

EXCAVATIONS AT TROY 1932

THE new excavations in the Troad, begun in 1932 by the University of Cincinnati, were made possible through the initiative of Professor W. T. Semple, head of the Classical Department of the University, and Mrs. Semple. As a result of a visit to Ankara in the autumn of 1931 after several months of study and planning, they secured a concession from the Turkish Government for the resumption of excavation at Troy itself (Hissarlik) and for further exploration in the Troad. They also provided the necessary financial support for the undertaking, beginning with the erection at the site of a substantial and comfortable house for the staff of the expedition and of a building with suitable workrooms and storerooms.

On their way to Turkey Dr. and Mrs. Semple spent some time in Berlin discussing the project with Professors Rodenwaldt and Dörpfeld. The Expedition is under the greatest obligation to the generosity of the German Archaeological Institute and its President, Professor G. Rodenwaldt, who graciously transferred to the University of Cincinnati their prior claims to the site, and who through Professors Karo and Schede, the Directors of the branch Institutes in Athens and Istanbul, rendered invaluable assistance in many other ways.

Professor Dörpfeld collaborated whole-heartedly with the Expedition, spending four weeks with us at Troy and placing at our disposal without reserve all his knowledge of the site and its problems and all his experience in excavating. The advantage of having with us an expert familiar with almost every stone in the ruins, who made the admirable plan of the labyrinthine complex of walls of many periods, and who provided a direct link with Schliemann and his pioneer excavations can only be inadequately acknowledged. It was in 1882 that Dr. Dörpfeld first came to Troy as the young assistant of Schliemann, who had already then been working intermittently for a dozen years in his ambitious task of clearing the site. Since that time Dr. Dörpfeld has maintained a constant interest in Troy. His excavations, beginning with the later campaigns of Schliemann, culminated, after the latter's death in 1890, in the two seasons of 1893 and 1894, when, with funds supplied by Mme. Schliemann and by the German Emperor, he laid bare the massive walls of the Sixth City and found convincing evidence to show that the Sixth City was Homer's Troy. In the ensuing years he revisited the site repeatedly and elucidated the remains to hundreds of scholars and students; and he has continued to study its manifold unsettled problems, with special reference recently to the Homeric episodes and the camping place of the Greeks. In 1924 he was able to conduct a small exploration at Besika Tepe and in the neighborhood, and he had long hoped to be permitted to do some supplementary digging at Troy itself. His hope of doing so in person had finally been abandoned, and it was with the most cordial generosity and good will that he welcomed the University of Cincinnati's project and offered his assistance. It seemed peculiarly fitting that he was thus enabled to celebrate at Troy in 1932 the fifty-year jubilee of his active connection with the site; and the members of the Expedition will long cherish in memory the pleasure and the privilege of being present on that occasion.

In addition to Professor and Mrs. Semple and Professor Dörpfeld the staff of the Expedition comprised the following: C. W. Blegen, Field Director; W. A. Heurtley, Assistant Director of the British School at Athens; Dr. F. W. Goethert, Fellow on stipend from the German Archaeological Institute; Dorothy H. Cox, Architect; John L. Caskey, Mrs. R. K. Hack, Dorothy Rawson and Marion Rawson. Mrs. C. W. Blegen and Mrs. B. H. Hill assisted during a part of May and June. To all of these the cordial thanks of the Expedition are due for their generous and competent help. We are also deeply grateful to the British School of Archaeology at Athens for granting Mr. Heurtley leave to join our staff; and to the German Archaeological Institute for lending us the services of Dr. Goethert.

The new excavations at Troy were undertaken with two definite objects in view. In the first place it seemed both desirable and timely to make a fresh and thorough test of the stratification of the site. During the past generation a vast body of new knowledge has come to light bearing on the prehistoric cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean. The epoch-making discoveries of Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos and of the British, Italian, American, French and Greek excavators elsewhere in Crete, the supplementary researches of the German Archaeological Institute under Professors Karo and Müller at Tiryns, and of the British School under Dr. Wace at Mycenae, the intensified explorations in Central and Northern Greece, and Mr. Heurtley's systematic investigations in Macedonia, to mention only a few, have yielded an immense amount of new material from which it is possible to rebuild as a substantial and relatively orderly edifice the main structure of prehistoric Aegean civilization. What relation does Troy bear to this structure and how do the successive "Cities" fit into the general scheme? That is a problem that has been much discussed in recent years, but which can only be definitely solved by a new and careful stratigraphic excavation. The evidence consists chiefly of the pottery and the other objects buried in the numerous layers of the accumulated deposit forming the mound at Hissarlik; and the definite determination from beginning to end of the Trojan ceramic sequence in much greater detail than hitherto possible from the earlier excavations has become a matter of paramount importance. A settlement of relatively great size and wealth, with a long history extending through the whole of the Bronze Age, and occupying a position almost unparalleled in its strategic aspect with reference to the main trade routes of the ancient world must have been a centre of traffic, an emporium with a flourishing business in exports and imports. The discovery of a few recognizable imported objects in an undisturbed context with local products may be expected to yield invaluable chronological evidence for dating the prehistoric cities more accurately than was heretofore possible. A meticulous re-examination of the stratified layers was consequently the principal object of the new excavations.

