



The Journal of Academic Social Science Studies

JASSS

International Journal of Social Science

Doi number: <http://dx.doi.org/10.9761/JASSS1597>

Volume 6 Issue 5, p. 857-888, May 2013

**DOĞU EGE'DE YENİ BİR ERKEN TUNÇ ÇAĞI KENTİ:
TROAS BÖLGESİ'NDE BOZKÖY-HANAYTEPE YÜZEY
ARAŞTIRMALARI***

*A NEW EARLY BRONZE AGE SITE IN THE EASTERN AEGEAN:
SURVEYS AT BOZKÖY-HANAYTEPE IN THE TROAD*

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Abstract

Recent archaeological surveys in 2009 and 2010 at Bozköy-Hanaytepe in the Troad have recovered material very similar to the Early Bronze Age levels of Troy. Bozköy-Hanaytepe located 13 km south of Troy, is about 110 m in diameter and 11-12 m in height. The site is a coastal settlement within what Korfmann described as the 'Maritime culture of Troy I'. To date, Bozköy-Hanaytepe is the only settlement to have material both from pre-Troy I and from the Bronze Age cultures in the Troad. This article presents the Early Bronze Age material and the small amount of earlier material collected during the Bozköy-Hanaytepe site surveys and aims to examine the typological and chronological aspects of this recent finds. The material is closely related to comparative, stratified material from sites in West Anatolia, the Eastern Aegean Islands, the Greek Mainland, the Cyclades, and the Balkans. Bozköy-Hanaytepe can be considered as an important settlement in terms of acreage and the material density distinct from Troy. While Troy is a large central city, most of the settlements so far investigated have been characterized as smaller or satellite towns. Bozköy-Hanaytepe is one of the important settlements in the

* Bu makale Crosscheck sistemi tarafından taranmış ve bu sistem sonuçlarına göre orijinal bir makale olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

region in terms of size less than Troy. The site is unique with layers from Late Neolithic to the end of the Bronze Age. In particular Bozköy-Hanaytepe affords important new evidence for the period between the end of the Fifth Millennium BC and Troy I.

Key Words: Early Bronze Age, the Aegean, the Troad, Bozköy-Hanaytepe, survey

Öz

Troas Bölgesi'ndeki Bozköy-Hanaytepe höyüğünde 2009 ve 2010 yıllarında sürdürülen arkeolojik yüzey araştırmalarında Troya'da ele geçen Erken Tunç Çağı tabakalarıyla benzer buluntular keşfedilmiştir. Troya'nın 13 km güneyinde bulunan Bozköy -Hanaytepe yaklaşık olarak 110 m çapında ve 11-12 m yükseklikte bir höyüktür (fig.1). Bozköy-Hanaytepe, M. Korfmann'ın belirttiği 'Denizsel Troya Kültürü' içinde yer alan bir kıyı Troas Bölgesi yerleşimidir. Höyük, kronolojik açıdan Troya I öncesi ile Tunç Çağı kültürlerini içeren önemli buluntularıyla Troas Bölgesi'nde tek yerleşim yeridir. Bu makalede Bozköy-Hanaytepe yüzey araştırmaları sırasında toplanan Erken Tunç Çağı ve öncesine ait küçük bir grup arkeolojik malzemenin kronolojik ve tipolojik özellikleriyle incelenmesi aktarılmaktadır. Söz konusu buluntular Batı Anadolu, Doğu Ege Adaları, Yunanistan, Kikladlar ve Balkanlar'daki çeşitli yerleşimlerde stratigrafik olarak ele geçmiş buluntular ile açık bir şekilde ilişkilidir. Troas Bölgesi'nde yapılan yüzey araştırmalarında hem malzeme yoğunluğu ve hem de yüzölçümü bakımından Troya dışında önemli bir yerleşimin Bozköy-Hanaytepe'de olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Troya merkezi büyük bir kent iken şimdiye kadar bölgede araştırılan yerleşimlerin çoğu daha küçük boyutlu ve Troya'ya bağlı uydu kent karakterindedir. Bozköy-Hanaytepe boyutları bakımından Troya'dan sonra Troas Bölgesindeki önemli yerleşimlerden birisidir. Bozköy-Hanaytepe yerleşimi Geç Neolitik ve Tunç Çağı sonuna kadar uzanan tabakaları ile üniktür. Yerleşim özellikle M.Ö. V. Bin sonu ve Troya I arasına tarihlenen önemli belgeler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erken Tunç Çağı, Ege Dünyası, Troas Bölgesi, Bozköy-Hanaytepe, yüzey araştırması

Introduction

The coasts and islands of the Aegean Sea had a distinct and homogeneous culture in the Early Bronze Age. Sites in the Troad, as a part of Eastern Aegean, were clearly open to influences from this distinct material culture (fig.2). In 2009 a survey team under the direction of Dr. Rüstem Aslan, from Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, in cooperation with the University of Tübingen in Germany, conducted a site survey in the Troad in order to identify Bronze Age sites previously unknown. The 2009 survey identified the site of Bozköy-Hanaytepe 5.5 km from the Aegean in the village of Mecidiye, Çanakkale (fig.2). In 2010 the team returned to the site and

conducted a more thorough survey of the area. Material dating to the Late Chalcolithic in Western Anatolia or to the Late Neolithic in Greece (Andreou, et al. 1996: 538, tab.1) was recovered from the site, but the overwhelming proportion of the material dated to the Early Bronze Age. It shows similarities to the Eastern Aegean Islands and the Balkans. The survey material indicates that the cultural horizons of Bozköy-Hanaytepe range from Late Chalcolithic through to the end of the Bronze Age.



Fig.1.The site of Bozköy-Hanaytepe viewed from the East.

The Site and the survey

Bozköy-Hanaytepe (fig. 1), located 13 km south of Troy, is about 110 m in diameter and 11-12 m in height. The primary goal of the project to survey Bozköy-Hanaytepe and the surrounding area was to find settlements which provided new stratigraphic data giving evidence for the chronology of the region from sites away from Troy itself. It is known that the transition from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age is problematic in the Troad. The second aim of the project was to understand the structure of the prehistoric settlement system in the Troad. In addition the role of sea level change affecting the settlement pattern in the coastal Troad was investigated. According to survey results, coastal settlements were abandoned as a result of sea level rise before the Troy I period. Even today, these settlements are likely to lie submerged under the waters of the Bosphorus. It was determined that the sea

level of the Dardanelles began to rise in the Fifth Millennium BC (Kayan 2001: 311). Troy I littoral settlements were established on the higher ground as a result of changes in paleogeography (Aslan, Polat in press). Settlements in the coastal Troad, contemporary with Troy I (Early Bronze Age) situated in more sheltered high places are quite numerous.



Fig.2. Map showing the location of Bozköy-Hanaytepe and the sites mentioned in the text

The surface of the mound was divided into 20x20 m grid squares with the help of a satellite photograph. Each square was divided into four areas 10x10 m in size (fig 3). Afterwards, in order to identify the exact origin of any finds, surface collection was carried out in smaller squares of 5x5 m (Blum, et al. 2011:128). The survey continued as an intensive surface survey aimed at a better understanding of the mound structure, and 10 % of the mound has been searched in this way.

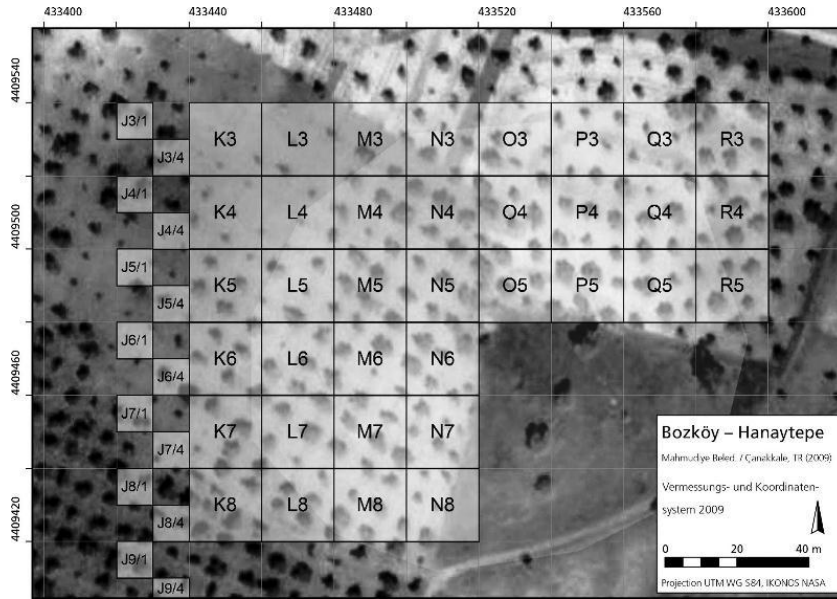


Fig.3. Bozköy-Hanaytepe, grid plan of the survey area (G.Bieg).

