

# THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NEWS & NOTES

NO. 172

WINTER 2002

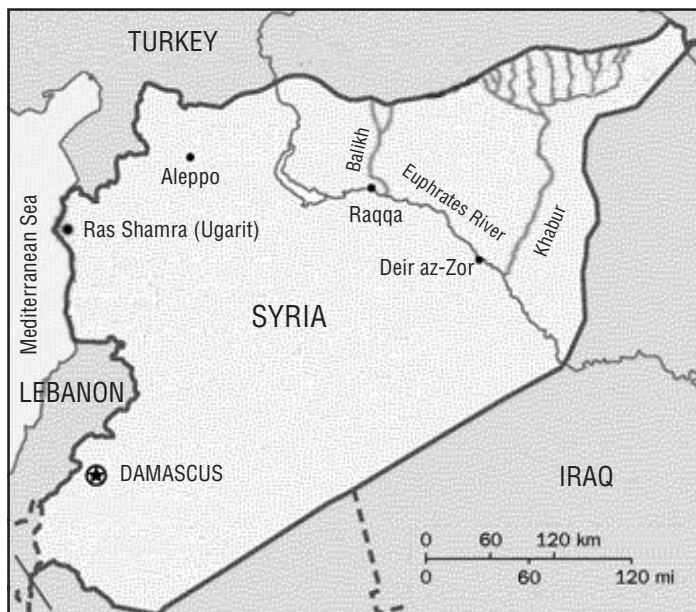
©THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## UGARIT RITUAL TEXTS

*DENNIS PARDEE, Professor of Northwest Semitic Philology*

Excavations have been going on at the site of Ras Shamra on the Northwest Syrian coast more or less steadily since 1929 and inscriptions have been discovered during nearly every campaign from the first to the most recent, which took place during May/June 2000. Except for some deep stratigraphic soundings, virtually all digging has concentrated on the uppermost levels of the tell, which date to the Late Bronze Age, and approximately one sixth of the surface has been uncovered. The soundings have revealed the site was first inhabited in the eighth millennium BC, and the possibilities for further excavation extend thus into the indefinite future.

The excavation team is French, known as the Mission de Ras Shamra. In 2000, the project became officially a joint Syrian-French enterprise. There has been a great deal of continuity owing to this single archaeological presence, and to the orderly handing down of the direction from one scholar to another (Claude F.-A. Schaeffer, Henri de Contenson, Jean Margueron, Marguerite Yon, and now Yves Calvet [France] and Bassam Jamous [Syria]). The current plans call for going below the Late Bronze Age levels, but choosing an area has not been easy because the latest remains are so well preserved — in order to see what lies under the stone foundations of a house these must be destroyed or at least disturbed. Ras Shamra is an important stop on any cultural tour of Syria, and the authorities are anxious that its educational and touristic value not be reduced.



*Map of Syria showing Ras Shamra (Ugarit) on northwest coast*

From the inscriptions it was learned very early on that the tell covered the ruins of ancient Ugarit, known from contemporary documents to be an important city in the Late Bronze Age. More recently discovered texts from Mari, on the middle Euphrates, show Ugarit already to have been famous in the mid-eighteenth century BC. The international language of that time was Akkadian, the principal language of Mesopotamia, and that usage remained constant to the end of the Bronze Age. Hence many of the inscriptions from Ras Shamra were in Akkadian, which was used primarily for international dealings, though a significant portion of the internal administrative records were also in that language.

Of greater interest for West Semitists was the discovery of a new script and language, named Ugaritic after the city, which belongs to the great family of languages of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia (Arabic, Aramaic, Hebrew, Old South Arabian, and Phoenician). For the first time, scholars of these languages had not just a few scattered words datable to the second millennium BC, but texts in a language related to, but older than, the attested forms of any of these West Semitic languages. The script was immediately perceived as an oddity: it was cuneiform and inscribed on tablets, but it was unrelated to Mesopotamian cuneiform. Rapid decipherment showed that it represented an alphabetic system: the number of signs was only thirty, and the consonantal phonemes represented by these signs, only twenty-seven. An archaic phonetic system was revealed wherein still functioned several consonantal phonemes that have disappeared

*continued on page 2*

From the Director's Study	2
Slide Lecture	6
Calendar of Events (Detachable)	7
Sunday Films	9
Family Program	9
Registration Form (Detachable)	10
Members Lecture	10
Adult Education Courses	11
Distance Learning Courses	12
Special Events	13
Field Museum Co-sponsored Events	14
Suq Corner	Back Cover

### From the Director's Study

With the lead article in this issue we focus on another area, Ugarit, where the Oriental Institute has been present, in the person of Professor Dennis Pardee, for more than twenty years. It is also about an activity, epigraphy, the pursuit of which on sites from the ancient Near East was one of the foundational missions of the Oriental Institute — even in these uncertain times the Oriental Institute Epigraphic Survey team has headed out this year for its seventy-seventh season in Luxor.

Epigraphy is the discipline, or art, of patient recording, interpretation, and publication of the actual primary written sources attesting the words, ideas, and activities of a past stage of the human story. Whether in the form of tablets, monumental inscriptions, papyri, ostraca, or graffiti, these are the sources that get us closest to that privileged window into the human mind — language. Alas, as Professor Pardee points out, although there are occasional flashes of poetry, what we frequently discover in these and other texts is a characteristically human need to keep straight organizational details of what was done or what is to be done, for which human memory is unreliable or insufficient. How many animals? What kind of animals? What is the occasion? Who is going to be (or was) responsible?

Even in these dryer texts, however, there are details that can be inferred about the rhythm of ritual life in a society that has long since disappeared. And this society, ancient Ugarit, has a unique and privileged relation to the world of the Hebrew Bible — a fact that was recognized by the French team which first discovered and deciphered these tablets during the same pre-World War II period when the Oriental Institute was making its epochal discoveries at Megiddo, Khorsabad, and Persepolis, as well as in the Amuq Valley. We are celebrating with this issue the major step forward in the study of these texts represented by Professor Pardee's publication last year of a monumental (1,300+ page) volume, in French, of all the known ritual texts from Ugarit, and a companion volume this year, in English, which presents this and related material systematically for the non-specialist scholar and interested educated reader.



in Hebrew, Phoenician, and Aramaic (/d/, /z/, /ǵ/, /h/, and /t/); only missing from a common reconstruction of early West Semitic were /d/ and /s/.

