

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:08,550
I keep thinking now after listening to
to some of these of our agenda not all

2

00:00:08,550 --> 00:00:16,090
of it yet, but how many people are
talking about the in between you know, changing

3

00:00:16,090 --> 00:00:21,199
categories or what falls between
traditionally accepted categories, which

4

00:00:21,199 --> 00:00:26,430
is really fascinating considering how
many different fields we've heard from

5

00:00:26,430 --> 00:00:32,649
already. Our next speaker is Jeanntte
Marchand who is an Associate Professor

6

00:00:32,649 --> 00:00:38,440
of Classics. She received her PhD from
the University of California at Berkeley

7

00:00:38,440 --> 00:00:44,309
and also spent time at the American
School for Classical Studies in Athens.

8

00:00:44,309 --> 00:00:50,030
An archaeologists, she is the
co-director of the Dorati Survey Project

9

00:00:50,030 --> 00:00:56,719
in Greece. This is a previously
undocumented Bronze Age town which has

10

00:00:56,719 --> 00:01:02,829
yielded over 56,000 sherds of pottery -- talk about an embarrassment
of

11

00:01:02,829 --> 00:01:09,420

riches there -- ranging in date from the Neolithic to Roman times. Her sabbatical

12

00:01:09,420 --> 00:01:15,369
project involved identifying, documenting,
and interpreting a representative sample

13

00:01:15,369 --> 00:01:20,299
of these artifacts and preparing them
for publication. She will speak to us

14

00:01:20,299 --> 00:01:23,420
about Investigations in the Greek
Countryside

15

00:01:23,420 --> 00:01:33,540

16

00:01:33,540 --> 00:01:36,820

17

00:01:36,820 --> 00:01:42,780
I'm going to start in a way I didn't expect to by
invocating the muse hopefully to breathe

18

00:01:42,790 --> 00:01:47,730
through me wondrous voice, because I
unfortunately have bronchitis and I just

19

00:01:47,730 --> 00:01:53,380
coming from a huge lecture course. So I hope my voice is going to
withstand the

20

00:01:53,380 --> 00:02:00,200
pressure, but also for another way that may
become clear soon

21

00:02:00,200 --> 00:02:08,540
[speaking in Ancient Greek]

22

00:02:08,550 --> 00:02:17,700

Mycenae, Corinth, Kleonai, Sicyon. Of these was the son of Atreus,
Lord Agamemnon, captain

23

00:02:17,700 --> 00:02:23,100
with a hundred ships. These are lines
from a problematic passage of Homer's

24

00:02:23,100 --> 00:02:27,790
Iliad known as the catalogue of ships.
The passage purports to describe the

25

00:02:27,790 --> 00:02:31,050
cities which are under the direct
control of the legendary King Agamemnon,

26

00:02:31,050 --> 00:02:36,930
the leader of the Greek forces at Troy.
This may seem like a strange place to

27

00:02:36,930 --> 00:02:42,140
start my talk since few believe Homer's
Agamemnon was real or that this list of

28

00:02:42,140 --> 00:02:47,170
places apparently arranged in no clear
order and chosen out of a plethora of

29

00:02:47,170 --> 00:02:52,830
possibilities for no obvious reason ever
comprised a real political reality at

30

00:02:52,830 --> 00:02:59,420
any period. It's an idealized realm, a
place of possibility. But although this

31

00:02:59,420 --> 00:03:03,050
may not be an accurate description of
territory that ever belonged to

32

00:03:03,050 --> 00:03:07,190
Agamemnon, I start here today because the places listed in this
passage

33

00:03:07,190 --> 00:03:13,630
circumscribe exactly the territory that
I come to think of as my own. I spent the

34

00:03:13,630 --> 00:03:17,510
bulk of my own research literally in the
heart of this territory at the

35

00:03:17,510 --> 00:03:22,550
intersection of Mycenae, Corinth, and Sicyon in Kleonai and on the
trail

36

00:03:22,550 --> 00:03:26,810
of the elusive Orneia and the
projects on which I spent my leave all

37

00:03:26,820 --> 00:03:32,440
deal in different ways with these places
and the connections between them. As many

38

00:03:32,440 --> 00:03:35,840
of you know, I'm an archaeologist in the
Classics Department and as such, I've

39

00:03:35,840 --> 00:03:40,260
done my share of excavation, but like a
growing number of others, my research has

40

00:03:40,260 --> 00:03:44,489
focused on non-invasive techniques of
studying the material culture of the

41

00:03:44,489 --> 00:03:48,130
ancient Greeks. There's some practical
reasons for this:

42

00:03:48,130 --> 00:03:53,690
the astronomical cost of excavation, the
scarcity of permits, and the ethical and

43

00:03:53,690 --> 00:03:58,670
practical issues involved in land
acquisition and conservation. But the

44
00:03:58,670 --> 00:04:02,299
main reason is that I'm a firm believer
that there's much to be accomplished by

