

INFORMATION TO USERS

This manuscript has been reproduced from the microfilm master. UMI films the text directly from the original or copy submitted. Thus, some thesis and dissertation copies are in typewriter face, while others may be from any type of computer printer.

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleedthrough, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send UMI a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

Oversize materials (e.g., maps, drawings, charts) are reproduced by sectioning the original, beginning at the upper left-hand corner and continuing from left to right in equal sections with small overlaps.

ProQuest Information and Learning
300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346 USA
800-521-0600



UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

27 May 1939

I hereby recommend that the thesis prepared under my supervision by John L. Caskey
entitled House VI, A Building of the
Sixth Settlement at Troy

be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Approved by:

Carl W. Nye

for W.T. Stevens

HOUSE VI F
A Building of the Sixth Settlement
at Troy

A Dissertation submitted to
The Graduate School
of
The University of Cincinnati
in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1939

by

John L. Caskey

B.A. Yale 1931

CINCINNATI
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

UMI Number: DP15689

INFORMATION TO USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleed-through, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



UMI Microform DP15689
Copyright 2009 by ProQuest LLC
All rights reserved. This microform edition is protected against
unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code.

ProQuest LLC
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346

FOREWORD

This account of House VI F has been composed as a preliminary study of material that will be published in the final report of The University of Cincinnati's excavations at Troy. It has been slightly modified to suit the form of a monograph, and certain omissions have been necessitated by the form in which it is presented and by the incomplete state of the study of material from other areas at the site.

The final publication will be fully illustrated. With this paper I present eight plates, which I consider indispensable to an understanding of the subjects discussed in the text. Six of the plates are photostatic reproductions of drawings: I - IV from originals by Mr. L. T. Lands, V and VIII from sketches of mine. Plates VI and VII consist of mounted photographs, enlargements from negatives made with a Leica camera.

House VI F and the adjacent areas were excavated under my immediate supervision and under the general direction of Professor C. W. Blegen. I have profited greatly by constant collaboration with him and with the other members of the excavation staff. I should like also to express my gratitude for valuable criticism received from Professors A. Boethius, L. B. Holland, and A. J. B. Wace in informal conversation about the architectural problems.

CONTENTS

Foreword	page ii
List of plates	v
Bibliography and table of abbreviations	vi

Chapter I: The Excavations

Location of the building; discovery and excavation by Dörpfeld	1
Plan of excavation by the Cincinnati expedition	3
Campaign of 1934	4
Campaign of 1935	6
Campaign of 1936	9
Campaign of 1937	14
Campaign of 1938	16

Chapter II: The Architecture

Plan of the house; dimensions	18
East wall	19
North wall	22
West wall	24
West doorway	24
South wall	27
South doorway	28
Floor	29
Corner hearth	31
Column bases	33
Bottom step of stairway	35
 The problem of reconstruction	 36
A second storey	37
A gallery	40
Two building periods	41
A clerestory	43
Parallels from other sites	44
 Note A: On the offset wall	 47
Note B: On the use of wooden beams in stone construction ..	50

Chapter III: The Objects Found

The order of treatment	54
The finding-places	55
Catalogue of miscellaneous objects	56
The pottery; general remarks	62
The whole pots, listed numerically according to the provisional inventory	64
The whole pots, listed numerically according to the excavation inventory	65
Detailed catalogue of whole pots	67
Survey of the pottery from the VI F area	
Troy I - IV	104
Troy V	105
Troy VI, earliest phases	106
Troy VI, middle phases	109
Troy VI, late phases	111
Tabulation of pots with painted decoration	120
 Note A: On the structure of lentoid flasks	122
Note B: On the stirrup-vases of House VI F	124
Note C: On the ovoid jars of House VI F	125

Chapter IV: The Stratification and Chronology

List of strata	127
Relative chronology of strata and architectural remains ..	130
Chronological table	139

PLATES

- I. Plan of the eastern side of the Trojan citadel.
- II. Plan of House VI F.
- III. House VI F. Section and stratification.
- IV. House VI F. Elevations of west and south walls.
- V. House VI F. Possible reconstructions, in schematic section.
- VI. 1. View of House VI F from south.
2. View of House VI F from north.
- VII. 1. House VI F. Column base E4.
2. Ruins of a modern house at Delphi.
3. House VI F. Hearth in southwest corner.
- VIII. Pottery of Late VI. Classification of shapes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and ABBREVIATIONS

The following bibliographical list is arranged alphabetically according to the form of abbreviation used in the text and notes. The list includes all the books and periodicals to which reference is made.

AJA. — American Journal of Archaeology.

Andrae, Die Archaischen Ishtar-Tempel -- Walter Andrae, Die Archaischen Ishtar-Tempel in Assur. 39 Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. Leipzig, 1922.

Arch. Delt. — Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον.

ASOR., Annual — The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Ath. Mitt. — Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung.

Baur, Stoddard Collection -- Paul V. C. Baur, Catalogue of the Rebecca Darlington Stoddard Collection of Greek and Italian Vases in Yale University. New Haven, 1922.

Bittel, Boğazköy. Die Kleinfunde -- Kurt Bittel, Boğazköy. Die Kleinfunde der Grabungen 1906-1912. 60 Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. Leipzig, 1937.

Bittel, PFK. — Kurt Bittel, Prähistorische Forschung in Kleinasien. Istanbul, 1934.

Bittel-Güterbock, Boğazköy -- Kurt Bittel and Hans Gustav Güterbock, Boğazköy. Neue Untersuchungen in der Hethitischen Hauptstadt. Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Jahrgang 1935. Phil.-Hist. Klasse. No. 1. Berlin, 1935.

Bittel-Naumann, Boğazköy II -- Kurt Bittel and Rudolf Naumann, Boğazköy II. Neue Untersuchungen Hethitischer Architektur. Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Jahrgang 1938. Phil.-Hist. Klasse. No. 1. Berlin, 1938

Blegen, Korakou -- Carl W. Blegen, Korakou. A Prehistoric Settlement near Corinth. Boston and New York, 1921.

- Blegen, Prosymna -- Carl W. Blegen, Prosymna. The Helladic Settlement Preceding the Argive Heraeum, with a chapter on the Jewellery and Ornaments by Elizabeth Pierce Blegen. Cambridge University Press, 1937.
- Blegen, Zygouries -- Carl W. Blegen, Zygouries. A Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonae. Harvard University Press, 1928.
- Bossert, Alt Kreta² -- Helmuth Th. Bossert, Alt Kreta. Kunst und Handwerk in Griechenland, Kreta und auf den Kykladen während der Bronzezeit. Zweite vermehrte Auflage. Berlin, 1923.
- BSA. -- The Annual of the British School at Athens.
- Dörpfeld, Troja 1893 -- Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Troja 1893. Bericht über die im Jahre 1893 in Troja veranstalteten Ausgrabungen. Leipzig, 1894.
- Dörpfeld, TI. -- Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Troja und Ilion. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen in den vorhistorischen und historischen Schichten von Ilion 1870-1894. Athens, 1902.
- Eph. Arch. -- Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική.
- Evans, PM. -- Sir Arthur Evans, The Palace of Minos. A Comparative Account of the successive stages of the early Cretan civilization as illustrated by the discoveries at Knossos. London, 1921-1935.
- Forsdyke, B.M.Cat. I, I -- E. J. Forsdyke, Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum; Vol. I, Part I, Prehistoric Aegean Pottery. London, 1925.
- Frödin-Persson, Asine -- Otto Frödin and Axel W. Persson, Asine. Results of the Swedish Excavations 1922-1930. Stockholm, 1938.
- Furtwängler-Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen -- Adolf Furtwängler and Georg Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen. Vorhellenische Thongefässe aus dem Gebiete des Mittelmeeres. Berlin, 1886.
- Goldman, Eutresis -- Hetty Goldman, Excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia. Harvard University Press, 1931.
- Hall, Bronze Age -- H. R. Hall, The Civilization of Greece in the Bronze Age. London, 1928.
- JHS. -- The Journal of Hellenic Studies.

- Karo, Schachtgräber -- Georg Karo, Die Schachtgräber von Mykenai. Munich, 1930.
- Lamb, Thermi -- Winifred Lamb, Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos. Cambridge University Press, 1936.
- Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis -- Γεώργιος Ε. Μυλωνάς, Προϊστορική Έλευσις. Athens, 1932.
- Robertson, Greek and Roman Architecture -- D. S. Robertson, A Handbook of Greek and Roman Architecture. Cambridge University Press, 1929.
- Rodenwaldt, Der Fries des Megarons von Mykenai -- Gerhart Rodenwaldt, Der Fries des Megarons von Mykenai. Halle, 1921.
- Schliemann, Tiryns -- Henry Schliemann, Tiryns. The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the Latest Excavations. (English edition) London, 1886.
- Schmidt, SS. -- Hubert Schmidt, Heinrich Schliemann's Sammlung Trojanischer Altertümer. Berlin, 1902.
- Schuchhardt, Alteuropa² -- Carl Schuchhardt, Alteuropa. Eine Vorgeschichte unseres Erdteils. 2nd edition. Berlin and Leipzig, 1926.
- Schuchhardt, Schliemann's Excavations -- Carl Schuchhardt, Schliemann's Excavations. An Archaeological and Historical Study. Translated by Eugénie Sellers. London, 1891.
- Starr, Nuzi -- Richard F. S. Starr, Nuzi. Report on the Excavations at Yorgan Tepa near Kirkuk, Iraq ... 1927-1931. Harvard University Press, 1937.
- von der Osten, The Alishar Hüyük -- Hans Henning von der Osten, The Alishar Hüyük. Seasons of 1930-32. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. XXVIII; Researches in Anatolia, Vol. VII. University of Chicago Press, 1937.
- Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae -- A. J. B. Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae. Archaeologia, Vol. LXXXVII. Oxford, 1932.

HOUSE VI F

A Building of the Sixth Settlement at Troy

Chapter I: The Excavations

The greatest building period of prehistoric Troy fell within the later years of the Sixth Settlement. From that epoch there exist, besides the superb circuit of fortifications, considerable parts of nine large buildings¹ and numerous fragmentary or unrelated walls of others. These all lie on the lower slopes and terraces of the citadel, in a ring about its base. None of the higher central part has been preserved, since the builders of Troy IX cut it all away when they levelled the space for the precinct of Athena.²

House VI F is situated on the eastern side of the acropolis, some ten metres from the inner edge of the Sixth City Wall, and faces approximately ESE. It is to be found, on Dörpfeld's plans and ours,³ covering the corners of squares H-J 6-7. There it is the center of a group: VI E and the megaron VI C to the north, VI G to the south, and remains of other buildings on the west. To the east, below the terrace on which the house stood, ran an open avenue following the course of the fortification wall.

-
1. From the west, counter-clockwise: VI B, VI A, VI M, the Pillar House, VI G, VI F, VI E, VI C, VI Q.
 2. Dörpfeld, Troja 1893, pp. 32-36; Ath. Mitt., XIX (1894), p. 391; TI., I, pp. 175, 211.
 3. Dörpfeld, TI., II, Pl. III, etc.; AJA., XLI (1937), Pl. XIX.

The building was discovered by Dörpfeld in the campaign of 1893, the first excavations to be undertaken at Troy after Schliemann's death. In that year the west wall and parts of those on the north and south were uncovered. In the preliminary report of the season's work there is a brief record of what had been found, and the plans show the exposed parts of the massive walls of VI F and smaller ones of later date that lay above.¹ In the next year Dörpfeld returned to Troy for his final season of excavation there, and during twelve weeks of the most strenuous activity succeeded in clearing most of the preserved circuit of the Sixth City Wall as well as many of the buildings situated within the enceinte.² The broad eastern wall of VI F, with its bold offset panels, was uncovered, the disused doorway in the south wall was noted, and record was made of all the architectural features that could be observed at the depth reached. One is not surprised as he reads Dörpfeld's account of the campaign,³ which was brought to an end perforce with the staff all suffering from malaria, that a minute stratigraphical examination was not attempted, and that therefore certain details were not observed. The wonder is rather that so much was seen, enough to enable Dörpfeld to give an excellent architectural description of the building in his final publication.⁴

1. Dörpfeld, Troja 1893, pp. 28-29 and Pls. I, II.

2. Dörpfeld, Ath. Mitt., XIX (1894), pp. 380-394 and Pl. IX.

3. Dörpfeld, TI., I, p. 22.

4. Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 162-164.

PLAN OF EXCAVATION

In 1934 the Cincinnati expedition began a new investigation of House VI F by exploratory trenching in the northern end of the area bounded by the four walls. At that time the present tops of the north, west, and south walls were visible for most of their length. The east wall was more than half covered, partly with ancient deposit and partly with earth and stones that had rolled down since the excavations of 1894. In the center stood a mound of untouched deposit, and only at a few places near the walls had shallow trenches been dug by Dörpfeld and his collaborators. We believed that new information about the construction and date of the building could be gained by further study, and it was proposed, if preliminary digging should warrant it, to make a complete and detailed examination of the architecture and stratification within the house and in the surrounding area. Our primary purpose, here as elsewhere, was to collect as much material evidence as possible for dating the architectural remains and successive layers of habitation deposit. With this aim in view we dug slowly, with a few workmen who were among our most skilful and reliable. It is perhaps not out of place to mention by name Ali Baygut and Ahmet Varol of Hisarlik who did most of the actual digging. Their patience, industry, and observation were responsible in no small measure for the results achieved.

Excavation of the VI F area and study of the objects found continued through five successive campaigns, and it will be well to give here an account of the work in the order in which it was done.

CAMPAIGN OF 1934¹

Excavation of House VI F began in 1934 with the removal of a few fragmentary walls of late date, notably part of a structure called IX J on Dörpfeld's plan. Below this we dug a pit some 2 m. square, and later a trench running eastward across the house from the west door. At a depth of ca. 1.50 m. below datum² we encountered a layer of habitation deposit containing much burnt matter, which produced sherds characteristic of Troy VIIa. Deeper, the deposit seemed to belong uniformly to Troy VI, but contained relatively few sherds and gave no evidence of floor-levels. As a check, further soundings were made in the central part of the house, wherever this could be done without the removal of walls. Then we turned our attention to a pit in the southwest corner. Dörpfeld had dug trenches along the inner faces of the walls, and just here a fairly deep cavity existed. At the bottom, a depth of -2.30 m., we found undisturbed earth and began digging in 10-cm. layers.

It was purest accident that Dörpfeld should have stopped where he did, and so have missed by a few centimetres the discovery of one of the most interesting features of House VI F. And it was our fortune to uncover, almost immediately, the flat circular top of a stone column base projecting about 10 cm. above a layer of black carbonized deposit. The nature of the stratification and the sherds embedded in the earth

-
1. Preliminary report, C. W. Blegen, AJA., XXXIX (1935), pp. 17-20.
 2. A flat marble block at the northwest corner of the house was used to establish our arbitrary datum-point for vertical measurement. All levels referred to in these pages are based on that "zero", which is just 40 m. above sea level.

showed conclusively that the layer could be identified as the floor of the house. With this knowledge we were able to extend the area of excavation more rapidly. A transverse trench was run across the southern end of the building. This disclosed another column base, lying in the southeast corner, in a position corresponding to that in the southwest. When the blocked doorway in the south wall was exposed to view we found just inside it a large stone with two grooves cut in its top.¹ This we identified provisionally as the bottom step of a stairway.

Returning to the northern end of the house, we dug an enlarged cross-trench down to the floor, which was everywhere easily identifiable by the presence of powdery black deposit. A third column base was found in the northeast corner. The corresponding one in the northwest had been displaced, and was found lying near a depression in the floor where it had certainly once rested, and where we replaced it. We next opened a space some 2.50 m. wide along the west side of the hall and uncovered three more column bases, completing a row of five. The central base was seen to be nearly rectangular, whereas the others were drum-shaped.² The row was not perfectly aligned, but showed only minor irregularities, and we could reasonably expect to find the same arrangement in the eastern row, the ends of which were fixed by the two bases already discovered.

The central and eastern parts of the house were still deeply

1. AJA., XXXIX (1935), p. 19, Fig. 10.

2. AJA., XXXIX (1935), p. 18, Fig. 9.

covered with earth, and we did not try to clear them in 1934. The only further work in VI F that year was the excavation of two pits for the purpose of examining the stratification outside the walls. One was dug next to the doorway in the west wall, and showed that the ground level in the time of Troy VI was at least 2 m. higher than the floor of the house. The second was cut just outside the east wall, at the southern offset. There we discovered a layer of deposit, at a depth ca. 50 cm. lower than the house floor, containing masses of sherds, among which were several bits of painted ware that joined others found within the house. This surprising fact raised questions that led us to examine the area more thoroughly in later campaigns.

CAMPAIGN OF 1935¹

In 1935 we set out to clear the interior of the house and expose the entire floor. This was a large task, since a great deal of earth still lay untouched, and since we had decided to examine carefully not only the layers of Troy VI but all the upper strata as well.

Near the center of the building lay a fragment of wall that was marked by its position and its orthostate construction as belonging to Settlement VIIb.² It served a useful purpose as a fixed point in determining the stratification, although few material remains could be associated with it. Directly below, but still higher than the VIIa

1. Preliminary report, AJA., XXXIX (1935), pp. 576-580.

2. See Dörpfeld, TI., II, Pl. VI, where the wall is recorded with the altitude 35.94 (sc., m. above sea level).

level noted in 1934, we uncovered two other sets of walls, neither of which was nearly enough complete to give the plan of the buildings represented. Considerable quantities of sherds were collected, however, and many of them have proved to be characteristic of an early phase of VIIb.¹ Another building of that period, perhaps somewhat later, was represented by a wall running approximately north and south through the northeast part of House VI F. It had orthostate slabs in its lower courses, and belonged to the western room of House VII⁰, being a late addition to that building.² All these walls were recorded and removed.

A fairly extensive area in the central part of VI F showed the burnt layer to which reference has been made above. We found no walls that could be assigned to that period, but collected many sherds of characteristic VIIa shape and fabric, notably fragments of reddish-tan bowls and plates, which left no doubt as to the date of the stratum.

Below the VIIa level we again found a relatively sterile layer 60-80 cm. deep. It ran out on all sides to the standing walls of the house, and was dated by its pottery to Troy VI. The character of the deposit indicated, however, that the building was not used for habitation when this debris collected there. Down to a depth of ca. -2.30 m. we found no distinctive layers. The only discovery of note was a round hole, 22 cm. in diameter, situated half way between the east and west

-
1. This class of pottery, including distinctive types of gray and coarse wares, is best represented by sherds found immediately above the debris of a VIIa house in E9. See AJA., XLI (1937), p. 575.
 2. Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 187, 195, and Beilage 26, opp. p. 176.

walls of the house and 4 m. from the inner face of the south wall. It was filled with very loose earth, and apparently marked the position of a wooden post that had decomposed after the surrounding earth had been heaped up and become firmly settled about it.

At a level 20-40 cm. above the floor of the house there was a stratum containing many sherds and a vast quantity of animal bones and shells of molluscs. The ground was loosely packed and did not have the usual consistency of trodden floors. For this reason, and because a number of sherds from the higher level joined pots from the floor below, we were inclined to believe that the layer did not represent a separate period of habitation.

When all the superincumbent debris had been cleared away the central area of the house floor was laid bare. It proved to have the same irregular slope to the east as the parts cleared in 1934, and was covered almost everywhere with the same ashy deposit. Three column bases were found, completing the eastern row and corresponding to those in the western; the middle one was roughly rectangular in shape and set with its top flush with the floor, whereas the others were more nearly round and projected a few centimetres upward. Just in the long axis of the house were two depressions filled with gray ash. It was found that irregular flat slabs, somewhat larger than the other column bases, lay at the bottom of these, 35 cm. below the level of the floor. They were evenly spaced, one between the second pair in the flanking rows and one between the fourth, and so divided the length of the building into three nearly equal parts (Pl. VI). It was quite evident that these slabs also

served to support columns, especially since the actual position of one of the wooden pillars had been discovered, above the stone, in the course of the excavations.

At the end of the campaign of 1935 we found one further structure, in the southwest corner of the house, next to the walled-up doorway. Within a curving row of stones was a shallow pit lined with flags, and in the center of it a small pithos of coarse ware, set into the ground so that its broken rim came flush with the pavement. The pit was full of ashes and broken pottery.

CAMPAIGN OF 1936¹

In two years of slow digging the interior of the house had been entirely cleared. We had gained new knowledge about the architecture and a large body of pottery and other material had been collected which threw new light on the problem of dating. It remained for us to investigate a few details of construction and to examine the ground around the walls and under the floor, in order to determine more exactly the position of the building in relation to the earlier Trojan strata.

We resumed digging outside the east wall of VI F, where a test pit had been cut in 1934. The pit was first enlarged, and we were able to recover a fair quantity of sherds with painted decoration from the deposit mentioned above (p. 6). We then excavated a deep shaft downward along the face of the wall, exposing a strip of it to the lowest course at 6.60 m. below datum (Pl. III). The wall has a straight

1. Preliminary report, C. W. Blegen, AJA., XLI (1937), pp. 37-39.

vertical face to a depth of -4.85 m. The foundations, from there down, step outward in three shelf-like projections, giving extra weight and strength to an already massive structure.¹ The pit was dug, from top to bottom, in layers 10 to 20 cm. deep, and sherds were collected from each. The stratification presented several problems, of which more will be said later. It was difficult, in the necessarily restricted space of the pit,² to distinguish individual strata; the sherds found were progressively earlier as we descended, and at the bottom there was a large proportion of red ware, though the gray of Early VI was still present.

A bit further to the north, in the narrow space between the east wall of VI F and the VIIb wall that closed the end of House VIIθ,³ we dug another small pit to a depth of -4.40 m. The strata were similar to those found in the larger pit and produced a few fragments of the same painted Mycenaean pottery. These sherds were found, on an average, 40 cm. deeper than in the neighbouring area to the south, a fact which shows there was a distinct downward slope toward the north in the time of Troy VI.

We next undertook to dig a transverse trench across House VI F, to test the stratification below the level of the floor. The line chosen for the trench ran at right angles through the southern intercolumn-

1. AJA., XLI (1937), p. 38, Fig. 19.

2. We did not feel justified in removing more than a few of the flags that made up the fine pavement around Well Bc in Settlement VIIa. See Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 187-188.

3. Pl. I.

niation of both rows of bases and up to the face of the walls at either end. The trench was one metre wide and 8.30 m. long. The western wall of the house proved to rest on earth at -2.90 m., only a few centimetres below the floor level. We were able to expose the inner face of the eastern wall to a depth of -5.25 m., at which point the construction was loose and rough and there were many wide interstices between the wall-blocks. We were prevented from following the inner face of the wall to its bottom by masses of increasingly large stones that we found throughout the eastern end of the trench. Many of these had obviously fallen or been thrown there purposely on one occasion. That they were not the result of gradual accumulation seemed evident from the fact that they lay jumbled together and earth had not gathered among them. Such pottery as was recovered from the layers in the eastern end of the trench consisted of red ware of Troy V and a minimum of sherds of the coarser gray ware of Early VI, the latter from immediately beside the wall, undoubtedly deposited there at the time of the building of the house. Toward the western end of the trench stones were less thickly strewn, and though the working space became excessively cramped as we proceeded, it was possible to continue downward. Various strata were distinguishable through changes in the colour of the earth, and the sherds, which we gathered from these strata in sequence, form an instructive series. Immediately below the floor there was a shallow layer that produced a few fragments of pottery from the period of transition between Troy V and Troy VI. Then for about one metre we found reddish earth consisting of decomposed crude brick, and sherds

of red-wash ware that belonged unmistakably to Troy V. At a depth of ca. 4 m. from datum we noticed a change in the character of the deposit, and from that point down to native rock, which we reached at -9.75 m., the pottery appeared to belong almost without exception to Troy IV. This extraordinarily deep layer was divided into three or four substrata, one represented by the corner of a room with its floor at ca. -6.50 m., and another by the ruins of a big retaining wall whose base rested at -9 m. All this early material will be discussed in detail in the final publication of the excavations. It is important in the history of House VI F only insofar as it shows the position of the building in relation to the earlier settlements.

West of the house, in line with the eastern pit and the trench that has just been described, we dug another pit to reexamine the outer face of the west wall and the stratification against it. The results were almost identical with those attained in the other western pit in 1934 (see p. 6). The wall itself became wider, with step-like projections, then narrowed slightly to its base at -2.95 m. This lower part was obviously intended as foundation and was not to be seen. The deposit beside the wall consisted of fine reddish earth, the residue of dissolved crude brick, like that found just below the floor of the house. The sherds found were, with the exception of a few gray pieces from near the wall, all of red-wash ware and other fabrics of Troy V. The deposit is thus seen positively to be earlier than the house. The limit of the footing-trench, or Baugrube, that was dug when the wall was built could be made out faintly in the edge of our excavation.

