

# STUDIA TROICA

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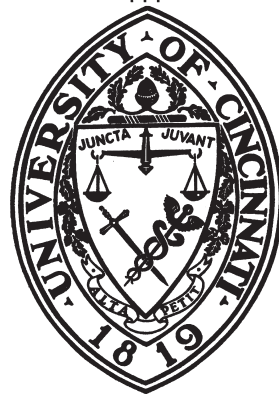


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# STUDIA TROICA



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# NEW EVIDENCE FOR A DESTRUCTION AT TROIA IN THE MID 7<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY B. C.

*Carolyn Chabot Aslan*

## ABSTRACT

Excavations outside of the Northeast Bastion in sectors KL4/5 have revealed an extensive layer of stone rubble covering deposits dating to the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. Excavations in sectors D9, vw3 and the West Sanctuary also indicate a widespread disturbance in the same period. Likewise, G2/3 ware ceramic production is halted. The site may have been abandoned for a short time or had a much reduced population. In the late 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. the residents returned and began to rebuild. At this time, East Greek, Attic, and other imported ceramics as well as new cult practices are introduced to the site, most likely a result of the establishment of colonies in the Troad.

## ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Ausgrabungen außerhalb der Nordostbastion in den Quadraten KL4/5 haben eine immense Schuttschicht zutage gebracht, die in die 1. Hälfte des 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. datiert. Ausgrabungen in den Quadraten D9, vw3 und dem westlichen Heiligtum beweisen ebenfalls weitreichende Umwälzungen zur gleichen Zeit. Gleichfalls stockte die Keramikproduktion der G2/3 Ware. Der Ort mag für kurze Zeit verlassen worden sein oder war nur dünn besiedelt. Im späten 7. Jahrhundert v. Chr. kamen die Bewohner zurück und fingen mit dem Wiederaufbau an. Zu dieser Zeit wurden ostgriechische, attische und andere Keramik und neue Kultpraktiken eingeführt, wahrscheinlich eine Folge der neu gegründeten Kolonien in der Troas.

## Introduction

In the first part of the 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C., the inhabitants of Troia experienced a brief period of increasing prosperity at the site.<sup>1</sup> The population must have been steadily growing, judging from the amount of excavated ceramics that date to this period.<sup>2</sup> There is also an abundance of evidence for trade and contact with other sites in the northeast Aegean. Later, towards the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, the West Sanctuary was redesigned and received a monumental temple and a new altar; at the same time, East Greek and other imported ceramics began to arrive. Most scholars have assumed a smooth and steady transition from the early to the later Archaic period, yet certain puzzling aspects could not be easily explained. In particular, it was unclear why there were such extensive changes at the site in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C., coupled with the sudden disappearance of G2/3 ware, which is the marker of early 7<sup>th</sup> century assemblages.

Continued excavations around the Northeast Bastion allow a new narrative of the 7<sup>th</sup> century at Troia to be written. Outside of the Northeast Bastion, there is an extensive, sloping layer of rubble covering deposits dating to the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. The rubble in this area can be pieced together with evidence from sectors D9, vw3, and the West Sanctuary showing other cases of either destruction or abandonment in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century. The cessation of G2/3 ware production indicates that the disturbance was widespread and severe, and that the inhabitants were not able to rebuild immediately. It now appears likely that the site was abandoned or had a sharply reduced population until rebuilding occurred in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. This information fits much better with the ancient historical sources and their records of colonization and conflict in the Troad during the early Archaic period.

The Northeast Bastion area – sectors KL4/5

The best evidence for destruction in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. comes from the area outside of the Northeast Bastion, sectors KL4/5 (Figs. 1, 2).<sup>3</sup> Since the Archaic ceramics and stratigraphy from this area have not been previously published, they will be presented in detail here. Located in the northeastern corner of the citadel, the bastion is a prominent and impressive feature of Troia’s Late Bronze Age fortifications, and it protected a large well. In the Troia VIIa period a mudbrick and stone structure was built outside of the Northeast Bastion, most probably intended to strengthen the fortifications.<sup>4</sup> Later in the Troia VIIb<sub>2</sub> period there are small cell-like rooms that were likely the cellar storage rooms of VIIb<sub>2</sub> houses that were built up against the fortifications. Eventually these houses were abandoned; most of the rooms were emptied and over time became filled with debris, usually containing only small worn sherds from the Troia VI–VII phases. Only one room still retained some of its original contents, and was found with ceramics dating to the VIIb<sub>2</sub> period, with several restorable vessels in handmade coarse ware. The well contained within the Northeast Bastion was already filled with debris in the VIIb<sub>2</sub> period, and the upper structure covering the well collapsed, probably during the Protogeometric period.<sup>5</sup>

There are no Protogeometric levels over the houses, and this initially seems counter-intuitive: several PG amphoras are illustrated in the catalogue below, and in an earlier article on Protogeometric pottery at Troia, this area was highlighted as having a concentration of PG amphoras.<sup>6</sup> A close examination of the contexts, however, reveals that most of the PG amphoras have been found in the early Archaic levels or even in later Hellenistic and Roman contexts.<sup>7</sup>

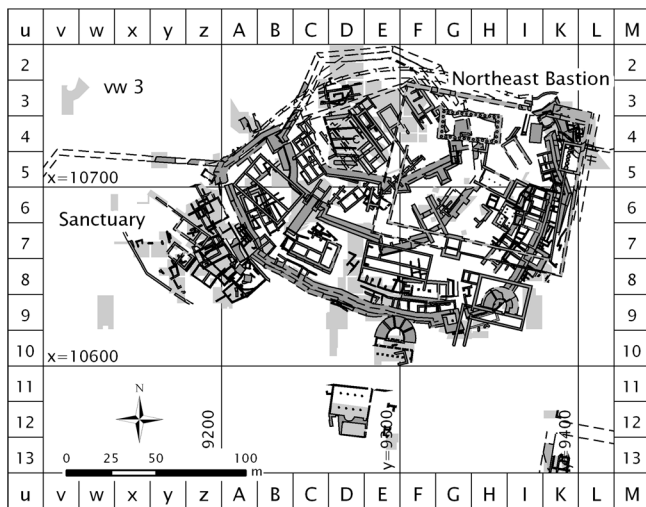


Fig.1 Plan of Troia (Troia project).

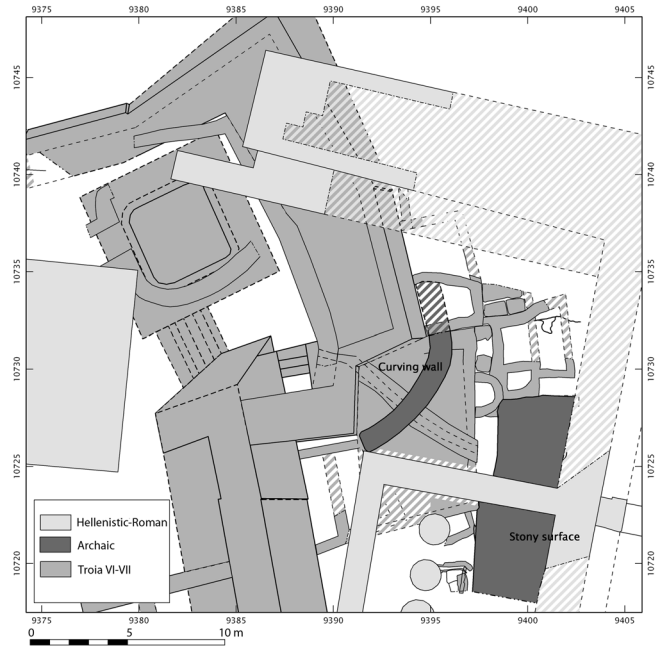


Fig. 2 Plan of the area outside the Northeast Bastion, sectors KL4/5 (Troia project, courtesy of Peter Jablonka).

Stony surface

In the second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century B. C., material begins to accumulate over the abandoned Troia VIIb houses. Probably around 700 B. C. a layer of small stones was spread out in front of the Troia VIIa mudbrick structure, which would still have been a prominent feature (Figs. 2–4).<sup>8</sup> Some of the VIIb<sub>2</sub> house walls were covered by the stones, but in the areas directly to the south and north of the mudbrick structure, the house walls are preserved to a higher level and would still have been visible. The exact limits of this stony layer are difficult to define. It may have originally extended to the side of the mudbrick structure, but it was not clearly preserved in that area. The surface may have also extended further to the north, but again, it was not preserved there, and the area to the east was unexcavated.

The rationale behind the creation of such a large surface here is unclear, especially since it was soon covered with layers of garbage.<sup>9</sup> One cannot connect it to the well, which had gone out of use by this point and was filled with collapsed debris. It is conceivable, however, that the stony surface was related to the construction of a curving wall that was built on top of the VIIa mudbrick structure and curves around to enclose a recessed corner of the Northeast Bastion.<sup>10</sup> This wall was originally excavated by Dörpfeld and interpreted as an attempt to reinforce the fortifications.<sup>11</sup> The ceramics found within and beneath the wall were re-examined, but yield no specific date.<sup>12</sup> Nevertheless, the rubble layer extended all the way to the



Fig. 3 View of area outside the Northeast Bastion. The stony surface can be seen in the lower right. Remains of the rubble layer over the Troy VIIb houses can be seen in the upper left. The drain under the Troy VIIa mudbrick structure is in the lower left (Troia project Dia 24792).

side of the wall, and if the wall was originally part of a much larger rounded structure enclosing a section of the Northeast Bastion, then the stony layer could be interpreted as a working and leveling surface related to this construction.

### Stony surface – ceramics

The pottery assemblage from the stony surface and the layers directly underneath feature a large amount of gray ware vessels and smaller quantities of painted wares, some of which are early types or forerunners of G2/3 ware.<sup>13</sup> Over half of the assemblage is comprised of gray ware (53 %, see Charts 1, 2). Oddly, there were no gray ware cups found in these levels, and only two gray ware bowls (nos. 63, 64), despite the fact that gray ware cups and bowls are common in early Archaic assemblages.



Fig. 4 View of stony surface in K4/5 excavated in 2003 (Troia project Dia 52171).

Table amphoras are also usually more numerous (67–69). Instead, there are unusually high numbers of large open shapes such as kraters or jars (nos. 65, 66, 70, 71).

Cooking wares are also represented; most of them have the typical shape for Archaic cooking jugs, which are wheelmade with a flat base, flaring rim, and strap handle (nos. 85–89). There are two vessels (nos. 90, 91) with gritty fabric and with clay knobs or projections that look as though the potter pulled a lump of clay from the rim. The gritty fabric suggests that they may be cooking or perhaps storage vessels, but they are unusual at Troia. Some Handmade Coarse ware also appeared, but this is probably residual from the underlying VIIb<sub>2</sub> houses (no. 92).

The excavations yielded only a few fragments of G2/3 ware (nos. 18–19), including one handle from a type of small cup that appears also in phase 3 of D9 (no. 19).<sup>14</sup> There are a few painted pieces with simple horizontal bands or areas covered with red or black paint, which are common for this phase and are probably related to G2/3 ware (no. 20, 36). One fragment may be Corinthian (no. 35), but it is only a small, worn body sherd with bands of black paint. Generally, Corinthian ceramics do not occur

Phase	Gray ware	Painted	Cooking ware	Plain	Tan Ware	Handmade Coarse ware/ Gritty	Pithos	Behälter
Rubble	9 56%	0	1 6.25%	3 19%	1 6.25%	1 6.25%	1 6.25%	K4/5.44 K4.66
Below rubble	39 48%	9 11%	15 18.5%	10 12.3 %	1 1%	6 7.4 %	1 1%	K4/5.62 K4/5.73
Stony layer and below	18 53%	3 9%	4 11.7%	5 14.7%	1 3%	1 3%	2 5.8%	K4/5.76, 86, 89 K4.500, 503 L4.414

Chart 1 Rim counts for different wares according to phase. The numbers given are based on rim fragments, counted after attempts were made to find pieces that belong to the same vessel.