45
00:04:02,299 --> 00:04:07,180
simpler means; by getting out into the
countryside and seeing what's there; by

46
00:04:07,180 --> 00:04:12,139
making a territory your own by walking
it. The Peripatetic archaeologists has

47
00:04:12,139 --> 00:04:15,950
endless opportunities to document
abundant surface material that still

48
00:04:15,950 --> 00:04:20,799
exists in many parts of Greece, that has
surprisingly been little explored and to

49
00:04:20,799 --> 00:04:25,210
bring the new primary evidence that this
kind of autopsy provides to bear on the

50
00:04:25,210 --> 00:04:31,340
reinterpretation of our other more
well-known sources for Greek history. This

51
00:04:31,340 --> 00:04:34,510
kind of work requires having the ability
to spend a large amount of time in the

52
00:04:34,510 --> 00:04:38,900
field in Greece and then an even larger amount of time back at home,

53
00:04:38,900 --> 00:04:43,200
freed from the constraints of teaching.
In the field you never know exactly what

54

00:04:43,200 --> 00:04:47,340
you'll find, following up on it often
takes you very far out of your comfort

55

00:04:47,340 --> 00:04:51,800
zone and it's only through the meticulous
researching and correlating of the field

56

00:04:51,800 --> 00:04:55,930
data after the fact that patterns in new
perspectives on what may seem a

57

00:04:55,930 --> 00:05:00,419
well-known past emerge. I'm therefore
extremely grateful to the CoLA

58

00:05:00,419 --> 00:05:04,169
Professional Development Committee and to Dean Sobolik for affording
me the

59

00:05:04,169 --> 00:05:08,070
precious opportunity to reconnect with
this territory with some longstanding

60

00:05:08,070 --> 00:05:13,060
projects of mine, which had been
languishing for some years due to the

61

00:05:13,060 --> 00:05:17,450
pressures of teaching and of demanding
family obligations. Without the

62

00:05:17,450 --> 00:05:20,810
opportunity to get back to Greece, the time
to devote concerted effort to, the

63

00:05:20,810 --> 00:05:24,210
sorting and interpreting of my data, I
could not possibly have jump-started

64

00:05:24,210 --> 00:05:30,180
these projects and advanced them so far.
In the time allotted to me now I'd like to

65
00:05:30,180 --> 00:05:33,940
give you a taste of the diverse findings
that can come from field investigations

66
00:05:33,940 --> 00:05:38,790
of this sort, by giving a quick rather
impressionistic summary of two very

67
00:05:38,790 --> 00:05:43,190
different kinds of projects I've been
reconnecting with this year. The first

68
00:05:43,190 --> 00:05:48,990
I'll mentioned only briefly. The bulk of my
research has always centered on the

69
00:05:48,990 --> 00:05:53,349
city-state of Kleonai, a mid-sized
polis in the northeastern Peloponnesus,

70
00:05:53,349 --> 00:05:59,800
right in the heart of this territory. It is, if you can see the
cursor, I'm not very good with a touch screen.

71
00:05:59,800 --> 00:06:09,140
It is right here in the center. The place offers a unique opportunity
for topographic study,

72
00:06:09,140 --> 00:06:13,520
since unlike most places in Greece, no modern village overlies the
remains of the

73
00:06:13,530 --> 00:06:17,960
ancient town. In the course of
documenting the ancient city, I became

74
00:06:17,960 --> 00:06:21,440
interested in reconstructing the root of

the ancient road through its territory.

75

00:06:21,440 --> 00:06:25,759
Kleonai commanded an important
geographical position in the

76

00:06:25,759 --> 00:06:30,569
Peloponnesus, an important history I knew
had played out along its roads. I'd

77

00:06:30,569 --> 00:06:34,530
already published on the roads to the
north that connect Kleonai with Corinth

78

00:06:34,530 --> 00:06:40,009
and on the roads connecting Kleonai with
the nearby sanctuary of Nemean Zeus, an important

79

00:06:40,009 --> 00:06:44,330
Hellenic sanctuary that Kleoni
helped to run. I wanted to follow up on

80

00:06:44,330 --> 00:06:47,500
this and investigate the evidence for
roads to the south

81

00:06:47,500 --> 00:06:52,800
connecting Kleoni and Nemea on the one hand and Argos and Mycenae on
the other, in part to

82

00:06:52,800 --> 00:06:57,190
document them as primary monuments of
antiquity in their own right, but also

83

00:06:57,190 --> 00:07:01,030
because I believed the notoriously
sketch depicting the roads in the area

84

00:07:01,030 --> 00:07:08,639
had been consistently misinterpreted.
Tracing ancient roads involves talking

85

00:07:08,639 --> 00:07:14,259
extensively to older local residents, to
learn from them about the old footpaths

86

00:07:14,259 --> 00:07:17,710
that followed the natural contours of
the land before it was modified by

87

00:07:17,710 --> 00:07:21,900
modern machinery, reading the ancient
sources carefully, and reading the