To complete our survey of the walls of House VI F we dug pits and short trenches inside and outside the north and south walls. A heap of earth that covers about 2 m. of the north wall of the house has been left untouched to show some of the later layers. It supports all that remains of the Roman platform IX J, and in its east side one can see part of a wall with orthostates of VIIb.¹ Just west of this martyra we were able to dig in the narrow space between VI F and VI E. The wall of the former displayed its rough and massive masonry, whereas that of the latter was made up of small well cut stones. At a depth of -1.65 m. we came upon small stones laid in the form of a pavement. This horizontal layer of cobbles was evidently set against the face of the wall of VI F, but projected under or into the stonework of VI E, and must therefore have been built before the latter or, at the latest, at the same time. The alley between the two houses is very narrow, measuring only 85 cm. across. It may have served chiefly for drainage.

Within the house we dug small trenches through the floor and exposed bits of the inner face of the end walls. These rested not far below the level of the floor. The bottom of the northern one was at -4 m., that of the southern at -3.70 m. The walls were found to run vertically down without spreading foundation courses or any novelties in style of construction. The deposit through which we dug was like that found in the larger east-west trench described above: it contained much decomposed crude brick, and the distinguishing sherds were of red-wash

1. Viz., the continuation of a wall that we removed from the area within the house; see above, p. 7, and Dörpfeld, TI., II, Pl. III.

ware (Troy V). A very few gray sherds of Early VI were also found. The edge of the Baugrube was not visible at either end of the house, presumably because the trenches dug to receive the foundations of the walls had been immediately filled with earth just taken from them.

During the campaign of 1936 work was done in the area south of House VI F and west of House VI G (Pl. I), in square H7.¹ The most important discovery there was part of a house of Settlement VIIa, at a level corresponding to that of the burnt layer in VI F. The house will be described in detail elsewhere. Here we need mention only the deposit immediately adjacent to the Sixth City building. Below the VIIa level we came upon a sort of rough pavement, made of small stones of irregular shape, loosely laid. We supposed that this was part of a street leading westward toward the center of the citadel, but our investigations were limited to such a narrow space that we could not be sure. The pavement was partially dated by the fact that it passed the walled-up doorway of VI F at a level higher than the threshold, and must consequently have been laid when the door was no longer in use. This area was examined further in 1938.

CAMPAIGN OF 1937²

In 1937 we excavated in a small area between House VI F and the Circuit Wall, just south of House VII θ . Continued study of the ceramic material had convinced us of the importance of the discoveries

1. C. W. Blegen, AJA., XLI (1937), p. 39.

2. Preliminary report, C. W. Blegen, AJA., XLI (1937), p. 583.

made just outside the wall of the house in 1934 and 1936. Enough of the painted pottery had been put together to give us hope that at least a few of the vessels could be restored and so show the shapes and patterns represented. Though unwilling to destroy the entire VIIa pavement, under which the stratum lay, we removed a few blocks along its western edge and were able to dig down and recover a fair number of fragments of the pots we were seeking, as well as a quantity of excellent gray ware of VI.

A little digging had been done by L. T. Lands, in the preceding year, along the inner face of the Sixth City Wall, east of the VIIa pavement. Two narrow stone-lined pits, like miniature wells but only 1.50 m. deep, had been found near the wall,¹ and the area seemed to be worth further study. We were able to excavate undisturbed layers by cutting a vertical scarp next to the easternmost of the remaining VIIa flagstones, and gained some valuable information about the stratification. The pavement rested immediately upon deposit of Troy VI. Just below the top of this deposit we found several large and well cut building blocks of limestone, recognizable as Sixth City masonry, lying tumbled and at random. The appearance of the debris was like that of the layer found just below Settlement VIIa in the space between House VI E and the Circuit Wall, and we believed that it must represent the ruin caused by the catastrophic earthquake of Troy VI.² Below the stones

1. See Pl. I, and AJA., XLI (1937), p. 37 and Fig. 18.

2. C. W. Blegen, AJA., XLI (1937), pp. 39-42 and Figs. 20-22.

there was a layer some 30 cm. thick showing the striations that usually indicate gradual accumulation. Lower still we came upon a stratum that contained, among many others, several sherds belonging to the painted pots from House VI F. A few of the fragments actually joined those found on the floor of the house and in the pit beside the east wall, showing that the pieces were scattered very widely, presumably at the time when they were thrown out from the building¹. The layer containing the painted sherds was found to rest on a pavement of small stones at a depth of -3.80 m. Under that were other strata of Sixth City deposit, but apparently of earlier date and containing no material that could be associated with House VI F.

CAMPAIGN OF 1938²

In our final season at Troy the only excavation of House VI F was in connection with further study of the south doorway. Continuing where we had left off in 1936, we cleared a narrow space just outside the door and were able to examine the closed entrance more thoroughly. Threshold blocks projected some 20 cm. beyond the face of the wall; and a shelf-like top of the wide foundations was seen to run east and west at about the level of the threshold. At the same depth we uncovered a

-
1. Further evidence of the scattering was found when still more fragments of the same pots were recovered from the deposit east of House VI G, excavated in 1936 and 1937 (AJA., XLI (1937), pp. 35, 582-583), and when a sherd of Pot 35.1072 (see below, p. 134) was found in square K8, beyond Tower VIIh.
 2. Preliminary report, C. W. Blegen, AJA., XLIII (1939).

bit of paving, built of larger stones than those of the later street-floor found in 1936. It was carefully laid up to the wall of VI F, and perhaps represented the floor of a courtyard just outside the original main entrance. Around the doorway certain open spaces in the masonry showed where wood had once existed. The blocks that had been used to fill the space between the jambs were seen to be of huge size, and their outer face was much more evenly finished than that of the walls in general. This indicated, perhaps, that the technique of masonry had advanced when the door was filled, possibly at a date near that of the construction of House VI E and Tower VIn.

HOUSE VI F

Chapter II: The Architecture

In relating the history of the excavation of House VI F I have of necessity given descriptions of many architectural elements, but the order of discussion was determined by that of discovery, and a great deal of detail was intentionally omitted. It will be the purpose of this chapter to present a full and unified account of the remains of the building in their actual state, to point out parallel features in other buildings that may shed light on individual problems, and as far as possible to interpret and reconstruct.

The plan of House VI F forms very nearly an isosceles trapezoid (Pl. II), its east wall being slightly longer than its west. The space within the walls is closer to a rectangle, since the end walls narrow perceptibly toward the west and thus compensate in part for the external divergence. For the sake of convenience a table of dimensions is here given. The over-all measurements have been made from corner to corner in straight lines.

	External length	Internal length	Average thickness
East wall	15.87 m.	11.83 m.	2.66 m.
North wall	12.50	8.49	1.68
West wall	14.70	11.83	1.46
South wall	12.60	8.36	1.54
Diagonal NW-SE	19.72	14.33	----
Diagonal NE-SW	19.78	14.70	----

(Our measurements do not agree in every case with Dörpfeld's, as

given in TI., I, p. 163. The greatest difference is one of 33 cm., in the west wall. The disagreements can be accounted for in part, at least, by the fact that some stones have been moved or have actually disappeared since the excavations of 1894.)

The east wall of the house is the most massive of the four, primarily because it must support the terrace on which the whole building rests. It therefore makes a suitable starting point for the discussion of the architecture. The wall is strikingly regular and straight in spite of the fact that it is built of rough blocks that vary greatly in size. The material is a hard gray limestone, and the blocks were worked no more than was necessary to give a generally even face, not finely dressed and finished as in the case of House VI E, the great towers of the citadel, the rectangular pier in the Pillar House, etc.¹ A glance at the plan and photographs of VI F (Pls. II, VI) will show that the style of construction is a familiar one, frequently found in prehistoric buildings and still employed today in walls built without mortar. Large stones, usually with one flat end exposed, make up most of the inner and outer faces, and the space between the two rows is filled with smaller stones fitted in at random. The technique was highly developed in Troy VI in connection with the monumental architectural undertakings of the period, and examples of the style are to be seen in almost all the great buildings.² A particularly impressive instance is

-
1. VI E: Dörpfeld, TI., I, p. 167, Fig. 62, and Beilage 25, opp. p. 168. VIg: TI., I, Beilage 21, opp. p. 137. VIh: C. W. Blegen, AJA., XXXVIII (1934), p. 15, Fig. 13, and XLI (1937), p. 41, Fig. 22. Pillar House: AJA., XLI (1937), p. 31, Fig. 10.
 2. E.g. Megaron VI A, Dörpfeld, TI., I, Beilage 23, opp. p. 152.

at hand in the foundations of the fortress wall in A4-5,¹ where course is laid on course of long heavy blocks, each with its short end projecting to the face of the wall. These long blocks are deeply enough embedded in the wall to act as bonding members and prevent the facing from falling away from the core.

The outer face of the east wall of House VI F is divided into three vertical plane surfaces, set off from each other by angular jogs in the masonry, in a manner characteristic of Troy VI.² From the southeast corner of the building to the first jog measures 5.10 m.; from that to the second, 5.33 m.; from the second jog to the northeast corner, 5.40 m. The central piece of wall projects 30 cm. at the southern offset, recedes 23 cm. behind the northern face at the other. The northern and southern faces are virtually parallel and very nearly in line with one another, whereas the central one diverges from the line by 6°. It is interesting to note that the angular offsets face in the same relative direction as all others in Sixth City structures, clockwise about the citadel.³ We cannot say whether the fact has any special significance; it may quite well be accounted for, among people as conservative as the Trojans, on grounds of conventionality alone.

The outer face of the east wall was examined to its full depth

1. AJA., XLI (1937), p. 589, Fig. 35, and p. 594, Fig. 36.
2. Cf. the entire circuit of the fortification wall, the foundations of the south wall of the Pillar House, and the south wall of VI M. General remarks on the offset wall are embodied in Note A at the end of this chapter.
3. Cf. the wall at Alishar, described in Note A.

at only one point, in a pit 1.20 m. wide at the southern offset. Inside, our observations were limited to an even narrower space, at the end of the trench across the floor of the house. It must be remembered, therefore, that the following remarks about the profile of the wall are based on examination of a small part, and that other peculiarities may exist in unexcavated ground. The eastern wall has not been preserved to so great a height above the floor level as the other three; it may have been used more freely as a source of building stones after its destruction at the end of Troy VI. We know that it was soon covered, at least in part, by a flag pavement of VIIa.¹ The outer face runs vertically to a depth of 4.85 m. below datum, or 2.05 m. below the average level of the floor. At that point the foundation courses begin to step outwards: the first horizontal projection measures 24 cm.; the second, 80 cm. deeper, below another vertical face, is 50 cm. wide; the third vertical face is 50 cm. high; finally, the bottom stone, 44 cm. high and resting at 6.60 m. below datum, extends 26 cm. farther beyond the face of the wall. The total projection is thus just 1 m. in a height of 1.74 m. But the wall does not in fact gain the apparent increase in thickness, since the western face, running vertically to a depth of -4.76 m., there begins to recede, as can be seen on the sectional drawing (Pl. III). It was impossible to determine the inner profile below a depth of -5.12 m., but we can be reasonably sure that the recession continues down to the lowest courses. Similar construction has been found in the Sixth City

1. See above, p. 10, note 2.

Wall wherever we have examined its inner side.¹

There remains one further structural feature to be mentioned in the description of the east wall of House VI F. In the outer face, between two horizontal courses, and at an average depth of 3.77 m. below datum, there exists an open slot, 13 cm. high. It was found partially filled with earth and small stones, a few of the latter serving to prevent the upper blocks from sinking down upon the lower. We found by inserting a metre-stick at several points that the slot was ca. 80 cm. deep. Such open spaces, usually somewhat shallower, occur in many walls at Troy, particularly in the Sixth Settlement. The only plausible explanation of them yet advanced is that they once contained wooden beams, now completely rotted away. Certain objections may be raised to this interpretation, but for the sake of continuity I shall withhold discussion of the subject for the moment and incorporate a summary of the evidence and opinions concerning it in a special note at the end of this chapter (Note B). Other slots of the same nature exist in the north, south, and west walls of House VI F, as will be seen below.

The north wall of the house is straight and simple, without offset faces or, to our knowledge, stepped foundations.² As noted above (p. 13), the wall rests, at a point midway between the corners, at ca. 1.20 m. below the floor. At its western end it is presumably shallower, corresponding in level with the west wall of the house; at the east the

1. In C8, 1933: AJA., XXXVIII (1934), p. 238. In F9, 1937: AJA., XLI (1937), pp. 576-577. In a trench east of House VI G, 1938: report to be published in AJA., XLIII (1939).

2. See Dörpfeld, TI., I, p. 167, Fig. 62.

foundations are much deeper, probably equalling those of the east wall. The style of construction is like that already described: larger blocks along either edge, smaller irregular stones in the middle. Here we are able to examine some of the inner face, since the wall is preserved for more than half its length to a height of 2.25 m. above the floor. No trace of clay or plaster stucco has been found on any of the walls, and we may suppose that their appearance today is much the same as at the time when the house was in use (Pl. VI). The large blocks are laid fairly regularly in courses, which slope downward toward the east at an angle corresponding to the inclination of the floor. At a height of 70 to 90 cm. above the floor there is a visible space between the courses, now filled with earth and pebbles, which resembles the slot in the east wall and undoubtedly once held a wooden beam ca. 12 cm. thick. It is to be noticed that the wall was built up with small stones, where necessary, to a level top before the beam was set in place; the upper courses were then added, less evenly, above. This main beam seems to have run the entire length of the wall. There is a space for another, only 18 cm. above the floor, extending 2.70 m. westward from the northeast corner. It ends at a rectangular cavity which runs transversely through the wall, presumably to an opening on the north side. This may also have held a beam or, as first suggested,¹ may have served as some sort of drain.

The outer side of the north wall is visible chiefly at the northeast corner, where VI F projects 2.70 m. beyond the face of VI E.

1. C. W. Blegen, AJA., XXXIX (1935), p. 579.

Elsewhere the latter building conceals all but the topmost part of the wall as preserved (Pl. I). At a depth of 3.85 to 4.12 m. below datum the wall of VI F shows another beam-slot, running westward from the corner. This feature was seen by Dörpfeld and recorded in his drawing of the juncture of the two houses.¹ VI E is there shown to be later than VI F, since the stones that fill the narrow gap between the two are bonded into the corner of the former but laid up against the side of the latter. Evidence of the order of construction was also observed in the alley between the houses.²

The west wall of VI F resembles the north in its modified cyclopean style (Pl. IV, 1). Long horizontal courses are visible on the inner face, broken here and there by irregularities. It is noticeable that the masons were not always careful about staggering the vertical joints; for example, at a point 2.60 m. from the southwest corner of the room the joints of four courses fall one above the other. The wall has not suffered from this weakness, however, nor from the shallowness of its foundations (see above, p. 12), owing presumably to its great thickness and weight.

In the west wall, 3.75 m. from the northwest outer corner of the building, there is an opening 1.35 m. wide. It has the appearance of a doorway, and is probably to be taken as such, although certain features that will be mentioned below leave its original purpose in

1. Dörpfeld, TI., I, p. 164 and p. 167, Fig. 62.

2. See above, p. 13, and Dörpfeld's remarks on the relative dates, TI., I, pp. 165-166.

some doubt. One course of wall blocks, here slightly lower than elsewhere, forms a threshold (if such it was) at a depth of -2 m., or 50 cm. above the floor, which itself rises some 30 cm. from the general level just in front of the opening in the wall. On the threshold there are several small flat stones, notably two at the inner edge that can be seen on the plan. These are 15 cm. high and served perhaps as a sort of sill. The opening was found with a narrow barrier of small stones, 70 cm. wide or half the thickness of the wall of the house, shutting off access to the exterior. The barrier fills the outer half of the depth of the doorway and is built roughly flush with the external face of the wall. We know that the reveals were originally covered with wooden jambs or doorframe, as in the case of the south entrance (see below, p. 29), because the stone filling does not actually touch the wall on either side, but rather, except where a stone has slipped out of position, leaves a vertical open space 10-15 cm. wide. This shows that the barrier was added after the doorway had been completely built. There is no other indication of its date; certainly nothing suggests that it belonged to a period later than Troy VI, since it could have served no use in VIIa when the ground level was higher and VI F no longer existed as a unit.

It has been stated above that the opening in the west wall was not a normal doorway, and the chief evidence of the fact was mentioned in the account of the excavations. Test pits west of the wall showed that the deposit there contained for the most part sherds of Troy V, proving that the ground level in the time of Troy VI must have been at

least as high as it is now, or ca. 2 m. higher than the present floor of the house. Consequently, if this was a doorway, access to the interior was down a fairly steep ladder. Such a ladder might have rested originally against the earth outside, before the small stone barrier was built. It is perhaps not fanciful to imagine that rain and mud washed in through such an entrance and caused the owner to erect the barrier and move the wooden stairway inward, so that it now projected a few feet into the room. No other satisfactory explanation for the opening in the wall has yet been found. The possibility that it could have served as a smoke-vent, or sort of chimney above a fireplace, is ruled out by the fact that no signs of soot were found on the stones, as well as by the improbability of such a structure's having a wooden lining. If we suppose that the building had two storeys we might call the space a light-shaft to illuminate the basement. But if, as seems more probable, there was but one, I believe the opening is best explained as an entranceway with a flight of steps.

One feature of the west wall remains to be mentioned, the inclusion once more of horizontal wooden beams in the stonework. On the inner side a slot, averaging 12 cm. in height, runs the entire length of the building at a level of 1.48-1.60 m. below datum. It is interrupted by the doorway, where the beams were undoubtedly jointed with the upright jambs. The wall is again built up level to the bottom of the beam by the use of small stones of the requisite height, as in the case of the north wall; and the space is now full of earth and other small stones that have kept the upper courses from subsiding. The outer

face of the wall, below ground, has spreading foundation courses like those of the east wall: one ledge 18 cm. wide at -1.60 m., another of 23 cm. at -2.04 m. Just above the upper ledge there is a space for a second horizontal beam, at the same level as that on the inner side of the wall. The construction can best be seen on a drawing that shows a transverse section of the house near the south end (Pl. III). In the narrow pit dug outside the west door the foundations had a less regularly stepped profile. The beam-slot was not seen north of the opening in the wall.

The south wall of House VI F, once broken by a doorway that was later filled, presents several peculiarities. As will be seen on the plan (Pl. II), it has greater differences in thickness than any of the other three, measuring 1.20 m. in width at its western end but 1.90 m. at its eastern. It bows inward noticeably, more so than the north wall whose inner face is almost straight. The style of masonry is the same as that already described. On the inner side the foundation courses present a vertical face down to the bottom at -3.70 m., as shown in a test pit that was dug at a point about half way between the corners. It may be supposed that they are shallower toward the west and deeper toward the east, to correspond with the levels of the adjoining walls. Excavation along the outer face of the south wall disclosed a step-like projection of the foundations at a depth of ca. -2.70 m. It is perhaps worth noting that the edge of this foundation course is nearly straight and continues in the direction of the end of the east wall, whereas the free-standing part of the south wall recedes out of the line

(see Pl. II). We cannot say whether this alignment has any special significance, but it appears that some change in plan of construction may have occurred during the time of building.

Horizontal timbers were used in the south wall, just as in the others (Pl. IV, 2). One beam, on the inner side, corresponding in height with that in the west wall and undoubtedly joined to it at the corner, ran eastward as far as the doorway, a distance of 1.60 m. Another ran from the east side of the door to the east wall (4.70 m.), but at a lower level, only 50-60 cm. above the floor. A third beam-slot is found in the outer face of the wall, west of the doorway. All these timbers were undoubtedly tied in to the uprights of the doorframe. Their positions are not so clearly visible as those of some others, because the wall blocks have sunk down here and there and closed the space, but careful examination reveals enough evidence to assure us that the beams once existed.

The position of the south doorway of House VI. F is indicated on the plan. It was designed as the main entrance of the building during the first period of occupation, and at that time opened onto a paved street or courtyard to the south. Later changes in the house, possibly involving an alteration in internal plan, made it no longer useful, and the space was filled solid with large blocks of stone. So much of its history is certain. Several features of the construction of the doorway are also to be seen in the existing remains. The opening in the wall is

2.07 m. wide at the inner face, 1.98 m. at the outer.¹ Flat rectangular threshold blocks, their upper surfaces just above the level of the floor, project some 50 cm. into the room. Other blocks, probably part of the foundation course mentioned above, project outward and also serve as threshold of the entrance. The doorway was framed with wooden jambs. This is shown, as in the case of the west door, by the fact that the stone filling is not in contact with the wall on either side but leaves a vertical open space where the timbers once stood. All trace of these last has of course disappeared. We believe there is evidence, both inside and outside, of transverse slots at the base of the doorway, one at either edge. It was impossible to examine these in detail because only their ends were visible and excavation could not be done without damaging the walls. It seems reasonable, however, that there should have been timbers at both top and bottom of the doorway for the purpose of fastening the uprights. At either end of the inner threshold blocks, just below the corners of the doorway, were found cavities full of soft earth, and at the bottom of each of these there lay a flat stone. We were unable to determine what part they played in the structure, but suppose that wooden members, perhaps doorposts, once stood there.

Having examined the four walls of House VI F, we turn next to a consideration of the interior of the building. As described in Chap-

-
1. These figures probably do not represent exactly the original dimensions, since many stones have been pushed and shaken out of their positions in the course of time.

ter I, the floor, which had lain hidden until our excavations of 1934 and 1935, was entirely of earth and presented an uneven surface. Immediately below the layer of fine black ash that covered nearly the whole area of the house there was a thin layer of reddish clay, which became hard after exposure to the air. This was apparently a covering applied by the builders, but whether it was a substance brought from elsewhere for the purpose or merely some of the decomposed brick of Troy V that lay just below, now spread and tamped, we are unable to say. Here and there a few small stones were visible, embedded in the floor, and in the southeast corner a number of larger ones which may have been the foundations of some piece of furniture.

The floor of the house follows a general though irregular slope downward toward the east. Its average depth at the west wall is -2.65 m., in the center -2.80 m., at the east wall -3.10 m. The gradient is thus 45 cm. in 8.30 m., or approximately 1:18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Here and there we found rounded cup-like hollows in the floor, 15 to 40 cm. in diameter and correspondingly deep, as can be seen in the photograph, Pl. VI, 2. One of these, just west of the more northerly axial column base, was lined with round pebbles of the sort found in river beds or on the seashore. Such stones appear singly or in groups in houses of all the prehistoric layers at Troy, and have been described, plausibly enough, as slingshot pellets. But in this case their arrangement in a depression in the floor shows that they were probably not a cache of ammunition, though it does not give any positive explanation of their use. We may suppose that at least some of the hollows were

intended to receive household articles, perhaps pots, and keep them from tipping over. A jar (Inv. No. 35.613) was in fact found embedded in the floor near the middle column base of the eastern row. Several much smaller holes, only 4-5 cm. in diameter, were also found in the floor. They were so placed as to form very roughly an arc of a circle with a radius of about 1 m., near the exact center of the building. The purpose of these, too, can only be guessed at. Possibly they show where a framework of stakes once stood. There was a patch of burnt earth within the arc, and one may imagine the stakes supporting pots over a cooking fire. We found no trace, however, of the well built ceremonial hearth that often occupies the center of a Mycenaean megaron.

The chief cooking place of the house seems to have been in the southwest corner of the hall. There we found a stone-paved area, a quarter circle of which was set off by a curving row of orthostates (Pl. VII, 3). These touch the west wall 1.50 m. north of the corner and the south wall 1 m. east of it. The orthostates are some 20 cm. thick and stand up about 30 cm. above the floor. The row curves in along the south wall and continues up to and around the angle at the corner of the house, but not along the west wall. A flagstone paving lines the bottom of the pit (at -2.75 m.) and the surrounding space outside the barrier. Within the quarter circle there is the lower part of a small pithos, ca. 50 cm. in diameter and 45 cm. deep. Its rim is broken away so that the top stands flush with the paving. This pot did not seem worth removing from the ground, and has been left in place as shown in the photograph.

