I keep thinking now after listening to some of these of our agenda not all of it yet, but how many people are talking about the in betweens you know, changing categories or what falls between traditionally accepted categories, which is really fascinating considering how many different fields we've heard from already. Our next speaker is Jeanntte Marchand who is an Associate Professor of Classics. She received her PhD from the University of California at Berkeley and also spent time at the American School for Classical Studies in Athens. An archaeologists, she is the co-director of the Dorati Survey Project in Greece. This is a previously undocumented Bronze Age town which has yielded over 56,000 sherds of pottery -- talk about an embarrassment of...
riches there -- ranging in date from the Neolithic to Roman times. Her sabbatical project involved identifying, documenting, and interpreting a representative sample of these artifacts and preparing them for publication. She will speak to us about Investigations in the Greek Countryside.

I'm going to start in a way I didn't expect to by invoking the muse hopefully to breathe through me wondrous voice, because I unfortunately have bronchitis and I just coming from a huge lecture course. So I hope my voice is going to withstand the pressure, but also for another way that may become clear soon.

[speaking in Ancient Greek]
Mycenae, Corinth, Kleonai, Sicyon. Of these was the son of Atreus, Lord Agamemnon, captain

with a hundred ships. These are lines from a problematic passage of Homer's

Iliad known as the catalogue of ships. The passage purports to describe the

cities which are under the direct control of the legendary King Agamemnon,

the leader of the Greek forces at Troy. This may seem like a strange place to

start my talk since few believe Homer's Agamemnon was real or that this list of

places apparently arranged in no clear order and chosen out of a plethora of

possibilities for no obvious reason ever comprised a real political reality at

any period. It's an idealized realm, a place of possibility. But although this

may not be an accurate description of territory that ever belonged to

Agamemnon, I start here today because the places listed in this passage
circumscribe exactly the territory that I come to think of as my own. I spent the

bulk of my own research literally in the heart of this territory at the intersection of Mycenae, Corinth, and Sicyon in Kleonai and on the trail of the elusive Orneia and the projects on which I spent my leave all deal in different ways with these places and the connections between them. As many of you know, I'm an archaeologist in the Classics Department and as such, I've done my share of excavation, but like a growing number of others, my research has focused on non-invasive techniques of studying the material culture of the ancient Greeks. There's some practical reasons for this:

the astronomical cost of excavation, the scarcity of permits, and the ethical and
practical issues involved in land acquisition and conservation. But the main reason is that I'm a firm believer that there's much to be accomplished by simpler means; by getting out into the countryside and seeing what's there; by making a territory your own by walking it. The Peripatetic archaeologists has endless opportunities to document abundant surface material that still exists in many parts of Greece, that has surprisingly been little explored and to bring the new primary evidence that this kind of autopsy provides to bear on the reinterpretation of our other more well-known sources for Greek history. This kind of work requires having the ability to spend a large amount of time in the field in Greece and then an even larger amount of time back at home, freed from the constraints of teaching. In the field you never know exactly what
you'll find, following up on it often takes you very far out of your comfort zone and it's only through the meticulous researching and correlating of the field data after the fact that patterns in new perspectives on what may seem a well-known past emerge. I'm therefore extremely grateful to the CoLA Professional Development Committee and to Dean Sobolik for affording me the precious opportunity to reconnect with this territory with some longstanding projects of mine, which had been languishing for some years due to the pressures of teaching and of demanding family obligations. Without the opportunity to get back to Greece, the time to devote concerted effort to, the sorting and interpreting of my data, I could not possibly have jump-started
these projects and advanced them so far. In the time allotted to me now I'd like to give you a taste of the diverse findings that can come from field investigations of this sort, by giving a quick rather impressionistic summary of two very different kinds of projects I've been reconnecting with this year. The first I'll mentioned only briefly. The bulk of my research has always centered on the city-state of Kleonai, a mid-sized polis in the northeastern Peloponnesus, right in the heart of this territory. It is, if you can see the cursor, I'm not very good with a touch screen. It is right here in the center. The place offers a unique opportunity for topographic study, since unlike most places in Greece, no modern village overlies the remains of the ancient town. In the course of documenting the ancient city, I became interested in reconstructing the root of
the ancient road through its territory.