In the second place it seemed almost equally important to make an exhaustive search for the prehistoric tombs and cemeteries. No traces of such burials were brought to light in the previous excavations, although Schliemann in particular made repeated efforts to find them. It is possible that the early inhabitants of Troy had burial customs quite different from those practised in other contemporary centres of the Eastern Mediterranean. It may be, for example, that the dead were

cremated in funeral pyres of such a nature that only scanty traces could have survived. But even if the latter supposition were true, some remains should still be recognizable, provided the place of incineration could be discovered, and they might shed no little light on the various stages in the evolution of culture in the Troad. A wide exploration of the whole district about Troy in the hope of finding the prehistoric tombs was thus set as the second object of the Expedition.

During our first campaign, which was brought to a conclusion July 1, 1932, definite progress was made toward both of these objectives. Work was initiated April 1, 1932, the whole of the first month being devoted to the erection of a dwelling house and workrooms and to the installation of the Expedition at the site. The houses were built on the level plateau to the east of the mound in fairly close proximity to the principal area of operations, and the comfort and convenience of the "camp" greatly facilitated the work of the members of the staff. Actual digging in accordance with the programme that had been adopted was begun on May 1, and operations were vigorously pursued during the months of May and June, with an average force of approximately 100 laborers, recruited mainly from the neighboring villages of Hissarlik, Çiblak, Halil Eli, and Kalifatli. None of them was experienced in archaeological digging, but their native intelligence and uniform



FIG. 1.—E6 FROM THE SOUTH

good will made them quick to learn, and by the end of the season many had become well-trained workmen. The great majority of these men were employed in opening exploratory trenches outside the citadel and only a few were used for the careful stratigraphic digging within the acropolis. In the present preliminary report a brief account of what was accomplished in re-examining the stratification will first be given and then the search for tombs will be described.

Among the many areas left undug by Schliemann and Dörpfeld within the walls of the citadel, two were chosen for excavation because they seemed to offer the greatest likelihood of giving, when taken together, the complete sequence of strata that make up the mound. One of these was a tall pinnacle-like mass of earth (Fig. 1), left standing some 8 m. high inside the walls of the Second City almost directly before the Megaron, in the square designated E6 on Dörpfeld's plan. Here it

seemed certain that we could count on finding undisturbed layers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Cities, according to Schliemann's and Dörpfeld's enumeration, while the remains of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth had apparently been removed to make way for a building of the Ninth, or Roman City. The second area lay farther to the south, inside and over the wall of the Sixth City, where we judged we could almost certainly find intact layers belonging to the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh and Sixth Cities and perhaps also the Fifth, Fourth and Third. A broad cutting was consequently begun in this section, corresponding to the western half of the squares marked F8 and F9 on Dörpfeld's plan. In both these areas excavation was conducted with the most conscientious and meticulous care.

Mr. Heurtley, who was in charge of the work in E6, reports as follows:

"E6 is an 'island' left by the former excavators, lying *ca.* 20 m. south of the southwestern anta of the Megaron of the Second City. The area at the summit when excavation began was *ca.* 8 m. by 4 m. with a narrow neck in the middle about 1 m. wide. As excavation proceeded the area became larger and at a depth of 2.75 m. (the lowest level reached), measured *ca.* 12 m. in length by 11 m. at the widest point.

"Three main occupation levels were found: (1) the Roman level (Ninth City); (2) a level at *ca.* 1.70 m.; (3) a level at 2.75 m.



FIG. 2.—WALLS OF A HOUSE AT 1.70 M. IN E6

"(1) The Roman level was determined by two parallel walls, running almost north and south, forming part of the west side of the large stoa believed by Dörpfeld to have surrounded the Temple of Athena. The portion preserved was evidently part of a room, presumably one in a series of such chambers, behind the colonnade. The room was entered from the east through a doorway which had a fine marble threshold block supporting on either side a marble base for the jamb. The doorway had at a late period been closed by a roughly built wall. The walls of the room were built of stones laid without mortar in an inferior style, and at least two periods of construction were represented. Within the walls, the Roman occupation level lay at about 0.65 m.; to the east of them, *i.e.* under the colonnade, at *ca.* 1 m.¹; to the west there were no traces of it. Roman pottery and tiles were found

¹ The depth in each instance is measured from the surface at which our digging began.

in profusion both within and to the east of the walls, as well as numerous pieces of plaster, plain and painted, and fragments of marble pilasters.

“(2) The occupation level at 1.70 m. was associated with a complex of stone walls, which may be regarded as part of a single house (Fig. 2) with at least four rooms. The floor levels in the various rooms were not uniform, and the foundation courses of the walls themselves varied in depth. These walls were usually of four or five courses, the top course being carefully prepared to support upper courses of mud brick; but some walls may have been entirely of stone. The average width of the walls was 0.35 m.–0.40 m.

“The house seems to have been oriented east and west, and it was entered from the east end, where there was a cobbled pavement outside the entrance. The east room (dimensions *ca.* 3.50 m. by 3 m.) contained in the southwest corner a domed oven (Fig. 3) built of mud brick and lined with plaster, very similar to what the peasants



FIG. 3.—REMAINS OF DOMED OVEN IN EAST ROOM OF HOUSE AT 1.70 M. IN E6

in the neighboring village of Hissarlik use today. East of the oven the floor was marked by patches of gray ash, no doubt raked out from the oven, with two broken pots lying among them. In the oven, the floor of which was raised a little above that of the room, were a broken pot and a perforated clay disc. Near them lay two broken querns and two grinders, all of stone.