Cultural sequences at Bozköy-Hanaytepe

According to the studies carried out so far, in the centre of the mound there is a settlement which is earlier than Troy I; later on top of it, there is a level contemporary with Troy I, and a subsequent level dated to the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Bronze Age (Troy VI) (Aslan, et al.2011: 294). Bozköy-Hanaytepe is a coastal settlement within what Korfmann described as the 'Maritime culture of Troy I'. This system includes both large regional cities such as Troy and middle or small-scale settlements. That this pattern of settlements is not found only in the coastal zone and the East Aegean Islands can be understood from the results of the regional survey by presence of Troy I settlements such as Yeşiltepe in the inland region (Bieg, et al. 2009: 205). Therefore, it would not be wrong to rename this system 'Settlement pattern of the Troy I period'. These relationships were clearly established, with typical Troy I pottery, in inland areas extending as far as the Yortan cultural region (Mellink 1986:143; Efe 2003: 89, fig.1; Jablonka 2011: 725).

The Troy-Yortan group within the Early Bronze Age I pottery regions of western Anatolia include the Troad in Northwest Turkey, Balıkesir, Manisa, İznik and its surroundings (French 1969a: fig. 29b.1). The origin of the pottery forms at Troy A6, A12, A17, A32, and D24 is based on the phase previous to Troy I. Thus the sequence of settlement and even the foundation of the cultural structure which emerged during Troy I, in fact, goes back to the period of the Kumtepe IB or the Poliochni Black period in the East Aegean Islands (Bernabò-Brea 1964: 687; Yılmaz in press). For this reason it

would not be wrong to suggest that the development of the Troy I settlement hierarchy and even its economic basis began at this early stage.

There are some gaps in the regional chronology of the Troad. For example, a gap of almost 1000 years between the end of the Late Neolithic culture and Pre Troy I is accepted (Bernabò-Brea 1964: 687; Manning 1995:168-69). Korfmann noted that little is known about the Troad region in the Fourth Millennium BC, the period which would close the gap between Kumtepe IA and Troy I (Korfmann 1989: 323). The Hellespont and the Bosphorus reached their current formation at the end or middle of the Sixth Millennium BC (Papageorgiou 2008: 217). The coastline reached nearly to its present day line during the Fifth Millennium BC (Kayan 2001, 311). The sudden rise of the water level during Early (6500-5800 BC) and Middle (5800-5300 BC) Neolithic Period continued, rising more slowly during Late Neolithic (5300-4500 BC), Final Neolithic (4500-3200 BC) and Early Bronze Age (EBA I/ 3200/ 3000-2600 BC) (Papageorgiou 2008: 201). The gap in the Fourth Millennium BC may be linked with a geophysical event, as yet unidentified, connected with the formation of the Aegean coastline (Van Andel, Shackleton 1982). Schoop suggest that the gap between Kumtepe A and B could be the result of calibration errors in the radiocarbon dates obtained from the marine areas (Schoop 2005: 262-63). The small group of earlier pottery assemblages (fig. 4) at Bozköy-Hanaytepe may be help to fill the gap between the Neolithic cultures and Early Troy I in the chronology of the Troad.

The absence of Troy II material remains at Bozköy-Hanaytepe may be related to a change in the settlement system as yet unknown. Perhaps this change is related to some coastal phenomenon or to the movement of the population to larger cities such as Troy and, to the consequent abandonment of settlements in the region. Korfmann has suggested that Troy II is a continuum of Late Troy I. In Troy II there are some innovations not known in Troy I, such as the production of bronze and the use of the wheel. The full Troy II culture is recognized only at Troy because this development did not affect to environmental settlements (Korfmann 2001: 347). There are intensive cultural relations and trade between Troy and Anatolia during Troy II. Probably large cities such as Troy became enriched through trade, while the other known settlements of smaller size were largely abandoned during this period. We do not yet know why, but this situation may be due to changes in the political, socio-economic balance or to the paleogeography of the region. Especially during Troy II it can be shown that tectonic movements caused a lowering of the sea level. Additionally it is estimated that the climate during the Early Bronze Age (3000-2350 cal BC) was more arid than that of the Late Neolithic settlement of the Kumtepe IA Period (Riehl, Marinova 2008: 300). The reduction in the number of settlements during the transition from Troy I to II may be connected to a geographical event. Another reason for this reduction may be the movement away from small settlements to large cities surrounded by walls as a result of increased production and developing trade. A part of the population could have migrated to the East Aegean Islands. On the other hand the balance of power in the region could have changed if we take into account that Troy I ended in fire. At the

beginning of EBA II large or small settlements depending on the developing central authority emerged in Western Anatolia (Efe 2004: 20). Troy II expanded, owing to an increase in population, to a citadel nearly 9000 m² in size with a lower city. The absence of Troy II material at Bozköy-Hanaytepe indicates that the settlement was abandoned like most other Troy I settlements in the Troad. However the settlement history of the Troy II period continued almost uninterrupted continued at Poliochni, Thermi, and the Heraion on Samos and Emporio on Chios (Benvenisti 2007: 199; Lamb 1936: 211; Kouka 2002: tab.1; Milošević 1961: abb.3; Hood 1981: 90). Among them only Thermi has a short hiatus between EBA I and II (Lamb 1936: 211; Kouka 2002:tab.1). For instance, the continuity between the end of Troy I and beginning of Troy II is shown by the presence of tankards in the Poliochni Red period (Mellink 1986: 145).

The finds

Pottery

Early Pottery

The earliest handmade pottery recovered from Bozköy-Hanaytepe is a bowl rim with pattern-burnished decoration, a cheese-pot fragment, and two red burnished bowl rim fragments. Pattern-burnished decorated pottery which dates to the first half of the fifth millennium BC (Yakar 2011: 60) (fig.4.1) has been found over a wide geographical area that includes Western Anatolia, the Aegean islands, the Greek Mainland and the Balkans. The closest parallels for the Bozköy-Hanaytepe pattern-burnished rim are from Tepecik-Çine, Uğurlu Höyük on Imbros, Gülpınar, Beşik-Sivritepe, Kumtepe IA-IB, Tigani II, Emporio IX-VI, Kephala, Franchthi Cave, and Athens (Günel 2008: fig.7; Harmankaya, Erdoğan 2003: fig.4,d; Takaoğlu 2006: fig. 20; Korfmann 1985: fig.26; Sperling 1976: fig.8, 101; Furness 1956: pl.XVII; Felsch 1988: pl.19, 5; Hood 1981: fig. 220, 42; Coleman 1977: pl. 41, A-C; Jacobsen 1973: 273; Immerwahr 1971: 4-5). The single fragment of a cheese-pot rim (fig. 4.2) has two holes on the interior surface although only a single hole is visible on the exterior surface. The fabric is red and the surface poorly smoothed. Sherds similar to this have been found at Gülpınar, Kumtepe, Protésilas/ Karağaçaştepe, Troy I, Bakla Tepe, in the Early Bronze Age layers at the Heraion on Samos, Emporio X-VIII at some settlements on Kos in the Dodecanese, Mavrispilia and Ftelia on Mykonos, Ayio Gala, Tigani, Kephala, the cave of the Cyclops and Akrotiri-Thera (Takaoğlu 2006: fig.11, 32; Sperling 1976: fig.20, 136; Demangel 1926: fig. 45; Blegen, et al. 1950: 56, D23; Özkan, Erkanal 1999: 135; Milošević 1961: 57; Hood 1981: fig.219; Hope Simpson, Lazenby 1973: pl.44a.3; Belmont, Renfrew 1964: fig. 9; Sampson 2008: fig.4.9; Hood 1981: fig.29, 91-93; Buttler 1937: pl.34, 6; Coleman 1977: pls 37, 84; Sampson 2008: fig. 2.16, 181-182; Sotirakopoulou 2008: fig.24.4). Cheese-pots are generally considered to date from the Late Neolithic into the Early Bronze Age in the Eastern Aegean area (i.e the Islands and the Troad). On the

other hand, cheese-pots disappear at the end of the Neolithic on the Greek Mainland. (Katsarou-Tzeveleki, Schilardi 2008: 69-70). Only two rim sherds of handmade red burnished pottery (fig.4.3-4) were found at Bozköy-Hanaytepe. One of which has a horizontally perforated lug (fig. 4.4). Similar red burnished pottery with a single horizontally perforated lug was recovered in the Late Neolithic levels of the cave of the Cyclops in the Northern Aegean (Sampson 2008: figs 2.18, 225.1).

