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May 2001

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OI NEWSLETTER - FIRST MONDAY - May 2001

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UNITS

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COMPUTER LAB / John Sanders

It has taken slightly longer than I anticipated to get the 2,200+ HTML files created for the 1,100+ photographs from Breasted's 1905-1907 Egypt and Sudan Expedition, but it won't be long now. It should be up and running this time next month.

Thanks to Katherine Strange, the Lab's Assistant, all of the files on the OI website now have a white background color, except for two special sections and the Research Archives' files.

Just as April ended I started Katherine scanning hundreds of my personal slides of archaeological sites in Mesopotamia that I have visited since 1972. The Computer Lab is going to add a series of

thumbnail pages of these photographs for various sites in southern and northern Iraq, and eventually Egypt, to our Ancient Maps Series.

Discussions with NSIT regarding the future OI website continued in April. We should be deciding on several critical issues before the end of the spring quarter

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DEVELOPMENT / Tim Cashion

The Annual Dinner will be held June 3, 2001 (a Sunday). It will be held on campus, in the OI and the Reunion tents across the street. As in previous years, we have asked our Visiting Committee members to underwrite tickets for faculty and senior staff and their guests. The dinner will benefit the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, and Martha Roth will deliver remarks in Breasted Hall. The NEH will match the net proceeds of the dinner.

Basic and Associate Membership gifts totaled \$103,392.66 through May 6, 2001, a %5.11 percent decrease from last year.

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MUSEUM / Karen Wilson

I am pleased to report that work on gallery reinstallation continues to proceed on schedule. We are finishing the design development stage for the north gallery (visitor orientation center, prehistoric exhibit, Mesopotamia, and Khorsabad Court) and east gallery (Assyria, Amuq, Alishar, other Anatolian materials, Megiddo, and other Bible Lands material) and will be moving on to construction documents for the north gallery. One of the Assyrian reliefs is already in place in its final location at the head of the human-headed winged bull; two others that will be installed adjacent to it will be moved into their final positions starting May 7.

This past month, the museum was again the recipient of a \$50,000 IMLS Conservation Project Support Grant to purchase state-of-the-art storage cabinets--this time for our New Kingdom Egyptian pottery. The grant also will allow us to purchase a high-quality digital camera, so that we can photograph each vessel as we unpack

it and place it in its new cabinet, thus beginning the systematic photographic documentation of our entire (eventually) collection.

On Sunday, April 22, Ancient Earth, a celebration of Earth Day for children and their families, filled the entire museum with arts activities, music, and dance. Co-sponsored by the Smart Museum of Art, the Hyde Park Art Center, and the Environmental Concerns Organization (a campus student group), this special event invited visitors to create ancient-style sculpture using recycled materials; taught the ancient game of Mancala using recycled egg cartons, and introduced ways to make "mummy masks" using plastic milk jugs. "Jutta and the Hi-Dukes," a folk group specializing in Middle Eastern music, had children and parents dancing in Breasted Hall. Free refreshments were enjoyed by all. This special event was made possible through support from the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership, which helps fund educational enrichment programs for children and families in Hyde Park/Kenwood public schools.

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PUBLICATIONS / Tom Urban

Persepolis Seals, by Mark Garrison and Margaret Cool Root (OIP 117): The material necessary to finish the book was received from the authors, and work proceeds happily.

Sarabs [and such] from Medinet Habu, by Emily Teeter (OIP 118): Work on re-formatting the text for the catalog is complete, and about 1,600 of the nearly 2,000 illustrations have been placed into the plate section.