88

00:07:21,900 --> 00:07:26,150
accounts of early travelers to Greece
in the 18th and 19th centuries since these

89

00:07:26,150 --> 00:07:30,810
travelers often used the old paths that
follow ancient roads and they regularly

90

00:07:30,810 --> 00:07:34,639
comment on ancient features that they
observed along their routes, which either

91

00:07:34,639 --> 00:07:36,630
no longer exists today or

92

00:07:36,630 --> 00:07:41,810
which can be rediscovered by following
their itineraries. These crucial but

93

00:07:41,810 --> 00:07:46,300
often overlooked modern sources in hand,
the next step is to get out and look for

94

00:07:46,300 --> 00:07:51,820
actual physical evidence in the form of wheel-ruts like the one shown
here.

95

00:07:51,830 --> 00:07:56,040
Grooves which were purposely carved into

the bedrock in the Greek period for

96

00:07:56,040 --> 00:08:03,200
cartwheels to run in and which were then
subsequently worn smooth by ware.

97

00:08:03,200 --> 00:08:07,640
In rare cases one can locate more
elaborate construction as long the

98

00:08:07,640 --> 00:08:12,890
ancient road I found running here, in the
last place anyone expected. Wheel-ruts

99

00:08:12,890 --> 00:08:17,610
are preserved in intervals along the red
arrows and right at the precarious point

100

00:08:17,610 --> 00:08:23,690
where the road passes a cliff and the
area's change color, in other words right in

101

00:08:23,690 --> 00:08:34,020
here. So we're talking about right in here.
The roadbed above is very dark and the road

102

00:08:34,020 --> 00:08:40,630
surface up here is smoothed. Wheel-ruts are carved in. The cliff face
is shaved back to

103

00:08:40,630 --> 00:08:42,910
accommodate the road and below it

104

00:08:42,910 --> 00:08:47,860
here is a massive wall of stones built
to support the road at this precarious

105

00:08:47,860 --> 00:08:54,770
point. However, since the Greeks were not
the great road engineers that the Romans

106

00:08:54,770 --> 00:08:59,530
were. More often, the search for Greek
Road involves looking for previously

107
00:08:59,530 --> 00:09:05,170
undocumented ancient road site features
such as some of these examples from my

108
00:09:05,170 --> 00:09:11,790
research, things like watchtowers,
rock-cut aqueducts then often followed roads,

109
00:09:11,790 --> 00:09:17,070
quarries, cemeteries in the form of
sarcophagi or grave markers plowed up out

110
00:09:17,070 --> 00:09:21,720
nearby fields, or similarly revealed
evidence for roadside shines and villas.

111
00:09:21,720 --> 00:09:25,660
You have to catch this stuff when it's fresh,
because farmers if they find things in

112
00:09:25,660 --> 00:09:28,810
their fields, they will quickly move it
away, because they don't want the

113
00:09:28,810 --> 00:09:31,520
archaeological service to know about it.

114
00:09:31,520 --> 00:09:35,840
It then remains to match up this
physical evidence with the circumstantial

115
00:09:35,840 --> 00:09:40,910
evidence of the ancient sources, the old
paths and the early travelers' accounts.

116
00:09:40,910 --> 00:09:48,260
The results of this project are now
in proofs in an article which represents the

117

00:09:48,260 --> 00:09:52,310

primary evidence for the roads in which I argue that the roads I've documented

118

00:09:52,310 --> 00:09:57,600

between Kleonai, Nemea, and Mycenae. The 1st century AD Roman map pictured

119

00:09:57,600 --> 00:10:01,990

below and the account of Pausanias, a Roman traveler to Greece in the 2nd

120

00:10:01,990 --> 00:10:07,120

century AD, described traveling through this area, can now be seen to correspond

121

00:10:07,120 --> 00:10:12,280

exactly. If the map and Pausanias' account are both interpreted in a new

122

00:10:12,280 --> 00:10:17,960

way. Unfortunately the argument is much too complicated to reproduce here, but it

123

00:10:17,960 --> 00:10:22,830

hinges on observing that the place labeled 'Nemea' on the Roman map must not be the

124

00:10:22,830 --> 00:10:28,170

sanctuary of Zeus as is usually thought, but a Roman post station at a natural

125

00:10:28,170 --> 00:10:31,660

spring to the south, at the mouth of a prominent pass, guarded throughout

126

00:10:31,660 --> 00:10:36,100

antiquity, and marking the gateway to the Argos. This brings with it a new

127

00:10:36,100 --> 00:10:39,850
understanding of Pausanias' route and
new identifications for some of the sites

128
00:10:39,850 --> 00:10:44,630
he saw along it. It also suggest an
approach for interpreting other portions

129
00:10:44,630 --> 00:10:49,000
of this difficult Roman map, which
depicts much of the Greek world. In this

130
00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:53,960
region at least, I argue there's a close
and natural, logical correspondence between

131
00:10:53,960 --> 00:10:59,950
the post stations or places for
changing horses on the Roman map and the

