

Archaeology

New Excavations at Troia

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ABSTRACT. On the basis of archaeological evidence a brief overview of the history of the Troia settlement is offered in the article. The author participated in the excavations of this legendary city for four years (1995-1997, 2000).

Troia is mainly a city of the Bronze and the Classical periods. 10 cultural layers i.e. settlements of 10 different periods, have been discovered (I-VII layers belong to various periods of the Bronze Age, VIII – to the Greek, IX – to the Roman, and X – to the Byzantine period). Men settled on the Troia mound initially in the thirtieth century BC. Naturally, the territory on which the population of Troia lived changed at different times. The settlement of Troia II was approximately 9000 sq.m., the surface area of Troia III-V covered 18,000 sq.m, and that of Troia VI - 270,000 sq.m. As a result of the archaeological excavations conducted by Prof. Manfred Korfmann, new and significant evidence was obtained. The new chronology of Troia according to Korfmann is as follows: 3000-2200 BC – Maritime Troia Culture (Troia I; Troia II; Troia III); 2200-1700 BC – Anatolian Troia Culture (Troia IV-V); 1700-1200 BC – High Culture of Troia (Troia VI; Troia VII_a); 1200-1000 BC – Culture of Troia with Balkan influences (Troia VII_b); 700-85 BC – Greek Ilion (Troia VIII); 85 BC - 500 AD – Roman Ilion (Troia IX); 13th-14th cc. AD – Byzantine Ilion (Troia X).

Methods of excavations and results of interdisciplinary studies are discussed briefly. Along with archaeologists, specialists of various natural sciences work actively in Troia. Thus, archaeozoologists study the osseous material obtained in large quantities at the site. Magnetic prospecting is invaluable for the discovery and reconstruction of ancient roads, walls and buildings. Due to geomagnetic prospecting, it has become possible to reconstruct the “invisible” Troia. The wide use of the radiocarbon method in the chronological interpretation of the Troia cultural layers should be noted as well.

Finally, some treasures brought to light at Troia are described in brief and the attention is focused on Troia as one of the most important cultural heritages of the world. © 2008 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

Key words: Troia, Ilion, Homer, Schliemann, Korfmann, Troia treasures.

A Few Words on the Discovery and New Excavations of Troia

As it is known, the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann is considered to be the discoverer of Troia, who started excavations at this legendary city for the first time in 1871 [1]. It would be fair to name the British diplomat Franek Calvert as a discoverer of Troia as well, who carried out small-scale excavations at the mound of

Hisarlik before Schliemann [2]. Although Homer and Virgil preserved very significant evidence on Troia, the existence of such a city was confirmed only after the beginning of Schliemann's excavations. There are many arguments to substantiate that Troia/Ilion was situated at exactly that site where archaeologists carry out excavations at present.

In 1932-1938 excavations were conducted at Troia by archaeologists from the University of Cincinnati un-

der the direction of Prof. Carl W. Blegen [3]. In 1939 due to the outbreak of World War II, archaeological field-research ceased.

The Troia excavations were resumed by Prof. Manfred Korfmann from Tübingen University, Germany, in 1988 [4,5]. Until the recent period, the co-director of the expedition has been Prof. Brian Rose from the University of Cincinnati, USA. Unfortunately, unexpectedly to everyone, on August 11, 2005, Prof. Korfmann died after a short, but a serious illness. Luckily, he created such a good archeological school that excavations at Troia continue to the present day. Prof. Korfmann's successor in Tübingen, Prof. Dr. Ernst Penicka and his colleague Dr. Peter Jablonka. The results of the excavations carried out by Prof. Korfmann at the Troia Citadel and its Lower City are very important for the study of the history of Troia and the Troad. On the basis of the recent excavations and research, the history of this legendary city is described in brief below.