Rock Inscriptions from Gebel Tjauti and Wadi el-Hôl in the Qena Bend of the Nile, by John Darnell (OIP 119): John had to depart for Egypt before he was able to send the final eight pieces of artwork necessary to complete the book. However, we have enough of the manuscript to prepare it in its final form so it will be waiting for him to approve when he returns in July. One procedure learned during work on the Demotic Dictionary came in very handy: As you recall, Tom Dousa is doing the hieroglyphic transcriptions of the graffiti, most of which are done simply by typing the glyphs into Macscribe and transferring them into PageMaker where their arrangement and sizing is easily adjusted. However, some glyphs require modifications,

which is most easily done in Photoshop. So, the problem is how to get the glyphs that require modification into Photoshop? At first we printed them and scanned them into Photoshop from PageMaker, but that meant clean up and the scanned glyphs were not as sharp. Then, as we devised to get the scans out of the Demotic Dictionary, we printed the PageMaker pages as EPS files, which then open in Photoshop and the glyphs are as clean and sharp as can be. Indeed, we are converting all of the transcriptions to EPS files because as typed in (ASCII) glyphs the pages took as long as a half hour to print, but as EPS placed files the glyphs print quickly (and there is much less chance of anything going wrong during the printing process).

Chogha Bonut, by Abbas Alizadeh (OIP 120): The manuscript has been read twice; next we have to get all of the artwork prepared.

Ur III Economic Texts from the Reign of Amar-Suena, by Markus Hilgert (OIP 121): The manuscript has been converted from Tek to Microsoft Word, but the formatting conversion is only complete up to the end of the 605 texts. We should have a clean printout in time for Markus to take with him when he returns to Jena.

Demotic Dictionary, edited by Janet Johnson: The free time needed to complete this material in the Publications Office will return after we get Hilgert's OIP 121 printed. It won't be much longer.

N&N 170 Summer 2001, edited by Ruth Welte, was prepared and sent to press.

The Oriental Institute publications that were distributed by the University of Chicago Press were returned to the Oriental Institute. These volumes are available for purchase now, and as soon as our catalog is updated the full listing with prices will be posted.

We purchased an attachment for our Epson scanner that allows us to scan both positive and negative film. It scans a variety of sizes of film, and it works very well.

We have Apple OS X in the office, but we haven't loaded it onto any of our computers as of yet. At present we prefer to use System 9.1, which comes packaged with OS X.

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RESEARCH ARCHIVES / Chuck Jones

