

PROVENANCE STUDIES ON TROIAN LATE BRONZE AGE FINE WARES FROM TROIA AND IT'S NEIGHBOURHOOD USING NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS (NAA)

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fig. 1: Anatolian Grey and Tan Ware from Troia (*Korfmann 2001*[1], 379; S.353)

Anatolian Grey Ware (AGW) and Tan Ware (TW) (see fig. 1) are the characteristic fine wares of LBA Troia. In Troia AGW already appears at the end of the MBA, in Troia VI Early (approx. 1750 - 1590 BC) with new forms, which possess strong similarities to Greek shapes of the stage MH II. At this time the quantity of Grey Ware in the spectrum of troian fine ceramics amounts to only 10%, it is very important for chronological classification however. In the course of TroiaVI Early these Greek shapes

disappear slowly and Anatolian characteristics in pottery increase. In this early phase AGW contains very much mica which gives it a shining coat, so that a comparison to metal containers forces itself upon the researcher. Due to the mica it is called as "mica - rich Anatolian Grey Ware" and/or "Early Anatolian Grey Ware" (AGWEarly). In TroiaVI Middle (approx. 1590 - 1430 BC) appears a new, lightbrown, tan pottery called Tan Ware. Nearly simultaneous in Mycenaean style painted pottery as well as imitations of Mycenaean shapes in local fine ware (in AGW and TW) appear for the first time. Tan Ware reaches its climax in TroiaVIIa (approx. 1300 - 1190/80 BC). The so called "brown burnished Ware" (W721) appears at this time also. It has got the same characteristics as Tan Ware but is additionally covered with a brown coat. [2] For a long time Tan Ware was always regarded as the counterpart to Anatolian Grey Ware fired in oxidizing conditions. In 2006 the analysis of 45 samples of AGWEarly, AGW, TW and W721 from Troia confirmed this. So a basis for further investigation could be created. In Summer 2006 further samples from Troia and from some sites in the Troad were taken. Furthermore samples of imported pottery from the islands off the coast of the Troad (e.g. from Samothrace) were taken, too. This allows to better recognize the contacts between Troia and the islands. The results of the analysis from 2006 were compared to data of analysis at troian pottery already published by Knacke Loy 1994 [3] as well as to data published by Mommsen et al. 2001 [4] and 2006 [5]. The data was compared using multivariate statistics and is represented in a Dendrogramm (fig. 2).

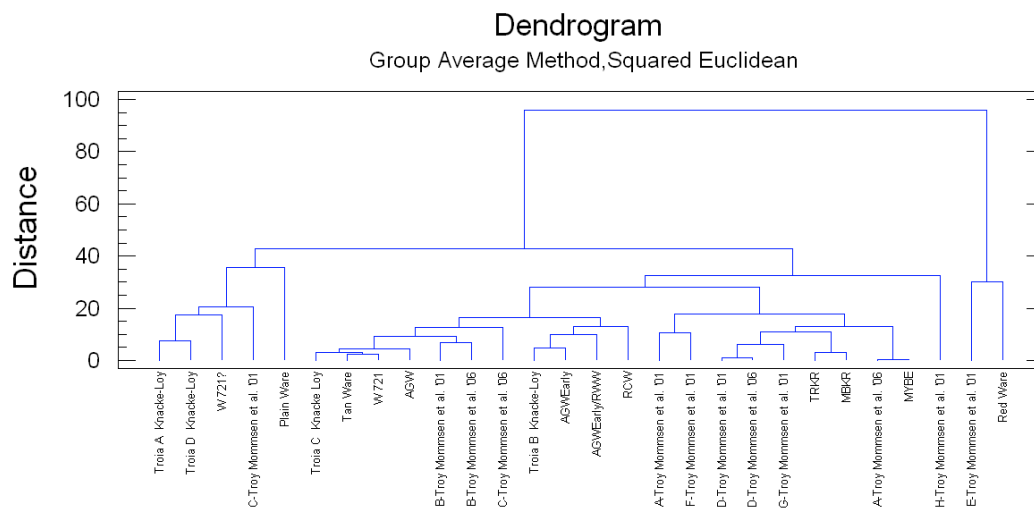


fig. 2: comparison to published data from Knacke-Loy and Mommsen et al.

References

- [1] M. Korfmann; Troia – Traum und Wirklichkeit, Theiss (2001)
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M. Korfmann, 231 – 240 (2006)
- [3] O. Knacke-Loy; Heidelberger Geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen Bd. 77 (1994)
- [4] H. Mommsen et al., Archäologischer Anzeiger Heft 2, 169-211 (2001)
- [5] H. Mommsen et al., Studia Troica 16, 97 – 124 (2006)