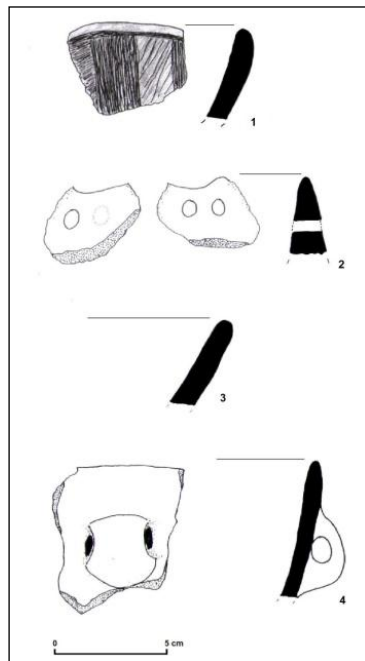


Fig.4. Early Pottery

Tripod Vessels

Several Different examples of tripod vessels were found (fig.5). The temper of this group consists of grit, sand, mica and sometimes fine chaff. The fabric is brown to red but sometimes gray in colour. The surface is generally slipped with the same colour as the base fabric and burnished. The sherds recovered can be identified as a bowl (Blegen's form A17 and D24), and a pitcher (Blegen's form B14, B21, and C35). Tripod vessels were found at Troy, Külahlı, Aktaşovası/ Colonae, the gulf of Çandarlı and its vicinity, Balıkesir-Altınova, Poliochni periods Blue, Green and Red, Eresos (Profitis Ilias) on Lesbos, Thermi periods I and II, Emporio periods VII-V, Altınova-Kaymaktepe/ Hüyücektepe, Çukuriçi Höyük, Yenibademli on Imbros, Uğurlu Höyük on Imbros, Kumtepe C and Liman Tepe (Blegen, et al.1950: figs 129, A 17, 132, D 24; fig. 233; Yılmaz in press: figs 13; Driehaus 1957: 80, 4; Lambrianides, et al.1996: 179; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pls LXXI, CXXXII-a, b, d, e, CXLII, b- c; Lambrianides, Spencer 1997a: fig.22, 13-16; Lamb 1936: pl. XXXI, 1-3; Hood 1981: fig. 150, 653; fig. 178, 1182; Lambrianides, Spencer 1997b: pl. 7-8; Koder, Ladstätter 2010: fig.3; Hüryılmaz 2006: fig.

2; Harmankaya, Erdoğan 2003, 465; Sperling 1976: fig.9, 218-220; Korfmann, et al. 1995: figs 22,14, 24, 9; Erkanal, Günel 1996: fig. 21). Tripod vessels have a long tradition in the Troad and the Eastern Aegean Islands where they have been found in deposits as early as Pre-Troy I and continue to the end of the Troy III (Blegen, et al.1950: Pls 132, 370b; Blegen, et al.1953: Pl. 295 D38). The pottery of Troy I is the most dominant group in the levels Troy I-III (Sazcı 2005: abb.52).

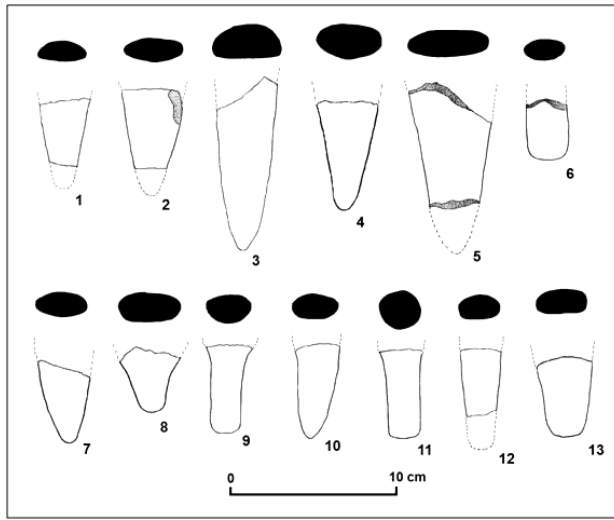


Fig.5.Tripods

Bowls with horizontal tubular lugs

Bowls with horizontal tubular lugs (figs 6-7) (Blegen form A12) were also recovered. The temper of these bowls consists of sand, grit and sometimes mica. The fabric is generally dark in colour ranging from brown to gray, sometimes black or brown, to yellowish red. The surface is brown to brownish gray and sometimes black slipped and burnished. Decoration is rare but one sherd has a white-filled incised geometric decoration on the curve of the bowl (fig.7.7). Bowls with horizontal tubular lugs appear at Troy, Külahlı, Aktaşovası/Coloniae, Larisa-Limantepe, Protétilas/Karaağaçtepe, Balıkesir-Altınova, Akhisar-Manisa, the gulf of Çandarlı and its vicinity, Bakla Tepe, in the late Kumtepe IB and C periods, at Hanay Tepe, Eresos (Profitis Ilias) on Lesbos, in Thermi periods I and II, at Samos-Tigani, Altınova-Kaymaktepe/Hüyücektepe, on Kalymnos, at Yenibademli on Imbros, at Uğurlu Höyük on Imbros, in the Poliochni Blue and Green periods, Emporio periods II-V, and Sitagroi IV-V (Blegen, et al.1950: figs 129, A12, 225; Yılmaz in press: fig.13, 7-9; Demangel 1926: fig.52, 3; Lambrianides, et al.1996: 179; French 1969b: fig.8, 34-36; Driehaus 1957: 78, 4, 5, 9; Özkan, Erkanal 1999: 32; Sperling 1976: figs 19, 617; Korfmann, et al.1995: figs 22, 6, 7;

Yakar 1979: 58; Lamb 1932: fig.4, 2a- b; Calvert 1881: 710, no. 1544; Schliemann 1881: 720; Lambrianides, Spencer 1997a: figs 12, 13-16; Lamb 1936: fig. 26, type 1; Heidenreich 1936: fig.2; Furness 1956: pl. XVIII, 12; Lambrianides, Spencer 1997b: pls 7-8; Hürüylmaz 2006: fig.2; Harmankaya, Erdođu 2003: 465; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pls XXV, a- c; CXV, a- g; Hood 1982: fig.195, 1370; Hood 1981: fig. 171, 1074; Sherratt 1986: fig. 23.9, no. 3-4). This form moved out from the Troad following cultural interaction (fig.1). There is a very great similarity to bowls with horizontal tubular lugs known in Early Bronze Age I in the Balkans (Nikolova 1999: 343). The form, which is Anatolian in origin, is seen in the Early Bronze Age in Macedonia (Heurtley 1939: fig. 37, a- e). Bowls with horizontal tubular lugs have a long tradition in the Troad where they were found as early as pre-Troy I and continue to the end of the Troy I.