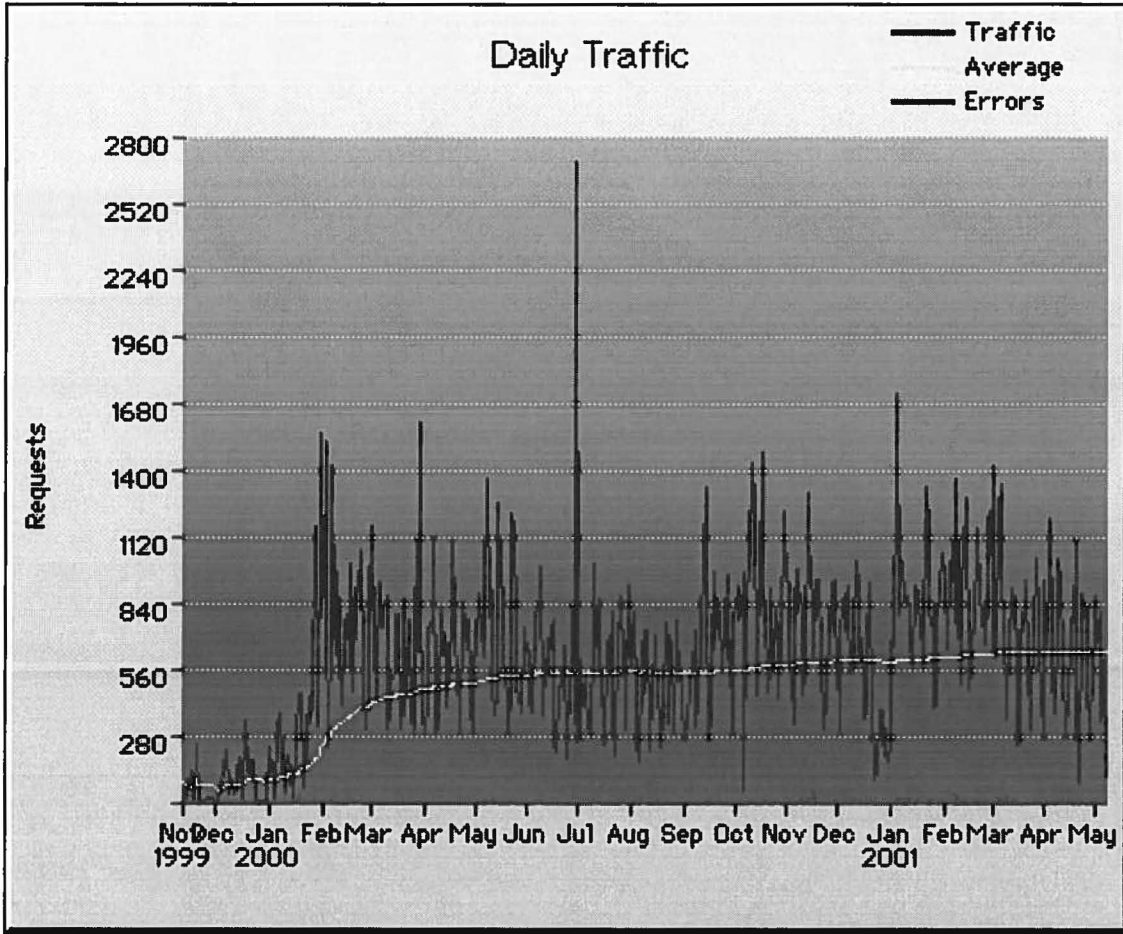
Roofing above the Elizabeth Morse Genius Reading Room of the Research Archives began on Tuesday April 3. As of today it continues. We are informed that they will need one more day without rain to complete to work with the crane. After that the Research Archives hours will revert to normal. Tiling will take another month or so, then the roofers proceed with the replacement of the flat roof above the West and South galleries of the museum.

I must admit that it has been somewhat wearing to be on call from 7:30am to 8:00pm each weekday for a month. Many thanks to Ray Tindel and Margaret Schröder for their willingness to inform me of the status of the project each day - the roofers make their decision to use the crane early each morning, depending on the weather.

The manufacturing of the lighting fixtures proceeds on schedule. We expect to have them delivered at the end of June and installed shortly thereafter. Lighting experts here and in St. Louis estimate that the lamping in the new fixtures will actually provide more illumination than the fluorescent fixtures now in place.

The January-February Acquisitions list appeared on April 17th
<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2001.1-2.html>

Usage of the Research Archives On-Line Catalogue continues to climb steadily. We have had nearly seventeen thousand visitors of whom more than three thousand are repeat users



[n.b. An attachment illustrating this Research Archives article will appear at the end of the April Newsletter
Caption: Graph illustrating the daily usage of the Research Archives On-Line Catalogue from November 1999 to the present.

The file name is:

ReqDaily.gif

If the image is not visible at the end of the newsletter, you will find it in your mail attachments folder under this name]

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PROJECTS
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APIS

The Advanced Papyrological Information System, under the leadership, of Traianos Gagos at the University of Michigan, is the recipient of a third NEH grant:

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/projects/digital/apis/index.html>

APIS Phase 3 involves, in part, the expansion of the group of partner institutions to include the University of Chicago. Under this grant APIS will provide each new partner with limited funding to hire a Graduate Student Research Assistant for one year in the course of the next two years.

With the help and support of the senior partners the goals of this assistantship will be to:

- 1) set up an in-house database consistent with those at the other partner institutions;
- 2) create a number of experimental records (approximately 100) of texts already published, and
- 3) capture the images of the corresponding papyri

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EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY / Ray Johnson

[Circumstances of the last few weeks (end of the season, return to Chicago, ARCE meeting, and so on) have prevented the production of a May report on the Epigraphic Survey for the OI Newsletter. A complete report on the season will appear in the June 2001 issue.]

