

# The Gordion Excavations, 1950-1973, Final Reports, Volume IV: The Early Phrygian Pottery, Volume 4, 9780924171185, 1994, 632 pages, G. Kenneth Sams, UPenn Museum of Archaeology, 1994

Science magazine had an excellent article about Phrygian pottery within the last five years, although it was more of an examination of the traces of food particles they found within the pottery than of the pottery itself. Still, any sources they used would probably make good references for you. A quick Amazon search brought up two sources you might want to check out: *The Archaeology of Midas and the Phrygians: Recent Work at Gordion*, by Lisa Kealhofer. *The Gordion Excavations, 1950-1973: Final Reports Illustrations: The Early Phrygian Pottery* (University Museum Monograph), by Kenneth Sams. In 1950, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology began excavations at the ancient Phrygian capital of Gordion in central Turkey. . . . Book Description: In 1950, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology began excavations at the ancient Phrygian capital of Gordion in central Turkey. . . . In this volume of Gordion Special Studies, Lynn E. Roller focuses on a series of stone blocks with incised figural and abstract drawings recovered from early Phrygian structures at Gordion. The great majority of the incised stones come from a single structure within the Early Phrygian citadel at Gordion known as Megaron 2, a stone building with several remarkable features and a likely candidate for the citadel's temple. The excavations of Young at Gordion (1950-73) made an immeasurable contribution to our understanding of the Iron Age in central Anatolia. Amidst the attention paid to his discoveries of rich burial tumuli and substantial buildings within the elite quarter of the Gordion citadel mound, a series of casual drawings incised on the exterior surface of one of these buildings, Megaron 2, has received less notice. . . . They were noted in the Gordion preliminary excavation reports for the 1956 and 1957 seasons and were the subject of a brief study in *Archaeology* in 1969, but their significance has never been fully assessed. . . . Sams, G K 1971: *The Phrygian Painted Pottery of Early Iron Age Gordion and its Anatolian Setting* (PhD dissertation, University of Pennsylvania). *The Gordion Excavations 1950-1973. Final Reports. Vol. 4: The Early Phrygian Pottery*. Pennsylvania. Anadolu UygurlarÄ±klarÄ± . . . This book is a succinct and readable account of recent research at Gordion, the ancient capital of Phrygia, long one of the key sites for understanding Iron Age Anatolia. The regional survey at Gordion has involved a range of interdisciplinary studies-archaeological, environmental, and ethnoarchaeological-to produce an unusually comprehensive understanding of how the landscape evolved, the patterns of settlement during the rise and fall of the Phrygian state, and its environmental constraints. With a history of excavation of over a century, Gordion has yielded a vast store of material culture,