“In the central room (dimensions *ca.* 3.80 m. by 3.50 m.), against the south wall, was a large store jar (broken) with a wide mouth and crescent-shaped lugs. It was flanked by stones and crude bricks; two small vases lay on the floor, a broken quern and a spindle-whorl.

“The south room was entered from the central room by a doorway 0.70 m. wide; on the west side of the doorway a flat slab probably supported a wooden beam, and immediately to the south of it was a round pivot-stone. The threshold was formed by a single slab with small flat stones laid upon it. The south room was narrow and the whole of its east end was occupied by a domed oven containing two chambers, one above the other. The lower chamber was divided into two compartments by upright bricks, on which rested flat horizontal bricks, forming the floor of the

upper chamber. All the bricks were baked red by the action of the fires lighted in the oven.

"Of the west room only three walls were preserved. This, too, was a small narrow room, and it was occupied entirely by a series of three ovens at different levels, a new oven being built as the floor level rose automatically with the accumulation of ashes, *débris*, etc. The ovens were all built on the same principle, *i.e.* a long narrow trough lined with narrow bricks and divided down the middle by similar bricks set on end (Fig. 4). In the case of the upper oven, the bricks had been partly replaced by stone slabs. In the lowest of the ovens were part of a cooking pot and a grinder.



FIG. 4.—TROUGH-LIKE OVEN IN WEST ROOM OF HOUSE AT 1.70 M.
IN EG

"(3) With the occupation level at 2.75 m. are associated three roughly parallel brick walls, the stone foundations of which lie a metre or more lower, and have not yet been reached. It is clear that the level in question is a re-occupation level, the earlier floor lying near the stone foundations. These walls are oriented differently from those of the house at 1.70 m., the direction being roughly from northeast to southwest; they are plastered with white clay, which was also used as mortar between the bricks. It is not clear whether the rooms belong to one house, since no communication between them was observable. In the eastern room were found a cooking pot and a quern, in the central room a round hearth of baked clay, raised *ca.* 3 cm. above the floor, and immediately north of it a hearth with a floor of pebbles and potsherds. The oven and the hearth have not yet been completely cleared. Farther north were a large jar *in situ* containing grain, a broken cooking pot and two small jugs, lying among ashes.

"In the western room was a similar plaster hearth, with five small vases lying scattered near it; immediately south of it was a pit for refuse, and two broken pots lay still farther south. The floors of all the rooms were thickly strewn with ashes.

"In addition to the principal levels mentioned above, secondary intermediate levels were observable between (2) and (3), indicated by reconstruction of walls or addition of new ones, new hearths, etc., the original house-plan being, however,

preserved in its main outlines. There were also reconstructions of certain walls of the house at 1.70 m.

"The pottery falls naturally into two classes, the Roman (very few Greek sherds were found), and the prehistoric. The Roman was found above 0.65 m. within the walls; above 1 m. east of the walls; west of the walls there was practically none.

"Below these levels the pottery is all prehistoric, except for a few Roman sherds which have fallen through from above.

"Apart from the coarse domestic ware, only two classes are at all common: Gray Minyan and Red-wash ware. The former is found principally west of the Roman walls, from the surface to a level of about 1.50 m.—apparently an undisturbed stratum. Within the walls there is a fair quantity, as low as 1 m.; east of the walls, which is much disturbed, hardly any. The forms and fabric are those familiar elsewhere, the principal forms being ring-stemmed goblets and high-handled cups. There is very little red or yellow ware.

"The Red-wash ware is common at all levels. It is a fine ware; the most common shape is a bowl or basin with a loop handle set on or close below the rim. The wash is lustrous and varies a good deal in thickness, and in color from bright to dark red, often with a purplish tone. It may cover the whole vase inside and outside; or only the outside may be coated, the inside being left plain, except for a band along the rim; in a third class the inside is decorated with two broad bands that cross in the centre. The latter, however, does not occur below the level of 2 m.

"Another shape in the Red-wash ware, though much less common, is the jug with trefoil lip. These are completely coated on the outside with the wash, which is usually carried over the rim on the inside.

"The Gray Minyan and the Red-wash ware are both wheel made. Finally there is a hand made ware, rather thick, with a gray or black surface, very highly polished. This ware appears first at about 1.85 m. and thereafter becomes increasingly common. The only shape recognizable was a jug with trefoil lip.

"Other finds include: of stone, a figurine, and numerous objects of domestic use, rubbers, grinders, querns, etc.; of bone, a figurine decorated with stamped circles, and a curious object which is perhaps the haft of a knife, similarly decorated; of clay, a large number of whorls or buttons, many of which have incised decoration.

"It is perhaps premature to label the prehistoric levels, but it looks as if the Gray Minyan belonged to the Sixth City, the level of which must lie between 1 m. and 1.50 m., and with which a wall, crossed diagonally by the western Roman wall, should be associated, all other fixed remains of the period having been destroyed or used in the construction of the Roman building. The house at 1.70 m. must then be assigned to the Fifth City. Whether the level of the Fourth City has been reached, it is not yet possible to say."