132
00:10:59,950 --> 00:11:04,590
system of Turco-Mongol Khans or
guarded inns of the early modern period, in

133
00:11:04,590 --> 00:11:07,690
which many of the earlier travelers
spent the night and where they often

134
00:11:07,690 --> 00:11:13,000
observed ancient remains. This method of
correlating the Roman map,

135
00:11:13,000 --> 00:11:17,070
early travelers it reports, and the
physical evidence remains of all period

136
00:11:17,070 --> 00:11:21,440
could be fruitfully applied elsewhere as
one can essentially read back through

137
00:11:21,440 --> 00:11:22,850
the layers of history,

138

00:11:22,850 --> 00:11:27,940
identifying Greek sites and roots by
correlating 3 later itineraries: Roman,

139

00:11:27,940 --> 00:11:31,440
Ottoman, and early European.

140

00:11:31,450 --> 00:11:36,910
It was work on roads such as this long
ago that led me quite literally to my

141

00:11:36,910 --> 00:11:42,020
second project and the one on which I
spent the majority of my leave. In the

142

00:11:42,020 --> 00:11:46,330
process of tracing ancient roads leading
from Kleonai in the other direction to

143

00:11:46,330 --> 00:11:50,650
the northwest, in 2002 one of them led me directly to a large,

144

00:11:50,650 --> 00:11:55,500
previously undocumented site. The place
commanded a naturally defensible

145

00:11:55,500 --> 00:12:01,330
position on a height overlooking the
fruitful Corinthian Gulf plane and

146

00:12:01,330 --> 00:12:05,560
commanding access into the interior
toward Nemea and Mycenae via the route

147

00:12:05,560 --> 00:12:09,650
of the Nemea River. The place was
literally strewn with pottery and other

148

00:12:09,650 --> 00:12:13,180
artifacts, suggesting that the place had

been a previously unidentified

149

00:12:13,180 --> 00:12:20,280
prehistoric town. The locals call this
place by the modern toponym Dorati and in

150

00:12:20,280 --> 00:12:24,310
2004, under the auspices of the American
School of Classical Studies at Athens

151

00:12:24,310 --> 00:12:28,020
and with a permit from the Greek
Archaeological Service, I gathered a

152

00:12:28,020 --> 00:12:35,110
small group to do an intensive service
survey here. This involved recording all

153

00:12:35,110 --> 00:12:39,560
the pottery and artifacts visible on the
surface by location across the site to

154

00:12:39,560 --> 00:12:42,850
determine the range of dates of
occupation, the range of activities

155

00:12:42,850 --> 00:12:47,450
represented by those artifacts, and any
significant patterns or factors of

156

00:12:47,450 --> 00:12:53,590
distribution. We also recorded visible
physical evidence for architecture and I

157

00:12:53,590 --> 00:12:56,160
brought a separate team back the
following winter to conduct a

158

00:12:56,160 --> 00:13:00,630
geophysical survey using resistance and
magnetometer to look for evidence of

159

00:13:00,630 --> 00:13:09,370

undisturbed subsurface structures. potentially diagnostic pottery was collected and

160

00:13:09,370 --> 00:13:13,600

brought back to the Corinth Museum where it was washed and laid out for study by

161

00:13:13,600 --> 00:13:18,750

collection units. We followed up this survey with to study seasons for

162

00:13:18,750 --> 00:13:22,370

graduate students from the University of Cincinnati and a group of our own Wright

163

00:13:22,370 --> 00:13:27,000

State students assisted us in starting to sift through the collected material

164

00:13:27,000 --> 00:13:31,210

and record it in a database along with the information on the material documented

165

00:13:31,210 --> 00:13:37,190

only in the field. Thus already back in 2006 we were already starting to have a

166

00:13:37,190 --> 00:13:41,010

good idea of just what kind of a place we were dealing with in Dorati,

167

00:13:41,010 --> 00:13:45,430

but the sheer quantity of material generated by our survey was overwhelming.

168

00:13:45,430 --> 00:13:52,760

As you already heard in all we processed over 56,000 sherds of pottery. I have

169

00:13:52,760 --> 00:13:58,120

literally hundreds of pictures of groups
of sherds as they were coming in like

170

00:13:58,120 --> 00:14:07,340

these up here, more, more, more, more, more, more. We fill these
tables many times

171

00:14:07,340 --> 00:14:11,540

over and the pottery just kept coming

172

00:14:11,540 --> 00:14:15,480

Much of this was returned to the site at
the end of our survey in accordance with