Kleonai commanded an important geographical position in the Peloponnesus, an important history I knew had played out along its roads. I'd already published on the roads to the north that connect Kleonai with Corinth and on the roads connecting Kleonai with the nearby sanctuary of Nemean Zeus, an important Hellenic sanctuary that Kleoni helped to run. I wanted to follow up on this and investigate the evidence for roads to the south connecting Kleoni and Nemea on the one hand and Argos and Mycenae on the other, in part to document them as primary monuments of antiquity in their own right, but also because I believed the notoriously sketch depicting the roads in the area had been consistently misinterpreted. Tracing ancient roads involves talking
extensively to older local residents, to learn from them about the old footpaths that followed the natural contours of the land before it was modified by modern machinery, reading the ancient sources carefully, and reading the accounts of early travelers to Greece in the 18th and 19th centuries since these travelers often used the old paths that follow ancient roads and they regularly comment on ancient features that they observed along their routes, which either no longer exists today or which can be rediscovered by following their itineraries. These crucial but often overlooked modern sources in hand, the next step is to get out and look for actual physical evidence in the form of wheel-ruts like the one shown here.

Grooves which were purposely carved into
the bedrock in the Greek period for

cartwheels to run in and which were then
subsequently worn smooth by ware.

In rare cases one can locate more
elaborate construction as long the
ancient road I found running here, in the
last place anyone expected. Wheel-ruts

are preserved in intervals along the red
arrows and right at the precarious point

where the road passes a cliff and the
area's change color, in other words right in

here. So we're talking about right in here.
The roadbed above is very dark and the road

surface up here is smoothed. Wheel-ruts are carved in. The cliff face
is shaved back to

accommodate the road and below it

here is a massive wall of stones built
to support the road at this precarious

point. However, since the Greeks were not
the great road engineers that the Romans
were. More often, the search for Greek Road involves looking for previously undocumented ancient road site features such as some of these examples from my research, things like watchtowers, rock-cut aqueducts then often followed roads, quarries, cemeteries in the form of sarcophagi or grave markers plowed up out nearby fields, or similarly revealed evidence for roadside shines and villas.

You have to catch this stuff when it's fresh, because farmers if they find things in their fields, they will quickly move it away, because they don't want the archaeological service to know about it.

It then remains to match up this physical evidence with the circumstantial evidence of the ancient sources, the old paths and the early travelers' accounts.

The results of this project are now in proofs in an article which represents the
primary evidence for the roads in which I argue that the roads I've documented between Kleonai, Nemea, and Mycenae. The 1st century AD Roman map pictured below and the account of Pausanias, a Roman traveler to Greece in the 2nd century AD, described traveling through this area, can now be seen to correspond exactly. If the map and Pausanias' account are both interpreted in a new way. Unfortunately the argument is much too complicated to reproduce here, but it hinges on observing that the place labeled 'Nemea' on the Roman map must not be the sanctuary of Zeus as is usually thought, but a Roman post station at a natural spring to the south, at the mouth of a prominent pass, guarded throughout antiquity, and marking the gateway to the Argos. This brings with it a new
understanding of Pausanias' route and new identifications for some of the sites. It also suggests an approach for interpreting other portions of this difficult Roman map, which depicts much of the Greek world. In this region at least, I argue there's a close and natural, logical correspondence between the post stations or places for changing horses on the Roman map and the system of Turco-Mongol Khans or guarded inns of the early modern period, in which many of the earlier travelers spent the night and where they often observed ancient remains. This method of correlating the Roman map, early travelers it reports, and the physical evidence remains of all period could be fruitfully applied elsewhere as one can essentially read back through the layers of history.
identifying Greek sites and roots by correlating 3 later itineraries: Roman, Ottoman, and early European.

