

STUDIA TROICA
Monographien 5

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STUDIA TROICA

Monographien 5

Herausgeber

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Ernst Pernicka, Charles Brian Rose
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Troia 1987–2012: Grabungen und Forschungen I

Forschungsgeschichte, Methoden
und Landschaft

Teil 1



VERLAG
DR. RUDOLF HABELT GMBH
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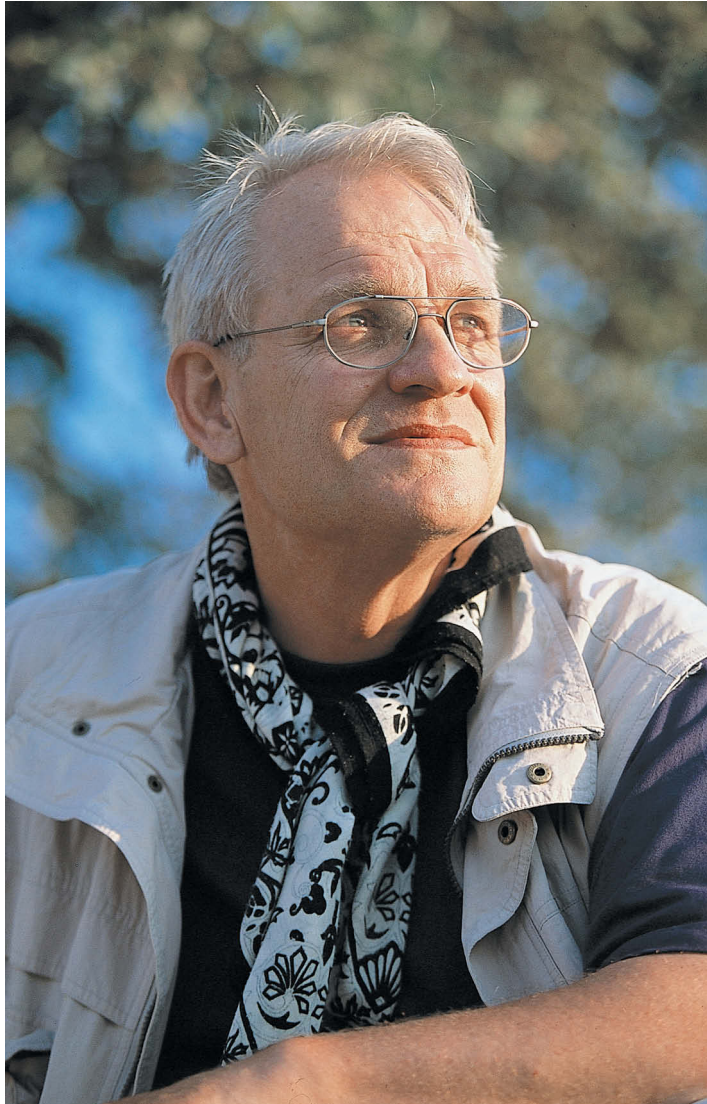
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In memoriam
Manfred O. Korfmann

26. April 1942 bis
11. August 2005

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Getzel M. Cohen

(in memoriam Jerome Sperling and Margo Tytus)

How Cincinnati returned to Troy

Abstract

This article reviews the meetings and correspondence regarding the interaction between German and American archaeologists in the Troy Excavations. Included as appendices are a letter from Machteld Mellink, and the proceedings of the »Troas Konferenz« in 1987.

Zusammenfassung

Dieser Artikel faßt die Treffen, die Korrespondenz und die Zusammenarbeit zwischen deutschen und amerikanischen Archäologen der Troia-Grabungen zusammen. Ein Brief von Machteld Mellink und der Tagungsbericht der Troas-Konferenz von 1987 sind angefügt.

Cincinnati's return to Troy began with Jerome Sperling. Jerry Sperling was a graduate student in the University of Cincinnati Classics Department in the 1930's; he received his Ph.D. in 1937. From 1933 to 1937 Jerry Sperling was a member of the Cincinnati Troy Excavation under the direction of Carl Blegen. Although trained as an archaeologist, Sperling spent most of his professional career after World War II in the American diplomatic service. But he never lost his interest in Troy. In 1977 he went to the site with George (Rip) Rapp (University of Minnesota at Duluth) to explore the possibility of collecting carbon samples from key strata for dating. Sperling revisited the site with his wife in 1978 and 1979. In mid-September 1985 he again visited the site for a week. During the 1985 trip he visited excavations conducted by Manfred Korfmann in the Beşiktepe region. He also met with Korfmann as well as Bayan (Ms.) Sakire Erkanlı, the Director of the Canakkale Troy Archaeological Museums and of the Troy site. Immediately following this visit, in late September 1985, Sperling sent a memorandum (September 23) and a letter (September 25) to Machteld J. Mellink (President of the Archaeological Institute of America), Richard H. Howland (Smithsonian Institution), Rip Rapp and me in my capacity as head of the Classics Department at the University of Cincinnati. In the memorandum Sperling alerted us to the poor preservation state of the site and called attention to the fact that the German Archaeological Institute was considering returning to Troy. I quote from Sperling's memorandum of September 23:

»All these problems [i. e., the poor state of preservation at the site] can be at least partially solved, but good planning under some kind of encouragement is vitally needed.