173

00:14:15,480 --> 00:14:19,860

our permit, but we were allowed to
keep approximately 10 to 15 percent of

174

00:14:19,860 --> 00:14:26,140

the material or some 7,000 plus items. In
the process of identifying all of this

175

00:14:26,140 --> 00:14:31,370

has kept me and my colleagues busy over
the intervening years. Since this is

176

00:14:31,370 --> 00:14:37,820

surface material it's fragmentary, often
worn, small, it cannot be identified

177

00:14:37,820 --> 00:14:45,460

by context. Each small piece could
literally be anything from any period

178

00:14:45,470 --> 00:14:50,470

Additionally, the work can only be done
at the Corinth Museum under special

179

00:14:50,470 --> 00:14:57,250

permit, so progress could only
be made in fits and starts. The process

180
00:14:57,250 --> 00:15:02,230
of figuring out exactly what we've got
and what we haven't got. has been

181
00:15:02,230 --> 00:15:07,350
herculean. The devil is in the details too
since to publish the site to the

182
00:15:07,350 --> 00:15:12,680
standards of the profession, it isn't
simply enough to know the rough date and

183
00:15:12,680 --> 00:15:17,510
type of material, we had to identify all
of it as closely as possible and have a

184
00:15:17,510 --> 00:15:22,630
large representative sample of pieces we
could pinpoint exactly in terms of date,

185
00:15:22,630 --> 00:15:27,370
shape, fabric, production method, and
decoration and for which precise

186
00:15:27,370 --> 00:15:31,130
comparanda could we find, either in
publications or in museum collections.

187
00:15:31,130 --> 00:15:38,670
And so this is where I really did the
brunt of my league work. Here at my

188
00:15:38,670 --> 00:15:43,240
work space in the bowels of the Corinth
museum. By the end of it I narrowed down

189
00:15:43,240 --> 00:15:49,340
our material to 350 representative
pieces laid out in boxes by date

190
00:15:49,379 --> 00:15:53,699

and I'd completed a draft of the catalog,
fully documenting each one, which will

191

00:15:53,699 --> 00:15:59,779
serve as the centerpiece of our
publication of the site. Here are just a

192

00:15:59,779 --> 00:16:04,439
few of these boxes as they are now being stored. I also worked with a
professional

193

00:16:04,439 --> 00:16:08,889
photographer to have them each
professionally photographed and also

194

00:16:08,889 --> 00:16:13,559
professionally drawn. The drawings are
due to be fully inked in March, the

195

00:16:13,559 --> 00:16:18,509
photographs are complete and I can't resist
just showing you a few of them, because

196

00:16:18,509 --> 00:16:21,970
they really came out beautifully. It's
hard to believe that these pieces are

197

00:16:21,970 --> 00:16:30,789
surface finds from vessels made over
3,000 years ago. Here's how they look

198

00:16:30,789 --> 00:16:37,449
integrated into the catalog entries. With
this catalog finally, fully drafted, and

199

00:16:37,449 --> 00:16:41,149
in the hands of my colleague for final
editing, we are now in a position to write

200

00:16:41,149 --> 00:16:45,019
up the results of our survey as a whole
and some of the main claims we intend to

201
00:16:45,019 --> 00:16:46,970
make are as follows:

202
00:16:46,970 --> 00:16:53,909
Based on the quantity of pottery and the extent of its distribution, Dorati is one

203
00:16:53,909 --> 00:16:57,769
of the largest Bronze Age sites yet identified in the province of Corinthia.

204
00:16:57,769 --> 00:17:02,470
It appears to have seen occupation continuously in all phases of Greek

205
00:17:02,470 --> 00:17:06,829
prehistory from the early Neolithic period to the final stages of the

206
00:17:06,829 --> 00:17:13,129
late Mycenaean, a period of well over 5,000 years. It was already growing in

207
00:17:13,129 --> 00:17:18,500
size as early as the early Helladic period around 2000 BC, but its florid

208
00:17:18,500 --> 00:17:23,939
was at the height of the Late Bronze Age or in the Mycenaean age proper. That

209
00:17:23,939 --> 00:17:27,929
it was a settlement is indicated by the large quantity of construction rubble

210
00:17:27,929 --> 00:17:32,519
strewn across the site from the range of pottery tight present, from storage

211
00:17:32,519 --> 00:17:37,700

vessels, to cooking pots, to a wide array of fine wares of very high quality, and

212

00:17:37,700 --> 00:17:42,320
from the hundreds of small finds. Among them, figurines

213

00:17:42,330 --> 00:17:46,879
both humans and animal, copia stones for the grinding of grain, stone tools,

214

00:17:46,879 --> 00:17:52,230
led vessels, shells, and weights, and whirls associated with textile production. That

215

00:17:52,230 --> 00:17:55,149
Dorati was an important Mycenaean settlement is also indicated by the

216

00:17:55,149 --> 00:17:57,600
scale of its architecture

217

00:17:57,600 --> 00:18:04,660
evident both from visible in situ walls like this and from the quantity of large,

218

00:18:04,660 --> 00:18:08,830
carefully cut blocks like the one on the upper right from so-called Cyclopean

219

00:18:08,830 --> 00:18:13,020
construction at the site, such as the wall shown to its left and from the

220

00:18:13,020 --> 00:18:19,460
location of a possible cemetery below the site, and finally, from the evidence