Phase	Cups	Bowls	Table amphora	Large open vessels kraters/jars	Unidentified shapes
Rubble layer	1	2	3	0	3
Below rubble	9	5	20	1	4
Stony surface and below	0	2	3	13	0

Chart 2 Gray ware shapes according to rim counts.

in such early levels at Troia, and this piece seems out of place here,<sup>15</sup> although previous excavators did find a very small amount of Protocorinthian ceramics at the site.<sup>16</sup> No PG amphoras were excavated from these levels, which suggests that the PG amphoras found above the stony surface are not residual from earlier levels in this area.

#### Stony surface – context date 750–700 B. C.

The ceramic assemblage is similar to that of phase 3 in sector D9,<sup>17</sup> but there are no late Geometric skyphoi in K4/5, suggesting that the D9 phase began earlier. The painted wares for the most part are banded, with only a few pieces of early G2/3 ware. Their stratigraphic position beneath levels containing much higher quantities of the developed version of G2/3 ware also supports the assumption that the stony surface was laid down at a time when G2/3 ware was just beginning, probably between 750 and 700 B. C.

#### Layers above the stony surface

Over the stony surface, ceramics and animal bones began to accumulate in fairly high quantities. The composition indicates that these are most likely garbage deposits, perhaps thrown down from the citadel above.<sup>18</sup> The ceramics in this group come from directly under the rubble layer and above the stony surface.<sup>19</sup> The assemblage is a typical one for the early 7<sup>th</sup> century at Troia and is similar to D9 phase 4.<sup>20</sup> As is usual for the early Archaic period, gray ware forms the bulk of the assemblage (48 %, see Chart 1). Gray ware shapes include cups, bowls, table amphoras, jars and kraters (see Chart 2). The cups from this period are usually deep, straight-sided kantharoi with a ring base, often with incised lines (no. 44, no. 54?). There are rounded and flaring rim bowls; both are types that are also found in the Late Bronze Age (nos. 45, 46). The most numerous gray ware vessels are table amphoras, small jars and jugs (nos. 47–50, 52, 53, 55, 56) usually with a slightly flaring rim. Two examples (nos. 47,

50) with unusual brown fabric may be imports.<sup>21</sup> There was only one rim from a krater, but some other fragments may belong to kraters or other large vessels (nos. 57–61). There is also one fragment probably from a pedestal base or stand (no. 62).

One of the unusual features of this assemblage is the large number of cooking vessels (18.5 %, see Chart 1). Most of them are typical Archaic cooking jugs as discussed above (no. 74–78). One example has a slightly pointed base (no. 79), which is a feature usually seen only on painted cups.<sup>22</sup> Others have a thicker, cushion-like base, although this is rather rare, but is occasionally found (nos. 80–81).<sup>23</sup> A few vessels with coarse, gritty fabric may be residual Handmade Coarse ware from the VIIb houses in this area. Some of these (nos. 82–84) deviate from the standard VIIb Handmade Coarse ware, and they could represent later continuations of the type.

Many of the painted vessels come from the local fine ware known as G2/3 ware, which appears regularly in ceramic assemblages from the early 7<sup>th</sup> century at Troia.<sup>24</sup> The vessels have dark brown, orange, or red painted geometric motifs, sparsely arranged, and sometimes coupled with simple horizontal bands (nos. 22–24, 26, 27). The ware is used for kantharoi (nos. 12–16), jugs (nos. 11, 17), and kraters, although no G2/3 ware kraters were found in this area. G2/3 ware has been found at many other sites around the northeast Aegean, including Samothrace, Lemnos, Lesbos, Tenedos and Thasos.<sup>25</sup>

At Troia, G2/3 ware usually has a light pink/orange colored fabric;<sup>26</sup> several examples from K4/5, however, have tan or orange/brown fabric (nos. 11, 12, 13, 15), as well as decoration that is not common at Troia but has been found more frequently on Samothrace.<sup>27</sup> Such pieces do occasionally occur elsewhere at Troia, but there is a particular concentration of them in K4/5, and, in general, there are larger numbers of imported wares in this area of the site than in comparable contexts elsewhere.<sup>28</sup>

There are also several fragments from table amphoras or other closed vessels that are probably imported (nos. 28–32). The closest parallels are to vessels from Chios.<sup>29</sup> Other possible imported pieces with an unknown origin include a large oval handle with dark brown paint (no. 33), a piece with black slip that shows a fairly distinctive

crackling pattern (no. 25), and a fragment that may be from a krater with an elaborate applied handle (no. 34).

As noted above, there are also PG amphora fragments in the assemblage (nos. 1–10), and the high quantities of such amphoras here is remarkable. Many of these do not fit in the PG amphora groups outlined by Richard Catling.<sup>30</sup> A similar situation was found in sector D9 in the upper PG and Geometric layers, and indicates that the diversity of amphora types increased during later periods.

Layers above the stony surface – context date: 700–650 B. C.

The dating of G2/3 ware at Troia is based on its stratigraphic position in D9 and the West Sanctuary. In those areas it was found below levels containing Wild Goat Style, Ionian cups, and other imported wares that are dated to the late 7<sup>th</sup> and early 6<sup>th</sup> centuries. Similarities in shape to Late Geometric vessels suggest that the ware may have begun in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>31</sup> Some of the possible imports from Chios are similar to vessels dated to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century by Boardman.<sup>32</sup>

### Rubble layer

The early Archaic levels are covered with a dense layer of tumbled stones (Fig. 5). The rubble was first uncovered in 1995; in subsequent excavation campaigns in 1996 and 2003, the same rubble layer was found in the other excavation units opened in these sectors.<sup>33</sup> It now appears that the entire area outside of the Northeast Bastion was covered in rubble. The layer features small, medium, and large stones ranging from 10 cm to 1 meter in size, and slopes from west to east, down away from the citadel



Fig. 5 View of rubble layer in K4/5 excavated in 2003 (Troia project Dia 52157).

wall.<sup>34</sup> The composition of stones and the slope indicate that the rubble most likely originated from the citadel wall and the structures behind it. Some of the stones may also have come from the curving wall around the bastion.

Interestingly, there are no mid to late Archaic levels on top of the stone tumble; instead, there are Hellenistic layers with only a few Archaic ceramic pieces mixed in. The builders in the Hellenistic period clearly dug into these earlier levels for the foundations of the temenos wall, Building IXM, and the city gate. It may have been that the sloping layers of rubble discouraged building activity here, until Hellenistic builders came with their massive construction program.<sup>35</sup>

### Rubble layer – Ceramics

There was little pottery found within the rubble,<sup>36</sup> apart from pieces of Late Bronze Age pithoi (nos. 93–96) that perhaps derive from the collapse of a Late Bronze Age pithos storeroom on the upper citadel.<sup>37</sup> There were a few fragments of early Archaic painted wares, including a jug handle (no. 21) and some gray, plain, and cook wares (nos. 42, 43, 39, 72, 73). None of the ceramics can be closely dated; the gritty jar rim (no. 72) and much of the gray ware could be Late Bronze Age material from the citadel.

Rubble layer – context date: c. 650 B. C.

The date of the rubble is based primarily on the fact that it covers layers dating to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century. The exact chronological limits of G2/3 ware are not known, and the rubble could, in fact, date as early as 675 B. C. or as late as 625 B. C.

### Evidence from other areas of the site

There are several possible explanations for the stone tumble in K4/5. It is conceivable that the rubble was the result of clearing operations on the citadel preparatory to a major building project, such as the Archaic Athena temple. Yet, when one looks at the combined evidence from other areas of the site, it becomes clear that this was not an isolated event.

### SECTOR D9

Sector D9 is located on the southern side of the citadel (Fig. 1), and excavations have revealed an important

sequence from the Late Bronze Age through the Archaic period.<sup>38</sup> On the exterior side of the citadel wall, excavation uncovered a deposit of fallen stones and mudbrick, which were interpreted as having collapsed from the fortification wall.<sup>39</sup> The stone tumble covered layers containing early 7<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, including G2/3 ware – a similar stratigraphic situation as that found in K4/5.<sup>40</sup> In another part of the trench, slightly further to the south, a layer of rubble was found, again directly covering levels containing G2/3 ware.<sup>41</sup> The excavators felt that this rubble layer was not the same as the fallen stones next to the citadel wall, and preferred to interpret it as leveling fill for a new pebble surface, and part of construction efforts here in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century. The rubble fill did contain a fragment of a Wild Goat Style vessel,<sup>42</sup> and so it may have been part of a later attempt to level this area; it is also possible, however, that the builders were smoothing out rubble that was already here.

#### A PLACE OF BURNING

In sector vw3, on the northwest slopes outside of the citadel, is an area named by Carl Blegen as “a Place of Burning” (Figs. 1, 6). It was originally interpreted by the Blegen team as a location for cremations dating to the Late Bronze Age and Archaic periods.<sup>43</sup> Renewed excavations occurred here between 2003 and 2005, and a complete report of the ceramic finds will be published separately.<sup>44</sup> Blegen was not specific about the date of the Archaic pottery found here, but the new excavations unearthed an abundance of early 7<sup>th</sup> century fine ware, especially cups in both G2/3 and gray ware. The pottery was found in and around a large oval structure measuring 10.5 by 5.5 meters. Both Troia VI and Archaic ceramics were mixed together, including many fragments of Late Bronze Age burial jars. There were also abundant animal bones and a few fragments of human bones. Based on the evidence available to us now, I suspect that Bronze Age graves were rediscovered here in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century and became a focus of cult activity.<sup>45</sup>

As in K4/5, activity abruptly stopped here in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century. There are no ceramics from the late 7<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the area does not appear to have been used again until the Hellenistic period. Within the building much burned material as well as scattered stones were found. The Blegen team linked the burned material to cremations,<sup>46</sup> but I doubt that cremations occurred here during the Archaic period. The burned material and stones may instead have resulted from the destruction of this building, and the human bones probably originated in the broken LBA cremation jars. The absence of later pottery indicates that this event probably also took place in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. It is noteworthy that cult activity did not start again here, as it did in the West Sanctuary.

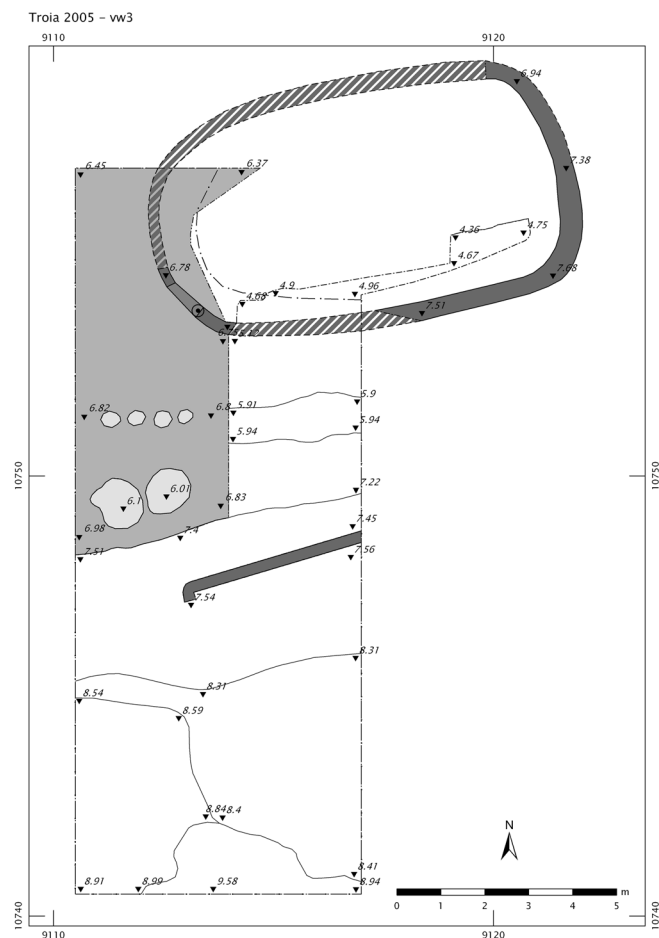


Fig. 6 Plan of sector vw3: “A Place of Burning” (Troia project).

