jena
Aspects of en-ship: Revisiting Paraphernalia, Royal Politics, and
the "Sacred Marriage."
Tuesday, May 30, 2000, 4:30 pm, Breasted Hall

Christopher Woods, Harvard University
The Deictic Foundations of Sumerian Grammar: Some Thoughts
on the Grammaticalization of Demonstrative Pronouns.
Thursday, June 1, 2000, 4:30 pm, Breasted Hall

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF NEAR EASTERN LANGUAGES AND
CIVILIZATIONS

SUMERIAN WORKSHOP SERIES

Classroom presentation, discussion, and analysis of selections from a
Sumerian Inscription.

Steve Tinney, University of Pennsylvania
Gudea Cylinder A xix 13- xx 12
Tuesday, May 9, 2000, 3:00 pm.

Niek Veldhuis, Groningen University, Netherlands
Tuesday, May 16, 2000, 4:00 pm.

Gonzalo Rubio, Ohio State University
Gudea Cylinder A xv 6-xvi 32
Friday, May 19, 2000, 3:00 pm.

Fumi Karahashi, University of Chicago
Friday, May 26, 2000, 3:00 pm.

Markus Hilgert, University of Jena

Gudea Cylinder A xi 1-23
Wednesday, May 31, 2000, 3:00 pm.

Christopher Woods, Harvard University
Gudea Cylinder A i 1-20
Friday, June 2, 2000, 3:00 pm.

All workshops will be held in Oriental Institute Room 210

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INDIVIDUALS
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MARK LEHNER

POTPOURRI

On the Big Scale

On the sand-moving front, it was a week of consolidating our gains in our northwestern breach through the overburden to the end of the Wall of the Crow. We also punched into new territory. Mohammed Musilhi, our favorite loader driver (with the big red loader) was not with us for the third week in a row. So for the second week, we used a commercial loader and driver. His CAT loader is smaller and older than Mohammed's, but he worked steadily, taking away the overburden in the end of our breach, just off the end of the Wall of the Crow. In the last few days he cut his turning platform and ramp, by means of which he descended the 5- 6 meters from the top of the overburden down to near the level of the Old Kingdom ruin "mud mass." Reis Ahmed's men came in behind, taking off the last meter or so of sand.

The surface of the "mud mass" here, right off (east-southeast) of the very end of the Wall of the Crow (only seen at this level for the first time in modern times) is complicated by a great many pits for Late Period graves. Several of the pits had caches of amphorae. We saw such graves and amphorae clusters in our TBLF Square in 1998. There our bioanthropologist, Terri Tucker, excavated 13 out of 47 graves. She said they contained less information for an anthropologist than might be desired because of the poor condition of the skeletons (the soil is relatively damp compared to higher desert

grave sites). So we have been leaving these graves, "pedestalling" them (digging down around them) to find the architecture into which the graves were dug 2,000 years after the 4th dynasty. However, this year Terri introduced us to another bioanthropologist who will gladly come to excavate such graves next season.

When these people dug their grave and offering pits (including at least two burials of bovine skulls and other parts), they cut through the 4th dynasty walls of our main interest, and they threw up mud brick and stone building material, and the ash of bakeries. Mohsen Kamal and his wife Gina have been digging key squares intensively, sorting out this complex stratification. (Mohsen is what we call a "square supervisor" -- someone in charge of one or several excavation squares. Only in Mohsen's case he is responsible for 82 such squares, because he has single-handedly worked with Reis Ahmed and the men to drive us forward in our breach and bulge to the Wall of the Crow. Of course, Mohsen is only digging select squares intensively.

As I wrote before, it looks more and more likely we do have another whole set of galleries between our "northern set" and the Wall of the Crow. It is taking awhile to be certain because of the Late Period burials. Another complicating fact: the whole site seems to "take a dive," as we say, on a line running south from the east end of the Wall of the Crow. The edge of this great pit is becoming more and more apparent. It dips down under the 6 meter-tall bank of overburden along the east side of our canyon-like breach. The mud mass also dips down dramatically along the north of Zone C, along the O-P tier (east-west row).