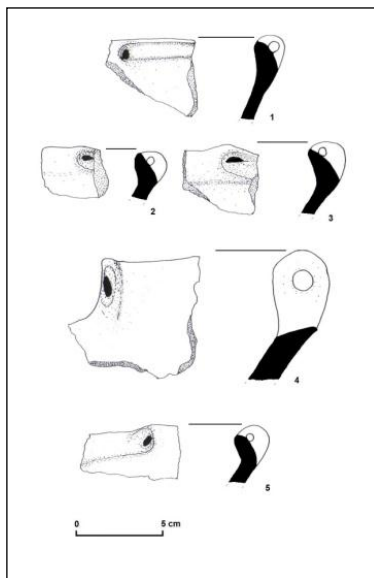


Fig. 6. Bowls with horizontal tubular lug

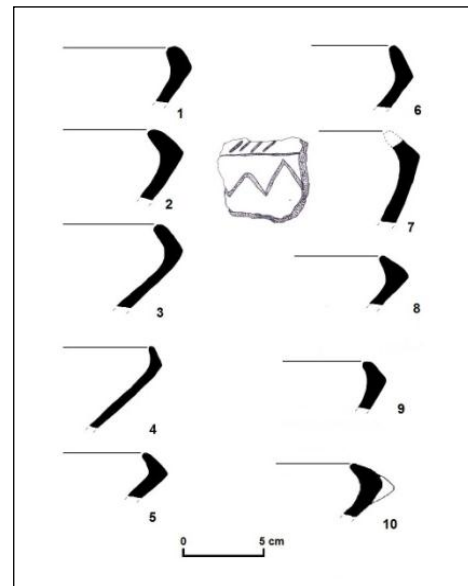


Fig.7. Bowls with horizontal tubular lug

Bowls with thickened interior rims

Bowls with thickened interior rims (fig.8) were recovered in the survey. The temper is usually mineral although fine chaff is visible in the wall. The fabric is gray to very dark gray. The surface is pale brown to grayish brown, slipped and burnished. Decoration is very common on the interior of the rim. There is one example of an interior burnished decoration (fig 8.2) and another of an incised geometric decoration (fig 8.3). There also are three examples of a bowl with a rising scalloped rim (fig. 8, 4-5). While the temper and surface are the same as the other bowls with thickened rims, the fabric colour of these three sherds ranges from brown to yellowish red. Bowls with thickened interior rims (Blegen form A6) were found at Troy, Aktaşovası/Coloniae, Külahlı, Balıkesir-Kaymaktepe, Balıkesir-Altınova, Akhisar-Manisa, near the gulf of

Çandarlı and its vicinity, at Bakla Tepe, in the Kumtepe C period, at Hanay Tepe, at Eresos (Profitis Ilias) on Lesbos, in the Poliochni Black and Blue periods, Emporio periods II-V and a small number in İznik and its vicinity (fig 1) (Blegen, et al. 1950: figs 129, A 6, 238; Yılmaz in press: fig.13; Kökten 1949: pl. XCVI; Lambrianides, et al.1996: 179; French 1969b: figs 8, 29- 33; Driehaus 1957: 78, 12; 84, 2; Özkan, Erkanal 1999: 135; Sperling 1976:pl. 77,707- 808; Korfmann, et al. 1995: figs 22, 2; Yakar 1979: 58; Lambrianides, Spencer 1997a:figs 12, 13-16;13; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl. XXVIII, d, m; Hood 1982:723 fig. 200, 1520; Hood 1981:figs 170, 1086; French 1967: fig.12, 25-26).

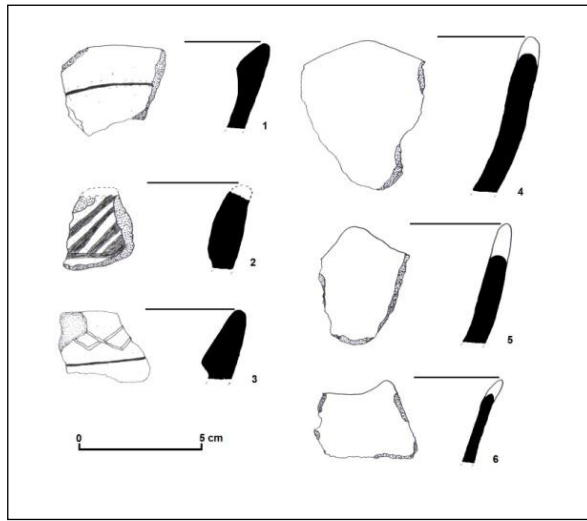


Fig.8. Bowls with thickened interior rims

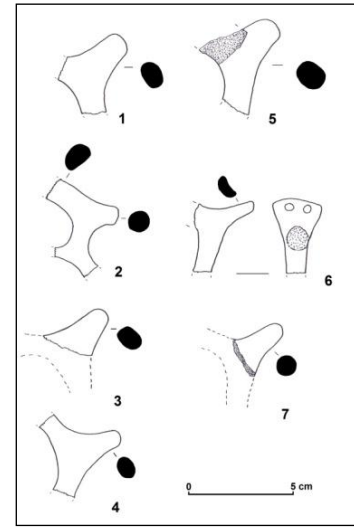


Fig.9. Horned-handles

Horned-handles

Some horned-handled pot fragments (fig 9) were found. The fabric ranges from brown to gray and is tempered with sand, stone and sometimes mica. The surface is reddish to light brown slipped and burnished. One fragment has a stylized human face (fig. 9.6). Horned-handled pots (Blegen form A32) were found at Troy, Uğurlu Höyük, Larisa-Limantepe, Gülpınar, Hanay Tepe, Beşik-Sivritepe, Kumtepe IA-C, Protésilas/Karaağaçtepe, Sitagroi, Samos-Tigani period I, Larisa-Höyücek, Kalymnos, Emporio periods IV-V, the upper level of Ayio Gala and a few from İznik and its vicinity (Blegen, et al. 1950: fig.129, A32; Yılmaz in press: fig. 13, 36, Takaoğlu 2006: fig. 6: 9-11; Calvert 1881: 710, no.1544; Lamb 1932: fig. 2, 15-17; Korfmann, et al.1995: fig. 26, 18; Sperling 1976: fig.20,114; Keighley 1986:fig.21.6,7; Demangel 1926:fig.31, no.17; Heidenreich 1936: pl.48, 6; Felsch 1988: pl.63, 265-273; Şenyürek, et al.1950: fig. 22A; Furness 1956: fig. 7, 75-76; Hood 1981: fig. 40, 250; French 1967: fig.12, 25-26). This type

of handle was used in the East Aegean Islands and Northwest Anatolia from the Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age indicating cultural continuity from the Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

The pottery of Troy I was found over a wide geographical area, covering the Troad, the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the adjacent Eastern Aegean Islands. Bowls with thickened interior rims with incised decoration (Blegen form A6), bowls with horizontal tubular lugs (Blegen form A12) and horn-handled pots of the Early Troy I period (Blegen form A32) at Bozköy-Hanaytepe represent the continuation of old traditions because of the presence of parallel examples found at Kumtepe A and Beşik-Sivritepe (Korfmann 1985: abb. 8, S13.224/1). The pottery of Kumtepe B is an ancestor to Troy I pottery (French 1961:112; Yakar 1979: 54).

Imported Wares

The non-Troadic wares found at Bozköy-Hanaytepe are clearly of Aegean origin and can be divided into two main groups: "Urfirnis" (fig. 10) and what Blegen termed "Early Aegean Ware" (fig. 11). Both groups were presumably imported from the Greek Mainland or the Cyclades, although the fabric of some fragments indicates that they might have been produced locally (fig.10, 3-4; fig.11, 1-2). While it is difficult to identify forms due to the fragmentary nature of the material, the thickness of the pot walls indicate that they were closed vessels. The shallow bowl, sauceboat and askos are typical shapes in the Urfirnis group (Blegen 1921: 112-13). The fabric of the Urfirnis groups is hard, well baked and usually grayish to light reddish brown, or sometimes light brown. Urfirnis, now Dark Painted Ware was characterized by glazed ware during Early Helladic I- II in the Greek Mainland (Forsén 2010: 53). The defining feature of this ware is the exterior surface treatment which is thick slipped and burnished. The interior surface is usually unworked. The sherds that were possibly produced locally are thick slipped and burnished on both the exterior and interior and slipped in colours that range from brown to light brown, and occasionally dark grayish brown, and reddish gray. Urfirnis Ware appears in Troy I levels (Blegen, et al.1950: 54-5) in the Troad, at Poliochni on Lemnos, Ayia Irini on Keos, Daskaleio-Kavos on Keros, Phylakopi on Melos in the Cyclades and, Orchomenos, Tiryns, Korakou, Corinth, Lerna III and Athens in the Greek Mainland (fig.1) (Bernabò-Brea 1964: 705; Wilson 1999: pls 66-68; Broodbank 2000: fig.6; Dawkins, Droop 1911:16; Kunze 1934: pl. XV, 2; Müller 1938:pls 10-12; Blegen 1921: 112; Immerwahr 1971: pl.16; Lavezzi 1978: 410;Wiencke 2010: 661; Forsén 2010: 53).