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INDIVIDUALS

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JOAN CURRY

I want to express a special 'thank you' to everyone who has helped to make my 4 years here at the Oriental Institute very enjoyable. I have made some very good friends and discovered the most interesting people and projects in the world. The Oriental Institute Museum has been my favorite place on campus since I came to the University 21 years ago. Many lunch hours were spent in the old museum and it was my desire to work in this place long before I got the opportunity to do so. Retirement will not be quitting entirely as I will still have the interest of what goes on here. The museum will continue to be my favorite place on campus and I plan to visit it often as well as other O.I. events.

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HARRY HOFFNER

I think the word has gotten around the Institute by now that from April 29 through May 24 I will be in Italy. Colleagues in the universities in Rome, Florence and Trieste have invited me to give lectures and seminars. Among my topics will be: (1) "The Dynamics of Partnership in Hittite Society: a Neglected Facet of Hittite Law," (2) "A Special Kind of Madness: Principles and Praxis of Hittite Lexicography," (3) "A History of the Oriental Institute's Hittite Dictionary Project," and (4) "Aspects of the Relationship between the Illuyanka Myth and the Purulli Festival." My wife Wini and I will be in Rome the first week, Florence the second, in Trieste and Venice the third, and back to Florence for the final week.

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CHUCK JONES

Chuck Jones and Alex O'Brien spent much of their energies in April preparing for the birth, on April 28th, of their son, Patrick. Anybody want to see pictures? They're on the web, so just ask!

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WALTER KAEGI

I served as a Faculty Advisor on Saturday, 21 April, to the Dissertation Workshop of the American Institute of Maghrib Studies (AIMS), which held its meeting in Haskell Hall, University of Chicago.

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CAROL MEYER

The following is an extract from the report to the Supreme Council of Antiquities on the results of the Bir Umm Fawakhir 2001 season. We not only managed to get into Quft (about 45 minutes north of Luxor) and work in the magazine where the finds are stored, but the SCA and all the inspectors could not have been more helpful. Our ra'is, Seif Shard Mohamed, and his family showered us with Qufti hospitality.

The Bir Umm Fawakhir Project is pleased to report the completion of its 2001 study season, carried out at the Quft magazine on the materials excavated in 1999. Work began March 17 and finished March 27, 2001. The team consisted of Dr. Carol Meyer, field director and draftsman; Mr. Henry Cowherd, photographer; Dr. Salima Ikram, faunal analyst; and Dr. Wendy Smith, archaeobotanist. We were ably assisted by Mr. Abd el-Regal Abu Bakr, Chief Inspector in the Quft office, and we very much appreciate the help of Mr. Hussein Afyouni and the other inspectors from the Qena office.

This was the sixth and probably the final season for the Bir Umm Fawakhir Project. The first four seasons mapped all 237 buildings in the Main Settlement in detail as well as part of Outlier 2, located 14 outlying clusters of ruins of the same 5th - 6th century Coptic/Byzantine date, determined the use of the site as a gold mine, and studied the ancient mining and ore extraction technologies. Studies of the very large pottery corpus are well advanced. The fifth season in 1999 was the first and only chance to excavate, and the project sampled two houses, Buildings 93 and 177, one one-room outbuilding, Building 181, and two trash dumps adjacent to B93. All the finds from the 1999 excavations that were not recorded in the field and returned to the site were registered and stored in the Quft magazine.

All the artifacts that can be drawn and/or photographed have now been fully documented for publication. Most notably, the 2001 season drew and photographed all the coins, which may help refine the dating of the site, all the Coptic stamped sherds, 56 out of 64 Greek wine jar labels, which may help trace the source of the imported wine, and all the "incense burners." The latter are small rectangular receptacles with shallow depressions, carved from very soft stone but showing no signs of burning. The most elaborate has arches carved on the sides and legs like little columns. More of the glass fragments and beads were drawn as well. The glass corpus is surprisingly small, but it is consistent with a 5th - 6th century A.D. date, plus some earlier Roman material. Judging from the fabric of the glass, much is Egyptian, and the rest looks as if it were produced in the Syro-Palestinian region. Other items documented include beads, a fragment of a faience bowl, worked sherd "game pieces," soapstone pendants, a stone pestle, jar plugs, a fine orange plate with

a Coptic stamped decoration, an unusual painted jar, the only lead artifact recovered (a small ring), and the last of the metal artifacts.