Turkish archaeologists are clamoring for drastic action. They tell of constant complaints from tourists. Without rancour as yet, the Turkish archaeologists blame the excavators, American and German, for a big share of the problems. If we do not do something soon, the Turks may take hasty unsatisfactory steps that might reflect on us in the end. The Turks are not singling out any one na-

tion for criticism, but I must say that Korfmann's presence and sympathetic approach to the Turks tend to allay criticism against the Germans.

The Turks are proposing to cover up the exposed remains of Troy I and II, with the possible exception of the Tower of Late Troy I and the ramp and gate of Troy II. Korfmann and I are in sympathy with this proposal, since there seems to be no escape from the necessity of it.

Before the remains of Troy I and II can be covered up, as the Turks propose, Korfmann says that he wants to excavate beneath the housewalls of Troy II for early Troy I material and for ¹⁴C material to match his calibrated date of 3100–2900 B.C. in the early Troy I layer at Beşik Tepe/Yassitepe. (No Middle or Late Troy I material has turned up at Beşik Tepe.) Korfmann also wants to excavate quickly the several crumbling islands of unexcavated deposits in the central part of the Troy citadel.

In reply, I have pointed out that there is still a strong American presence in Troy; if any new excavation is contemplated, it would be a good idea to conduct friendly negotiations through our respective national archaeological institutes. Korfmann sees the logic of this and will probably discuss the matter when he returns to Germany within a week or so and sees Kurt Bittel, former president of the German Archaeological Institute. Korfmann says that he is about to finish the Beşiktepe excavation. He may spend the 1986 season mainly in study of the materials already found, and thus determine whether any more digging in that region is required.

Meanwhile, he plans to speed up his planning for the possibility of starting a new excavation at Troy or Kumtepe, perhaps in 1986. He said several times, ›Its OK for you to talk to the A. I. A., but let's avoid delaying things. My team is fully organized for Troy and Kumtepe. I have all the money ready for both excavations and for the final publications, as the Turks require. Germany continues to have its strong traditional interest in Turkey. The Turks like me and they listen to me. There is strong pressure on me from the top echelon of the German Archaeological Institute; they all want Germany to get back into the Troy business because Troy is really a German excavation site.‹

As background, Korfmann said that in 1931–1932, when Cincinnati negotiated both with the Germans and the Turks, Cincinnati had a considerable advantage since Germany was at the lowest point in its great economic depression. Germany could not possibly have scraped together enough funds to match what Cincinnati offered to spend for an excavation at Troy. Germany accordingly gave its consent to the Cincinnati proposal, but at that point the Turks objected, holding that they considered Troy a German excavation site. Only after Germany strongly interceded in favor of Cincinnati did the Turks relent and finally grant an excavation permit to Cincinnati. Korfmann said, ›Bittel (former President of the German Archaeological Institute) knows the whole story and told it to me.‹

From other remarks of Korfmann's, I deduce that a bit of political football is going on with regard to the Troy excavation issue in German archaeological circles. The East Germans are needling the West Germans for not having made progress towards getting Germany back into the Troy business. Under the circumstances, it would seem impolitic and unfriendly to oppose a probably forthcoming formal German request for a new German excavation at Troy. Let us hope that two [*sic*] Americans will be able to participate in such an excavation, just as the Germans were able to take part when Cincinnati was excavating. At the same time, a way would thus be opened for American cooperation with the Germans in the conservation of the site, for which Korfmann would be assuming overall responsibility, in Turkish eyes.‹

Less than two weeks later – on October 6, 1985 – Sperling sent another letter to Mellink, Rapp, Howland and me:

»Dear Friends and Colleagues,

This is a follow-up to my memo of September 23rd and letter of September 25 th. I hope you will agree with my serious second thoughts about letting Troy go by default. The hypothesis that Troy is a German excavation site does not hold up very well. (No one calls Mycenae a German excavation site because Schliemann excavated there.) Schliemann did not discover the Troy site, and probably would not even have dug there if he had not been persuaded by Frank Calvert to do so. Calvert was British, and held the position of American Consul at Çanakkale. Calvert acquired title to a good part of the Troy site because he saw that it had archaeological interest. He actually excavated and published some [of] his findings a few years before Schliemann abandoned commerce and plunged into archaeology. Even more of an international character was given to the Troy site by the negotiations of 1931–1932 concerning excavation rights, and by the American excavations of 1932–1938, as well as by the American study and publication of the archaeological geology (1976–1982).