Now some short notes about the new archaeological excavations at Troia. Excavations at the Troia mound and its Lower City are carried out every year, in which 60-100 specialists of various fields of science from 15 countries of the world (this number varies) participate. Until 2000 up to one hundred workers were engaged in the excavations, their number has reduced now, as in recent years more attention is devoted to evaluation and publication. Communication and working languages are German, English and Turkish. For archaeologists working at the excavation-site the day begins at 6 a.m., for specialists working with materials it starts at 6:30 a.m., ending at 6.00 p.m.

Parallel with archaeological excavations, large-scale work is conducted at Troia in order to study and evaluate the recovered materials. Some scholars and students work exactly in this special field of research: one of the two groups studies materials of the Bronze Age, and the other those of the Classical period. Much attention is given to the study of ceramic wares and materials of other kinds belonging to the Bronze, pre-Classical and Classical periods. Along with the ceramic wares manufactured at Troia, great importance is attached to the studies of protogeometric and archaic pottery, glassware, epigraphic sources, terracottas and numismatic material.

Representatives of natural and technical sciences also carry out extensive work at Troia. Archaeozoologists study the obtained bony material. Magnetic prospecting is invaluable for the study of ancient roads, walls and buildings. Due to geomagnetic prospecting, it has

become possible to reconstruct the "invisible" Troia. It should also be noted that wide use is made of natural science and techniques and also modern data based methods and special computer programs for the chronological interpretation of the Troia finds.

The Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age Culture of Troia (3000-1700 BC)

According to Homer, the city of Troia (same as Ilios/Ilios) fell in the tenth year of the Trojan War. Thereby, the will of the Greek goddesses Athena and Hera as well as the prediction of the defeat of the Troians were fulfilled. Homer relates that Hera and Athena met at the confluence of two rivers, the Scamander and the Simois, i.e. at the place where the city of Troia, the capital of the Troad, was situated. During their meeting they planned to destroy Troia. Of course, this came true, for no one can resist the will of gods... Before that Troia had been a major economic and political centre on the western coast of Asia Minor, with advanced economy (metal working, pottery, goldsmith's work, etc.), distinguished architecture and high culture. The situation at the Dardanelles Straits gave this city great strategic importance, as it controlled one of the most significant routes for the ancient world leading from the Aegean to the Black Sea. With the fall of Troia the Bronze Age ends and the Early Iron Age begins, which is known in the Aegean world and Asia Minor as the "Dark Ages". However, culture began to revive gradually in these areas, including Troia, which will be discussed briefly below.

Troia is mainly a city of the Bronze and Classical periods, although there existed a small settlement there in the Byzantine period as well. Ten cultural layers have been discovered [6]. Layers I-III belong to the Early Bronze Age, IV-V - to the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, VI and VIIa - to the Middle and Late Bronze Age, VIIb - to the Early Iron Age, VIII - to the Greek, IX - to the Roman, and X - to the Byzantine period [6]. The territory, on which the population of Troia lived, changed at different times, which is shown in the general diagram of this settlement.

Troia of the Bronze and Early Iron Age (Troia I-VII) in total consists of 50 building-phases. Initially, in the thirtieth century BC, the people settled on the Troia mound in its western section, situated 15m above sea level of that period. The culture of Troia I existed circa 2920-2350 BC, which coincides with the Early Bronze Age II of Anatolia.



Fig. 1. Ceramic vessels (Troia I) (after Korfmann 2001)

The settlement of Troia I had rough stone circuit-walls, of which very little has survived. The remains of long, rectangular houses discovered in one of the areas excavated by Schliemann are contemporary with Troia I. In 1988 Prof. Korfmann brought to light the foundations of these houses once again, where restoration work was carried out. Korfmann characterized these remains as adjacent long-houses. As regards House 102, excavated by Schliemann, it is characterized as an early megaron-type house. Two infant burials have been found below houses. There must have been two square towers at the city's entrance. The potter's wheel was yet unknown to the inhabitants of Troia I. In spite of this, handmade clay vessels are represented by 10 types (see some examples: Fig. 1). Stone vessels also occur in quantity. Weapons are made of stone, bone and copper. Troia I comprises fourteen building-phases.