In the second area of stratigraphic excavation the determination of the successive layers offered some complex and puzzling problems, but the keen and careful observations of Dorothy H. Cox, who was in charge of work in this section, clearly established the sequence of the deposits. The following summary is made from her notes:

The cut through the western half of F8 and F9 (Fig. 5) had a superficial width of 10 m. and a length of 30 m., but the length increased and the width decreased as we descended. The surface of the ground in this region was covered by a dump of earth, presumably from Schliemann's excavations in the central part of the citadel, which ranged in depth from 0.50 m. at the north end of the cut to 4.60 m. at the south end. Beneath this dump, four levels of occupation were recognized:

(1) The uppermost layer clearly belongs to the Roman period. In the northern part of the trench two massive foundation walls appeared, each built of large squared



FIG. 5.—THE CUTTING THROUGH THE WESTERN HALF OF F8-F9 AS SEEN FROM THE NORTH

blocks of soft poros, resting merely on a bed of earth. The northern wall, which is a continuation of the south side of the building marked IX B on Dörpfeld's plan, still stands to a height of two to four courses. The second wall called "A" on our plan, parallel to the first at a distance of *ca.* 5 m. to the south, is also a continuation of a wall indicated on Dörpfeld's plan. It stands to a height of two to four courses, with a thickness of *ca.* 1.25 m., and adjoining it on the south is a rubble substructure apparently for a step (Fig. 6). This wide foundation thus appears to have supported the stylobate of a colonnade belonging to building IX B. The eastern ends of walls A and IX B had been demolished apparently in Byzantine times, when a deep trench seems to have been dug through the deposit from north to south. In the earth filling this trench were recovered Hellenistic coins and sherds, many architectural fragments of marble of the Doric and Ionic orders (perhaps from the colonnade) of late Roman style, Roman pottery and coins, sherds of yellow glazed Byzantine ware and Byzantine coins, the latest assignable to the eleventh century. The purpose of the trench, which extended beyond the eastern edge of our cut, could not be determined.

(2) The next layer of habitation, occupying a terrace at 1.25 m., below our bench mark, in the western part of the cutting, and the ground below it at 1.75 m. on the eastern side, may be assigned to the late prehistoric age. The terrace wall itself seems to be a survival from an earlier period, and no definite house walls could be recognized; but three hearths were found, and there was also a large pit, or *bothros*,

in part enclosed within a curving wall of stones. The bothros contained a great many large stones and numerous potsherds, as well as one complete vase. The pottery from this layer was almost all a good gray ware with polished surface, yellow and red wares being represented only scantily in coarse fabrics.

(3) Next in order came what seemed to be a deep complicated layer in which three successive stages could be recognized. To the uppermost one of these belongs the retaining wall that has already been mentioned, supporting a terrace filled and levelled over the débris of the two antecedent stages. Two rooms could be distinguished on this terrace, although the walls were not all identified, and a well-marked floor appeared at *ca.* 2 m. The pottery found here included yellow polished, gray polished and coarse burnished ware, and there were a few fragments of rippled ware of a Macedonian type.



FIG. 6.—ROMAN WALL "A" IN F8-F9

Other floors came to light at 2.30 m. and 2.35 m., for the most part without recognizable walls; but one wall belonging to this stage was characterized by the use of orthostates—flat irregular stones set on edge. Two slightly overlapping circular hearths testify to a fairly long period of habitation. Near the hearths were found three pots, all of good yellow polished ware; there were numerous fragments of the same type and it may be taken as the characteristic ware of this stage. It is similar to Yellow Minyan, but frequently it has a good polish on one face only. Among the shapes represented are two-handled jugs, bowls with straight and incurving rims, and long-stemmed cylixes in gray and black as well as in yellow.

Yet other floors were encountered at 2.50 m. and 2.60 m. together with a hearth in each instance; and some associated walls could also be identified as belonging to the earliest stage in this layer. A bothros had been cut through the floor found at 2.50 m., and in it was discovered burnt débris presumably from the earlier floor, including two complete vases and some potsherds. The latter comprised a fair number of Gray Minyan, some Mycenaean (Late Helladic III) and coarse ware. Farther to the north and east another floor was discovered at the same level, but no walls belonging to it could be identified. Two large vessels, a curious pithos and a water jar, had been set, and firmly supported with stones wedged about them,

into deep pits cut through the floor, so that the orifice of the vase in each instance came approximately at the floor-level (Fig. 7). Both pots were covered by substantial lids, one being a disc of stone.

(4) The deepest level of occupation found in this campaign lies some 3 m. below our bench mark. Up to the present time it is represented only by walls, as the floors have not yet been reached. The layer comprises a thick deposit of fallen stones on which lie the remains of crude brick, and there are abundant traces of fire. The building from which this débris comes thus appears to have been destroyed in a conflagration. One of the walls, marked "K" on our plan, is particularly massive: built mainly of large flat slabs, it is *ca.* 1.75 m. thick and still stands to a



FIG. 7.—TWO LARGE VESSELS SET BENEATH A FLOOR IN AREA F8-F9

height of more than 1.50 m. Until the floors are cleared one cannot be certain, but the characteristic pottery of this layer seems to be mainly Gray and Yellow Minyan ware in almost equal proportions.

