devoted to the study of cultural interactions within the Indian Ocean. This provided an excel-

In addition to putting the final stages to books on the Archaeology of the Near Eastern Landscape and the Archaeology of the Upper Tabqa Dam Area (Syria), papers appeared in a number of journals and books, including Tell Brak, Volume 2, the Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies, a festschrift for David Oates, and the new catalog for the Land of Sheba exhibit at the British Museum.

Karen L. Wilson

Most of Karen L. Wilson’s time was devoted to directing the Oriental Institute Museum (see separate report). During fall quarter she taught a course with Aslıhan Yener on museum instal-

K. Aslıhan Yener


Honors, grants, and awards during the year included Small Grants for Instructional Improvement; the Joukowsky Family Grant, “The Oriental Institute Alalakh Survey, Turkey”; the National Geographic Society Grant; Institute of Aegean Prehistory Grant; and the American Schools for Oriental Research Grant, “The Oriental Institute Alalakh Survey, Turkey.”

Yener was invited to give the following lectures: “The Oriental Institute Amuq Valley Regional Projects, the 2001 Surveys at Atchana, Tayinat and Orontes Delta,” at the Meetings of

Courses taught this year were Museum Collection and Installation, which incorporated efforts by the Oriental Institute Museum to reinstall the Syro-Anatolian collections. Two new courses were offered in the winter quarter and were co-taught with Professor Nicholas Kouchoukos from the Anthropology Department. These companion courses were Near East Archaeology 30081/Anthropology 398 and Near East Archaeology 30093/Anthropology 399. The first, the Archaeology of Technology, is an introduction to the social organization of material production and to the instrumental methods used by archaeologists to make inferences about past societies from material remains. Comparison of metallurgical, ceramic, lithic, and textile industries in different cultural and historical settings informs critical discussion of how and to what extent analyses of artifacts, workshops, and industrial installations can provide insight into prehistoric societies. The companion laboratory course, Instrumental Analysis in Archaeology, is an introduction to the principles, instruments and practices archaeologists use to extract information about ancient societies from artifacts.

An archeometallurgy laboratory was established in the basement of the Oriental Institute, room 036. Collections from the Oriental Institute Museum were sampled and within the context of the instrumental analysis course, students were taught sample preparation and processing, light and scanning electron microscopy, X-ray spectroscopy, metallography, data management, and report preparation.

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Archaeological site photograph: Kassite ziggurat at Aqar Quf, west of Baghdad