Turkish concern for the site as a mecca for foreign tourists is now at a high point. At the moment, the Turks are still very respectful of Blegen's Troy; they have tried to avoid doing anything that would introduce a change even in superficial matters. Now, however, they face acute problems arising from destructive vegetation, plundering, and mass tourism. What to do about it? They would like to have Americans take a leading part in conservation and especially in making the site more presentable. (Do we have good access to the U.S. Park Service, particularly to the division doing the planning for conservation of U.S. historical sites? Would the U.S. economic aid program for Turkey, presumably under the Department of State, offer anything to help our cause?)

If you are interested in a project of this kind, and arrangements can be made to carry it out, it would highly useful if simultaneously we could carry out the one really important archaeological task still waiting to be done at Troy, namely the collection of carbon samples from key strata for dating. This is what Rip Rapp and I hoped to do when we went to Troy in 1977 for the archaeological geology, but unfortunately his permit said ›no excavating‹. (For ¹⁴C sampling and any incidental other stratigraphic work done during conservation, could we get NSF and NEH support?)

It will be most encouraging to hear from Cincinnati that the Semple Fund will participate at least in the proposed conservation measures, in keeping; with the pride with which Will and Louise Semple always looked upon Carl Blegen's excavations at Troy.«

On November 4, 1985 Sperling wrote to me again:

»Any visitor to Troy can see that the site as a whole is suffering from neglect. Much of it has become unintelligible. The German readiness to take advantage of the situation is no compliment to us. I am ashamed to see nothing offered to Turkey to put the mysteries of the site into presentable condition. (How would we feel if we were part of the third world, and some big industrial nation excavated one of our historical sites and treated it as we have treated Troy?).

Now that I have had this fresh glimpse of Troy and have encountered the German and Turkish complaints, I am less eager to write a history and interpretation of the excavations as Princeton has suggested. For the same reason, I hesitate to become involved in preparing a guidebook to the site in its present neglected condition. I do not wish to arouse the critics to make invidious

comparisons to the excellent treatment that Cincinnati excavators have accorded to the archaeological conservation of Pylos, Lerna, and Keos.«

Sperling continued to keep me informed as Korfmann's plans developed for a return to Troy. On October 5, 1986 he sent me a letter in which he said:

»This summer Professor Korfmann was in Athens a few days to lecture on his excavations in the Troad and incidentally to ply me to collaborate. He wants to excavate Kumtepe completely in one season (1987?) and then go on to excavate at Troy. He is a protégé of Kurt Bittel, past president of the DAI (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut), who was respected by Blegen and is also a good friend of mine, beside being an authority on Anatolia as a whole.

According to Korfmann, he and Bittel have secured the consent of the present president of the DAI to form a joint DAI-American commission to plan and supervise further field work in the Troad and at Troy, with Korfmann as general field director. Those three gentlemen would form the nucleus of the commission, and the fourth member would be the Director of the DAI branch in Istanbul. Korfmann says they want me and Professor Mellink of Bryn Mawr to be members of the commission, and the DAI is offering to pay Mellink's expenses and mine to attend the first meeting, to be held in West Berlin in late December 1986 or early next year.

These things I do not agree to. Lacking any present official Cincinnati connection, I neither wish to impinge upon rights and responsibilities of Cincinnati nor to serve as a rubber stamp for the commission. Furthermore, when you can find someone to occupy the Blegen Chair, that person will surely have ideas of his or her own, and far be it from me to offer anything but hearty support.«

A month later (November 7) Sperling wrote me again: »This is an urgent follow-up to my letter of October 5 th. The DAI is moving ahead in a friendly manner with a definite plan for a DAI-American meeting with respect to Troy matters [...] Thus we are at the point where international archaeological protocol calls for a statement on the part of the University of Cincinnati regarding the University's intentions either to excavate or not to excavate any more at Troy. In the latter case, the Troy excavation rights that were graciously ceded by the DAI to the University in 1931 [...] should now be ceded back to the DAI with equal graciousness.

In either case, the University will be expected, in accordance with protocol, to state its intentions clearly. The statement could even be informal, but in any case transmittal somehow to the DAI should be arranged as soon as possible, in the interest of continued good relations. Prof. Edmund Buchner, President of the DAI, has now invited Prof. M. J. Mellink of Bryn Mawr as well as me (in a friendly letter of 21 Oct 86) to a meeting on January 12 th in Frankfurt/Main. [...]

Obviously the Frankfurt meeting is intended in part by the Germans as a courteous means of getting an American answer to the wishes they have been expressing to me whenever they have seen me in the past two years or so, as described to you in several letters of mine:

- (A) The DAI wants Herr Korfmann to start a new excavation at Troy, probably in the spring of 1987.
- (B) Herr Korfmann wants to spend one month to do a complete excavation at Kumtepe before he moves on to Troy.
- (C) Professional assistance and graduate student volunteer-excavators from American universities will be accepted gladly by Herr Korfmann, under his direction, [underlined by Sperling] either at Troy or at Kumtepe, or both. [...]

