

K. ASLIHAN YENER

During 2000, **K. Aslihan Yener** directed the sixth season of work at the Amuq Valley Regional Projects in the Hatay/Antakya, Turkey. Excavated materials from previous Tell Kurdu seasons were studied while a new project was launched at Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh). An intensive surface survey of Atchana was combined with photographic documentation of the still extant mudbrick palace and temple buildings.

The work in the Amuq is published in “Amuq Valley Regional Project,” 1999/2000 *Annual Report*, 11–16 (Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2000); “Alalakh: A Late Bronze Age Capital in the Amuq Valley, Southern Turkey,” *The Oriental Institute News & Notes* 169 (2000): 1–6; “The Amuq Valley Regional Project 1995–1998,” with C. Edens, T. Harrison, J. Verstraete, and T. J. Wilkinson, *American Journal of Archaeology* 105 (2000): 1–51; “Tell Kurdu Excavations 1999,” with Christopher Edens, Jesse Casana, Benjamin Diebold, Heidi Ekstrom, Michelle Loyet, and Rana Özbal, *Anatolica* 26 (2000): 31–117. New additions to our website are also accessible at <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AMU/Amuq.html>

Honors, grants, and awards during 2000 included the University of Chicago Women’s Board Grant, “The Oriental Institute Alalakh Survey, Turkey and Metallurgical Laboratory.” Small Grants for Instructional Improvement, the Joukowsky Family Foundation, “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’s work with ancient metallurgy appeared in the publication *The Domestication of Metals: The Rise of Complex Metal Industries in Anatolia* (Amsterdam: E. J. Brill, 2000); “The Organization of Tin Production: Strategic Industries in Early Bronze Age Anatolia, Ancient Turkey,” in *Recherches Archéométriques*, edited by M. Fortin, pp. 1–15 (Centre d’études interdisciplinaires sur les lettres, les arts et les traditions cahiers archéologiques; Québec: Laval University, 2001); “Stable Lead Isotope Studies of Black Sea Anatolian Ore Sources and Related Bronze Age and Phrygian Artefacts from Nearby Archaeological Sites. Appendix: New

Central Taurus Ore Data,” with E. V. Sayre, E. C. Joel, J. M. Blackman, and H. Özbal, *Archaeometry* 43 (2001): 77–115.

The upcoming reinstallation of galleries in the Oriental Institute provided the opportunity to investigate the collections from Turkey, especially the Amuq. We reviewed incredibly wonderful, and in many instances unpublished, sculpture, reliefs, and small finds from Tells Tayinat, Judaidah, and Chatal Höyük in the Amuq which will be prominently displayed in upcoming years. The Amuq collections, bolstered by finds from Alisar as well as other Urartian, Phrygian, and Hittite materials, will constitute the Anatolia section.

Yener taught a course on the “Art History and Archaeology of the Ancient Near East: Introduction to Anatolian Archaeology.” Yener was on sabbatical for two quarters at the Franke Institute for the Humanities, but she continued committee work as the University of Chicago’s representative for the American Research Institute in Turkey. In addition to teaching and committee work, Yener delivered papers entitled “The Oriental Institute Amuq Valley Regional Projects, the 1999 Tell Kurdu Excavations,” Meetings of the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry, 25–29 May, Ankara, Turkey, 2000; “Traders, Jewelers and Metallurgists of the Third Millennium BC,” Cleveland Museum of Art, Ur Exhibit; and “The Craft Specialists of Power and Prestige: Traders, Jewelers and Metallurgists of the Third Millennium BC,” Oriental Institute, Ur Exhibit, 2000.