Troia II is dated to circa 2550-2250 B.C. The settlement of this period is circular. The surface area of the Citadel situated on the top of the mound covered approximately 9000 sq.m., whereas the encircling fortification-wall was 330m long. The entrance of the southwest gate is relatively well-preserved. A 21m long and 7.55m wide ramp (Fig. 2) led to the entrance of the gate, situated at five meters. The ramp was paved with large stone slabs and had a stone parapet. The Lower City was situated to the south and west of the mound, whereas the artificial water cave with a natural spring lies in the western part of the Lower City. At the settlement of Troia II large houses of the Megaron-type have been brought to light on the Citadel. Rectangular, rough stones and mudbricks were used as building-material.

Troia II directly continues the culture and traditions of Troia I. Eight building-phases are confirmed. Troia II

three times was destroyed by fire. Evidently, Troia II felt and was burnt as a result of the invasion of enemies.

Troia III (2250-2200 BC) ends the Early Bronze Age II. The settlement of this period continues immediately the Troia I and II culture. Approximately four building-phases are identifiable. The settlement was destroyed by fire.

Troia IV and V are characterized as Anatolian Troia Culture. At that period, the area of the settlement-mound of Hisarlik expanded to 18,000 sq.m. This period represents the Early Bronze Age III and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. Troia IV, comprising seven building-phases, demonstrates that the manner of constructing houses changed. Here too, similar to Inner Anatolia, long-houses were built side by side and very compactly. Adjoining houses often shared a wall and had flat roofs. The appearance of domed ovens inside houses was also an innovation.

Splendid High Culture of the Bronze Age Troia (1700-1200 BC)

Troia VI (1700-1200) belongs to the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Bronze Age. At that time Troia/Wilusa represented one of the major political and trading centers of the eastern Mediterranean and was already a large settlement. The total surface area of Troia VI (the Citadel and the Lower City) was about 270,000 sq.m., which means that Troia was one of the largest cities in Asia Minor at that period.

The inhabitants of Troia VI seem to have been much more culturally and economically advanced compared with those of Troia V. Troia VI had massive fortification walls. Square, smoothly-cut limestone stelae were used as building material. The remains of houses and walls showed the high level of building technique. The planning of the city obeyed a certain, strictly defined rule. Along with this, the city received its drinking water-supply not only in the period of peace but also in war-times. The city was defended and decorated by monumental, massive fortification-walls, their total height exceeding ten meters. There were five gates, two massive towers and two bastions. One tower was erected in the eastern part of the wall to defend the gate situated there. The south gate was the main entrance into the city's acropolis. The width of the entrance was 3.30m. A comparatively wide road led from here to the acropolis. The gate was defended by a 7m thick tower. Excavations by



Fig. 2. The Ramp and the western part of the Citadel wall (Troia II) (after Korfmann, *Troia - Traum and Wirklichkeit*, Stuttgart 2001)

Korfmann have shown that west gate VIU was supported by the wall (Fig. 3).

16 types of pottery occurred at the time of Troia VI. The most typical is grey pottery (Graue Ware), the neck and shoulder decorated with wavy ornament. At this period various contacts are attested with the Aegean world, especially Mycenae, which is indicated by Mycenaean pottery discovered here in large quantities.

The existence of Troia VI ceased as a result of a powerful and destructive earthquake.

Homer's Troia

According to archaeological excavations, the subsequent period, namely, Troia VIIa, is dated to 1300-1200 BC. At that time, the south gate was still used as the principal entrance into the city. The beginning of paving roads with stones and building a drainage system belong to this period. Below houses large household vessels, the *pithei*, were often found, their height varied from 1.75m to 2m, and their width from 1m to 1.25m. Mycenaean pottery continued to be in use.