The rest of the 2001 season was concerned with filling major gaps in the analysis of the finds, namely the study of the animal bones and teeth and the soil samples and other plant remains. The specialists' reports follow. With the 2001 season's floral and faunal studies, the drawings, and the completed photographic record, we can proceed to the final publication of the work at Bir Umm Fawakhir.

Faunal Remains Salima Ikram

During the 2001 Bir Umm Fawakhir study season all the animal bones excavated during the 1999 season were studied. These totaled 4,158. The bones came from three main contexts: Building 93 and its two associated middens and tabuns, Building 177, and Building 181. The range of fauna was similar throughout all three contexts. The most common type of animal, as might be expected, was goat, closely followed by sheep. The next most common bone recovered from the site was, surprisingly, cattle. A few possible camel bones were found, as well as what might have been pig bones. No donkey or horse bones were found amongst the samples. Wild animals were represented by a few gazelle bones and several ibex bones. Both gazelles and ibex remain common to the region today. Only one fish bone was found during sieving of soil samples. Two bird bones were also found. The fragments are from wild birds and are unfortunately not diagnostic.

As only three limited areas of this vast site were excavated, it is difficult to reconstruct the ancient diet or range of fauna with total confidence. A site visit on our day off showed that there were more camel bones present on the site than were indicated from the excavated remains. However, the bones that were examined provided some surprising results.

The residents of Bir Umm Fawakhir were raising goats, sheep, and cattle. All portions of these animals are found well represented in the excavated sample. It can be safely assumed that all these animals were used as meat, a conclusion that is supported by the butchery marks found on several of the bones. They would also be used for their dairy products. Pottery finds also support an active dairy industry; note the "cheese factory" discovered in 1999. Due to the

stresses of a desert environment animals such as sheep and cattle would probably not provide as much milk as they would in the Nile Valley. Goats are more adaptable and would be more useful as a stable milk/dairy source, as can be seen today in Bedouin camps in the Eastern Desert. The paucity of camel bones suggests that these animals were used primarily for transport, rather than food sources. Wool and hair from the sheep and goats was used for weaving. Perhaps weaving was a secondary activity at the site? Certainly the residents' own textile needs would be more than met by the number of animals they seem to have at their disposal. It is possible that they also traded their cloth, although as yet there is no textual or archaeological evidence to support this theory. Hunting was also an activity that the inhabitants of the site carried out, albeit infrequently. This was done no doubt for sport and recreation as well as for food. Unlike other Eastern Desert sites, almost no fish from either the Nile or the Red Sea were consumed. If they were brought in dry then the bones were eaten or destroyed as they do not appear in the assemblage from the limited excavations carried out thus far at the site. Despite this, it appears that the inhabitants of the site had a generous supply of meat as well as dairy products and might indeed have been consuming more meat based protein than the peasants in the Nile Valley.

The Plant Remains from Bir Umm Fawakhir Wendy Smith

During the 1999 field season 58 hand-picked items identified as seeds and 23 soil samples were collected for analysis. In total, 1,287 identifications of plant remains have been made.

Food plants identified in the assemblage include date, grape, bottle gourd, olive, barley, wheat, and unidentified large pulses. Pod fragments and seeds of Nile acacia (Sant) were also recovered. The remainder of the assemblage is made up of seeds of weed/wild plants, many of which are typical of the scrub of the Bir Umm Fawakhir wadi today.