Is there one gigantic pit under the overburden we have yet to remove? If so, why? It looks like the depression along the east side of our breach was there before the Late Period burials. Was it caused by forces of erosion after the 4th dynasty, or was some great thing dug out here? Why does the depression correspond (like the galleries) with the end of the Wall of the Crow? That is, why does it (like the galleries) begin just east of the line where the Wall of the Crow ends?

We may be on the verge of finding answers to some of these questions in the push forward into new territory, now under way. The yellow CAT loader has been steadily working away at that second breach I planned to make weeks ago northward from the NE

corner of Zone C. This is just north of the "Manor" -- the large house-like building in the area of squares MN-20. This is the tallest overburden in our site - 6 meters. So far the CAT has cleared about 20 meters square around tiers P-Q-R, ranges (north-south rows) 18-21. Whether or not we have another gallery set over by the Wall of the Crow, it is on the east in Zone C that we have NOT-galleries. On the east of our great complex we have the hypostyle hall with troughs and benches on the floor. Across the street from that hall, lies the "Manor." What lies farther north? We may have some clues by this time next week.

And, Mohammed Musilhi returns tomorrow. For at least a week, we will keep the CAT punching northeast, and Mohammed Musilhi will part the sand westward along the line of the broad street between the two known sets of galleries. Where does this road go?

On the Small Scale

Many weeks ago I wrote about the street scene in square K9 supervised by Ashraf Abd al-Aziz. A simple situation of the street paved with hard Nile mud over a bed of tafla (desert clay) gravel turned suddenly complicated when Ashraf carefully scraped off the paving. Depressions within depressions, possible post holes, and what seemed to be a center partition wall appeared as blotches breaking out all over the square. I thought they might indicate a more complex life to the street than the plain paving.

The Drain

It turned out that the "partition wall" was really a drain, of the same phase of use as the paving. The street sloped from the north and south street walls (the end walls of the galleries) subtly down to the drain, which would have conducted water, probably off to the west. Or was it just water? Based on the distribution of the kinds of animal parts that are left from butchering (the inedible parts like jaw bones), Richard Redding wondered if the ends of the galleries on the street, or the street itself, was a place of butchering. Just by eye, we have noticed a lot of large bone parts in the excavations close to the street. Sarah Sterling, now excavating in the "Manor," is finding more large mammal bone (like jaw bones).

The Mixing Pit

Very skillfully did Ashraf and his team excavate the blotches, feature by feature. The drain turned out to have been fashioned in clay on a kind of little bridge of tafla gravel that ran, like a miniature aqueduct, over a yawning pit in the middle of the street area. As he cleared out the softer sand around the "bridge," the sides of the pit, which were coated with hard marl (or tafla) plaster, curved inward like a bathtub. We joked it was pharaoh's hot tub. Finally Ashraf cleared out the bottom, having taken down the "bridge" for the drain. When he swept out the last fine sand the swipe marks of ancient fingers appeared in the hard marl plaster all over the sides of the pit, then, all over the bottom. And here and there were a couple foot prints -- all the toes indicated.

Shades of Laetoli! We had not the 'finger prints of the gods', rather finger prints of real workers who made this pit to mix the marl plaster that they slapped all over the north and south street walls. When they finished those walls, it was time to make the street so they made a bridge for the center drain, then filled the pit with fine sand and some gravel, spread the gravel bed between the street walls, and smoothed it all over with a thin hard layer of Nile mud, their equivalent of asphalt!

Colonnade

In a previous dispatch I explained how we came to realize the troughs and benches are in a hypostyle (literally, "under the pillars") hall -- one of the oldest columned halls in Egypt, and certainly the oldest non-ceremonial hypostyle hall. Now we may have evidence of a non-ceremonial colonnade (a series of columns set at regular intervals, often near a wall, around a court). This comes in square J7, being dug by Inspectors Marianne Raouf Sadek, and Danya Yousri Hafez. After training with Ashraf, they took on their own square, J7, at the street-end of the first of the southern galleries on the west.