With all the foregoing in mind, don't you think you could obtain from the University a good statement of intentions, so that the DAI can be informed and act accordingly? [...] Among other things, the transmittal of an answer to the DAI now would prevent embarrassment to American participants in the Frankfurt meeting.

Whether you want to send me from Athens to Frankfurt to defend Cincinnati interests, I leave up to you. If you have an appointee whose appointment simply awaits confirmation, there is no disgrace in saying so [...] Or, you could ask Miss Mellink whether she would be willing to represent Cincinnati at the meeting [...] Or, you yourself might most effectively write directly to DAI president Edmund Buchner.«

On November 26 Sperling wrote to Buchner:

»It is most kind of you to ask me to participate in the Frankfurt meeting on the 12 th of January, and I very happily accept. [...].

Since receiving your invitation I have been busily communicating with Professor G. M. Cohen, Head of the department of Classics at the University of Cincinnati, to be sure he is fully aware of the extensive amicable discussions Herren Bittel and Korfmann have had with me concerning Troy.

Professor Cohen is naturally taking a deep interest, and, like me, is looking forward to a felicitous outcome for all concerned. Let me add that he now holds the same official position in the University of Cincinnati as that held by Professor W. T. Semple during the memorable 1931 discussion in Berlin held by the University and the DAI concerning the transfer of the privilege of excavating Troy.

If I may take the liberty of making a suggestion with all this in mind, would you be willing to allow Professor Cohen to be included in the American delegation to the Frankfurt meeting? If so, the University of Cincinnati will be able to speak at the meeting both officially (through him) and in the very friendly spirit of Carl Blegen's old excavation staff (through me) in response to the longstanding graciousness of the DAI towards us.«

Buchner reacted quickly and favorably to Sperling's suggestion and kindly invited me (December 4) to the Frankfurt meeting, to be held at the Römisch-Germanische Kommission on Monday, January 12, 1987. On December 9 Sperling wrote me again. He explained that »Manfred Korfmann has just telephoned from Germany asking that we meet him during the afternoon or evening of Sunday, January 11 th for a thorough discussion of practical details of proposed fieldwork. [...]

If Cincinnati wishes to participate by sending any student(s) or professional(s) to work under Korfmann's direction, now is the time to firm up plans. [...] Before we see Korfmann in Frankfurt, let us make sure that we are not giving away too much too easily. It depends on the extent of American interest.

As you suggested, let us, you and I, have a good private discussion before we encounter anyone else in Frankfurt.«

On December 18 I wrote back to Sperling to thank him for all his efforts. I indicated that it was too late to nominate anyone to participate in the 1987 season at Kumtepe. But I also said that »The pos-

sibility of participation by students, in 1987 and beyond is however very attractive.« With that I prepared to go to Frankfurt.

I am happy to pay tribute to Jerry Sperling for his concern, his continual urging, his friendly guidance and mentoring. I think it is fair to say that if not for his interest and concern it is unlikely that Cincinnati would ever have returned to Troy.

Attending the meeting in Frankfurt were: Edmund Buchner, Kurt Bittel, Wolfgang Müller-Wiener (head of the DAI in Istanbul), Manfred Korfmann, Machteld Mellink, Jerry Sperling and myself. The meeting was particularly cordial and productive. No official minutes were kept. However, Machteld Mellink subsequently wrote up an unofficial record; see Appendix.

At the meeting I expressed the pleasure of the Cincinnati Classics Department that work would soon start again at Troy. I might add that in going to the meeting in Frankfurt my own objectives were modest and quite limited: to hand over symbolically the responsibility for excavating at Troy to the German team and – hopefully – to arrange for a few Cincinnati students to work at Troy (a possibility that Jerry Sperling had raised in his memorandum of September 23, 1985). At this stage I had not seriously considered the possibility of a joint venture with Prof. Korfmann and his team.

But happily events developed in a more favorable and fruitful direction. At the meeting reference was made to the cordial reception given to Wilhelm Dörpfeld when he visited Troy in 1935. These were the »Hitler years« in Germany (a phrase used by Prof. Buchner) and the Depression years; life for academics in Germany was not easy. The German delegation at Frankfurt was therefore especially grateful for the reception that had been given by William and Louise Taft Semple and Carl Blegen and made clear its hope that it might be able to reciprocate this cordiality. This was a most touching moment. After the meeting we all went to lunch at a local Chinese restaurant. Korfmann and I were sitting next to each other, naturally, we talked about future plans for Troy. We talked about the possibility of making this a joint German-American project. We were already getting along very well and I recall our both saying quite spontaneously, »why don't we do this together«! The question then, was how to divide the effort. I suggested that we divide the undertaking chronologically. Since Korfmann was primarily interested in the Bronze Age he (of course!) would direct the Bronze Age team. I would then take the responsibility for building a post Bronze Age team when I returned to Cincinnati. This arrangement was particularly important because, as Korfmann noted, for the first time an excavation project at Troy would include not only a Bronze Age team but also one devoted to the later periods as well. And so, over a bowl of steamed rice, Korfmann and I laid out the foundation for what would become a fruitful and convivial collaboration! This was also the beginning of a friendship with Manfred Korfmann that lasted until his lamented death in 2005.