It was work on roads such as this long ago that led me quite literally to my second project and the one on which I spent the majority of my leave. In the process of tracing ancient roads leading from Kleonai in the other direction to the northwest, in 2002 one of them led me directly to a large, previously undocumented site. The place commanded a naturally defensible position on a height overlooking the fruitful Corinthian Gulf plane and commanding access into the interior toward Nemea and Mycenae via the route of the Nemea River. The place was literally strewn with pottery and other artifacts, suggesting that the place had
been a previously unidentified
prehistoric town. The locals call this
place by the modern toponym Dorati and in
2004, under the auspices of the American
School of Classical Studies at Athens
and with a permit from the Greek
Archaeological Service, I gathered a
small group to do an intensive service
survey here. This involved recording all
the pottery and artifacts visible on the
surface by location across the site to
determine the range of dates of
occupation, the range of activities
represented by those artifacts, and any
significant patterns or factors of
distribution. We also recorded visible
physical evidence for architecture and I
brought a separate team back the
following winter to conduct a
geophysical survey using resistance and
magnetometer to look for evidence of
undisturbed subsurface structures. Potentially diagnostic pottery was collected and brought back to the Corinth Museum where it was washed and laid out for study by collection units. We followed up this survey with study seasons for graduate students from the University of Cincinnati and a group of our own Wright State students assisted us in starting to sift through the collected material and record it in a database along with the information on the material documented only in the field. Thus already back in 2006 we were already starting to have a good idea of just what kind of a place we were dealing with in Dorati, but the sheer quantity of material generated by our survey was overwhelming. As you already heard in all we processed over 56,000 sherds of pottery. I have
literally hundreds of pictures of groups
of sherds as they were coming in like

tables many times

over and the pottery just kept coming

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

permit, so progress could only
be made in fits and starts. The process
of figuring out exactly what we've got and what we haven't got. has been herculean. The devil is in the details too since to publish the site to the standards of the profession, it isn't simply enough to know the rough date and type of material, we had to identify all of it as closely as possible and have a large representative sample of pieces we could pinpoint exactly in terms of date, shape, fabric, production method, and decoration and for which precise comparanda could we find, either in publications or in museum collections. And so this is where I really did the brunt of my league work. Here at my work space in the bowels of the Corinth museum. By the end of it I narrowed down our material to 350 representative pieces laid out in boxes by date
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
Based on the quantity of pottery and the extent of its distribution, Dorati is one of the largest Bronze Age sites yet identified in the province of Corinthia. It appears to have seen occupation continuously in all phases of Greek prehistory from the early Neolithic period to the final stages of the late Mycenaean, a period of well over 5,000 years. It was already growing in size as early as the early Helladic period around 2000 BC, but its florid was at the height of the Late Bronze Age or in the Mycenaean age proper. That it was a settlement is indicated by the large quantity of construction rubble strewn across the site from the range of pottery tight present, from storage.
vessels, to cooking pots, to a wide array of fine wares of very high quality, and

from the hundreds of small finds. Among them, figurines

both humans and animal, copia stones for the grinding of grain, stone tools,

led vessels, shells, and weights, and whirls associated with textile production. That

Dorati was an important Mycenaean settlement is also indicated by the

scale of its architecture

evident both from visible in situ walls like this and from the quantity of large,

carefully cut blocks like the one on the upper right from so-called Cyclopean construction at the site, such as the wall shown to its left and from the

location of a possible cemetery below the site, and finally, from the evidence

of preserved subsurface structures detected through geophysical imaging. You
can see here in the center the places where we did our resistant surveying, a

network of brown line shows the locations of preserved falls below the ground. These can be easily seen in the enlarged portion to the left. In other words, all of these lines here are walls. To the right over here, the schema ties to drawing makes it clear to see that over a wide area there is a pattern of construction regular enough to be suggestive of large-scale planned architecture. A previously unknown Bronze Age site of this size is in itself, a rare and exciting find, but given the dearth of other large specifically Mycenaean sites in the region, now that we can get the results of a survey out so that other scholars can take into account, Dorati is sure to play a key role in all
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
and to represent what the later Greeks at least could have thought to have been the most important towns in the respective regions back in the Bronze Age, commanding as they do, river valleys or discrete sections of the coastal plain. Although, this still does not mean that Homer's list is an accurate account of the politics of Greece in the Mycenaean age, it does mean two things. Firstly, once fully published, Dorati will also surely play a role in the ongoing debate about the nature of Homer's catalog and is my hope that my time in the basement of the Corinth Museum will pay off and that the pieces my colleagues and I have painstakingly researched will go a long way to convincing modern scholars that concerning the importance of Orneia in the
Mycenaean age at least, Homer knew what he was talking about. This brings us back to the beginning of our talk in another way too, since Dorati clearly offers a rich treasury of materials to fill in gaps in our knowledge of early Greek history and artifacts with the evidence for preserved architecture. Sometimes even a peripatetic archaeologist has to admit the next step is surely excavation. Who knows, maybe Doratii will finally provide a citadel site for the Corinthia of the kind known in the Argolid or perhaps even given the plethora of roads making easy connections between these regions as I've documented them, something will be found here to suggest that Homer was right too. And this territory really was closely associated to Mycenae in the Bronze Age and we must relinquish the territory to Agamemnon after all. Thank you very much.
264
00:21:33,539 --> 00:21:38,679
[applause]