Marianne and Danya worked long, hard, and diligently through a thick layer of black ash that filled the end of the gallery just inside the street. By the end of the day theirs were the faces of chimney sweeps. Reaching the marl-paved floor, they found a complete large bread pot upsidedown on a patch of floor burnt red all around. They found a few other bread pots nearly complete, and the halves of a jar. A perfectly round break through the plaster, 2 cubits (1.05 m) in diameter, might be the base of an oven that was removed before the gallery was abandoned. The soil inside the circle is burnt red, brown,

and black. If it is the base of an oven, it is the first evidence of ovens in our work so far. All other cooking and baking that we have found was in open pits (with egg-carton-like pot sockets), hearths on floors, in small bins or on small platforms. Marianne and Danya also found a low partition wall, like those in the troughs and benches area, that ends in a round stone that might be a column base. It lines up with the end of a single bench, the continuation of a bench I cleared farther south in square G7. I found a column base under that bench, and there are probably a series in regular spacing under the bench all the way to Danya and Marianne's square. The columns would have supported a roof that projected from the western wall of the gallery.

So here, along the inner side of the western wall of the westernmost gallery, probably ran a colonnade (we'll confirm this soon). Like the hypostyle hall on the eastern side of our complex, it was a functional colonnade, not for religious or royal ceremony. These features belong to an architectural evolution stemming from the requirements of everyday life. As such we could consider them more essential, purer, architectural forms than the stone hypostyles and colonnades of royal tombs and temples. It is hard to overstate the importance of such findings for the study of Egyptian civilization, for the history of architecture, or, as in the case of the street, the history of urbanism. In certain essential ways, these findings are as, or more, important than, say, finding the actual Residence of royalty (though we certainly would not refuse that opportunity!).

Middle Range; 'Moving in' the Galleries

Our visiting colleagues have wondered if the complex room structures that we find inside the great galleries represent a gradual 'moving in' and modification of these long spaces. Regular rows of galleries, corridors, or magazines are well known to Egyptologists. Such facilities exist around the New Kingdom mortuary temples (like the Ramasseum and Medinet Habu) at Luxor; in various parts of 18th dynasty el-Amarna, the new city that Pharaoh Akhenaten built; underground at the 3rd dynasty Djoser Step Pyramid complex; and even at Giza west of the Khafre Pyramid (the so-called "Workers Barracks" where we excavated in 1988-89). In most of these cases the magazines are for pure storage, although the bakeries attached to the great Aten Temple at Amarna are in a series of magazines with ovens and other facilities. Could our galleries have been built more

exclusively for storage, and later they were taken over for habitations, work stations, etc.?

Answers to questions like this one require more detailed excavation, and careful study of the phasing (structural development) of the site than we can do this season with our critical path being to find as much as possible of the ground plan. But it is my impression that the structures we find inside the galleries do not by and large represent a later 'moving in.' We have one pattern of internal rooms that is repeated 4 or 5 times within the galleries -- small vestibule, main room, back (sleeping?) room. These could be habitations for those who lived in and supervised all activities within the respective corridors.

One of these units is in the last gallery to the south of the southern set. We haven't excavated this hypothetical habitation, but we did excavate the rooms just behind it to the south - at the far back end of the gallery. This is the copper-working shop Justine Way dug in 1998. In that chamber there was a lot of burning, and glowing embers, a good amount of time. If the back room of the hypothetical habitation is a sleeping chamber, it was one wall away from the heat. The wall may have been insulation enough, but if any heat came through, it would have been advantageous in the winter, not in the summer. The other hypothetical habitations within the galleries also back onto chambers where a lot of heat was generated. Habitations or not, it is my impression so far that these great corridors are for organizing and controlling labor as much as for storing material. But we'll continue to investigate the 'moving in' hypothesis in the future.

Visitors

This week I was pleased to show our work to Dr. Miroslav Verner, Director of the Czech Archaeological Mission at Abusir, and his wife Iola. Dr. Verner's findings at the 5th dynasty pyramids of Abusir, such as the abattoir, "Sanctuary of the Knife" in front of the Re-nefer-ef Pyramid, are important material for us to consult in understanding our own findings at Giza. Yesterday, the members of the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza, directed by Dr. Eleonora Kormysheva, and the members of Dr. Ann Roth's project in the Western Cemetery, came to see our site. Contributor Charles Rigano and his wife visited us on Wednesday.