The uppermost of these four occupation levels may obviously be assigned to Troy IX. Exactly how the other three should be labelled in the terms of Schliemann's and Dörpfeld's system is somewhat more problematical, but it looks as if they must correspond to Troy VIII, VII and VI. If this be correct, the Eighth City cannot be later than the early Iron Age, as the pottery is mainly of a type called proto-Geometric. The Seventh City would then appear to have had a fairly long history, with three successive phases, VII B being identified according to Dörpfeld's criterion by the employment of rough orthostates in the building of walls.

Our examination of the stratification in E6 and in the western half of F8 and F9 will be resumed in the spring of 1933; and the abundance of pottery coming to light in both regions promises to give us exactly what we hoped to find, namely the complete Trojan ceramic sequence.

Our search for tombs was conducted chiefly by means of long narrow exploratory trenches laid out following the contour lines on the slopes and in the lower ground in all directions about the citadel. Altogether some eighty such trenches were opened, with a total length of approximately 4000 m., nearly all of them revealing ancient remains of one kind or another. Save in a few instances, where unforeseen obstacles hindered, these cuttings were carried down to native rock; this necessitated very deep digging in some places, where the narrowness of the trenches proved to be a rather serious handicap, but our workmen became extraordinarily skillful in this kind of excavation. Our trials in the plain below the northern foot of the acropolis failed to reach hardpan, for water appeared in all trenches at an average depth of 1.40 m. and digging had to be discontinued. But a layer of firm clay was everywhere encountered just below the surface soil, and, as it presented no evidence of ever having been disturbed, we concluded that no graves were to be found in this quarter.

The northwestern and western slope of the acropolis and the flat ground below it were more fruitful; ten trial trenches were dug in this region under the direction of Marion Rawson and some interesting, if puzzling, remains came to light. In several places toward the bottom of the slope very early deposits were revealed, containing quantities of potsherds of rather coarse black, brown, and reddish polished ware, apparently of sub-neolithic types, together with numerous bones, some showing clear traces of burning, and much charred matter. The deposits looked rather like the accumulated débris from early habitations, but some of the bones, which were for the most part in a very fragmentary state, appeared to be human, and it may be that we are dealing with traces of incineration burials. At one point the underlying ledge of hardpan falls away abruptly to a depth of some 3 m., and its western face is deeply undercut, so that a sort of cave or rock-shelter is formed beneath an overhanging shelf of rock. The entire space within the cave was filled with successive layers of fallen hardpan and of blackened débris containing masses of potsherds, of the same early polished category, and some bones. Only a small part of the cave was investigated in 1932, and it is hoped that the complete excavation of the whole area next season will throw more light on its significance.

A short distance still lower down the slope, just above the plain, a large deposit of considerably later date came to light. The upper metre and a half of earth here had been disturbed in Roman times, and at a depth of *ca.* 1.50 m. we came upon four Roman graves, covered by fragments of tiles or by small heaps of stones. The skeletons, which were in a very bad state of preservation, showed that the dead had been laid out flat on their backs. The only objects recovered in these graves were two strigils of iron and part of a small pot. Beneath the Roman burials the prehistoric deposit appeared to be undisturbed; it contained a vast quantity of potsherds, chiefly Minyan ware in various shades of gray, but also some yellow, and a good many fragments of imported vases, for the most part Mycenaean (Late Helladic III) and a few Cypriote. Of even greater interest was a substantially constructed wall, forming a large apse (Fig. 8) one end of which was continued in a straight line toward the southwest. No remains of a similar wall on the other

(northerly) side were found, but some traces of decomposed crude brick in this region suggested the possibility that the structure had been prolonged in this direction also, in more perishable materials. The apsidal plan might seem to imply that the remains are those of a house; but no recognizable floor came to light. The wall was built mainly of flat pieces of unworked stone, laid so that the outer face of the apse was rather sharply battered (Fig. 9), and at its highest point it was preserved to a height of 1 m. The narrowness of the wall at the top (only 0.38 m.), its battered exterior, and the lack of a proper floor within suggested that the structure had never been a roofed building, but merely an open enclosure; and we were



FIG. 8.—APSIDAL WALL ON WESTERN SLOPE
BELOW CITADEL



FIG. 9.—SHARPLY BATTERING FACE OF APSIDAL
WALL ON WESTERN SLOPE

led by the character of the deposit inside to conclude that it was in fact a walled precinct in some way connected with the burial of the dead. Apart from the pottery which has already been mentioned, this fill, continuing apparently without much change to hardpan¹ some 2 m. below the bottom of the wall, yielded great

¹ Hardpan was reached only along the extreme eastern side of our cutting. Toward the west the deposit still continued, but water seeped into our pit so abundantly that further digging became impossible.

numbers of bones, many belonging clearly to animals, but some unquestionably human. The former, though invariably broken or cut, were sometimes in fairly large pieces, while the latter were usually in small fragments or chips. A substantial part of one human skull was found, and although there was no sign of orderly interment, the bones being scattered about in confusion everywhere, these remains must be taken as constituting the first prehistoric burial yet found at Troy. A



FIG. 10.—GRAECO-ROMAN GRAVE CONTAINING SIX SKELETONS



FIG. 12.—LARGE PITHOS WITH STONE LID

great many had a curious reddish yellow color, almost as if varnished. Some were blackened or partly burned by fire, and the deposit contained quantities of carbonized matter and numerous small pieces of charred wood. All this evidence suggested that the enclosure was a place for the incineration of the dead; but pending the completion of our explorations in the neighborhood it seems premature to express any definite conclusions regarding the burial customs of the Trojans in the Bronze Age.