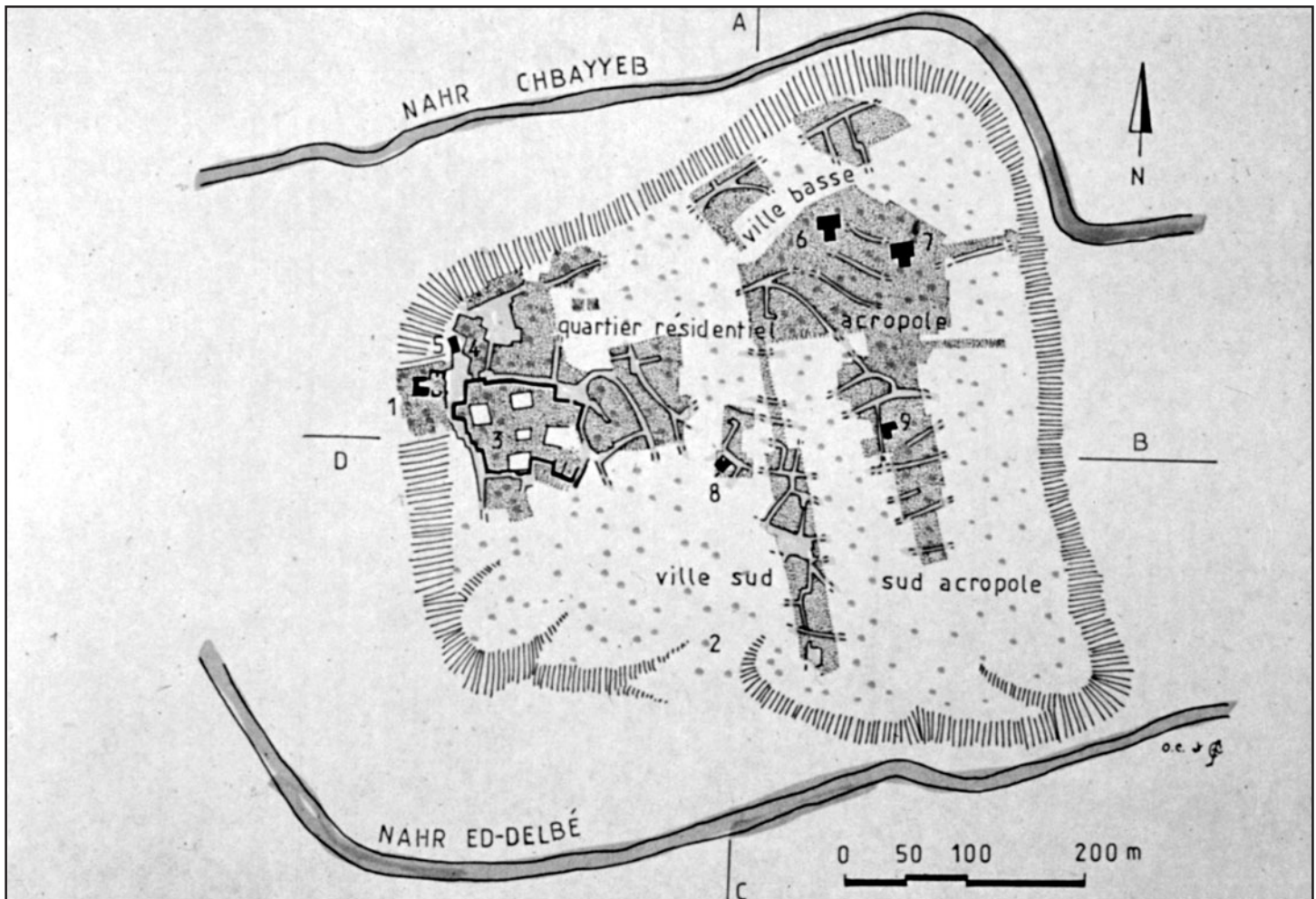
The texts in Ugaritic cover a broad literary range: from myths to “laundry lists,” from incantations to letters, from contracts to medical texts. On the negative side is the fact that most



**Claude F.-A. Schaeffer, first excavator of Ras Shamra, 1979.**  
Photograph courtesy Dennis Pardee

of the tablets are broken and the reconstruction of the culture, economy, and religion of the Ugaritians has for that reason been a long and painstaking one. Moreover, as G. R. Driver (among others!) used to say, *dies diem docet*, or in modern idiom “you learn something new every day.” Hence the work of the pioneers has to be taken up again by following generations who have the benefit of hindsight.

This has been my primary role in the Mission de Ras Shamra. I first seriously practiced true epigraphy (the study of ancient “epigraphs,” or inscriptions, with an emphasis on the decipherment and interpretation of these epigraphs) during the academic year 1980/81 thanks to a Fulbright Fellowship. My teaching duties were not heavy and I had a great deal of time to spend studying tablets in the museums of Damascus and Aleppo. I went to Syria naively expecting to find that my predecessors had read everything on all the tablets, but I soon discovered that there was much yet to be done. During that year, I collated some two hundred tablets, comparing the editions with the original and preparing my own (very primitive!) hand copies. I became a member of the Mission de Ras Shamra epi-



**Plan of the excavated areas of Ras Shamra. Courtesy Mission de Ras Shamra**

graphic team in the mid-1980s and have since devoted my efforts principally to republishing the Ugaritic texts according to literary genre. My first effort, full of mistakes in my turn, was a re-edition of the hippiatric texts, a genre of which the oldest versions are Ugaritic. These texts, only four in number, reflect empirical medicine practiced on horses, a practice and literary genre that continued until quite recently. The second project was a small group of texts, only nine in number, excavated in a single house in 1961 that showed a striking peculiarity: all contained mythological material but in forms that differed from the long mythological texts for which Ugarit is famous. The most striking is a brief story about the great god El becoming drunk at a feast and having to be carried home by his sons. This atypical myth is followed by a prose recipe for alcoholic collapse that features the first known connection between drunkenness and the “hair of the dog”: “What is to be put on his forehead: hairs of a dog. And the head of the PQQ (a type of plant) and its shoot he is to drink mixed together with fresh olive oil.” This group of texts I republished as *Les textes para-mythologiques* in 1985.

An intermediary project, a joint one with my French colleague Pierre Bordreuil, head of the epigraphic team for the Mission, was a catalogue of all inscribed objects from Ras Shamra (*La trouvaille épigraphique de l'Ougarit*, 1989). We actually touched and measured every inscribed object we could find (and a surprisingly small number were missing to these many years and a World War later), which permitted us to provide in the catalogue the basic data regarding the physical properties of the item, the language/script, and the most basic publications. Because the publications of the various texts over the decades were widely scattered, an account of what text corresponded to what excavation number was necessary and has proved immensely useful for the members of the Mission — as well, we hope, as for our colleagues near and far who previously did not have these most basic data regarding the inscriptions at their fingertips.

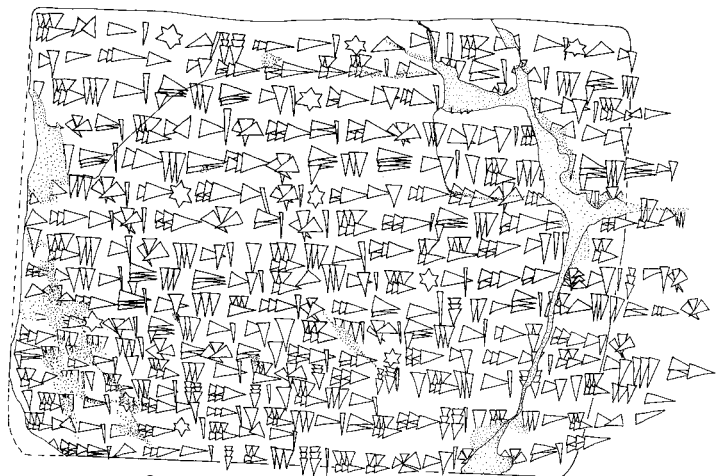
The other two types of texts collated in 1980/81 were the letters and the ritual texts. Though the letters were my first interest and the project that I had in mind when the opportunity arose to work in Syria, for reasons associated with my teaching responsibilities in this university I settled on the ritual texts as my

next publication project. There are over eighty texts that deal with the everyday cultic activities in the city of Ugarit. After the typical ups and downs associated with a thick manuscript, *Les textes rituels* appeared in February 2001 (though the imprint date is 2000), all 1,307 pages of it, including those bearing the hand copies and photographs.

Most of these texts are dry — and I mean dry — prescriptions of the sacrifices to be offered during a particular period of time, which may range from a single day or a part of a day to two months. For example, the beginning of RS 1.001, the very first text discovered at Ras Shamra reads: “A ewe as a  $\underline{t}^{\prime}$ -sacrifice; a dove, also as a  $\underline{t}^{\prime}$ -sacrifice; a ewe, also as  $\underline{t}^{\prime}$ -sacrifice; two kidneys and the liver (of?) a bull and a ram for El.” It goes on like this for twenty-two lines.