Two results are particularly worth mention:

1. Pattern of preservation (especially in terms of material recovered from the soil samples)
2. Fuel use at Bir Umm Fawakhir

The majority of the plant remains recovered from soil samples are charred. Desiccated plant remains are not only scarce in the Bir Umm Fawakhir samples, but when present often are quite poorly preserved. The majority of hand-picked material, however, was desiccated. Sample collection during excavations of Buildings 93, 177, and 181 was fairly haphazard, which means that soil samples were not collected from several areas of the excavation (i.e., no samples were collected from B93 Corridor A and Room D and Building 177 Rooms, B, C East, C West, and D West). Two possible explanations for the dominance of charred material in the Bir Umm Fawakhir samples are possible. First, only areas such as ovens (tabuns) or ash spreads were sampled. Or alternatively, desiccated material is not surviving at Bir Umm Fawakhir. Certainly, the desiccated plant remains recovered from the soil samples frequently were quite poorly preserved.

The richest samples recovered from the Bir Umm Fawakhir 1999 sampling program are all in association with fuel use. Only two samples (both from Building 93 Dump 1 - Locus 2 and Locus 12) were sufficiently rich to be of interpretable value. In both cases, seeds belonging to low-growing bushes, which typically form the scrub of the area today, dominated the assemblages. In most of the ash/ oven contexts, mixtures of plant remains (often indicative of scrub), charred/ desiccated twigs, charcoal and charred/ desiccated dung were recovered. Indeed, on a visit to the site we observed that such mixtures are still in use today by the local Bedouins. It seems likely that the fuel supply for the Byzantine occupants of Bir Umm Fawakhir was also a combination of such materials - all of which are fairly easily available in an otherwise treeless environment. Finally, although a soil sample was not collected from B93 Dump 1 Locus 10 for archaeobotanical analysis, a large sample of charred camel dung from the base of this oven was retrieved. In general the charred dung contained highly broken down plant matter, but a few small grass seeds and tamarisk leaves were identified within a few of the droppings.

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MARK LEHNER

The following is another dispatch from the field, from our Giza Plateau Mapping Project excavations at the Giza Pyramids, 400 meters south of the Sphinx. I write these dispatches to keep abreast

of our progress, to record the process of discovery, and to inform supporters, colleagues, team members, friends, and family. There are many details which are certainly hard to follow without a current map of our findings. I hope to soon distribute hard copies of an updated map of our site that includes the features we discovered during this most recent season. We will also post the map on AERA's web site.

A BUTTRESSED BUILDING Summary

1. The Buttress Building Last week we found the northwest corner of a double-walled building with thick fieldstone walls and a round bastion or buttress on the corner.
2. South Street Confirmed It is now certain that a third street ran east-west through the site at a width of 5.20 m (10 Egyptian cubits) like Main Street and North Street.
3. South Street Bakeries We found a row of bakeries preserved to the height of a meter attached on the south side of the south wall of South Street.
4. South Street Gate House? A fieldstone building attached to the north wall of South Street where the street enters the gallery system may be the equivalent to the "Gate House" attached to Main Street and "North Gate House" attached to North Street where those streets enter the galleries.
5. Ensemble The Buttress Building appears to be a major part of a coherent layout that includes the Wall of the Crow and the Wall Askew and that encloses the gallery system on the northwest, west, south, and southeast.

A BUTTRESSED BUILDING

They say in archaeology that the most intriguing things always turn up toward the end of a season, and that they often announce themselves by protruding ever so slightly out of the balk where digging has stopped. Last week I wrote about a semicircle of mud bricks that stuck out of the southern limit of our overburden clearing. Possibilities included a kiln, granary, or a bastion -- more properly, a buttress.

1. The Buttress Building

The semicircle turns out to be a buttress indeed, on the northwest corner of the foundation of what once was a very large building with

double walls oriented to the cardinal directions. For more than a year our camp has been directly over this building. We have many a day eaten our "second breakfast" without knowing the Buttress Building was right under our feet.

