

## SUMMARY

Although more than 100 years have passed since the death of Heinrich Schliemann, his archaeological legacy continues to provoke controversy. Certainly the dream of his later years, to bring »Homeric« Troy back to life and demonstrate its historical truth, lacked a well-developed research agenda. But his archaeology with pick and spade marked a milestone in prehistory, however much it has been justly or unjustly criticized. His campaign of 1871 launched the first of four excavation projects at this site (the most recent one abruptly curtailed by the untimely death of its director, Tübingen University professor Manfred Osman Korfmann). Like no other Old World excavation, Troy is not only synonymous with the problematic relationship between philology and archaeology, but exemplifies the developmental sequence of prehistoric research methodologies and long-term interdisciplinary collaborations.

In this context, it seems surprising that, despite many decades of intensive research at Troy, archaeological finds from the 19th century campaigns remain in large part unpublished. Hence the present catalogue of the Schliemann collection in the RGZM increases the information available from the early excavations, and complements the publications of Heinrich Schliemann, Wilhelm Dörpfeld and Carl W. Blegen, as well as those of the latest project. A small part of this collection was previously published in 1913 by Friedrich Behn (Behn 1913), and in the exhibition catalogue for »The Metal Ages in Europe and the Near East« (Egg / Pare 1995). The present study, however, covers all of its items, and coordinates object typology and chronology with the most recent studies.

The Troy collection in Mainz consists of duplicates for the pottery and small finds registered in the Berlin Museum (together with plaster copies, excluded from the present study). After the final object inventory was drawn up in 1895-1900, representative artefacts were distributed among 35 European museums and research institutes to provide them with sample collections, and to reduce the Schliemann core collection in Berlin to a more efficient size. A few of the Mainz objects were also donated as personal gifts from Schliemann to the RGZM's first director, Ludwig Lindenschmit (**pottery nos. 71, 81, 88, 96, 97; small finds nos. K87, K188**).

The pottery collection consists of both restored and fragmentary vessels from Troy I-VIIb2 (Anatolian Early Bronze - Early Iron Age). Small finds include objects of chipped stone, ground stone, shell and clay. No metal or organic artefacts were sent to Mainz.

Pottery from the earliest levels (mainly Troy I) is handmade, with a smoothly polished brown to jet black surface (**Nos. 1-57**). Bowls with thickened rims and sharp profiles predominate.

Smaller vessels of the later Early Bronze Age are mostly wheelmade. Together with familiar red-slipped types like the depata amphikypella (**Nos. 85, 97**) are shapes that are little attested or entirely unknown from recent campaigns, such as the tripod cups and squat jug (**Nos. 94, 96, 104**; cf. Easton 2002, pl. 127, B 216). Other vessels include a storage jar with omega-shaped appliqués (**No. 112**), an anthropomorphic jug (**No. 99**) and a side-spouted amphora (**No. 116**). In the absence of precisions about stratigraphy or elevation, these vessels can only be assigned to a general Troy I (II)-V horizon. Exceptions are the early dark-burnished handmade wares that gradually disappeared in Troy II, although single examples continued into later Early Bronze Age levels. Another type that can be pinned down is a local copy of a »Syrian bottle« (cf. Zimmermann 2002), found exclusively in Troy III according to examples from the Blegen excavations of the 1930s; their attribution to earlier or later levels by H. Schliemann and H. Kühne is not secure. The Mainz collection's youngest vessel is a jug with grooved decoration dated to the Early Iron Age (Troy VIIb2) (**No. 126**).

Small finds illustrate the standard repertoire of household and cultic items. Decorated spindle whorls and stone tools represent the largest groups (**small finds nos. K9-75; K92-170**). Others include abstract idols

(cf. Zimmermann 2004), unworked seashells, and stone tools such as chisels, flat axes, pounders and querns. Non-destructive mineralogical analysis by Dr. S. Greiff has identified the raw material for most of these. Such stone tools from daily life undergo little morphological change, and do not respond well to a chronological classification. However, the materials analysis gives a good overview of the stone types worked for tools at Troy. Specialized tools, such as a hammer for crushing ores (**No. K138**), point to metallurgical activities in the vicinity of the settlement.

Finds from the 19th-century excavations at Troy do not provide suitable evidence for the chronology and evolution of single artefact types at this site or in Northwest Anatolia. But the Mainz collection can certainly be brought into discussions on Anatolian culture, the subject of many recent publications setting Troy among its Bronze Age neighbors. The Bronze and Early Iron Age Finds from the Heinrich Schliemann Collection in the Römisch-Germanische Zentralmuseum Mainz should therefore be considered a new and useful contribution to Schliemann's vast archaeological heritage, of which much awaits further study.

*translation: Th. Zimmermann / M. H. Gates*