Scattered about this whole region, especially in the southern part of it and in the plain itself, were not a few graves of Graeco-Roman times. Some were simple pits in earth or hardpan, covered by a heap of small stones or by fairly large slabs

or by tiles. One of the latter type, of late Hellenistic date, contained a badly preserved skeleton, a marble dish and pestle, nine tear jugs, one amphora, two cups, a bone disc, and two glass beads. Another grave built of well-fitted dressed blocks, plastered inside, with a floor of square tiles, and covered by four flat slabs of stone, held six adult skeletons (Fig. 10): the lowest was disturbed and displaced; the other five had been carefully packed one above another, each lying flat on its back with the head toward the southwest. The only other objects in the grave were an agate bead, some fragments of glass, part of a bone pin, and a piece of bronze. One of the principal roads leading out of Ilion must have come down from the acropolis and entered the plain just to the south of this cemetery.

Three groups of trenches numbering 29 altogether were dug under the supervision of Dorothy Rawson on the southwestern slope of the acropolis and on and below the



FIG. 11.—TRIAL TRENCHES ALONG WESTERN EDGE OF SOUTHERN PLATEAU

plateau extending southward from the site (Fig. 11). On the southwestern slope, descending gradually toward the plain, house walls appeared almost everywhere, and there can be no doubt that this was a rather thickly occupied residential quarter of Graeco-Roman Ilion. Most of the buildings were evidently small, but one massive, well-constructed wall may belong to a precinct of some importance. Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was brought to light in embarrassing quantities throughout this section, and there were also some terracotta figurines and masks and numerous coins of the same period. Many of the houses were provided with capacious storage pits, or bothroi, deeply and regularly cut in hardpan beneath the floors; sometimes gigantic pithoi apparently served the same purpose. A circular well shaft, cut in soft rock, was excavated to a depth of 6.30 m. Prehistoric remains were very scanty: some pottery was found scattered about here and there, but there was only a single undisturbed deposit, which contained a good many sherds of early polished ware.

The western part of the southern plateau yielded similar evidence of intensive occupation in Hellenistic and Roman times. In this direction there was evidently an extensive residential district in which the houses seemed to grow progressively

poorer as the distance from the acropolis increased. They were, however, of the same type as those already mentioned, and numerous subterranean bothroi were found. One unusually fine pithos of huge dimensions was recovered, cracked but complete, with its heavy stone lid still in place (Fig. 12). Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery abounded everywhere, for the most part in a badly shattered state; terracottas were not so common, but there were a good many bronze coins. Two wells were excavated, one to a depth of 11.95 m., the other to its bottom at 15.20 m.; each produced a great heap of broken water jars, or amphoras of undecorated, but excellent fabric, some of the handles bearing impressed makers' stamps. Several graves were also uncovered in this region, which seems to have served as a cemetery in a relatively late period. They were simple shafts or pits in the earth, sometimes surrounded by a rough wall of stones, and apart from crumbling bones they yielded nothing of interest. Prehistoric potsherds were noted in small numbers, but with



FIG. 13.—COLUMN BASE AND MARBLE FLOOR OF BASILICA-LIKE BUILDING OF ROMAN DATE

a fairly wide distribution, including a few fragments of Mycenaean and Cypriote wares; and one undisturbed deposit was encountered, characterized as very early by its crude, polished ware. No trace of prehistoric burial was found anywhere.

Trenching on the top of the plateau, just across the road to the southward of the citadel, revealed the ruins of a large public building of late Roman times. A spacious hall, some 21 m. long from east to west and 15.75 m. wide, with a paved floor of marble slabs, was divided into three aisles by two rows of four columns each, in the manner of a basilica. The northern half of the hall was almost completely demolished, and on this side only one anta-base remained *in situ*. In the southern row one anta-base and one column-base still stood in place and the stylobate blocks for the other columns were likewise preserved. The column bases are of a Roman form known elsewhere, showing a trochilus between two tori the lower of which rests on an octagonal plinth (Fig. 13). The capitals were probably of the Corinthian order. A large apse projects from the south side of the hall, and on the east is a broad area once paved with slabs of marble. The complete extent of the building has not yet been ascertained, but it is clear that at least two periods of construc-

tion are represented, the later of which probably falls in the second half of the third century A.D. In the débris filling the hall was found a fragmentary Greek inscription, apparently part of a proxeny decree. From a recess in a wall beyond the eastern court was recovered a small pot containing a hoard of 224 bronze coins most of which were struck by the Emperor Aurelian. When the search for prehistoric tombs is resumed next season, it is planned to examine the deeper layers beneath the Roman floors wherever possible.