Thoughts on Site Formation; Western Corridors?

A brief summary: At the end of last week we knew that the main gallery walls continue in an extension, 15 x 50 meters, south of our "southern" gallery set. With evidence (still not certain) that we have another set of galleries between our "northern" set and the Wall of the Crow, we may now have four sets of great galleries. Our "northern and southern" sets are really the middle two sets. The whole complex of corridors may be, in this case, 35 meters (the length of a set) x 4 + 10.4 meters (two 10-cubit streets) = 150.40 meters north to south. So far the new southern set is more definite than the new northern set. For now, I will call the sets, from north to south I, II, III, and IV.

This week we began to see the fruits of many days of overburden clearing in our extensions to the west along the line of our main street and to the northeast. The northeastern extension is 15 meters west to east and 15 meters south to north, just wide enough to get the expected northeast corner of the Gallery Set II (the one we first saw in our TBLF 20 x 20 m square in 1998). First we had to deal with a layer of very compact sand that we have found over the northeastern part of the site since our lone 1997 square (MN20) in this area. In our current 15 meter extension the compact sand thickens from 40 to 60 centimeters to the north. Most of this thickness, from bottom up, is clean sand, and then there is a thin layer of grayish sand and dirt. I imagine this line to indicate a short period when the gradual accumulation of sand stopped, and a primitive soil began to develop. Then there is more clean sand capped by a thicker layer of dark soil concentrated to the point it could be deposited from the Nile floods.

What is the importance of these layers? They tell of the post-depositional history of our site, a story about what happened to our site after the floors, ashy deposits, and tumbling of the walls were abandoned. That history is important for reconstructing the site before it was abandoned; for example, whether there was a substantial roof and activity on the roof and, if there was, why we may or may not find evidence of this life on the roof.

Last week I wrote how the "mud mass" (the top of the third millennium ruin mound) in the north-northeast part of the site appears to have been "psychedelicized" (as in 'to make psychedelic'). Mud brick fill, the yellowish marl paving of floors, and marl lines marking the faces of walls are literally swirled (like a TV image

going to static). The surface of such areas is composed of irregular lumps and thin phylo-dough-like layers. I am beginning to suspect that these conditions were caused by water that actually dissolved the architecture and other deposits. Then, just as walls, benches, and floors were melting out of recognition, the half-dissolved state was frozen by drying. This left drying cracks that separated the mud cakes and phyla dough. (Is that how you spell phylo dough? The mud, is, anyway, phylous -- 'having so many leaf-like parts'). Under such surfaces there is a tenacious "pureed" layer of gray sandy mud with many sherds (our "light chocolate sherd-chip" flavor). I believe this could be settlement deposits that water did, in fact, puree, or homogenize.

I increasingly believe the source of this water was the Nile flood that would cover the Egyptian Valley from six to eight weeks beginning late summer and into the fall. At some point it extended over the north-northeastern part of our site. I don't know if the water was in direct contact with the mud mass, or whether these odd conditions (we've saved a square as a reference sample) could have been caused by water seeping down through an upper sand layer. That brings us back to the compact sand with upper muddy lines. In fact, just about where we find the compact/muddy sand layers (under the soft sandy overburden, and over the mud mass) is where we find the mud mass psychedelized, or so hard and compact it is almost like cement. This extraordinary compaction across the north central and northeast part of our Zone C (central) makes it very hard to find evidence of roofing, like clumps of mud with impressions of sticks, logs, reed, or reed matting. Such material may have been compressed out of recognition, or we simply cannot get it out intact because we have to excavate the compact deposits by little chops with pick hammer and small adze-like hoes (called adoom).