It is clear that the Ugaritic cultic system was centered around bloody sacrifice (that is, the slaughter of animals in honor of a deity), that it went on continually but was particularly tied in with the phases of the moon (the festivals of the new moon and the full moon were the most important, but sacrificial activity also increased at the second and third quarters, i.e., at the beginning of the lunar “weeks”), and that a great number of deities figured in the Ugaritic pantheon (well over two hundred are known at present). From the mythological texts, we know that the Ugaritians had highly developed views of how the deities interrelated with each other and with humans. There is not, unfortunately, a clear overlap between the mythological texts and the ritual ones — other than in the fact that certain deities appear in both — that would allow us to see more clearly the ideology and theology behind the ritual acts so abundantly described. The basic sacrificial types appear to reflect a need to feed and to care for the divinities and to establish a form of communion with them. The *šlmm* sacrifice, for example, appears to reflect a cultic meal in which the offerer partook of the same meal as was offered to the divinity. This last term, cognate with Hebrew *šʾlāmīm*, conventionally translated “peace offerings,” opens a window on the interconnections between these West Semites of Northwest Syria and the better-known inhabitants of Canaan, the birthplace of the Jewish and Christian religions. Space does not permit a discussion here. Suffice it to say that there are long lists of both similarities and differences between Hebrew and Ugaritic religion and cult.

There are some texts included in this collection that go beyond the narrow bounds of the typical variety just cited. One, RS 1.002, the second tablet discovered at Ras Shamra in 1929, ventures into areas not even hinted at in the texts just described: mentioned there are such things as “sin,” “anger,” and “impatience.” The burden of the rite, which has six sections divided into three for the men of Ugarit and three for the women, appears to be to foster national unity by erasing all sources of friction among the various elements of society. Specifically mentioned are the king and the queen, the men and the women who live within the walls of the city of Ugarit, and a whole series of other categories defined by ethnic, social, and geographi-



**Ritual tablet RS 1.001 recto. Photograph courtesy Mission de Ras Shamra; author's hand copy**

cal terms. At the end of each section, the sacrifice of a single animal is prescribed, the species being specific to the theme treated there. For example, the sacrifice of a donkey in each of the last two sections appears to underscore the theme of political rectitude announced in the first line of each of these sections.

One of the most interesting of the sacrificial texts is that of a funerary rite, probably for the next-to-the-last king of Ugarit, whose name was Niqmaddu, a name that reappears several times in this dynastic line. This king died some time during the last decade of the thirteenth century and, in the last lines of the text, blessings are called down on his successor, Ammurapi, and on the queen mother:

Well-being for ‘Ammurāpi’, well-being for his house!  
Well-being for Ṭarriyelli, well-being for her house!  
Well-being for Ugarit, well-being for her gates!

The particular interest of this text is that it goes far beyond the dryness of the standard sacrificial texts and the repetitive-

ness of RS 1.002 by its form of expression — it is in poetry rather than in prose — and by its subject matter — the shades of the dead king's ancestors are called up to participate in the ceremony and, once the ceremony is launched, the principal actor is the sun deity, who assumes the role of enabling the deceased king to join his ancestors. This is achieved by the sevenfold lowering of the king's body into the realm of the dead. I have hypothesized that this portion of the ceremony would have centered on a large pit that the archaeologists discovered situated between the two principal chambers of the royal tomb in the palace. Once this ceremonial lowering and raising, accompanied each time by a sacrifice, was completed, the mortal remains would have been laid to rest in one of the tombs.

Another type of inscription takes its interest from the object on which they are written: clay liver models representing the liver of an animal sacrificed in the rite known as hepatoscopy, observing the features of a liver as a means of divining the future. Each model reflects a specific case of consulting a divination priest and the purpose of the text was to express the question that was posed to the priest. The clearest of these reads: “(This liver model is) for Agaptarri when he was to procure the young man of the Alashian.” Specialists in the markings on the model tell us that the result of this consultation was a “yes” answer, that is, that Agaptarri should proceed with his plan to acquire a new servant.

Alongside these texts that reflect the actual practice of divination are manuals or catalogues of previous results of previous divinatory consultations. One such tablet provides a long list of omens based on malformed animal fetuses, for example: “If it (the fetus of a sheep or goat) has no right ear, the enemy will devastate the land and will consume it.” Another tablet lists omens associated with lunar phenomena, for example: “If the moon, when it rises, is red, there will be prosperity [during] that month.”

The incantatory genre is very poorly attested at Ugarit. The first text was discovered at the neighboring site of Ras Ibn Hani in 1978, but its language was so difficult that its precise literary structure and character were not easy to determine. A more recent example, RS 92.2014, is clearly incantatory in nature. It reads:

(When) the unknown one calls you and begins foaming,  
I, for my part, will call you.  
I will shake bits of sacred wood,  
So that the serpent not come up against you,  
So that the scorpion not stand up under you.  
The serpent will indeed not come up against you,  
The scorpion will indeed not stand up under you!  
In like manner, may the tormentors, the sorcerers not give ear to  
the word of the evil man,  
To the word of any man:  
When it sounds forth in their mouth, on their lips,  
May the sorcerers, the tormentors, then pour it to the earth.  
For Urtenu, for his body, for his members.

The final ascription to a known personage, plausibly the last inhabitant of the house in which the tablet was found and a member of the queen's administration, permits the classification of the text as an incantation prepared by a “magician” to ward off Urtenu's enemies, both serpentine and human.

The work just described is a technical edition, with hand copies, photographs of tablets previously unpublished in photographic form, copious remarks both epigraphic and philological on each text, a structural analysis of each text, extensive indices laying out the data in these texts according to several categories (deity named, type of act, contents of offerings, time, and place), and an exhaustive concordance of all words attested. It is intended for scholars and students who know an ancient Semitic language well enough to work with the original Ugaritic.

In the next few months a very different book will appear, this time in English and intended for a much broader audience. It is published by the Society of Biblical Literature in the series *Writings from the Ancient World*, which is intended to gather together the most important collections of ancient Near Eastern texts. The format includes the text in the original language with accompanying translation into idiomatic English, some notes in lieu of commentary, and good indices. The inclusion of the original text makes these works of interest to students and scholars, while the English translation and notes open up their usefulness to anyone who reads English and is interested in the original texts upon which we base our views of the ancient world.

This version differs from the French edition in several respects. First, only relatively complete texts are included, those that permit a fairly continuous translation. Second, because of the nature of the French edition the texts were not arranged there by subject matter, but the insights gained in preparing that edition permitted such an arrangement in the English version. Third, the sacrificial texts are laid out according to the structure of the rite therein depicted, permitting the non-specialist to follow the progress of the liturgy more easily. Fourth, the commentary in the notes is much briefer and less technical; repetition is avoided by putting many explanations into a glossary. Fifth, this freeing up of space allowed for the inclusion of a broader range of texts, notably those of the “para-mythological” texts described above that have a reasonably clear link with ritual as practiced at Ugarit. This broader purview is reflected in the English title, *Ritual and Cult at Ugarit*.

---

*Since earning his doctorate in this university in 1974, Dennis Pardee has been teaching the Northwest Semitic languages and literatures in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and the Oriental Institute. In addition to his work in Ugaritic, he has published books and articles on Biblical Hebrew poetry and on Hebrew inscriptions.*

---

**THE ANGLE OF REPOSE SLIDE LECTURE****Tom Van Eynde****Saturday 12 January****10:00 AM, Breasted Hall**

Tom Van Eynde, whose photographs are among those displayed in the Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Special Exhibits Gallery, will deliver a slide lecture on his many years of photographic work. Tom has a wide array of experience, including several years as Staff Photographer at the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, Egypt. Admission is free and registration is not required.