A. The Outer Wall

The outer wall of the building came to light when Reis Shehat's workers took out a chunk of overburden at the far southeastern corner of our site, at the spot where we saw the projecting semicircle of bricks. This is about 27 meters due south of the bakeries we found in 1991, and immediately south of the broad enclosure formed by the southern continuation of the western and eastern walls of those bakeries. On Sunday, Reis Shehat had the ancient surface cleaned in the area where he had removed the overburden. The outer wall, of two enclosure walls, then showed as plain and bright as any walls we have found.

The outer wall is composed of yellow broken stone from the Maadi limestone formation that rises west of our site. The surrounding soil is dark brown when damp in the morning, drying to light gray, so the wall contrasts starkly. The whole area is very even and level. The northern and western segments, which come together at a sharp northwestern corner, are 1.80 meters wide. The semicircle of mud bricks is 95 meters farther out from this corner. This feature is one brick thick. The bricks are laid as headers, that is, laid perpendicular to the row. After making the curve at the corner, the row of bricks extends about 70 centimeters south. Then it merges into a broad patch of stone collapse. East of the corner, the row of bricks runs about 3 meters parallel to the outer line of the outer wall. Then the brick row butts up to a narrow fieldstone wall, 70 cm wide, which can be seen running another 6.67 meters east. This wall forms a moat-like corridor, 1.10 meters wide, parallel to the thick outer wall of the building. Close to the corner, the corridor is filled with broken stone. The stones of this fill interdigitate with the bricks of the semicircle. So it looks like this fill is intentional, a filling of the buttress. The curve of bricks forms the outer face or casing of the buttress.

Against the outside of the narrow corridor wall, and against the outside of the semicircle of bricks, there are distinct separate patches of broken stone. Are these additional buttresses?

The inside corner of the large fieldstone wall is also curved. This inside corner is lined in one place with several large fragments of red granite. It is possible that the inside face of the wall is lined with mudbrick headers, 36-38, thick.

I noted that this wall, with its curved corner buttress, runs due east-west and north south. Our grid line V, in grid 6 (so line 6.V) runs right across the thick wall. The whole corner lies in the tiers (north-south rows of grid squares) 19-21, ranges (east-west rows) 6.U-W. These are the only walls in our site that are oriented to the cardinal directions. All the other walls, like the great Wall of the Crow, are oriented north of east or, west of north. That is, all the other walls are turned slightly counterclockwise. It has been said that a north-south orientation is characteristic of Egyptian palaces known from later times.

B. The Inner Wall

Needless to say we wanted to see more. So on Tuesday Reis Shehat attacked the overburden again. This brought this southeasterly extension within a few feet of our guard and equipment tents. This is so even after we moved camp to the far southern limit of our cleared area. The overburden was entirely modern, ranging from only 15 to 90 cm thick. Plastic wrappers, stable chaff, and modern brick are embedded in the dirty sand right down onto the surface of the ancient walls. In the north balk there is a distinct line between the brown dirty sand and a layer of ancient clean sand. The line marks the cut into the clean sand of excavation. The line dips right down to the thick outer wall of the Buttress Building. This is probably the work of the sand diggers getting sand for cleaning the nearby riding stables. They must have stopped at the level, hard, stony surface of the Buttress Building walls. The southeasterly extension is now 10 meters north-south by 16.50 meters east-west.

With the additional clearing farther south, we were surprised to find another wall, forming another corner inside the corner formed by the thick wall. The inner wall is separated from the outer wall by a corridor 2.30 meters wide on the north, and 2.56 meters wide on the west. The north segment of the inner wall is 1.60 meters wide. The South segment, close to the corner, is 2 meters wide. This may be a strengthening at the corner. There is a patch of broken stone attached to the corner, north side, .80 X 2.30 m. I am not sure if this is structural -- hence another buttress -- or just collapse. The inner

wall is parallel to the outer, and also oriented to the cardinal directions. The outer corner of the inner wall is not buttressed, but it is curved. This curve is formed, like the semicircle of the corner buttress on the outer wall, by a line of single mudbricks for a span of 80 cm. Like the outer wall, the inside corner of the inner wall is also curved. A trapezoidal slab of limestone (35 X 50 cm) is set into this curve.