In our northeastern extension we cleared off the upper soft sand. Then we photographed the surface of the compact muddy sand layer, took elevations (spot heights), and cut straight sections to draw it in profile (John Nolan already drew profiles of these layers in December 1999, and mapped, in the top of the compact sand, patterned post holes that we believe were left by British Army tents during World War II). Then we were eager to get down to the Old Kingdom architecture. As we peeled off the compact sand layer(s) in our 20 range (north-south grid row) we immediately saw the line of the 3-cubit (1.57 meters) wall continuing northward from where it forms the north side of the "Manor" (a large house-like structure). We can

almost see where this wall turns to form the northeast corner of gallery set II.

But as we continued to peel the compact sand westward, we came upon a layer of gravelly sand, or gravel, between the compact sand and the mud mass. Realizing the importance of the post-depositional environmental history of the site for our purpose of reconstructing the occupational use of the site, we stopped again. We have now mapped, photographed, and taken elevations of the gravel, which mounds up to the west. Tomorrow we continue to expose the mud mass itself.

The mud mass generally dips low in the central area of our cleared zone, then rises again to the south and southwest. It gets friendly to our main purpose in this direction. Along the southern side of gallery set III (previously our "southern"), the walls announce themselves after a light scraping or even brushing. In squares D8 and D9 that Mohsen Kamal excavated in 1997, the brick tumble is, well, tumble, dry, and articulated into individual brick fragments and some sand packets. Here the Nile floods did not reach.

In fact, in squares A-B-C/7-8-9, the removal of the sand gave us the most complete picture so far of a collapsed wall, this one built of field stones. I say most complete because the mound of stones looks, for the first time on our site, sufficient for a substantial amount of the wall's height. This is the southern extension of the second gallery wall from the west (here, it belongs to gallery set IV). The stones of this wall, 1.57 meters thick, sprawled and slumped into a big mastaba-like mound 15 meters wide. This wall must have stood a good while after the main gallery phase of the site fell into disuse, because the stones slumped onto the already compacted and nearly level mud mass.

Clearly, we need Tony Wilkinson with us next season!

So much for site formation and its effects on retrieving the great gallery system and on reconstructing life within it. What of the extension deep into Zone W (west)? Mohammed Musilhi, our loader driver, has freed an area 40 x 40 meters along the line of our Main Street. We have now traced Main Street, running east to west, for 140 meters. Main Street separates gallery systems II and III. In the last three days, Reis Ahmed and the Saidis have been clearing the last of the sand cover along the south side of this area. They began

at a noticeable hump, which we thought was the extension into this area of "Mansour's Wall" (found by the sand diggers of the riding stables and then temporarily cleared by Inspector Mansour Bureik several years ago).

Here indeed is a wall running south to north, probably part of Mansour's Wall. Alongside this wall on the east is a sprawling patch of compact field stone. Within this mass, we think we see walls of a structure, about 10 x 15 meters. It looks like it might be similar to the Gate House at the west end, south side, of Main Street between where Justine Gesell and Tobias Tonner have excavated. The new structure some 30 to 40 meters farther west looks like it is one line with Gate House, . Along the east side the patch of fieldstone slopes down into an open area with muddy floor, ash, and pottery sherds. (we've only seen this at the end of yesterday). Between this compound and Gate House there is another substantial field stone wall running north-south. Farther east still, in our 3-4 range, yet another thick field stone wall runs north-south. We have yet to find its edges, but, some 50 meters farther north, near the Wall of the Crow, Tobias Tonner has been mapping traces of what might be the same wall.

The long and short of it: We are beginning to think that the 4th dynasty Egyptians organized the area outside and to the west of the gallery sets (I-IV) as a series of north-south corridors, wider than the galleries (which are 4.6 to 4.8 meters wide), and defined by field stone walls. Within these corridors are structures like our partially excavated Gate House (or "Guard's House"). Like the internal structures at the backs of the galleries, these could be house compounds. In Gate House, Tobias Tonner's excavation into a southwestern chamber reveals unequivocal evidence of cooking or baking.

We'll be testing the idea of western corridors in days ahead. But it is already clear that, like the great mastaba tomb fields of the eastern, western, and southern cemeteries of the Great Pyramid, our site reveals a penchant for extreme linear regimentation in ranges and tiers - not unlike our own survey control and excavation grid system! This regimentation existed for more than 150 meters north to south and possibly 130 meters east to west (about 2 hectares).