American archaeologists think that the Trojan War described by Homer must have taken place at the time of Troia VIIa. Hence, exactly this must have been Troia/Ilion described by Homer. In their view, this is indirectly indicated by the arrow- and spearheads in the walls of

the houses as well as human skeletons discovered in large numbers. After a long siege, the Achaeans captured Troia, burnt and destroyed it. I would like to note that this opinion is controversial. Some scholars (e.g. E.Akurgal, G.Schachermeier, T.Mikeladze and others) think, that Homer's Troia must have existed earlier, in particular, at the end of Troia VI, at its final phase. On the basis of archaeological evidence and bearing in mind, that Troia VI was destroyed by an earthquake, in my opinion, the war described by Homer, if it is a reality, must have taken place at the end of Troia VIIa. I would like to note here that well-known Georgian Homerologist Prof. Rismag Gordeziani dates Homer's Troia exactly to the period of Troia VIIa. In the scholar's view, the legendary city of Priam, if it ever was real, must have existed at this period [7].

Balkanization of Troia

After the Achaeans had left the land of Troia, the surviving population renewed its life here. This is the period of the so-called Troia VIIb, divided into three sub-periods and dated generally to 1200-1000 BC.

The settlement of Troia VIIb was mainly located only in the area of the Troia mound, and with its total area it was considerably smaller than that of the preceding period. This marks a time of cultural decline. E.g. handmade



Fig. 3. The western Lower City with the paved street leading to Gate VIU (after Korfmann, *Troia in Light of new Research*. University Trier, 2003)

pottery appeared again after 1000 years, which evidently was linked with the new ethnic elements. However, the traditions of the preceding period were continued. In this regard, e.g. re-use of old fortification-walls is noteworthy. Mostly rough stone slabs of irregular size were used for strengthening of walls, which was also a step backwards compared with the preceding period.

Troia VIIb₂ witnessed a further decline of culture, which was also due to certain Balkanization of this area. This phenomenon is reflected clearly in the pottery of two types, wide-spread here, namely, Buckel

ceramics (Fig. 4, a) and “Barbarian” pottery (Fig. 4, b). Imported vessels also occur in large numbers. Along with this, it should be noted, that the only article bearing an inscription, discovered so far at Troia, belongs exactly to Troia VIIb. This is a seal found during the excavations in 1995 (diameter approx. 2 cm), dated to the end of the twelfth century BC. Both surfaces of the seal are convex and both sides have an inscription in the Luwian language. The obverse bears the name of the person who executed the inscription, and the reverse – a woman’s name.



a)



b)

Fig. 4. Some examples of ceramic vessels from the Troia VIIb₂ period (after Korfmann 2001)

What caused the destruction of Troia VIIb₁ and later that of Troia VIIb₂ is yet unknown to archaeologists. The same is the case with sub-period Troia VIIb₃, the existence of which, on the basis of new excavations, is indicated by Prof. Manfred Korfmann [6].

Ilion – Greek Culture in Troia

During Troia VIII (700-85 BC) Greek culture was spread here and it may be said that at that time Troia was a typical Greek colony. Architecture and pottery as well as materials of other kinds confirm the domination of Greek culture here in this period. Mainly the mound of Hisarlik was settled. Outside the western part of Troia VI wall, a cult place was founded, on which a sanctuary was erected. According to Herodotus, here in 480 BC the Persian King Xerxes offered as sacrifice 1000 head of cattle to Greek gods. This sacrifice was symbolic, it was offered during the Graeco-Persian Wars, by means of which Xerxes intended to bribe the gods of the enemy, i.e. the Greeks. In 334 BC Alexander the Great stopped at Troia for several days, and ordered to build a new temple to Athena, as he did not like the old one. In 85 BC the Greek Holy City of Ilion was destroyed by the Romans.

“New Ilion” – Roman Culture in Troia

Troia IX (85 BC-500AD) is the last settlement. Troia of this time, being under Roman influence, is often referred to as “New Ilion”, “New Troia”.