C. What Was this Building?

We obviously do not know yet what this building was. The German mission at Elephantine Island in Aswan excavated parts of an Archaic period fort with round buttresses built in mud brick. We do not yet know if the buttresses are a regular feature of the building or if there is only this one buttress strengthening the northwestern corner. Right now we have no more room to track the walls farther south or east by clearing more overburden.

Mohammed Musilhi's loader has been parked for three weeks now, just east of this cleared extension. He has been working a crane on Supreme Council of Antiquities work at May 15 City outside Cairo. In order to expand farther east we have to begin to move our tallest dumps, a pile three stories tall in the southeastern corner of our site from our work last year. It is very likely that the Buttress Building extends under the modern east-west road to the "Workmen's Tombs" along the southern limit of our site, and possibly under the modern soccer field farther south along that road. The Buttress Building could also extend under the cement wall and modern paved road along our site on the east. Mohammed Musilhi returns tomorrow, and we will begin to pursue the mysterious Buttress Building.

2. South Street Confirmed

I mentioned that the Buttress Building is just south of the long enclosure stretching south from the bakeries we excavated in 1991. The walls of this enclosure (an extension of the east and west bakery walls) end at a short segment of east-west wall 1.57 meters thick (3 ancient Egyptian royal cubits). We now know that this segment belongs to the north wall of South Street.

Fifty-five to sixty meters west of the Buttress Building Reis Shehat exposed evidence that confirms South Street. Here we expected to find the southwestern corner of Gallery Set IV. The southern wall of

Set IV would also be the north wall of South Street. The surface scraping and cleaning has exposed the western face of the western gallery wall, and, just outside this line to the west there stands the intact southern face of a fieldstone wall. This is the extension of the North wall of South Street. Just like the walls of Main Street, the walls turn from mud brick to fieldstone outside the western wall of the gallery system. Looking down this wall line to the east, we now see it lines up with the east-west wall, 1.57 meters thick, at the southern end of the long enclosure stretching south from the bakeries we excavated in 1991. More of the marl plaster line marking the southern face of the north wall of South Street turned up in square 6.W11, midway between the segments on the far east and west. Linking these pieces, we have the line of the north wall of South Street.

Directly south of the wall segment in square 6.W11, a fieldstone wall with a well-preserved face rises about a meter. The distance between the wall segment in square 6.W11 and the fieldstone wall is 5.20 meters -- close to 10 Egyptian cubits. This is the same width as Main Street and North Street, so South Street is now confirmed!

3. South Street Bakeries

The south wall of South Street is also the north wall of the compartments or bins that I wrote about last week. There appear to be about half a dozen compartments lined up east-west in tiers 8-12 in the 6.U-V ranges. They share the south wall of South Street as their north wall. Yesterday, after Reis Shehat had these walls cleaned, the compartments could be better seen. The dividing walls are about 90 cm thick. They stand a good meter above street level. A few of these rooms or "magazines" are filled solid with bread molds. In one there are also some large vat fragments. I measured the rooms that are completely revealed as 2.60 meters (5 cubits) wide east-west and more than 5 meters (maybe 5.20 -- 10 cubits) north south. This is the size of the bakeries we found in 1991. So we may have a row of bakeries along South Street. There may be a similar series along the north side of Main Street, far east end.

4. South Street Gate House?

Reis Shehat's clearing revealed the fieldstone walls of a building immediately outside and north of the western entrance to South Street. This structure is about 9 meters east-west by 10 meters

EMILY TEETER

Emily Teeter presented a paper on the iconography and function of votive beds from Medinet Habu at the annual meeting of the American Research Institute in Egypt held in Providence R.I. She was elected to a second three year term on ARCE's Board of Governors and she joined the Long Term Planning Committee.

"The Body in Ancient Egyptian Texts and Representations" appeared in vol. 37 of the Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists.

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