It was stated in Chapter I that we have no positive indication

of the function of this pit in the corner~~of~~ the house. Yet the great quantity of ashes and broken pottery with which it was filled suggests that the place had something to do with cooking. The most reasonable supposition is probably that this was a simple hearth, in much the same state in the time of Troy VI as it is today. The pot may be explained as a receptacle for live coals, where they might be kept smouldering from one mealtime to the next and so facilitate the kindling of a new flame. Another conjecture is that the curving line of stones made the foundation for a sort of domed oven. The surviving remains are of a suitable size and shape, but there are objections to this interpretation: we found no pieces of fire-hardened clay, out of which such ovens are always built; the floor is not well adapted to the purpose; and the pot, whether fire-bin or not, would be very awkwardly placed within an oven. There remains the possibility that the structure had nothing to do with cooking after all, but this seems unlikely. It is too shallow and too elaborate for a refuse pit. In form it resembles a basin found in a house of VIIa just inside the South Gate, but that had a sluice passing through the wall and emptying onto the street outside, whereas the one in VI F has no opening for drainage. One exact parallel does exist, a stone-lined corner pit with a jar¹ set below ground within it, in the Pillar House. This undoubtedly served the same purpose as the one in question, but is no more helpful in determining what that purpose was. Nor are we enlightened by another pit

1. Inv. No. 37.1225.

of the same general sort, unlined but again containing ashes and pottery, that was found in the corner of a house of VIIa next to the City Wall in F9.

The rows of stone column bases, which constitute the most striking feature of House VI F, must now be examined in detail. Their discovery and general arrangement were described in the account of the excavations. For convenience in reference I here add a list of the bases, including dimensions and such other information about each individual block as may be of importance in the study of their architectural function. It will be remembered that there are two rows of five bases each, running parallel to the long walls of the house, and two other stones set in the main axis. I have numbered the bases from north to south and prefixed the letters W for the western row, E for the eastern, and C for the central.

CATALOGUE OF COLUMN BASES

- W1. Present depth (sc. below datum, as measured at the mid-point of the top surface) -2.49 m. Diameter 0.56 - 0.61 m. Roughly rounded at top, irregular below. Projects above floor. Of the twelve this is the only base that was found out of position, but the spot from which it had been dislodged was so clearly marked by a depression in the floor that we can be sure it has been replaced very nearly as it originally stood. Photograph 35.C.12.11.
- W2. Depth -2.50 m. Diameter 0.60 - 0.63 m. Projects above floor.
- W3. Depth -2.75 m. Length 0.73 m. Width 0.60 m. Nearly rectangular. Barely projects above floor.
- W4. Depth -2.60 m. Diameter 0.60 - 0.63 m. Nearly round, regular. Projects above floor.
- W5. Depth -2.50 m. Diameter 0.63 - 0.64 m. Nearly round, regular. Projects above floor. Photograph 35.C.11.25.

- E1. Depth -3.09 m. Length 0.58 m. Width 0.50 m. More or less rectangular, with slightly rounded sides and corners. Barely projects above floor.
- E2. Depth -3.09 m. Diameter 0.54 - 0.57 m. Roughly rounded, irregular. Centered in the top surface there is a circular space, ca. 0.40 m. across, where the stone is lighter in colour, probably because the foot of the column or a plinth protected that part from exposure. Projects slightly above floor.
- E3. Depth -3.11 m. Length 0.85 m. Width 0.65 m. Roughly rectangular. On the top surface a lighter coloured patch, apparently rectangular, ca. 0.40 by 0.60 m. Barely projects above floor. Photograph 35.C.12.13.
- E4. Depth -2.76 m. Diameter 0.67 - 0.69 m. Height 0.57 m. Nearly round, regular. Projects above floor. Photographs 35.C.12.17,18; 36.C.12.13.
- E5. Depth -2.77 m. Diameter 0.65 - 0.67 m. Nearly round, regular. Projects above floor. Photograph 34.C.4.11.
- C1. Depth -3.22 m. Length 1 m. Width 0.65 m. Very irregular; roughly rectangular at west end, pointed at east. Top surface is 0.25 - 0.30 m. below floor level. Photograph 35.C.12.14.
- C2. Depth -3.16 m. Length 1.05 m. Width 0.70 m. Irregularly rectangular; narrowed at west end, broader at east. Top surface is 0.30 - 0.35 m. below the floor level. The position of the decomposed column (above, pp. 7,8) was seen over this base, but no marks were discernible on the stone. Photographs 35.C.12.12-14.

The two side rows are not perfectly aligned, as can be seen on the plan (Pl. II), nor are the intercolumnar distances exactly equal. It is to be noted that the distances from the centers of the western bases to the inner face of the west wall average 1.71 m., whereas the corresponding distance from east wall to eastern bases is 2.03 m. The mean distance between the rows is 4.61 m. The average interaxial measurement in both side rows, including the spans from the end bases to the north and south walls, is 1.97 m., which represents a variation between 1.80 m. and 2.20 m. The three spans along the main axis of the building

average 3.90 m., with a variation of 5 cm.

Before attempting to explain the arrangement of column bases it will be well to mention once again the worked block that lies just inside the walled-up south doorway (above, p. 5). It is 1 m. long, 0.50 m. wide at the top, and 0.50 m. high. In the upper surface, near the edge that faces east, there are two broad grooves, end to end, separated by a narrow ridge left uncut in the stone. The grooves are about 12 cm. wide and 8 cm. deep; the southern is 30 cm. long, the northern 43 cm. We may notice that the western side of the grooves is nearly vertical, whereas the eastern is cut back at a slant. This suggests that the stone was designed to hold the lower ends of two sturdy planks sloping upward toward the east. Large and heavy, the block is well suited to brace the end of a ramp or stairway, and one can scarcely doubt that such was its purpose. The fact that there was access to an upper level, whether it was a second floor, a gallery, or the roof, will of course have bearing on the problem of reconstructing the building.

THE PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

In the preceding pages we have reviewed all the architectural material of House VI F that has survived. Remembering that the building belongs to the Bronze Age, we cannot fail to be impressed by its size and solidity, by its sound workmanship, balance, and sophistication. We are naturally led, then, to wonder how such a house appeared in the days of its occupation. It happens, in the case of House VI F, that enough has been preserved to make imperative some attempt at hypothetical reconstruction, yet not enough to justify us in presenting our conclusions as proven facts. Aegean and Anatolian lands have as yet yielded no early structure that parallels the basilica-like plan of VI F, nor any that can serve as a sure guide for its restoration. Under these acknowledged limitations our commentary becomes, at best, a series of reasoned conjectures, subject to alteration in the light of future discoveries.

First let us recall, for emphasis, the architectural features of the house that are, or may be, essentially important.

1. The axial column bases (C1, C2) are set below the level of the floor, whereas those of the side rows are visible above it.
2. A wooden column still stood on base C2 after the house had fallen.
3. The central bases of the side rows (W3, E3) are more or less rectangular and resemble C1, C2; the other eight are approximately circular.
4. Base W3 stands lower than the others in its row. E3 is

distinctly lower than E4 and E5, but about level with E1 and E2.

5. There was a stairway leading upward at the south end of the hall.

6. The house as originally built had a door at the south. This was later walled shut. Access from then on, as far as our evidence shows, was by the west door only.

7. There was a fireplace in the southwest corner.

There is little doubt that most prehistoric houses were simple box-like structures consisting of four walls and a flat clay-covered roof.¹ If the span were too great one or more wooden posts could be added to support the roof beams. In House VI F, however, the great number of column bases makes it appear that the scheme was more elaborate. A flat roof could quite well have been held by the two columns on the axial bases (C1, C2), whose position, it will be noticed, divides the whole space into nearly equal spans of about 4 m. each.² The ten other columns would then have been entirely superfluous. And the Trojans of the Sixth Settlement, though willing to use any amount of material and labour when they thought it advisable, were by no means stupid or wasteful. We may therefore feel certain that the side rows played a necessary structural part.

It has been suggested, with good reason, that House VI F had an

1. The principle of the gabled roof was of course known from early times. See the porch from a hut-group in terra-cotta from Melos: Bossert, Alt Kreta², Figs. 34, 35; Schuchhardt, Alteuropa², Pl. XVI.
2. Cf. VI C, VI G, and the Pillar House, where such a system seems to have been used.

upper storey.¹ The thick walls and internal supports would have held it. The staircase would have given convenient access. The wooden planking of an upper floor might be considered more in keeping with the pretentious character of the building than the uneven earthen pavement we have seen. A street probably led past the house on the west, and a doorway opening directly upon it might well have taken the place of the disused entrance on the south. These and other arguments may be advanced for the restoration of a second storey, and no unanswerable objection can be raised against them. The explanation of certain mechanical details and the fitting in of all structural parts do, however, raise numerous questions.

One must suppose that the main floor beams would have run across the house, east and west. Since the first purpose of the columns would be to shorten the span and lighten the load, one is justified in wondering why the two rows were not so placed as to divide the width of the house evenly, to make the "nave", so to speak, equal to the side aisles. If beams 4.60 m. long and of adequate strength were available for the spans between columns W1-E1, W3-E3, and W5-E5, why was it necessary to have more than a single row, down the center? The only apparent answer is that the present arrangement leaves a larger unencumbered space in the middle; and that, in a scantily lighted basement, would seem hardly to have been of prime importance. Grant, however, that this

1. C. W. Blegen, AJA., XXXIX (1935), pp. 19, 577-579.

curious arrangement was carried out; there are still difficulties. We have seen that there was in all probability a hearth in the southwest corner of the house. When the doorway was open it would have caused an unwelcome draught, when it was closed off the smoke would have been shut it and, one would think, have become intolerable even to people accustomed to poor ventilation, as men of the Bronze Age notoriously were. Finally, there is the west doorway, a somewhat awkward feature in any scheme. If there was an upper floor, we suppose that it was not much above the existing height of the west wall, e.g. ca. 2.50 m. above the cellar level. At that point it would interfere seriously with the descending stairs; in fact the flooring would have had to be cut away to allow passage downward, a most unreasonable arrangement. It has been suggested that planks or a trap-door might have covered the opening and served as the floor of an entrance to the upper storey, but without direct evidence or parallels I find this hard to believe.

If, in spite of these objections, we are to suppose that there was a second storey in House VI F, we must consider the construction of the roof and its supports. If the roof was flat I should believe, as stated above, that the two central columns would have been sufficient to hold it up. These two would rise perhaps 3 m. above the floor, either in one piece from the bases in the cellar (a total length of 5.50 or 6 m.), or with a second timber centered directly above the lower one. The latter alternative would cause a certain loss in strength but avoid the difficulty of finding and transporting long heavy timbers of the necessary thickness. The main roof beam could run in three pieces along

the axis of the building, north and south; or, equally well, two main beams, of two pieces each, could be placed across the house from east wall to west, above the columns. Either arrangement leaves spans of ca. 4 m., a not unreasonable length for secondary roof timbers. These in turn would presumably support smaller beams and a layer of clay or thatch.

A flat roof often provides useful space, and we may imagine that there was access to it either from within or by a ladder outside, on the west where the ground was highest.

A modification of the two-storey scheme may also be suggested. It is possible to make a restoration embodying instead of the upper main floor a continuous gallery running along the two sides and north end of the building. This gallery would be held on the outer side by the wall, on the inner by the columns. The central space is then to be thought of as open from ground to ceiling, containing only columns C1 and C2, which would support the roof in the manner already described. The stairway suits this arrangement. The spacing of the side rows, furthermore, would thus be much more satisfactorily explained. But again we encounter difficulties. If there had been such a gallery it is almost inconceivable that the architect would not have used one more column, at the north, between W1 and E1, since there could be no reason for a double span at that point. Since absolutely no sign of an extra base was found I feel that the theory must be rejected. It is possible, of course, to restore a gallery on either side with none at the end. But this would demand a second stairway, some evidence of which should have been pre-

served; a block of stone like the one at the south does not easily disappear.

Before turning to examine a fundamentally different scheme of restoration it will be well to discuss the problem of the shapes and levels of the column bases. The position of C1 and C2, distinctly below the level of the floor, contrasts sharply with that of the side rows. For this we can see no mechanical reason. If all the bases were laid at the same time we should expect either that all would be above ground or that all would be buried. One may guess, therefore, that the two axial bases belong to a different stage in the history of the house, and that at least one major change in plan was made at some time during the occupancy. The fact that the south door was carefully walled up is in itself enough to suggest that such a change occurred.

Supposing, then, that there were two periods of construction, we are still unable to say positively which bases belonged to each. The stratification of the floor deposit does not offer any clue. We know only that column C2 was standing after the house was abandoned finally, a fact that proves nothing about the origin of the base. It will therefore be necessary once more to reconstruct on the grounds of probability.

Looking at the plan (Pl. II), one notices that the four semi-rectangular bases, C1, C2, W3, and E3, form a group around the center of the house, and this fact has suggested that they are specially related to each other. It is possible that they supported the ceiling beams in the earlier period, when there was no upper storey, and that there

was an opening in the roof above them, perhaps covered by some sort of cupola. But such a diamond-shaped aperture and superstructure have no attested parallel, and are mechanically complex and unsatisfactory. I am inclined to believe that bases W3 and E3 belong with the side rows, in spite of their shape. It is quite possible that they held rectangular pillars, and that this determined their form.¹ In any case, the fact that they projected above the floor while the axial bases lay below it must be, I feel, the deciding argument.

If the side rows had been the earlier, and had later been replaced by the central pair, it seems unlikely that the ten useless bases would have been left embedded in the floor. Therefore it is more reasonable to suppose that if all the bases were not contemporary C1 and C2 were the earlier.

In order not to become confused by the multiplying of possible variations, let us pause for the moment and see how far the inquiry has led. The conclusions can be summarized as follows. The house when first built had its main entrance on the south. It probably was one storey high, and had a flat roof which was supported from within on two wooden columns (C1, C2). There may have been access to the roof by a stairway next to the door, but the corner hearth probably did not exist. Then circumstances, the nature of which we cannot determine, caused the owner to make alterations. The south doorway was blocked, a fireplace was built in the corner, and two rows of columns were added. These

1. Cf., for example, pillars in the basement of the South House at Knossos: Evans, PM., II, Part I, Fig. 216.

may have supported an upper storey, or galleries, but there are reasons for rejecting both possibilities.

If these two interpretations of the evidence are both unsatisfactory, is there another possibility? I believe there is one, and am now inclined, after considerable hesitation, to accept it as the best solution of the problem.

Briefly, the new scheme is this. We may restore House VI F without an upper floor, but with a clerestory running the full length from north to south. The two side rows of columns rise to a height of perhaps 4 m., at which point there are flat roofs covering the aisles. Resting on sturdy epistyle beams are walls of moderate thickness, pierced by windows. A roof 4.50 m. wide spans the central nave and receives the additional support of the two axial pillars.¹

This arrangement has several obvious advantages. First of all, the spacing of the columns is structurally accounted for. The walls of the clerestory, though relatively light, need firm support, and this is afforded by the rows of pillars. The problems of illumination and disposal of smoke from the hearth are solved simply; it is no longer necessary to conceive of apertures upwards of a metre deep in the great walls of the house, through which sunlight would pass only in the early morning and late afternoon. Lastly, the stairway leading down through the west wall is no longer obstructed.

The arguments against the acceptance of this restoration are,

1. Pl. V, 2. I believe I have there restored the roof 50 cm. to 1 m. too high.

so far as I have thought of them, largely subjective (though not necessarily invalid on that account). Is the rough earthen floor not good enough? We can only say that such floors are found quite generally throughout the Bronze Age, and later. Would the forest of columns within the hall be inconvenient and unwelcome? But that, surely, is a matter of personal preference; at least it would be quite possible to live in the building, and one can think of certain advantages, such as the facilities for suspending temporary partitions. Incidentally, we have no positive evidence that VI F was a dwelling house at all, and some other purpose might well be served by the columnar plan. But these are unimportant speculations. The serious question in the mind of the observer will be, I think, whether we have a right to ascribe to Troy VI on so little evidence the use of the fully developed basilica-type. For in this restoration we have incorporated the essential structural features of the Roman basilica¹ and its descendants, the Early Christian church and the Gothic cathedral.

The question can as yet have no final answer, since we lack comparative material. So few facts about the superstructure of prehistoric buildings have been recovered that there is little solid ground on which to proceed. Curiously, it happens that a few bits of evidence that we do possess tend in some measure to support the theory of a clerestory.

Cretan parallels may first be mentioned, but with the reminder that they must be used with caution since Minoan influence is all but

1. See the remarks of D. S. Robertson, Greek and Roman Architecture, pp. 267-268.

unattested by pottery and miscellaneous objects found at Troy. Among the "House Tablets" from the "Town Mosaic" of M.M.IIb at Knossos¹ there are several representations of façades with projections at the top. The elevated part is, I think, rightly understood as a clerestory. (We may note, too, that many of the houses seem also to have had a full sized storey above the ground floor; this might suggest that we should combine two theories of restoration of House VI F, and have both basement and basilica.) A second example of clerestory construction is offered by the so-called Pillar Shrine of the "Miniature Fresco" at Knossos,² and the same general form of building is represented in a fresco from the Megaron at Mycenae.³ Another bit of evidence that deserves consideration is the form of the miniature "Dove Shrines" found in the Third and Fourth Shaft Graves at Mycenae,⁴ and a similar diminutive façade from Volo.⁵ Without going into an argument about their exact significance, I think that we may fairly say that these too suggest the clerestory form.⁶ Finally, we may speak of the Megaron at Tiryns. Dörpfeld concluded that the central part of the roof was raised to permit the

-
1. Evans, PM., I, pp. 301-307; Bossert, Alt Kreta², Fig. 84.
 2. Evans, PM., II, Part II, Fig. 371; Rodenwaldt Der Fries des Megarons von Mykenai, Figs. 4, 18.
 3. Rodenwaldt, Der Fries des Megarons von Mykenai, Beilage II; Evans, PM., II, Part II, Fig. 373, d.
 4. Karo, Schachtgräber, Nos. 26, 242-244.
 5. Bossert, Alt Kreta², Fig. 309
 6. Schuchhardt unhesitatingly interprets them as representing the basilica-type, Schliemann's Excavations, p. 200.

inclusion of windows through which light could enter and smoke escape.¹ In discussing the extent of the clerestory he says: "We have still to enquire whether the whole central nave was so raised, or only the part enclosed by the four pillars. I think the form of the ground-plan gives us the means of answering this question. For if the whole central nave had been so raised, then two strong beams must have rested as epistyles upon the pillars from the front to the back wall. Then the two pillars intended for the support of each epistyle would probably have been so set, that the three resulting intercolumniations should have been about equal. But this is not the case; the distance between each pair of pillars is much greater than their respective distance from the walls. Hence it seems to me to follow, that the higher roof lay only over the part enclosed by the four pillars." Conversely, I should argue that the regular spacing of the columns in the side rows of House VI F indicates that the raised nave ran the full length of the building.

1. Dörpfeld, in Schliemann's Tiryns, pp. 218-220.

Note A: On the Offset Wall

In my opinion no entirely convincing explanation of the offset wall has ever been advanced. Dörpfeld's suggestion,¹ that the reason for its use was one of expediency in building, appears in general eminently plausible; his specific application of the argument to the construction of the Sixth City Wall at Troy seems to me less compelling. Here the masonry never fails to bond at the offsets; hence there is no crack to be concealed as, for example, there is at Tiryns. And I do not believe that the difficulty of joining together two parts of the wall with slight differences in the slope of their respective faces would have called forth or perpetuated the device of offsets. In any case the technical problems of the circuit wall, which described in effect a long curve, and was undoubtedly built in sections, are quite different from those of a straight house wall, like that of VI F, which could be erected at one time from the foundations up. Furthermore, it cannot be contended that the walls of VI F and the Pillar House were designed merely in imitation of the fortress wall, since it seems most probable, as will be shown below (Chapter IV), that these existed some time before the great defensive circuit was built.

A city wall in some respects resembling that of Troy VI is the one found at Alishar in central Anatolia. H. H. von der Osten in his publication of the site,² after admitting that "the exact reason for its

1. Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 119-121.

2. The Alishar Hüyük: Seasons of 1930-32, Part II.

form cannot yet be explained," gives the following description (p.4): All of the wall that we cleared consisted of nearly rectangular boxes made of kerpiç walls on stone foundations and filled with packed earth. With the exception of a stretch in the northeast, the boxes are staggered in saw-tooth fashion, with 'teeth' about .30 wide and generally facing in the same direction. The purpose of this may have been to control the flanks or to make the wall less vulnerable by dividing its face into smaller units; in case of breaching, this construction guarantees that only a relatively small breach would result. Unfortunately, none of the kerpiç superstructure is sufficiently preserved for us to recognize the construction of the chemin de ronde and parapet. The width of the wall is between 5 and 6 meters, the size of the boxes varying accordingly." I do not believe that a projection of 30 cm. would aid in controlling the flanks. The ingenious observation on the advantages of the box-construction in case a breach were made may well contain a measure of truth; but the principle obviously does not apply to the solid stone wall at Troy, where no battering rams could have had the slightest effect.

In considering the problem of the offset wall at Troy we must allow that the angles may represent an old tradition, not yet traced to its origin. Such projections, if wide enough, might once have been useful, like flanking towers, to defenders of a citadel; and if newer methods made them no longer necessary they might have been retained, vestigially, without practical purpose. Finally, I agree entirely with

Dörpfeld's ultimate conclusion, that the Trojans used the form - in part, at least - because they were aware of the aesthetic value of the offsets and of the individuality and character which they imparted to the design.

HOUSE VI F

Note B: On the use of wooden beams in stone construction

It cannot fail to strike the observer as remarkable that stone walls of great breadth and weight, like those of VI F, should have contained wooden beams for the purpose of strengthening them. One would suppose, rather, that the inclusion of relatively perishable elements must have had the opposite effect. It seems therefore worth reviewing certain evidence concerning this architectural feature at Troy and elsewhere, in order to gain a clear idea of the problem involved; the solution is perhaps not yet attainable.

The use of timbers in stone and brick construction of Troy II has been discussed in detail by Dörpfeld. In his account he first treats Gateways FK and FH¹, but the structural purpose of the vertical posts there found is different from that with which we are here concerned. More important is the description of the walls of Megaron II A.² These consisted of stone foundations and a superstructure of crude brick, the latter preserved for us by the accident of the great fire that burned the last phase of the Second Settlement. The bricks were laid in regular courses, and the whole was tied together by a framework of horizontal timbers, some of which ran lengthwise along inner and outer faces, and others crosswise through the wall.

1. Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 66, 67; Figs. 17, 18.

2. Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 89-92; Figs. 28, 29.

In Settlements III, IV, and V evidence of wall beams has not been found, though it is still quite possible that they were occasionally used. They reappear with Troy VI, not only in VI F but also in the Pillar House, whose north and west walls have open slots that once held them. Nor did this style of building die out with the Bronze Age at Troy, for we find the same feature in the masonry of Well Ba¹ and again in another well just north of the South Gate.² Dörpfeld was led by the style of construction to wonder whether Ba, or rather the lower part of its shaft, might not go back to the Sixth Settlement, in spite of its late contents. Our discovery of a second rectangular well, belonging certainly to the Hellenistic period, makes it seem probable that Ba is also to be dated to the later age.

Wooden beams were used in wall construction at Mycenae³ and at Boğaz Köy⁴ in the time of Troy VI, and Dr. Schaeffer, who personally examined House VI F at Troy, informed us that he had found evidence of similar beams in walls of the Late Bronze Age at Ras Shamra. They were commonly employed in Hellenistic and Roman buildings, and the method is still used. An interesting example is to be seen in the ruins of a modern house at Delphi (Pl. VII, 2), and another at Antalya.⁵

-
1. Dörpfeld, TI., I, pp. 177-181.
 2. C. W. Blegen, AJA., XXXIX (1935), pp. 571-572, Fig. 18; XLI (1937), p. 580.
 3. A. J. B. Wace, BSA., XXV, pp. 87-90 (South House), p. 240 (Megaron).
 4. Bittel-Naumann, Boğaz Köy. II, pp. 50-51, Fig. 21, and Pl. 26.
 5. Photograph in La Turquie Kemaliste, No. 23-24 (April, 1938).

From Homer we learn that wooden beams, *φίτροί*, were used in the walls of the Greek camp before Troy (*Iliad*, XII, 29), and timbers, *δούρατα*, in the towers (XII, 36). The wall itself was of stone, *τείχος λάινον* (XII, 177-178).

In most of these instances the reason for the use of the wooden framework is evident. Walls built of small units, whether stones or bricks, are solidified and strengthened by being so bound together -- a principle well known in the ancient world.¹ But at Troy we are not even certain, in most cases, that timbers actually ran through the walls; and if they did, we may ask whether the frame was structurally important in walls built of really large blocks, like those of VI F, or of carefully squared masonry, like the sides of the well shafts. I find it difficult to believe that it was. Dr. Schaeffer in conversation said that he doubted the usual explanation and was seeking another, but confessed that he could think of only one -- namely, that the beams might in some way act as shock-absorbers against earthquake -- and that this did not satisfy him as a solution. We may suppose that timbers in a house wall would be useful if a wooden sheathing, for instance, were to be fastened to the inner face, but no evidence of such has been found; and this would not in any case explain the use of beams on the outer side, particularly below ground (Pl. V), nor in the wells.