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

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

I have the hope that Dorati will be excavated. This survey has been such. I am not thinking personally about excavating it now, I might feel differently when the survey is finally over,

but it would take a lot of money and it would also take a large team and my comment

at the beginning about how what you find takes you out of your comfort zone, I came across Dorati and therefore I followed up on it without having ever studied the Bronze Age or pottery. So this is why I say it takes you out of your comfort zone.
You can't control what you find. Studying the roads takes you to Frankish-Turkish material at one end, Dorati to Bronze Age on the other. So I would certainly need to assemble a team of experts. But I certainly hope it deserves to be excavated. It certainly will be excavated. It would be fabulous if Wright State was involved in that and our students. Yes.

Do you have any other settlements? In the Corinthia?

In the Corinthia.

In the Corinthia in particular, other largest one is Koraku, which is the one that gets the most credit, in fact Dorati is very similar to Koraku in many ways.

Are there settlements? No.
There is one.

Yeah there are a few.

There are quite a few actually early Helladic ones, but that's why I said dearth there are very few in the Corinthia at all. One reason though is that Corinth with the premier site, the modern you know, city and is not over it, but the Roman and Greek city is probably over where the Mycenaean was and my colleague Yuella Jonu, who's doing helping with the pottery, she's done a lot of study trying to show that probably Ancient Corinth was a pretty significant Mycenaean site. I actually think that Kleonai was a significant Mycenaean site, but again anywhere where the later polis overlay the Mycenaean remains, you noticed that this place ends at the end of the
Bronze Age and there's nothing, there's not one sherd of classical pottery on the whole hillside, which is rather rare. There's usually a sherd of classical pottery almost everywhere in Greece, but not here. That's one reason why the Bronze Age stuff is visible on the surface and it hasn't been cleared away. So it's possible that some of those places have been cleared away, but that's why this is pretty exciting.

It might show us that we actually have that kind of premier site in the Corinthia that isn't lacking so far. Yeah one of the things that you talked about at the beginning is that there aren't these overlying occupations [inaudible]. Why is that?

It's mostly because these are really fantastic sites for a lot of reasons, the kinds of places that they chose. Many of them have been continuously occupied for one reason and they just grew one on top of the other, but their natural places where there are near agricultural, you know
territory but not overlying it on Haight

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

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

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

place is that we also did have a

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

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

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

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

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

there's very complicated arguments about Orneia. It seems possible to me that
some of the other places that we know were named Orneia are where the settlement was moved later for political reasons, but probably that lack of water at the site played a bit of a role.

Can infer anything about the political structure of this little empire that maybe...

I cannot, no. It is huge and thorny, right?

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.

I mean I remember at Mycenae, I was there years ago, but you could see the megaron, you know?

Well sure that's what I'm saying, is that in the Argolid there are a lot of these big, impressive citadel sites and we don't have one of those in Corinth, right? And it's not at all clear if this area was under the control of Mycenae or not, but the relationship was if this is a different kind of settlements over here or if they didn't have sites of this
magnitude, but what I'm suggesting is maybe this is one, not on the scale of Mycenae obviously, but possibly we just

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

Did you have a lot of 3C though?

Yes, we do. The problem is

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

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

have a lot of 3C, we even have have quite a bit of 3C late, which is the very late stages. We have a key pieces that might be sub

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

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

pretty strong in 3C, you know tapering in 3C late, but it was going great
guns right down to the end and then nothing, maybe one or two archaic sherds

and then the rest of the stuff, the earliest thing we have later is late Roman, but that's like a shepherd fell on his pot, you know and stuff there.

What is 3C?"

Frieze, you know the Mycenaean period is divided in different stages by pottery phases, so you don't have to use dates.

so LH, late Helladic in other words, that's the Mycenaean period, late Helladic 1,2,3, a,b,c. So late

Helladic 3C, late is the very last stage of the Mycenaen. So we usually talk about it in terms of what the absolute dates are, you don't have to shift all your nomenclature. Thank you.