#### WEST SANCTUARY

The West Sanctuary has not furnished evidence for rubble layers or destruction,<sup>47</sup> but there was clearly a new building program in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century. The evidence will be presented in detail in the forthcoming final report on the West Sanctuary, but will be briefly summarized here.<sup>48</sup>

In the late 8<sup>th</sup> to mid 7<sup>th</sup> century, several areas of the Sanctuary were in use (Fig. 7). Next to the citadel wall were a series of stone circles (Fig. 8) used for feasting rituals that employed the cups, kraters, and jugs in G2/3 and gray wares published by Blegen.<sup>49</sup> In the middle of the Sanctuary itself was a cult building from the 8<sup>th</sup> century B. C. that may still have been a focus of activity, although this is not certain. There is also evidence for a series of hearths and floors dating to the late 8<sup>th</sup> to early 7<sup>th</sup> centuries, which were directly under the later Archaic temples in the north-

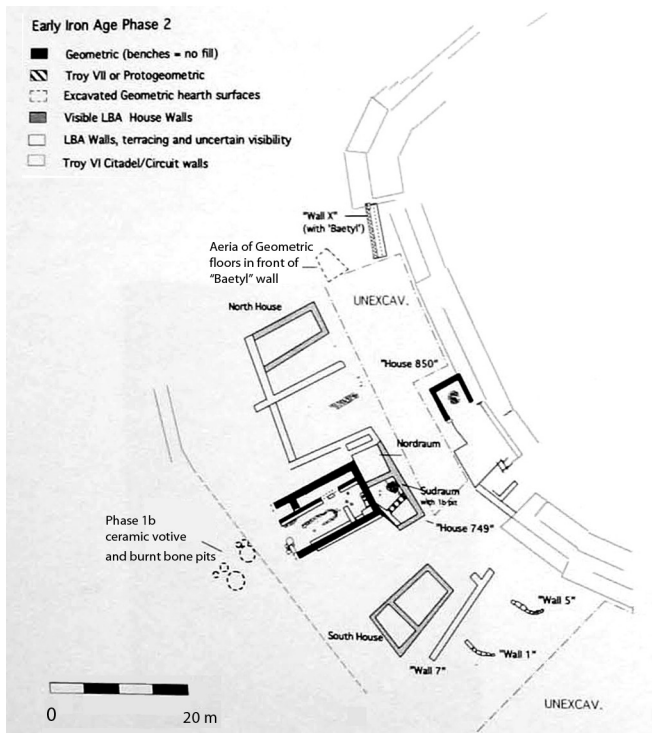


Fig. 7 Plan of West Sanctuary in the late 8th–early 7th century B. C. (Troia project, courtesy of Maureen Basedow).



Fig. 8 View of stone circles excavated by Carl Blegen (Blegen archive image, courtesy of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati).

ern part of the Sanctuary. The altar in the Upper Sanctuary may also have been in use at this time.<sup>50</sup>

In the late 7th century, a more monumental stone temple was erected at the north (Fig. 7).<sup>51</sup> A new altar or podium was built in the area known as the Lower Sanctuary, and it began to receive votives.<sup>52</sup> The deity worshipped in the Lower Sanctuary was a female associated with wild animals, waterbirds, and water, and her cult was probably introduced at this time.<sup>53</sup> Meanwhile, the

stone circles and the Late Geometric cult building in the middle of the Sanctuary most likely went out of use.<sup>54</sup> This burst of new building activity in the late 7th century B. C. was accompanied by a change in the ceramic assemblages.<sup>55</sup> The late 7th and early 6th century levels are marked by the arrival of East Greek imported wares to the site, including Wild Goat Style, Ionian cups, and Rosette bowls. Corinthian, Black figure, and Black glaze also start to occur in small quantities. The imported pottery was especially concentrated in the Lower Sanctuary, but it was also found in other areas of the West Sanctuary, as well as in sector D9.<sup>56</sup> G2/3 ware rather suddenly disappears at the site, and it is almost never found in later contexts. Gray ware shows more continuity, but there are new shapes, such as a flat-based cup introduced in the late 7th century.<sup>57</sup> This break in the ceramic sequence can now be identified as another indication of a disturbance at the site, and perhaps more generally in the Troad, between the early and the late 7th century.

#### 750–600 B. C. in the Troad

Combining the existing historical records with the archaeological evidence from Troia and other sites allows one to reconstruct the history of the Troad from the mid 8th to the 7th century B. C. The period around 700 B. C. witnessed a series of fairly dramatic changes in the northeast Aegean. These changes appear even more striking compared to the relative silence of the 9th century B. C. in this region.<sup>58</sup> This situation began to change in the 8th century and became increasingly apparent in the early 7th century, with evidence for a large increase in population, new settlements, and a new ceramic style (G2/3 ware) shared among sites in the northeast Aegean, including Troia, Lemnos, Lesbos, Tenedos, Thasos, and Samothrace. In the Troad itself, as far as we know, Troia is the only site where G2/3 ware has been discovered,<sup>59</sup> but it is likely that future excavations in the Troad will produce more examples.

Although the archaeological record indicates that Troia was part of a regional cultural group in the northeast Aegean, ancient historical sources attest to external powers controlling or establishing colonies in the Troad. Strabo claimed that the Milesians asked the Lydian king Gyges for permission to form a colony at Abydos,<sup>60</sup> which would suggest Lydian control of the Troad during the first part of the 7th century.<sup>61</sup> Thucydides also noted that the Milesians established a colony at Abydos, although he made no mention of Lydian control.<sup>62</sup>

Another group that needs to be considered are the Kimmerians. They are somewhat shadowy figures, but in light of the fact that they are mentioned in both Greek and Assyrian sources,<sup>63</sup> they must have been a problematic

force in Anatolia during the early to mid 7<sup>th</sup> century. There is no mention of the Kimmerians coming to the Troad, but it is possible that sites in the Troad were attacked or otherwise caught up in the disruption that threatened Western Anatolia in this time.

One event mentioned by Herodotus and Strabo is the war fought between the Mytileneans and Athenians over control of Sigeion, which is located on the coast near Troia.<sup>64</sup> There is some debate over the date of this war, and Denys Page has argued that the war most likely occurred in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century, but he also questioned why the Athenians would have been interested in control of Sigeion at this time.<sup>65</sup> If the population of the Troad was, in fact, weakened by the events in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century, this might explain why the Athenians saw an opportunity to move into this area shortly thereafter.

Strabo also noted that there was debate over the location of Ilium, and the city reportedly changed sites several times before being permanently settled in the time of Croesus.<sup>66</sup> In our understanding of chronology, Croesus' reign would refer to the second quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, which is only slightly later than the archaeological evidence for rebuilding in the West Sanctuary and D9. One wonders if Strabo's account was influenced by an inherited memory that the site had once been abandoned and was subsequently resettled.

## Conclusions

The stone tumble discovered outside the citadel, combined with other evidence, indicates that there was a fairly widespread disruption at Troia in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. This included the likely destruction of the building in vw3, and the cessation of activity around the stone circles and the central cult building in the West Sanctuary. The ceramics also indicate a break and the termination of G2/3 ware production. This evidence can best be explained by a destruction caused by earthquake or attack, followed by a brief period of either abandonment or low population levels. People must have continued to live elsewhere within this region, because there is evidence for continuity in gray ware production and in the use of the West Sanctuary as a religious center. The late 7<sup>th</sup> century witnessed a resurgence of activity at Troia, promoted by inhabitants who brought with them new ceramics and a new cult, which, in turn, led to the rebuilding of the West Sanctuary on a more monumental scale.

The available evidence does not point to a specific date for or cause of the disruption. If armed conflict were involved, any number of groups could conceivably have played a role, including the Lydians, Kimmerians, Milesians, or Lesbians; the area has always been seismically active, however, and natural causes may also have been

a factor. Either way, the new settlers from Miletus, Lesbos, and Athens would appear to have settled an area that was already depopulated and weakened. The financial resources and impetus to begin new building projects at Troia would presumably have come from the new colonists, as they attempted to forge a connection with the ancient site and its heroic past.<sup>67</sup>

## Ceramic Catalogue

The following catalogue is organized by ware type, and within each type the sherds are organized according to the stratigraphy, from latest to earliest. The context dates are meant only as an approximate guide, and some sherds may be earlier in date than the others in the same context. Some pieces are noted as imported or possible imports. This designation is simply based on visual examination of fabric, slip, and paint, and not on NAA analysis. All of the sherds are currently stored in the Troia depots.

For the catalogue entries, after the sector designation (K4/5 or L4), the Behälter (locus) number is given, followed by a colon and then the individual sherd number. The Munsell colors are based on the 2000 revised version. The following abbreviations are used:

Max. P. Dim. = Maximum Preserved Dimension

Th. = Thickness

Est. D. = Estimated Diameter

### PROTOGEOMETRIC AMPHORAS

#### 1. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:5

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 5.4 cm. Wall Th. 0.9 cm.

Three very faint bands of a partially preserved concentric circle motif. Slight horizontal ridge marked with a band. Brown/red paint (10R 5/4) on tan ground (7.5YR 7/4).

Fabric: brown/orange (5YR 5/6) with a gray core, white and brown inclusions, much silver mica.

Somewhat similar to PG Group IB, but more mica than usual.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 2. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:4

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 5.5 cm. Wall Th. 0.8 cm.

Two bands of a partially preserved concentric circle motif. Horizontal band along a very faint ridge. Black paint (Gley 1 3/N) on gray/brown ground (5YR 6/2). Fabric: gray/brown (5YR 5/2), a few white and brown inclusions, gold and silver mica.

Possibly PG Group III, but less sandy and gritty than usual.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 3. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:12

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 5.2 cm. Wall Th. 0.7 cm.

Part of a concentric circle motif with 5 bands. Horizontal band along a faint ridge. Red/brown uneven paint on tan ground (5YR 6/4). Fabric: gray core with brown edges (5YR 6/6) white inclusions, gold and silver mica.  
Somewhat similar to PG Group IB, but more sandy than usual.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 4. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:2

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 8.3 cm. Wall Th. 0.8 cm. Concentric circle motif with 5 circles. Brown paint (5YR 3/2) on tan ground (7.5YR 6/4). Fabric: tan (5YR 6/4), some large gray and white pebbles that result in parts of the surface breaking away, also smaller white and brown inclusions, silver mica.  
Unusual, does not fit into the previously defined PG groups.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 5. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:9

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 4.4 cm. Wall Th. 0.9 cm. Three black (5YR 3/1) horizontal bands on gray/brown ground (5YR 5/1). No paint on interior. Surface feels rough and sandy. Fabric: brown (5YR 6/4), gritty, many white and gray sandy inclusions, gold and silver mica.  
PG Group III  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 6. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:31

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 8.5 cm. Wall Th. 1.1 cm. Three horizontal black/brown bands (7.5YR 3/1). Gray/brown ground slip is badly worn (7.5 YR 5/1). Very thick walls. Small holes on the surface from inclusions. Fabric: gray core with brown/orange edges (2.5YR 5/6), small brown rocks, white inclusions, a little silver mica.  
May have been burned. Does not fit into the previously defined PG groups.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 7. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:1

Handle preserved. Max. P. Dim. 14 cm. Width 5.5 cm. Two very worn bands of red paint (10R 4/4) on either side of a central ridge. Tan ground (7.5YR 7/3). Fabric: gray core (7.5YR 6/1), with tan edges (7.5YR 7/3), fairly fine, some white inclusions, silver mica.  
PG Group IB  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C., but sherd may date earlier

#### 8. Protogeometric amphora

K4/5.62:11

Handle fragment. Max. P. Dim. 6.6 cm. Width 4.1 cm. Two black bands (5YR 3/1) on either side of a central ridge. Tan ground (7.5YR 7/3). Fabric: gray core with brown edges (7.5 YR 5/4), white and gray inclusions, silver mica.  
PG Group IA  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C., but sherd may date earlier.

#### 9. Protogeometric amphora?

K4/5.62:6

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 5.4 cm.