The fabric of the Early Aegean Ware is well baked and usually reddish brown to brown, occasionally grayish brown, light brownish gray or light yellowish brown and is tempered with grit, sand and sometimes mica. The interior surface shows distinct striations often with a thin slip or wash the same colour as the fabric. The exterior surface is coated with a thick slip ranging in colour from brown to reddish brown or dark grayish brown, and burnished. Examples of Early Aegean Ware were found in Troy I levels in the Troad, at Vardaróphtsa in Macedonia, Markiani-Amorgos

in the Cyclades, and Orchomenos on the Greek mainland (Blegen, et al.1950: pls 251-252; Heurthley 1939: fig.53; Renfrew 2006: 251; Kunze 1934: pl.XXVIII).

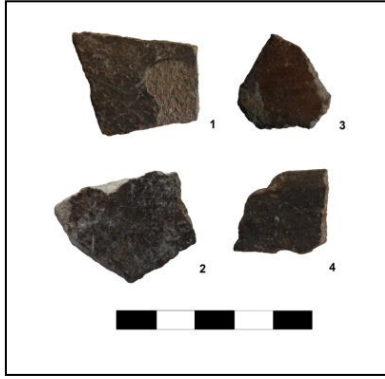


Fig. 10. Urfirnis sherds



Fig.11. Early Aegean Ware

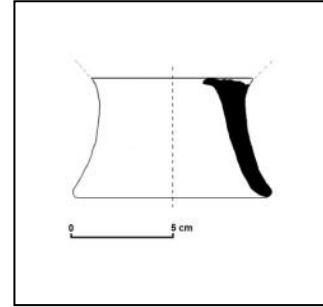


Fig.12. Pedestal-Base

Pedestal-Base

A pedestal-base fragment with solid walls that belongs to a pedestal-bowl (Blegen form A7) was recovered (fig.12). This style of pedestal-base is present in the Early Bronze Age ceramic repertoires of Troy, Protésilas/ Karaağaçtepe, and Kumtepe in the Troad, and also in the Poliochni Green period (Blegen, et al.1950: pl. 223a; Demangel 1926: fig. 47 no.1, Sperling 1976: no.413, Fig. 13; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl.CXIII, h.).

Handles

Three handle fragments of Troy I style were found (fig.13). One is a knobbed handle that is round in section. Similar knobbed handles have been found at Thermi (Lamb 1936: fig. 30, 2). Another handle is three grooved and flat in section and the last has incised decoration and is round in section.



Fig.13. Handles



Fig.14. rim fragments decorated
with finger prints

Pottery with finger prints

Two rim fragments decorated with finger prints were found at Bozköy-Hanaytepe (fig.14). The fragments, based on the thickness of their walls, probably belong to a cooking pot. The surface is slipped with the same colour as the fabric and unburnished. Similar examples were found in Troy II, at Poliochni on Lemnos, and Orchomenos in the Early Bronze Age (Blegen, et al.1950: fig.414, 10; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl.LXXVI, c; Kunze 1934: pl.XXVIII,1).

Miscellaneous

A single body sherd with grooved decoration (fig.16.1) was found. The exterior surface was coated with a thick slip and burnished. While it is difficult to recognize the form of this fragment, similar ornamentation was found at Yortan and at Poliochni on Lemnos (Kamil 1982: fig. 72, no. 232; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl. LVI, f). A pyxis rim fragment was found at Bozköy-Hanaytepe (fig.15.1). It is decorated with a triangular pattern. The shape (Blegen form D31, C37) occurs frequently throughout Troy I levels, and at Yortan, and at Ayia Irini on Keos in the Cyclades (Blegen, et al.1950: 72, C37, pls 132, D31; 265, no.16; Kamil 1982: fig. 91, 10; Wilson 1999: pls 34, 88). Sometimes a pyxis of this type is classified under compound vessels or twin pyxides. It is difficult to recognize to which type of pyxis this fragment belongs. There are two fragments of uncertain form from Bozköy-Hanaytepe. They have been reconstructed as a vessel of this shape. One example is probably the linked section of a rhyton or a compound vessel (fig. 16.2). Compound vessels are a characteristic feature of the Yortan culture in the West Anatolia. Similar vessels have been found at Phylakopi in the Cyclades and on the Greek Mainland in the Early Bronze Age (Kamil 1982: fig. 98, no.38-39; Renfrew 1972: fig. 12.1, 4). Another example is probably a part of the foot of a compound vessel or rhyton (fig.15.4). All sides of the fragment are brown slipped and burnished. The upper part which is round in section and the lower part which is oval in section were broken. It is difficult to identify the form of this fragment. A double footed vessel form was found at Yortan (Kamil 1982: fig.83, 288).

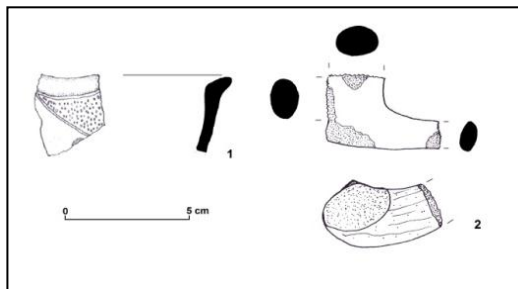


Fig. 15. Pyxis and a part of the foot of a Compound vessel or rhyton

Fig. 16. A body sherd and linked section of a rhyton or a compound vessel

Small Finds

Most of the small finds are very similar to the material from Troy I in the Troad. While there are not many, they do supply some evidence for the activities of the daily life of the people of Bozköy-Hanaytepe.

Sling Stone

Only one baked clay sling stone was found (fig.17). Slings were used from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age in Western Anatolia (Çilingiroğlu, et al. 2004: 49). Similar sling stones were found in Sitagroi Phase III in the Balkans (Renfrew 2003: pl.10.12.c).

Spindle Whorls

Five clay spindle whorls were found and provide supporting evidence for spinning. Four of them are biconical shapes (fig.18, 2-5) and one is hemispherical (fig 18.1). The fabric colour ranges from brown to dark gray or gray. The closest parallels come from Troy I, Emporio II, Thermi, and Yortan (Blegen, et al.1950: fig.128, types 4, 15, 16; Hood 1982: 639, no.19; Lamb 1936: fig. 47; Kamil 1982: figs 85-86).

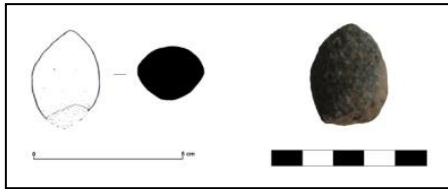


Fig.17.Sling stone



Fig.18. Spindle Whorls



Fig.19. Awl

Awl

Only one broken item was found at the site which can possibly be identified as a bone tool (fig.19). It was made from a deer (?) antler and probably used as an awl. This type of bone awl was used from the Late Neolithic through the Early Bronze Age in the Troad and at Poliochni on Lemnos (Takaoğlu 2006: fig.15, no.49; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl. XCVII, 7).

Idols

Two crude stone idols were found at Bozköy-Hanaytepe (fig.20). They were oval in shape of flat volcanic (?) stone and similar in character to idol type1B in Troy I (Blegen, et al.1950: fig.127). This type is the most common idol type found in the Troad during the Early Bronze Age (Yılmaz in press: fig. 13, 10-11).



Fig.20.Idols

Querns

Three broken querns, probably made from basalt (?), were found at Bozköy-Hanaytepe (fig.21). These querns are similar in type and size with the interior of the bases worn smooth or convex from use. Querns have been found at Coşkuntepe, Gülpınar, Kumtepe, and Troy in the Troad and at Thermi on Lesbos. They have long tradition in the region; the earliest examples appear in the Neolithic and continue through the Bronze Age (Takaoğlu 2005: fig.10; Blegen, et al. 1950: fig. 218; Lamb 1936: pl. XXVIII, 4).