The whole of the plateau extending several hundred metres southward from the acropolis was apparently included within the walls of the Graeco-Roman city of Ilion, and most of this area was doubtless occupied by houses. A trial trench opened in the southern part of this quarter along the western edge of a "bay," through which an ancient road must have ascended to the plateau, revealed numerous foundation walls of houses, a water channel built of stones, and some terracotta drain pipes; furthermore, it produced a fragment of a sculptured relief in marble, and a great deal of Hellenistic and Roman household pottery together with some of finer quality. A few prehistoric sherds also came to light, but there was no trace of an undisturbed deposit or of prehistoric tombs. This region, however, merits further investigation.

A slight elevation known as Kuletap Tepe, some 250 m. toward the east of the acropolis, was explored by means of five trenches dug under the supervision of Mrs. Hack, who ascertained that the mound was formed chiefly of the débris from a very large Roman building which had stood on massive foundations. The presence of a deep well, of large water channels and drains, together with the remains apparently of a hypocaust, suggested that the structure was a Roman bath. Some floors were plastered, others paved with marble, and one room was provided with a marble bench. The bath has not been cleared and its plan is, therefore, not yet known. Among the objects discovered in the trenches may be mentioned a fragment of sculpture in marble (the lower part of a face of approximately life size), two fragmentary inscriptions, and some architectural pieces of marble. No prehistoric remains came to light in this tepe.

Five exploratory trenches were also opened in the fields far to the northeastward in the direction of the village of Hissarlik, partly inside and partly outside the presumable course of the Roman city wall. Some poor foundation walls indicated that houses had been built in this quarter, too, but it was not a wealthy part of the city. In the ground apparently lying outside the circuit wall were several graves, usually covered by tiles, which contained no objects of consequence.

Beyond the eastern side of the ancient theatre the Hissarlik ridge juts out northward in a promontory overlooking the valley of the Simoeis. The northern face of this projection, descending steeply toward the plain and partly overgrown with thickets of brush and brambles, seemed to offer a likely place for an early cemetery. The whole declivity was consequently tested from the low ground beside the spring marked on Dörpfeld's plan to the crest of the plateau, a series of seventeen trenches being laid out under the supervision of J. L. Caskey. No tombs of any period were discovered, but the trenches produced antiquities of various kinds, and one topographical fact of some importance came to light. This latter concerned the course

of the city wall of the later Ilion: a considerable section of the wall was uncovered well down on the steep slope, and its line shows that the wall did not follow the crest of the ridge toward the citadel but, descended toward the plain, presumably in order that the theatre might be included within the circuit. The further course of the wall, however, has not yet been established. A shrine, or a sanctuary of some kind must have stood at the summit of the promontory inside the fortification, for this region yielded an abundance of terracotta figurines, and many were scattered down the hillside toward the valley. They seem to be mainly of Hellenistic date, and there was also a quantity of Hellenistic and Roman pottery. Prehistoric potsherds also came to light, though not in great profusion, especially toward the top of the slope; they comprised chiefly Minyan ware of various kinds, and a few fragments of Mycenaean. In a pit just below the crest an undisturbed prehistoric deposit was found containing sherds of thick coarse fabric with polished



FIG. 14.—EASTERN HALF OF SCENE BUILDING OF THEATRE

dark gray, brown and red surface, evidently of very early date. By far the earliest object noted in this whole region, however, is a petrified vertebra of large size, belonging to some animal of the fossil age.

The theatre of Ilion lay a short distance to the eastward of the citadel, the cavea occupying a large hollow, which was no doubt in part artificially fashioned, in the steep northern face of the plateau, the orchestra and scene buildings laid out on a level terrace just above the plain. The site was identified long ago and some exploratory trenches were dug in Schliemann's time, a brief account of which was published.¹ At the suggestion of Professor Dörpfeld we undertook to reopen the earlier trenches, which had become filled with débris, and to do some supplementary work in the region of the stage and the orchestra. Mrs. Hack took charge of these operations in which she had Dr. Dörpfeld's assistance and advice. A broad cutting was made through the orchestra, following its main axis, and the eastern half of the scene building was almost completely uncovered (Fig. 14). The results obtained convinced us that it would be profitable to lay bare the whole lower part

¹ Schliemann, *Troja*, 210 ff.

of the theatre next year. An account of the remains must naturally be deferred until these excavations have been completed, but it may be said now that at least two periods are represented, the first going back to early Imperial times, if not indeed to late Hellenistic. The orchestra was bordered by a well-built drain, with sides constructed in corbelled style, and the narrow opening at the top was covered by large flat slabs (Fig. 15). The ends of the drain at either side of the orchestra were prolonged northward beneath the *skene*. The rear wall of the latter rested on unusually broad and massive foundations. The front of the *skene*, probably belonging to a period of reconstruction, shows a series of bays framed by projecting walls; the structure was divided into rooms by several cross walls, and apparently there was a *paraskenion* at either end. Some 7 m. south of the *skene*, and not quite parallel with it, is a late water-channel or drain, built of stones taken from the



FIG. 15.—DRAIN RUNNING NORTHWARD FROM ORCHESTRA BENEATH *Skene*

theatre. Just beyond it is a row of blocks set some 2 m. apart, each with a broad deep hole cut in its top; perhaps they were post-holes for the support of some kind of a *proskenion*, or the front of the Roman stage.