The Roman period was marked by a great cultural upsurge. At that period Troia extended considerably beyond the boundaries of the old walls. New canals were constructed in order to supply the city with water. Much of Troia IX has not been excavated to the present day. E.g. the Odeon (the theater-building for the performances of musicians and singers) and baths have been studied well. Under the direction of Prof. Korfmann, fully-fledged restoration work was carried out at the Odeon, being at present one of the best restored buildings in Troia, which produces a great impression on the visitors.

Roman emperors considered themselves as successors of the Troians, and therefore, the city of Troia was the object of their special care and attention. They also valued highly the mythological past of Troia and often visited this particular place. In this regard, special mention should be made of Emperor Augustus (the second half of the 1c. BC). He enlarged and further embellished the temple to Athena. The lower city was also renewed, which was encircled by a 3.5km long fortification-wall.

In the fourth century Emperor Constantine the Great wished to declare Troia the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. However, he finally chose the site of present-day Istanbul and called it Constantinople. The importance of Troia began to reduce: it no longer had the previous strategic location, as one of the main trading routes now passed through Constantinople. At the beginning of the 6c. AD life on Troia ceased as a result of a severe earthquake.

Last City of Troia - Byzantine Ilion

The excavations confirmed the existence of a settlement in the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries AD at the south-western part of the lower city of Troia. Along with this, numerous burials of this period have been discovered. It should also be noted that during the excavations carried out by Korfmann the remains of a building of the Byzantine period came to light near the Greek-Roman temple. To find remains of this period at Hisarlik is not so easy. Perhaps, in the course of time the stratum of the latest period has become gradually obliterated from the surface of the mound. For the following five centuries we have no settlement activities at the Troia mound. In 1871 Schliemann announced worldwide the discovery of Troia and large-scale archaeological excavations began at Hisarlik. After two years a rich treasure was brought to light, which won Troia world renown. The treasure will be discussed in brief below.

Troia Treasures

During the excavations at Troia, Schliemann discovered up to 20 treasures. According to the investigation of Donald Easton, in total 21 treasures were found at the mound of Hisarlik. At present the treasures brought to light by Schliemann are preserved at about 50 museums of the world. Of these, the richest collections are housed in the Pushkin Museum, Moscow. Only 259 objects preserved at this museum are registered in the catalogue of Troia treasures, published by Wladimir Tolstikow and Michael Trejster in 1996. According to M. Trejster, these materials derive from 13 treasures found by Schliemann in the years 1872-1890.

Until the end of World War II, the great part of Troia treasures, namely 17 treasures were preserved at the Berlin Museum of Ancient History. After the fall of Berlin in 1945, the Soviet troops robbed the Berlin Museum and also took with them the treasures discovered at Troia. As noted above, a big part of this treasure – 13 treasures – are preserved in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow [8]. The information about this fact became available only after disintegration of the Soviet Union.