Four horizontal bands. Six vertical lines perpendicular to the bands, one diagonal line may be part of a triangle or other motif. Uneven brown/black paint on tan ground (7.5YR 6/4). Interior has no paint. Fabric: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), somewhat gritty, many small sandy white and gray inclusions, silver mica.  
Unusual fabric and decoration, but may be a version of a PG type II amphora.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 10. Protogeometric or Geometric closed vessel

K4/5.62:10

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 2.9 cm. Wall Th. 0.3 cm. Bands of a concentric circle motif; two bands are very thick and one is thinner. Brown streaky paint (2.5YR 3/2) on cream ground (7.5YR 8/2). No paint on interior. Fabric: brown (2.5YR 5/6), fine, some white inclusions, mica.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### G2/3 WARE

#### 11. G2/3 ware kantharos

K4/5.62:8

1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 18 cm. Wide band along the rim on interior and exterior. Two wavy lines extend vertically down from the rim on exterior. Worn black paint on brown ground (5YR 6/3). Fabric: light brown (5YR 6/4), fine. Fabric and paint are different than usual. Imported?  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 12. G2/3 ware kantharos

K4/5.62:18

1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 11 cm. Exterior has two uneven lines made of small dots between two horizontal bands. Dark brown (5YR 3/1) paint on light brown ground (5YR 5/3). Interior is covered with dark brown paint. Fabric: light brown (5YR 6/4), fine. Fabric, slip and decoration are unusual for Trojan G2/3 ware. Imported?  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 13. G2/3 ware kantharos

K4/5.62:16

Less than 1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 14 cm. Exterior has a thick horizontal band along the rim. Ridge between rim and body. Four angled lines are perhaps part of a wide zig-zag pattern. Dark brown paint (5YR 3/2) on tan ground (5YR 7/4). Interior has a dark brown band along the rim. Fabric: light brown (5YR 6/4), fine. Fabric is unusual for Trojan G2/3 ware, similar to nos. 11 and 12. Imported?  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

#### 14. G2/3 ware kantharos

K4/5.62:15

1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 15 cm. Exterior has a step pattern band along the rim, over three horizontal bands. Dark brown paint (5YR 3/3) on tan ground (5YR 6/4). Interior has dark brown paint. Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and brown inclusions.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**15. G2/3 ware kantharos**

K4/5.62:28

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 3.7 cm.

Exterior has a V pattern below a horizontal band. Dark brown/black paint (2.5YR 3/1) on light brown ground (5YR 6/3). Interior has brown paint.

Fabric: light brown (5YR 6/4), fine.

Fabric is unusual for G2/3 ware at Troia, similar to nos. 11–13.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**16. G2/3 ware kantharos**

K4/5.73:28

Handle fragment. Two joining pieces. Width 2.1 cm.

Two long diagonal lines across the handle join to two horizontal bands. Faint traces of vertical bands along the sides of the handles. Dark brown paint (5YR 3/2) on light tan ground (5YR 7/4).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: below rubble, above stony surface, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**17. G2/3 ware jug**

K4/5.62:7

Handle fragment. Max. P. Dim. 8.3 cm. Width 4 cm.

Oval handle. Along each side of the handle is a dark brown band (7.5YR 3/1). There are two small horizontal bands on the upper part where the handle joins the body. There is a wide brown band under the handle on the body. Tan ground (7.5YR 7/4).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fairly fine, a few white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**18. G2/3 ware cup**

K4/5.89:1

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 12 cm.

Exterior has a step pattern framed with horizontal bands. Another horizontal band along the rim. Red/orange paint on tan ground (5YR 7/4). Interior has red/orange paint (10R 5/8).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**19. G2/3 ware cup**

L4.414:39

Handle and part of rim preserved. Handle width 2 cm.

Two horizontal bands near the join to the rim. 4 lines extending along the handle. Brown paint on cup interior. Dark brown paint (5YR 3/2), tan ground (5YR 7/4).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Early type of G2/3 ware.

Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**20. G2/3 ware (?) cup**

K4/5.76:4

1/3 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 6.2 cm.

Interior has black paint (2.5YR 3/1). Exterior has red/orange band (2.5YR 4/8) around the foot. Tan ground (5YR 7/4).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

## PAINTED

**21. Jar/jug**

K4/5.44:8

Handle fragment. Width 5.2 cm.

Wide strap handle. Part of a brown X on the handle is preserved. Tan ground (5YR 7/4).

Fabric: tan (5YR 7/4) some brown inclusions, mica.

Similar to G2/3 ware, but fabric is different. Imported?

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C.

**22. Open vessel, cup?**

K4/5.62:17

2/3 of base preserved. D. Base 4.6 cm.

High footed base. Uneven red/brown paint around the foot. Slight traces of a band of paint on the vessel interior.

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine with a few white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**23. Open vessel, cup/bowl?**

K4/5.62:20

1/3 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 7 cm.

Interior has a circle of black/brown paint (2.5YR 3/1). Exterior also has black/brown paint.

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**24. Cup, G2/3 ware?**

K4/5.62:21

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 7 cm.

Interior of the vessel has black paint (2.5YR 3/1). The exterior of the foot has a red/orange band (10R 5/8). The exterior of the vessel is tan (5YR 7/4).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**25. Cup?**

K4/5.62:19

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 10 cm.

Exterior and interior are covered with black paint (5YR 3/1) that is worn and crackled.

Fabric: tan (7.5YR 6/6), no visible inclusions.

Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**26. Jug/jar**

K4/5.62:14

1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 16 cm.

Exterior has streaky brown paint. Interior has a band of paint on the upper part of the rim.

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**27. Closed vessel**

K4/5.62:3

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 16 cm.

Exterior of foot has a brown band (2.5YR 4/3). Tan ground (5YR 7/3). No slip on interior.

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), a few white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**28. Closed vessel**

K4/5.62:25

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 8.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Exterior has horizontal brown bands (7.5YR 4/3) over a grayish white slip (7.5YR 8/1). No slip on interior.

Fabric: brown (10R 5/4), silver mica, white and gray inclusions.

Imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**29. Closed vessel**

K4/5.62:26

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 5.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Horizontal brown bands, one thick and two very thin. One diagonal line intersecting the horizontal bands. Brown paint (10R 3/4) on tan ground (7.5YR 8/4). No slip on interior.

Fabric: tan (5YR 6/6), no visible inclusions.

Imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**30. Closed vessel**

K4/5.62:23

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 6.5 cm.

Exterior has three thin horizontal bands and one vertical line. Part of another motif is preserved next to the break. Brown paint (5YR 4/4) on tan ground (5YR 6/4).

Fabric: tan/orange (6YR 6/8), fine, a few white inclusions.

Imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**31. Closed vessel**

K4/5.62:22

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

Exterior has 4 wavy lines. Orange paint (2.5YR 6/6) on cream ground (7.5YR 8/4).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), a few white inclusions, gold and silver mica.

Imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**32. Closed vessel**

K4/5.62:24

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 5.8 cm.

Exterior has two wide bands framing thin bands. Red/orange paint (10R 5/6) on cream/tan ground (7.5YR 7/3).

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Probably imported. Although fabric is similar to local fabric, paint is not.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**33. Jar or table amphora**

K4/5.62:29

Handle fragment. Width 3.2 cm.

Oval handle. Dark brown paint, somewhat streaky. No paint on interior of vessel.

Fabric: gray core with brown edges (2.5YR 5/4), white and brown inclusions.

Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**34. Large open vessel, krater?**

K4/5.62:30

Handle/appliqué decoration. Max. P. Dim. 7.3 cm.

Resembles a roughly modeled animal head. Broken where the loops of a double-looped handle might have joined. Red band (10R 5/8) along one side of the head and faint traces of paint on the head and nose areas. Tan ground (5YR 6/6). Faint traces of red paint on interior.

Fabric: gray core with tan edges (5YR 6/6), white and gray inclusions.

Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**35. Corinthian closed vessel**

K4/5.89:4

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 3.5 cm.

Exterior has worn brown/black bands. No paint on interior. Yellow/cream ground (10YR 8/2).

Fabric: cream/yellow (10YR 8/3), fine.

Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C. Sherd might be an accidental intrusion into this layer.

**36. Bowl**

K4/5.94:1

1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 20 cm.

Interior has two wide bands of streaky brown/orange paint. Tan slip (5YR 6/4) on exterior.

Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.

Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**37. Jar/jug**

K4/5.76:7

Handle fragment. Width 4.3 cm.

Two black bands (7.5YR 3/1) down the handle. Light gray ground (7.5YR 7/1).

Fabric: light brown (5YR 6/4), small white inclusions and some larger quartz pebbles.

Probably imported.

Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**38. Closed vessel**

K4/5.76:3

Body fragment and handle stub. Max. P. Dim. 7.5 cm.

Finger imprint at the base of the handle. Traces of red bands on either side of the handle. Red paint (10R 4/6) on red/pink ground (10R 6/6).

Fabric: gray core with red/pink edges (10R 5/6), white inclusions, mica.

Probably imported.

Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**Plain ware****39. Large closed vessel**

K4/5.44:5

1/8 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 18 cm.

Ring base. Exterior is fairly rough, brown in color (2.5YR 5/4). Interior is rough and unfinished, gray in color.

Fabric: outer edge is brown (2.5YR 5/4), inner edge is gray (Gley 1 6/N), white and brown inclusions, silver mica.

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C.

**40. Jar**

K4/5.62:13

1/4 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 17 cm.

Well defined ridge at shoulder. Surface has a light brown slip (2.5YR 6/4) on interior and exterior.

Fabric: gray core with brown/orange edges (2.5YR 5/6), some white inclusions.

Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**41. Large open vessel**

K4/5.89:5

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 22 cm.

Interior and exterior are smoothed, but not burnished. Brown surface (10R 5/3).



Fabric: brown (10R 5/3), gritty with many sand inclusions.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

## GRAY WARE

**42.** Gray ware closed vessel

K4/5.44:2

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 8.5 cm.

Exterior is dark gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N). Interior is unburnished.

Fabric: dark gray (Gley 1 5/N), white and brown inclusions, mica.

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C.

**43.** Gray ware closed vessel

K4/5.44:7

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 11.5 cm.

Ring foot. Exterior is dark gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N). Interior is unburnished.

Fabric: gray/brown (10R 5/1), with light gray inner edge (Gley 1 7/N) many white and gray sand inclusions.

Unusual fabric for Troia. Probably imported.

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C.

**44.** Gray ware cup

K4/5.62:36

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 8 cm.

Two incised lines on the exterior. Dark gray burnished (Gley 1 3/N).

Fabric: gray/brown (10R 4/1), fine.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**45.** Gray ware bowl

K4/5.62:33

1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 19 cm.

Exterior and interior are gray burnished (Gley 1 5/N).

Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), a few white inclusions.

Similar shape to Late Bronze Age bowls, might be residual.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**46.** Gray ware bowl

K4/5.62:55

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 20 cm.

Interior and exterior are gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N).

Fabric: gray core with brown edges (5YR 5/4), white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**47.** Gray ware table amphora

K4/5.62:43

1/4 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 15 cm. Two joining fragments.

Exterior has a ridge under the rim. Exterior is gray burnished (5YR 4/1). Interior is unburnished.

Fabric: dark brown (5YR 4/2), fairly fine, a few white inclusions.

Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**48.** Gray ware table amphora

K4/5.62:34

1/4 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 14.5 cm. Two joining fragments.

Flaring rim. Exterior is dark gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N). Interior is unburnished.

Fabric: gray/brown (5YR 5/1), white inclusions, silver mica.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**49.** Gray ware small jar

K4/5.62:54

1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 12 cm.

Exterior and the top of the rim are dark gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N).

Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), a few white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**50.** Gray ware closed vessel

K4/5.62:57

1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 17 cm.

Ridge on exterior. Exterior is dark gray/brown burnished (7.5YR 4/2). Interior is unburnished.

Fabric: brown core (7.5YR 4/4) with dark gray/brown edges (7.5YR 4/1), white inclusions.

Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**51.** Gray ware open vessel

K4/5.62:56

Handle and part of vessel body preserved. Handle width 2.1 cm.

Handle, exterior and interior of the vessel are gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N).

Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N) with slightly darker edges, a few white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**52.** Gray ware closed vessel

K4/5.62:58

Handle and part of rim preserved. Width 3.5 cm.

Strap handle joins to the rim. Handle and exterior of vessel are burnished (Gley 1 5/N). Interior of vessel is unburnished.

Fabric: light gray (Gley 1 6/N), a few white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**53.** Gray ware closed vessel

K4/5.62:39

Handle fragment and part of the rim preserved. Width 3.7 cm.

Double roll handle joins to the vessel at the rim. Handle is gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N). Interior of vessel is unburnished.

Fabric: gray/brown (7.5YR 5/1), white inclusions, mica.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**54.** Gray ware open vessel

K4/5.62:50

Almost 1/2 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 8 cm.

High ring foot. Gray burnished on interior and exterior (Gley 1 4/N).

Fabric: light gray (Gley 1 6/N), some white and brown inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**55.** Gray ware closed vessel

K4/5.62:51

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 8 cm.

Wide, flat foot. Lightly burnished on exterior, light gray (5YR 5/1), not burnished on interior.

Fabric: gray (5YR 5/1), white inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**56.** Gray ware large closed vessel

K4/5.62:64

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 13 cm.

Exterior is gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N). Interior has a light gray coating.

Fabric: dark gray core (Gley 1 3/N) with lighter gray edges, a few white and brown inclusions, a large amount of silver mica.

Unusual to have so much mica, vessel sparkles. Probably imported.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

- 57.** Gray ware krater or large open vessel  
K4/5.62:65  
Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 10.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.  
Exterior has a raised knob. Both exterior and interior are burnished, light gray/brown (7.5YR 6/2).  
Fabric: light gray/brown (7.5YR 6/1), some white inclusions, silver mica.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.
- 58.** Gray ware krater or large vessel  
K4/5.62:37  
Handle. Diameter 2.8 cm.  
Round handle, gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N).  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), some white inclusions.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.
- 59.** Gray ware jar or krater  
K4/5.73:26  
1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 10 cm.  
Exterior is burnished dark gray (Gley 1 4/N). Interior is unburnished.  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), fine, a few white inclusions.  
Context: below rubble, over stony surface, context date: 700–650 B. C.
- 60.** Gray ware krater  
K4/5.62:35  
Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim c. 30 cm.  
Ledge rim with incised wavy lines. Appears to have worn black slip on interior and exterior.  
Fabric: dark gray (Gley 1 4/N), white inclusions, silver mica.  
Unusual fabric and slip. Possibly imported.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.
- 61.** Gray ware krater or large open vessel  
K4/5.62:48  
1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 11 cm.  
Flat base. Interior, exterior and the underside of the base have a dark gray slip (Gley 1 4/N).  
Fabric: gray/brown (2.5YR 5/1), white inclusions, gold mica.  
Unusual slip and fabric. Possibly imported?  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.
- 62.** Gray ware stand or pedestal base  
K4/5.62:53  
1/16 of base preserved. Cannot determine diameter.  
Exterior is dark gray burnished (Gley 1 3/N), not burnished on interior.  
Fabric: gray/brown (7.5YR 4/1), a few white inclusions, mica.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.
- 63.** Gray ware bowl  
K4/5.89:2  
Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Cannot determine diameter.  
Interior and exterior are gray burnished (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), a few white inclusions.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 64.** Gray ware bowl  
K4/5.89:7  
1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 24 cm.  
Interior and exterior are gray burnished (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), a few white inclusions.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 65.** Gray ware large open vessel  
K4/5.76:2  
1/8 of bowl preserved. Est. D. Rim 28 cm.  
Exterior is burnished light gray (Gley 1 6/N). Interior is unburnished.  
Fabric: light gray (Gley 1 6/N), a few white inclusions, but fairly fine.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 66.** Gray ware large open vessel  
L4.414: 6  
1/2 of base preserved. D. Base 9 cm. Two joining fragments.  
Ring base. Interior and exterior of vessel are burnished (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), a few white inclusions.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 67.** Gray ware table amphora  
L4.414:9  
1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 15.5 cm.  
Interior and exterior are gray burnished (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: brown (10R 5/3), white and gray inclusions, mica.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 68.** Gray ware table amphora  
K4/5.89:6  
1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 8 cm.  
Interior and exterior are gray burnished (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: light gray (Gley 1 6/N), a few white inclusions.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 69.** Gray ware jar or table amphora  
K4/5.89:8  
Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 20 cm.  
Interior and exterior are smoothed and slightly burnished, gray (Gley 1 4/N).  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), fine with a few white inclusions.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 70.** Gray ware krater  
L4.414:3  
Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 38 cm.  
Both interior and exterior are gray burnished (10R 6/1). Exterior has incised wavy lines.  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), fine, a few white inclusions.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- 71.** Gray ware jar/krater  
L4.414:14  
1/8 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 13.5 cm.  
Top of ledge rim has an incised wavy line. Interior and exterior are dark gray burnished (Gley 1 4/N).  
Fabric: dark gray (Gley 1 4/N), fairly fine.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.
- COOKING, GRITTY AND HANDMADE COARSE WARES
- 72.** Jar  
K4/5.44:6  
Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 22 cm.  
Flaring ledge rim. Wheelmade. Unburnished but smoothed. Exterior is an uneven brown/black color.  
Fabric: gritty with many sandy inclusions, some areas are dark gray, others are brown.

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C. but could be from the Late Bronze Age.

**73. Cooking vessel**

K4/5.44:4

1/16 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 6 cm.

Flat base. Gray/brown surface (7.5YR 5/1).

Fabric: light gray core (7.5YR 6/1), darker gray edges (7.5YR 4/1), sandy inclusions and some larger quartz pebbles.

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C.

**74. Cooking vessel?**

K4/5.62:40

Less than 1/16 preserved. Est. D. Rim 19 cm.

Slightly flaring rim. Dark gray/brown smoothed surface (2.5YR 3/1). Wheel marks.

Fabric: brown (2.5YR 4/4), gritty with sand inclusions.

Might also be a storage vessel.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**75. Cooking vessel**

K4/5.62:70

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 10 cm.

Flaring rim. Interior and exterior are dark gray, smoothed (Gley 1 3/N). Wheel marks.

Fabric: dark gray, almost black (Gley 1 2.5/N), somewhat gritty, white and brown inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**76. Cooking vessel**

K4/5.62:42

Handle fragment and part of the rim. Max. P. Dim. 4.8 cm. Handle width 3 cm.

Strap handle joins at the rim. Smoothed gray/brown surface (2.5YR 5/1).

Fabric: gray/brown (2.5YR 5/1), sand and some larger quartz pebble inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**77. Cooking vessel**

K4/5.62:62

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 9.5 cm.

Flat base. Interior is black. Exterior is uneven brown/black.

Fabric: brown (2.5YR 5/6), gritty with many sand inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**78. Cooking vessel**

K4/5.62:46

1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 6.5 cm.

Flat base. Underside of the base has a white encrustation. Dark gray unburnished surface (Gley 1 4/N). Wheel marks.

Fabric: dark brown/gray (10R 4/1), gritty with sandy white and brown inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**79. Cooking vessel?**

K4/5.62:45

1/8 of base preserved. Est. D. Rim 8 cm.

Somewhat pointed base. Exterior is smoothed, dark gray (Gley 1 3/N). Interior has a light gray surface, possibly some sort of coating or residue (2.5YR 7/1).

Fabric: dark gray (2.5YR 3/1), white and brown inclusions, but fairly fine.

Base shape is similar to some cups, unusual to find this shape in cooking ware fabric.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**80. Cooking vessel**

K4/5.62:47

1/8 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 12 cm.

Thick, cushion type flat base. Brown, smoothed surface (2.5YR 6/4).

Fabric: dark gray core (2.5YR 3/1) with brown edges (2.5YR 6/4), many sand inclusions, silver and gold mica.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**81. Cooking vessel or storage jar?**

K4/5.62:49

1/2 of base preserved. D. Base 7 cm.

Flat base. Exterior is gray burnished (5YR 4/1). Interior is smooth but not burnished. Wheelmade.

Fabric: brown (5YR 5/4), gritty with much fine sand, no visible mica.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**82. Handmade coarse ware large pot**

K4/5.62:60

Exterior of handle has a series of chevrons within a triangular frame. Small dots are used for filling. Both sides are burnished. Uneven brown/gray color.

Fabric: gray/brown (7.5YR 4/1), white and brown sandy inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C. Sherd could be earlier, even possibly EBA.

**83. Gritty vessel**

K4/5.62:59

Body fragment. Max. P. Dim. 4.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Exterior has an incised chevron or rope pattern. Interior and exterior are smoothed, but not burnished. Dark gray color.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**84. Storage jar?**

K4/5.62:63

1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 30 cm.

Rim has a square profile, somewhat unusual. Small knob on exterior of body. Surface is uneven dark gray/brown (7.5YR 3/2). Both interior and exterior are burnished. Handmade.

Fabric: dark gray/brown (7.5YR 4/1), many sandy inclusions.

Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

**85. Cooking vessel**

L4.414:34

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 15 cm.

Slightly flaring rim. Interior and exterior feel as though they are burnished. Uneven dark gray color.

Fabric: dark gray, almost black (Gley 1 3/N), sand inclusions.

Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**86. Cooking vessel**

L4.414:33

Less than 1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 12 cm.

Flaring rim. Smoothed surface. Both interior and exterior are dark gray, almost black (Gley 1 3/N). Wheelmade.

Fabric: dark gray, almost black (Gley 1 3/N), sand inclusions.

Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**87. Cooking vessel**

L4.414:30

Handle and part of rim preserved. Handle width 2.7 cm.  
Strap handle joins to the vessel at the rim. Uneven gray/brown surface, smoothed.  
Fabric: brown/gray core (5YR 4/2), with darker gray edges, sand inclusions.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**88. Cooking vessel**

L4.414:19  
1/4 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 8 cm.  
Flat base. Wheelmade. White coating on interior in some areas. Exterior is smoothed, gray (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: dark gray/brown (10R 4/1), sand inclusions.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**89. Cooking vessel**

L4.414:32  
Less than 1/8 of base preserved. Est. D. Base 8 cm.  
Flat base. Interior and exterior are smoothed. Dark gray surface (Gley 1 4/N). Wheelmade.  
Fabric: dark gray (Gley 1 4/N), sand inclusions.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**90. Gritty storage vessel?**

K4/5.76:8  
1/16 of rim preserved. Est. D. Rim 20 cm.  
Exterior of the rim has a projection. Low ridge on exterior of vessel. Exterior and interior are smoothed, but not burnished and feel rough and sandy. Medium gray color (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: gray (Gley 1 5/N), gritty with white sand inclusions, silver mica.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**91. Gritty storage or cooking vessel?**

K4/5.76:5  
Rim fragment? Max. P. Dim. 7.5 cm.  
May be a cooking pot rim with a small rounded projection on the rim. Orientation is not clear. Exterior is smoothed, but not burnished. Uneven black/brown color.  
Fabric: brown (5YR 5/6) with dark gray edges. Gritty with sand inclusions.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**92. Handmade coarse ware vessel**

K4/5.89:9  
Handle fragment. Max. P. Dim. 4.7 cm.  
Handle has grooves on the upper surface. Gray burnished on both sides, uneven color with areas of dark and light gray.  
Fabric: dark gray/black (Gley 1 3/N) with brown edges (7.5YR 5/4), gritty with many white sand inclusions.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C. Sherd may be earlier, residual from VIIb<sub>2</sub> levels.

## PITHOI

**93. Pithos handle**

K4/5.44:9  
Handle fragment. Max. P. Dim. 10.1 cm.  
Surface is red (10R 4/4).  
Fabric: gray core with red edges (10R 4/4), many brown, white, black and gray sandy and pebbly inclusions, both rounded and angular.  
Probably from same vessel as nos. 94 and 95.

Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C., but pithos is probably LBA.