Machteld Mellink always maintained a strong and supportive interest in Troy and was always very keen to return to the site for further archaeological exploration. In October 1984 she convened a symposium, »Troy and the Trojan War«, at Bryn Mawr at which both Sperling and Korfmann, among others, spoke. After the 1987 meeting at Frankfurt Mellink became and remained a trusted friend, advisor and guide in all matters relating to Troy. After I left the Frankfurt meeting I returned home via London. When in London and when I returned to Cincinnati I telephoned a number of prominent Bronze Age archaeologists to tell them what I had done and to solicit their advice. To my great surprise the nearly universal reaction of the archaeologists on both sides of the Atlantic was negative. Comments ranged from »it has all been done«, »there is

nothing more to find« to »you are simply trying to relive old glories«. In fact only two individuals outside the Cincinnati Classics Department – Lloyd E. Cotsen and Malcom H. Wiener – encouraged me to seize the opportunity and move forward. I did not understand the source of this – apparently widespread – disinclination to return to Troy until I met Harald Hauptmann. After one of the Troia Kommission meetings at Hissarlık I hitched a ride back to Istanbul with Hauptmann; at the time he was head of the German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul. As we were crossing the Dardanelles on the ferry in the late afternoon we began talking about Troy and the excavation there. He mentioned that in the 1950's and 1960's a number of German archaeologists had considered reopening the excavations at Troy. But all had ultimately decided not to do this. The reason, he explained, was the following: It was generally agreed that the previous campaign under Carl Blegen had been especially scientific and thorough. And yet, to quote Hauptmann, Blegen had not found anything »sexy«. The general assumption, therefore, was that there was nothing left to do. It was only at that point that I began to understand and appreciate fully the foresight of Korfmann's decision to return to Troy.

After I returned to Cincinnati I first approached the Classics Department to report on the results of the Frankfurt meeting. I then began the work of putting together a post Bronze Age team. In this effort I met regularly at Bryn Mawr College with Machteld Mellink; in addition, I spoke with Lloyd Cotsen and Malcolm Wiener, who offered advice and guidance. I also spoke regularly with Margo Tytus. Margo Taft Tytus was a member (and later, chair) of the board of the Louise Taft Semple Fund at the University of Cincinnati. In 1935, as a 22 year old, Margo Tytus was a member of the University of Cincinnati Archaeological Expedition to Troy under Carl Blegen. She retained a lifelong interest in Troy and was a particularly keen and interested supporter of our return to Troy.

During the academic year 1986–1987 the Classics Department had advertised a position in archaeology. One of the applicants for the position was C. Brian Rose who was then completing his doctoral work at Columbia. By this time, of course, plans for a return to Troy were well along. Brian Rose already had extensive field work experience in Turkey, having worked with Kenan Erim at Aphrodisias. In the course of the interview I recall asking Rose if he was fluent in Turkish. He replied affirmatively! My hope, of course, was that he might be interested in working at Troy. It struck me that he would fit in ideally with plans for a post Bronze Age team centered in Cincinnati. Happily, Rose accepted our offer.

There was strong – but not unanimous – interest and support within the Cincinnati Classics Department for Cincinnati returning to Troy. At a department meeting held on October 12, 1987 to consider future Cincinnati participation in the work at Troy the faculty passed a resolution of continuing interest in possible excavation or field research at Troy. The resolution authorized Stella Miller-Collett and Brian Rose to go to Troy in the summer of 1988 to study the site. The resolution also authorized me to seek external funding for any Cincinnati project at Troy.

The question of who would be the field director of the Post Bronze Age team was a primary concern. Stella Miller-Collett was one of a number of my colleagues who had been interested in returning to Troy and had supported my efforts in this regard. Miller-Collett's own primary field of research focused primarily on Hellenistic Macedonia, not Asia Minor or the Troad. Nevertheless, when I asked if she would head the Post Bronze Age team she graciously agreed. For this I was – and remain – very grateful.

In June of 1988 Stella Miller-Collett and I traveled to Çanakkale for a meeting of the Troy Commission. Also present at the meeting were Manfred Korfmann, Edmund Buchner, Kurt Bittel, Machteld Mellink and Jerry Sperling. Following the meeting, Miller and Rose undertook a feasibility study for possible future work at Troy. This involved study and investigation at the site as well as visits to Istanbul, Munich and Berlin to examine notebooks and other archival material. Miller and Rose concluded that further work on Post Bronze Age Troy could potentially be a fruitful enterprise and decided to return to Troy in the summer of 1989 in order to continue work. Funding for the exploratory summer of 1988 was provided by the antiquities collector and benefactor Leon Pomerance and the Louise Taft Semple Fund of the University of Cincinnati. The summer of 1989 was the first season of active work by the Post Bronze Age team.