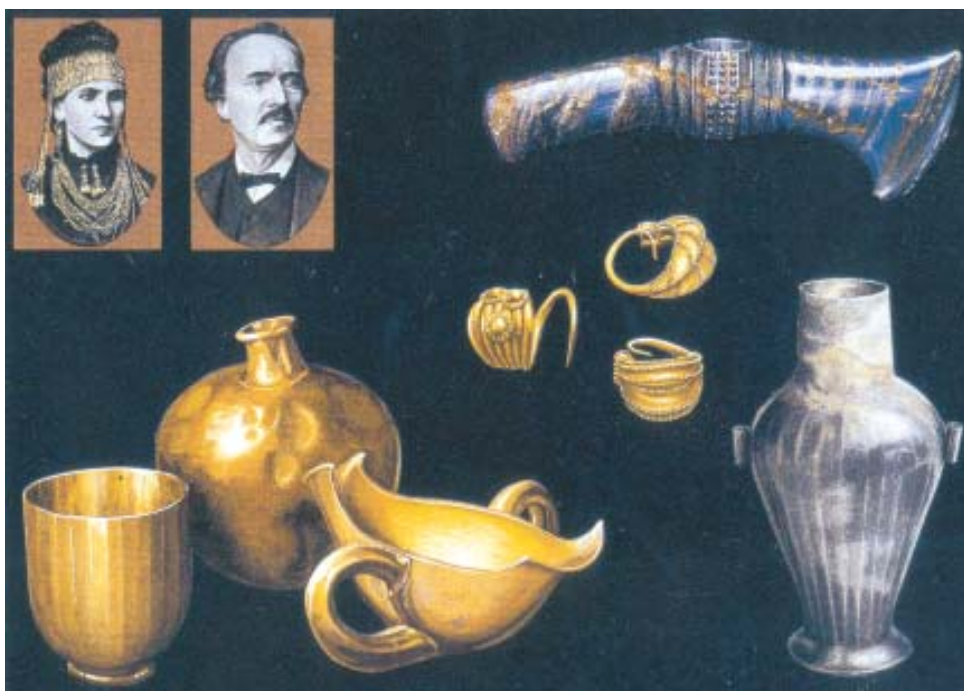


Fig. 5. Treasure finds from Troia II with Sophia and Heinrich Schliemann (after Korfmann 2003)

One of the “visiting cards” of Troia is the so-called “Priam’s Treasure”, excavated by Schliemann in 1873 in the cultural layer of Troia II (*circa* 2550-2250 BC). The treasure contains numerous articles of gold, silver and copper (see some examples: Fig. 5). It included 56 earrings, 8750 gold finger-rings and buttons, two gold diadems, which find no analogies elsewhere, etc. In total the treasure consisted of 8830 pieces [8].

Artefacts of “Priam’s Treasure” leads to the conclusion that women living in Troia in the middle of the second millennium BC wore highly tasteful jewellery. Along with the refined goldsmith’s work, one is also delighted with pottery, finely made vessels of different types. The gold double-handled vessel for wine claims special attention.

At first Schliemann thought Troia II to be Troia described by Homer. But, as demonstrated above, Homer’s Troia is linked with the period of Troia VIIa. So, the above-mentioned treasure and King Priam, living during the Trojan War according to Homer are not interrelated.

Stone axes from another treasure, namely, “Treasure L” axes [8], are very interesting, of which in the first place mention should be made of the Lapis Lazuli axe (see: the right side top corner, Fig. 5) [8]. Here the contacts with Afghanistan are obvious, as Lapis Lazuli mines were known in “the ancient world” only in Afghanistan, in particular, Badakhshan. The same may be said about one more treasure, namely, “Treasure E”, containing cornelian

beads. Cornelian minerals might have been brought to Troia from the southern Caucasus, and especially, the territory of present-day Georgia. This point of view is not unfounded, as Georgia is rich in quartz- agate- and chalcedony-conglomerates and deposits, and beads of different kinds of cornelian have been discovered in large numbers at various sites of the second-first millennia BC in this area. Thus, Lapis Lazuli and cornelian minerals must have found their way to Troia from the Orient: the former from Afghanistan, the latter from the Caucasus. The problem of the origin of minerals of beads made from semi-precious stones is one of the very interesting and urgent topics for scholarly research [9].

Troia - World Cultural Heritage and the Troia Museum

The scholars in the Troia expedition are internationally based. Representatives of different countries (Fig. 6) live and work together for two to three months. Everybody tries to represent his country with dignity, to do his best and assist a colleague in case any problem emerges. It may be said with confidence that the work started by Schliemann is ably continued, and every “Troian” earlier under the direction of Professor Korfmann and now under that of Prof. Ernst Pernicka and Dr. Peter Jablonka [10], spares no effort to study thoroughly and bring to light Troia – this major site of world history.



Fig. 6. Documenting an international team at the entrance of the excavators-village “Bademliköy”. Here: Manfred Korfmann and the Georgian prehistorian Joni Apakidze (after Korfmann 2001)

In 1998 the UNESCO declared Troia World Cultural Heritage [11]. The University of Tübingen and Turkey now work together in order to create a large museum at

Troia where the history, archaeology and culture of this legendary city will be completely presented to the scientists and visitors from all over the world.