**94. Pithos**

K4/5.44:10  
Rim fragment. Est. D. Rim 50 cm.  
Top of rim has slashed diagonal lines and holes made by fingers. Surface is red (10R 4/4).  
Fabric: gray core with red edges (10R 4/4), many brown, white, black and gray sandy and pebbly inclusions, both rounded and angular.  
Probably from same vessel as nos. 93 and 95.  
Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C., but pithos is probably LBA.

**95. Pithos**

K4/5.44:12  
Base preserved. D. base 10 cm.  
Base is conical, but ends in a flat base. Surface is red (10R 4/4).  
Fabric: gray core with red edges (10R 4/4), many brown, white, black and gray sandy and pebbly inclusions, both rounded and angular.  
Probably from same vessel as nos. 93 and 94.  
Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C., but pithos is probably LBA.

**96. Pithos**

K4/5.44:16  
2/3 of base preserved. D. Base 12.5 cm.  
Looks burnt. Gray surface (Gley 1 5/N).  
Fabric: gray/brown colored (10R 5/2) but the color is somewhat uneven, many sand and pebble inclusions including white, brown and gray ones.  
Context: rubble layer, context date: c. 650 B. C., but pithos is probably LBA.

**97. Pithos**

K4/5.76 :6  
Rim fragment. Est. D. Rim 30 cm.  
Outer part of rim is decorated with incised slashes. Exterior color is uneven, brown, gray, red.  
Fabric: brown/red (2.5YR 4/6), sand and pebble inclusions, white and gray.  
Context: stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

## OTHER OBJECTS

**98. Vessel attachment**

K4/5.89:3  
Max. P. Dim. 2.7 cm.  
Square shaped attachment, possibly for rim or foot. Streaky brown/orange paint on one side and a band of paint at the top of the other side.  
Fabric: pink/orange (2.5YR 6/6), fine.  
Fabric and paint resemble G2/3 ware.  
Context: under stony surface, context date: 750–700 B. C.

**99. Ceramic tube/bead**

K4/5.62:38  
Max. P. Dim. 2.2 cm.  
T-shaped object with a horizontal hole through the upper part. The lower part of the T is broken and there is no hole through it. Tan surface (5YR 6/2).  
Fabric: brown (5YR 5/6), a few white inclusions, mica.  
Context: below rubble, context date: 700–650 B. C.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Many members of the Troia team helped me in the process of analyzing the pottery and writing this article. I am especially thankful to Prof. Ernst Pernicka and Prof. Brian Rose for permission to study this material. I would also like to thank Pavol Hnila, John Wallrodt, Gebhard Bieg, Moni Möck-Aksoy, Ralf Becks, Peter Jablonka, and Diane Thumm-Doğrayan.

<sup>2</sup> Seventh century ceramic assemblages containing G2/3 ware have been found in many areas, both on the citadel and directly outside it (Blegen *et al.* 1958; Fisher 1996; 2000; Hertel 2008a; 2008b). Judging from the ceramics published by Blegen, 7<sup>th</sup> century ceramics are much more numerous and more widespread at the site than ceramics of the 6<sup>th</sup> century B. C.

<sup>3</sup> Troia excavation archives, K4/5 and L4 notebooks from 1995, 1996 and 2003.

<sup>4</sup> Ralf Becks (forthcoming) will publish the Troia VI and VII remains in this area. The mudbrick and stone structure has also been discussed in several preliminary reports and articles. Korfmann 1996, 39–43; 1997 48–53; 2004 15–19; Easton *et al.* 2002, 91–93.

<sup>5</sup> Pavol Hnila will publish the stratigraphy and ceramics from the VIIb phase, and the information discussed here comes from his forthcoming Ph. D. dissertation. I also thank him for his help in clarifying the stratigraphy in this area.

<sup>6</sup> Lenz *et al.* 1998, fig. 7.

<sup>7</sup> There was a fair amount of erosion from the mound into this lower lying area, and some of the PG amphoras probably eroded or were part of trash dumped from the citadel. In addition, several of the pieces in the catalogue are later types of amphoras, and it should be noted that PG amphoras still appear in 8<sup>th</sup> and early 7<sup>th</sup> century contexts at Troia.

<sup>8</sup> In one part of the trench, to the east of the mudbrick structure, the excavators report two layers of small stones. This was only noticed in one small section and it may relate to leveling fill.

<sup>9</sup> Ralf Becks (in Korfmann 2004, 18) suggests that there may have been a gate and road here over a long period of time, from the Late Bronze Age through the Hellenistic period.

<sup>10</sup> Dörpfeld 1902. His plans show the wall extending to the north, but this part was no longer preserved when excavations were resumed here. In earlier publications a date in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century B. C. was proposed for this wall (Rose 1999, 100; Hertel 1991), but a re-examination of the evidence indicates that this date is too late.

<sup>11</sup> There is another wall of Geometric or early Archaic date that was found in a similar position next to a section of the Troia VI citadel wall on the western side of the citadel. It was also interpreted by Dörpfeld as an attempt to reinforce the Bronze age citadel wall during the Archaic period. See also Pavol Hnila (forthcoming).

<sup>12</sup> Beh. K4.287 contains pottery found when dismantling the wall; Beh. K4.290 derives from a pit under the wall. The Behälter, for the most part, contained gray ware, tan ware, and unpainted plain ware. There is one, very small (1 cm) body sherd with worn black paint from Beh. 287. The black paint looks like the type found on early Archaic vessels. Beh. 290 contained only 8 sherds of undiagnostic gray, tan, and unpainted plain ware that could either be from the Late Bronze Age or Archaic period.

<sup>13</sup> Beh. K4/5.76, 83, 86, 89, K4.500, 503, L4.414 were used for the quantification of this level. As excavation reached deeper levels, the tops of VIIb house walls appeared and the ceramics changed to VIIb ceramics mixed with likely residual VIIa ceramics (Hnila forthcoming).

<sup>14</sup> An example with a complete profile was found in phase 3 of D9, see Aslan 2002, no. 43.

<sup>15</sup> It is also possible that this piece may have accidentally fallen into the trench from higher levels.

<sup>16</sup> Blegen *et al.* 1958, 257; Fisher 2000, 125.

<sup>17</sup> Aslan 2002.

<sup>18</sup> A similar situation was found directly outside of the citadel in D9, where it also appears that people had been dumping garbage over the side of the citadel.

<sup>19</sup> Only Beh. K4/5.62 and 73 were used for the quantification; these were excavated in 2003 and did not undergo the Behälter division between BA and PBA teams that occurred in earlier excavation seasons.

<sup>20</sup> Aslan 2002. Similar assemblages will also be published from sector vw3 and the West Sanctuary.

<sup>21</sup> The ridges on the exterior of these are also distinctive. Vessels with similar ridges are rare in Anatolia, but there are a few examples from Tenedos (Arslan – Sevinç 2003, no. 1.3) and Smyrna (Bayne 2000, fig. 42, 47).

<sup>22</sup> Aslan 2002, nos. 43, 86.

<sup>23</sup> Aslan 2002, no. 127.

<sup>24</sup> For discussion and examples of G2/3 ware, see Aslan 2002; Fisher 1996; 2000; Blegen *et al.* 1958, 253–255; Hertel 2008a; 2008b; Mommsen – Hertel – Mountjoy 2001.

<sup>25</sup> Moore 1982 (Samothrace); Bernard 1964; Graham 1978 (Thasos); Mustilli 1931–32; Messineo 2001 (Lemnos); Lamb 1931–1932 (Lesbos), Arslan – Sevinç 2003 (Tenedos).

<sup>26</sup> This is a local or regional fabric type. For NAA analysis, see Mommsen – Hertel – Mountjoy 2001; Hertel 2008a, 226, 228; 2008b.

<sup>27</sup> The decorative motif consisting of small dots within a frame is found at Samothrace (Moore 1982, figs. 1, 4–6, 12). A similar motif was also found on a kantharos from Tenedos (Arslan – Sevinç 2003, no. 1.4). The G2/3 ware pieces with the brown fabric also sometimes have paint that is worn or flaking away, which is not usually the case for the Trojan G2/3 ware.

<sup>28</sup> If the ceramics were in fact thrown down from the top of the mound, then there must have been a concentration of imported pottery in that area of the citadel. There is little evidence for the date and form of the Archaic temple to Athena, but the imports may have been related to her cult.

<sup>29</sup> Boardman 1967, 137, 144, especially the closed vessels.

<sup>30</sup> Catling 1998; Lenz *et al.* 1998.

<sup>31</sup> Graham 1978 also argued that G2/3 ware began in the late 8<sup>th</sup> century B. C.

<sup>32</sup> Boardman 1967, 101. The chronology there is not so securely dated that the Chios vessels can be used as a definite marker. Instead, it simply helps to confirm an early 7<sup>th</sup> century date for this level.

<sup>33</sup> The layer is first mentioned in the preliminary report by Rose 1996, 98.

<sup>34</sup> The elevation in the highest area is 28.00 and 26.65 in the lower areas.

<sup>35</sup> For information about the Hellenistic remains in this area, see Rose 1996, 98–100; 1997, 96–101; 1998, 97.

<sup>36</sup> Beh. K4/5.44, K4.66 were used for the quantification of the rubble layer ceramics. The rest of the rubble was excavated in small areas in 1995 and 1996, but the pottery processing at that time involved separating Bronze Age from post Bronze age material. It later proved to be difficult to find and reunite both groups of separated material. Therefore, the Behälter used for this study were primarily those excavated in 2003.

<sup>37</sup> According to Diane Thumm-Doğrayan (personal communication), who is studying the pithoi from Troia, the pithoi found within the rubble appear to be Late Bronze Age types.

<sup>38</sup> Rose 1999; Aslan 2002; Hnila forthcoming. The information about the stratigraphy comes from the 1998 excavation notebooks and final reports from the excavators Maureen Basedow and Ekin Kozal (Troia archives).

<sup>39</sup> In the preliminary report (Rose 1999, 38–39), the damage to the Troia VI citadel wall was interpreted as having been caused by rainwater and drainage problems, but this should be reconsidered in relation to the stone tumble in K4/5.

<sup>40</sup> Beh. D9.2919 and 2921 are from the stone/mudbrick tumble, and they contained little ceramic material except for some worn Late Bronze Age sherds. Under these are Beh. 2927, 2928, 2929, 2932, which contain early 7<sup>th</sup> century ceramics and have been previously published in phase 4 of the D9 report (Aslan 2002).

<sup>41</sup> Beh. 2923. See also Rose 1999 and Aslan 2002.

<sup>42</sup> Aslan 2002, no. 110.

<sup>43</sup> Blegen *et al.* 1953, 394–396, figs. 285–287.

<sup>44</sup> Jablonka 2006, 9, figs. 8, 9; Korfmann 2004, 12–13; 2005, 9–10; excavation notebooks by Ralf Becks (Troia archives). I will soon be publishing a full report on the ceramics.

<sup>45</sup> Other scholars (Fisher 2000; Hertel 2008a) have previously suggested that cult activity took place here, but because Blegen gave little information about the ceramics, both the date and the nature of the cult activity were unclear. Hertel (2008a, 113–124) proposes that this area was in use in the 9<sup>th</sup> century B. C., but the new evidence from the ceramics shows that the area was probably not used at such an early date.

<sup>46</sup> Rawson notebook 1932, volume 1, area 7 in trench M6 (University of Cincinnati Troia archives). Blegen 1933, 441–443; Blegen *et al.* 1953, 394–396, figs. 285–287.

<sup>47</sup> The heavy building activity here in later periods makes it difficult to understand the transition between the early and the later Archaic periods. This is especially the case for the central part of the Sanctuary, where it is difficult to determine when exactly the central cult building from the 8<sup>th</sup> century went out of use.

<sup>48</sup> See also the preliminary reports in Rose 1995 and 1997.

<sup>49</sup> Blegen *et al.* 1958, 275–279, figs. 300–303.

<sup>50</sup> For more information about 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century remains from the West Sanctuary, see Basedow 2006; 2007; Basedow 2009 (in press); Aslan 2009. For the Upper Sanctuary, see Blegen *et al.* 1958, 259–262.

<sup>51</sup> Rose 1995, 85–88; 1997, 76–85.