The exhibition *The Angle of Repose: Four American Photographers in Egypt* is on display in the Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Special Exhibits Gallery through 27 January 2002. This collection of photographs from the LaSalle Bank Photography Collection features the work of Linda Connor, Lynn Davis, Tom Van Eynde, and Richard Misrach.

The Karnak Temple (shown at right) in modern Luxor is one of the largest temple complexes ever constructed. For over 2,000 years it was constantly being added to and modified to suit the taste and needs of individual rulers. The complex includes temples for the god Amun, his wife Mut, their son Khonsu, and a northern temple later dedicated to Montu, a falcon-headed god especially revered in Thebes. The main part of



**Tom Van Eynde, Karnak Temple, Man Sweeping Hypostyle Hall at Dawn, 1988 (Detail)**

the complex is the temple of Amun, with its famed Hypostyle Hall. The twenty-three-meter-tall columns of the central aisle, shown in this photograph from the west, have flaring floral capitals that still retain much of their original bright pigment. This scene of a man sweeping in the Hypostyle Hall echoes an ancient purification ritual in which the footsteps of priests were swept from the sanctuary.

## NEW TITLE FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

### **Studies in the Archaeology of Israel and Neighboring Lands in Memory of Douglas L. Esse**

Samuel R. Wolff, ed. Joint Publication of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (SAOC 59) and the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR Books 5). Pp. xviii + 704; frontispiece [Douglas L. Esse], 184 figures, 21 plates, 46 tables. 2001. \$95

The studies in this impressive volume of over 700 pages are presented in memory of Douglas L. Esse, an archaeologist and assistant professor at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago until his untimely death at the age of forty-two on October 13, 1992. Esse was one of the foremost authorities on the Early Bronze Age period in the Levant, which is reflected in the publication of his Oriental Institute doctoral dissertation entitled *Subsistence, Trade, and Social Change in Early Bronze Age Palestine* (SAOC 50, 1991).

The thirty-four chapters in this volume, written by forty-six of Esse's colleagues and students, are concerned with the study of the Early Bronze Age Levant, with some chapters dealing with periods and issues that pre-date and post-date the Early Bronze Age. Chapters are concerned with ceramic studies from various historical periods, burial customs, cult, chronology, social organization, cylinder seal impressions, faunal studies, metrology, architecture, radiocarbon determinations, and maritime trade. Several Israelite sites figure prominently in these studies, including Tel Ma'ahaz, Tel Dor, Megiddo, Arad, Ai, Tel Yaqush, Nahal Tillah, Beit Yerah, 'Illin Tahtit, and Ashkelon. The geographical areas that are investigated include the Soreq Basin, the Akko Plain, the Jezreel Valley, the Dead Sea Plain, the Carmel Coast, and Ramat Menashe region in Israel and Jordan, and external studies are concerned with material from Egypt, the site of Alişar Höyük in Turkey, Tell el-'Umeiri in Jordan, and with pottery connections in Arabia.

This volume should especially appeal to all of those who are interested in the archaeology and history of the Early Bronze Age period in Israel and its neighboring lands, but there is also much to contemplate about the origins of human settlement, the ceramics of fourth millennium Canaan, burial customs of the early second millennium, the Middle Bronze Age at Megiddo, the faunal evidence between the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, and regional aspects of some Iron Age pottery.

Members of the Oriental Institute receive a 20% discount. To order this title, call the Publications Sales Office at (773) 702-9508, send a fax to (773) 702-9853, send e-mail to oi-publications@uchicago.edu, or write to The Oriental Institute, Publications Sales, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

## JANUARY 2002

6 Sunday



### The Great Pharaohs of Egypt: Episode I

1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information

12 Saturday



### Science and Archaeology On-Line

Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov  
Continues for 16 weeks  
See page 12 for more information

12 Saturday



### Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA

Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov  
Continues through 2 March  
10:00 AM–12 NOON, Oriental Institute  
See page 11 for more information

12 Saturday



### The Angle of Repose Slide Lecture Tom Van Eynde

10:00 AM, Breasted Hall  
See page 6 for more information

13 Sunday



### The Great Pharaohs of Egypt: Episode II

1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information

15 Tuesday



### Cuneiform by Mail

Daniel Nevez  
Continues for 12 weeks  
See page 12 for more information

15 Tuesday



### Religion in Alexandria

Frank Yurco, Thomas Mudloff, and Ian Moyer  
Continues through 19 February  
6:30–8:30 PM, The Field Museum  
See page 14 for more information

17 Thursday



### Archaeology and the Bible

Aaron A. Burke  
Continues through 7 March  
7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute  
See page 11 for more information

19 Saturday

### Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (cont.)

See 12 January

20 Sunday



### The Great Pharaohs of Egypt: Episode III

1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information

20 Sunday



### The Daily Life of Ancient Egyptians

Robert Brier  
2:00 PM, The Field Museum  
See page 14 for more information

22 Tuesday

### Religion in Alexandria (cont.)

See 15 January

24 Thursday

### Archaeology and the Bible (cont.)

See 17 January

25–26 Fri–Sat



### In Cleopatra's Gaze Symposium

The Field Museum  
See page 14 for more information

26 Saturday

### Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (cont.)

See 12 January

27 Sunday



### The Great Pharaohs of Egypt: Episode IV

1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information

29 Tuesday

### Religion in Alexandria (cont.)

See 15 January

31 Thursday

### Archaeology and the Bible (cont.)

See 17 January

## FEBRUARY 2002

2 Saturday

### Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (cont.)

See 12 January

3 Sunday



### Nubia and the Mysteries of Kush

1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 13 for more information

5 Tuesday

### NO Religion in Alexandria CLASS

7 Thursday

### Archaeology and the Bible (cont.)

See 17 January

9 Saturday

### Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (cont.)

See 12 January

10 Sunday



### Mummy Magic: Treasures from Ancient Egypt

1:00–3:00 PM, Oriental Institute  
See page 9 for more information

10 Sunday



### Honey, Where's the Asp?

David Bevington  
2:00 PM, Oriental Institute  
See page 13 for more information








- 12 Tuesday Religion in Alexandria (cont.)  
See 15 January
- 14 Thursday Archaeology and the Bible (cont.)  
See 17 January
- 16 Saturday Ancient Egyptian Literature  
Frank Yurco  
Continues through 23 March  
10:00 AM–12:00 NOON, Gleacher Center  
See page 11 for more information
- 16 Saturday Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (cont.)  
See 12 January
- 17 Sunday Cleopatra Goes Hollywood  
Film and Seminar #1: "Cleopatra"  
(Claudette Colbert)  
Film — 1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
Seminar — 3:30 PM, Location TBA  
See page 13 for more information
- 19 Tuesday Religion in Alexandria (ends)  
See 15 January
- 20 Wednesday Hittites and the Land of Alalakh:  
New Discoveries in the Amuq  
Valley, Turkey  
Ashlan Yener  
8:00 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 10 for more information
- 21 Thursday Archaeology and the Bible (cont.)  
See 17 January
- 23 Saturday Ancient Egyptian Literature (cont.)  
See 16 February
- 23 Saturday Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (cont.)  
See 12 January
- 24 Sunday Cleopatra Goes Hollywood  
Film and Seminar #2: "Cleopatra"  
(Elizabeth Taylor)  
Film — 1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
Seminar — 3:30 PM, Location TBA  
See page 13 for more information
- 28 Thursday Archaeology and the Bible (cont.)  
See 17 January
- 2 Saturday Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA (ends)  
See 12 January
- 3 Sunday Cleopatra Goes Hollywood  
Film and Seminar #3: "Cleopatra"  
(Elizabeth Taylor cont.)  
Film — 1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
Seminar — 3:30 PM, Location TBA  
See page 13 for more information
- 3 Sunday Signs of Cleopatra: History, Politics, Representation  
Mary Hamer  
2:00 PM, The Field Museum  
See page 15 for more information
- 7 Thursday Archaeology and the Bible (ends)  
See 17 January
- 9 Saturday Ancient Egyptian Literature (cont.)  
See 16 February
- 10 Sunday Alexander the Great: Son of God  
1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information
- 16 Saturday Ancient Egyptian Literature (cont.)  
See 16 February
- 17 Sunday Alexander the Great: Lord of Asia  
1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information
- 23 Saturday Ancient Egyptian Literature (ends)  
See 16 February
- 24 Sunday Alexander the Great: Across the Hindu Kush  
1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information
- 31 Sunday Alexander the Great: To the Ends of the Earth  
1:30 PM, Breasted Hall  
See page 9 for more information