221

00:18:19,460 --> 00:18:23,679
of preserved subsurface structures detected through geophysical imaging. You

222
00:18:23,679 --> 00:18:27,900
can see here in the center the places
where we did our resistant surveying, a

223
00:18:27,900 --> 00:18:31,450
network of brown line shows the
locations of preserved falls below the

224
00:18:31,450 --> 00:18:38,049
ground. These can be easily seen in the enlarged portion to the left.
In other words, all

225
00:18:38,049 --> 00:18:45,980
of these lines here are walls. To the
right over here, the schema ties to drawing makes

226
00:18:45,980 --> 00:18:50,960
it clear to see that over a wide area
there is a pattern of construction

227
00:18:50,960 --> 00:18:56,950
regular enough to be suggestive of
large-scale planned architecture. A

228
00:18:56,950 --> 00:19:01,100
previously unknown Bronze Age site of
this size is in itself, a rare and

229
00:19:01,100 --> 00:19:06,260
exciting find, but given the dearth of
other large specifically Mycenaean sites

230
00:19:06,260 --> 00:19:10,440
in the region, now that we can get the
results of a survey out so that other

231
00:19:10,440 --> 00:19:14,720
scholars can take into account, Dorati is
sure to play a key role in all

232
00:19:14,720 --> 00:19:18,130

discussions of the nature of the
Corinthia in the Bronze Age and the

233

00:19:18,130 --> 00:19:22,210
vexing problem of the relationship
between this wider region and the more

234

00:19:22,210 --> 00:19:27,840
well-known sites in the Argolid such as Mycenae. And in conclusion,
this brings

235

00:19:27,850 --> 00:19:31,830
us back to where we began the talk with
Homer's description of the realm of

236

00:19:31,830 --> 00:19:36,400
Agamemnon. Because of its specific
location is now also possible to

237

00:19:36,400 --> 00:19:41,590
identify Dorati as the ornai I listed
here. The place it's exactly what the

238

00:19:41,590 --> 00:19:45,690
description of the topographical
position of Homer's ornai by the

239

00:19:45,690 --> 00:19:50,659
Roman geographer Strabo and identifying
Dorati as Orneia instead of the other

240

00:19:50,659 --> 00:19:55,120
candidates previously put forward for
it down in the Argolid, suddenly makes the

241

00:19:55,120 --> 00:19:59,960
strange list display an internal logic.
The places can now be seen to be listed

242

00:19:59,960 --> 00:20:04,179
in topographical order from east to west
after the capital Mycenae

243
00:20:04,179 --> 00:20:08,019
and to represent what the later Greeks
at least could have thought to have been

244
00:20:08,019 --> 00:20:11,440
the most important towns in the
respective regions back in the Bronze

245
00:20:11,440 --> 00:20:16,009
Age, commanding as they do, river valleys
or discrete sections of the coastal

246
00:20:16,009 --> 00:20:20,950
plain. Although, this still does not mean
that Homer's list is an accurate account

247
00:20:20,950 --> 00:20:24,409
of the politics of Greece in the
Mycenaean age, it does mean two things.

248
00:20:24,409 --> 00:20:29,490
Firstly, once fully published, Dorati will
also surely play a role in the ongoing

249
00:20:29,490 --> 00:20:34,070
debate about the nature of Homer's
catalog and is my hope that my time in

250
00:20:34,070 --> 00:20:37,519
the basement of the Corinth Museum will
pay off and that the pieces my

251
00:20:37,519 --> 00:20:40,679
colleagues and I have painstakingly
researched will go a long way to

252
00:20:40,679 --> 00:20:44,340
convincing modern scholars that
concerning the importance of Orneia in the

253

00:20:44,340 --> 00:20:50,580
Mycenaean age at least, Homer knew what
he was talking about. This brings us back

254
00:20:50,580 --> 00:20:54,519
to the beginning of our talk in another
way too, since Dorati clearly offers a rich

255
00:20:54,519 --> 00:20:57,999
treasury of materials to fill in gaps in
our knowledge of early Greek history and

256
00:20:57,999 --> 00:21:02,909
artifacts with the evidence for
preserved architecture. Sometimes even a

257
00:21:02,909 --> 00:21:08,139
peripatetic archaeologists has to admit
the next step is surely excavation. Who

258
00:21:08,139 --> 00:21:12,639
knows, maybe Doratii will finally provide
a citadel site for the Corinthia of the

259
00:21:12,639 --> 00:21:16,860
kind known in the Argolid or perhaps
even given the plethora of roads making

260
00:21:16,860 --> 00:21:21,169
easy connections between these regions as I've documented them,
something will be found

261
00:21:21,169 --> 00:21:25,519
here to suggest that Homer was right too. And this territory really
was closely

262
00:21:25,519 --> 00:21:30,039
associated to Mycenae in the Bronze Age and we must relinquish the
territory

263
00:21:30,039 --> 00:21:33,539
to Agamemnon after all. Thank you very much.