In order to make external fund raising in the United States for the Troy Project as simple as possible, I established the Institute for Mediterranean Studies/Friends of Troy in the autumn of 1989. For this, I am pleased to mention that Mr. Robert E. Rich, Esq., of the Cincinnati law firm of Taft, Stettinius and Hollister did all the necessary work to establish the foundation pro bono. He then continued to serve as legal advisor and as secretary of the trustees.

In November 1989 I met Jim Ottaway. At that point I knew him only by reputation as a generous and gracious benefactor of archaeology. I telephoned him and we arranged to meet at his office in New York. We met in November 1989. We had much in common: our shared admiration and affection for Leon Pomerance and Jack Caskey. We also shared a deep concern for the need to publish the results of archaeological excavation as expeditiously as possible. In that connection I mentioned our plans to establish our own journal, to be called *Studia Troica*, to publish the results of our work. At the Archaeological Institute of America annual meeting in Boston in December 1989 Jim talked with Machteld Mellink about Troy. Then, in January 1990, Jim called and asked me if I could send him a budget for *Studia Troica*. And the rest is, as they say, history! Without my asking, Jim offered to underwrite the annual costs of publishing *Studia Troica* and to help with other expenses as needed. Jim was, however, more than a real Maecenas. He studied the history of the site, kept abreast of all the developments and discoveries and wrote a number of masterful articles about Troy and the excavation.

Malcolm Wiener, prominent scholar and benefactor of Bronze Age archaeology, also provided generous support as did the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. Other »Friends of Troy« who contributed generously to the project included Edmund N. Carpenter II, David Fromkin, Jonathan Rosen, Wallace Sellers, Ladislaus von Hoffmann, and many other interested persons. Finally, the Louise Taft Semple Fund of the University of Cincinnati was the major supporter of the post Bronze Age team and also generously paid for the reconstruction of the dig house/storage depot. In acknowledgement of this, the building was named, »Semple House«.

Having set up the Cincinnati/Post Bronze Age team I then stepped aside. As the Delphic oracle said, »Know thyself«. And not being an archaeologist, I was pleased to hand over responsibility for the active leadership of the Post Bronze Age team to the very capable hands of Stella Miller-Collett and then, Brian Rose. Thereafter, I limited my responsibilities to maintaining liaison with Manfred Korfmann, attending the annual Troia Kommission meeting and raising funds in the United States for the project.



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DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL AND
NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY
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April 22, 1987

Dear Uetzel:

Greetings from the Manfred Korfmann, W. Müller-Wiener and me. We put our heads together in Ankara and managed to have a brief discussion with the Director General of Antiquities and Museums, Dr. Nurettin Yardımcı, about potential German-American joint enterprise in the future at Troy. We had a friendly reception but the matter of the legal status of such a permit will be looked into, since there is no immediate precedent. This means that we have to wait for the next statement.

In the meantime, the measuring and reinstallation of the grid at Troy will not be difficult since it can be done as a side line to the Beşiktepe enterprise. We still need to get the official nod for the participation of Jerry Sperling but that again would seem a matter of practical logic.

Since there was no official recorder at the Frankfurt meeting to take minutes, I put together a set of notes which Manfred and K. Bittel looked at and made minor addenda to. So this can serve as an informal record of the main discussions and pronouncements at the meeting. Let me know if you have comments or suggestions!

I hope that the interviews with Blegen-chair candidates are making good progress. You will have had your first speaker (s?) and thoughts must be developing. It is good to know that you have a junior appointment with Anatolian interests in place. Note the comments by Bittel on the Athena Temple precinct.

In the general matter of the climate for U.S. permits to be issued this year when there is such public indignation in Turkey about the brazen display of stolen Turkish antiquities in Dumbarton Oaks and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, we need to emphasize our goodwill and the separation of museum and academe in the U.S. as much as possible. It is no different in other countries, but unfortunately the two cases of stolen silver "treasures" are more spectacular than any other (perhaps hidden!?) loot in Europe or Japan. We have some fences to mend, but all U.S. excavators will do their best to clean up the U.S. act, with the help of the Unesco convention and moral pressure via the A.I.A. and their committee on professional responsibility.

Philologists lead easy lives!

All the best for your many enterprises, best greetings to your colleagues, especially Stella, and thanks for your loyalty to the great cause of Ilion!

Machteld

TROAS-KONFERENZ

Meeting at the invitation of President E. Buchner of the German Archaeological Institute at the Römisch-Germanische Kommission in Frankfurt on January 12, 1987. Present: President Buchner, President a. D. K. Bittel, Direktor W. Müller-Wiener of the Istanbul D.A.I., Prof. M. Korfmann (of the University of Tübingen, who has been engaged in work in the Troad at Beşiktepe from 1981 on), Dr. J. Sperling (Athens), Prof. Getzel Cohen (Chairman, Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati), M.J.Mellink (Bryn Mawr College and Archaeological Institute of America).