*All programs subject to change.*

## MARCH 2002

- 2 Saturday Ancient Egyptian Literature (cont.)  
See 16 February

### KEY TO SYMBOLS

-  ADULT EDUCATION COURSES
-  CORRESPONDENCE / INTERNET COURSES
-  DINNERS / LUNCHEONS
-  FAMILY / CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS
-  MEMBERS LECTURES
-  SPECIAL EVENTS
-  FILMS
-  TRAVEL PROGRAMS



## SUNDAY FILMS

Each Sunday afternoon, you can enjoy the best in documentary and feature films on the ancient Near East at the Oriental Institute. Films begin at 1:30 PM. Unless otherwise noted, film running times range from 30 to 50 minutes and there is no admission fee. Free, docent-led guided tours follow each film showing.

In January we feature the A&E series *The Great Pharaohs of Egypt*, which uses computer recreations, extensive location footage, and the latest archaeological and scientific evidence to tell selected stories of ancient Egypt's greatest kings — and queens.

6 January — Episode I shows how the warrior Narmer united Egypt to become the first pharaoh and also introduces the kings who built the pyramids at Giza.

13 January — Episode II focuses on the military-minded rulers of the New Kingdom. It also explores the legacy of Hatshepsut, one of the most well known of the women who ruled as pharaoh.

20 January — Episode III begins with Akhenaten's ascension to the throne and then examines the many mysteries surrounding this controversial king.

27 January — Episode IV provides an in-depth look at the reign of Ramesses II, whose foreign conquests and massive building projects have made him remembered as Ramesses the Great. After highlighting the long succession of pharaohs who followed Ramesses II, the film concludes with the life and tragic death of Cleopatra.

3 February — *Nubia and the Mysteries of Kush* — A documentary film premiere followed by a discussion with the film maker, Emmy-award-winner Judith McCrae (see page 13).

10 February — Special lecture: *Honey, Where's the Asp?* (see page 13 for more information).

The next three Sundays highlight feature films presented in conjunction with The Field Museum exhibition *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*. Each showing is followed by a session of the three-part seminar series *Cleopatra Goes Hollywood*. Admission to each film showing is \$2 per person. For information on the seminar series, see page 13.

17 February — *Cleopatra* — This grand 1934 Cecil B. DeMille film starring Claudette Colbert offers dramatic action in lavish and authentic settings. Cleopatra's costuming was researched with special care — Ms. Colbert appears in clothing and jewelry that recreates treasures found in ancient Egyptian tombs. B&W, 101 minutes.

24 February and 3 March

*Cleopatra* — The stunning epic starring Elizabeth Taylor as Cleopatra and Richard Burton as Antony (1963) is shown in two parts of 95 minutes each. Opinions on this film vary widely, but few can deny that the 1963 *Cleopatra* is the most spectacular movie ever made.

The remaining Sundays in March feature episodes from the acclaimed PBS series *In the Footsteps of Alexander the Great*, which retraces the 20,000-mile trek of Alexander as he conquered the world from Greece to India. By age 30, Alexander had carved out an empire whose impact on culture can still be felt 2,000 years after his untimely death.

10 March — *Episode I: Son of God*

17 March — *Episode II: Lord of Asia*

24 March — *Episode III: Across the Hindu Kush*

31 March — *Episode IV: To the Ends of the Earth*

## FAMILY PROGRAM

### MUMMY MAGIC: TREASURES FROM ANCIENT EGYPT

**Sunday 10 February**

**1:00–3:00 PM, Oriental Institute**

We can't keep this under wraps! Join us for a hands-on art workshop to create decorative jars like those buried with mummies in the tombs of ancient Egypt. Then inscribe your jar with ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs and make it ready to fill with your own treasures. Explore the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery to see real mummies thousands of years old and find objects like those you made. Recommended for families with children ages 6 and up. Space is limited for this program and pre-registration is required. Please call (773) 702-9507 to register or for more information. **Fee:** \$9 for members, \$11 for non-members; includes all materials.



**Rhombic-wrapped mummy.**  
SAOC 56, no. 1, pl. 1

# MEMBERS LECTURE

## HITTITES AND THE LAND OF ALALAKH: NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE AMUQ VALLEY, TURKEY

**Aslihan Yener**

**Wednesday 20 February**

**8:00 PM, Breasted Hall (Reception Following)**

This lecture covers the results of two seasons of investigations at Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh. Alalakh was the capital of the Amuq Valley region, which was then called the Kingdom of Mukish. This site was previously surveyed by Robert Braidwood for the Oriental Institute and subsequently excavated by Sir Leonard Woolley.

Professor Yener relates some of the most exciting things that have been uncovered in the last two seasons at Tell Atchana. Recent investigations at this site have resulted in the discovery of the long-forgotten and inaccessible Woolley dig house depot. Another exciting find was the wonderful trove of cultural material from the Bronze Age (c. 2000–1200 BC).

This lecture, which is co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Classical Art Society of the Art Institute of Chicago, is free for all and includes a reception. Pre-registration is not required.

### Lecturer

**K. Aslihan Yener** is Associate Professor in the Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. Before coming to Chicago she worked at the Smithsonian Institution. Her work is featured in publications including the journal *Science* and the *Chicago Tribune*.

### EDUCATION OFFICE REGISTRATION FORM

	Member	Non-member	Total
____ Science and Archaeology; 8 week course at the Oriental Institute	____ \$155	____ \$175	____
____ Science and Archaeology On-Line	____ \$185	____ \$205	____
____ Archaeology and the Bible; 8 week course at the Oriental Institute	____ \$155	____ \$175	____
____ Ancient Egyptian Literature; 6-week course at the Gleacher Center	____ \$129	____ \$149	____
____ Cuneiform by Mail	____ \$185	____ \$205	____
____ Mummy Magic: Treasures from Ancient Egypt	____ \$9	____ \$11	____
Cleopatra Goes Hollywood Seminar Series; at the Oriental Institute			
____ 17 February	____ \$12	____ \$15	____
____ 24 February	____ \$12	____ \$15	____
____ 3 March	____ \$12	____ \$15	____
____ Entire Series	____ \$30	____ \$40	____

**TOTAL** \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$50 for an annual membership, \$40 for seniors, UC/UCH Faculty and Staff, and National Associates (persons living more than 100 miles from Chicago within the USA). Memberships may be in two names at the same address. **Please send a separate check for membership donation.**

I prefer to pay by \_\_\_\_ Check \_\_\_\_ Money order \_\_\_\_ MasterCard \_\_\_\_ Visa

Account number: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Daytime phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Send to: The Oriental Institute Education Office, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637**

Call the Museum Education Office at (773) 702-9507 for the adult education registration and refund policy.

### SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY: THE STUDY OF ANCIENT DNA

**Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov**

**Saturdays 12 January–2 March**

**10:00 AM–12 NOON, Oriental Institute**

Dramatic advances in science are now allowing archaeologists to explore the past in an entirely new way, looking at human history through DNA — the universal genetic code. Called biomolecular archaeology, these studies can shed light on the origins and migrations of ancient peoples, the plants and animals they used, and the diseases that plagued humankind in ancient times. This course introduces the most recent — and controversial — developments in archaeological science as it provides new data to examine such issues as the paternity of King Tut, the Israelite Exodus from Egypt, and the reconstruction of the Dead Sea Scrolls. The course also reveals how the latest studies of ancient Egyptian mummies are providing new insights on health and life-style thousands of years ago.

*No scientific background is needed for this course.*

**Instructor** Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov is a graduate student specializing in Biomolecular Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. He is currently engaged in the study of the DNA from remains at the site of Ashkelon in Israel.

This eight-session course meets at the Oriental Institute on Saturdays from 10:00 AM to 12:00 NOON beginning 12 January and continuing to 2 March 2002. Pre-registration is required. The instructor will provide a packet of readings. A small materials fee for this packet will be collected at the first class session. *\*Teacher Recertification CPDUs: 16*

### ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LITERATURE

**Frank Yurco**

**Saturdays 16 February–23 March**

**10:00 AM–12:00 NOON, Gleacher Center**

The literature of ancient Egypt is as remarkable as its art and architecture. Ancient Egyptian writings instruct, exhort, celebrate, and lament, speaking to us over the millennia on many universal themes. This course explores the evolution of literature in ancient Egypt, from the earliest annals of kings to the flowering of a great literary tradition that reached its height in the New Kingdom. Readings and discussion consider texts as diverse as narratives and tales, proverbs and love poetry, autobiographies, prayers and hymns, and even guidebooks to the hereafter. The course also introduces ways ancient Egypt developed the earliest scroll and book traditions.

**Instructor** Frank Yurco is an Egyptologist who has taught numerous courses on ancient Near Eastern history, culture, and language, both at the Oriental Institute and The Field Museum.

This six-session course meets at the Gleacher Center, the University of Chicago's downtown center, which is located at 450 N. Cityfront Plaza Drive, just east of Michigan Avenue along the Chicago River. The course meets from 10:00 AM to 12:00 NOON on Saturdays beginning 16 February and continuing through 23 March 2002. Pre-registration is required.

*\*Teacher Recertification CPDUs: 12*

#### Required Text

*The Literature of Ancient Egypt.* William Kelly Simpson, ed. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972.

Or

*Ancient Egyptian Literature*, Volumes 1, 2, and 3. Miriam Lichtheim. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973, 1976, 1980.

### ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

**Aaron A. Burke**

**Thursdays 17 January–7 March**

**7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute**

**Register Early for this Course Because It Quickly Fills to Capacity Each Time It Is Offered**

What can ancient tombs and the ruins of citadels tell us about the Bible? Is archaeology helping to prove the existence of Old Testament kings and prophets, or is it transforming our understanding of biblical events, peoples, and places beyond recognition? From Jericho to Jerusalem and beyond, excavations are shedding new light on the Old Testament and turning biblical archaeology into a hotbed of controversy and debate. Against the backdrop of the Old Testament world (c. 2000–586 BC), this course examines the most recent discoveries related to biblical texts, including an inscription that may historically confirm the existence of King David, the sites of cities built by the Philistines, and caravan routes that might have enabled the Queen of Sheba to visit Jerusalem. Course presentations and special handouts focus

on integrating biblical texts with the latest archaeological, historical, geographical, and literary evidence.

**Instructor** Aaron A. Burke is a Ph.D. candidate in Syro-Palestinian Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. He is a staff member of Harvard University's Ashkelon Excavations in Israel, where he has worked for the past four years. He also takes part in the Oriental Institute's Early Bronze Age excavation at Yaqush, near the Sea of Galilee.

This eight-session course meets at the Oriental Institute on Thursdays from 7:00 to 9:00 PM beginning 17 January and continuing through 7 March 2002. Pre-registration required.

*\*Teacher Recertification CPDUs: 16*

#### Required Text

*Archaeology of the Land of the Bible, 10,000–586 BCE.* 1st ed. Amihai Mazar. Anchor Reference Library. New York: Doubleday, 1990.

Or

*The Archaeology of Ancient Israel.* Amnon Ben-Tor. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992.

## DISTANCE LEARNING COURSES

### SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY ON-LINE

**Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov**

#### Course Begins Saturday 12 January

Investigate the most recent — and controversial — discoveries in archaeology from your home, office, or school in this special internet version of our on-campus course *Science and Archaeology: The Study of Ancient DNA* (see p. 11). Join instructor Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov in our “virtual classroom” where you have direct and exclusive access to the course through a restricted homepage on the Oriental Institute website. Conducted in eight lessons over sixteen weeks, the course includes a detailed syllabus, the instructor’s lessons in the form of informative essays, supplemental readings and bibliographies, a multitude of color graphics, and links to related websites around the world. All students are automatically subscribed to a closed electronic discussion group where they can pose questions and discuss course content with each other and the instructor.

#### Hardware Requirements

To take this course, students need the following hardware as a minimum:

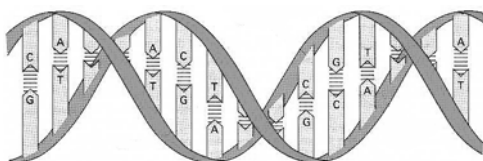
- Computer capable of accessing the World Wide Web
- VGA video monitor (best set at a screen resolution of 800×600 pixels or higher)
- Personal, pre-existing e-mail account that permits sending and receiving electronic mail
- Modem capable of receiving data ideally at a speed of 33,600 bps [33.6K] (not less than 28,800 bps [28.8K])

#### Software Requirements

The web pages for this course are optimized for Netscape v. 3.0 and higher. Other web browsers can be used that permit viewing graphics and tables (e.g., MS Internet Explorer v. 3.0 and higher). Browsers compatible with HTML version 2 or higher will function best with these pages. Web browsers that do not support graphics are unsuitable.

**Instructor** Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov is a graduate student specializing in Biomolecular Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. He is currently engaged in the study of the DNA from remains at the site of Ashkelon in Israel.

This course begins on Saturday 12 January and continues for sixteen weeks. Pre-registration required.



### CUNEIFORM BY MAIL

**Daniel Nevez**

#### Course Begins Tuesday 15 January

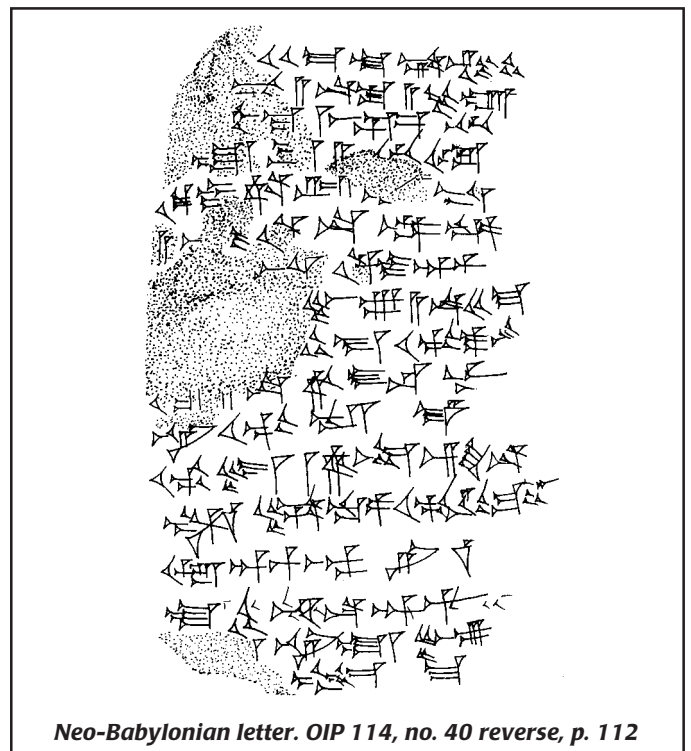
The cuneiform script is one of the oldest writing systems in the world. From 3100 BC to AD 75, scribes in the ancient Near East — particularly those in ancient Mesopotamia who wrote texts in the Akkadian language — utilized the cuneiform script to write a wide variety of documents such as collections of laws, private and official letters, administrative and business records, royal and historical inscriptions, myths and epics, and scientific and astronomical observations. This eight-lesson course familiarizes students with the development and history of the cuneiform script in the ancient Near East while teaching them 110 frequently used cuneiform signs and introducing them to the Akkadian language.