Fig.21.Querns



Fig.22.Polishing tools

Polishing Stones

Four polishing stones were collected from the surface of Bozköy-Hanaytepe. Three are rough with one or two smooth sides, one is long and narrow. Two are natural river pebbles (fig. 22, 2-3) and two are green stones (fig. 22, 1,4). Similar polishers are found in the Early Bronze Age levels of Troy in the Troad (Blegen, et al. 1950: fig.218).

Grinder

One flat oval grinder was found at the site (fig. 23.1). It could be easily used on the querns in the preparation of grain. A similar type is known from Sitagroi in Northern Greece (Elster 2003: pl.5.16).

Pestle

One cylindrical basalt (?) pestle that was broad at the bottom and narrower towards the top was found at the site. The heavily worn base shows that the pestle had had intense usage (fig. 23.2).

Celts

Two cylindrical celts, narrower towards the bottom were found at the site. One is probably basalt (fig. 23.4) and the other is a green stone (fig. 23.3). The worn bases of the celts indicate intense usage. Similar examples are known from Thermi on Lesbos and Poliochni on Lemnos (Lamb 1936: pl.XLVIII; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl. CI, 1).

Axes

Two broken flat axes made from dark gray stone were recovered (fig. 23, 5-6). This type of axe is present from the Neolithic through the Bronze Age in the Troad, the Balkans and the Aegean (Elster 2003: fig. 5.1).

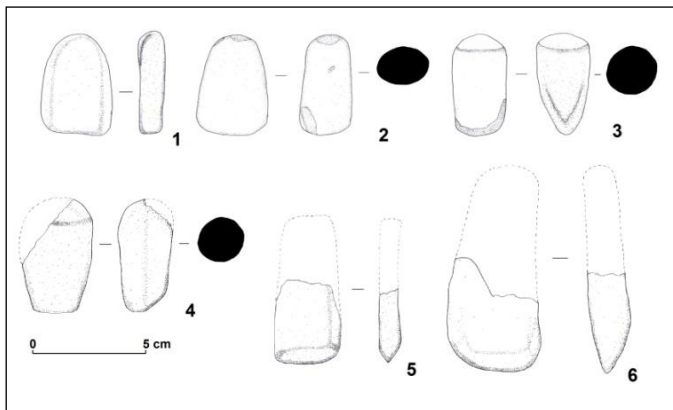


Fig.23. Stone artefacts



Fig.24. Lithics

Obsidian

The scant lithic assemblage from Bozköy-Hanaytepe includes broken obsidian blades, flakes, a point and one broken flint blade (fig. 24). One of the obsidian blades is transparent black, while the others are non-transparent black. Similar blades are known from Troy II levels in the Troad, Poliochni on Lemnos, and the ECII sites of Provotas and Kaminia on Melos (Blegen, et al. 1950: fig.362; Bernabò-Brea 1964: pl. CV; Carter 2008: fig. 23.2-3).

The area around the Troad is rich in volcanic deposits. Local stone sources such as andesite, basalt and flint were used by the occupants of the site. Because an obsidian source is not known in the Troad, the obsidian must have been imported from elsewhere in the Aegean or Anatolia.

Conclusions

Preliminary data collected from the Bozköy-Hanaytepe surveys indicate that the site was occupied from the Late Neolithic until the Late Bronze Age. However Bozköy-Hanaytepe and most of coastal settlements were abandoned at the start of Troy II. Remains of the EB II and III periods are strikingly scant in the coastal settlements such as Hanay Tepe, Aktaşovası/Coloniae, Larisa-Limantepe and Kumtepe.

The analysis of artefacts suggests that Bozköy-Hanaytepe was essentially a self-sufficient site. The baked clay, bone, ground and chipped stone objects provide clues about daily life. The presence of ground stone artefacts indicates food processing. The idols provide indications that site occupants had similar religious beliefs as people at other sites in the Troad. The earliest pottery at Bozköy-Hanaytepe shows that the Aegean was a common cultural area during the Late Neolithic Period. The material culture had some similarities that indicated contact with the Aegean and the Balkans. The presence of Urfirnis and Early Aegean Ware attests to cultural contacts with the Greek Mainland, the Aegean islands, and the Cyclades in the Early Bronze Age. Most of the pottery types are common to the Troad and the Eastern Aegean Islands in the Bronze Age (e.g., tripod vessels, bowls with horizontal tubular lugs, bowls with thickened interior rims, horn-handled vessels, and pedestal-based bowls).

Bozköy-Hanaytepe can provide additional information about the role of Troy in the Bronze Age settlement system of the Troad. The position of the site is one of great significance: as a satellite settlement of Troy it controls one of the major routes from the plateau to the coastal Troad. The site is unique with layers from Late Neolithic to the end of the Bronze Age. In particular Bozköy-Hanaytepe affords important new evidence for the period between the end of the Fifth Millennium BC and Troy I. It is impossible to give an exact date to the surface finds considered here. However, vessel forms exactly similar to these surface finds are known from well stratified settlements in the Troad and the Eastern Aegean Islands. The chronology and culture of Troy can be better understood with the help of new excavations at this site. Bozköy-Hanaytepe

can be considered as an important settlement in terms of acreage and the material density distinct from Troy. While Troy is a large central city, most of the settlements so far investigated have been characterized as smaller or satellite towns. Bozköy-Hanaytepe is one of the important settlements in the region in terms of size less than Troy. Furthermore some artefacts collected from the surface also cover a period contemporary with Kumtepe IB and Beşik-Yassı Tepe, i.e. pre-Troy I. The importance of the mound rests on the absence of later destructive settlements. It is anticipated that future investigations will throw light on both the initial phase of the occupation at Bozköy-Hanaytepe and on the role in the Early Bronze Age in the Troad and the Eastern Aegean.

Acknowledgement

I am indebted to Dr. Rüstem Aslan, director of the Bozköy- Hanaytepe Project, for allowing me to study the survey finds from Bozköy-Hanaytepe. I am also deeply grateful to Dr. Elizabeth French for proof read and correct my English text.

Catalogue

Fig. 4.1. Bowl, rim (BHT. 09.327, grid M7.4c, diameter (rim) 0.200, H. 0.004, W. 0.055m): The fabric is brown with sand and mica inclusions. The surface is brown-black, with a finely burnished exterior and pattern-burnished band on the interior.

Fig. 4.2. Cheese-pot, rim (BHT. 10.103, diameter (rim) 0.28, H. 0.004, W. 0.055m): Made of coarse red clay with sand and grit inclusions. The surface is unsmoothed surface and unburnished with a row of holes in the sidewalls.

Fig. 4.3. Bowl, rim (BHT. 09.113, diameter (rim) 0.170, H. 0.021, W. 0.033m): The fabric is pinkish brown with grit with sand and mica inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig. 4.4. Bowl with horizontally pierced lug, rim (BHT. 09.1200, grid M7.4c, diameter (rim) 0.163, H. 0.006, W. 0.005m): The fabric is dark gray with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig. 5.1. Tripod, foot (BHT. 10.163, H. 0.008, W. 0.004m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is very pale brown.

Fig. 5.2. Tripod, foot (BHT. 10.162, H. 0.006, W. 0.004m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is light gray with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is brown slipped.

Fig. 5.3. Tripod, foot (BHT. 10.159, H. 0.115, W. 0.035m): Semi-spherical in section. The fabric is reddish brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is light reddish brown slipped.

Fig. 5.4. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.501, grid M7.1c, H. 0.045, W. 0.002m): Semi-spherical in section. The fabric is yellowish red clay with a reddish brown coated surface that is lightly burnished (After Blum et al. 2011: taf.6.13).

Fig. 5.5. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.503, grid M6.3d, H. 0.045, W. 0.002m): Semi-spherical in section. The fabric is red clay with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig. 5.6. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.695, grid M6.2c, H. 0.045, W. 0.003m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is yellowish red with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is light red slipped.