President Buchner opened the session expressing his satisfaction that all those present agreed on the importance of Troy and the Troad and demonstrated the continuing interest in the subject both in the U.S.A. and in Germany.

Prof. Bittel recalled the meeting held in Berlin in 1931 attended by W. Dörpfeld, G. Rodenwaldt, Carl Blegen and W.T. Semple (Chairman of the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati) when the permit for the Troy excavations was transferred to the Blegen team of the University of Cincinnati in a spirit of generosity and cooperation. This spirit will be kept in mind during the new discussions. It was maintained in admirable fashion by Blegen in all his work at and for Troy and the Troad.

M.J.Mellink expressed gratitude for the initiative and the invitation of the D.A.I. and President Buchner, pointing out that the continuity of American interest in Troy is represented at the meeting by Blegen's co-excavator Jerome Sperling and by Prof. Cohen who has now succeeded W.T. Semple to the chairmanship of the Department of Classics at the University of Cincinnati, after a long interval but with new enthusiasm for the past and future of Troy.

The discussion developed in two main divisions, considering the programs that are desirable and feasible in the Troad in general and in the site of Troy itself.

I. Troad.

For the Troad, the general framework and field of study, the following objectives were discussed:

1. Beşiktepe.

The excavations of M. Korfmann are continuing successfully and have pointed the way to further development of the excavation program. Whereas initially the tumulus of Sivritepe was considered to allow sufficient marginal excavation of the prehistoric strata underlying the tumulus, several factors make excavation of the tumulus and examination of the underlying pre-Troy I settlement desirable.

The discovery of archaic walls in Yassitepe in 1986 revealed the importance of archaic occupation of Beşiktepe-Achilleion (?). The date of the tumulus at Sivritepe will be established through complete excavation of the tumulus. This can be done by modern mechanical means as can the reconstruction of the tumulus after its exploration and excavation of the prehistoric site. The excavation of Sivritepe deserves first priority in the Troad. It is part of a continuing project and it can be planned for 1987. The study of the prehistorical material is in progress and the system of analysis is ready for further action.

2. Kuntepe.

The site has been damaged by mechanical ploughing. From level Troy Ic on down the remains may be in good condition. J. Sperling expressed his continuing interest in the site. It was agreed that the best project for Kuntepe would be a complete excavation of the remaining site, since it cannot be protected against further demolition by agriculture. The land is privately owned.

This enterprise will require several seasons of excavation by a team of specialists. The sequence of the pre-Troy I levels will be established and correlated with the site underlying Sivritepe.

3. Hanaytepe.

This site, which is situated in a Çiftlik owned by the government (Devlet Orman Bakanlığı) has been largely removed by road builders. The profile of the remaining section needs cleaning and investigation; all available detail is to be recorded and the potential presence of archaic (?) tombs has to be checked.

This project will presumably not require more than one short season, apart from surprises.

4. Tumuli in the Ballıdağ area.

It is desirable to plan rescue work of these tumuli which may date from the 7th century to the archaic period. This would be the assignment of a special team of some 6 staff members over several seasons.

5. Eski Hisarlık.

With regard to Prof. Bittel's inquiry about this hilltop site (across the river from Ballıdağ), J. Sperling commented on the scarcity of ancient deposits. Bedrock is exposed almost everywhere.

II. TROY

1. Clearing of the site.

An attempt is to be made - after careful preliminary study - to free the walls of Troy VI and all scarps of the citadel from existing Schliemann-Dörpfeld-Blegen (and earlier??) dumps. Modern equipment could be used to excavate the fill, which then would be put through sieves for retrieval of additional information. The remaining earth can be distributed in the fields in agreement with the owners.

Removal of the dumps would greatly improve the genuine appearance of the site and would allow the study of the North side of the citadel for remnants of fortification and existence of other architecture (from level I on) in the outer North zone.

The Northeast tower of level VI needs to be cleared by cutting down the forest which is growing against it. Here too the presentation of the monumental architecture of Troy VI is the main consideration. Landscaping with preservation of some attractive greenery is as important as structural care of newly exposed walls and towers.

Schliemann's deep trench will have to be cleaned and the downwash sieved. The scarps have crumbled badly in the last decades. The East and West scarps will have to be examined and recorded, as will the present status of all architectural remains visible after cleaning.

2. Consolidation and preservation.

Preservation of all standing ramparts, fortification walls, towers, gateways, houses and other buildings is in need of systematic attention. The fortifications of I (tower IR has recently collapsed and needs to be rebuilt), II and VI are menaced by weathering, erosion, water damage and growth of roots. This will take study and action by specialists, who will avoid the use of modern materials (concrete), and design methods of repair with clear indication of what is ancient and what has been rebuilt. It may be helpful to consult Dr. Peter Neve in view of his experience with the repair and rebuilding of the fortifications at Boğazköy.