არქეოლოგია

ახალი არქეოლოგიური გათხრები ტროაში

ჯ. აფაქიძე

სოხუმის უნივერსიტეტი

(წარმოდგენილია აკადემიკოს თ. გამყრელიძის მიერ)

არქეოლოგიური მონაცემების საფუძველზე სტატიაში მოკლედაა გადმოცემული ტროას დასახლების ისტორია. სტატიის ავტორი ამ ლეგენდარული ქალაქის გათხრებში მონაწილეობდა ოთხი წლის მანძილზე (1995-97, 2000).

ტროა ძირითადად ბრინჯაოსა და ანტიკური ხანის ქალაქია. აღმოჩენილია 10 კულტურული ფენა ანუ 10 სხვადასხვა დროის დასახლება (I-VII ფენები ბრინჯაოს სხვადასხვა ხანას განეკუთვნება, VIII —

ბერძნულ, IX — რომაულ და X ბიზანტიურ ეპოქას). ტროას ბორცვზე ადამიანი პირველად ძვ. წ. 30-ე საუკუნეში დასახლდა. ცხადია, ტროას მოსახლეობა სხვადასხვა დროს განსხვავებული სიდიდის ფართობზე ცხოვრობდა. ტროა II-ის დასახლებას თითქმის 9000 მ² ეკავა, ტროა III-V — 18 000 მ², ხოლო ტროა VI — 270 000 მ². პროფესორ მანფრედ ო. კორფმანის ხელმძღვანელობით ჩატარებული ახალი არქეოლოგიური გათხრების შედეგად მიღებული იქნა უმნიშვნელოვანესი შედეგები. კორფმანის თანახმად, ტროას ახალი ქრონოლოგია ასეთია: ძვ. წ. 3000-2200 წწ. — მერიტიმული კულტურა (ტროა I; ტროა II; ტროა III); ძვ. წ. 2200-1700 წწ. — ანატოლიური კულტურა ტროაში (ტროა IV-V); ძვ. წ. 1700-1200 წწ. — ტროას მაღალი კულტურა (ტროა VI; ტროა VII_ა); ძვ. წ. 1200-1000 წწ. — ტროას კულტურა ბალკანური ზეგავლენით (ტროა VII_ბ); ძვ. წ. 700-85 წწ. — ბერძნული ილიონი (ტროა VIII); ძვ. წ. 85-ახ. წ. 500 წწ. — რომაული ილიონი (ტროა IX); ახ. წ. მე-13-მე-14 სს. — ბიზანტიური ილიონი (ტროა X).

ნაშრომში მოკლედაა განხილული გათხრების მეთოდები და ინტერდისციპლინარული კვლევა-ძიების შედეგები. არქეოლოგების გარდა ტროაში აქტიურად მუშაობენ სხვადასხვა საბუნებისმეტყველო დარგის სპეციალისტებიც. ასე, მაგალითად, არქეოზოლოგები სწავლობენ ცხოველების ძვლებს, რომლებიც აქ გათხრების დროს დიდი რაოდენობით იწენს თავს. ძველი გზების, კედლებისა და ნაგებობების აღმოჩენისა და რეკონსტრუქციისათვის ფასდაუდებელი მნიშვნელობა აქვს მაგნიტურ გამოკვლევებს. გეომაგნიტური დაზვერვების წყალობით შესაძლებელი გახდა ე. წ. „უხილაუი ტროას“ აღმოჩენაც. ასევე აღსანიშნავია დათარიღების რადიოკარბონული მეთოდის ფართოდ გამოყენება ტროას კულტურული ფენების ქრონოლოგიური ინტერპრეტაციის დროს.

სტატიამში მოკლედაა აღწრილი ტროაში აღმოჩენილი ზოგიერთი განძი; დასასრულ ყურადღება გამახვილებულია ტროაზე, როგორც მსოფლიო კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის ერთ-ერთ უმნიშვნელოვანეს ძეგლზე.

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