264

00:21:33,539 --> 00:21:38,679

[applause]

265

00:21:38,680 --> 00:21:48,900

Ah the muse helped. My voice made it to the end.

266

00:21:48,900 --> 00:21:56,039

Do you have an interest and a hope to begin excavation?

267

00:21:56,039 --> 00:22:05,710

I have the hope that Dorati will be excavated. This survey has been such. I am not thinking personally about excavating it now, I

268

00:22:05,710 --> 00:22:10,540

might feel differently when the survey is finally over,

269

00:22:10,540 --> 00:22:14,680

but it would it would take a lot of money and it would also take a large

270

00:22:14,690 --> 00:22:16,639

team and my comment

271

00:22:16,639 --> 00:22:20,350

at the beginning about how what you find takes you out of your comfort zone, I

272

00:22:20,350 --> 00:22:24,669

came across Dorati and therefore I followed up on it without having ever

273

00:22:24,669 --> 00:22:30,269

studied the Bronze Age or pottery. So this is why I say it takes you out of your

274

00:22:30,269 --> 00:22:31,179

comfort zone.

275

00:22:31,179 --> 00:22:37,179
You can't control what you find. Studying
the roads takes you to Frankish - Turkish

276
00:22:37,179 --> 00:22:42,919
material at one end, Dorati to Bronze
Age on the other. So I would certainly

277
00:22:42,919 --> 00:22:48,549
need to assemble a team of experts. But I
certainly hope it deserves to be

278
00:22:48,549 --> 00:22:52,929
excavated. It certainly will be excavated.
It would be fabulous if Wright State was

279
00:22:52,929 --> 00:22:55,929
involved in that and our students. Yes.

280
00:22:55,929 --> 00:23:02,549
Do you have any other [inaudible] settlements? [inaudible]

281
00:23:02,549 --> 00:23:04,549
In the Corinthia?

282
00:23:04,549 --> 00:23:05,060
In the Corinthia.

283
00:23:05,060 --> 00:23:11,840
In the Corinthia in particular, other largest one is Koraku, which is
the one that gets the most credit, in

284
00:23:11,840 --> 00:23:15,340
fact Dorati is very similar to Koraku in many ways.

285
00:23:15,340 --> 00:23:17,020
Are there [inaudible]?

286
00:23:17,020 --> 00:23:18,960
Settlements? No.

287

00:23:18,960 --> 00:23:20,120
There is one.

288

00:23:20,120 --> 00:23:21,280
Yeah there are a few.

289

00:23:21,280 --> 00:23:22,500
[inaudible]

290

00:23:22,500 --> 00:23:24,060
There are quite a few actually early

291

00:23:24,060 --> 00:23:29,340
Helladic ones, but that's why I said dearth
there are very few in the Corinthia at

292

00:23:29,340 --> 00:23:34,220
all. One reason though is that Corinth
with the premier site, the modern you

293

00:23:34,220 --> 00:23:39,170
know, city and is not over it, but
the Roman and Greek city is probably

294

00:23:39,170 --> 00:23:47,100
over where the Mycenaean was and my colleague Yuella Jonu, who's doing
helping with the pottery, she's done a lot of

295

00:23:47,100 --> 00:23:53,130
study trying to show that probably Ancient Corinth was a pretty
significant Mycenaean site. I actually think that

296

00:23:53,130 --> 00:23:58,190
Kleonai was a significant Mycenaean site,
but again anywhere where the later polis

297

00:23:58,190 --> 00:24:01,930
overlay the Mycenaean remains, you
noticed that this place ends at the end of the

298

00:24:01,930 --> 00:24:05,770
Bronze Age and there's nothing, there's
not one sherd of classical pottery on

299

00:24:05,770 --> 00:24:10,980
the whole hillside, which is rather rare. There's usually a sherd of
classical pottery almost everywhere in Greece, but not here.

300

00:24:10,980 --> 00:24:16,470
That's one reason why the Bronze Age stuff
is visible on the surface and it hasn't

301

00:24:16,470 --> 00:24:19,950
been cleared away. So it's possible that
some of those places have been cleared

302

00:24:19,950 --> 00:24:22,270
away, but that's why this is pretty
exciting.

303

00:24:22,270 --> 00:24:29,430
It might show us that we actually have that
kind of premier site in the Corinthia that isn't lacking so far.

304

00:24:29,430 --> 00:24:37,330
Yeah one of the things that you talked about at the beginning is that
there aren't these overlying occupations [inaudible]. Why is that?