Fig. 5.7. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.753, grid M6.1a, H. 0.045, W. 0.003m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is yellowish red with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is light red slipped.

Fig. 5.8. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.1240, grid M7.3d, H. 0.003, W. 0.002m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is very dark gray with a black slipped surface that is lightly burnished.

Fig. 5.9. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.146, A0, H. 0.075, W. 0.026m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is red with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig. 5.10. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.167, A0, H. 0.007, W. 0.003m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is brown with sand, grit and mica inclusions. The surface is pale brown slipped (After Blum et al. 2011: taf.6.12).

Fig. 5.11. Tripod, foot (BHT. 10.107, H. 0.066, W. 0.023m): Round in section. The fabric is brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig. 5.12. Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.1101, grid M7.3c, H. 0.063, W. 0.036m): Elliptical in section. The fabric is red with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped.

Fig.5.13.Tripod, foot (BHT. 09.1290, grid M7.4d, H. 0.051, W. 0.003m): Semi-spherical in section. The fabric is light brownish gray with inclusion grit. The surface is pale brown slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig.6.1. Bowl, rim with horizontal tubular lug (BHT. 09.734, grid M6.1c, diameter (rim) 0.231, H. 0.045, W. 0.005m): The fabric is dark grayish brown with sand, mica and grit inclusions. The surface is brown slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig.6.2.Bowl, rim with horizontal tubular lug (BHT. 09.807, grid M6.2a, H. 0.031, W. 0.037m): The fabric is reddish brown with mica and grit inclusions. The surface is pale brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.6.3. Bowl, rim with horizontal tubular lug (BHT. 09.438, H. 0.042, W. 0.037m): The fabric is dark reddish gray with mica and grit inclusions. The surface is dark grayish brown slipped and lightly but finely burnished.

Fig.6.4.Bowl, rim with horizontal tubular lug (BHT. 09.836, grid M6.1b, diameter (rim) 0.240, H. 0.064, W. 0.007m): The fabric is gray with mica and grit inclusions. The surface is dark gray slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig.6.5.Bowl, rim with horizontal tubular lug (BHT. 09.1285, grid M7.4d, diameter (rim) 0.190, H. 0.031, W. 0.052m): The fabric is grayish brown with mica and grit inclusions. The surface is light brownish gray slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig.7.1.Bowl, rim (BHT. 09.975, grid M6.3c, diameter (rim) 0.220, H. 0.034, W. 0.057m): The fabric is pale brown with mica inclusions. The surface is black slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.7.2.Bowl, rim (BHT. 09.476, grid M6.4c, diameter (rim) 0.230, H. 0.055, W. 0.074m): The fabric is yellowish brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is dark brownish gray slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig. 7.3. Bowl, rim (BHT. 09.820, grid M6.1c, diameter (rim) 0.200, H. 0.066, W. 0.083m): The fabric is black with grit and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig. 7.4. Bowl, rim (BHT. 09.1028, grid M6.3d, H. 0.064, W. 0.047m): The fabric is brown with grit and sand inclusions. The surface is dark brownish black slipped and finely burnished.

Fig. 7.5.Bowl, rim (BHT.09.54, grid A0, diameter (rim) 0.220, H. 0.033, W. 0.073m): The fabric is reddish brown with mica inclusions. The surface is brown slipped and lightly burnished (After Blum et al. 2011:taf.1.10).

Fig.7.6.Bowl, rim (BHT.09.405, grid M7.2b, diameter (rim) 0.232, H. 0.043, W. 0.081m): The fabric is reddish brown with inclusions grit and mica. The surface is brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.7.7.Bowl, rim (BHT.09.1066, grid M7.3b, H. 0.051, W. 0.052m): The fabric is red with mica inclusions. The surface is dark grayish brown slipped and finely burnished. Exterior surface is decorated with an incised geometrical pattern originally filled with white matter.

Fig.7.8.Bowl, rim (BHT.09.146, grid M7.4d, diameter (rim) 0.210, H. 0.037, W. 0.067m): The fabric is light brownish gray with sand and grit inclusions. The surface is grayish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.7.9.Bowl, rim (BHT.09.1145, grid M7.3a, diameter (rim) 0.196, H. 0.031, W. 0.046 m): The fabric is brown with sand and grit inclusions. The surface is brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig. 7.10. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.1131, grid M7.3a, H. 0.032, W. 0.041m): The fabric is dark gray tempered with grit. The surface is light brownish gray slipped and lightly burnished. A circular knob is just below the rim on the exterior.

Fig.8.1.Bowl, rim (BHT.09.738, grid M6.1c, diameter (rim) 0.208, H. 0.039, W. 0.047m): The fabric is very dark gray with mica and grit inclusions. The surface is pale brown slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig.8.2. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.708, H. 0.035, W. 0.003m): The fabric is gray with sand and grit inclusions. The surface is grayish brown slipped with a lightly burnished decoration with incised lines.

Fig.8.3. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.1127, grid M7.3a, H. 0.034, W. 0.039m): The fabric is gray with grit inclusions. The surface is pale brown slipped and lightly burnished. There is an incised decoration with rhomb band on the interior.

Fig.8.4. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.1017, grid M6.2d, H. 0.074, W. 0.062m): The fabric is brown with grit, chaff and mica inclusions. The surface is light brown slipped and lightly burnished. There is a rising scalloped rim projection.

Fig.8.5. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.4118, grid M6.2c, H. 0.056, W. 0.037m): The fabric is yellowish red with grit and mica inclusions. The surface is yellowish brown slipped and finely burnished. There is a rising scalloped rim projection.

Fig.8.6. Miniature bowl with a rising scalloped rim projection (BHT.09.462, grid M6.2d, diameter (rim) 0.120, H. 0.036, W. 0.043m): The fabric is yellowish red with mica inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.9.1. Horned handle (BHT.09.1195, grid M7.4c, H. 0.045m): The fabric is red with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is red slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.9.2. Horned handle (BHT.09.312, grid N6.3b, H. 0.056m): The fabric is dark gray with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.9.3. Horned handle (BHT.09.131, A0, H. 0.029m): The fabric is reddish brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is light reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.9.4. Horned handle (BHT.09.176, A0, H. 0.041m): The fabric is reddish brown with mica, grit and sand inclusions. The surface is light brown slipped and lightly burnished (After Blum et al. 2011: taf.6.5).

Fig.9.5. Horned handle (BHT.09.175, A0, H. 0.054m). The fabric is very dark gray with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is light brownish gray slipped and lightly burnished (After Blum et al. 2011: taf.6.4).

Fig.9.6. Horned handle (BHT.09.653, grid N6.1a, H. 0.047m): The fabric is brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished. The horn appears to have a face with two dimpled eyes (After Blum et al. 2011: taf.6.7).

Fig.9.7. Horned handle (BHT.09.1653, H. 0.031m): The fabric is brown with grit and sand inclusions. The surface is reddish brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.10.1. Body fragment (BHT.09.1603, grid M6.4d, H. 0.031, W. 0.041m): The fabric is light brown with mica inclusions. The surface is grayish brown urfurnis slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.10.2. Body fragment (BHT.09.1604, grid M6.2b, H. 0.032, W. 0.043m): The fabric is grayish brown with mica inclusions. The surface is dark grayish brown urfurnis slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.10.3. Body fragment (BHT.09.1605, grid M7.3c, H. 0.037, W. 0.036m): The fabric is light reddish brown with mica inclusions. The surface is reddish brown urfurnis slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.10.4. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.1089, grid M6.1a, H. 0.027, W. 0.032m): The fabric is light reddish brown with mica inclusions. The surface is brown urfurnis slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.11.1. Body fragment (BHT.09.1606, grid M6.1b, H. 0.038, W. 0.033m): The fabric is reddish brown with mica and sand inclusions. The exterior surface is dark reddish gray slipped and finely burnished. There are distinct striations on the interior surface.

Fig.11.2. Body fragment (BHT.09.1607, grid M6.1b, H. 0.036, W. 0.027m): The fabric is brown with mica and sand inclusions. The exterior surface is yellowish brown slipped and finely burnished. There are distinct striations on the interior surface.