In clearing the eastern part of the *skene* we found numerous architectural pieces of marble, including some large cornice-blocks from the façade, an epistyle, a Corinthian capital, parts of fluted columns and many other fragments. There were also many broken pieces of sculpture, some in the round, but the great majority in relief; like the architectural fragments they seem to belong in style to the third century A.D. A small portion of an inscription in large well-cut Greek letters may likewise be mentioned.

A long trench dug through the low ground immediately to the west of the stage-terrace of the theatre revealed four graves belonging to a Roman cemetery. All were built of roughly dressed blocks or flat stones set on edge, with a cover of similar slabs. These tombs lay in a deep layer of sand beneath the top soil, and in consequence the skeleton was in each instance remarkably well preserved (Fig. 16). Two graves contained no accompanying objects; one produced a single earring of gold with a bronze loop; and one yielded an unusual collection of 413 pieces of



FIG. 16.—ROMAN GRAVE IN CEMETERY WEST OF THEATRE



FIG. 17.—WALLS OF SECOND CITY



FIG. 18.—RAMP LEADING TO MAIN GATEWAY OF SECOND CITY



FIG. 20.—SLOPING WALL AND PROJECTING TOWER OF SIXTH CITY

flint, 21 nails of iron, 2 bronze buttons and 2 fragments, and 2 broken pieces of bronze.

Before we conclude this report some idea should be given of the number and the variety of the objects brought to light in the course of our first campaign. The numerous marble architectural pieces of Roman times and the remains of sculpture in the round and in relief have already been mentioned. Seven inscriptions, unfortunately all in fragmentary state, were recorded. There were also many stone implements of one kind or another belonging to the prehistoric layers. Miscellaneous objects of gold, silver, bronze, lead, stone, ivory, bone, glass and terracotta to the number of 490 were entered and described in our inventory, the work of cataloguing being done by Mrs. Blegen, Mrs. Hill, and Dorothy Rawson. Among these the terracottas were the most numerous, including many figurines of Hellen-



FIG. 19.—WALLS OF SIXTH CITY CLEARED OF VEGETATION

istic and Roman date, and quantities of prehistoric whorls or buttons, the latter frequently bearing stamped or incised decoration. A primitive idol of bone and two others of stone, similar to specimens unearthed by Schliemann, a gold bead, a terracotta seal, and a decorated bone handle of a knife, all from the preclassical layers, deserve special mention. Ninety-eight vases more or less nearly complete were entered in the inventory of pottery, and there were literally tons of potsherds. The coins totalled 512, one being of silver, the rest of bronze, ranging in date from Hellenistic to Byzantine times.

A good deal of labor was devoted to the task of clearing again the remains brought to light in the excavations of Schliemann and Dörpfeld. During the past generation the whole site has been overgrown with weeds, nettles, briars, brush and wild figs, and at the beginning of our campaign many of the most impressive walls were almost entirely hidden from sight. When we left on the first of July the ruins of Troy had once more been restored to view. The walls (Fig. 17) of the Second City with the great ramp (Fig. 18) had been almost completely cleaned of all destructive vegetation, and the wall and towers of the Sixth City had again been made visible as they were after Dörpfeld's excavations of 1894 (Figs. 19, 20). Within the citadel, too, the principal buildings had been for the most part relieved of the débris

and growth which had accumulated over them. Some work of repair and conservation was also begun in a few places where the walls are threatening to collapse.

The Expedition was peculiarly fortunate in its numerous friends who gave invaluable assistance of many kinds at various stages in the campaign. We are particularly indebted for their courtesy and kindness to the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew and to Mr. G. Howland Shaw, who as Counsellor and as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at the American Embassy at Ankara was an unfailing help in time of need. It is a pleasure also to acknowledge our special obligation to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bacon of Çanak Kale, who did all in their power to aid and counsel us, and who responded to every request (and there were many) with generous good will. We are likewise grateful to other friends in Çanak Kale, Mr. G. Whittall, Major Lee, Captain and Mrs. J. W. R. Jones, for much help and good advice. Among our other benefactors we take great pleasure in thanking Dr. Lee Foshay of Cincinnati, who contributed his services in inoculating many members of the staff against typhoid and dysentery; and Dorothy and Marion Rawson, who presented a complete equipment of medical supplies.

The work of the Expedition was greatly facilitated through the help and collaboration afforded by the Oriental Institute of Chicago and its Field Director in Anatolia, Dr. H. H. von der Osten. Dr. von der Osten generously lent us the services of his competent, experienced foreman, J. Scharer, who had spent four seasons at Alishar, and who proved himself indispensable to us at Troy.

From beginning to end the Expedition enjoyed the full coöperation of the Turkish authorities, who with unstinted friendliness and cordiality gave all facilities possible. Very special thanks are due His Excellency Essat Bey, Minister of Education; to Dr. Hamit Zubeyr Bey, Director of Museums and of the Archaeological Service in the Ministry at Ankara; to Aziz Bey, Director of the Museum in Istanbul; and to Selahattin Kandemir Bey, the Government's Commissioner at the excavations, who spent the season with us at Troy.

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