<sup>52</sup> Blegen 1958, 262–273; Rose 1995, 88–89; 1997, 85–86.

<sup>53</sup> Aslan 2009 (forthcoming).

<sup>54</sup> The majority of the pottery from the stone circles published by Blegen (1958, figs. 300–303) dates to the late 8<sup>th</sup> to early 7<sup>th</sup> century B. C. There are a few later Archaic sherds published from the area, but there are so few later pieces that I doubt the circles continued to be actively used. Hellenistic building activity above the 8<sup>th</sup> century cult building in the center of the Sanctuary has made the stratigraphy of that area especially complex. Although a few late Archaic sherds were found in Hellenistic contexts in this area, there does not seem to have been a mid-late Archaic building there.

<sup>55</sup> The same burst of activity in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century is also apparent in sector D9, where a pebble surface and a terrace wall were built: Rose 1999; Aslan 2002 phase 5.

<sup>56</sup> For examples from the Lower Sanctuary, see Blegen *et al.* 1958, 262–273. A complete report on the West Sanctuary ceramics will be published in the final reports. For D9 ceramics from the late 7<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century, see Aslan 2002, phases 5 and 6.

<sup>57</sup> In general, gray ware shows a remarkable degree of continuity, stretching back to the Late Bronze Age, and it is often difficult to distinguish Archaic gray ware from Bronze Age gray ware, or to pinpoint the exact date of Archaic gray ware. See also Bayne 2000 for a discussion of LBA and Archaic gray ware.

<sup>58</sup> Although Protogeometric occupation is known for Lesbos (Spencer 1995) and now more recently for Lemnos (personal communication with Laura Danile), the numbers of sites with Protogeometric pottery are still small, and most of these amphoras probably date to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. For the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the evidence for activity at Troia or at other sites in the north-east Aegean is slim. There are a small number of group III PG amphoras found at Troia, thought to date to the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the material excavated by Schliemann and recently published by Hertel (2008b) may also be from the 9<sup>th</sup> century, but overall the picture is one of very low population levels.

<sup>59</sup> Cook (1973) in his survey does not report any G2/3 ware from other sites. The ceramics from the recent survey of the Troad by Gebhard Bieg and Rüstem Aslan have not yet been completely studied.

<sup>60</sup> Strabo 13. 1.22; Leaf 1923. There are only a few pieces of Lydian pottery at Troia, so it is difficult to confirm this statement. In the same passage, Strabo also mentions that after the Trojan war, Abydos was occupied by Thracians, before the Milesians arrived.

<sup>61</sup> Abydos is located within a Turkish military area and little archaeological work has been done there that could confirm or refute an early 7<sup>th</sup> century date for the colonization. Frank Calvert conducted some excavations, which are unpublished, and Nurettin Arslan carried out a brief survey there. I thank Gebhard Bieg for the above information.

<sup>62</sup> Thuc. 8.62.1.

<sup>63</sup> Herodotus 1.6.1, 1.15.1; Strabo 14.1.40. For a discussion of Assyrian sources, see Kristensen 1988. She casts doubt on the validity of Herodotus' statements about the origins of the Kimmerians.

<sup>64</sup> Herodotus 5.94.1; Strabo 13.1.38–39; Bieg and Aslan 2006. Strabo also mentions that many sites in the Troad were controlled by the Lesbians at this time.

<sup>65</sup> Page 1955, 152–158.

<sup>66</sup> Strabo 13.1.25.

<sup>67</sup> Rose 2008, 417–418.

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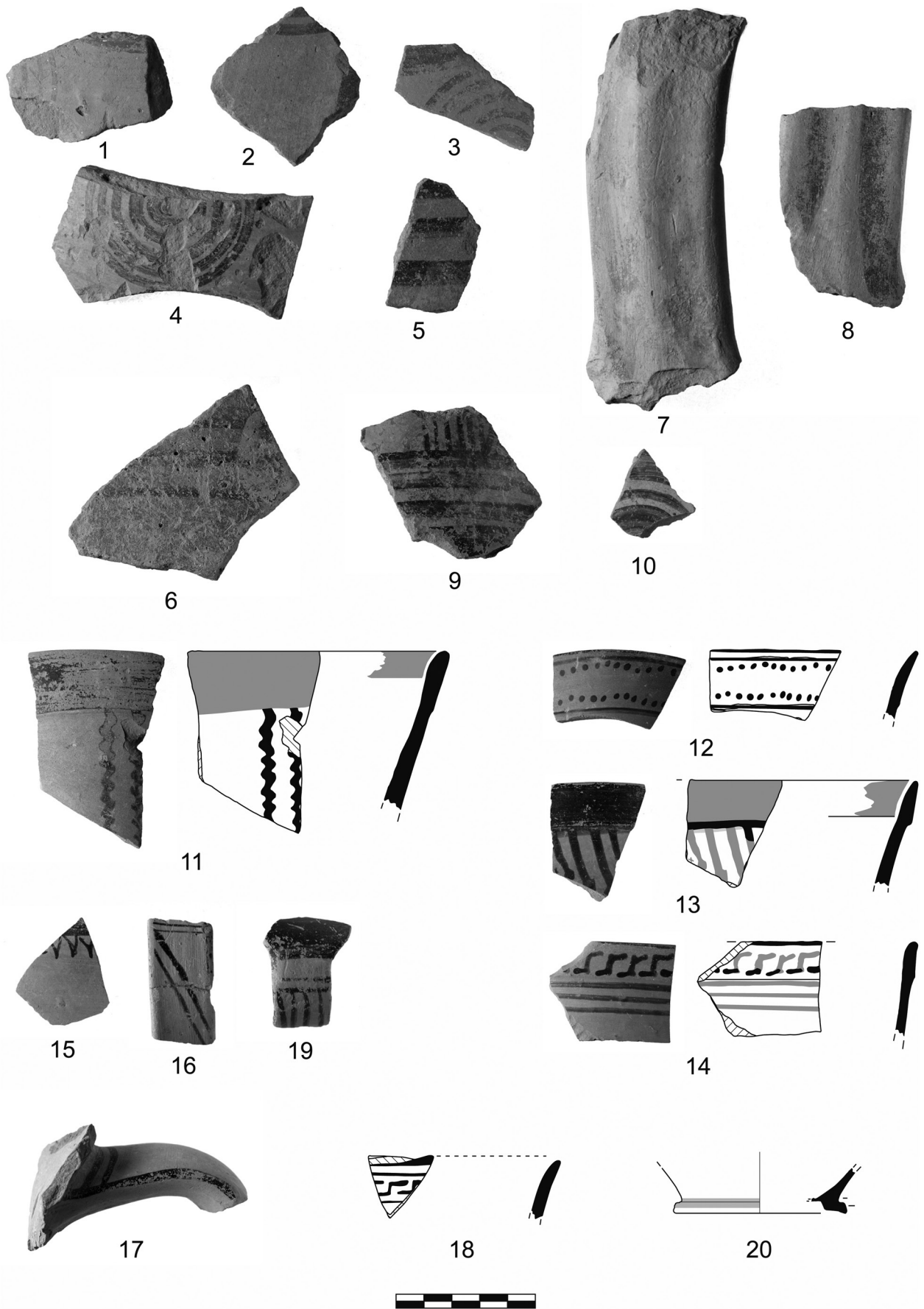
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PLATE 1



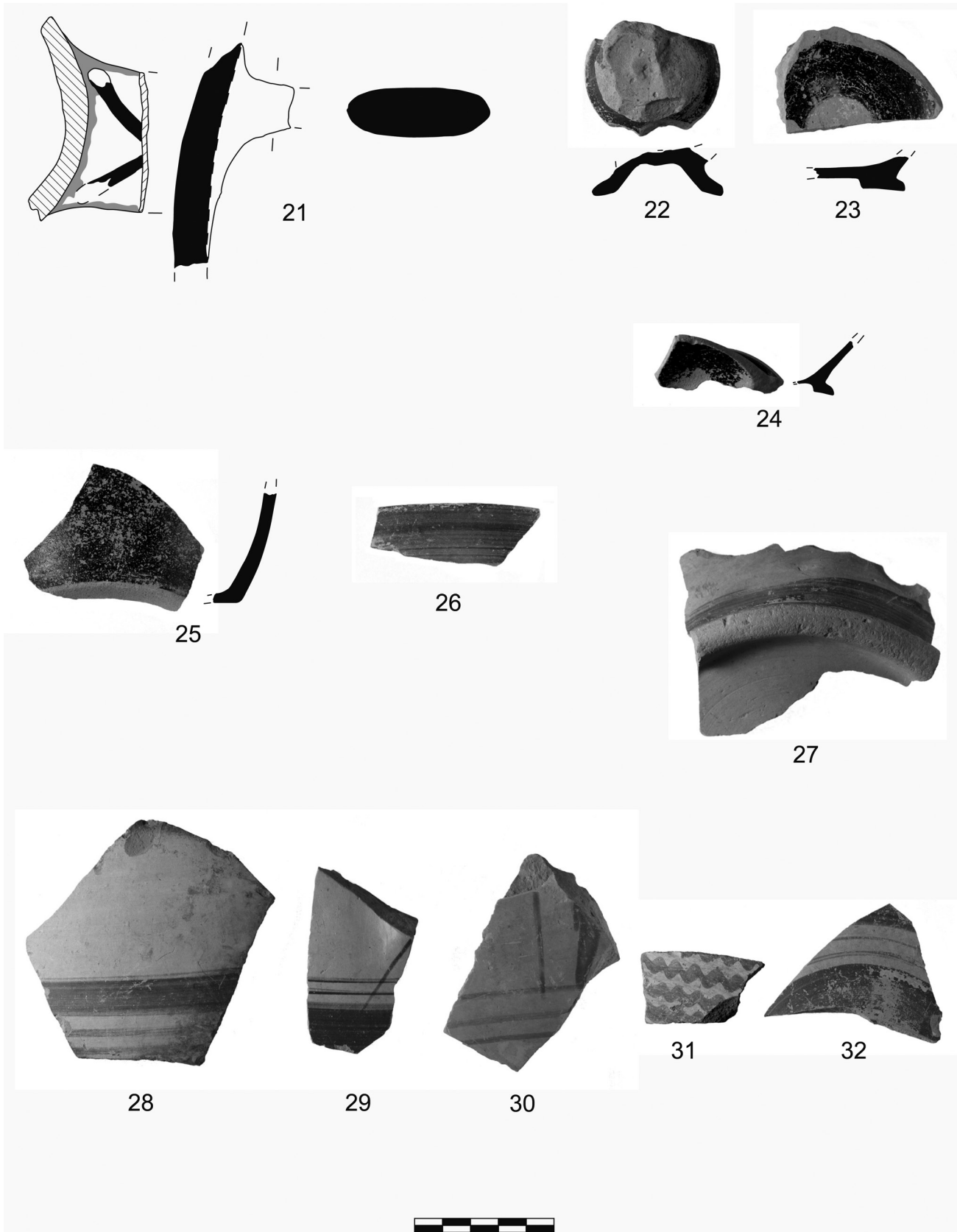
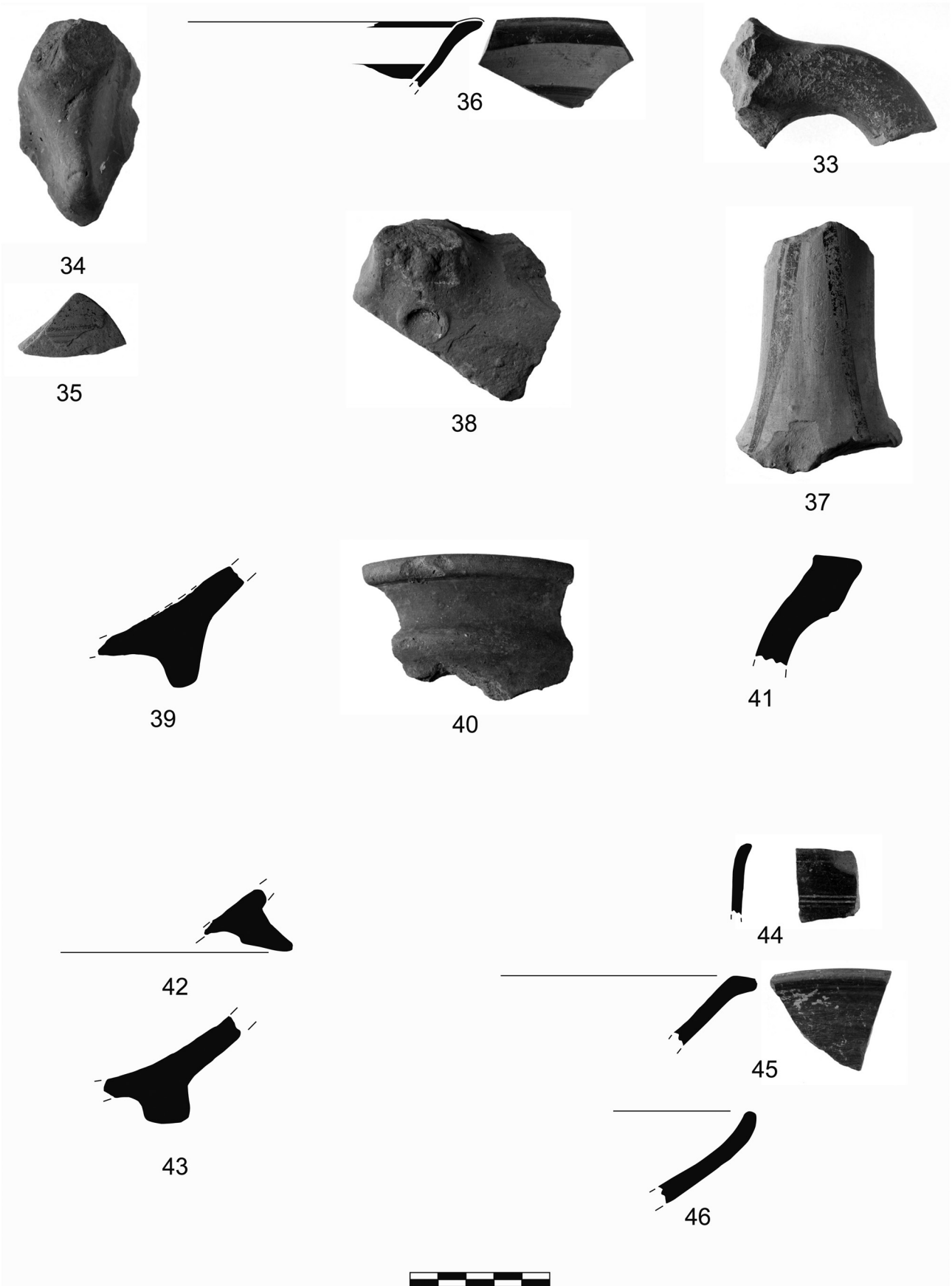