Fig.11.3. Body fragment (BHT.09.1608, grid M7.2a, H. 0.034, W. 0.022m): The fabric is grayish brown with mica and sand inclusions. The exterior surface is dark grayish brown slipped and finely burnished. There are distinct striations on the interior surface.

Fig.11.4. Body fragment (BHT.09.1609, grid N6.3d, H. 0.038, W. 0.029m): The fabric is light brownish gray with grit and sand inclusions. The exterior surface is light brownish gray slipped and finely burnished. There are distinct striations on the interior surface.

Fig.11.5. Body fragment (BHT.09.1610, grid M6.3a, H. 0.037, W. 0.031m): The fabric is reddish brown with grit and sand inclusions. The interior surface is light

reddish brown slipped and unburnished. There are distinct striations on the exterior surface.

Fig.12. Bowl, pedestal base (BHT.09.669, diameter (base) 0.110, H. 0.061m): The fabric is reddish brown with grit inclusions. The surface is brown slipped and finely burnished.

Fig.13.1. Knobbed handle (BHT.09.700, grid M6.2c, H. 0.045, W. 0.023m): The fabric is light brown with mica and sand inclusions. The surface is light yellowish brown slipped and lightly burnished.

Fig.13.2. Handle (BHT.09.825, grid M6.2a, H. 0.054, W. 0.012m): The fabric is dark brown with sand and grit inclusions. The surface is brown slipped and lightly burnished with incised decoration.

Fig.13.3. Strap handle (BHT.09.1040, grid M7.4b, H. 0.034, W. 0.022m): The fabric is red with mica and grit inclusions. The surface is dark yellowish brown slipped and lightly burnished with a three grooved plastic decoration.

Fig.14.1. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.773, grid M6.2a, H. 0.034, W. 0.033m): The fabric is reddish brown with sand and mica inclusions. The surface is yellowish red slipped with a finger impressed decoration.

Fig.14.2. Bowl, rim (BHT.09.884, grid M6.1c, H. 0.042, W. 0.031m): The fabric is red with grit and mica inclusions. The surface is red slipped, unburnished with a finger impressed decoration.

Fig.15.1. Pyxis, rim (BHT.09.164, grid M7.4a, diameter (rim) 0.012, H. 0.035, W. 0.034m): The fabric is black with grit and mica inclusions. The surface is black slipped and lightly burnished with incised triangle decoration that included an incrustation dot pattern.

Fig.15.2. Multiple vessels, body (BHT.09.104, grid M6.3b, H. 0.046, W. 0.041m): The fabric is grayish brown with grit, sand and mica inclusions. Three of the surfaces are dark grayish brown slipped and one surface is finely burnished.

Fig.16.1. Body fragment (BHT.09.184, H. 0.038, W. 0.052m): The fabric is gray with mica inclusions. The surface is black slipped and finely burnished with three plastic decorations.

Fig.16.2. Multiple vessels or rhyton, foot (BHT.09.895, grid M6.4d, H. 0.032, W. 0.053m): The fabric is yellowish brown with sand inclusions. All surfaces are brown slipped and lightly burnished. The base is missing.

Fig.17. sling stone (BHT.10.761, H. 0.038, W. 0.023m): The fabric is grayish brown with sand inclusions. Broken off at one end.

Fig.18.1. Clay spindle whorl (BHT.09.993, grid M6.3c, diameter 0.042, Th. 0.026m): Conical profile with vertical hole 0.003 m in diameter. Broken along vertical hole. Brown clay with grit, chaff and mica inclusions.

Fig.18.2. Clay spindle whorl (BHT.09.1261, grid M7.3d, diameter 0.039, Th. 0.034m): Biconical profile with vertical hole 0.005m in diameter. Broken along vertical hole. Dark gray clay with grit, and mica inclusions.

Fig.18.3. Clay spindle whorl (BHT.09.1251, grid M7.3d, diameter 0.031, Th. 0.022m): Biconical profile with vertical hole 0.004 m in diameter. Dark gray clay with grit, and mica inclusions.

Fig.18.4. Clay spindle whorl (BHT.09.1060, grid M7.3b, diameter 0.023, Th. 0.017m): Biconical profile with vertical hole 0.006 m in diameter. Gray clay with grit, and mica inclusions.

Fig.18.5. Clay spindle whorl (BHT.09.654, grid N6.1a, diameter 0.036, Th. 0.025m): Biconical profile with vertical hole 0.006 m in diameter. Gray clay with grit, and mica inclusions.

Fig.19. Bone, drill (BHT.09.647, grid N6.1a, L.0.042, W. 0.026m): Base of a deer antler (?). Broken off at the point.

Fig.20.1. Stone idol (BHT.09.607, H. 0.071, W. 0.064, Th.0.017m): Dark gray stone. Broken off at the bottom.

Fig.20.2. Stone idol (BHT.09.179, A0, H. 0.069, W. 0.058, Th. 0.018m): Dark gray stone.

Fig.21.1. Stone quern (BHT.09.509, grid M7.3d, L. 0.115, W. 0.146, Th.0.006m): Gray basalt, worn. Broken off at the middle.

Fig.21.2. Stone quern (BHT.09.907, grid M7.3d, L. 0.172, W. 0.167, Th.0.076m): Gray basalt, worn. Broken off at the middle.

Fig.21.3. Stone quern (BHT.09.942, grid M7.4c, L. 0.062, W. 0.131, Th.0.066m): Gray basalt, worn. Two-thirds are missing.

Fig.22.1. Stone polishing tool (BHT.09.128, L. 0.052, W. 0.021, Th.0.013m): Dark green pebble.

Fig.22.2. Stone polishing tool (BHT.09.593, grid M7.1a, L. 0.049, W. 0.024, Th.0.011m): Black pebble.

Fig.22.3. Stone polishing tool (BHT.09.1290, grid M7.3c, L. 0.058, W. 0.024, Th.0.005m): Black pebble.

Fig.22.4. Stone polishing tool (BHT.09.882, grid N6.1a L. 0.042, W. 0.007, Th.0.003m): Long narrow green stone.

Fig.23.1. Stone grinder (BHT.09.184, L. 0.087, W. 0.061, Th.0.026m): White limestone, worn.

Fig.23.2.Stone pestle (BHT.10.182, H. 0.091, W. 0.053, Th.0.026m): Gray basalt, worn.

Fig.23.3.Stone celt (BHT.09.1100, grid M7.3c, L. 0.91, W. 0.046, Th. 0.043m): Green stone.

Fig.23.4. Stone celt (BHT.09.189, L. 0.105, W. 0.046, Th. 0.041m): Grayish black basalt. Broken at the top.

Fig.23.5.Stone axe (BHT.10.481, P.L. 0.061, W. 0.051, Th. 0.011m): Flat simple axe made from dark gray stone. Broken at the middle, blade edge present.

Fig.23.6.Stone axe (BHT.10.483, P.L. 0.082, W. 0.068, Th. 0.031m): Flat simple axe made from dark gray stone. Broken at the middle, blade edge present.

Fig.24.1.Flake (BHT.09.1211, L. 0.028, W. 0.023, Th. 0.004m): Black obsidian flake fragment. Use-wear evident on proximal working edge.

Fig.24.2.Point (BHT.09.1212, grid N6.1b, L. 0.022, W. 0.014, Th. 0.002m): Black transparent obsidian point. Use-wear evident on pointed edge.

Fig.24.3.Blade (BHT.09.1213, L. 0.013, W. 0.011, Th. 0.001m): Black obsidian blade, broken off at one end. Use-wear evident on the pointed and cutting edges

Fig.24.4. Blade (BHT.09.1214, grid N6.1b, L. 0.043, W. 0.024, Th. 0.003m): Grayish black flint blade. Use-wear evident on the pointed and on cutting edges.

Fig.24.5. Flake (BHT.09.1215, L. 0.033, W. 0.012, Th. 0.004m): Black obsidian flake. Use-wear evident on proximal working edge.

Fig.24.6. Flake (BHT.09.1216, L. 0.029, W. 0.025, Th. 0.004m): Black obsidian flake. Use-wear evident on proximal working edge.

Fig.24.7. Flake (BHT.09.1217, L. 0.023, W. 0.026, Th.0.003m): Black obsidian flake. Use-wear evident on proximal working edge.

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