305

00:24:37,330 --> 00:24:42,670
It's mostly because these are really
fantastic sites for a lot of reasons, the kinds of

306

00:24:42,670 --> 00:24:47,680
places that they chose. Many of them
have been continuously occupied for one

307

00:24:47,680 --> 00:24:52,620
reason and they just grew one on top of
the other, but their natural places where

308

00:24:52,620 --> 00:24:59,120
there are near agricultural, you know

territory but not overlying it on Haight

309

00:24:59,120 --> 00:25:05,170

that are defensible, with natural water. I mean they're natural civilization spots and they've just

310

00:25:05,170 --> 00:25:11,340

been continuously occupied from antiquity in many cases. So when you have a place like this that

311

00:25:11,340 --> 00:25:17,590

was not, it's interesting. Well one thing that's interesting about this

312

00:25:17,590 --> 00:25:20,070

place is that we also did have a

313

00:25:20,070 --> 00:25:28,260

geologist come and study the site also and she found no evidence for a source

314

00:25:28,260 --> 00:25:33,130

of water at any time here. There is a copious spring down at the base of this

315

00:25:33,130 --> 00:25:38,770

place, but not within the site. Those of you know Mycenae know that in the later

316

00:25:38,770 --> 00:25:43,060

stages, Mycenae water sources were incorporated within the walls. That was

317

00:25:43,060 --> 00:25:48,520

not possible to do here. The water source seems to have been down lower, but also

318

00:25:48,520 --> 00:25:53,910

there's very complicated arguments about Orneia. It seems possible to me that

319

00:25:53,910 --> 00:25:57,750
some of the other places that we know
were named Orneia are where the

320
00:25:57,750 --> 00:26:05,660
settlement was moved later for
political reasons, but probably that lack of

321
00:26:05,660 --> 00:26:09,010
water at the site played a bit of a role.

322
00:26:09,010 --> 00:26:16,920
Can infer anything about the political structure of this little empire
that maybe...

323
00:26:16,920 --> 00:26:22,960
I cannot, no. It is huge and thorny, right?

324
00:26:22,960 --> 00:26:33,540
In fact, probably most Bronze Age specialists -- I'm glad Erin isn't
here -- would probably cringe that I mentioned the name Agamemnon, but
I'm a romantic, so I had to do it.

325
00:26:33,540 --> 00:26:39,780
I mean I remember at Mycenae, I was there years ago, but you could see
the megaron, you know?

326
00:26:39,780 --> 00:26:46,340
Well sure that's what I'm saying, is that in the Argolid there are a
lot of these big, impressive citadel sites

327
00:26:46,340 --> 00:26:52,140
and we don't have one of those in
Corinth, right? And it's not at all clear if this

328
00:26:52,140 --> 00:26:57,460
area was under the control of Mycenae or
not, but the relationship was if this is

329
00:26:57,460 --> 00:27:02,210
a different kind of settlements over
here or if they didn't have sites of this

330

00:27:02,210 --> 00:27:14,560

magnitude, but what I'm suggesting is maybe this is one, not on the scale of Mycenae obviously, but possibly we just

331

00:27:14,560 --> 00:27:25,260

don't have the evidence for some of these places, but it could also be a different kind of political structure.

332

00:27:25,260 --> 00:27:28,300

Did you have a lot of 3C though?

333

00:27:28,300 --> 00:27:31,710

Yes, we do. The problem is

334

00:27:31,710 --> 00:27:36,090

quantifying things for the surface finds with so much pottery, so little of it that

335

00:27:36,090 --> 00:27:41,450

you can pinpoint exactly knowing exactly which period you have the most of, but we do

336

00:27:41,450 --> 00:27:44,240

have a lot of 3C, we even have quite a bit of 3C

337

00:27:44,240 --> 00:27:48,100

late, which is the very late stages. We have a key pieces that might be sub

338

00:27:48,100 --> 00:27:54,380

Mycenaean, you know possibly proto-geometric, but unfortunately those are

339

00:27:54,380 --> 00:28:00,120

a small fragmentary. You can't be sure, but definitely was even

340

00:28:00,120 --> 00:28:08,710

pretty strong in 3C, you know tapering in 3C late, but it was going great

341

00:28:08,710 --> 00:28:13,520
guns right down to the end and then
nothing, maybe one or two archaic sherds

342

00:28:13,520 --> 00:28:17,410
and then the rest of the stuff, the
earliest thing we have later is late

343

00:28:17,410 --> 00:28:22,210
Roman, but that's like a shepherd fell on his pot, you know and stuff
there.

344

00:28:22,210 --> 00:28:23,520
What is 3C?"

345

00:28:23,520 --> 00:28:29,980
Frieze, you know the Mycenaean period is divided in different stages
by pottery phases, so you don't have to use dates.

346

00:28:29,980 --> 00:28:41,770
so LH, late Helladic in other words, that's the Mycenaean period, late
Helladic 1,2,3, a,b,c. So late

347

00:28:41,770 --> 00:28:50,890
Helladic 3C, late is the very last
stage of the Mycenaean. So we usually talk about it in terms

348

00:28:50,890 --> 00:28:56,400
the pottery, so that when different ideas
of what the absolute dates are, you don't

349

00:28:56,400 --> 00:29:05,480
have to shift all your nomenclature. Thank you.

350

00:29:05,480 --> 00:29:08,600
[applause]