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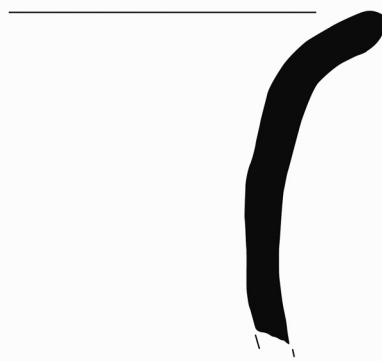




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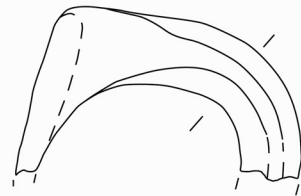
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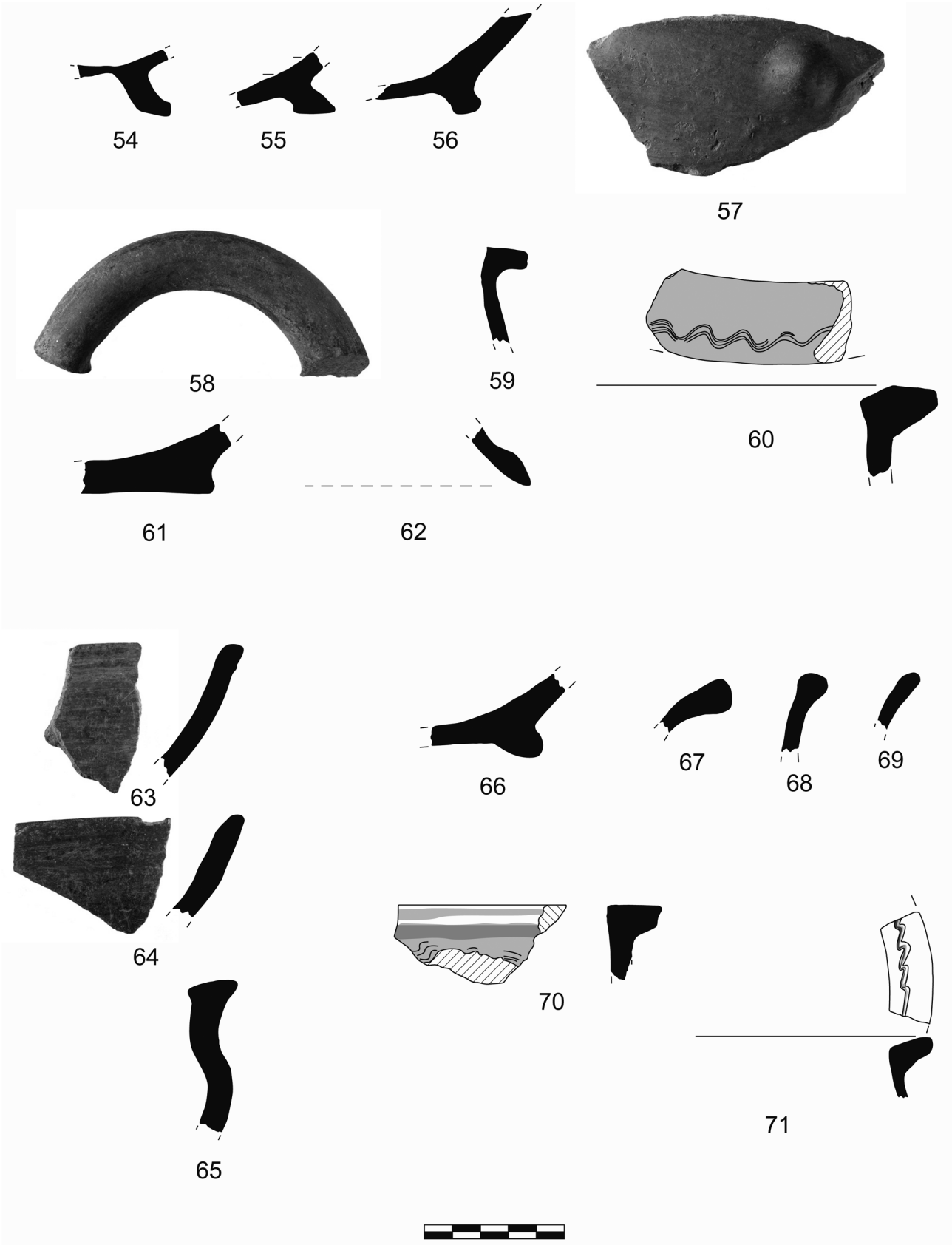
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PLATE 5



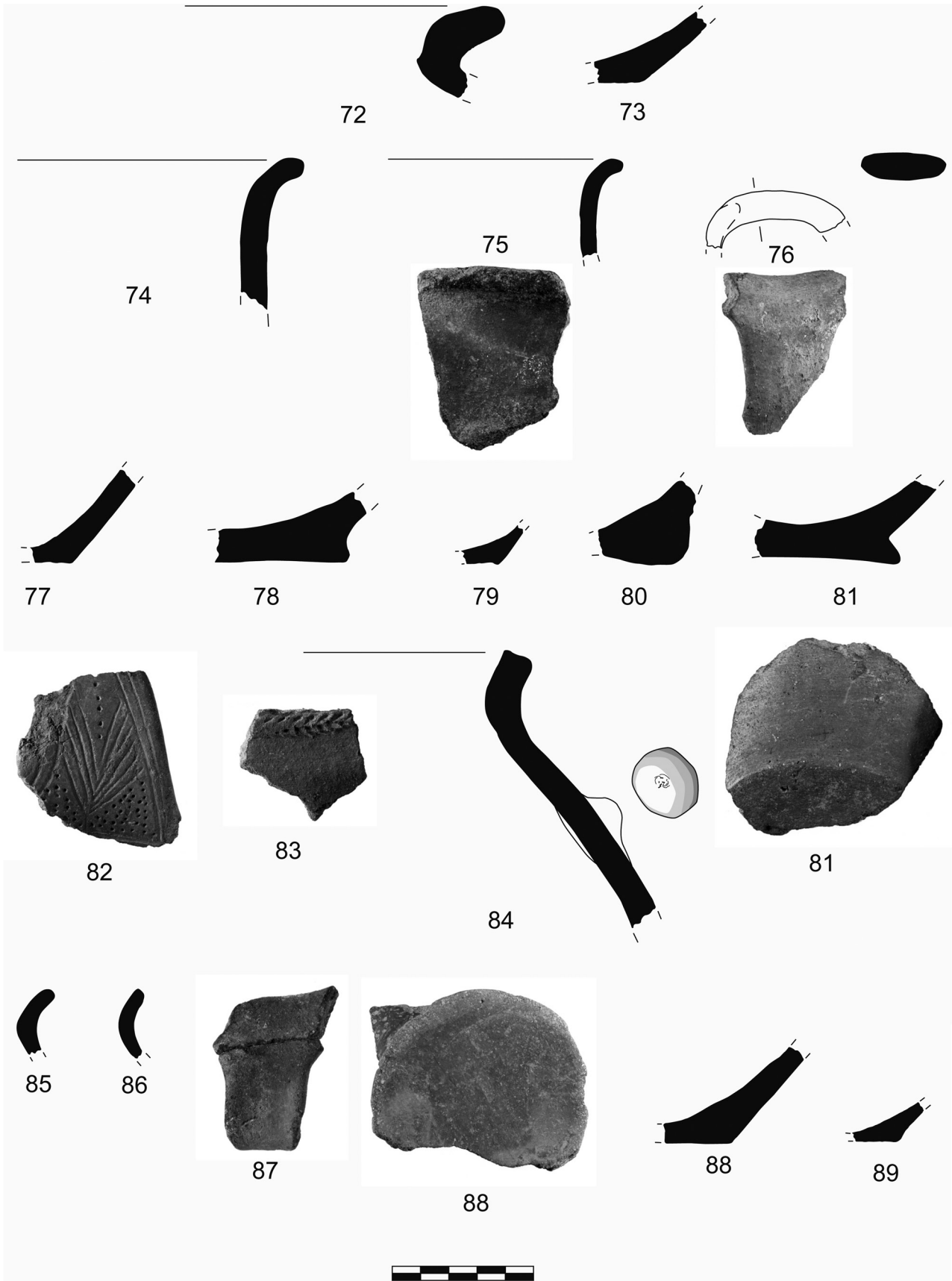
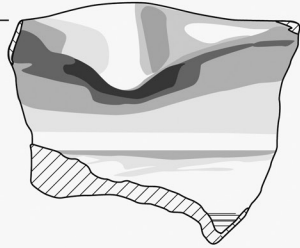


PLATE 7



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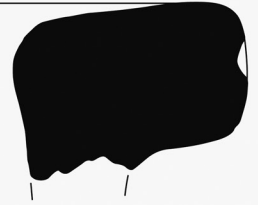
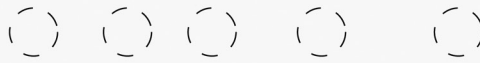
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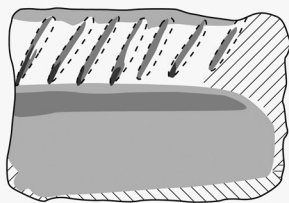
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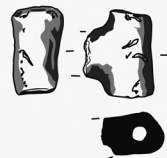
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