3. Excavation.

The pinnacles left by previous excavators are in danger of gradual disappearance by weathering. Part of the East wall of building IIA is still embedded in the pinnacle of E/4-5; the stratified fill in this pinnacle

(V-II) needs to be investigated and sampled with all modern interdisciplinary care. All remaining pinnacles will have to be either excavated in this manner or encased for further preservation.

In the center of the citadel of Troy II, the remains of megaron IIA will have to be reexamined and remeasured in conjunction with the excavation of pinnacle E/4-5. It will be possible then to excavate down to the next architectural level and investigate the earlier central buildings of the citadel and to expose the citadel center of a level of Troy I which deserves to be preserved and consolidated. It may be possible to leave elements of building IIA in situ (e.g., the antae), but the investigation of its predecessors is by now a feasible objective in view of the poor preservation of IIA and adjoining buildings. The propylon is in good shape and must be preserved.

(cf. Dörpfeld, Troja und Ilion p. 43: "Sollten später einmal die nicht sehr dauerhaften Ruinen der II. Schicht durch die Einflüsse der Witterung sehr beschädigt oder gar zerstört sein, so kann man die Grabungen wieder aufnehmen und ein grösseres Stück der untersten Schicht untersuchen.")

Excavation along the North side of Troy is another desideratum, mentioned above in the context of dump removal. J. Sperling referred to the early Troy I housewalls identified by digging in C/2.

The lower city of Troy South of the citadel is another objective of further investigation. This area with its classical stratum deserves to be further tested even after Blegen's probes for the cremation cemetery of Troy VI. Questions here concern both the habitation area outside of the citadel of VI and the extent of the field of cremations. Earlier cemeteries also may be sought.

III. GENERAL

The total duration of enterprise directed to the aims listed above may extend for 10-20 seasons, depending upon the determination of priorities and the possibility of parallel instead of successive operations.

As for the organization of a future cooperation of American and German teams and team members, Professor Getzel Cohen expressed the goodwill and enthusiasm of the University of Cincinnati's Department of Classics, which will do what it can to help a joint project at Troy. Cohen explained that his primary motivation for attending the meeting was the symbolic handing over of the responsibility for excavations at Troy to the German

team, in a gesture mirroring that made by the German delegation and Dörpfeld in 1931.

President Buchner explained that the Zentraldirektion of the DAI will discuss the future of plans for Troy in its session in May 1987, specifically the financial support which would be available from the DAI, the DFG and other resources.

Prof. Korfmann explained that there would be an excellent opportunity to re-establish the Dörpfeld-Blegen grid on the site of Troy in preparation for further study and enterprise. The topographer Herr Messmer will be at Beşiktepe in 1987 and in two-three weeks could put in the fixed points for the Troy grid, checking the surviving benchmarks. Dr. Jerome Sperling declared his willingness to come to Troy to help with the relocation of the grid. This would have to be accomplished in August when Prof. Korfmann will be at Beşiktepe with the official representative of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Professor Bittel formulated a resolution that all those present at the meeting express their consensus that every effort would be made on the German and American side to bring the project discussed for Troy and the Troad to reality. This resolution was welcomed by all those present.

Professor Cohen emphasized his statement of intent on behalf of the University of Cincinnati that his Department would be most interested and most supportive with regard to the new work planned for Troy.

Professor Bittel pointed out that new activity at Troy might also lead to a cooperative enterprise to assist with the systematic exhibition of the Troy material in the Istanbul Museum.

The plans for the 1987 Beşiktepe season will continue as foreseen, with the addition of the Sivritepe tumulus project and the plans for the relocation of the grid at Troy. Professors M. Korfmann and M.J. Mellink will discuss the preliminary results of the discussions held in Frankfurt with Dr. Nurettin Yardımcı, Director General of the Department of Antiquities and Museums in Ankara, on the occasion of the Excavation Symposium in April 1987.

Postscript 1.

Prof. Bittel, in a telephone conversation on March 30, 1987, commented on the desirability of including the remains of the Athena-temenos in future investigations. The foundations found by Dörpfeld, and the remaining architectural members (in the temenos area and also in the neighborhood) deserve to be put in systematic order. The sanctuaries excavated by the Blegen expedition along the south side of the VI walls also could be restored and put in good order.

In the study and potential reconstruction of these classical remains Dr. Wolfgang Radt of the Pergamon excavations would be a good consultant within proximity of the Troad.

Postscript 2.

Prof. Korfmann points out that the University of Tübingen has an anthropo-geographer, Dr. Höhrfeld, who in 1987 and 1988 will be conducting research together with the geomorphologist Dr. Ilhan Kayan. Both scholars are on the staff list of the Beşiktepe team of Dr. Korfmann and also on that of the Smintheion excavations of Dr. Coşkun Özgünel. Prof. Korfmann is of the opinion that a joint enterprise with the Turkish Smintheion-team is indicated, with special work by the latter team in the southern Troad.