Complete each lesson and return the exercises by mail or fax to the instructor, who corrects the exercises, answers any questions, and returns the materials to you. The course begins on 15 January and continues for twelve weeks.

**Instructor** Daniel Nevez is a Ph.D candidate in Assyriology and Mesopotamian History in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago.

#### Required Text

*A Workbook of Cuneiform Signs*. Daniel C. Snell. Aids and Research Tools in Ancient Near Eastern Studies, Volume 5. Malibu: Undena Publications, 1979.



Neo-Babylonian letter. OIP 114, no. 40 reverse, p. 112

## SPECIAL EVENTS

### DOCUMENTARY FILM PREMIERE

#### NUBIA AND THE MYSTERIES OF KUSH

Sunday 3 February

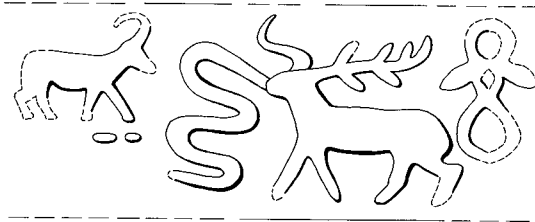
1:30 PM

Breasted Hall

In conjunction with African American History Month, the Oriental Institute hosts the premiere showing of *Nubia and the Mysteries of Kush* by Emmy-award-winning producer, writer, and director Judith McCray. The film maker introduces her documentary and also discusses its production following the film showing.

Funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation, *Nubia and the Mysteries of Kush* explores the splendors of an ancient kingdom in what is now the country of Sudan. The film visits several archaeological sites, focusing on the discoveries and preservation efforts underway. It also explores the natural beauty of the region, accompanied by an original musical score composed by renowned Nubian artist Hamza El Din.

This program is free and pre-registration is not required.



### SPECIAL LECTURE

#### HONEY, WHERE'S THE ASP?

#### Three Classic Portrayals of Cleopatra in Literature

David Bevington

2:00 PM, Sunday 10 February

Oriental Institute

What do Plutarch, Shakespeare, and George Bernard Shaw have in common? Apart from being great writers, they were all fascinated with Cleopatra. The first two concentrated on her affair with Mark Antony. Shaw went back to her earlier fling with Julius Caesar. In this talk, renowned Shakespeare scholar David Bevington explores how these writers' approaches to the legendary queen provide quite a debate on men and women and sexual attraction.

This lecture is sponsored jointly by the Oriental Institute, The Field Museum, and the Basic Program of Liberal Education for Adults of the University of Chicago's Graham School of General Studies.

Free. Pre-registration not required. Free visits to the Oriental Institute's Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery follow the program.

### FILM FESTIVAL AND SEMINAR SERIES

#### CLEOPATRA GOES HOLLYWOOD

Michael Berger

Sundays 17 and 24 February and 3 March

Film Screenings 1:30 PM, Seminar Sessions 3:30 PM

Oriental Institute

Encounter ancient Egypt's legendary queen as a Hollywood star in this special film festival and seminar series. Come to the Oriental Institute for a three-part festival of classic film portrayals. Cecil B. De Mille's *Cleopatra* starring Claudette Colbert (1934) will screen on Sunday 17 February. The grand epic starring Elizabeth Taylor as Cleopatra (1963) will be shown in two parts: Sunday 24 February and Sunday 3 March.

After each screening, join Egyptologist Michael Berger to explore how the film represents fact and fantasy about Cleopatra and the land of the pharaohs. The seminars also include film clips and discussion of the performances of other actresses who have portrayed Cleopatra, including the seductive Theda Bara (1918) and the mesmerizing Vivien Leigh (1946). Handouts are provided and refreshments served. This program is co-sponsored by The Field Museum.

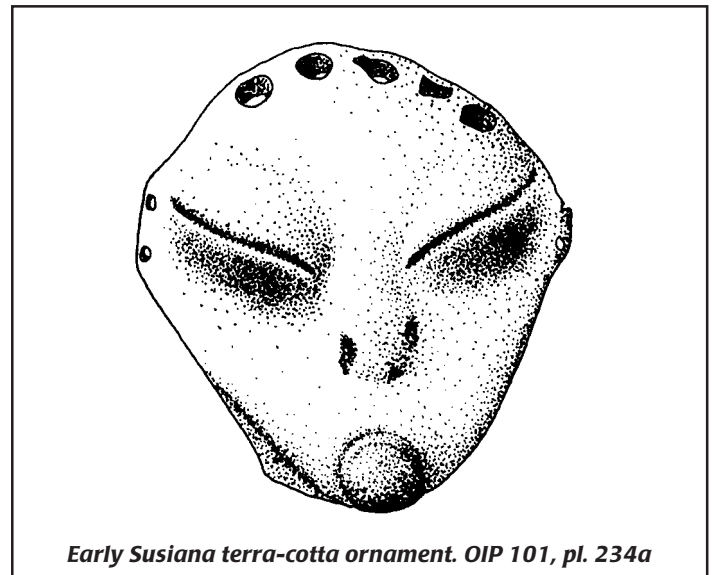
#### Film Screening Admission Fee

\$2 per person for each film showing. Payable at the door.

#### Seminar Admission Fee

\$12 per session (includes both film and seminar), \$30 for the entire series for Oriental Institute and Field Museum members; \$15 per session, \$40 for the entire series for non-members. Fee includes film screening, discussion session, handouts, and refreshments.

**Instructor** Michael Berger, Manager of the University of Chicago's Language Faculty Resource Center, is an Egyptologist interested in ways popular film can be a springboard for the study of ancient Egyptian life and culture.



Early Susiana terra-cotta ornament. OIP 101, pl. 234a

## FIELD MUSEUM CO-SPONSORED EVENTS

In conjunction with their ongoing exhibition *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*, The Field Museum is offering a selection of their programs to members of the Oriental Institute at the member-discount rate.

To register for these programs, which take place at The Field Museum, call (312) 665-7400.

On view at The Field Museum from 20 October 2001 to 3 March 2002, *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth* has been organized by The British Museum in collaboration with The Fondazione Memmo, Rome.

### ADULT EDUCATION CLASS

#### RELIGION IN ALEXANDRIA

**Frank Yurco, Thomas Mudloff, and Ian Moyer**

**Tuesdays 15 January–19 February**

**6:30–8:30 PM**

**The Field Museum**

Trace the ancient religions that flourished in Cleopatra's capital city of Alexandria — then the most diverse and cosmopolitan city in the world. Investigate how cults around key Egyptian gods expanded into the Greek and Roman worlds, study the evolution of Egyptian magic, and explore how the mixing of Egyptian, Greek, and Jewish populations affected society as a whole.

**Instructors:** Frank Yurco is an Egyptologist who has taught numerous courses on ancient Near Eastern history; Thomas Mudloff is a consulting Egyptologist and Website Moderator for the Discovery Channel; Ian Moyer is a Ph.D. candidate in the Committee on the Ancient Mediterranean World at the University of Chicago.