-
1. Vitruvius, *De Arch.*, I, 5, 3, speaks of the advisability of setting bars of charred olive wood transversely through the thickness of city walls, and again, II, 8, 7, describes the strengthening effect of blocks called *διάτονοι* which were similarly used by the Greeks.

For the present, then, and until new evidence suggests another explanation, we are turned back to Dörpfeld's words:¹ "Zu erklären ist die Construction nur durch das bekanntlich bei den Bauleuten übliche Festhalten an Bauweisen, die zwar früher berechtigt und praktisch waren, aber zu den neuen Verhältnissen nicht mehr passen."

1. TI., I, p. 179.

HOUSE VI F

Chapter III: The Objects Found

This chapter consists largely of lists and inventory. The objects, with a few exceptions, are those of Troy VI that were found in House VI F and the associated areas. Earlier and later objects, from lower and higher strata in the same areas, are here included only if they affect the problems of VI F itself; the rest will be catalogued fully in their respective sections of the final publication.

The objects have been classified first according to materials, in the following order:

- Electrum
- Bronze
- Lead
- Stone
- Ivory
- Bone
- Shell
- Glass paste
- Terra-cotta
- Pottery

Within each of these classes the objects have been grouped roughly according to their uses; for example, ornaments, pounding tools, cutting tools, boring implements, etc. The special grouping of the pottery will be explained below. Within the groups the objects are listed in the numerical sequence of the excavation inventory. The descriptions, except those of the whole pots, are brief. The more important pieces are to be discussed in greater detail after further study. Photographs and drawings referred to may be consulted at the Department of

Classics at this university.

The finding-place of every object is given. For the sake of brevity I have used the following symbols to indicate the areas and layers from which the objects were recovered:

- A - Immediately upon the floor of the house.
- B - In the unmixed deposit of Troy VI above the floor.
- B* - In the mixed deposit, above B, which includes some material of VIIa.
- C - In the layer at -3.20 to -4 m. found in the pits just east of the house (pp. 9, 10, above). Unmixed deposit of Troy VI, contemporary with part of the VI F floor deposit.
- D - In the layer at -3.60 to -3.90 m. found east of the house. (pp. 15, 16, above). Unmixed deposit of Troy VI, contemporary with C.
- E - In the layer at ca. -3 to -3.60 m. between House VI G and the Sixth City Wall. Unmixed deposit of Troy VI.
- F - Outside the Sixth City Wall, in J-K8.

The measurements given are in metres and decimals of metres; the letter m. has been omitted. The dimensions are abbreviated as follows:

- H. - Height
- L. - Length
- W. - Width
- D. - Diameter
- Th. - Thickness

The miscellaneous objects:

Inv. No.		Finding- place	Photograph
ELECTRUM			
34.380	Pin. L. 0.09.	A	34.C.6.41
BRONZE			
34.357	Pin. L. 0.046.	B	34.C.6.40
35.367	Pin. L. 0.079.	A	35.C.15.12
35.405	Pin. L. pres. 0.032.	A	35.C.15.12
35.413	Pin. L. pres. 0.06.	A	35.C.15.12
34.389	Spatula (?). L. 0.067; W. 0.025.	A	34.C.6.4.
34.400	Spatula (?). L. 0.074; W. 0.027.	A	34.C.6.4
35.368	Spatula (?). L. pres. 0.048; W. 0.023.	A	35.C.15.12
LEAD			
36.6	Clamp, for mending a cracked pot. L. 0.05. C		36.C.16.33,34 36.C.17.24
STONE			
37.66	Idol. H. 0.056; W. 0.027; Th. 0.01. Rounded head, indentations at neck, rounded body. V-shaped line indicating eyebrows and nose, dots for eyes, 3 horiz. lines across neck. White marble.	C	37.C.15.9,15
35.383	Pummel. H. 0.027; D. 0.048. Roughly circular. Rounded on top; narrow- ing, with horiz. grooves below flange. Hole bored from below with rotating drill, slightly off center. Perforated with a small hole from each side. Alabaster or white marble.	B	35.C.16.18

Inv. No.		Finding- place	Photograph
35.465	Pummel. D. pres. O.044. White marble.	B	35.C.16.14
35.371	Bead. L. O.02; W. O.01; Th. O.009. Rectangular.	B*	35.C.15.8
36.349	Bead. D. O.018; Th. O.006. Steatite (?).	D	36.C.15.24
37.160	Bead. D. O.006; Th. O.005. Carnelian.	D	37.C.15.25
36.359	Amulet. H. O.034; W. O.027; Th. O.007. Roughly triangular, pierced at apex.	D	37.C.15.24
35.419	Hammer-head. L. 0.084; W. O.044; Th. O.029	A	35.C.16.16
35.349	Saw- or knife-blade. L. O.057. Flint.	B	35.C.16.12
35.388	Saw-blade. L. O.046. Flint.	B*	35.C.16.12
34.387	Celt (frag.). L. pres. O.029; W. O.014; Th. O.006. Green stone.	A	34.C.6.41
35.364	Knife-blade. L. O.041. Flint.	A	35.C.16.12
34.399	Whetstone (?). L. O.061; W. base O.042; Th. O.012.	C	34.C.6.11
35.387	Whetstone. L. pres. O.06; W. O.02; Th. O.013.	B*	35.C.16.13
37.64	Whetstone. L. pres. O.04; D. O.011.	C	37.C.15.A
35.354	Polishing stone. L. O.056; W. O.037; Th. O.016.	B	35.C.15.17
IVORY			
34.514	Pierced disc (frag.). D. pres. O.06; Th. O.007.	A	34.C.13.13
34.515	Bead (?). L. O.018; W. O.015; Th. O.005. Rectangular.	A	34.C.13.13
35.478	Pendant, perhaps used as seal. L. O.03; D. O.013. Cylindrical, with small pierced projection at one end. Surface cross-	A	35.C.17.10,11

Inv. No.	Finding- place	Photograph
----------	-------------------	------------

hatched with incised lines, except at either end and in the center where there are plain horiz. bands. On the base is a cross, each of whose points ends in a double spiral.

BONE

34.116	Awl. L. pres. O.O24.	B	34.C.6.39
35.389	Awl. L. pres. O.O44. (Tip of horn of <u>Cervus.</u>)	B*	35.C.15.9
35.509	Awl. L. O.O53. (Fish spine?)	B*	35.C.15.24
37.75	Awl. L. O.O59. Perforated at end. (Prob. metatarsal II or IV of <u>Cervus.</u>)	D	37.C.14.7

SHELL

36.123	Bead. L. O.O22.	C	36.C.15.7
--------	-----------------	---	-----------

GLASS PASTE

35.410	Bead. D. O.O18.	A	35.C.15.7
35.479	Bead. D. O.O11.	A	35.C.14.27

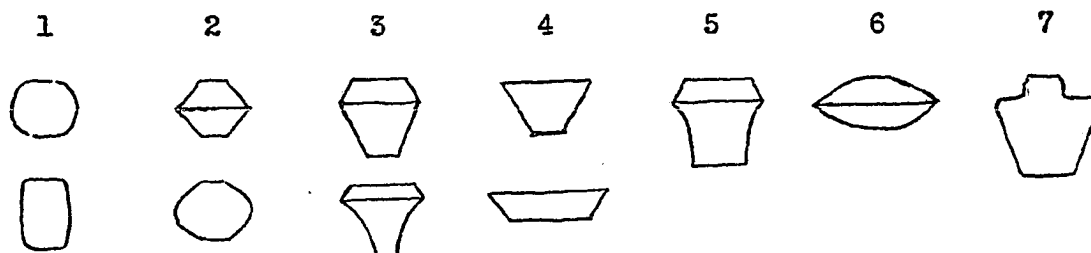
TERRA-COTTA

36.358	Loomweight. H. O.114; D. base O.O42. Light tan. Pyramidal.	D	36.C.12.35
37.134	Loomweight. H. O.11; D. base O.O37. Pinkish. Pyramidal.	D	37.C.10.29

TERRA-COTTA SPINDLE WHORLS or BUTTONS

Inv. No.	Shape ¹	H.	D.	Colour	Finding-place	Photograph
34.71	2	0.023	0.021	Gray	B*	34.C.6.22
34.115	6	0.018	0.034	Gray	B	34.C.7.3
34.265	3	0.029	0.04	Gray	A	34.C.7.2
34.346	2	0.028	0.031	Gray	B*	34.C.6.17
34.347	1	0.035	0.037	Gray	A	34.C.6.17
34.354	3	0.026	0.03	Gray	A	34.C.13.11
34.355	3	0.025	0.028	Gray	A	34.C.6.17
34.362	5	0.029	0.026	Gray	A	34.C.6.17
34.371	2	0.022	0.027	Tan	B*	34.C.6.19
34.372	2	0.025	0.027	Reddish gray	B*	34.C.6.19
34.373	3	0.026	0.031	Gray	A	34.C.6.18
34.374	3	0.026	0.028	Gray	A	34.C.6.18
34.391	2	0.03	0.04	Gray	A	34.C.6.19
34.398	3	0.013	0.015	Reddish brown	C	34.C.6.20
35.86	2	0.012	0.023	Tan. Incised decoration filled with white.	B	35.C.8.10

1. Key to shapes, Troy VI:



Inv. No.	Shape	H.	D.	Colour	Finding- place	Photograph
35.89	2	0.025	0.028	Grayish tan	B	35.C.8.10
35.90	2	0.023	0.028	Gray	B*	35.C.8.10
35.289	4	0.026	0.042	Tan	A	35.C.15.3
35.290	3	0.023	0.025	Reddish brown	A	35.C.15.3
35.293	3	0.023	0.024	Gray	B	35.C.15.4
35.350	6	0.017	0.035	Brown	B	35.C.15.5
35.351	3	0.032	0.036	Gray	B	35.C.15.5
35.353	3	0.022	0.031	Buff	B	35.C.15.6
35.391	3	0.038	0.034	Gray	A	35.C.15.6
35.392	3	0.016 (pres.)	0.023	Gray	A	35.C.15.7
35.393	2	0.024	0.036	Grayish tan	B	35.C.15.6
35.403	4	0.026 (pres.)	0.042	Tan	A	35.C.15.6
35.404	5	0.033	0.034	Tan	A	35.C.16.21
35.406	3	0.033	0.033	Reddish gray	A	35.C.15.6
35.407	2	0.032	0.037	Gray	A	35.C.16.21
35.408	2	0.025	0.03	Tan. Incised.	A	35.C.15.7
35.409	4	0.021	0.023	Reddish tan	A	35.C.15.7
35.411	2	0.024	0.027	Tan	A	35.C.15.7
35.412	1	0.024	0.03	Tan	A	35.C.15.7
35.416	2	0.022	0.029	Buff	B	35.C.15.7
35.418	2	0.019	0.024	Gray	B	35.C.15.7
35.421	2	0.019.	0.03	Gray	A	35.C.16.21
35.544	3	0.029	0.027	Gray	A	35.C.16.27

Inv. No.	Shape	H.	D.	Colour	Finding-place	Photograph
36.2	2	0.017	0.016	Reddish tan	C	36.C.13.9
36.3	2	0.032	0.029	Buff	C	36.C.13.9
36.4	3	0.029	0.025	Grayish tan	C	36.C.13.9
36.5	3	0.017	0.021	Gray	C	36.C.13.9
36.57	1	0.02	0.02	Brown	C	36.C.13.10
36.58		0.015	0.0295	Grayish tan Bicone with concavity at top; incised decoration filled with white.	C	36.C.13.21
36.62	1	0.0235	0.026	Gray	C	36.C.13.11,12
37.15	3	0.032	0.034	Tan	D	37.C.11.20
37.18	2	0.016	0.025	Gray. Incised.	C	37.C.11.24
37.138	5	0.041	0.033	Tan	D	37.C.13.4
37.145	3	0.016	0.02	Gray	D	37.C.13.3
37.146	3	0.028	0.034	Tan	D	37.C.13.4

SPINDLE WHORLS -- TABULATION OF FREQUENCY

Shapes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Incised
Finding-place									
A	2	5	10	3	2	0	0	22	1
B	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	9	1
B*	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
C	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	2
D	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	0
Total	4	18	19	3	3	2	0	49	4

POTTERY

The following pages are devoted to a fairly comprehensive, though by no means exhaustive, account of the pots and sherds from House VI F and the associated areas. As compared with the size and importance of the building the collection of pottery is not large, and the individual pieces have, with a few exceptions, little artistic merit. If the house had been abandoned in a sudden catastrophe we might have found quite a different array of objects; as it was, the occupants were apparently able to take their valuable possessions away with them, leaving little more than rubbish behind. For us, however, the importance of the pottery of VI F in the study of Trojan chronology is very considerable. We have here the only extensive undisturbed house floor of the Sixth Settlement that has been discovered, and among the pots and sherds are many pieces that illustrate the development of local styles, while others throw light on the character and extent of foreign importations.

In our five seasons of work in House VI F (Chapter I), 42 pots of Troy VI, whole or capable of restoration, were entered in the provisional inventory. Of these, 36 were later assigned numbers in the main excavation inventory and are here catalogued in detail. One pot, nearly complete, was left in the ground (above, p. 31). The rest of the collection consists of fragments, either single sherds or small groups of joined sherds, and we may estimate that these represent, at the very least, 1200 pots. We need not suppose that all these vessels belonged to the occupants of House VI F; a number of sherds had undoubtedly been

brought in with earth used for various purposes. It seems evident, however, that the number of pots actually in use in the building, at one time or another during its occupancy, was very large.

In the lists which follow, the ceramic material is classified in a manner intended to make study and reference as easy as possible. First there is a list of the pots of Troy VI as entered in the provisional inventory. Then follows a brief index of the same pots in the order of their numbers in the excavation inventory. The third item is the detailed inventory itself, including complete information about each of the whole or nearly whole pots and references to important parallels from other sites. Fourth is a survey of all the pottery from the VI F area that has importance in the history of the house. In this, special attention is given to the sherds. The whole body of ceramic material is divided into groups by periods and sub-periods, largely on the evidence of similar material from other areas, whose relative date is certified by stratification. Within each group the pots and fragments are classified according to shape and fabric. At the end of the section are longer notes on three classes of pots that need special attention. The bearing of the ceramic evidence on the problem of Trojan chronology is discussed in Chapter IV.

Pots of Troy VI from the area of House VI F

Provisional Inv. No.	Excavation Inv. No.	:	Provisional Inv. No.	Excavation Inv. No.	
1	35.1076	:	22	---	(VIIb?)
2	---	:	23	35.615	
3	34.719	:	24	35.618	
4	35.608	:	25	---	
5	35.622	:	26	35.624	
6	35.610	:	27	35.612	
7	35.1065	:	33	37.1012	
8	35.614	:	34	36.1061	
9	35.609	:	35	35.1062	
10	---	:	36	36.1063	
11	---	:	37	37.1064	
12	35.623	:	38	36.1066	
13	35.619	:	39	37.1035	
14	35.616	:	40	36.1067	
15	35.620	:	41	35.1068	
16	35.621	:	42	36.1069	
17	---	:	43	35.1070	
18	35.613	:	44	36.1071	
19	---	:	45	35.1072	
20	35.617	:	46	35.1073	
21	35.611	:	47	35.1074	
		:	48	36.1075	

Pots of Troy VI from the area of House VI F

Excavation Inv. No.	Provisional Inv. No.	Shape (See Pl. VIII)	Finding- place
35.608	4	Lentoid flask (B4)	A
35.609	9	Jug (B3)	A
35.610	6	Stand (D3)	A B
35.611	21	Jar (C3)	A
35.612	27	Jug (B2)	A B
35.613	18	Krater (C8)	A
35.614	8	Jug (B2)	A
35.615	23	Bowl (A19)	A
35.616	14	Goblet (A4)	B
35.617	20	Cup (A15)	A
35.618	24	Goblet (A8)	B
35.619	13	Goblet (A18)	B
35.620	15	Cup (A7)	A
35.621	16	Basin (A2)	A
35.622	5	Jar or jug	B
35.623	12	Cup (A15)	B
35.624	26	Squat jug (A20)	A C
34.719	3	Stirrup-vase (D1)	A B C
37.1012	33	Animal-head handle (D7)	C
37.1035	39	Amphora	D
36.1061	34	Alabastron (D5)	A C D E
35.1062	35	Jar (C10)	A B C D

Excavation Inv. No.	Provisional Inv. NO.	Shape (See Pl. VIII)	Finding- place
36.1063	36	Stirrup-vase (D1)	A B C D E
37.1064	37	Stirrup-vase (D1)	A? C D E
35.1065	7	Stirrup-vase (D1)	A C D
36.1066	38	Animal-head handle (D7)	C
36.1067	40	Stirrup-vase (D1)	A C D
35.1068	41	Jar (C10)	A B C E
36.1069	42	Jar (C10)	A C D E
35.1070	43	Jar (C10)	A C
35.1071	44	Jar (C10)	A C E
35.1072	45	Amphora (C4)	A C D E F
35.1073	46	Jar (C10)	B C
35.1074	47	Jug (B1?)	B
35.1075	48	Jar (C10)	A? C
35.1076	1	Jar (C10)	A

35.608 LENTOID FLASK

Finding-place: A. H. to lip 0.37; D. at the ridge 0.32; D. from flat side to flat side ca. 0.18 (pres. 0.155); D. flat disc on side 0.09. Phot. 35.C.19.14; 36.C.10.30-32. Drawing L.T.L. 1937.

46 frags. Flat part of one side, ca. 1/2 of the neck-handle, and bits of the body missing.

Gray fabric, refined, hard, well fired. Many very fine mica particles. Surface covered with fine light gray slip, mottled, flaked off in a few places. Slip applied after the decorative lines had been incised and the handles attached. Surface soapy and somewhat lustrous, showing marks of polishing.

Lentoid flask with slightly convex biconical body, the center of each side flattened. A straight tubular neck rises from the angular ridge at the periphery and ends in a plain mouth, which is circled with impressed grooves just below the lip. One heavy handle, oval in section, from the neck to the shoulder of the vessel; two small handles, round in section, opposite each other on the body, on the same side as the neck-handle. Decoration of concentric incised grooves on the disc and the sloping sides that have the handles. The other side of the pot is undecorated.

The body of the pot was turned on the wheel; strong wheel-marks are visible on the inside. The decorative incised lines were also made on the turning wheel. The opening on the side with the handles was closed with a flat disc, as can be seen from the interior. A hole was cut at the ridge and the neck inserted. Finally the handles were attached and the slip was added. See Note A on the technical problem of the lentoid flasks.

Gray ware of Late VI.

Pilgrims' Flasks (L.H.III), Blegen, Prosymna, II, Figs. 706, 707.

Long necked lentoid flasks (Hittite), Bittel - Gütterbock, Boğazköy, Pl. VIII, 1, 2; Bittel, Boğazköy, Die Kleinfunde, Pl. 25.

35.609 JUG

Finding-place: A. H. pres. 0.18; D. body 0.138; D. neck 0.03;
D. base 0.05. Phot. 35.C.19.8; 36.C.10.25.

35 frags. Lip missing.

Light gray fabric, fine, moderately well fired. Surface smoothed, probably slipped and polished, but now worn. Very fine mica particles. Irregular in contour.

Jug with flat bottom, globular body, narrow tapering neck. Probably had elongated spout or trefoil lip. Handle round in section, set from rim to shoulder, bent out of alignment.

Poorer gray ware of VI.

35.610 STAND

Finding-place: A B. H. pres. 0.41; D. base (or top) 0.235; D. middle of shaft 0.103; Th. walls 0.008 - 0.019. Phot. 34.C.11.26,27; 35.C.19.15; 36.C.11.15. Drawing L.T.L. 1937.

13 frags. One end (top or bottom) and scattered bits missing.

Gray fabric with slight brownish tinge, fine, well fired. Exterior surface covered, after the incision of the decorative bands, with thick gray slip containing minute particles of mica; the same slip applied to the interior of the bell at top and bottom but not within the shaft. Surface mottled.

Fragment of a large stand, open at both ends and with a hollow shaft. The walls are thicker at the broken end, which may have been the base. The preserved end spreads like a funnel and is rimmed with a double flange. The tall cylindrical shaft is set off from the bell by a plastic ridge; two smaller ridges are seen at the other end, next to the break. Bands of incised decoration consist of single wavy lines bordered by groups of 2, 3, and 4 straight horizontal lines.

Gray ware of Late VI.

Schmidt, SS., Nos. 3228-3230.

Stone pedestal-lamps from Nirou Khani: Hall, Bronze Age, Fig. 199 (L.M.I).

Tall "Öpferständer" and lower "Herdständer" in Assur G (Early III Mil. B.C.): Andrae, Die archaischen Ishtar-Tempel, pp. 44-49, Pls. 18-20.

"Incense-stands" at Tell Beit Mirsim: Albright, ASOR Annual, XII (1930-1931), Pl. 44, 14 (M.B.II) and Pl. 50, 2 (L.B.I-II); discussion and references under No. 42, pp. 30-31. ASOR Annual, XIII (1931-1932), Pl. 10,11 (M.B.II).

"Offering stands" at Yorgan Tapa: Starr, Nuzi, II, Pl. 114, B-F; Pl. 115, B, C (Hurrian).

35.611 JAR

Finding-place: A. H. to lip ca. 0.18 (pres. 0.175); D. body 0.16-0.17; D. with handles 0.231; D. at lip ca. 0.16 Phot. 36.C.10.33, 36.C.11.11.

39 frags. Base, much of lower body, and about 1/2 of rim missing.

Fabric gray-brown with purple tinge, coarse and gritty, moderately hard. Exterior surface unevenly smoothed, roughly burnished, blackened by smoke and fire. Interior unfinished.

Small globular jar with obliquely splaying rim ending in plain flattened lip. Two thick ribbon-handles rising slightly from rim and meeting body just above the greatest diameter. Aperture somewhat lop-sided.

Coarse ware of VI.

35.612 JUG

Finding-place: A B. H. ca. 0.23 (pres. 0.215); D. ca. 0.16:
Phot. 36.C.10.35.

19 frags., comprising 1/3 of lip, most of neck, handle, parts of body.
Base missing.

Dark gray fabric, hard, well fired. Surface smoothed, slipped, burnished. Marks of burnishing tool visible. Slightly mottled. Lustrous.

Small jug with globular body, tall tapering neck, flaring pinched-in-trefoil lip. Long handle, round in section, nearly straight but misshapen, from lip to shoulder. Ridges on shoulder and on neck below lip. Base probably flat.

Gray ware of Late VI.

35.613 KRATER

Finding-place: A (embedded in the floor near column base E3).
H. ca. 0.22 (pres. 0.195); D. body 0.26; D. with handles 0.31; D. at lip 0.185. Phot. 36.C.10.34.

44 frags. Most of rim, tops of handles, bits of sides, base missing.

Yellowish gray fabric of poor quality. Interior unsurfaced. Inner side of rim and exterior of body covered with gray slip, somewhat mottled. Polished? Crackled and worn.

Krater with rounded body, high shoulder marked off by slight ridge, low collar-neck ending in plain rim. Two large handles, round in section, set horizontally just below shoulder, rising obliquely.

Poorer gray ware of VI.

35.614 JUG

Finding-place: A. H. to lip above handle 0.35; D. body 0.26;
D. neck 0.07; D. base 0.088. Phot. 36.C.11.16.

86 frags. Most of lip and bits of side missing.

Gray fabric, hard, well fired. Surface smoothed, slightly mottled. The surface appears to lack the usual slip, showing a lustre that may result from the nature of the fabric and the firing; it does not crack or chip.

Jug with flat base. The body is roughly biconical, a bit more rounded above than below. Neck with concave profile, set off from body by a light ridge and groove. Trefoil lip; exact shape indeterminable. Sturdy handle, round in section, from just below rim to shoulder.

Gray ware of Late VI.

35.615 BOWL

Finding-place: A (corner hearth). H. 0.096-0.10; D. shoulder 0.148;
D. rim ca. 0.14; D. base 0.064. Phot. 36.C.10.26.

12 frags., comprising ca. 1/2 of vessel.

Fabric gray with brownish tinge, containing a few coarse particles, well fired. Surface slightly irregular, with light gray slip, burnished, somewhat lustrous. Exterior worn.

Bowl with spreading ring-base, rounded sides, angular shoulder, concave upright rim ending in somewhat thickened lip. Probably had one handle, certainly not more.

Gray ware of Middle (?) VI.

An earlier form, less rounded: Schmidt, SS., No. 3088.

Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XVIII, No. 633 (Middle - Late Bronze Age).

35.616 GOBLET

Finding-place: B. H. ca. 0.095 (pres. 0.089-0.092); D. 0.225;
D. stem 0.035. Phot. 36.C.10.24.

13 frags. Edges of foot and bits of rim missing.

Brick red fabric, hard, well fired, containing a few coarse particles visible at the surface. Surface covered with thin slip, mostly reddish brown on the exterior, lighter orange-tan on the interior. Shows marks of burnishing and is slightly lustrous. Wheel-marks plainly visible. Worn.

Shallow goblet on low stem. Flaring sides with slight double curve, which ends in sharper rise to spreading horizontal lip. The broken edges of the base are worn, showing that the vessel was used, perhaps as a lid, after the break occurred.

Tan ware of Late VI.

Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XVIII, Nos. 631, 632 (Middle - Late Bronze Age).

35.617 CUP

Finding-place: A (corner hearth). H. with handle 0.08; H. body 0.046; D. body 0.096; D. base 0.035. Phot. 36.C.11.22. Drawing L.T.L. 1937.

6 frags. Most of rim and of one handle missing.

Light gray fabric of good quality. Clay well sifted and fired. Thin slip, slightly darker than the core. Slightly lustrous. Somewhat worn.

Shallow cup with flat bottom, slightly rounded lower body, angular shoulder, concave delicately splaying rim, and two horizontal high-swung loop-handles attached to the rim.

Gray ware of VI.

Schmidt, SS., No. 3068

Handles horizontally attached on rim: Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 42 (Gray Minyan, M.H.).

35.618 GOBLET

Finding-place: B*. H. ca. 0.15 (pres. 0.085); D. body ca. 0.19;
D. with one handle ca. 0.22. Phot. 36.C.14.24.

14 frags. The two sides reconstructed without joins. Stem and foot missing.

Gray fabric with brownish tinge, well sifted and fired. Mica particles. Surface slipped and smoothed, perhaps polished, but not shiny. Wheel-made.

Fragmentary goblet which probably had a short stem and spreading foot (as restored). Convex sides, high shoulder curving in to meet small out-turned lip. Wide flat handle in short curve from rim to body just below shoulder. Probably did not have a second handle. Pattern of two bands of double and triple wavy lines incised on shoulder before application of the slip.

Gray ware of Late VI.

The shape: Blegen, Korakou, pp. 54-57, Pl. VII (L.H.II).
Blegen, Prosymna, Fig. 45,10 (M.H.); Fig. 435,184 and
Figs. 675, 676 (L.H.II).

35.619 GOBLET

Finding-place: B. H. to rim ca. 0.09 (pres. 0.065); H. with handles ca. 0.11 (pres. 0.135); D. at shoulder 0.125; D. at lip 0.137; D. with handles ca. 0.195. Phot. 36.C.14.5.

11 frags., comprising horizontal handle and most of body, bit of stem, and stump of vertical handle. Foot missing.

Light gray fabric of fine quality, hard, well fired. Few mica particles. Surface darker gray, mottled with yellowish gray patches. Soapy, burnished.

Goblet, originally with thin stem and spreading foot (as restored). Slightly rounded lower body, angular shoulder, traces of decorative groove and two ridges just above the angle, upright concave rim. Horizontal high-swung loop-handle attached to lip; opposite it, the stump of a vertical loop-handle set from lip to angle of shoulder. The vertical handle undoubtedly had horn-like projections at the top, as in all known examples of this shape.

Gray ware of Late VI.

The shape found only at Troy, in late phases of VI.

35.620 CUP

Finding-place: A. H. 0.049-0.051; D. body ca. 0.115; D. with handle ca. 0.14; D. base 0.032. Phot. 34.C.8.4; 36.C.14.B,1. Drawing L.T.L. 1937.

13 frags., comprising part of handle and ca. 2/3 of the bowl.

Brownish pink fabric containing small pebbles that mar the surface; hard, well fired. Thin slip, slightly darker than the core. Burnished. The interior below the rim is now a dull cream colour, perhaps owing to the chemical action of the contents of the cup. Wheel-made. Slightly warped.

Cup with small slightly raised flat base, convex sides, upright shoulder, small out-turned lip. Wide, flattened handle, in squat curve from rim to shoulder.

Late VI. Trojan imitation of Mycenaean shape and fabric.

The shape:

(In silver) Karo, Schachtgräber, Pl. CXXVII (L.H.I).

Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, Pl. XXXIII, 12 (L.H.I); Pl. XVI, d and Pl. XVII, 26 (L.H.III).

Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 658, top (L.H.I); Fig. 677 (L.H.II); Fig. 691 (L.H.III).

35.621 BASIN

Finding-place: A. H. to lip 0.06; H. with handle 0.10; D. at lip ca. 0.265; D. with two handles ca. 0.30; D. base ca. 0.07. Phot. 36.C.14.30-31.

14 frags., comprising one handle, 1/2 of rim, parts of side and bottom.

Grayish brown fabric with a few coarse particles, fairly hard. Walls thick and heavy. Surface covered with pinkish brown slip, pebble-burnished, lustrous in spots. Worn on bottom of interior and exterior.

Very shallow basin with barely raised flat base, slightly rounded lower body meeting nearly upright rim, flattened lip. The vessel undoubtedly had two handles, of which one is preserved: round in section, nearly rectangular in shape, horizontally attached to rim, rising almost vertically.

Local ware; a variation of the gray and tan wares of VI.

Cf. sherd from F8-9, -3.75 m., just below floor of Pillar House.

Shape of handles:

(Bronze) Karo, Schachtgräber, Fig. 76, Pl. CLVII (L.H.I).

35.622 JAR or JUG

Finding-place: B. H. pres. 0.09; D. body 0.113; D. base 0.04.
Phot. 34.C.9.5; 35.C.19.7; 36.C.13.A; 36.C.14.2.

12 frags., comprising base and ca. 1/2 of body. Neck missing.

Light brick red fabric, highly refined, hard. Thick walls and base. Exterior surface coated with creamy white slip, moderately lustrous except where worn; slip has almost disappeared from lower sides. Decoration in lustrous brownish red paint.

Small jar or jug with low disc base slightly hollowed below, and squat ovoid body. Decoration: band at base of neck; 2 wavy lines, one above the other, around shoulder; 3 horizontal lines at greatest diameter; 2 horizontal lines above base; base covered.

Imported.

35.623 CUP

Finding-place: B. H. 0.04; D. ca. 0.14; D. base ca. 0.035. Phot. 36.C.14.A.

10 frags., comprising ca. $\frac{2}{3}$ of bowl, stump of one handle and thickening on opposite side showing position of second handle; most of rim missing.

Fabric brownish gray, containing a few coarse particles, hard; shows tendency to split horizontally. Irregular lines of turning visible through the surface coating, which is hard, dully lustrous, badly worn especially on exterior (base and shoulder); surface colour mottled gray.

Shallow cup with flat bottom and spreading lower body which meets the upright concave rim at a sharp angle. Almost certainly had two horizontal high-swung loop-handles, attached to rim, opposite each other.

Gray ware of VI.

35.624 SQUAT JUG

Finding-place: A C. H. 0.09; D. body ca. 0.112; D. lip ca. 0.05; D. base ca. 0.04. Phot. 36.C.13.1; 36.C.14.3; 37.C.32.4.

13 frags. Reconstructed from pieces of side, rim, and base.

Fabric of exceptionally fine texture, varying in colour from pinkish to yellowish buff. Hard, well fired. Wheel-made; walls of uneven thickness as result of additional working by hand. Exterior covered with a hard slip that adheres closely to the core, lustrous, polished. Decoration in lustrous brownish red paint, fairly evenly applied.

Small squat jug with flat base, bulging body, short narrow neck, and thin wide horizontal lip. The jug undoubtedly had one ribbon handle vertically attached from base of neck to shoulder (see parallels). Painted decoration: band covering interior and exterior of lip and neck; on upper body a band of three sets of triple wavy tendrils springing from heart-shaped (ivy) leaves, the latter with knobs at their tips; 2 broad horizontal lines below the main zone, and one surrounding the base.

L.H.II. Imported from Argolis.

The shape:

Karo, Schachtgräber, Pl. CLXVI, 165 (L.H.I).

Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, Pl. XXXIII, 2 (L.H.I).

Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 683 (L.H.II)

Shape and decoration:

Blegen, Korakou, p. 53, Fig. 71 (L.H.II).

34.719 STIRRUP-VASE

Finding-place: A B C. H. 0.35-0.40 (pres. 0.26); D. 0.30; D. spout 0.034; L. spout 0.047. Phot. 35.C.19.10; 36.C.22.18-20.

73 frags., comprising roughly the upper 2/3 of the body; false neck, parts of sides, lower body and base missing; 12 frags. not joined.

Core and inner surface light gray, outer surface yellow-buff; fairly coarse fabric full of very small pebbles, well fired, very hard. Exterior covered with yellow-buff matt slip, unpolished. Decoration in light, brownish, brick red paint without lustre. Wheel-made.

Tall stirrup-vase with ovoid upper body tapering toward broad foot. Spout set close to false neck. Opposite the spout a small extra handle rises from the shoulder to the rim of the false neck. Decoration: slanting strokes on handles; band on lip of spout; band around base of spout and bases of two handles; wavy lines on upper shoulder; 3 broad horizontal bands around shoulder; band of continuous spirals around body at greatest diameter; at least one horizontal band below.

The design around the body deserves special attention. Instead of drawing the usual running or interlocking spirals, the artist broke the outer stroke of the curve near the bottom into two parts, and continued each inward so that they interlocked at the center of the spiral. See photograph 35.C.19.10.

Probably imported. See Note B on the stirrup-vases of VI F.

Extra handle on shoulder opposite spout:

Fragment in the Aegina museum.

Fragment from the Cyclades in the Prehistoric Room of the National Museum, Athens.

37.1012 ANIMAL-HEAD HANDLE

Finding-place: C. L. pres. 0.065; Th. of head 0.02; L. of ears 0.018; ear-spread 0.046. Phot. 37.C.30.6-8.

2 frags. Left ear joined.

Brownish gray fabric, hard, containing a few small pebbles. Surface smoothed and coated with thick dark gray slip, mottled olive-brown. Highly polished; marks of tool visible running parallel with head and ears.

Neck round in section, head more or less square; ears long and conical. Eyes impressed dots ca. 0.003 wide and deep. Mouth slightly open indicated by slit at front and sides of face. Nostrils like the eyes. Cross-ridge on top of head just in front of eyes, low conical bump ahead of ridge (to portray harness?). Undoubtedly the end of a handle of a goblet (Shape VI-A18).

Gray ware of Late VI.

Forsdyke, B.M.Cat., I, I, A69, p. 13. (Troy VI).

Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XXIII, 32.36 (Middle and Late Bronze Age).

37.1035 AMPHORA

Finding-place: D. H. 0.35; D. body 0.295; D. lip 0.12; D. base 0.08.
Phot. 38.C.8.20; 38.X.1.5.

126 frags. Parts of rim and one handle and bits of side missing.

Fabric leather-brown mottled with grayish patches; very highly refined, hard, smooth, well fired. Wheel-made; marks of reworking with fingers and hands visible on interior and exterior. Slip of same colour as fabric, polished to dull satiny lustre.

Amphora with slightly raised flat base, ovoid body, vertical neck with gently concave profile, spreading flat-topped lip. Sturdy ribbon handles with slightly raised ridges along either side. The handles rise from the shoulder to the neck just below the rim, and the lip is cut away slightly at the point of attachment.

The fabric is unique at Troy and the vessel may be an importation; but the shape closely resembles that of the tan amphoras of VIIa.

36.1061 ALABASTRON

Finding-place: A C D E. H. 0.118; D. body ca. 0.32; D. lip 0.128.
 Phot. 38.C.8.29.

15 frags., comprising 1/2 of rim, 1 handle, whole profile except center of base.

Yellow-buff fabric with olive-brownish tinge, of fine texture, moderately hard; walls lumpy. Interior shows marks of smoothing with fingers. Exterior covered with fine smooth cream coloured slip. Decoration in shiny black paint, crackled, worn off in spots.

Large squat alabastron. Bottom nearly flat, sides sharply rounded, shoulder gently convex rising to widely out-turned horizontal lip. The pot originally had three small handles, horizontally attached, rising vertically from the shoulder. Painted decoration: band covering interior and exterior of lip and top of shoulder, bordered by two rows of dots; handles covered except on under side; on the lower shoulder a solid wave pattern bordered by a single row of dots; bottom surrounded by two broad bands which formed the rim of the well known 4-spoked wheel pattern. The spokes were composed of double lines; tips of one preserved.

L.H.II. Imported from Argolis.

Shape and decoration:

Forsdyke, B.M.Cat., I, I, A797₁. From Mycenae. (L.H.II).

Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, Pl. XXVII, 2-9 (L.H.II);
 Pl. XLVIII, 12 (L.H.II).

Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 345, Nos. 985, 987 (L.H.II); Fig. 687,
 No. 1167 (L.H.II).

A. Keramopoulos, Arch. Delt., 3 (1917), p. 84, Fig. 60, α. From
 Tomb 2 on the Ismenian Hill. (L.H.II-III).

Frödin-Persson, Asine, Fig. 270 (L.H.II-III).

35.1062 JAR

Finding-place: A B C D. H. ca. 0.30 (pres. 0.21); D. body 0.264; D. base (?) 0.085. Phot. 36.C.20.B,2,6-10; 38.C.1.8,9; 38.C.8.28.

95 frags. used in restoration; 14 not joined. Bit of neck preserved. Shape of body certain. Position of some unjoined fragments of side determined approximately by painted design. Fragment of foot (36.C.20.10, lower left) may belong to this pot but has not been used in the restoration. One handle preserved, joined.

Pinkish tan fabric with gray biscuit visible in a few places; moderately fine texture, with a few coarse particles. Exterior smooth and regular, showing fine striations running at all angles, the result of the process of finishing. Interior very irregular, worked with finger tips; thickness therefore uneven. On the exterior a light creamy semi-lustrous slip, mostly worn off. Decoration in fine lustrous deep red paint, badly worn.

Jar with ovoid, nearly globular, body. Neck nearly vertical, inserted after the body had been made. 3 handles on shoulder between panels of decoration; thick, ribbon-shaped, vertically attached, lower end turned outward and pressed flat against the side of the pot. A solid low spreading foot, added after the body had been made, may belong to this pot but does not join. Decoration: neck apparently covered on interior and exterior; main zone filling shoulder and side, in 3 panels, each with a double vertical stalk from which project, right and left, 3 pairs of cross-hatched leaves alternating with 4 pairs of triple wavy sprays. The panels are divided by the handles and 3 broad snaky single stalks. All the stalks rise from a pair of horizontal lines, below which is a zone containing apparently an interlocked S-pattern. Below, another single or double horizontal line, and solidly painted base.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

Cross-hatched leaves:

Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 656, No. 488; Fig. 657, No. 914 (L.H.I).

Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, Pl. XXXIX, No. 4 (L.H.I).

Interlocked S-pattern: Cf. Pot 35.1068 and references.

36.1063 STIRRUP-VASE

Finding-place: A B C D E. H. 0.413; D. 0.288; D. base 0.125.
 Phot. 36.C.20.17-18; 38.C.8.23; (group) 38.C.5.33.

123 frags. Spout, false neck, half of one handle, bits of sides missing.

Fabric varying from light olive brown to reddish tan; very rough, full of small pebbles. Exterior covered with fairly thick, smooth, semi-lustrous slip of same colour as fabric; slip does not entirely hide the rough texture underneath. Decoration in fairly lustrous crackled paint which varies sharply in colour from metallic black to light brick red.

Tall stirrup-vase with ovoid body tapering to broad foot and flat base. Decoration: broad wavy lines on handles; loops around lower ends of handles, running up to false neck; 4 cactus-like plants, each consisting of three pairs of leaves, arranged symmetrically on shoulder; 3 broad horizontal bands on shoulder, 2 on lower body, 1 around base.

Probably imported. See Note B on the stirrup-vases of VI F.

The design of cactus-like plants:

On a stirrup-vase from Gournis. (L.M.I), Bossert, Alt Kreta²,
 Fig. 168.

On pitchers and amphoras from Nirou Khani (L.M.I), Hall, Bronze Age, Fig. 206.

On a jar from the Granary at Mycenae (L.H.III), Wace, BSA., XXV,
 Pl. X, f.

On a cup from Boeotia, Furtwängler-Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen,
 Pl. XIX, 135.

37.1064 STIRRUP-VASE

Finding-place: chiefly E, also C D. H. ca. 0.43 (pres. 0.39);
D. 0.30 average; D. base 0.113. Phot. 38.C.8.24; (group) 38.C.5.33.

160 frags. Spout, false neck, both handles, bits of side and base missing.

Fabric varying from light brown to reddish tan; very rough, full of small pebbles. Exterior covered with fairly thick slip of same colour as fabric, badly worn. Decoration in fairly lustrous paint which varies from metallic black to red.

Tall stirrup-vase with ovoid upper body tapering to broad foot and flat base. Decoration: single wavy line on shoulder under spout, double wavy line on shoulder opposite. 3 broad horizontal bands lower on shoulder, 2 on lower body.

Probably imported. See Note B on the stirrup-vases of VI F.

35.1065 STIRRUP-VASE

Finding-place: A C D.

Phot. 35.C.19.9; 36.C.30.5; 38.C.8.21,22; (group) 38.C.5.33.

ca. 60 (?) frags. joined. Bits of side and most of lower body missing.

Grayish violet-brown fabric, containing very small pebbles; well fired, very hard. Exterior covered with yellow-buff slip partly concealing the rough texture underneath. Decoration in moderately lustrous metallic black paint fired red or brownish in spots.

Tall stirrup-vase with ovoid upper body tapering to broad foot and flat base. 3 small knobs on side of spout below the lip. Very small extra handle set vertically on shoulder opposite spout. Circular depression in top of false neck; band on lip of spout; wavy line around side of spout; single bands around base of spout and handles; slanting strokes on upper side of handles; curving line on shoulder under small extra handle; 2 rosettes, each consisting of a central dot and 3 broad crescents, on the shoulder flanking the spout; 3 broad horizontal bands on shoulder and 2 on side just below greatest swelling, forming a zone containing 5 groups of vertical curving lines, 6 lines in each group; 2 horizontal bands on lower body; 1 narrow and 1 broad band surrounding base.

Probably imported. See Note B on the stirrup-vases of VI F.

Small extra handle: cf. Pot 34.719.

Wavy lines between bands: cf. Pot 35.1076 and references.

36.1066 ANIMAL-HEAD HANDLE

Finding-place: D. Total H. 0.105; Projection from rim 0.065.
Phot.

Complete in one piece.

Gray fabric, moderately well refined, baked hard. Surface light gray mottled with dark. Slipped and burnished.

Handle of bowl or goblet, in shape imitating the head of an animal. The bowl of the vessel had an angular shoulder and an upright concave rim. The handle springs from below the shoulder angle and curves upward and outward, like vertical loop-handles, but ends in a flattened snout. Ridge along the upper side of the handle. 2 short horn-like projections at the top. The handle attachment swells at the shoulder of the pot and is pierced with an horizontal string-hole.

Gray ware of Late VI.

Schmidt, SS., No. 3251.

Cf. Pot 37.1012 and references.

36.1067 STIRRUP-VASE

Finding-place: A C D. H. ca. 0.40 (pres. 0.35); D. 0.295; D. base 0.116. Phot. 34.C.8.3; 36.C.19.30,32; 36.C.20.B; 38.C.8.25.

44 frags., joined, form the pot as now reconstructed; they comprise the greater part of the back from false neck to base. Other parts not used in reconstruction: 12 frags., joined, including bit of spout and some of shoulder zone; 2 frags., joined, from the zone. "Stirrup" missing.

Fabric yellowish to reddish buff, very rough, full of small pebbles. Exterior covered with fairly thick, smooth, semi-lustrous slip of same colour as fabric; slip does not entirely hide the rough texture underneath. Decoration in moderately lustrous red-brown paint.

Tall stirrup-vase with ovoid upper body tapering to broad foot and flat base. Decoration: on shoulder opposite spout, 2 rising groups of unconnected sprays, like the "cactus" of Pot 36.1063; loops around lower ends of handles and base of spout; on side of body 3 pairs of horizontal bands, the upper two forming a zone filled with descending rows of connected brush strokes, each broad at the top, pointed at the bottom.

Probably imported. See Note B on the stirrup-vases of VI F.

Cactus design on shoulder: cf. Pot 36.1063 and references.

Design of the main zone:

Stirrup-vase of similar shape, Baur, Stoddard Collection, pp. 38-39, No. 32, Fig. 5.

One-handled cup (L.H.III), Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 402, No. 824.

35.1068 JAR

Finding-place: A B C E. H. ca. 0.31 (pres. 0.24); D ca. 0.28; D. base 0.09-0.10. Phot. 36.C.20.15,16; 36.C.21.35; 38C.8.30.

42 frags. joined, comprising most of one side with part of one handle; 44 others not joined. Base and neck missing.

Pinkish tan fabric, gray in spots; fine texture with few coarse particles. Exterior smooth and regular; interior uneven, irregularly worked with finger tips. Surface covered with light creamy slip. Decoration in moderately lustrous paint varying from very dark chocolate brown to red.

Jar with ovoid, nearly globular, body. 3 horizontal handles, round in section, evenly spaced on shoulder. Decoration in zones, from top to bottom as follows: from the neck a hanging wave pattern bordered by a single line; on the shoulder intersecting groups of parallel lines; handles covered; pair of narrow horizontal lines at height of handles; zone filled by broad zigzag line with short strokes projecting upward and downward bisecting the angles; 2 horizontal lines forming narrow zone filled with interlocked S-pattern; second zone of bisected zigzags; 2 horizontal lines; zone with wavy line; 2 horizontal lines; open zone; broad band just above base.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

Interlocked S-pattern:

Above, Pot 35.1062.

Furtwängler-Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen, Pl. XVIII, No. 131 (cup, L.H.III); Pl. XXXII, No. 314 (fragment of stand, L.H.III); Pl. XXXVI, No. 376 (fragment of plate, "Dritter Stil", L.H.III?).

Wace, BSA., XXV, Pl. XXIII, g (cup, L.H.I).

Goldman, Eutresis, Pl. XV, 4 (small pitcher, M.H.)

Forsdyke, B.M.Cat., I, I, A1011 (stirrup-vase from Kalymnos, L.H.III).

Zigzag bands: A. Keramopoulos, Eph. Arch., 1910, Pl. 9, 1 (jar, L.H.II).

36.1069 JAR

Finding-place: A C D E. H. ca. 0.27 (pres. 0.225); D. 0.28; D. base 0.08. Phot. 36.C.19.34; 36.C.20.10; 38.C.8.26.

65 frags. joined, comprising base and most of one side with one handle; 28 others not joined.

Dark reddish tan fabric, fine, hard, well fired. Surface mottled. Exterior smooth and regular; interior uneven, irregularly worked with finger tips. Surface covered with thin creamy slip, slightly lustrous perhaps from polishing. Paint moderately shiny, varying in colour as result of firing: red where surface is pinkish, brown to black where surface is grayish cream.

Jar with ovoid, nearly globular body and slightly raised flat base. Probably had 3 thick ribbon handles, horizontally attached, evenly spaced on shoulder. Decoration from top to bottom as follows: rings on body around bases of handles; shoulder and side covered with pattern of inverted scales (each scale drawn, with a separate stroke of the brush, in the form of an inverted U); 2 horizontal lines; zone with pattern of reversed S-curves; horizontal line; lower body and base covered solidly.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

Inverted scale-pattern:

Forsdyke, B.M.Cat., I, I, A838. (3-handled jar from Ialysos, L.H.III).

Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 531, No. 1009 (3-handled jar, L.H.III).

For parallels to the lower zone see Pot 35.1076 and references.

35.1070 JAR

Finding-place: A C. H. ca. 0.28; D. ca. 0.28 Phot. 36.C.20.12,13;
38.C.8.32.

54 frags. joined, comprising ca. 2/3 of periphery; 19 others not joined.

Reddish tan fabric, fine, well fired; surface mottled. Exterior smooth and regular; interior uneven, irregularly worked with finger tips. Outer surface covered with thin creamy slip, slightly lustrous. Decoration in moderately lustrous paint varying in colour from light brick red to dark brown.

Jar with ovoid body, probably much like 35.1068. A bit of the upper shoulder (not joined) shows collar neck rising vertically. Vessel probably had 3 handles on shoulder. Decoration from top to bottom, as reconstructed from fragments: interior and exterior of neck covered; on shoulder, one band of zigzags with short strokes bisecting the angles; on the side, 3 such bands, separated by broad horizontal lines; the zigzags of the central zone formed of thin double lines instead of wide single ones.

Imported. See Note C on the 5-handled jars of this class.

For zones with zigzag pattern cf. Pot 35.1068.

36.1071 JAR

Finding-place: A C E. H. ca. 0.30; D. ca. 0.29. Phot. 36.C.19.36;
36.C.20.14, 38.C.1.11.

42 frags., joined, comprising ca. 1/2 of shoulder and part of side, 2 handles and base of neck; 51 others not joined.

Reddish tan fabric, fine, well fired; surface mottled. Exterior smooth and regular, showing fine striations running in all directions, the result of the process of finishing. Interior uneven, irregularly worked with finger tips. Outer surface covered with light creamy lustrous slip, fairly well preserved. Decoration in lustrous paint, varying from light red to dark brown.

Jar with ovoid body, much like 35.1068. Vertical collar neck. 3 thick ribbon-handles, horizontally attached, evenly spaced on shoulder. The decoration is a wild combination of straight and curving lines, sprays, and spirals. There seem to have been 3 panels of design, as in 35.1062, arranged between the handles. The preserved panel has a double vertical stalk from which spread various curving lines, presumably representing foliage. A triple spray with a bud at each tip rises from the right end of each handle. The pot is too fragmentary to allow complete reconstruction of the design.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

Wild Palace-Style designs:

Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 394 (L.H.II).

Frödin-Persson, Asine, Fig. 272 (L.H.II).

35.1072 AMPHORA or EWER

Finding-place: A C D E F. H. ca. 0.35 (pres. 0.24); D. ca. 0.25; D. base 0.112. Phot. 34.C.8.45; 36.C.19.32; 36.C.20.A; 38.C.9.34; 38.Z.

32 frags., joined, give profile and design of lower half; 5 frags., joined, show part of shoulder and one handle; 16 others, small, not joined.

Pinkish buff fabric, somewhat coarse, friable. Wheel-made. Interior covered with paste-like slip, much finer than core, full of small air bubbles, chipping. Exterior has yellow-buff lustrous slip, perhaps polished. Paint of decoration is lustrous, metallic looking, varying from dark brown (near black) to light red, according to the firing and thickness of application.

Tall amphora or ewer with rounded upper body, tapering to columnar foot and spreading flat base. One fragment preserves the end of a handle attached against the shoulder of the pot, its tip not worked into the surface. This may have ^{been} One of 2 or 3 loop-handles, horizontally attached, if the pot was an amphora or jar; if it was a ewer (shape, Prosymna, II, Figs. 703, 704) the handle was one of a pair rising from the shoulder to either side of lip of the spout. Most of the design can be made out: 2 zones of hanging scale pattern on shoulder and upper body, separated by double line; handle attachment and surrounding area painted; group of 3 horizontal bands below pattern; group of 2 bands lower on body; one narrow and one very broad band just above base. Neck entirely missing.

L.H.II-III. Imported, probably from Argolis.

Hanging scale pattern:

Forsdyke, B.M.Cat., I, I, A825, Pl. X (3-handled jar from Ialysos, L.H.III).

Lamb, Thermi, Fig. 42, 1 (imported 3-handled jar, L.H.III).

A. Keramopoulos, Arch. Delt., 3 (1917), Fig. 65, 2 (3-handled jar, from Thebes, L.H.II-III).

Furtwängler-Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen, Pl. XX, No. 146 (2-handled ewer from Boeotia, L.H.III).

35.1073 JAR

Finding-place: B C. H. neck 0.048; D. lip 0.14; D. body ca. 0.35.
Phot. 34.C.8.5; 36.C.20.2; 36.C.21.13,20; 38.Z.

4 frags., joined, comprising most of neck and lip; 2 groups of 6 frags. each, joined, showing part of shoulder and lower body respectively; 10 others not joined.

Light greenish yellow fabric, porous, fairly soft. Exterior smooth and regular, with fine horizontal striations. Interior uneven, irregularly worked with finger tips. Inner surface possibly covered with a sort of wash. Exterior has lustrous slip, probably polished. Decoration in semi-lustrous paint, crackled, varying from near black to purplish brown and red, as result of firing.

Jar with collar-neck rising obliquely to thin down-turned lip. Raised ridge at base of neck. Rounded shoulder, lower body tapering; the pot probably similar in shape to 36.1075. Decoration includes wave pattern and curved and wavy lines, bordered by rows of dots.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

For parallels to zone with wavy lines cf. Pot 35.1076 and references.

35.1074 JUG

Finding-place: B. H. neck ca. 0.09; D. lip ca. 0.13.

Phot. 36.C.20.5; 38.Z.

13 frags., joined in 4 groups, giving approximately the shape of the neck, the position of the handle (?), and the decoration on shoulder at base of neck.

Warm yellowish buff fabric with pinkish biscuit, well refined, hard. Wheel-made. Interior possibly covered with wash. Exterior has light orange-brown slip, lustrous perhaps from polishing. Decoration in streaky paint varying from brown to black with the thickness of the application, and having the same lustre as the background.

Fragments of a one-handled jug with round shoulder, concave upright neck, spreading rim ending in rounded lip. Neck set in after the body of the pot had been turned. Decoration includes a band covering interior and exterior of lip and a design on the shoulder. The center of the design, 5 vertical lines, is opposite the handle. A broad band runs round the base of the neck but ends near the handle. 2 broad lines start from the neck beside the 5 vertical lines and sweep outward, then downward, perhaps to end in spirals. Above the 2 bands series of drops hang in rows from the neck band.

Imported.

36.1075 JAR

Finding-place: A(?) C. H. ca. 0.30 (pres. 0.18); D. ca. 0.23.
 Phot. 34.C.8.3,43; 36.C.19.29,35,36; 38.C.8.33.

31 frags., joined, comprising part of side and lower body; 5 frags., joined, from shoulder zone; 8 others not joined.

Reddish tan fabric, well fired. Exterior smooth and regular; interior uneven, irregularly worked with finger tips. Outer surface covered with slightly lustrous slip of same colour as fabric; shows slanting striations. Decoration in lustrous red-brown paint.

Jar with ovoid body, more or less like 35.1068, but with sharper bend at shoulder and more tapering lower body. Small fragments give reasonably certain evidence that there were three handles on shoulder, horizontally attached. Decoration, as reconstructed from fragments: zones separated by single and double horizontal lines, one on shoulder filled with vertical wavy lines, one on side just below handles with the same, one on lower body with widely swinging horizontal wavy line; the last was made with one continuous stroke of the brush, then repeated, the second stroke not always exactly following the first.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

For parallels to zone with wavy lines cf. Pot 35.1076 and references.

35.1076 JAR

Finding-place: A. H. ca. 0.45 (?); D. ca. 0.30 (?).
Phot. 34.C.8.39,40; 36.C.20.3,4; 38.X.1.1.

42 frags. joined, comprising part of the side of the pot, below the shoulder; 4 others not joined.

Pinkish brown fabric, gray-brown on inner surface; fine, with a few coarse particles, well fired. Exterior smooth and regular; showing fine horizontal striations. Interior also shows horizontal striations which may be wheel-marks, but the surface is largely reworked with the fingers. Exterior covered with light yellow-gray slip with greenish tinge. Decoration in moderately lustrous black paint.

Probably a large jar with ovoid body tapering toward the bottom. Decoration consists of broad zones separated by triple lines. The zone just below the shoulder is filled with parallel curving lines running from top to bottom, groups of 3 narrow lines alternating with single broad lines. The lower zone seems to have had a similar pattern, perhaps somewhat less regular. The whole design, as seen in the fragments, appears to belong to a sophisticated stage of artistic development.

Imported. See Note C on the 3-handled jars of this class.

Wavy lines filling horizontal zones:

On 3-handled jars:

Evans, PM., IV, Part I, Fig. 208 (from Egyptian Thebes, L.H.II).

A. Keramopoulos, Arch. Delt., 3 (1917), Fig. 211 (from Boeotian Thebes, L.H.II).

A. Keramopoulos, Eph. Arch., 1910, Pl. X, 1 (from Boeotian Thebes, L.H.II).

C. W. Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 374, No. 901 (L.H.III).

On a Palace-Style sherd from Mycenae: Furtwängler-Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen, Pl. XXV, No. 188 (L.H.II).

On a fragment of a krater from Boeotian Thebes: A Keramopoulos, Arch. Delt., 3 (1917), Fig. 123, (L.H.II-III).

(Continued on page following)

35.1076 JAR (continued)

On cups of the Keftiu shape:

An example in the Aegina museum (L.H.I).

Blegen, Korakou, Fig. 62, No. 10 (L.H.II).

Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 99, No. 9 (L.H.II).

On alabastra with vertical sides:

A. Keramopoullos, Arch. Delt., 3 (1917), Fig. 144, 2 (from Boeotian Thebes, L.H.I-II).

Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 112, No. 394 (L.H.IIIⁿ; L.H.II?).

On the body of a small cup:

Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 92, No. 348 (L.H.I).

SURVEY OF ALL THE POTTERY FROM THE VI F AREA

Troy I - IV

In the excavation of House VI F a small number of sherds were found that long antedate the building itself. Such sherds are certain to occur at any stratified site in all layers above the earliest. Unless very numerous they require little special attention. Their presence is to be accounted for by the constant disturbance of the ground in any inhabited place, for example by the carrying of earth for the purposes of building. In House VI F few sherds of Troy I - IV appeared in layer A, more in B and B*. They include:

- 3 rims of bowls, gray (I. Schmidt's type b).
- 2 rims of bowls, gray (I. Schmidt's type c).
- 1 thin vertical rim of small jug or tankard, brownish gray (I).
- Several rounded in-curving rims of wheel-made bowls (II, III, IV).
- 2 rims of large red plates (II).
- 1 rim of small flaring bowl with brownish red wash (II).
- A few rims of plain flaring bowls (II-III).
- 2 rims of polished red Depa amphikypella (II-III).
- 2 vertical rims of small tankards, black and brown (II-IV).
- 2 rims of bowls with groove on outer side of lip, 1 with red wash, 1 coarse (IV).
- 1 lip of jug with cut-away spout (II-IV).

Troy V

Fabrics characteristic of Troy V, chiefly red-wash ware, were plentifully represented in the deposit of House VI F, and particularly in layer A. The sherds are for the most part small. Their presence is explained by the fact that the builders of the house prepared the level floor by cutting into layers of Troy V.¹ In that operation much earth was dug and many sherds were undoubtedly displaced. Others were probably moved when the column bases were set into the floor and when the hearth was built. There is no possibility that the house existed before the Sixth Settlement; hence all sherds certainly assignable to V must be considered intrusive. They include the following:

Shallow bowls

Many with rounded in-curving rim (Shape V-A1): p72.12,16;² p82.12-17; etc.

Few with nearly straight rim turned in at an angle (V-A2): p72.13,15; p86.16; etc.

Several with nearly upright, concave rim (V-A3): p72.18; p82.20,21; etc.

Few with sharply out-turned lip (V-A4): p73.16; p74.11,12; p93.21.

Few with in-turned rim and lip thickened on outside (V-A5): p74.15-18; p93.15. (Cf. same type under Early VI, below.)

Bowls with the above types of rim are common everywhere in layers of Troy V. Some are covered entirely with red or

1. See Chapter IV.

2. On this page and hereafter references to drawings of sherds in J.L.C., Field Notebook XI, are so abbreviated. p72.12,16 means Page 72, Nos. 12 and 16; p82.12-17 means Page 82, Nos. 12 through 17; etc.

brownish wash; some only on the exterior and the lip; some have crossed bands on the interior (e.g. p72.15; p85.2). Others of the same class are not washed but retain the light pinkish or sandy colour of the clay (p72.12). Very few are gray (p86.15). 5 fragments preserve part of a handle, horizontally attached, rising obliquely from the rim (p92.24); one had a handle projecting from the body (p93.21). The following show variations from the usual profile: p72.17; p74.13,14; p83.15,16; p86.19.

Fragments of other identifiable pots

Rim of small cup: p83.14.

Raised base of small jar, highly polished, brown (V?):
Sherd VI F - 22, p84.14.

Rim of large jar (?): p86.21.

Handle of jar: p87.28.

2 rims of jars: p94.13,14.

Rim and handle of jug: p95.21.

Troy VI, earliest phases

It is difficult to draw a line of division, in the ceramic sequence, between Troy V and Troy VI. It has been proved by the material evidence of many excavated areas that the red-wash ware of V continued to be used and developed in the period when gray ware of the Middle Helladic (Minyan) type was being introduced. The two were maintained side by side for a long time; the gray only gradually, though steadily, gained favour at the expense of the red. Certain shapes, characteristic of Minyan ware, were executed in red as well as gray; but the pots in gray ware rarely if ever show the influence of the older Trojan forms. The only concrete evidence of break with tradition is thus seen to be in the occurrence of gray ware and Minyan shapes, and I have therefore

chosen to fix the beginning of Troy VI, ceramically, at the time when they first appeared.

It is reasonably certain that House VI F does not go back to the earliest period of Troy VI. As will be seen below, the bulk of the floor-deposit is dated to the last phases of VI, but the quantity of pottery belonging to the earlier years is not negligible. Since there was no positive stratigraphic evidence within the floor-deposit and no architectural evidence of the exact date of construction, we cannot be quite sure that all the sherds of the earliest type are intrusive. For that reason, and because of their obvious importance in the study of the development of styles and shapes, these fragments are here listed in detail:

Small cups (probably Shape E.VI-A1¹). All in Early VI gray ware.

p72.9 (A)
p86.9,10 (B)
p87.9 (B)
p92.7-13. Some of these probably Shape VI-A15 (Pl. VIII),
Middle VI. (B)
p94.21,22 (B)

Small cup (probably Shape E.VI-A14)

Sherd VI F - 24. Flat base, gray core, red-brown surface,
burnished. (B)

Bowls (Shape E.VI-A2 or E.VI-A3²)

p72.1 gray (A)

-
1. The shape: Forsdyke, B.M.Cat., I, I, A283 (from Dimini, M.H.).
Goldman, Eutresis, Fig. 187, 2-4 (M.H.).
Frödin-Persson, Asine, Fig. 185, 2, 4 (M.H.II).
 2. The shape: Goldman, Eutresis, Fig. 177 (black burnished, M.H.).
Lamb, Thermi, Fig. 39, 2, 4; Fig. 40, 8.
Bittel, Bogazköy, Die Kleinfunde, Pl. 23, 3; Pl. 34, 14.

p74.15-18 red. V? (A)
 p83.16 red, with vertical ridge on shoulder. V? (A)
 p86.1 gray (B)
 pl06.3 red (VIIa layer)

Bowls with out-turned lip concave on inner side¹

Several immediately on floor (A)
 p94.16,18 brown (B)

Basins with moulded ridges on rim (Shape E.VI-A5)²

p77.11 gray (A)
 p87.8 gray (B)
 p94.2(?),3 gray (B)
 p95.6 gray (B)

Large Minyan stemmed goblets (Shape E.VI-A9)³

One ring-stem certain, one probable (A)
 p86.5,6 gray rims (B)
 p96.8 gray rim (B)
 pl10.16 gray rim and handle (VIIa-b layer)

1. Cf. bowl from South Gate, Area 530: J.L.C., Scale Drawings 1938, No. 4.
2. Cf. Sherd F-134: J.L.C., Scale Drawings 1938, No. 11; and Sherd G-131, etc.
 Parallels: Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XLIV, 1.
 Frödin-Persson, Asine, Fig. 188, Nos. 2, 3, 5 (M.H.).
3. Cf. sherds from South Gate, Area 530: J.L.C., Scale Drawings 1938, Nos. 2, 3.
 Parallels: Karo, Schachtgräber, Pl. CLXXV, No. 955 (M.H.).
 Blegen, Korakou, Fig. 20 (M.H.)
 Goldman, Eutresis, Fig. 170, 8 (M.H.)
 Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Figs. 38, 39 (M.H.)

Troy VI, middle phases

Although the pottery of Troy VI forms one unbroken sequence from beginning to end, it is possible to discern in the ceramic series from some well stratified areas¹ a stage of development intermediate between Early VI and Late VI. A notable survival from the earlier period is the use of horizontal ridges and grooves as decoration.² These are applied with more delicacy and sophistication than before. Similarly, the rough micaceous gray ware has been refined, and approaches the elegance of its final perfection. Red ware has largely died out. Minyan shapes have been modified; we may note especially a decrease in high-swung ribbon-handles (e.g., Shape E.VI-A1) and an increase in loop-handles, round in section and horizontally attached (Shape VI-A15, etc.).

The floor-deposit of House VI F contained a fair number of sherds that can be reasonably assigned, on grounds of their similarity to those from other areas, to Middle VI. Their importance for dating must not be exaggerated, since they were found in one layer with later pieces, but typologically they are important, and their quantity suggests that they probably belong to the period of the house.

Small two-handled cups (Shape VI-A15, Pl. VIII)

Pot 35.617; Inventory, p. 76.

Pot 35.623; Inventory, p. 82.

Pot VI F - 25 H. 0.062; D. reconstructed 0.135; one side and bit of base preserved. Fine gray clay with little mica. Dark gray slip, burnished. Flat base, slightly convex lower body, angular shoulder, thin out-turned lip.

1. E9 ("Baetyl Pit"), F8-9, G2-3, J7-8 ("E.G.Pit").

2. Common in Gray Minyan ware: Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 48.

p72.5-7,10 gray (A)
 p82.8,9 gray (A)
 p92.7-11 gray. Some of these possibly E.VI-A1. (B)

Cups with concave rim and vertical flat ribbon-handle¹ (Shape VI-A16)

p87.24 gray (B)
 pl17.14 gray (C)

Deep bowls with concave rim and horizontal loop-handles (Shape E.VI-A4)

Related (Shape VI-A19): Pot 35.615; Inventory, p. 74.
 p73.7 gray (A)
 p74.19 gray (A)

Bowls or large cups with moulded lip and angular shoulder²

p72.20 gray; horizontal handle on shoulder, ridge at top of handle (A)
 p73.6 brownish; 2 incised lines on shoulder (A)
 p73.20 gray; horizontal handle from rim; 2 horizontal ridges on shoulder (A)
 p75.6 gray; vertical handle from rim to shoulder; 2 horizontal ridges on shoulder (A)
 p75.7-10 gray (A)
 p76.2 gray; horizontal ridge on shoulder (A)
 p76.3 gray; horizontal ridge on shoulder (A)
 p94.2 gray; 2 horizontal ridges on shoulder. E.VI? (B)
 pl02.9 gray; horizontal ridge on shoulder (VIIa layer)

Jars

p73.1³ gray; out-turned lip, rounded body, 4 horizontal incised lines on shoulder (A)

-
1. This shape is closely related to M.H. (Frödin-Persson, Asine, Fig. 198, 5; Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XVIII, A). The sherds may belong to Early or Middle VI. Examples were also found, however, in the Cemetery (Blegen, AJA., XXXIX (1935), p. 28, Fig. 22), and so seem to have been manufactured in the latest period of Troy VI. In Greece the rim-profile continued to be used, though rarely, in L.H.III (Blegen, Korakou, Fig. 93).
 2. Cf. Lamb, Thermi, Fig. 40, Nos. 6, 7.
 3. Cf. Lamb, Thermi, Fig. 40, No. 15.

p75.11,12,14 gray; vertical handles from sides of jars (A)
 p82.1 gray; shoulder of jar with 2 bands of straight and
 2 of wavy incised lines (A)

Troy VI, late phases

The bulk of the pottery from House VI F belongs to the later years of the Sixth Settlement. Although in most cases visibly derived from shapes and fabrics of the earlier periods, the pots and sherds have a characteristic appearance, and form a more or less unified group.

One subdivision can be made in the pottery of Late VI. The floor-deposit of VI F is contemporary with that excavated in the area between House VI G and the City Wall, and both are somewhat earlier than the layer of debris from the final earthquake. The characteristic wares of the latest layer are positively identified by the material from the area between House VI E and the City Wall (J6). Contemporary with that deposit is the pottery from the floor of the Pillar House and from the Cemetery. After studying the material found in each of these areas we have been able to distinguish certain types that are characteristic of the next-to-last and last phases of Troy VI. But those types make up a relatively small part of the whole body of pottery. Other types overlap both periods and cannot be assigned stylistically to one or the other. For that reason I have not thought it wise to make the subdivision in the case of the pottery of VI F. All the ceramic material of Late VI is here listed together; when a particular shape belongs especially to one period a note has been inserted to indicate that fact. When the present material is compared with, for example, that of the Pillar House, the differences will, I think, become apparent.

It is during the late phases of Troy VI that pottery with painted decoration (Mycenaean and related wares) becomes common. On account of the interest and special importance attaching to these painted wares I have grouped them together in one section, which follows that on the monochrome fabrics.

MONOCHROME WARES

Shallow cup with flat base and one ribbon-handle (Shape VI-A7)

Pot 35.620; Inventory, p. 79

Rounded cup with flaring base, short stem, one handle¹ (Shape VI-A6). Found chiefly in latest VI.

Few certain examples

p83.1 gray (A)

p87.3,4 gray (B)

p92.3(?) gray (B*)

p93.3 gray (B*)

Goblet of Ephyraean shape, with one or two handles² (Shape VI-A8)

Pot 35.618; Inventory, p. 77

Pot VI F - 10 H. C.13; D. body ca. C.17. Fragment. Brownish surface, well polished. (B*)

Sherds: few certain examples

p93.24 gray; incised wavy line (B)

Kylix of L.H.III shape, with long stem³ (Shape VI-A9)

Few certain examples

Sherd VI F - 11 light tan, imported from Argolis (A)

p89.17,18 gray (B)

p118.7 gray (C)

1. Cf. Lamb, Therpi, Pl. XVIII, Nos. 644, 645, 647.

2. Cf. Blegen, Korakou, pp. 54-57, Pl. VII (L.H.II)
Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 281, No. 525.

3. Cf. Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 425, No. 104.

Stemmed kylix with two short horizontal ribbon-handles just below lip (Shape VI-A17). Found chiefly in the last period of Troy VI.

p83.9 gray (A)
p93.12(?) gray (B)

Stemmed kylix with concave rim,¹ one horizontal and one vertical handle (Shape VI-A18). Found chiefly in the penultimate phase of VI. Unknown outside Troy.

Pot 35.619; Inventory, p. 78
Pot 37.1012; Inventory, p. 85
Pot 36.1066; Inventory, p. 92

Sherds: many rims and handles in A B C D E, all gray
Sherds VI F - 43-45 (one pot) gray; raised ridge and herring-bone incision on shoulder (C)

Stemmed kylix with flaring sides, no handles (Shape VI-A4)

Pot 35.616; Inventory, p. 75
Sherds: few certain examples (rim profile same as VI-A3)
p99.7 reddish tan (B*)

Small cup of "Keftiu" shape² (Shape VI-A21)

Sherd VI F - 25 (p98.7) gray (B*)

Small one- or two-handled cup

Pot VI F - 22 H. ca. 0.13; D. body ca. 0.12. Fragment.
Reddish brown core; surface slipped, mottled dark brown to gray and black. Hand-made; burnished. Resembles Buckelkeramik of Troy VIIb.

-
1. Profile of the bowl: Wace, BSA., XXV, Fig. 12, a (from the Granary at Mycenae, L.H.III).
 2. The shape: Furtwängler-Loeschcke, Mykenische Vasen, Pl. II, No. 11 (from Ialysos).
Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 42 (M.H.).
Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 141, No. 143 (L.H.III).
Lamb, Therpi, Pl. XVIII, No. 650.

Small plain rounded bowl with flat base¹ (Shape VI-A1). Most characteristic of VIIa; a few examples in the latest period of Troy VI.

Sherds: several in the upper layers, tan, probably VIIa (B*).
p99.6 gray; lip turned outward (B*)

Plain bowl or deep plate with ring-base², flaring sides, and flat out-turned lip (Shape VI-A3). Characteristic of the latest period of Troy VI and of VIIa.

p83.26 gray; incised wavy lines on inner surface (A)
p87.21 yellow (B)
Many, gray and tan, in (B*). More than half of these are probably VIIa

Wide basin with two handles set horizontally on rim (Shape VI-A2)

Pot 35.621; Inventory, p. 80
Pot VI F - 11 Fragments. Very large vessel. Reddish brown fabric with gray core; gray-brown slip. Handles vertically attached.

Jug with one handle from rim to shoulder (Shape VI-B1)

p76.4 gray (A)
p78.6,7 gray (A)
p78.8 gray; neck with raised ridges (A)
p83.4-7,21 gray (A)
p84.1 gray; neck with raised ridges (A)
p88.1 gray (B)
p96.1 yellowish tan (B*)
p96.2-6 gray (B*)
p97.14,15 gray (B*)
p98.10 red-tan (B*)

Amphora with body of Shape VI-B1

Pot 37.1035; Inventory, p. 86

Jug with trefoil lip (Shape VI-B2). Commonest in the penultimate phase of Troy VI.

Pot 35.612; Inventory, p. 71
Pot 35.614; Inventory, p. 73

1. Cf. Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XVIII, No. 605.

2. Cf. Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XVIII, Nos. 631, 632.

Pot VI F - 19 H. ca. 0.35; D. ca. 0.28. Fragment.
Fine black, burnished (A)

p79.1-3 gray (A)
p84.2,3 gray (A)
p89.2,3 gray (B)
p97.1 gray (B*)
p118.13 gray (C)

Small thin necked jug (Shape VI-B3)

Pot 35.609; Inventory, p. 68

Lentoid flask (Shape VI-B4). See Note A, below.

Pot 35.608; Inventory, p. 67

p87.30(?) black polished (B)
p96.21(?) tan polished (B)
p106.7 red (VIIa layer)
p106.8 gray (VIIa layer)
p112.2 gray (VIIa-VIIb layer)
p117.13 gray (C)
p121.1 mottled gray to yellow-brown; very large (C)

Jug with body of VI-B1 but with vertical handle on shoulder only

p98.10 red-tan of latest VI (B)

Small rounded krater with two horizontal handles on shoulder (Shape VI-C8)

Pot 35.613; Inventory, p. 72

Large krater with more or less angular profile; two horizontal handles on shoulder (Shape VI-C1) or two vertical handles from rim to shoulder (Shape VI-C2).¹

Many fragments of rims, handles, and bases; exact shape not determinable. Most gray, a few tan. (A B B* C D)

1. Cf. Bittel, Bogazköy, Die Kleinfunde, Pl. 26, 1. (Hittite). The Minyan form with vertical ribbon-handles on shoulder: Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 45 (M.H.).

Small rounded krater with two vertical handles from rim to shoulder; flat or rounded base. Coarse ware only. (Shape VI-C3)

Pot 35.611; Inventory, p. 70

Sherds: numerous (A B C D)

p76.6 (A)

p76.7 lug in shape of crescent-shaped ridge, probably from a pot of this shape (A)

Tripod vessels¹ (Shape VI-C9) Coarse ware only.

Sherds: a few fragments of legs (A B C)

Stirrup-vases (Shape VI-D1)

Pots: see painted ware, below

Sherds:

p98.9 red, latest VI (B)

pl13.1 red, latest VI? (VIIa-VIIb layer)

Stands (Shape VI-D3)

Pot 35.610; Inventory, p. 69

p89.12 gray (B)

p99.10 gray (B*)

p99.11 coarse (B*)

p99.12(?) gray (B*)

pl05.5 grayish brown (VIIa layer)

pl05.6 red; Troy V or Early VI? (B*)

Shapes not certainly identifiable

p84.14 fragment of small ring-base; reddish chocolate; highly polished. Imported? (A)

p85.1 rim of bowl; brown to black; hand-made, polished; pattern of incised chevrons, lines, and dots.
Buckelkeramik (Shape VIIb-A15)?

1. The shape: Lamb, Thermi, Pl. XIX, No. 642.

A. Keramopoulos, Arch. Delt., 3 (1917), Fig. 65, 5.

Goldman, Eutresis, Fig. 263, 6 (L.H.III).

Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 62 (M.H.).

Wace, BSA., XXV, Pl. VIII, b (L.H.III).

Frödin-Persson, Asine, Fig. 250, 3 (L.H.III).

- p97.16 rim of small dish with vertically pierced lug¹ below lip; pink-tan (B*)
 p99.8 fragment of stem of very large goblet(?); gray (B*)
 p99.9 fragment of spreading base of very large krater or cauldron; gray (B*)

PAINTED WARES

Kylix (Shape VI-A8 or VI-A9)

Sherd VI F - 39² Pink-buff clay; lustrous red slip covering inner and outer surface. Imported, L.H.II (C)

Bowl (?)

p100.1 red-brown clay, buff slip, brown paint. Local (?). (B*)

Squat jug (Shape VI-A20)

Pot 35.624; Inventory, p. 83

Sherds VI F - 12,16 Pink clay, yellow slip, red paint. Imported, L.H.I-II. (A)

Sherd VI F - 13 Pinkish clay, yellow-buff slip, dark brown to black paint. Imported, L.H.II. (A)

Sherd VI F - 14 Buff clay, yellow slip, red-brown paint. Imported, L.H.II. (A)

Sherd VI F - 15 Buff clay, yellow slip, dark brown paint. Imported, L.H.II. (A)

Sherd VI F - 17 Pink-buff clay, buff slip, red paint. Imported, L.H.II. (A)

Jug (Shape VI-B1)

Pot 35.1074; Inventory, p. 100

p100.2 light tan surface, dark brown paint (B*)

p100.3 Trojan tan ware with horizontal bands in dark brown paint. VIIa? (B*)

p101.3 pink-brown clay, red-brown paint (B*)

1. Mylonas, Prehistoric Eleusis, Fig. 54, 6 (M.H.).

2. Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, Pl. LVI, No. 11 (L.H.II).

pl01.5 handle; tan surface, dark brown paint. Local. VIIa? (B*)

Small jar or jug

Pot 35.622; Inventory, p. 81

Amphora (Shape VI-C4)

Pot 35.1072; Inventory, p. 98

Sherd VI F - 40 13 frags. joined; light brick clay, light cream slip, dark brown to black paint. Imported, L.H.II.
(D)

Sherds VI F - 41,42 buff clay and slip, polished; lustrous red paint. Imported, L.H.II. (D)

Jar (Shape VI-C10)

See general remarks in Note C, below.

Pot 35.1062; Inventory, p. 88

Pot 35.1068; Inventory, p. 94

Pot 36.1069; Inventory, p. 95

Pot 35.1070; Inventory, p. 96

Pot 36.1071; Inventory, p. 97

Pot 35.1073; Inventory, p. 99

Pot 36.1075; Inventory, p. 101

Pot 35.1076; Inventory, p. 102

Sherd VI F - 35 flat base of jar, possibly Pot 35.1062.
Red paint covering exterior. (A)

Sherd VI F - 36 fragment of side of jar, smooth on outside, rough on inside; light grayish tan clay and slip, brown to black lustrous paint; floral design. (C)

Krater (Shape VI-C1?)

Sherd VI F - 10 fragment from shoulder; buff clay, yellow slip, black to brown streaked paint. Imported, L.H.III.
(A) See also pl01.1, sherd of same pot (B*)

Stirrup-vases (Shape VI-D1)

See general remarks in Note B, below.

Pot 34.719; Inventory, p. 84

Pot 36.1063; Inventory, p. 89

Pot 37.1064; Inventory, p. 90

Pot 35.1065; Inventory, p. 91

Pot 36.1067; Inventory, p. 93

Sherd VI F - 18 Similar to pot 34.719 (A)
 Sherd VI F - 19 the same (A)

Closed vessels of undetermined shape

Sherd VI F - 20 Brick red clay with finer brownish red coating on inner surface, rough, unfinished, showing wheel-marks; chalky white wash on exterior; decoration of horizontal bands in purplish matt paint. Imported. (A)
 Sherd VI F - 21 fragments, probably of VI F - 20. (A)
 Sherd VI F - 27 Pinkish tan clay and slip, black to brown streaky paint; herring-bone pattern and horizontal lines. (B*)
 Sherd VI F - 37 Violet-gray clay, lustrous buff slip, lustrous brown to black paint. Imported. (C)
 Sherd VI F - 38 Pinkish buff clay, cream slip, red to brown paint. Imported, L.H.II-III. (C)
 p85.9 Pink-brown clay, buff slip, horizontal bands in reddish brown paint. (A)
 p101.6 Pink fabric, white slip, lustrous black dots. (B*)
 J.L.C. V, p. 121 4 frags. of hand-made vessel; gray core, pink near surface, dark brown semi-lustrous slip, linear decoration in thick dull white paint. Imported. Cypriote? (D)

Alabastron with straight vertical sides¹

Sherd VI F - 23 Fragment of shoulder with handle; buff clay and slip, red paint. Imported, L.H.III. (B)

Alabastron (Shape VI-D5)

Pot 36.1061; Inventory, p. 87

p80.1 Rim fragment; yellow-gray clay, black lustrous paint. Imported, L.H.II-III. (A)
 p91.5 Rim fragment; greenish yellow clay, dark brown paint. Imported, L.H.II-III. (B)
 Numerous sherds from (C)

1. The shape: Blegen, Prosymna, II, Fig. 713 (L.H.III).

The following list is an estimate of the number of painted pots of Troy VI represented by sherds found in A B C D of the VI F area. Most of the pots were imported from abroad, and it is safe to assume that most of them were used by occupants of House VI F.

	Minimum	Maximum
Inventoried pots from all areas	18	18
Pots represented by sherds:		
(A) Kylixes	1	1
Squat jugs	4	7
Jar or jug	1	1
Jars with ovoid body	2	2?
Krater	1	1
Stirrup-vases	1	3
Other vessels	2	5
Total (A)	12	20
(B) Kylixes	5	5
Bowls	2	2
Squat jugs	2	2
Jars or jugs	16	23
Krater	1	1
Alabastra	1	2
Alabastron with vertical sides	1	1
Small jar	1	1
Jugs	2	2
Stirrup-vase	0	1
Total (B)	31	40

	Minimum	Maximum
(C) Kylixes	7	10
Bowl	1	1
Jars or jugs	18	30
Alabastra	5	8
Pyxis or cup	1	1
Total (C)	32	50
(D) Kylixes	1	2
Cup	1	1
Jars or jugs	6	9
Alabastron	1	1
Stirrup-vases	1	2
Total (D)	10	15
Grand total A B C D	103	143

NOTE A: On the structure of lentoid flasks

Hubert Schmidt in a note on No. 3034 of the Schliemann Collection (SS., p. 149) comments on the structural peculiarities of lentoid flasks. He says, "Man sieht, dass jede der beiden Hälften besonders auf der Scheibe gedreht ist," believing that the ridge around the periphery was added for the purpose of covering the seam. Then he adds, "beim Zusammenfügen sind die 'Nähte' im Innern sorgfältig ausgeglättet worden, sodass die Spuren der Zusammenfügung ganz entfernt erscheinen."

Finding it hard to believe that every trace of the seam would always be removed in such a process, I examined, I think, all the fragments of lentoid flasks in the Schliemann Collection in Berlin and all those found in our excavations. I was satisfied that they do without exception support Schmidt's statement. This fact led me to wonder whether his assumption about the method of construction was correct.

How did the potters succeed in smoothing the seam so uniformly, and why did they bother to do more than make the joint secure? The operation of smoothing was done on a rapidly turning wheel, as is conclusively proved by the regular wheel-marks. This implies that the potter recentered the vessel on the wheel after putting the two halves together, and then worked with his arm inserted through the hole that had been left in one side. The hole in Pot 35.608 is 9 cm. in diameter; some are even smaller. Sherd F-23, from a Middle VI layer north of the Pillar House, is a disc that was used to close the hole in the side of a flask, and is only 7 cm. wide. (It has an interesting peculiarity: a hole less than 2 cm. wide was left in its center and later stopped

with clay. This was apparently done to allow the insertion of a finger for the purpose of smoothing and fastening the disc itself. See photograph 38.Z.)

The perfect finish of the inner surface of the angle and the narrowness of the hole in the side suggest, I think, that the lentoid flasks may have been turned in one operation. If such were the case the potter would first have turned a bowl-shaped piece and then, perhaps after placing some sort of support below to hold the extra weight, continued to build the upper dome until the space became too small to allow further work of his hands. Finally he would close the opening with a disc, either all at once, as in the case of Pot 35.608, or in two steps, as in that of Sherd F-23. When the whole body was turned and had had time to harden somewhat, the decoration and the neck and handles could easily be added.

NOTE B: On the stirrup-vases of House VI F

Pots 34.719
36.1063
37.1064
35.1065
36.1067

These pots, like the group discussed in Note C, are so closely related to one another that we may suppose they all came from one factory. But we have no way of ascertaining what that place of origin was. The only really close parallel that I have found is a stirrup-vase in the Stoddard Collection at Yale (Baur, Stoddard Collection, p. 38, No. 32). In fabric and decoration it is similar to ours, and may well have the same original provenience; but the circumstances of its discovery are unknown.

The fabric of all five pots is coarse and gritty; hard and well fired in the case of the first two, rougher and more friable in that of the last three. It is not impossible that this clay is local, but since we did not find other examples of the fabric at Troy I am inclined to think that the jars are imported.

The shape belongs to the Minoan-Mycenaean repertory. More particularly, it is the tall sturdy form that seems to have been introduced from Crete to the mainland at the beginning of L.H.III (see, Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, p. 170). The patterns of decoration would seem to agree in general with this date; elements of L.H.II and L.H.III appear to have been combined into simple designs by an artist working only indirectly under the influence of Minoan or Mycenaean tradition.

NOTE C: On the ovoid jars of House VI F

Pots 35.1062
 35.1068
 36.1069
 35.1070
 36.1071
 35.1073
 36.1075
 35.1076

These jars show certain marked characteristics which prove that they are closely related to one another, probably that they all came from the same workshop. We have entered in the inventory all examples of this class that could be catalogued, even though some are very fragmentary. One or two others, from the floor-deposit and the pit outside the east wall of the house, are represented by a few sherds (above, p. 118).

The jars are ovoid in shape. They have flat, slightly raised bases and nearly vertical collar-necks with moulded rims. Each seems to have had three handles evenly spaced on the shoulder. In the case of 35.1062 they are set vertically; in that of 35.1068 and 36.1071 horizontally; 36.1069 and 36.1075 probably had horizontal handles; the other three preserve no evidence.

The fabric of all these pots is the same. The clay is of fairly fine texture, occasionally containing a few coarse particles. It varies in colour: warm reddish brown, dusty yellow, grayish. All the pots seem to have received a thin light coloured wash, which in a few instances shows a slight lustre. The paint of the decoration was shiny; its colour varies, often on one pot, from near-black to fine red and

brown and light orange, the differences produced by firing.

A remarkable feature of all these jars is that the exterior surface is smooth and even, as though the vessel had been perfectly turned on the wheel, yet the inside is very rough and uneven and shows marks where the potter smoothed and pressed the wet clay with his fingers. These marks run in all directions and cannot have been made while the wheel was turning. I should like to suggest tentatively that the pots may have been made in moulds,

The fabric is unlike that of locally made Trojan vessels, and one must suppose that these jars were imported. Professors G. Karo and J. L. Myres, and other authorities who have seen the material, agree with Professor Blegen that the pots do not come from any well known site on the Greek mainland or in Crete. Professor H. H. von der Osten and Dr. K. Bittel do not recognize them as Anatolian. Nor have we yet seen published material from any region that suggests a close parallel.

The designs that decorate the pots show an obvious and very active Mycenaean influence, and motifs such as the "tennis racquets" of 35.1062 are to be found on many vessels of L.H.I and L.H.II. In general the whole group appears to be closely allied to the class of the Palace Style. But certain elements, for example the zigzags of 35.1068 and 35.1070, may have had their origin elsewhere than in Greece.

HOUSE VI F

Chapter IV: The Stratification and Chronology

The preceding chapters have been largely concerned with an account of House VI F as it was found, and with the objects recovered from the ground within the building and in the adjacent areas. These final pages may well be devoted to a summary of chronological data and an attempt to reconstruct some of the history of Troy VI as illustrated by the material we have examined. But the discussion must here be limited to one part of the problem. The subject is as complex and diversified as it is important and interesting. Architectural, stratigraphic, and ceramic evidence all has bearing on the question, and not only that of one small area but all such evidence as has been found at the site. Since the material of many areas has not yet been fully studied we must be content for the present with something less than a complete picture.

It will be well first of all to review the stratification of the earth in the VI F area. The strata have been mentioned before, in the account of the excavations (Chapter I). They do not need further description, but can be listed briefly, in chronological order.

The earliest deposit was found in the trench dug through the floor of the house (above, pp. 10-12):

1. On hardpan, a layer of Troy IV, containing a few sherds of III.
2. A layer of Troy IV, associated with a large retaining wall.
3. A layer of Troy IV, associated with a building, of which we

encountered part of one room.

4. The topmost layer of Troy IV, over the debris of the building. If the slope of this layer is projected eastward it meets the level of virgin soil just beyond the east wall of VI F.

Deposit of the Fifth Settlement was found in three places:

5. A layer of Troy V in the West Wall Pit, -0.80 to -3.30 m. (above, p. 12); in the Floor Trench, reaching a depth of ca. -3.50 m. at the west and at least -5.25 m. at the east; in the East Wall Pit (above, pp. 9-10), at the very bottom of our excavation, ca. -6.50 m. The top of this stratum is thus seen to slope downward, like that of Troy IV. If projected it meets the level of virgin soil just beyond the Circuit Wall of Troy VI; the layer was disclosed there in test pits in 1933.¹

The deposit of the Sixth Settlement was encountered in many more places. As has been shown above (Chapter III), pottery of the various sub-periods of Troy VI was sometimes found mixed together in one layer. Before trying to explain this fact, we continue to list the strata themselves, labelling them according to the majority of the sherds (usually the latest) that they contained.

6. A trace of Early VI deposit in the West Wall Pit, at ca. -0.80 to -1 m.; a trace in the Floor Trench, especially at the eastern end, to ca. -4.50 m.; a layer of deposit in the East Wall Pit at ca. -4.30 to -6.50 m.

1. C. W. Blegen, AJA., XXXVIII (1934), pp. 238-239.

7. A layer of Middle VI, in the East Wall Pit, at ca. -3.80 m. to -4.30 m. Also numerous sherds of Middle VI in the floor-deposit of the house.
8. Deposit of Late VI. This includes the bulk of the floor-deposit of the house (A), with most of the imported Mycenaean pots; also the layer with fragments of the same pots in the East Wall Pit, -3.20 to -3.80 m. (C), and in the pit next to the Sixth City Wall, -3.60 to -3.90 m. (D). Furthermore the layer is proved by cross-joins to be contemporary with Stratum E, east of House VI G.
9. An ill-defined layer within the house, ca. 30 cm. above the floor (above, p. 8), and over it some 80 cm. (-1.50 to -2.30 m.) of mixed deposit of Troy VI. This layer, though laid down after the house was abandoned, contained sherds that joined others from the certified floor-deposit.
10. A stratified layer of Late VI above the one with the painted sherds in D, ca. -3 to -3.60 m.
11. Over this, a layer of Late VI containing large building blocks, thrown down by the earthquake.
12. A layer of VIIa, covering House VI F at ca. -1.50 to -1.60 m., and represented by the flagstone pavement around Well Bc, east of the house. The pavement is just above the earthquake-debris.
13. Deposit of Troy VIIb, first phase (above, p. 7, note 1), associated with fragmentary walls at ca. -1 m., above House VI F.
14. Deposit of Troy VIIb, second phase, with sherds of Buckelkeramik

and walls containing orthostates, at ca. -0.50 to -1 m., above House VI F.

We must next examine the relative chronology of the architectural remains, and associate buildings whenever possible with the sequence of strata. The earliest item in our list is the retaining wall of Troy IV in Stratum 2, and next the house of Troy IV in Stratum 3. Of Troy V and Early VI there were no remains of consequence in the VI F area, and we come therefore to the problem of dating the construction of the house itself.

The stratification as described shows clearly that the builders of VI F cut into the slope of the hillside to prepare a level platform. The west wall of the house was made thick and massive, to resist the thrust of a terrace probably 2 to 3 m. high outside. We do not know exactly how high it was: the elevation cannot have been less than it is now, but may have been considerably greater. The eastern wall, with its enormous thickness and heavy spreading foundations, seems designed, even more than the western, as a buttress against thrust. Yet the only ground-level which we know to be contemporary with the floor-deposit, namely the one marked by the presence of painted sherds from the house (Pl. III, Layer 19), is only a few centimetres lower than the house floor. Even though the ground east of House VI F sloped downward toward the north (above, p. 10), and thus left the face of the building exposed to a greater depth at the northeast corner, the pressure from within was largely neutralized by counterthrust from without. Under these

conditions why should the architect have made the east wall of VI F 2.66 m. thick?

One reasonable answer to the question is that the ground east of the house may have been, at the time of building, much lower than when the painted sherds were deposited. The stratification of the hillside shows that the surface in successive periods dipped sharply toward the east. Let us suppose that the slope, just before House VI F was erected, followed approximately the line of division between Layers 5 and 6 of the sectional drawing, Plate III, and see whether the evidence will fit such an hypothesis. In the first place, the form of the east wall becomes readily understandable if such an incline is postulated. The lowest foundation courses would then have been laid against the slope, and this would explain the receding line of the inner face and the stepped profile of the outer. From a depth of -4.75 m. upward the wall would have stood, at the time of building, entirely in the clear, and been built therefore with a vertical inner face. When it had been raised to a sufficient height the earth excavated from the western side of the terrace would have been used to fill the hollow and make a level space for the floor. So far the facts support our theory very well. The triangular section numbered 5 on Plate III represents deposit consisting largely of decomposed brick of Troy V, with a small admixture of Early VI sherds. It was found without the striations that mark gradual accumulation, and would normally, even without other evidence, be designated as filling.

Our examination of the strata east of the wall was seriously

limited by the narrowness of the pit. If we had been able to cut a trench straight through from VI F to the Circuit Wall the exposed stratification might have settled several chronological questions, but we were prevented from doing so by the pavement of Troy VIIa which seemed too fine to be sacrificed (above, p. 10, note 2). As it was, we were able to make out, dimly, a few layers. On the drawing, No. 19 is the layer that contained sherds which joined others from the floor-deposit. It was in direct contact with the face of the wall, and was certainly laid down when the house was standing. Nos. 20 and 21 are similar layers of accumulation, but contain sherds which we assign, on grounds mentioned above (p. 109), to Middle VI. Layer 22 had some pieces that may belong to Middle VI, and many of Early VI. Layer 23 seemed to consist entirely of Early VI and V. The lowest stratum reached, No. 24, was, as far as we could tell, nearly pure Troy V.

In the narrow pit we found no vertical line of division that might have marked the edge of a Baugrube, or footing-trench, for the wall. But we know from the character of the floor-deposit that House VI F was not built in the earliest period of the Sixth Settlement. Either the limit of the Baugrube is further to the east, in unexcavated ground, or else Layer 25, and perhaps Layer 22 also, represent a general fill, consisting of earth taken from some area of Early VI deposit and spread here after the east wall of VI F was constructed. Considering all the evidence that we possess, I am inclined to believe that the ground-level at the time of building was at the line of division between Layers 22 and 23, or ca. 5.25 m. below our arbitrary datum. Layer 22 may

have been added as filling, not much later.

This interpretation of the evidence supports our earlier conjecture about the contour of the hill at the time when House VI F was built. The point cannot be proved conclusively, but the known facts seem to me to be best accounted for in this manner.

We must next try to fix as nearly as possible the date at which the house was built. Our conclusions will be based first of all on the evidence of the floor-deposit. The only objects from the floor that can be independently dated with some accuracy are the pots and sherds of Mycenaean origin. The local wares can be placed only relatively within the Trojan sequence. It will be remembered, however, that a number of sherds, too many to have found their way accidentally into the house, belong to the period we call Middle VI, whereas the Mycenaean sherds were found elsewhere (C D E), in unmixed layers of Late VI. This in itself indicates that VI F goes back to a period earlier than the importations. Still more conclusive is the evidence of the strata in the East Wall Pit which we have just discussed. Layers 20 and 21 (Pl. III) were certainly laid down before Layer 19, and yet are later than the building of the wall. One further bit of evidence that deserves consideration is the position of Well Bc, east of the house. Dörpfeld's sectional drawing¹ shows that the ground-level, when the well was first used, was 1.90 m. lower than the VIIa pavement, or 4.30 m. below our datum. The well is therefore to be associated with

1. II., I, p. 176.

Layer 20 or 21 and to be dated to Middle VI. It was probably first used by the original occupants of House VI F.

Without attempting, for the moment, to fix the earliest date of VI F more closely, we may turn to the material of Late VI, the second period of the house, and the perplexing question of why the Mycenaean sherds lay so widely scattered outside. In Chapter II we discussed the architectural problems in some detail, and concluded that the house had at least two periods of occupation, the first with the south door open, the second probably marked by the addition of the side rows of columns. If such was the case, the rebuilding was on a large scale, and it is reasonable to suppose that the broken pots on the floor were thrown out in a general housecleaning at that time. Why the rubbish should have been hurled so violently that a sherd¹ landed 35 m. away, east of Tower VIh, remains rather bewildering.

The pottery of Mycenaean character, some of it actually imported from Argolis, belongs to the Second and Third Late Helladic periods. The three-handled jars (Chapter III, Note C) are to be classed with the Palace Style and cannot be dated later than 1400 B.C. The stirrup-vases, however, though early in their class, must be assigned to Late Helladic III, probably to the first part of the 14th century (Chapter III, Note B). It is reasonably sure that the whole group falls within the years 1450-1350 B.C., and probable that it can be limited within the years 1425-1375 B.C. The higher terminal date fits the scheme better if the final

1. A fragment of Pot 35.1072.

earthquake of Troy VI is to be put as high as 1350, because, as we have stated before, a period of some years must have elapsed between the scattering of the VI F sherds in D and the catastrophic end of the Settlement (see Layers 8, 10, and 11, above, p. 129).

Before drawing our final conclusions about House VI F we must glance briefly at the evidence for the chronological relations between it and the neighbouring structures. House VI G was standing before the housecleaning of VI F, since the layer in E that contained the VI F fragments was in contact with the east wall of VI G. Immediately below that layer, however, a Baugrube was found; and this shows that the preceding stratum antedates the construction of VI G.

We know that House VI E is later than VI F from the manner in which the joint is made at the corner (above, p. 24 and note 2). From the highly developed style of masonry we are further inclined to suppose that VI E is one of the latest buildings of the Sixth Settlement, approximately contemporary with Tower VIIh.

The problem of the date of the Sixth City Wall is too complex a matter to be discussed here in detail, but we must glance briefly at the relationship of the wall with House VI F. The wall itself, at least in the eastern part of its circuit, is earlier than Tower VIIh.¹ The inner face of the wall is in general well dressed and nearly perpendicular where it was exposed above ground, but the blocks are unfinished and the face recedes sharply below ground level. Excavation in the space

1. Dörpfeld, TI., I, p. 139; Blegen, AJA., XXXVIII (1934), p. 38.

east of House VI G revealed the finished face of the Circuit Wall to a depth of ca. -4.20 m. The layer with Mycenaean sherds from VI F was above this point, and was in contact with the wall. One or two layers immediately below this deposit were also in contact with the Circuit Wall, but were cut by the Baugrube of House VI G. The sequence is therefore seen to be: 1, Sixth City Wall; 2, House VI G; 3, the deposit E.

It has been proved, I think, that House VI F is earlier than VI G, probably by a considerable interval. The evidence of the stratification seems to me to show also that VI F is earlier than the Circuit Wall, though of this we cannot be positive.

If House VI F stood before the Sixth City Wall was erected, it may itself have served as part of the outer defenses of the citadel, and this fact may be an additional reason for the extraordinary thickness of its east wall. The topic of the fortification of Troy VI before the time of the great wall is one which will be dealt with fully later. It is quite possible that an early circuit of defenses existed, including perhaps Building VI M, the south wall of the Pillar House, the wall which Dörpfeld labelled Ve (in H7), House VI F, and possibly the little known building VI Q.

We come finally to the question of how and when House VI F was destroyed, and here we are again unable to give a conclusive answer. In Chapter III the surprising paucity of material remains within the house was mentioned, and the conclusion drawn that the occupants took all valuable belongings with them when they left. This might seem to suggest that the house was dismantled before the final earthquake of Troy VI,

but since violent seismic disturbances often give advance warning of their approach in the form of light shocks, it is quite possible that the people escaped with their possessions at that time. Another circumstance which suggests that VI F was abandoned before the end of Troy VI is the fact that nothing belonging necessarily to the last phase of the Settlement was found in the floor-deposit. In the layer of earthquake-debris in J6 the Mycenaean sherds were almost all of the Third Late Helladic style, whereas in VI F they were all either of L.H.II or were proved by stratification to be earlier than the earthquake. Of the local wares, the indentifiable fragments seemed to belong almost exclusively to the penultimate phase of VI.

Only a few stones were found lying on the floor of the house. These might have been thrown down by the earthquake, but they might equally well have been dislodged by some other force. In fact, if the house had been destroyed in one great catastrophe we might expect to have found more ^bvious signs on all sides. There were few loose stones and few recogizⁿable remains of crude brick throughout the area.

If the house was not destroyed in the earthquake we can only suppose that it fell into disrepair and was finally dismantled and taken down, and the place filled in with earth. The building was not burned. The thin layer of carbonized deposit on the floor was quite unlike the evidence of conflagration that is found in prehistoric settlements. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that part of a wooden column could have stood through a fire. (above, pp. 7-8).

After the house had been demolished the ground was disturbed on

several occasions, a fact which we may deduce from the scattering of sherds throughout the deposit. As has been stated, joins have been made between fragments from the floor and others from the metre-thick layer above; a few pieces of these pots were found even in the layers of VIIa and VIIb. It is probable that some of the sherds were displaced when the foundations of walls of the Seventh Settlement were laid in the underlying deposit of Troy VI. Earth brought in from the area to the east, C, may also have contained some of them. But the exact nature of all the disturbance can probably never be determined.

In conclusion, I append a chronological table showing the sequence of the monuments that have been discussed. I have added dates in years B.C., based on the system of Aegean chronology that is now generally accepted. These are approximate rather than exact, and are put in chiefly to express graphically the relations within the sequence.

(See next page)

TROIJAN

AEGEAN

1850-1600 Early VI1900-1600 B.C. —
Middle Helladic1600-1450 Middle VI1600-1500 —
Late Helladic I

1500 { Construction of House VI F.
 Construction of the earlier
 wall of defense.

1500-1400 —
Late Helladic II1450-1350 Late VI

1450-1375 Mycenaean pots of VI F.

1400 Building of the great City Wall.

1400-1100 —
Late Helladic III

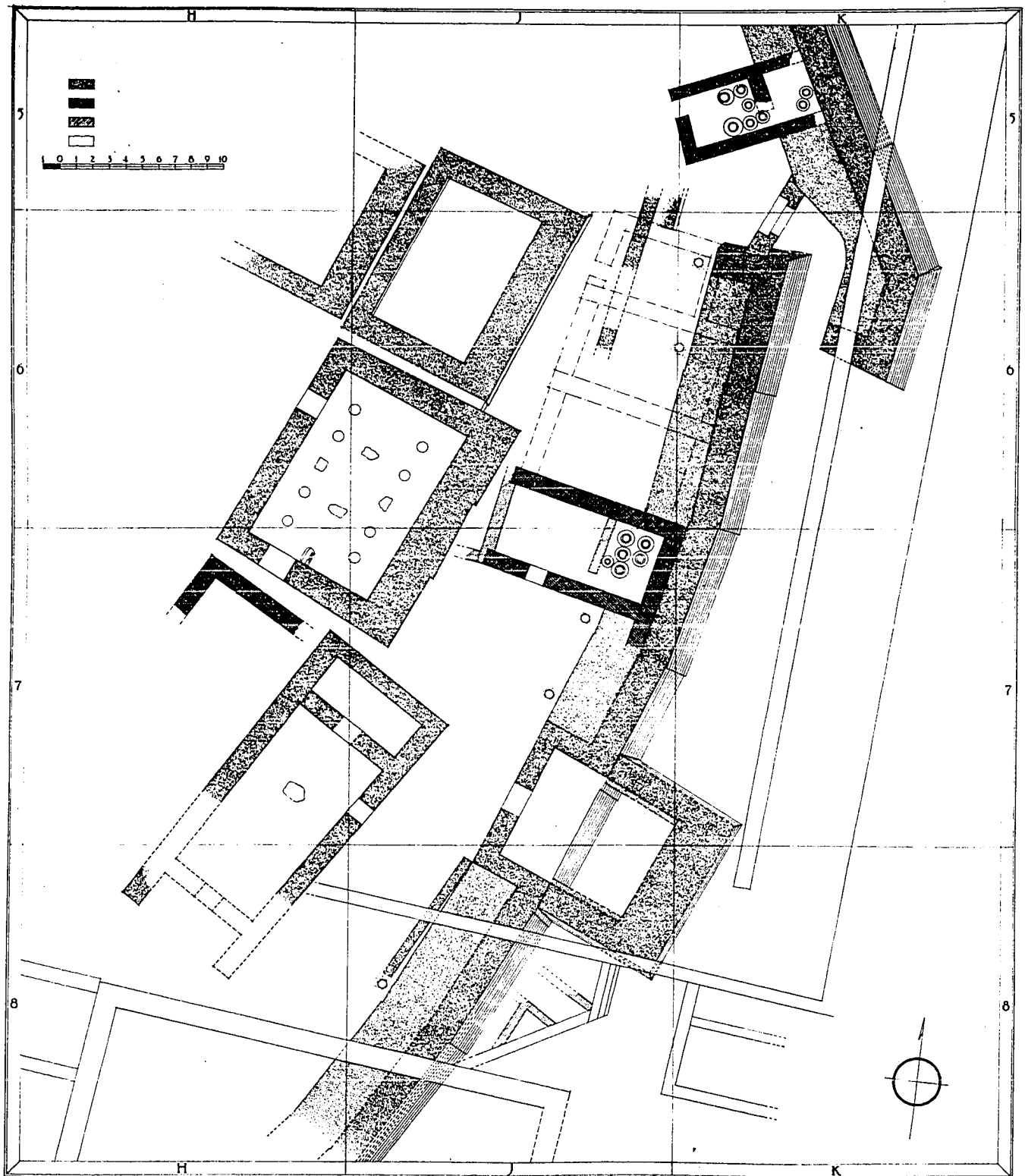
1400-1375 { House VI G.
 Tower VIh.
 House VI E.

1375 Remodelling of VI F.

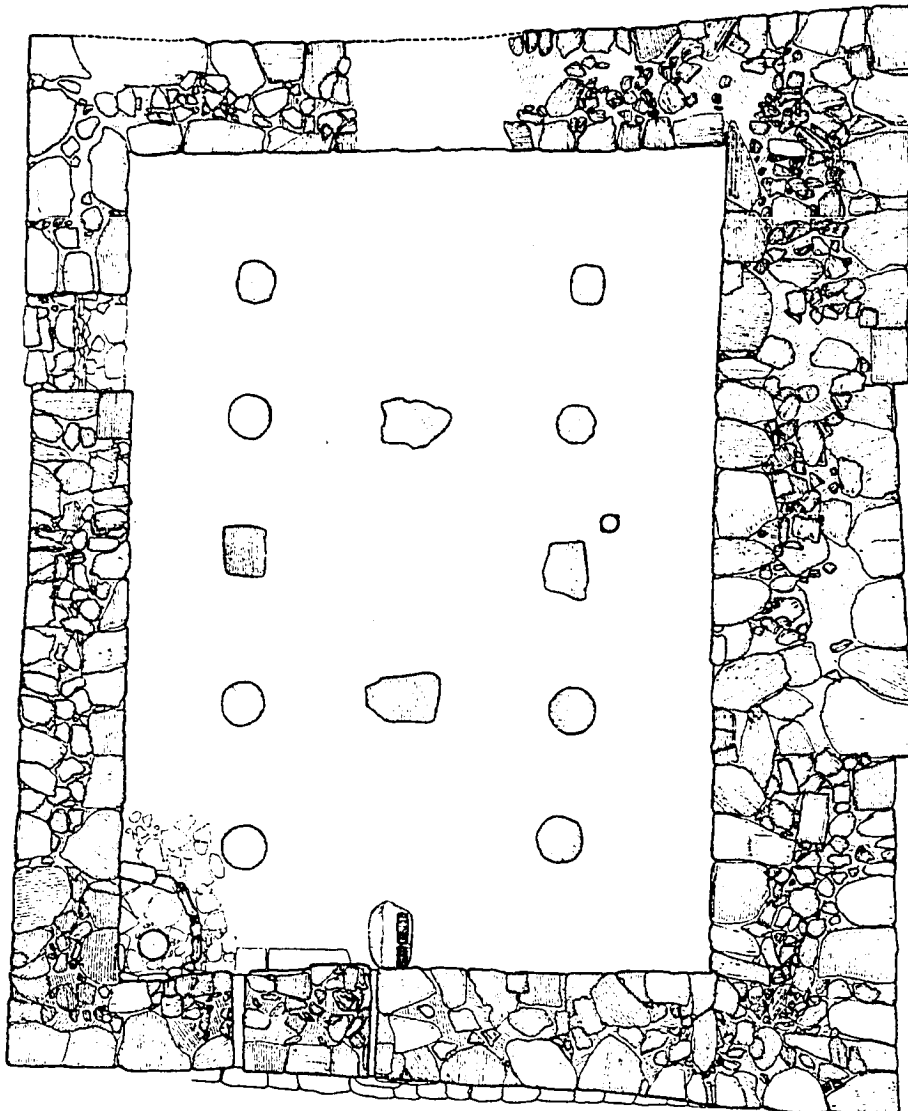
1350 Earthquake; end of Troy VI.

1350-1200 Troy VIIa1200-900 Troy VIIb

PLATES



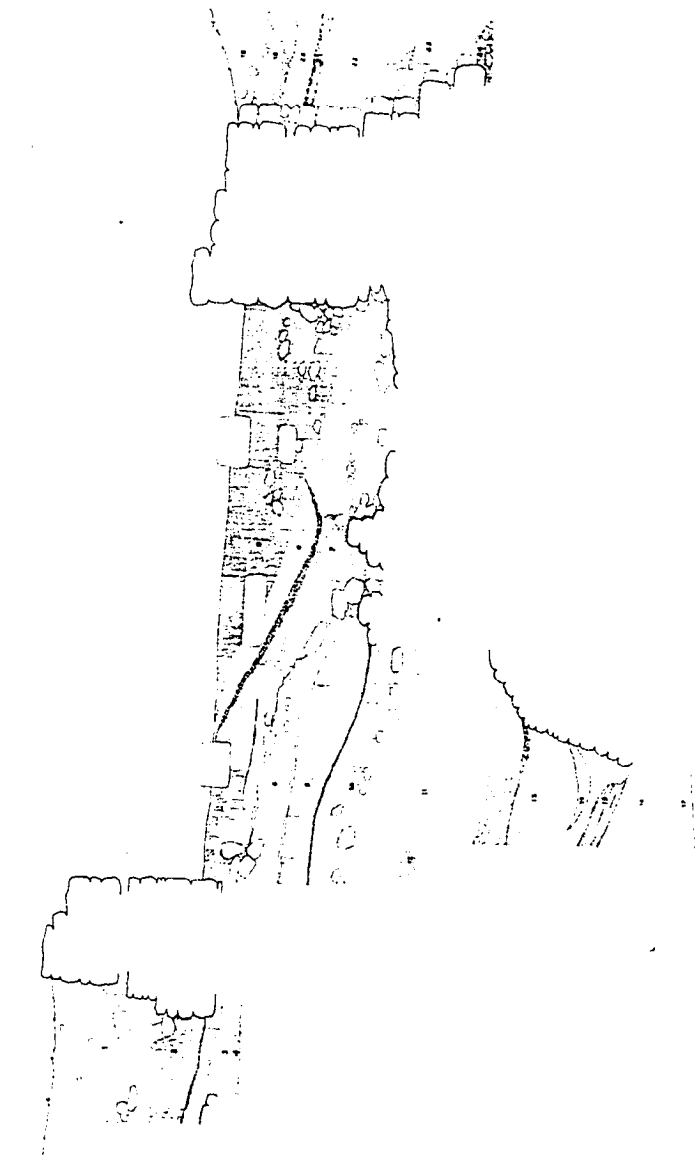
Plan of the eastern side of the Trojan citadel.



Plan of House VI F.

PLATE III

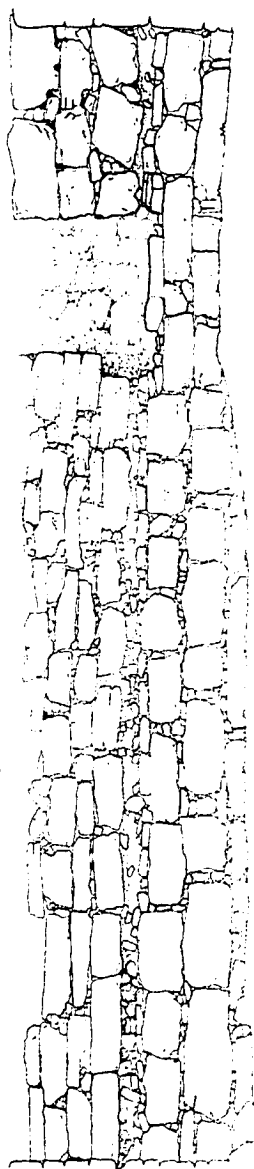
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200



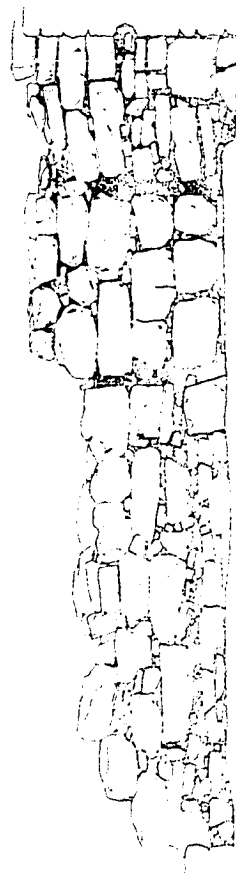
House VI F. Section and stratification.

PLATE IV

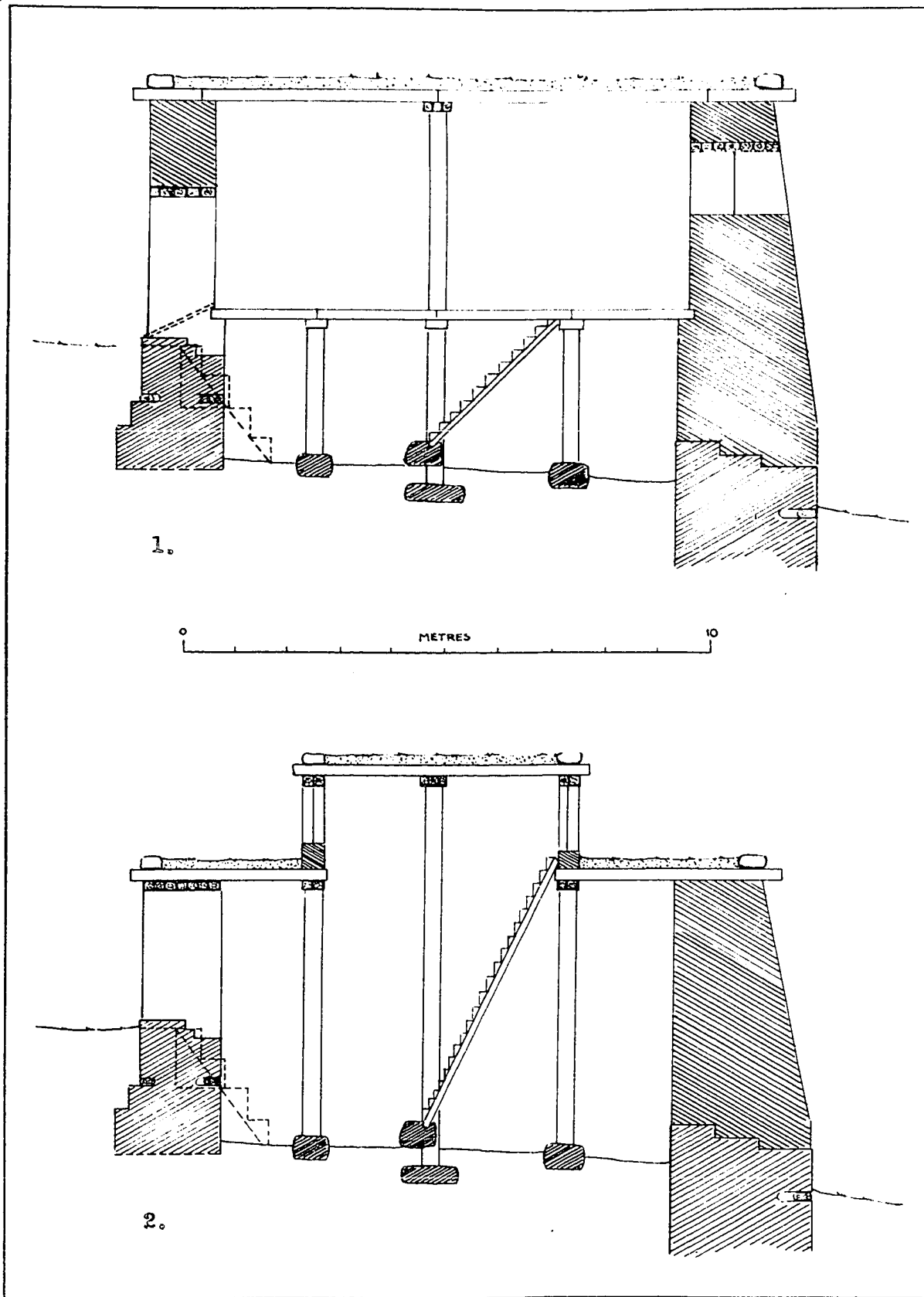
W. F.
House VI F.
West wall.



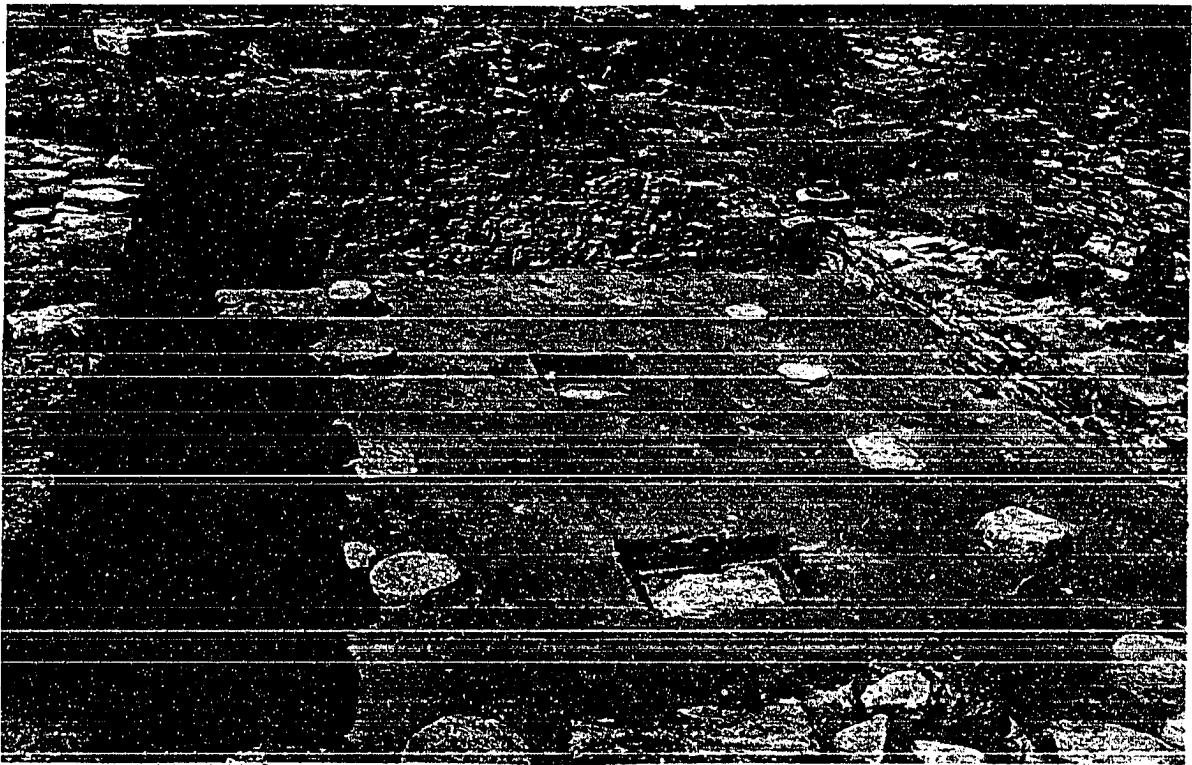
W. F.
House VI F.
South wall.



House VI F. Elevations of west and south walls.



House VI F. Possible reconstructions, in schematic section.



1. View of House VI F from south.



2. View of House VI F from north.



1. House VI F. Column base E4.



2. Ruins of a modern house
at Delphi.



3. House VI F. Hearth in southwest corner.

POTTERY OF LATE VI

CLASSIFICATION OF SHAPES