This 6-week course meets at The Field Museum on Tuesdays from 6:30 to 8:30 PM beginning 15 January and continuing through 19 February. The fee for this class is \$100 for non-members and \$85 for members of the Oriental Institute and/or The Field Museum. **Please note: There is no class session on 5 February.**



**Dame turque sur divan. Photograph by Zangaki. Lost Egypt, Volume 1**

### LECTURE

#### THE DAILY LIFE OF ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

**Robert Brier**

**Sunday 20 January**

**2:00 PM**

**The Field Museum**

Hear what life was like in ancient Egypt from one of the world's most authoritative and respected experts. The only person to make a modern mummy using ancient Egyptian methods, Dr. Brier has hosted the Discovery Channel mini-series *Unwrapped: The Mysterious World of Mummies* and co-authored *Daily Life of the Ancient Egyptians*.

**Lecturer** Dr. Robert Brier is Professor of Philosophy at Long Island University in Brookville, New York.

**Fee:** \$12 for non-members, \$10 for students and educators, and \$8 for members of the Oriental Institute and/or The Field Museum.

### SYMPOSIUM

#### IN CLEOPATRA'S GAZE: WOMEN, POWER, AND INFLUENCE

**Friday and Saturday 25 and 26 January**

**Call for Details about Schedule, Speakers, and Cost**

**The Field Museum**

Celebrate inspiring women from throughout history and reflect on the powerful impact of women in society. This two-day symposium presents internationally recognized scholars, authors, artists, activists, and other leaders in a series of lectures, panel discussions, and performances.

- What does our enduring fascination with Cleopatra reveal about the roles that women play in society and how those roles have changed over time?
- What impact have women had on society up until now?
- What will their impact be in the future?
- What are the sources of women's power and influence?

The symposium explores women's potential and the roles they play in business, family, arts, politics, religion, education, the media, and other spheres of daily life.

Call The Field Museum at (312) 665-7400 for full details.

## FIELD MUSEUM CO-SPONSORED EVENTS

### FAMILY PROGRAM

#### CREATE YOUR OWN CURRENCY

**Liz Cruger**

**Saturday 26 January**

**10:00 AM–12:00 NOON**

**The Field Museum**

Discover the history we hold in our pockets. Learn about Cleopatra and her times by studying the ancient coins of Egypt and Greece. Discover what modern coins, such as the new state quarters, reveal about their area of origin. Then design your own currency based on your family history. This program is appropriate for children ages 7–12 and their families.

**Instructor** Liz Cruger is Family Program Developer at The Field Museum.

**Fee:** \$15 for non-members, \$12 for members of the Oriental Institute and/or The Field Museum. Please note: Tickets to *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth* may be purchased separately for an additional charge.

### INTERACTIVE PERFORMANCE

#### THE MANY FACES OF CLEOPATRA: TRUTH OR LIES?

**Teens Together Ensemble**

**Saturdays through 2 March**

**1:30 PM**

**The Field Museum**

Explore Cleopatra's story and cultural diversity through dance and song in this original musical by the Teens Together Ensemble. Using lively music, authentic Egyptian dance, comedy and drama, the play examines how images are exploited to create hatred and war. This interactive performance is presented in a traveling theater format that moves through the exhibition halls, starting at the Living Together exhibition.

**Fee:** This program is FREE with Museum admission, and no pre-registration is required. Call The Field Museum at (312) 665-7400 for more information.

*The Many Faces of Cleopatra: Truth or Lies?*, presented by the Teens Together Ensemble, is made possible by the generous support of the Mazza Foundation.

**Please note:** There are no performances on 29 December, 5 January, and 2 February.

### LECTURE

#### SIGNS OF CLEOPATRA: HISTORY, POLITICS, REPRESENTATION

**Mary Hamer**

**Sunday 3 March**

**2:00 PM**

**The Field Museum**

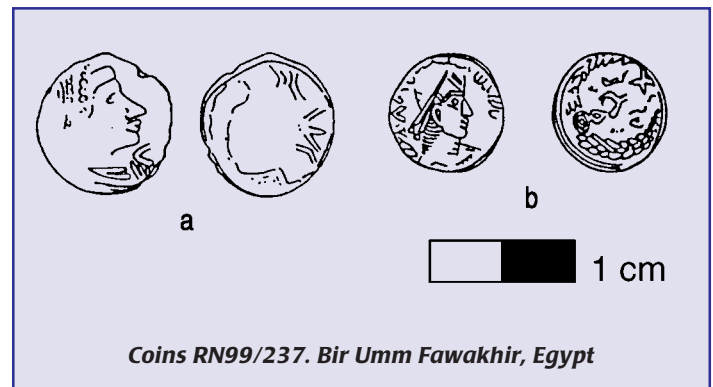
Discover how different representations of Cleopatra — drawn from books, films, art history, and the history of science — reveal their social and historical influences.

**Lecturer** Mary Hamer is a Professor at Harvard University.

**Fee:** \$12 for non-members, \$10 for students and educators, and \$8 for members of the Oriental Institute and/or The Field Museum.

Visit The Field Museum's website for the latest on new Cleopatra lectures: [www.fieldmuseum.org/cleopatra](http://www.fieldmuseum.org/cleopatra)

The Field Museum and the Chicago Humanities Festival are collaborating on this event.



*This exhibition has been organized by the British Museum in collaboration with The Fondazione Memmo, Rome.*

International Sponsor 

National Sponsor 

Supported by an indemnity from the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities.

THE  
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The University of Chicago  
1155 East 58th Street • Chicago, Illinois • 60637  
(773) 702-9514

Non-Profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Chicago, Ill.  
Permit No. 6784

**Music of a Distant Drum: Classical Arabic, Persian,  
Turkish, and Hebrew Poems**

**Translated and Introduced by Bernard Lewis**

**Princeton University Press, 2001**

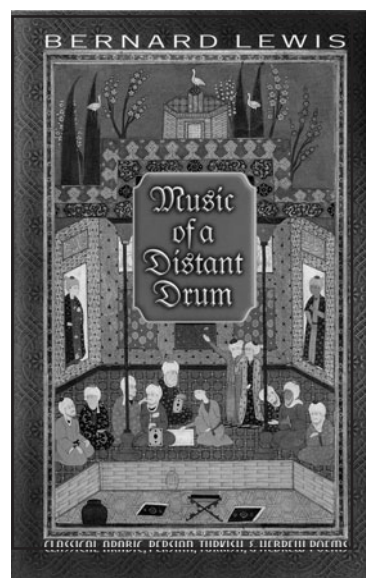
**Hardback; 222 Pages; 22 b/w Illustrations**

**Members' Cost: \$17.96 (Regularly \$19.99)**

In this volume, Bernard Lewis presents 129 lyric poems representing four major literary traditions of the Middle East. These poems, many of which have never before been published in English translation, span the period from the seventh to the early eighteenth century and exhibit a variety of styles and influences. Lewis also provides a cogent introduction to the poetic tradition in the Middle East. As Ross Brann, of Cornell University, notes, "There is no comparable volume offering us the opportunity to read and examine side by side poems from these related but distinct literary traditions. This may well be the first and last collection of Middle Eastern lyric poems translated by a single scholar with such a sweeping command of all of the languages and literatures represented."

To purchase this volume, stop by the Suq, call (773) 702-9509, or e-mail us at [oi-suq@uchicago.edu](mailto:oi-suq@uchicago.edu).

THE SUQ CORNER



*News & Notes*

A Quarterly Publication of The Oriental Institute, printed exclusively as one of the privileges of membership

Editor: Ruth Welte • Telephone: (773) 702-9513 • Facsimile: (773) 702-9853 • [oi-membership@uchicago.edu](mailto:oi-membership@uchicago.edu)

All inquiries, comments, and suggestions are welcome • World-Wide Website: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu>