

Micene, Argolide

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Google earth

Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 4/20/2010



2003

37°44'04.96"N 22°45'18.94"E elev 201 m

Alt 5.54 km



Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 9/3/2003



2003

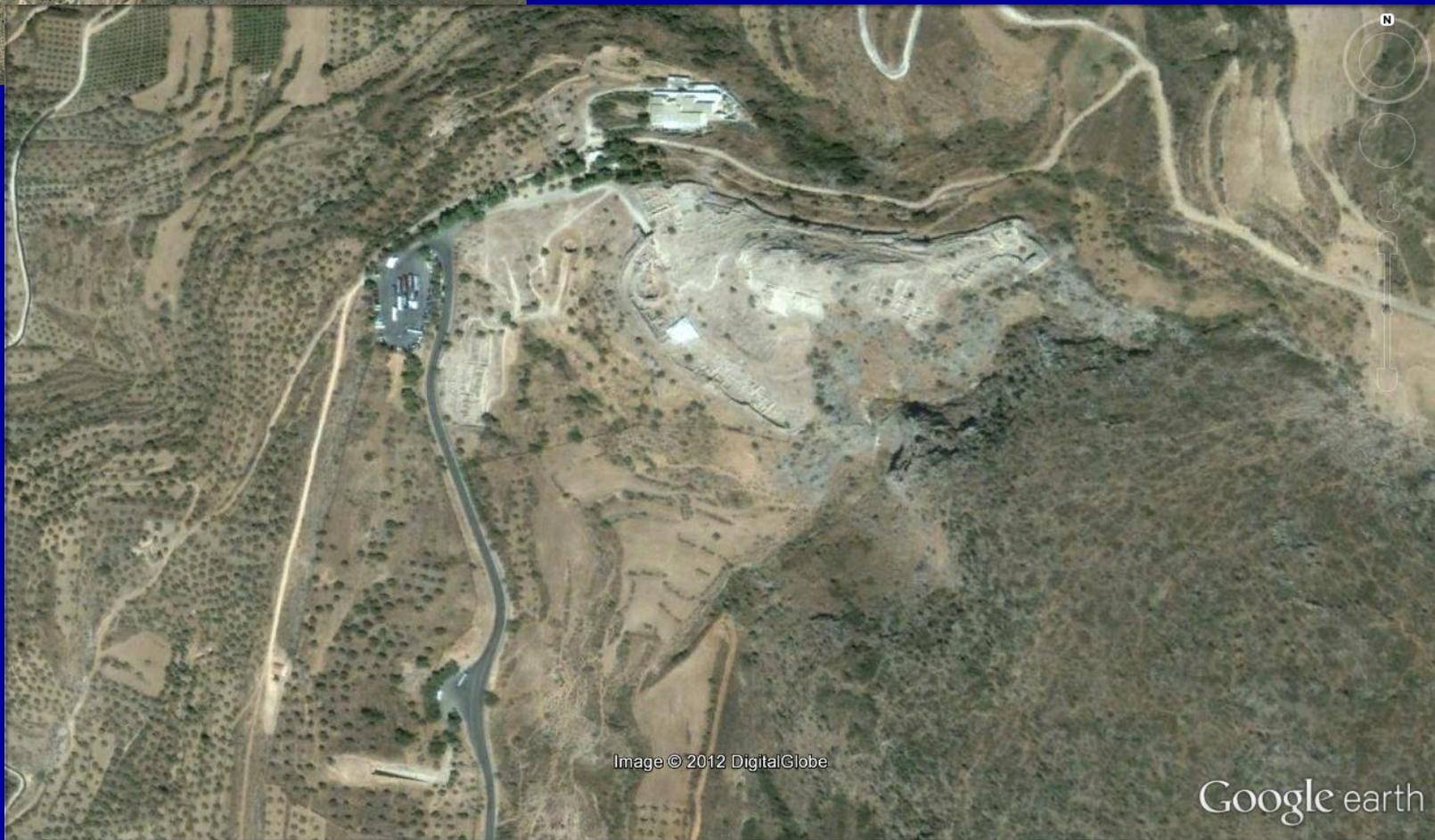


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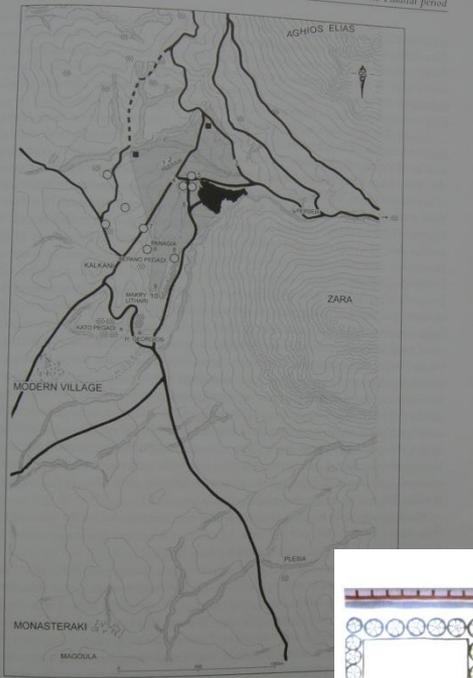
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Google earth

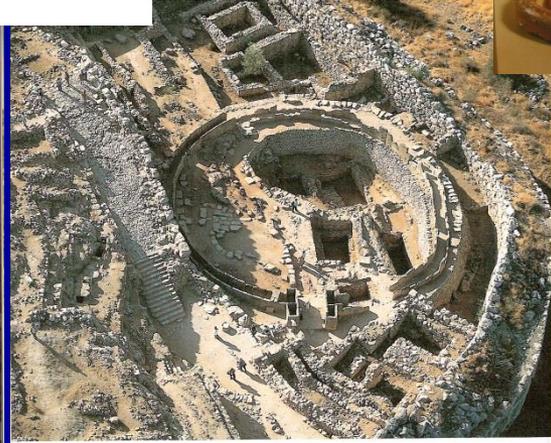
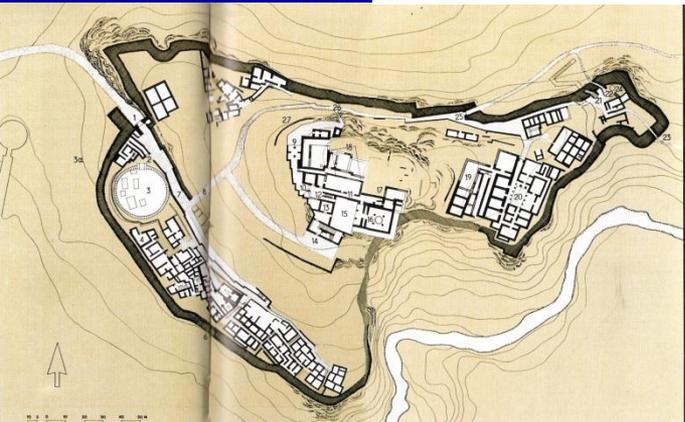
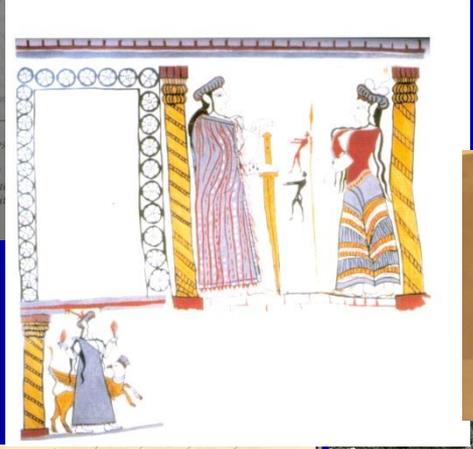
Alt 1.23 km

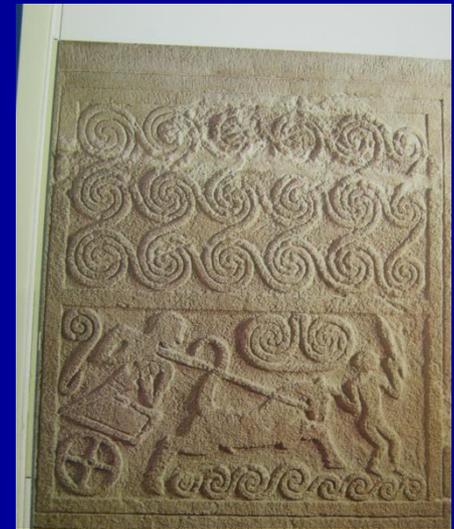
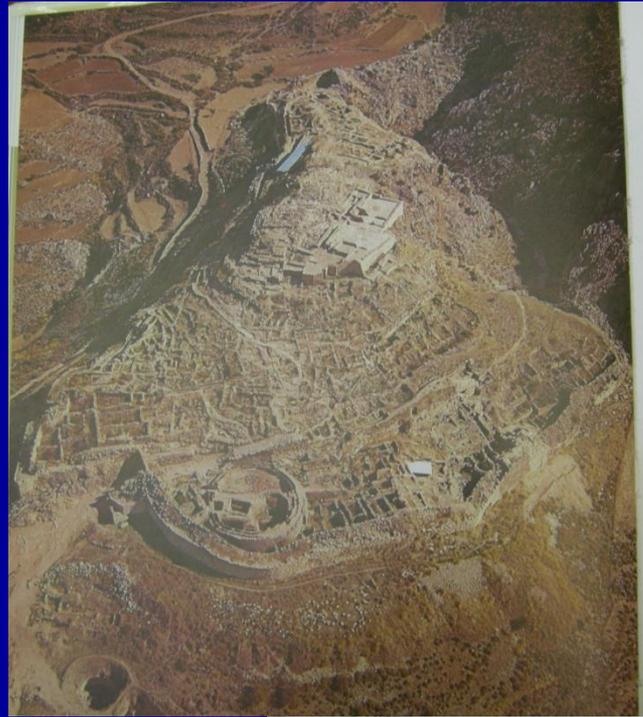
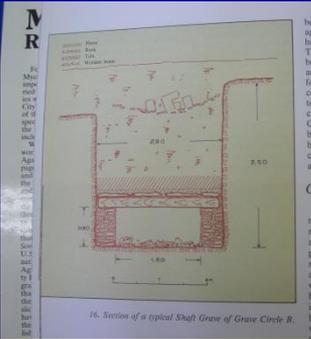


Foto sul sito: M.E. Alberti, E. Borgna



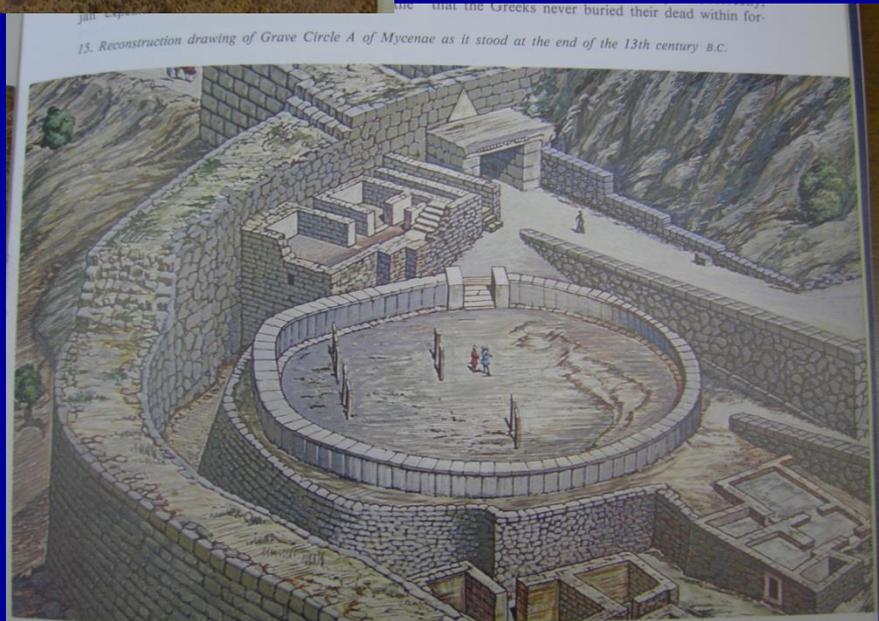
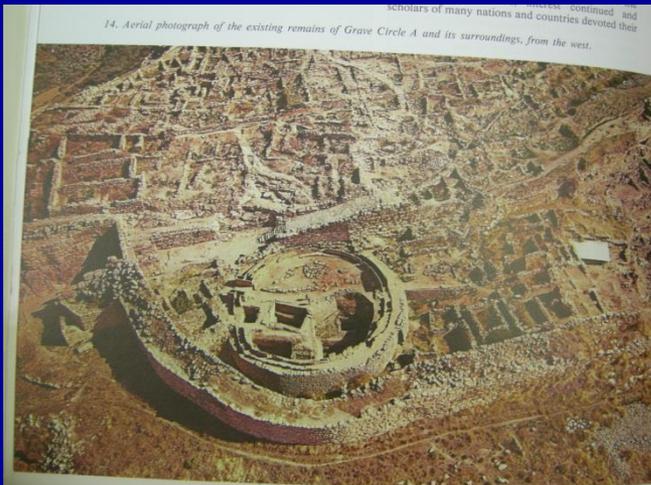
25. Area of Mycenae: excavated structures of the town and the road system in the immediate vicinity of the site. © Mycenae Archive.
1 Cyclopean Terrace Building & House of the Wine Merchant; 2 Plakes House; 4 Houses by the modern car park; 5 Museum site; 7 Lisa's House; 8 Panagia Houses; 9 House of Lead; 10 Makrili





Micene,
Circolo A

Micene, tomba a
fossa del circolo B



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ATLAS
OF MYCENAE

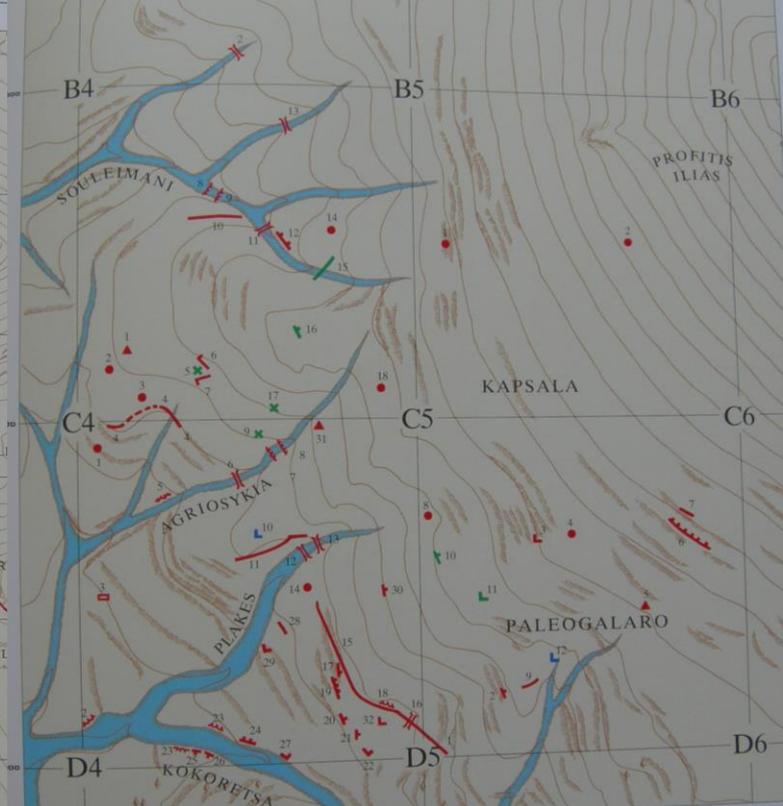
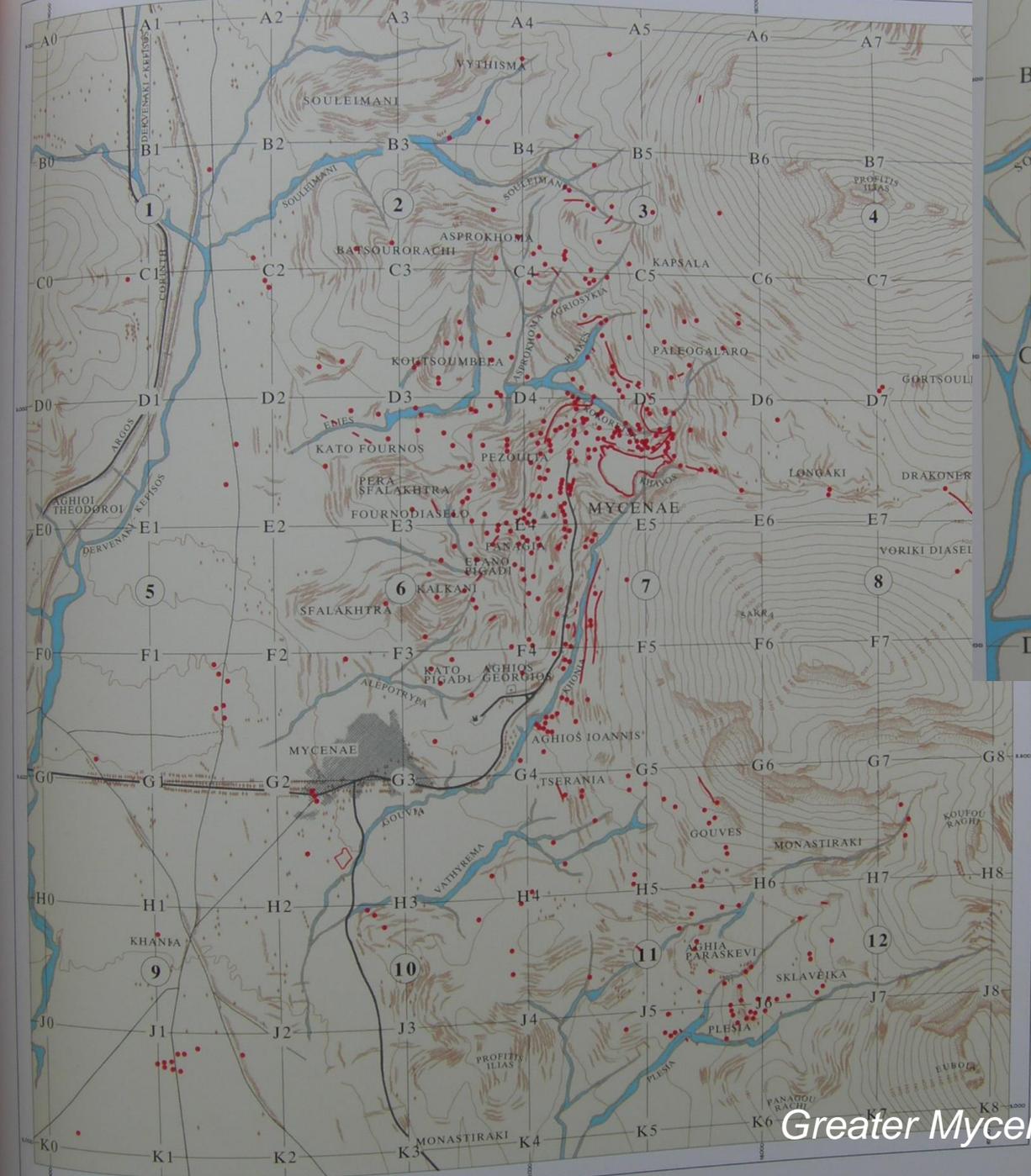


ATHENS 2003

Archaeological Atlas of Mycenae (Iakovidis 2003)

- Dopo i rilievi del 1881-2 di Steffen
- Registrazione e posizionamento sistematico di tutte le evidenze sul terreno e soprattutto nei dintorni della cittadella
- Collaborazione tra Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία (Archaeological society at Athens) e la British School at Athens, d'accordo con la IV Ephoreia (Sovrintendenza); lungo progetto, molte altre collaborazioni.

- Relazione tra la cittadella, le necropoli e l'abitato
- Indagine sulle strade: sistema viario complesso, primario e secondario, ingegneria;
- Gestione delle acque: rivestimenti degli argini nei punti più delicati, frangifrutti/lavatoi, attraversamenti e ponti;
- Campagna: terrazzamenti, case rurali;



Particolare con
apprestamenti
vari

Iacovidis 2003 -
Il rosso
identifica età
micenea

Greater Mycenae

Età micenea:

- Il comprensorio legato alla cittadella è 350 ha (*Greater Mycenae*): città, necropoli, strade, campagna, cave, etc.
- La città è 32 ha totali, e non si divide in borgate;
- Le necropoli seguono le strade;



Micene, sistema viario
(Iacovidis 2003)



Fig. 16. Road at Drakonera.

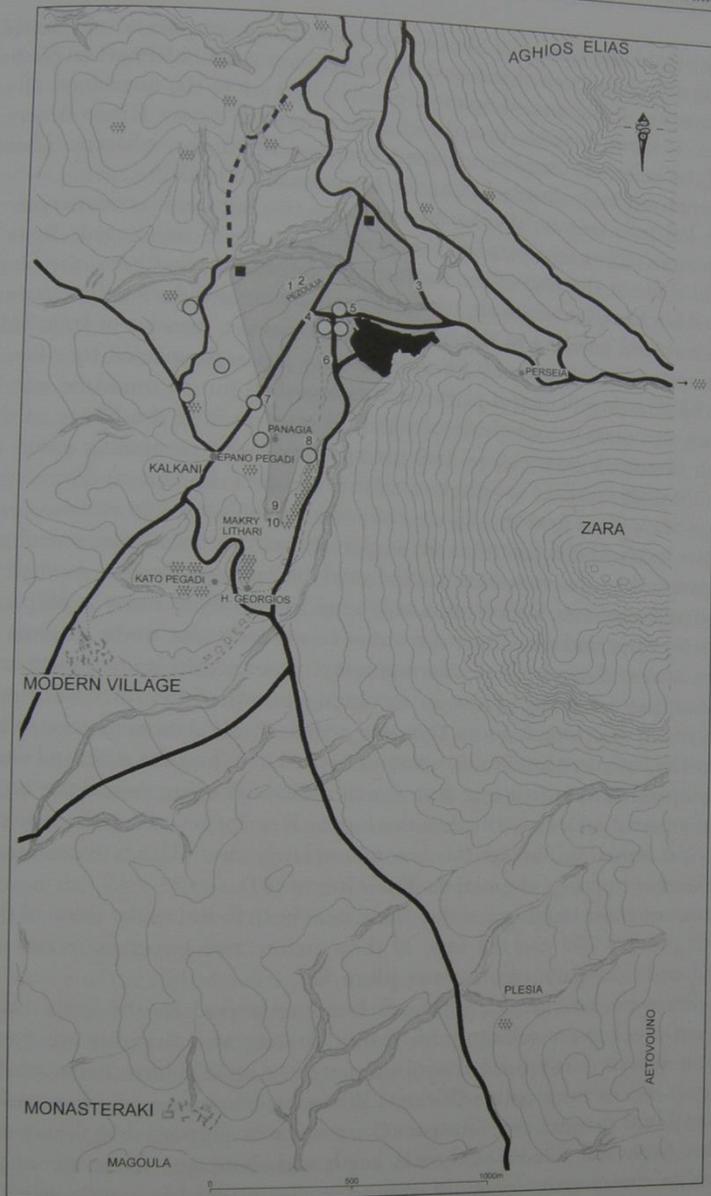
Iacovidis 2003



Fig. 17. Culvert at Drakonera.



Fig. 18. Bridge across Khavos and revetment wall.



Micene: estensione dell'area abitata (in grigio) e evidenze archeologiche emerse (Frech 2002)

Estensione abitato: ca 32 ha.

- 25 Area of Mycenae: excavated structures of the town and the road system in the immediate vicinity of the site. © Mycenae Archive.
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 - 7 Lisa's House; 8 Panagia Houses; 9 House of Lead; 10 Makrilitari

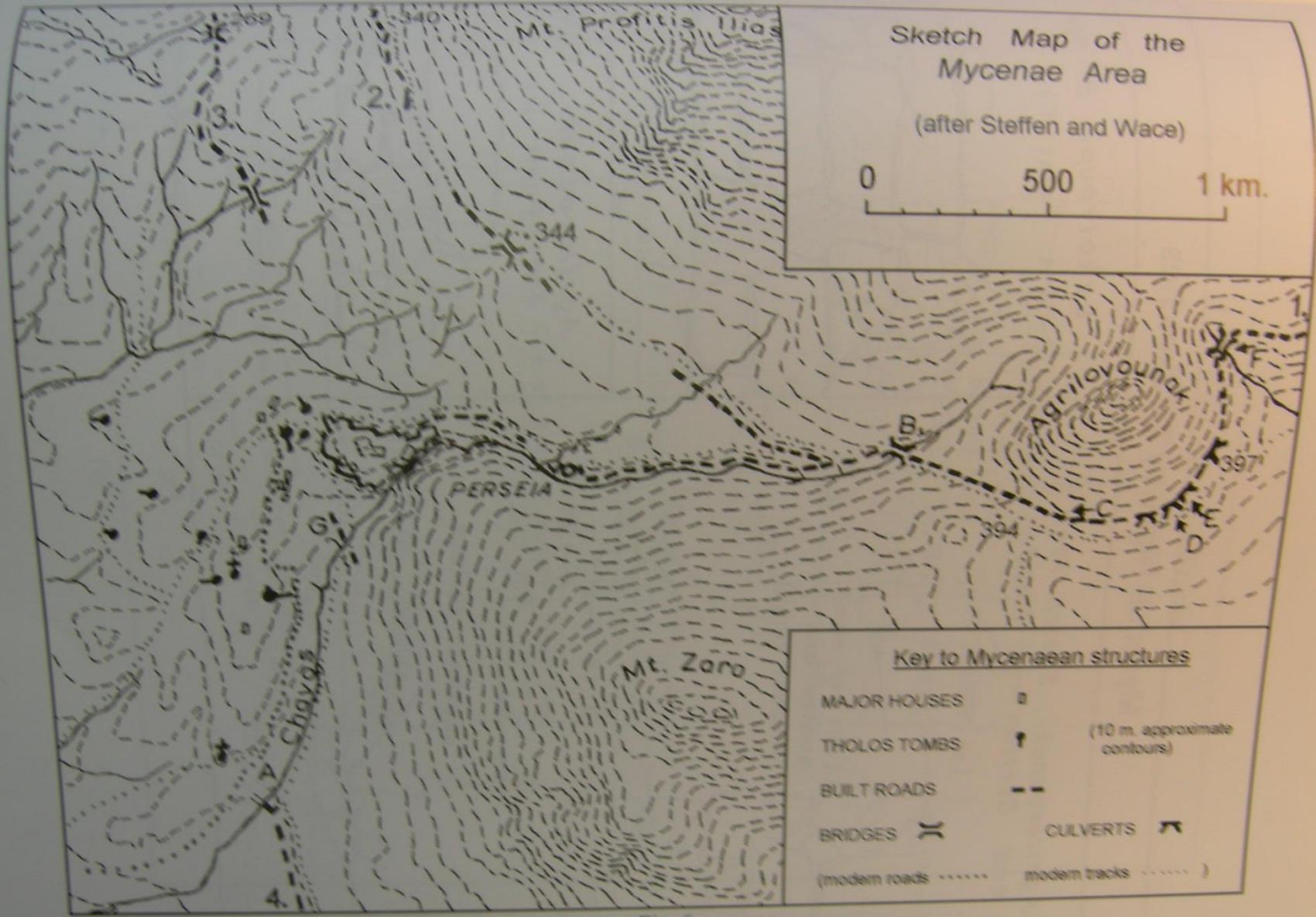
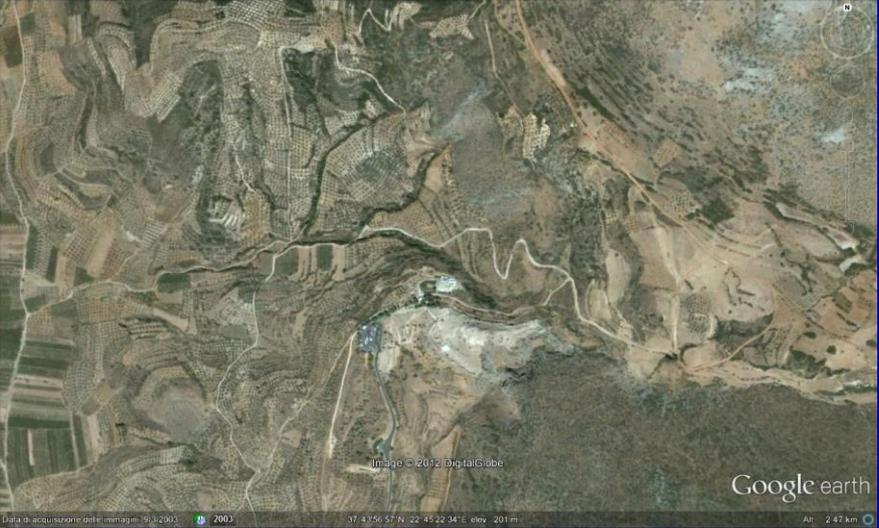
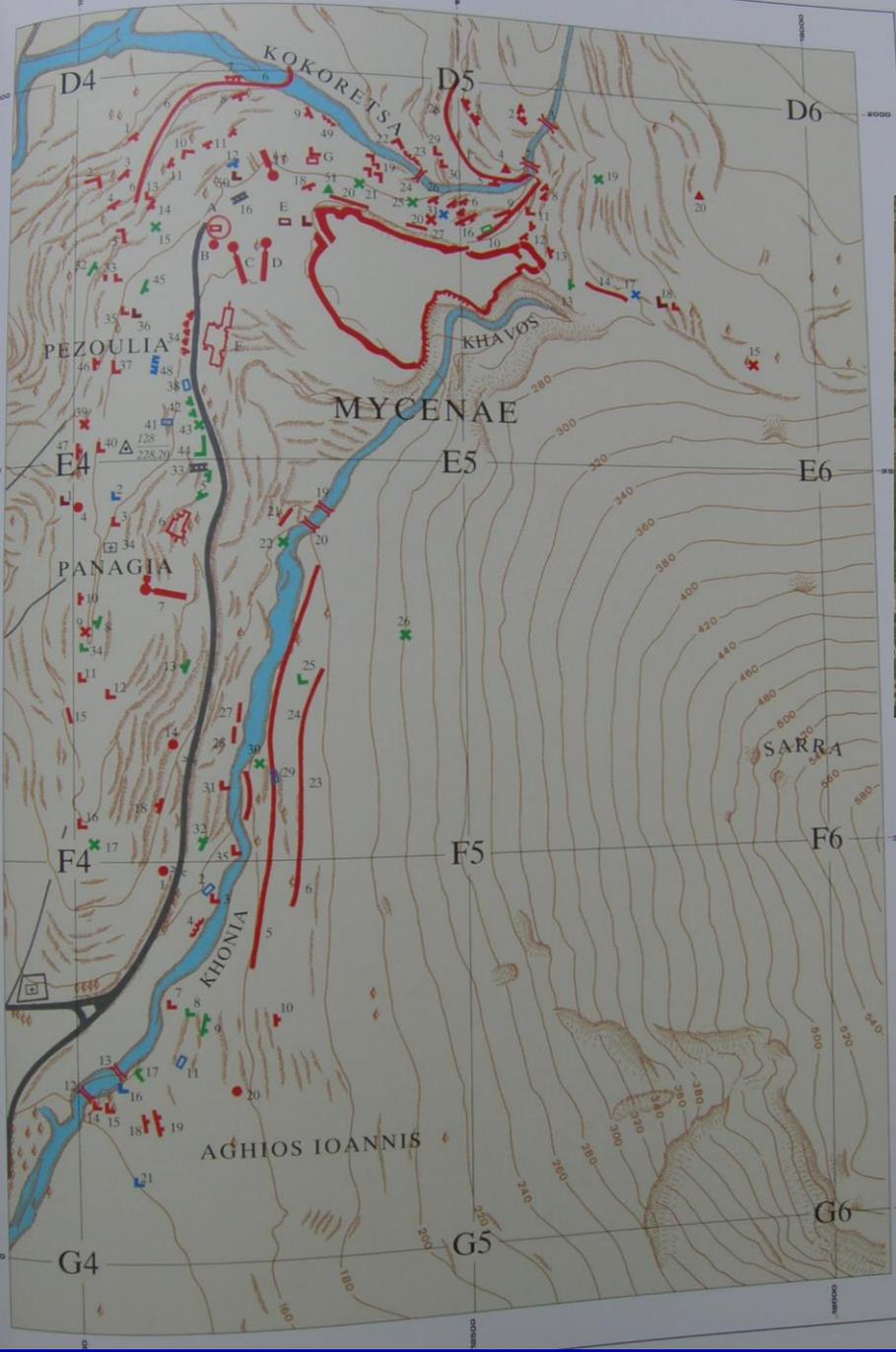


Fig. 6

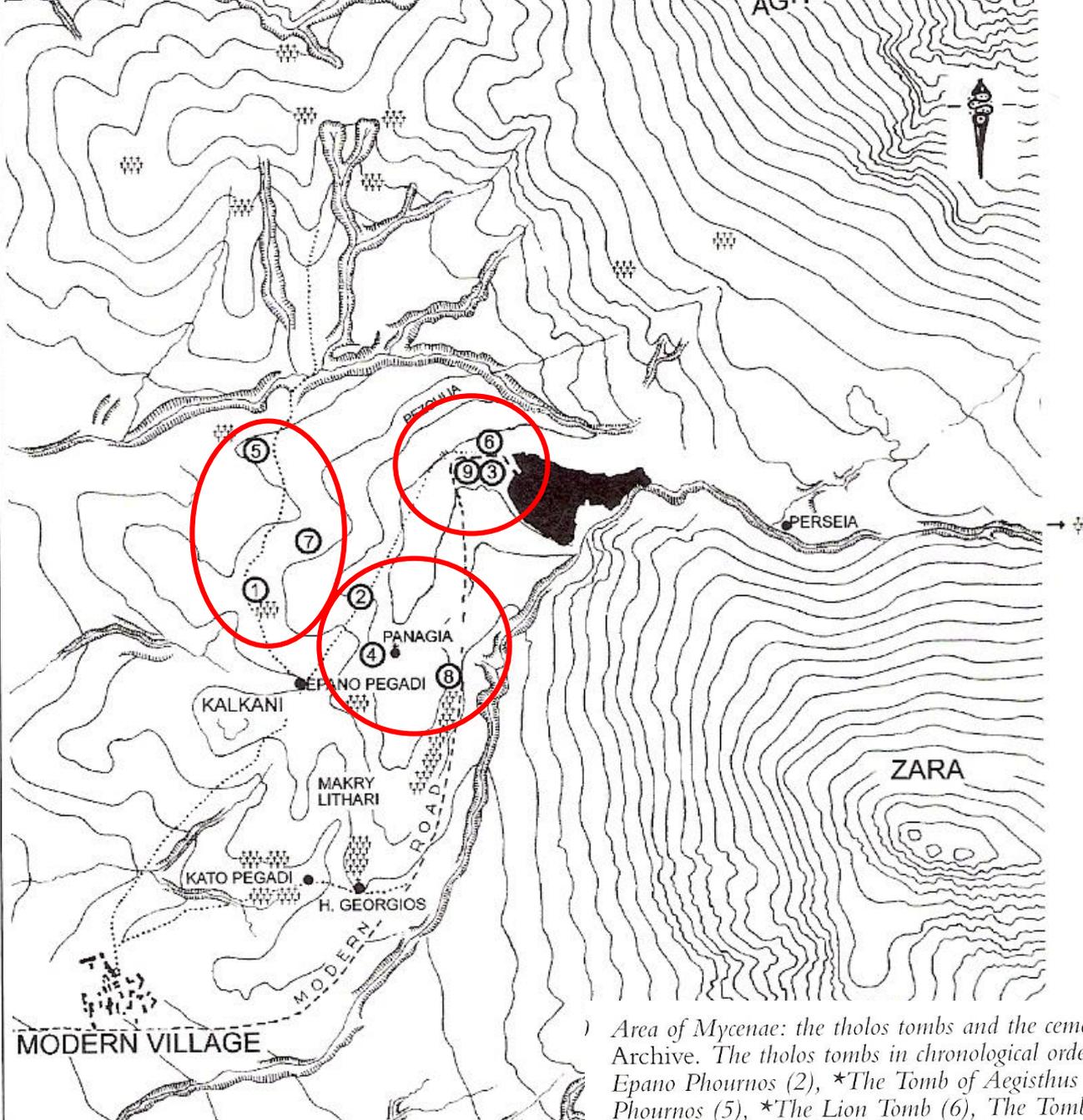
Resti di strade micenee, area di Micene (Hope-Simpson – Hagel 2006)



Micene, particolare della zona attorno alla cittadella

Altre cronologie:

- MB: pochi dati su abitato a parte nei pressi della cittadella; il cd. “cimitero preistorico” è molto esteso;
- TBI-II: già abitato molto esteso e necropoli di tombe a camera, più le tholoi;
- TBIIC: l’abitato continua anche fuori dalle mura.



Micene, Argolide

Tre gruppi di tholoi, ciascuno esteso dal TEII al TEIIIB (una tholos per fase per ciascun gruppo circa)

(A.J.B. Wace)

-) Area of Mycenae: the tholos tombs and the cemeteries of chamber tombs. © Mycenae Archive. The tholos tombs in chronological order are: The Cyclopean Tomb (1), *The Epano Phournos (2), *The Tomb of Aegisthus (3), The Panagia Tomb (4), The Kato Phournos (5), *The Lion Tomb (6), The Tomb of the Genii (7), *The Treasury of Atreus (8) and *The Tomb of Clytemnestra (9). Those marked * are easily visited

Micene, Argolide, gruppi di tholoi

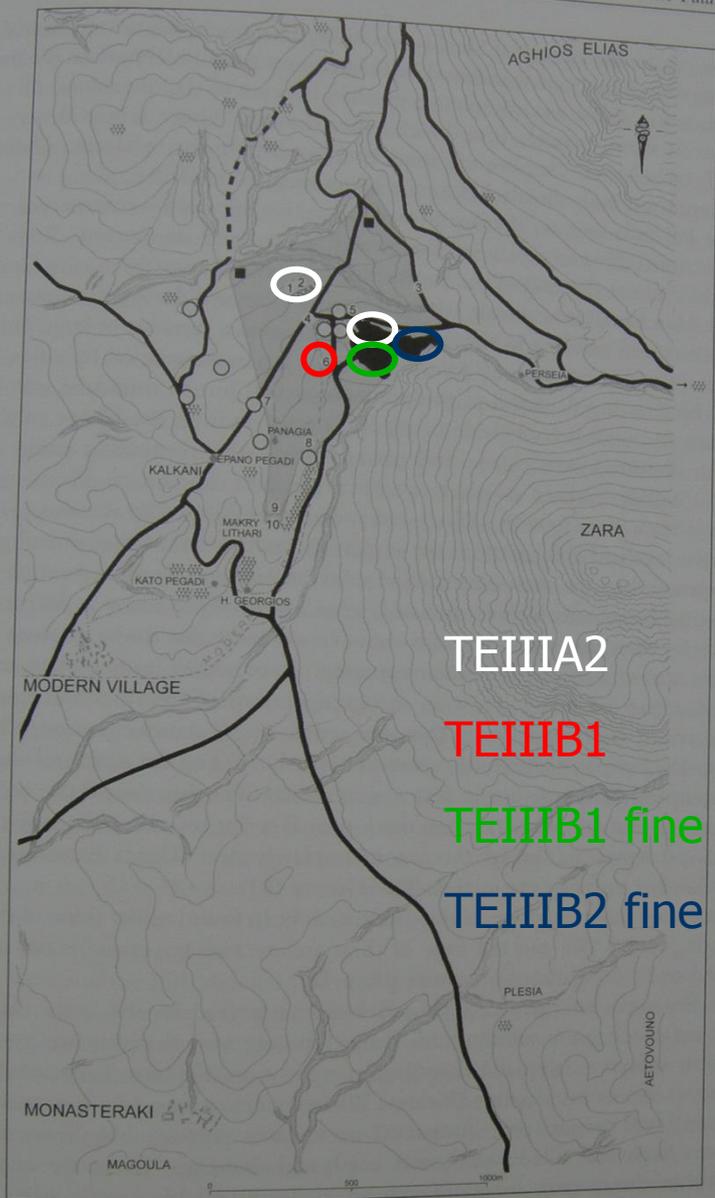
- **Le tholoi si inseriscono su percorsi cerimoniali/monumentali**

- **Gruppi cronologici di Wace, individuati sulla base delle caratteristiche architettoniche:**

- **Primo gruppo, il più antico: la “tholos Ciclopica” (diam 8 m), quella di “Epano Phournos” (11 m) e la cd. “Tomba di Egisto” (13 m). Primo stadio di evoluzione architettonica: corridoi poco sviluppati in lunghezza, pareti per lo più non rivestite, tecnica costruttiva basata sull'utilizzazione di pietre non lavorate o appena sbazzate e di piccoli architravi per l'ingresso, che non necessitavano di triangolo di scarico.**

- **Secondo gruppo: Tomba di “Kato Phournos” (camera di 10 m di diam.), quella della “Panaghia” (diam 8 m) e quella “dei Leoni” (14 m). Tholoi monumentali, accessibili da corridoi/dromoi molto più sviluppati in lunghezza, con facciate costruite in grandi blocchi squadrati e provviste di elementi caratterizzanti, come i grandi architravi monolitici associati a triangoli di scarico.**

- **Terzo gruppo (TEIIA2-IIIB): il cd. “Tesoro di Atreo” (m 14,5), la “tomba di Clitennestra” (m 13,4) e la tomba “dei Genii” (m 8,4). Architetture monumentali, con largo impiego di tecnica costruttiva in conglomerato a grandi blocchi squadrati, in particolare per le facciate riccamente decorate e intagliate, con lunghissimi corridoi e con un pianta articolata, talora completata da camere laterali comunicanti con quella centrale.**



TE IIIA2

TE IIB1

TE IIB1 fine

TE IIB2 fine

Micene, fasi dell'insediamento (età palaziale):

TE IIIA2 – prima cinta muraria.

Sistemazione anche dell'area del palazzo, terrazzamenti, pillar basement e insomma probabile nuova fase del palazzo (o prima fase). Ora o nella successiva edificio sotto House of Columns. In città: House of the Wine Merchant, Petsas House.

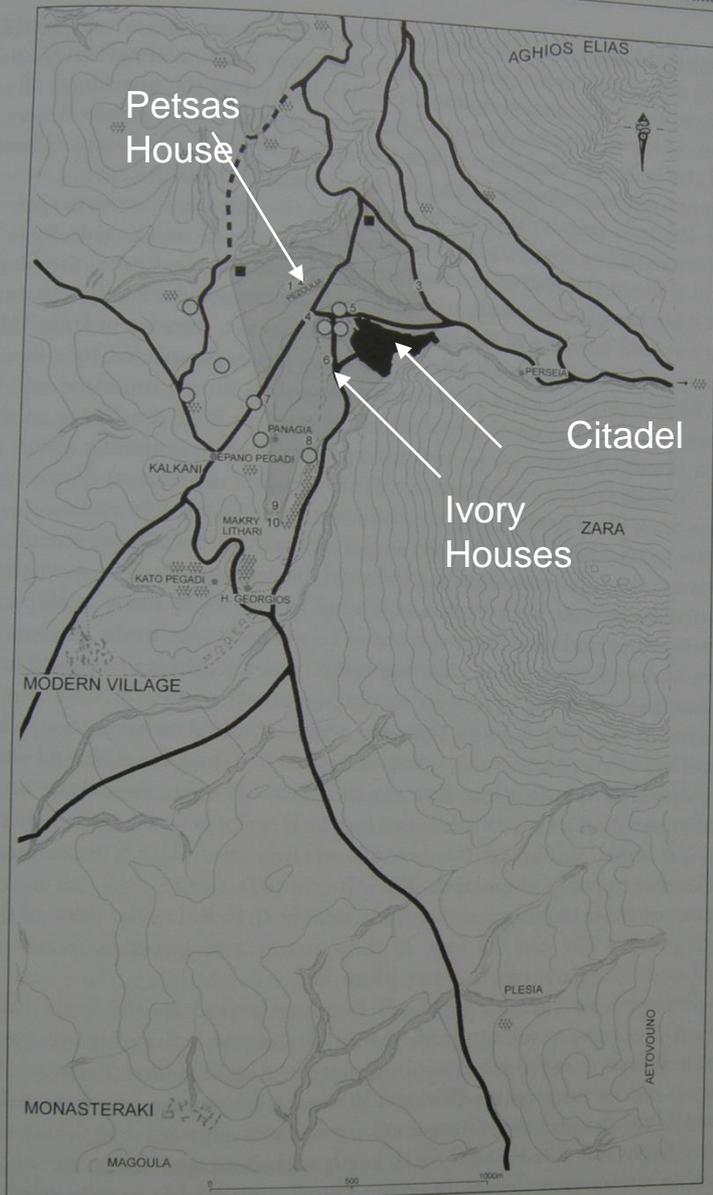
TE IIB1 – In città sono attive le cd. "Ivory Houses"

TE IIB1 fine – allargamento cinta e inserzione Circolo A. Porta Leoni e North Gate. Ala E del palazzo con House Columns e Artist's House, House D, House C e North storeroom. In città le "Ivory Houses" sono obliterate.

TE IIB2 – NE extension. Risistemazione area Cult Centre. Great Staircase e nuova fase palazzo. Granary, House M e vicinanze, House A e B.

IIC1 – continuano Granary, shrines, e costruzioni varie un po' dovunque, e uso di columns, D C, costruzione house N, House Warrior Vase. (Takovidis 1983; Frech

25 Area of Mycenae: excavated structures of the town and the road system in the immediate vicinity of the site. © Mycenae Archive.
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Micene depositi
documenti in Lineare
B:

Pétsas House TEIIIA2

Ivory Houses TEIIB1

Citadella (vari
depositi) TEIIB2

Concentrazione
progressiva uffici????

(base: area di Micene,
French 2002)

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3 Plakes House; 4 Houses by the modern car park; 5 Museum site; 6 Ivory Houses;
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Image © 2012 DigitalGlobe

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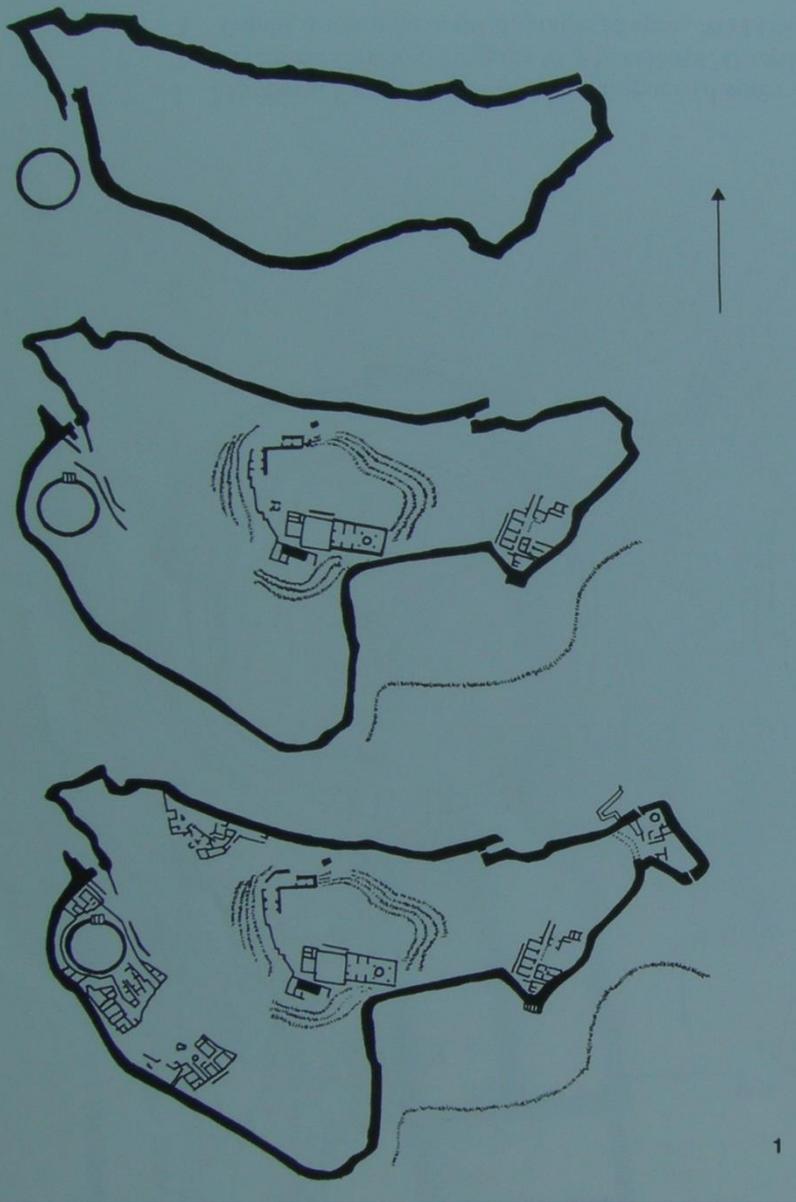
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2003

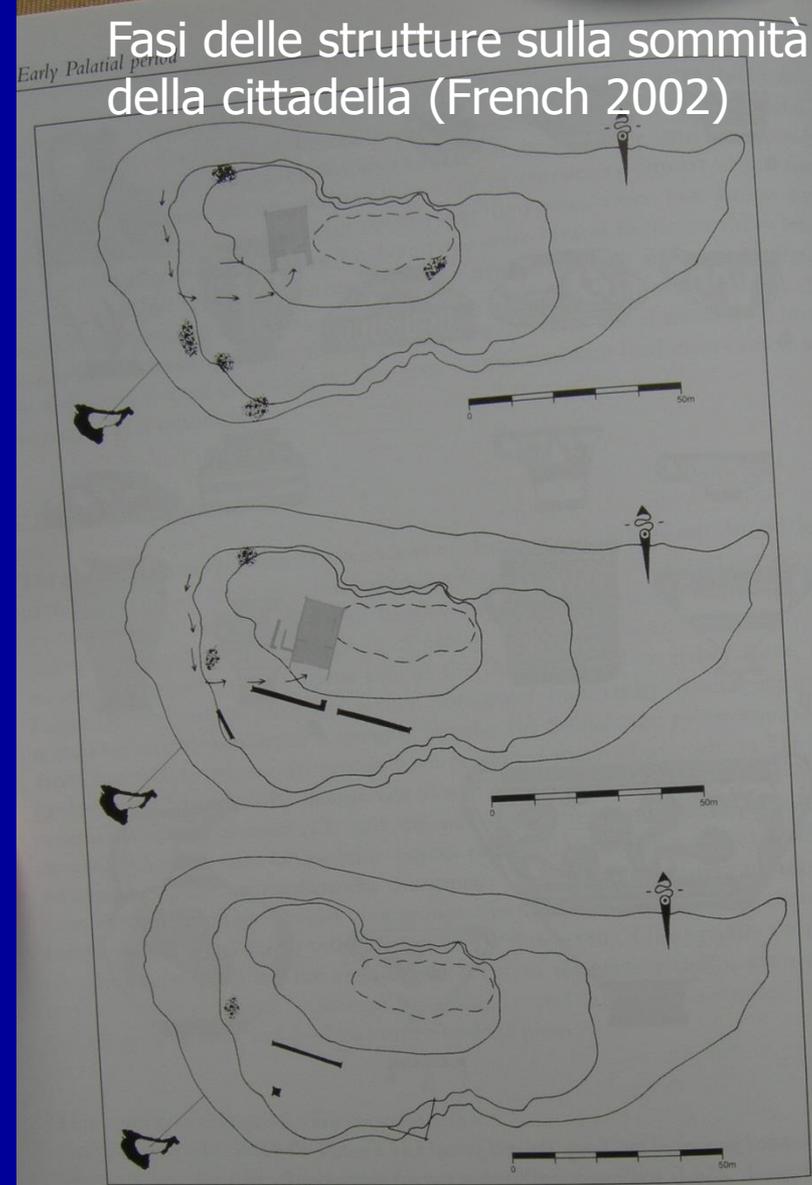
37°43'49.49"N 22°45'24.83"E elev 242 m

Alt 714 m

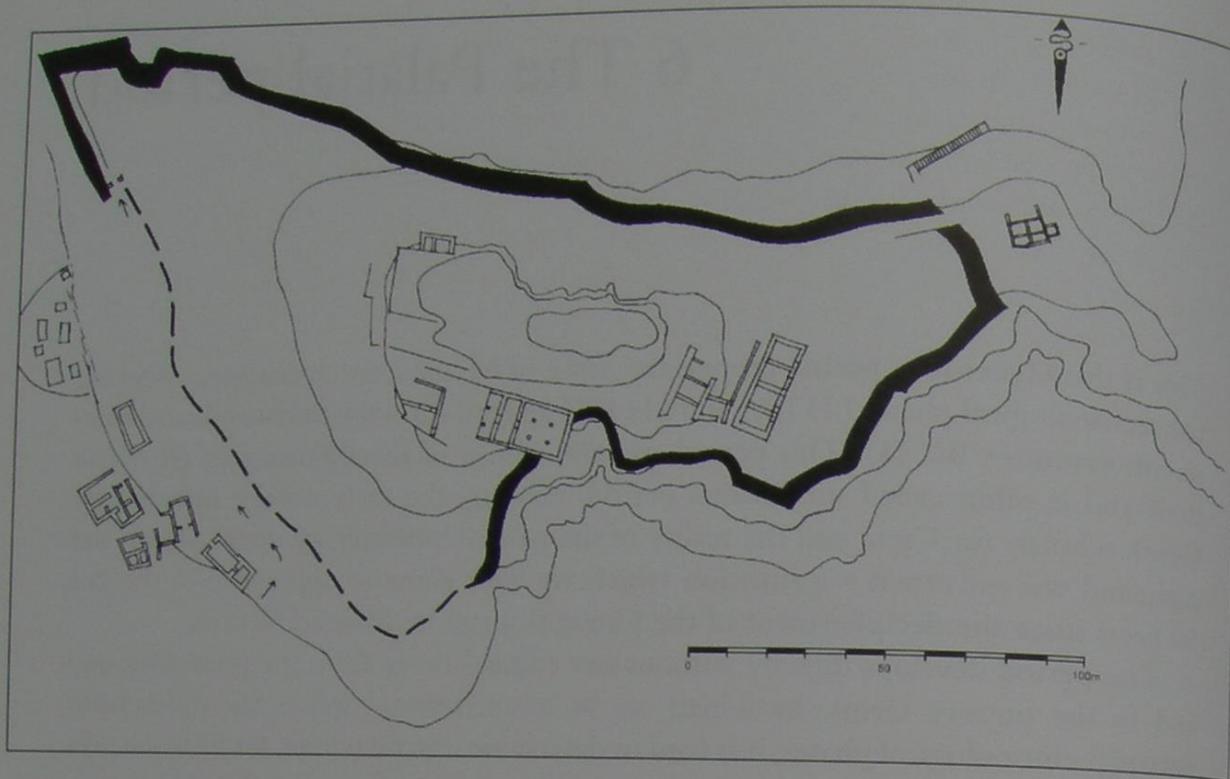


1

Fasi della cittadella (Iakovidis 1983): dall'alto, TEIIIA, TEIIB1 e TEIIB2

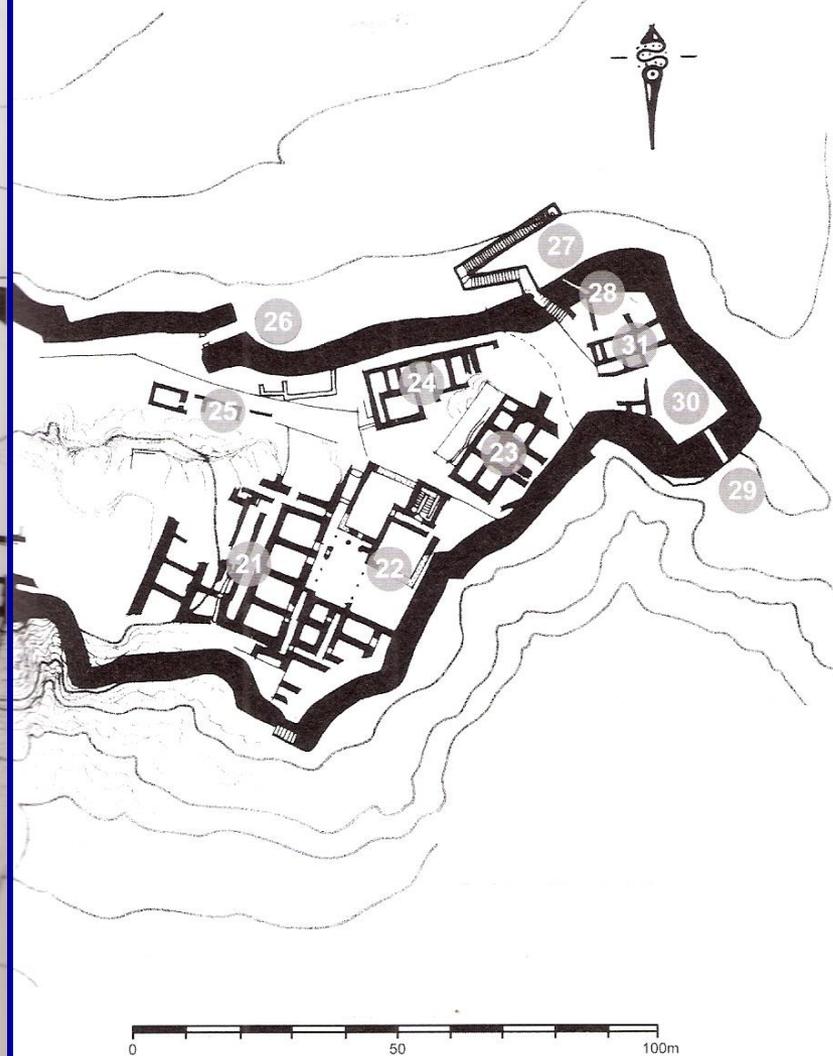
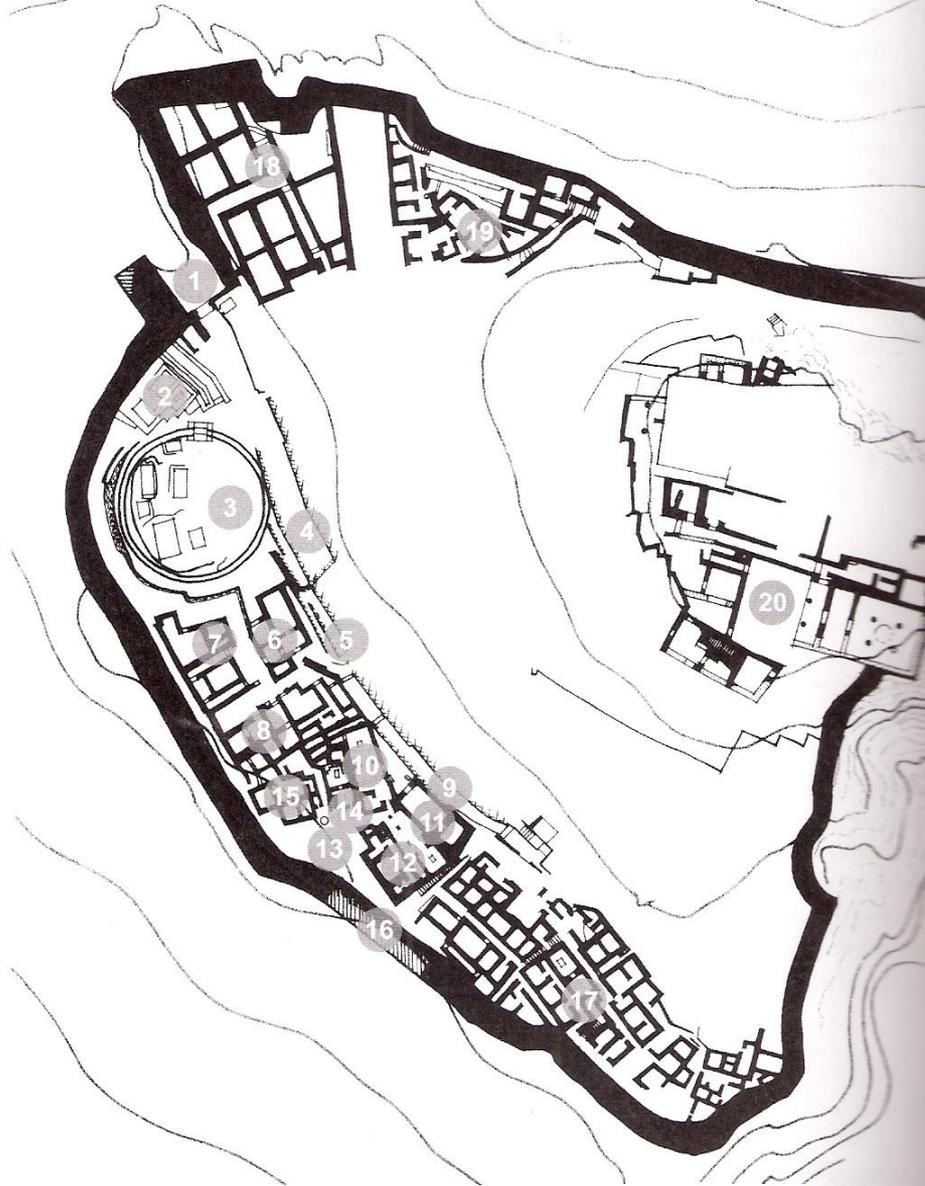


14 The development of the palace during the Early Palatial and first part of the Palatial period. © Mycenae Archive.
 Palace II (LH IIA) entry and megaron as suggested by Mylonas surrounded by dumps of high class pottery and food refuse
 Palace III (LH IIB-III A1) suggested realignment of megaron with surviving walls of the complex and deposits of pottery
 Palace IV (LH III A 2 late) traces of first stage of the Palatial complex discovered beneath the existing building: the first structure to use the extended terrace at the south-east



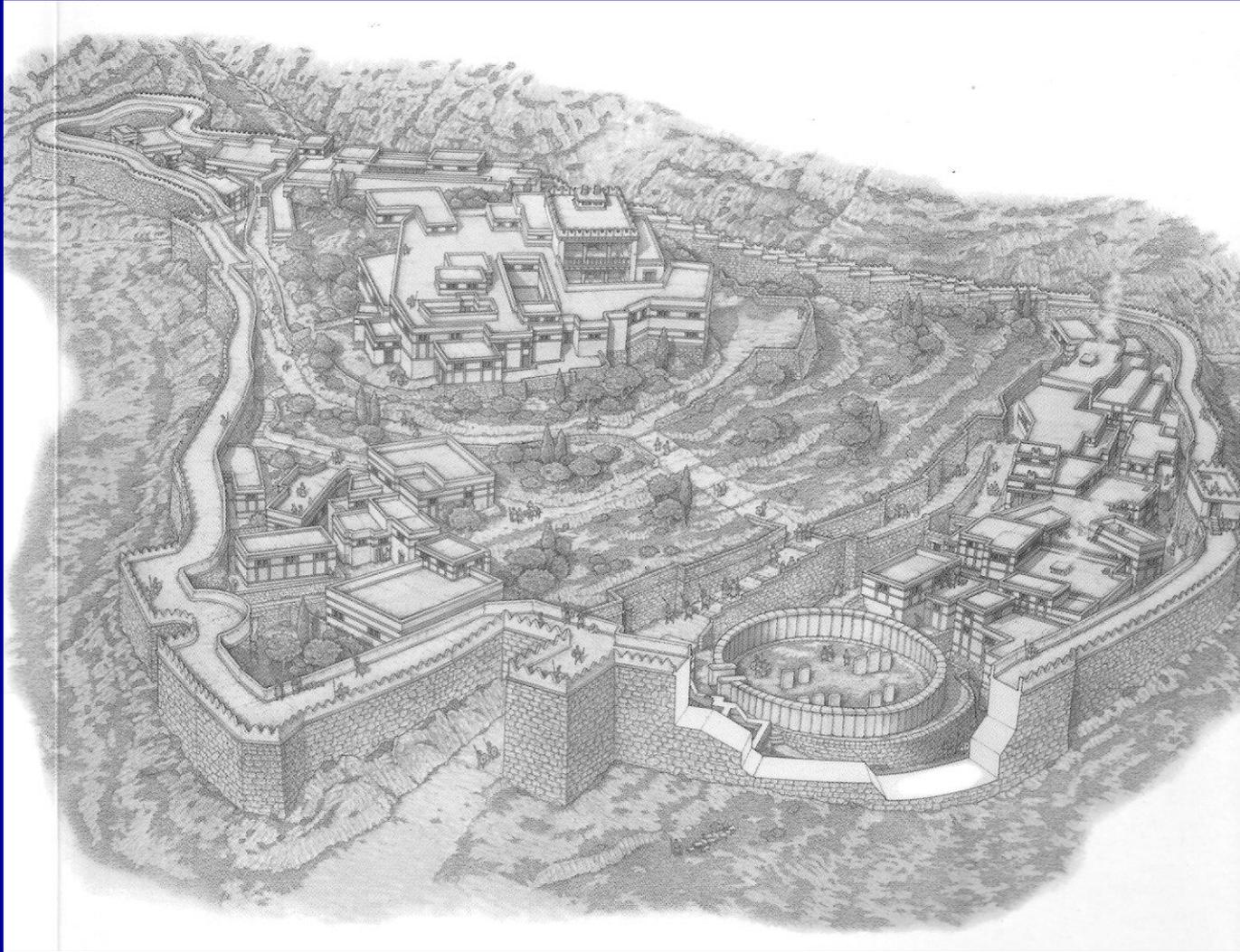
16 The first stage of the fortifications (LH IIIA2-B1) with the structures known or suggested to exist in that period. The line suggested for the west wall lies on the 250m contour. © Mycenae Archive

Fase TEIIIA2-B1 secondo French 2002



19 Excavated structures inside the Citadel. © Mycenae Archive

1. Lion Gate; 2. Granary; 3. Grave Circle A; 4. Great Ramp; 5. Little Ramp; 6. Ramp House; 7. House of the Warrior Vase; 8. South House (with its annex to the east); 9. Processional Way; 10. Megaron; 11. Shrine Gamma; 12. Tsountas' House; 13. Central Court; 14. Temple; 15. Room with the Fresco; 16. Hellenistic Tower, possibly overlying the West Gate; 17. South-west Quarter; 18. North Quarter; 19. House M; 20. Palace; 21. Artisans' Quarter; 22. House of Columns; 23. House Delta; 24. House Gamma; 25. North Storerooms; 26. North or Postern Gate; 27. Underground Cistern; 28. North sally port; 29. South sally port; 30. House Alpha; 31. House Beta



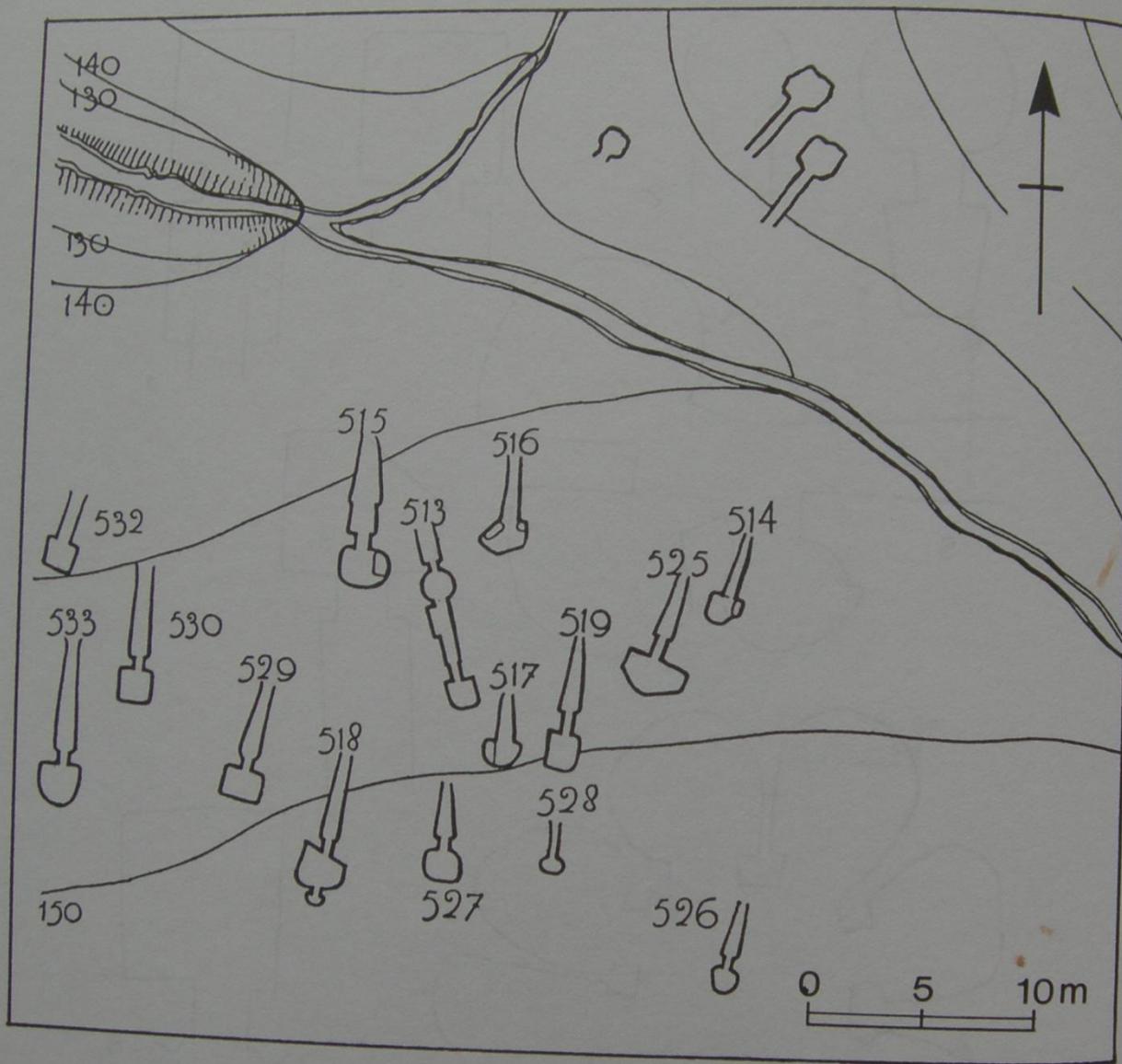


Fig. 6.9 Part of the Kalkani chamber tomb cemetery, Mycenae.

Necropoli di tombe a camera, località Kalkàni, Micene
(Dickinson 1994)

BERBATI LIMNES

- Berit Wells ed., *The Berbati – Limnes Archaeological Survey 1988-1990*, Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 4^o , XLIV, Stockholm 1996.

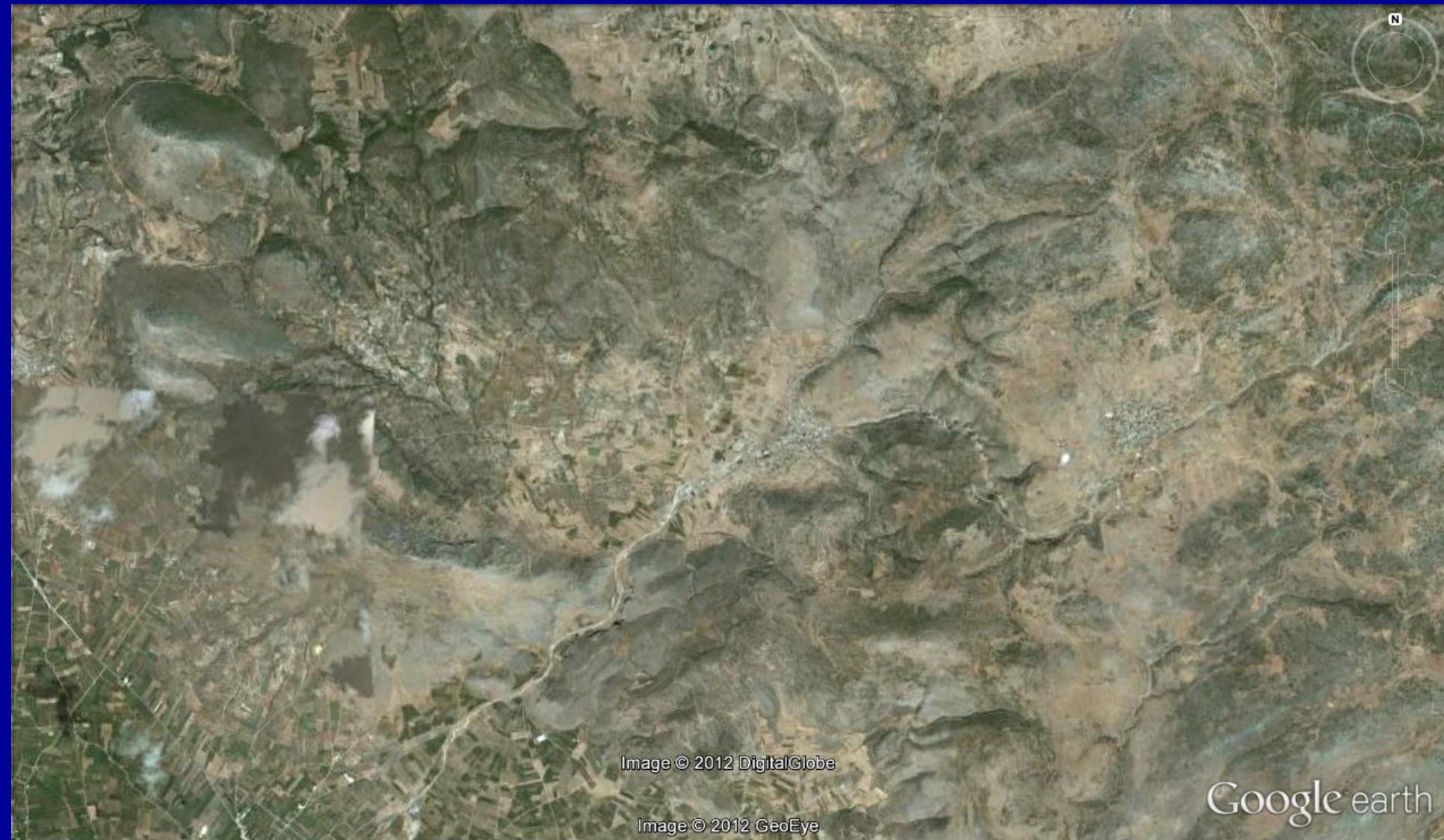


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37°42'46.04"N 22°49'56.16"E elev 226 m

Alt 13.38 km

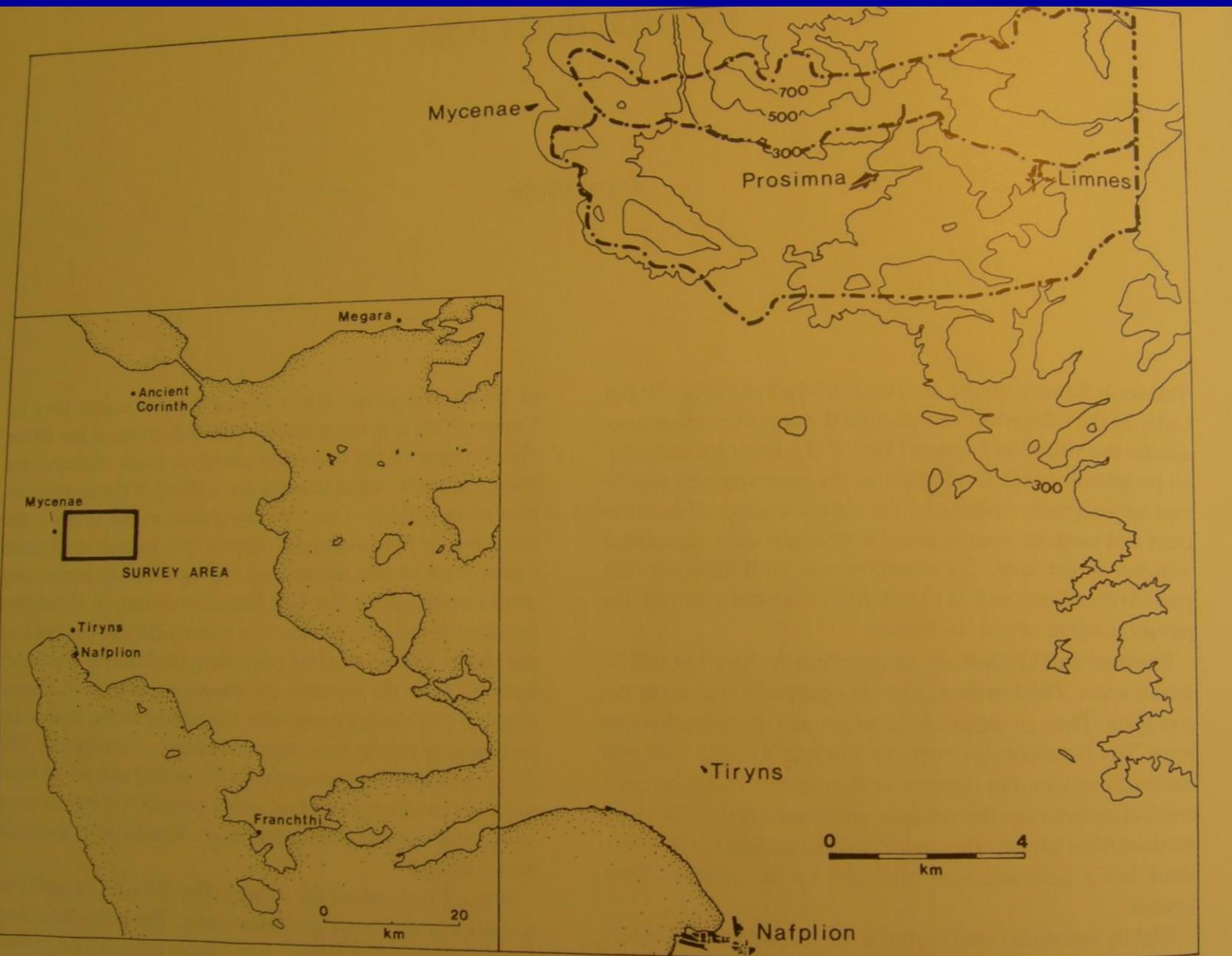


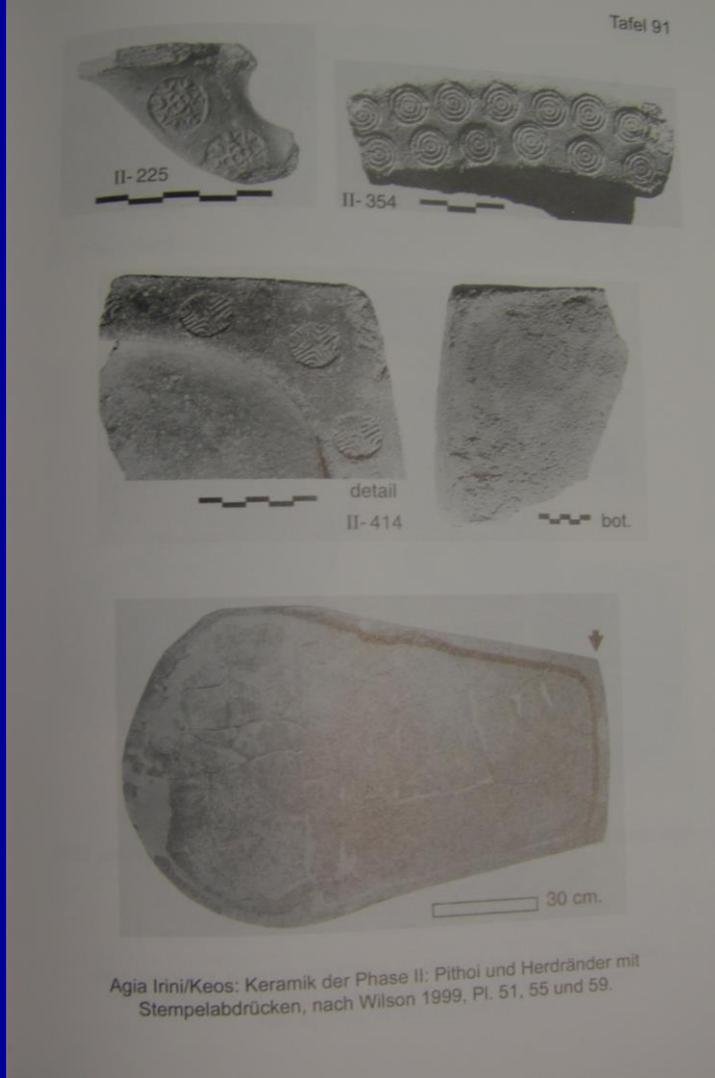
Fig. 1. Map of survey area. Drawing by Priscilla Murray.

Berbati - Limnes

- Vallata immediatamente a NE di Micene, con terreno (calcare tenero) adatto all'agricoltura;
- AB: buon insediamento.
- ABI: due livelli dimensionali;
- ABII: tre livelli dimensionali/gerarchici (fattorie, piccoli villaggi, villaggio). In ogni comprensorio c'è un sito maggiore con focolari incisi.
- Il sito principale, Mastos, è il più esteso e con gamma maggiore di ritrovamenti.



Fig. 15. Photos of the two keyhole hearths from FS 414 (53-54).



Agia Irini/Keos: Keramik der Phase II: Pithoi und Herdränder mit Stempelabdrücken, nach Wilson 1999, Pl. 51, 55 und 59.

ABII, orli di focolare incisi (Wells 1996)

Confronto da Ayia Irini, Keos (Aram Stern 2004)

- MB – Abbandono
- TBI –IIIA1 – scarsa occupazione, solo a Mastos, dove c'è anche una tholos, usata fino al TBIIIA1.
- TBIIIA2-B – aumento degli insediamenti, soprattutto piccoli: fattorie, in zone anche non favorevoli. Sfruttamento intenso dell'area, probabilmente per rifornire Micene. Ci sono strade, terrazzamenti e altri apprestamenti. Campagna. Tombe. Mastos rimane il centro principale (forno ceramico). Il sistema viario è connesso a quello di Micene. Coincide col massimo sviluppo della città di Micene.



Berbati – Limnes, ABI-II

Fig. 1. Distributional map of EH I-II Findspots in the Berbati-Li



TBI-III

Fig. 1. Distribution of LH findspots and roads in the Mycenaean area.

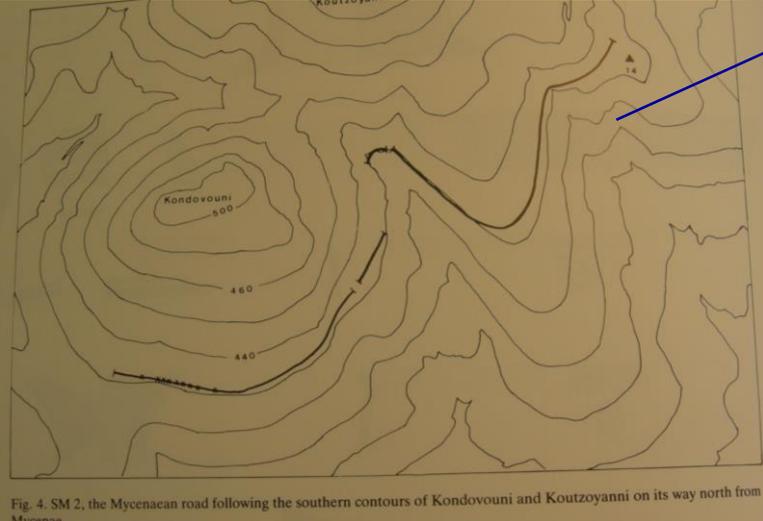


Fig. 4. SM 2, the Mycenaean road following the southern contours of Kondovouni and Koutzoyanni on its way north from Mycenae.

Strada micenea

Berbati Intensive Survey Distribution n= 49

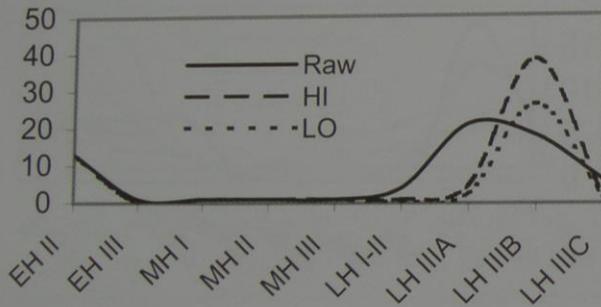


Figure 9.14 Berbati-Limnes, intensive survey, site distribution.

Berbati Primary Sites n=14

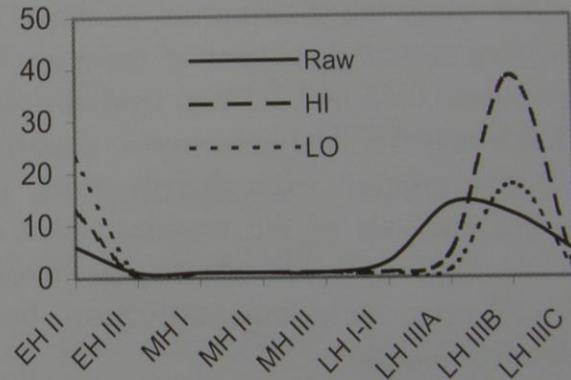


Figure 9.15 Berbati-Limnes, intensive survey, primary site distribution.

- Wright 2004: la mancanza di fase insediativa TBI-II e invece il picco successivo indica una dipendenza da Micene.
- *Dependency model.*

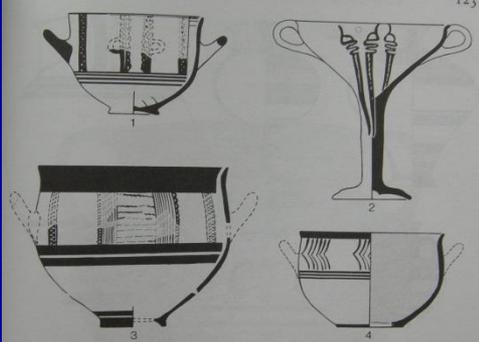
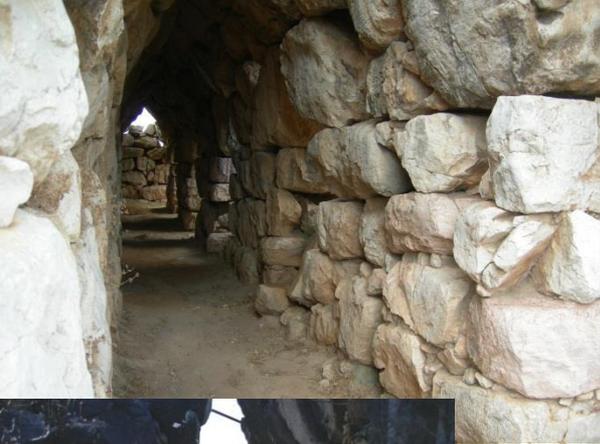
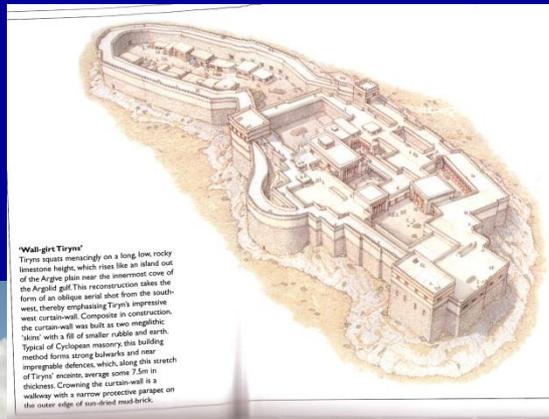


Fig. 5.17 LH III B and LM III B open pottery types.
 1, 2 LH III B1 deep bowl, 'Zygouries kylix'. 3 LH III B2 Type B deep bowl. 4 LM III B deep bowl. Scale 1:4.



TIRINTO



"Wall-girt Tiryns"
 Tiryns spans masterfully on a long, low, rocky limestone height, which rises like an island out of the Argive plain near the innermost cove of the Argolid gulf. This reconstruction takes the form of an oblique aerial shot from the southwest, thereby emphasizing Tiryns' impressive west-facing curtain-wall. Composite in construction, the curtain-wall was built as two magnificent 'skins' with a fill of smaller rubble and earth. Typical of Cyclopean masonry, this building method forms strong buttresses and near-impenetrable defenses, which, along this stretch of Tiryns' enclosure, average some 7.5m in thickness. Crowning the curtain-wall is a walkway with a narrow protective parapet on the outer edge of sun-dried mud-brick.

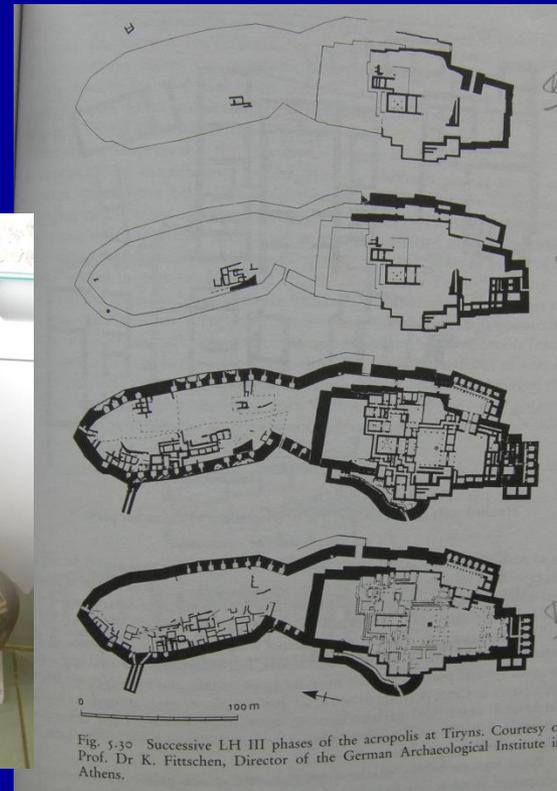


Fig. 5.30 Successive LH III phases of the acropolis at Tiryns. Courtesy of Prof. Dr K. Fittschen, Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens.



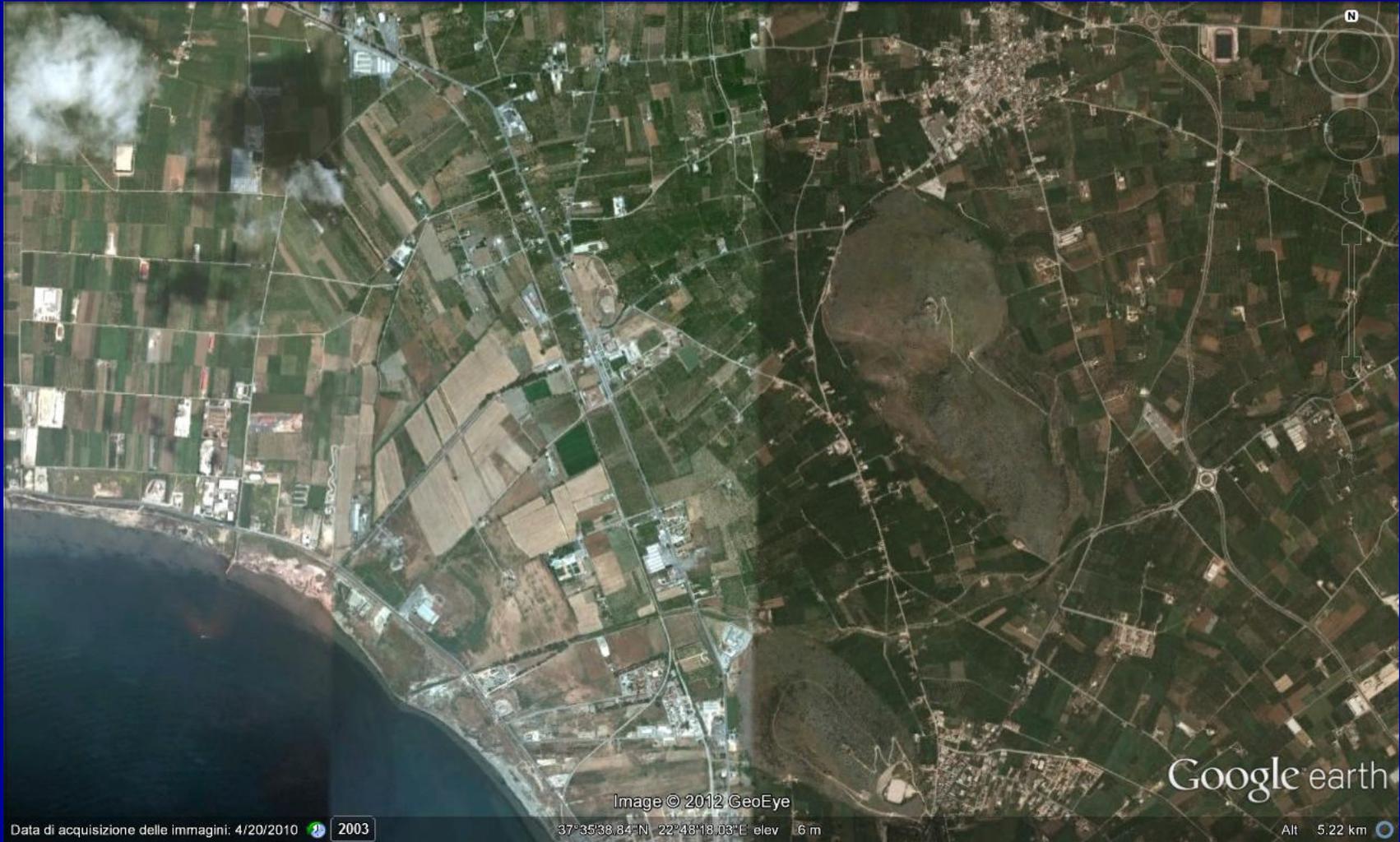


Image © 2012 GeoEye

Google earth

Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 4/20/2010 2003

37°35'38.84"N 22°48'18.03"E elev 6 m

Alt 5.22 km



Image © 2012 GeoEye

Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 4/12/2010  2003

37°35'53.11"N 22°48'07.41"E elev 7 m

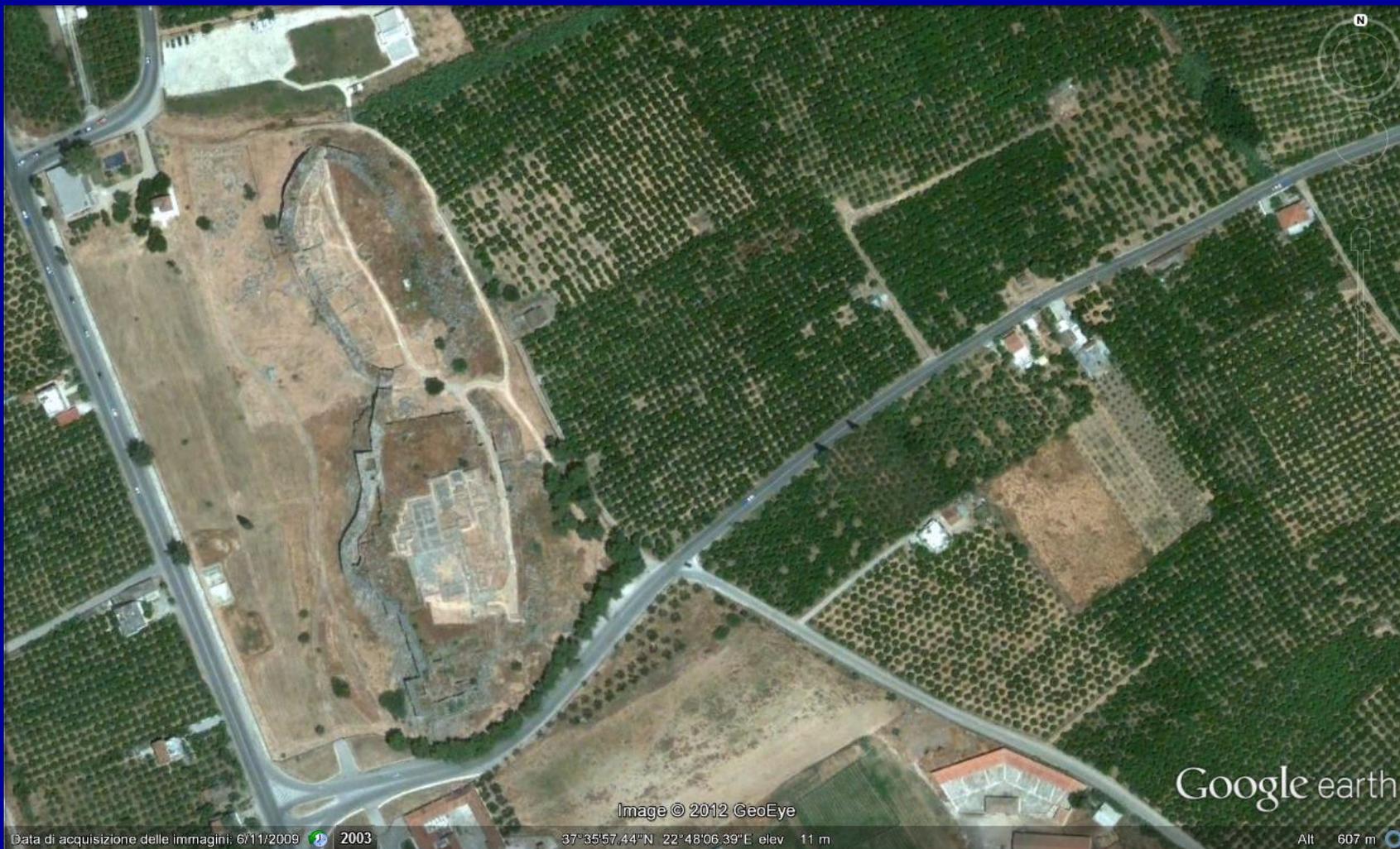


Image © 2012 GeoEye

Google earth

Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 6/11/2009 2003

37°35'57.44"N 22°48'06.39"E elev 11 m

Alt 607 m



Tirinto, Argolide, vista
generale del sito:
cittadella alta,
cittadella bassa e
città bassa

(Darcque 2005)

- Tirinto, Argolide: costruzioni sotto il palazzo TEIIB-III A1 (formal building, stepped entrance, oriented N-S) e nella città bassa TEII (buildings D1, F2, F3)
- Il primo megaron si data al III A1

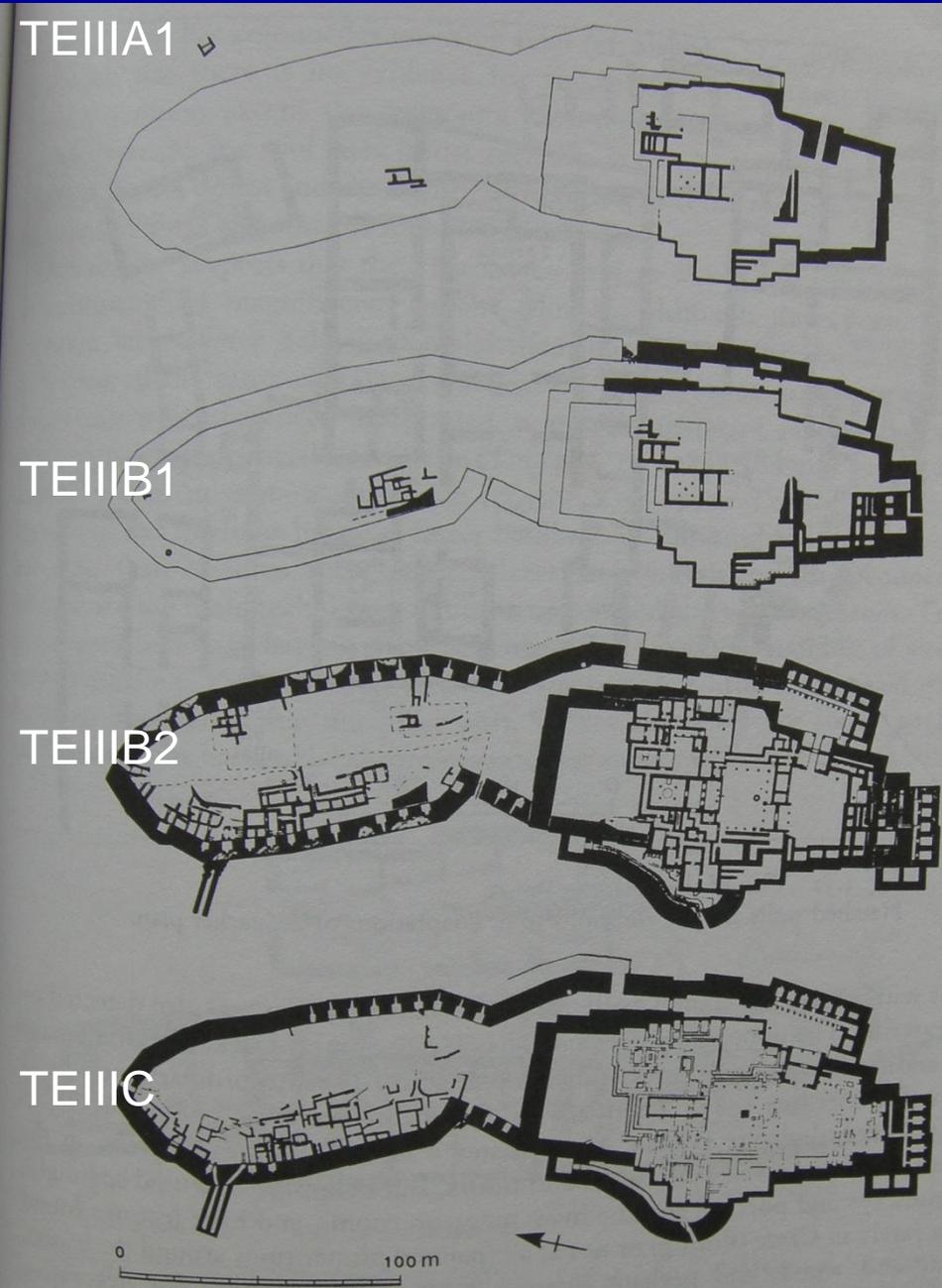
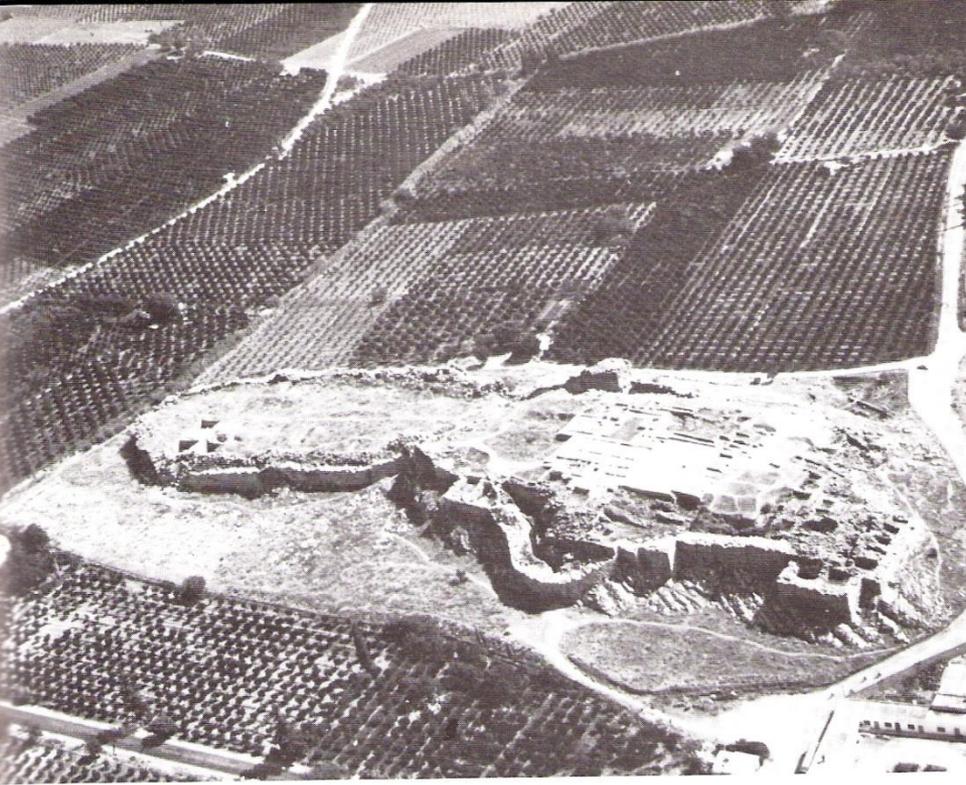
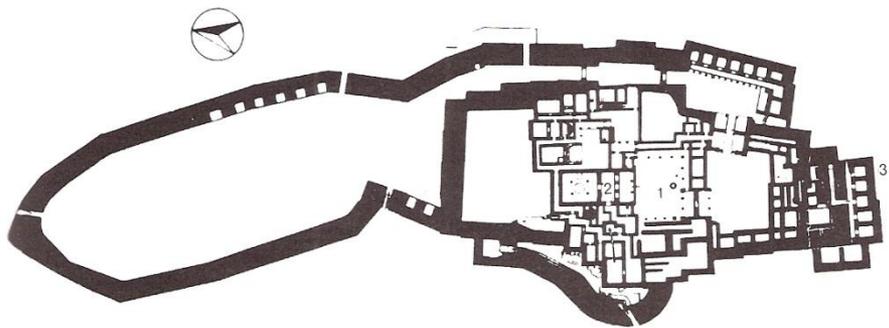
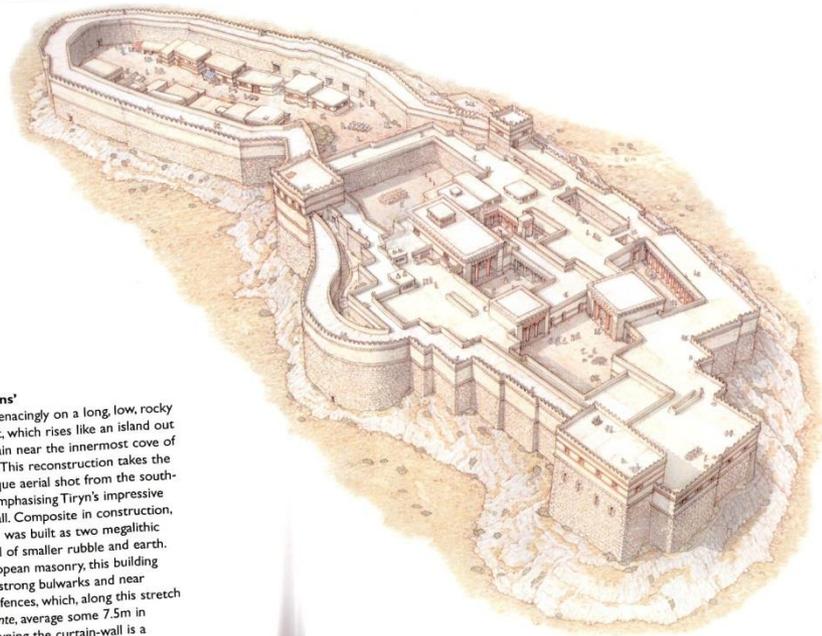


Fig. 5.30 Successive LH III phases of the acropolis at Tiryns. Courtesy Prof. Dr K. Fittschen, Director of the German Archaeological Institute Athens.



'Wall-girt Tiryns'

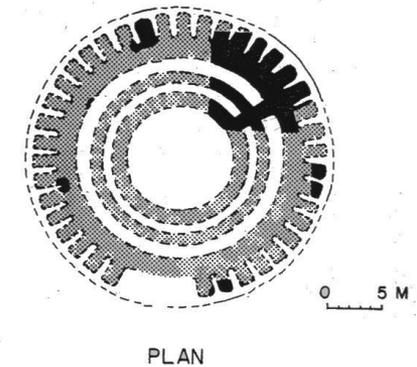
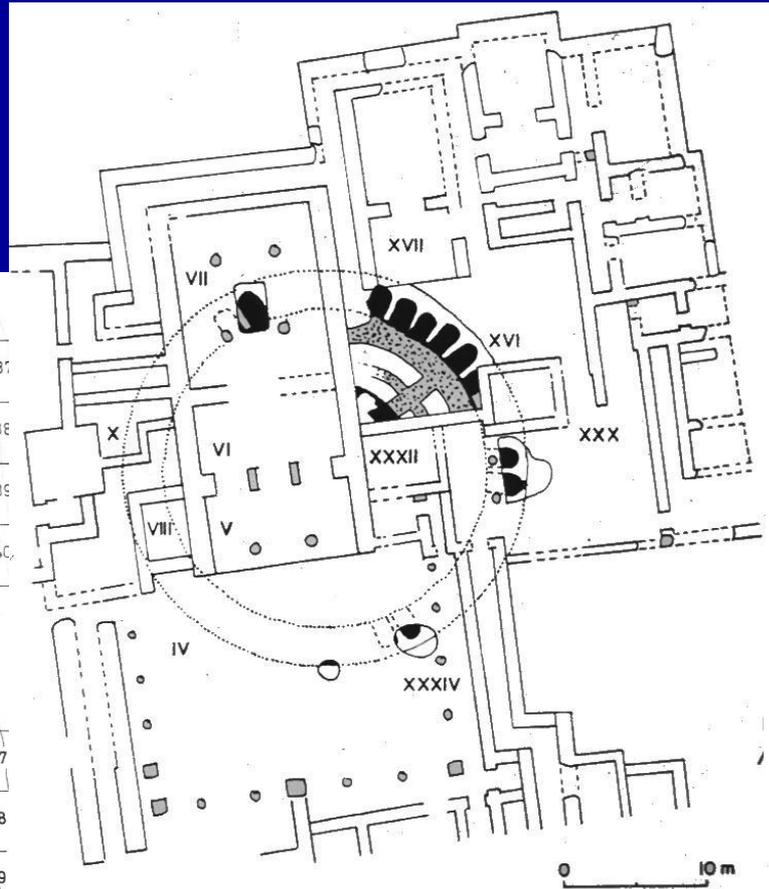
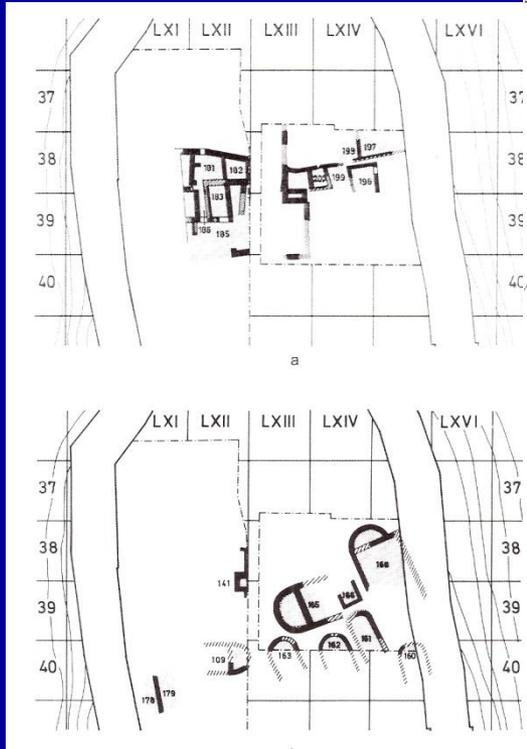
Tiryns squats menacingly on a long, low, rocky limestone height, which rises like an island out of the Argive plain near the innermost cove of the Argolid gulf. This reconstruction takes the form of an oblique aerial shot from the south-west, thereby emphasising Tiryns' impressive west curtain-wall. Composite in construction, the curtain-wall was built as two megalithic 'skins' with a fill of smaller rubble and earth. Typical of Cyclopean masonry, this building method forms strong bulwarks and near impregnable defences, which, along this stretch of Tiryns' enceinte, average some 7.5m in thickness. Crowning the curtain-wall is a walkway with a narrow protective parapet on the outer edge of sun-dried mud-brick.



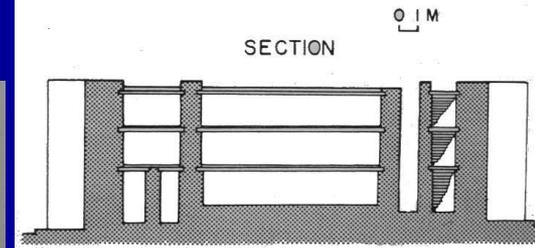
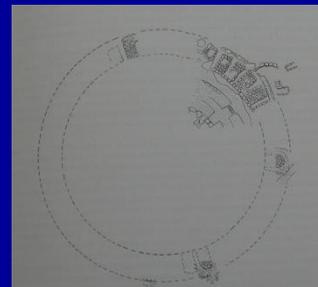
10 0 40 m.

Tirinto: veduta, pianta e ricostruzione

Tirinto, Argolide



“Rundbau”

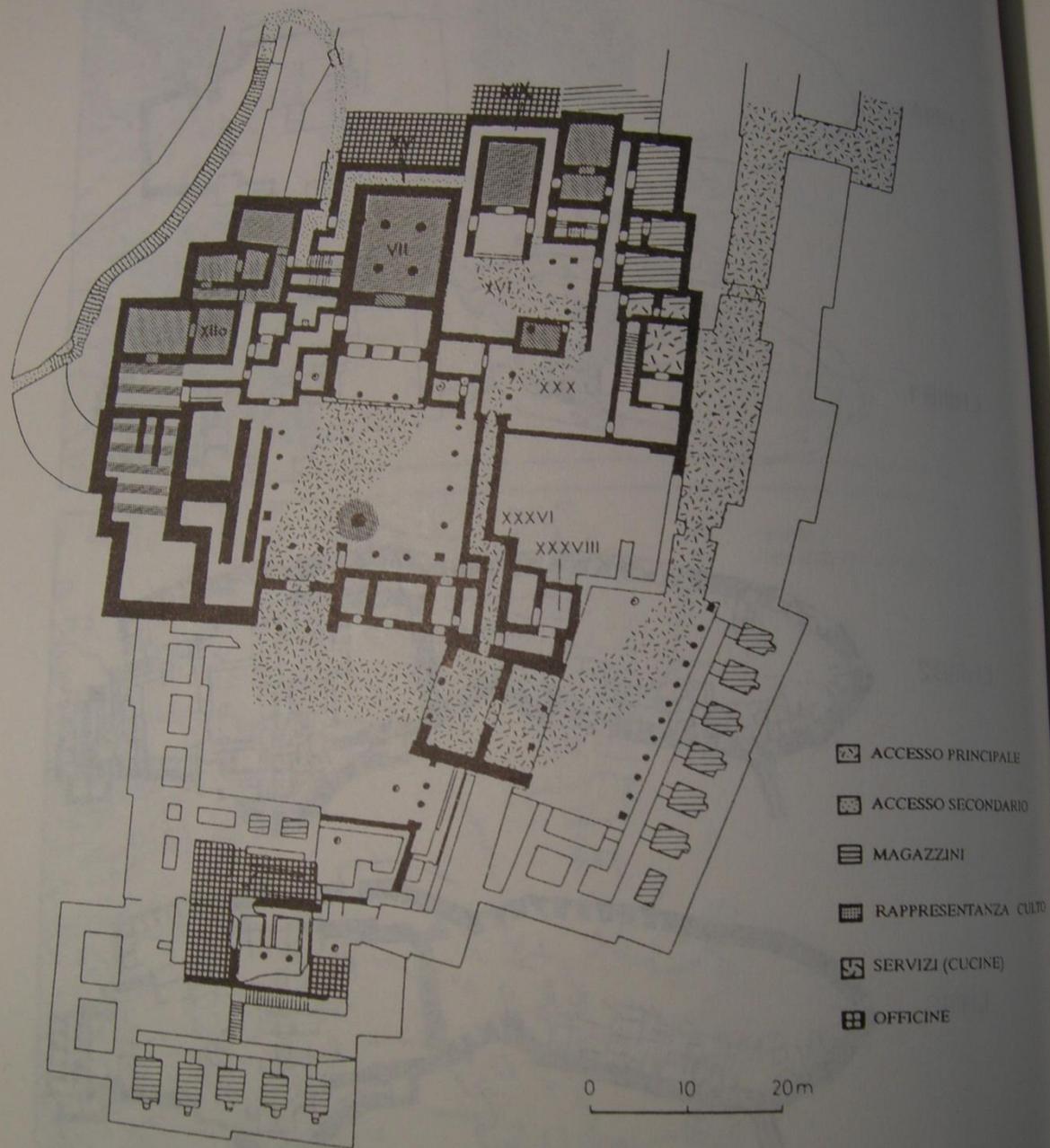


Case AE II (in
alto) e AE III
(in basso)

Diam 28
m



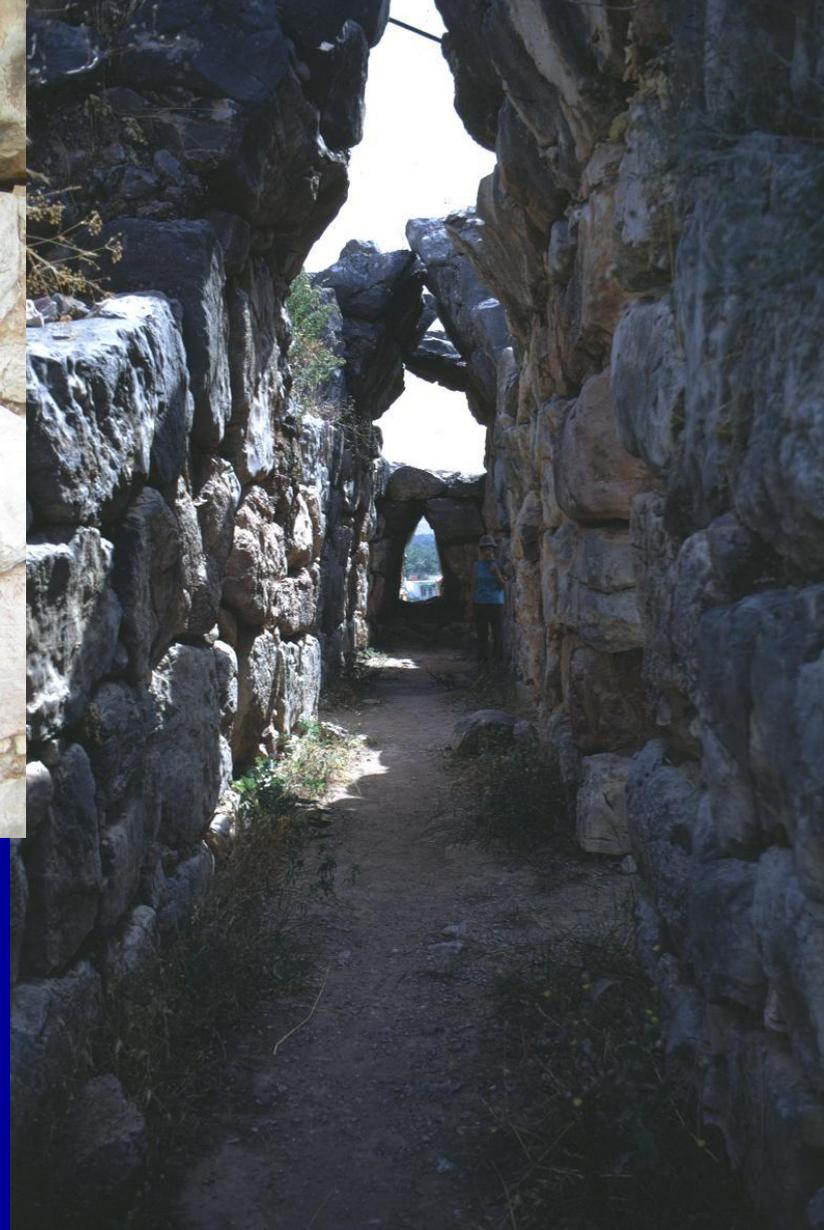
Tirinto dalla strada



Tirinto,. Accessi e funzionalità della cittadella alta (Marazzi 1994)



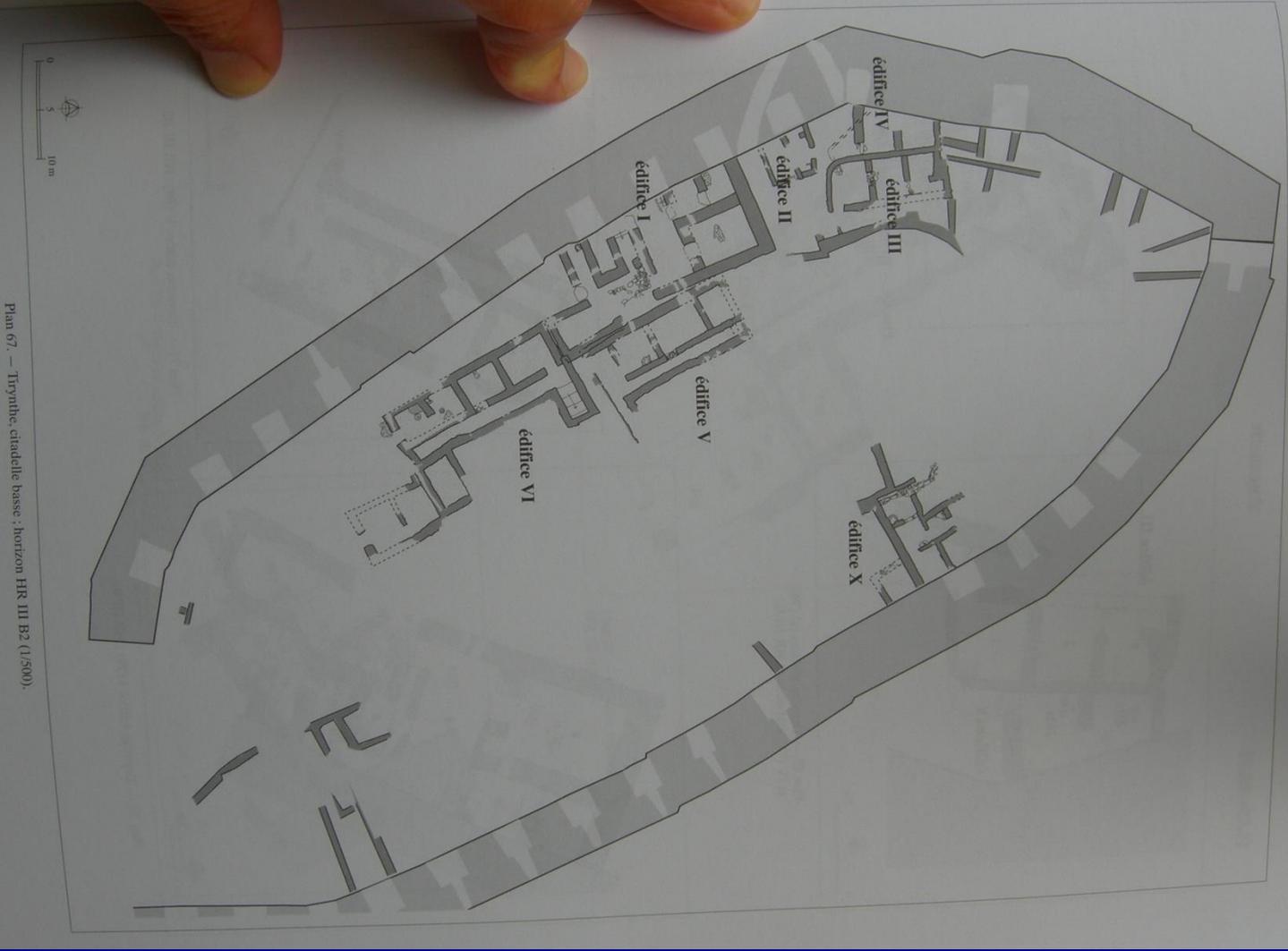
Tirinto, gallerie E



Tirinto, gallerie S



Tirinto, zona del megaron, resti sottostanti della Rundbau di AEII.



Plan 67. - Tirynthe: citadelle basse : horizon HR III B2 (1/500).

Tirint, cittadella bassa, tazza ibrida tra ceramica micenea e italica (TEIIC)

Tirinto, cittadella bassa, fase TEIIB2. L'edificio "intermedio"? (Darcque 2005)



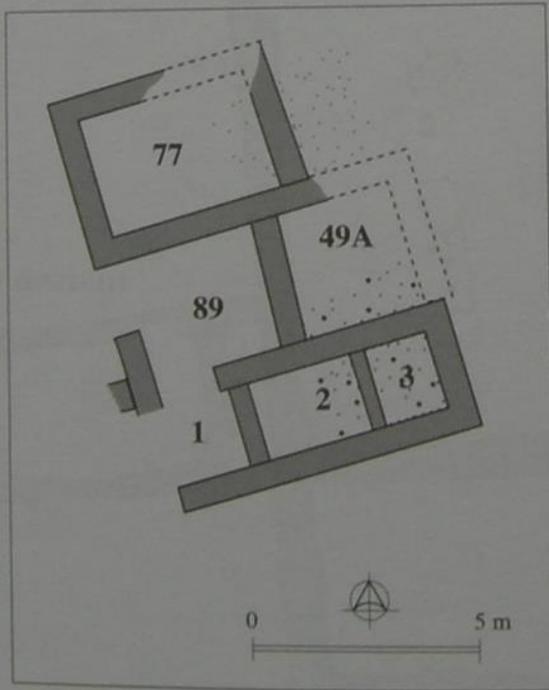


Tirinto, cittadella bassa



Tirinto, cittadellabassa, accesso alla sorgente sotterranea



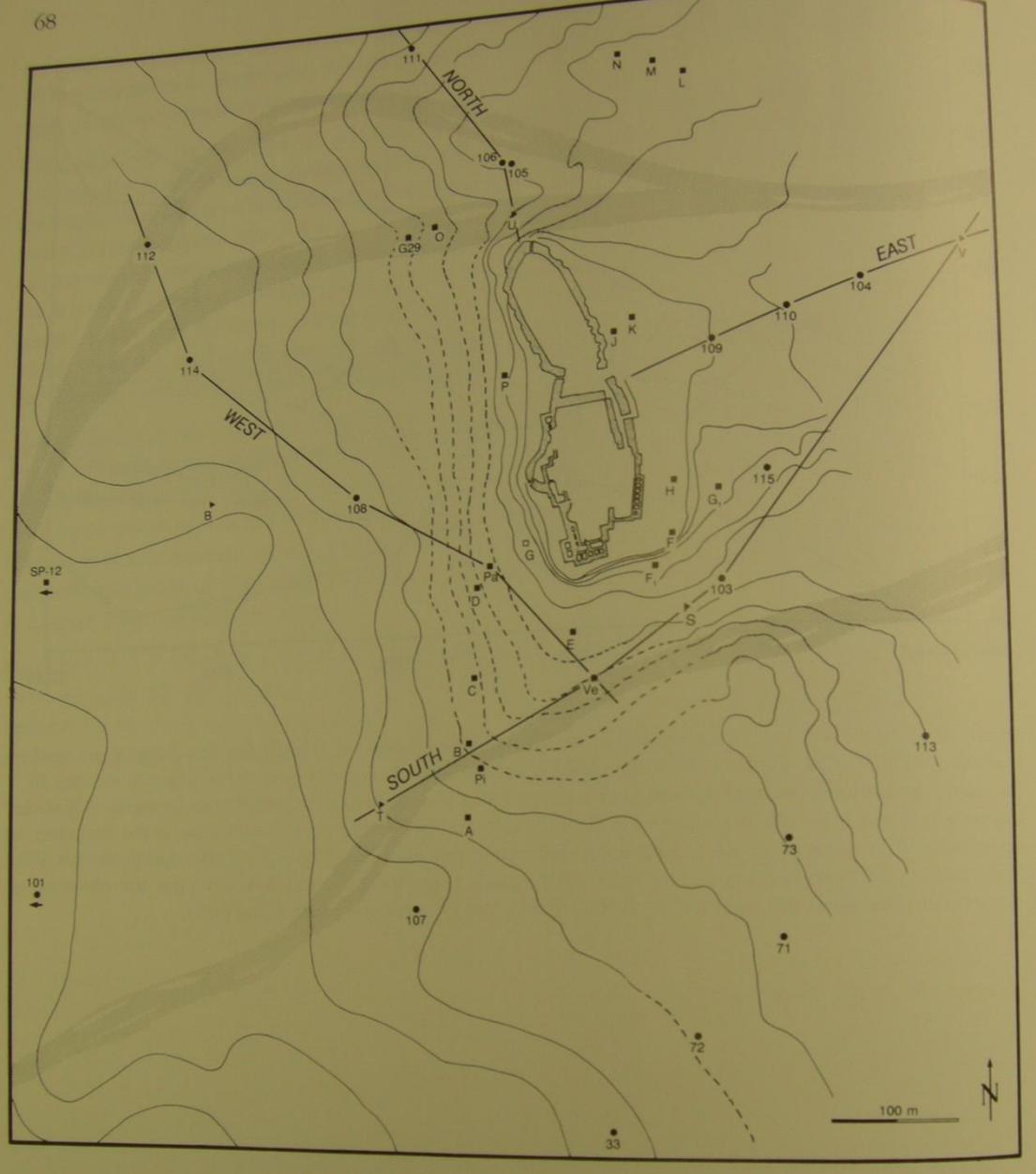


Plan 64. — Tirynthe, maison 49 (72) ;
HR III A.

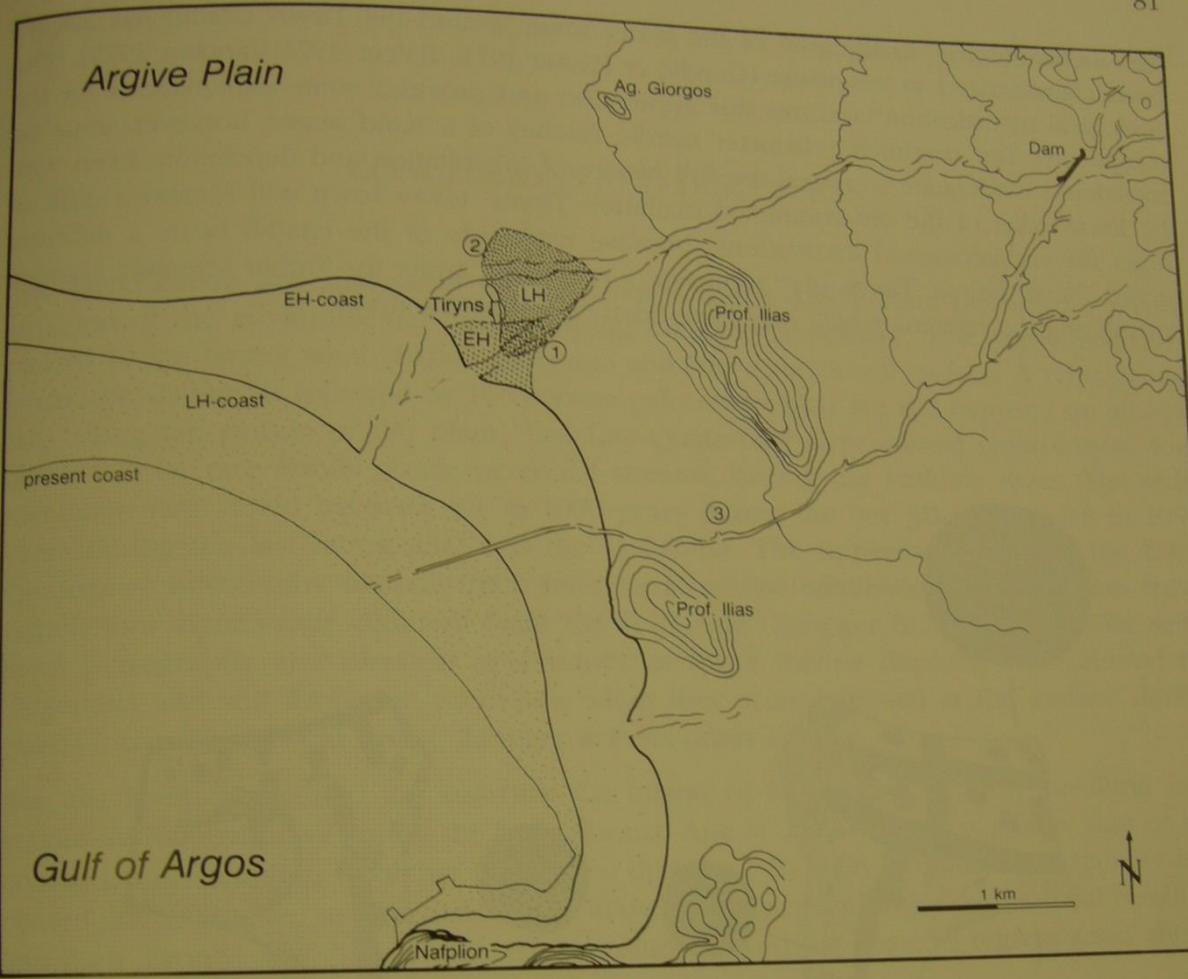
Tirinto, città bassa, casa 49
(TEIIIA)



Città bassa, megaron W
(TEIIC)



Tirinto, scavi e campionature geologiche. Le zone in grigio indicano il corsodi fiumi antichi (Zangger 1993)



Argive Plan Project 1984-88 (E. Zangger)

Modifiche nel territorio attorno Tirinto, dall'AE al TEIII.

AE: esteso abitato presso la costa, che viene inondato e ristretto da un'alluvione nel corso dell'ABII; ora sotto 6 m di sedimento.

Alla fine del TEIIIB, alluvione cospicua (4 m di deposito) e spostamento del corso del fiume a N. Si rende necessario costruire una diga per deviare il corso del fiume: la città del TBIIC è sopra i sedimenti e lungo l'argine del paleoalveo.

(Zangger 1993 e 1994, Hope-Simpson – Hagel 2006)

Figure 43: Map showing the Bronze Age landscape evolution of the area around Tiryns. During the Early Bronze Age the coastline reached its landward most position, eroding the small Profitis Ilias south of Tiryns and coming close to the limestone knoll of Tiryns itself. The Manessi stream then used a bed south of the citadel (1). The coastline regressed quickly due to soil erosion in the hinterland and redeposition of the eroded material in the shallow bay. A large alluvial cone accumulated South of Tiryns (EH). In the Middle Bronze Age the shore had reached a position closer to its present location (2). Still in the Middle Bronze Age a catastrophic flash flood buried the area East of Tiryns under up to 4.7 meters of mud (LH) causing the inhabitants of the settlement to redirect the entire stream into the bed of a parallel torrent (3) by constructing a dam and digging a canal.

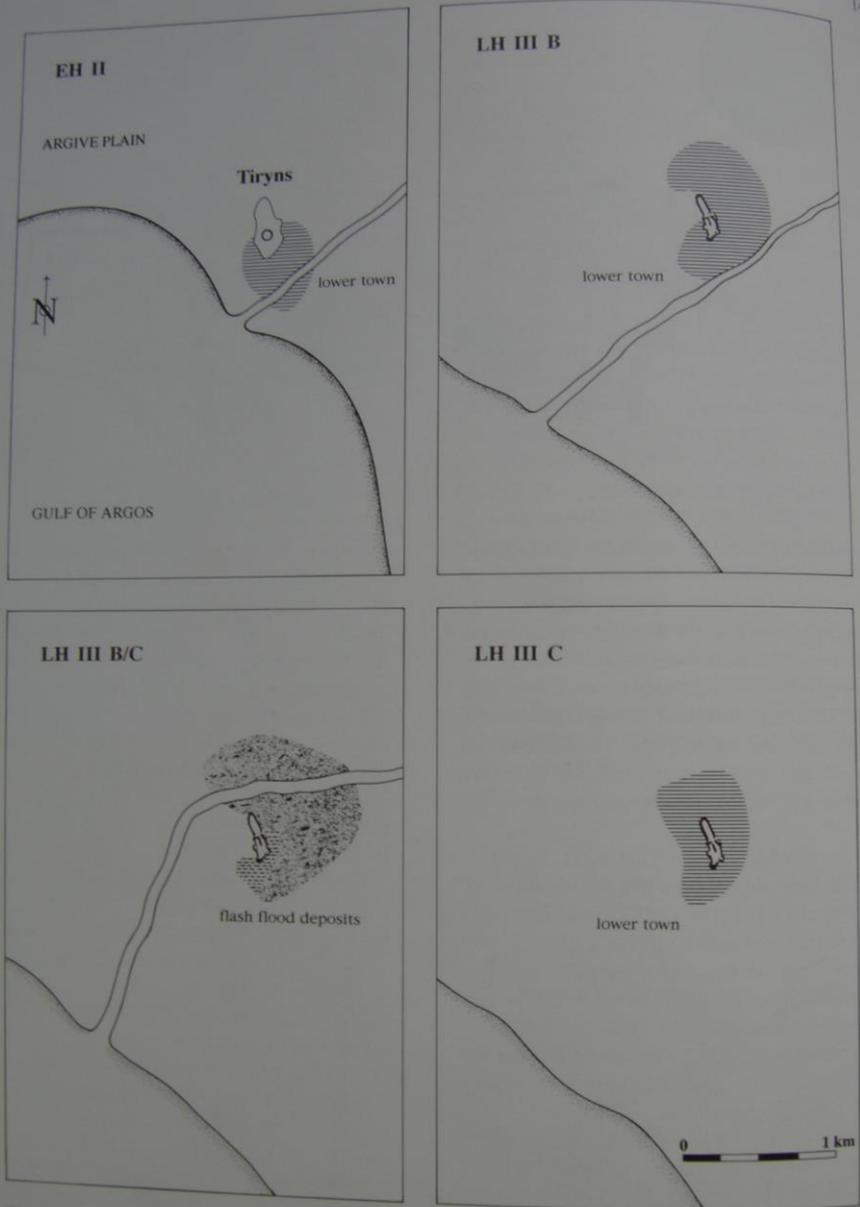


Fig. 8. Hypothetical reconstruction of the development of the lower town at Tiryns and its relation to the coastline and stream development. (R. Robertson)

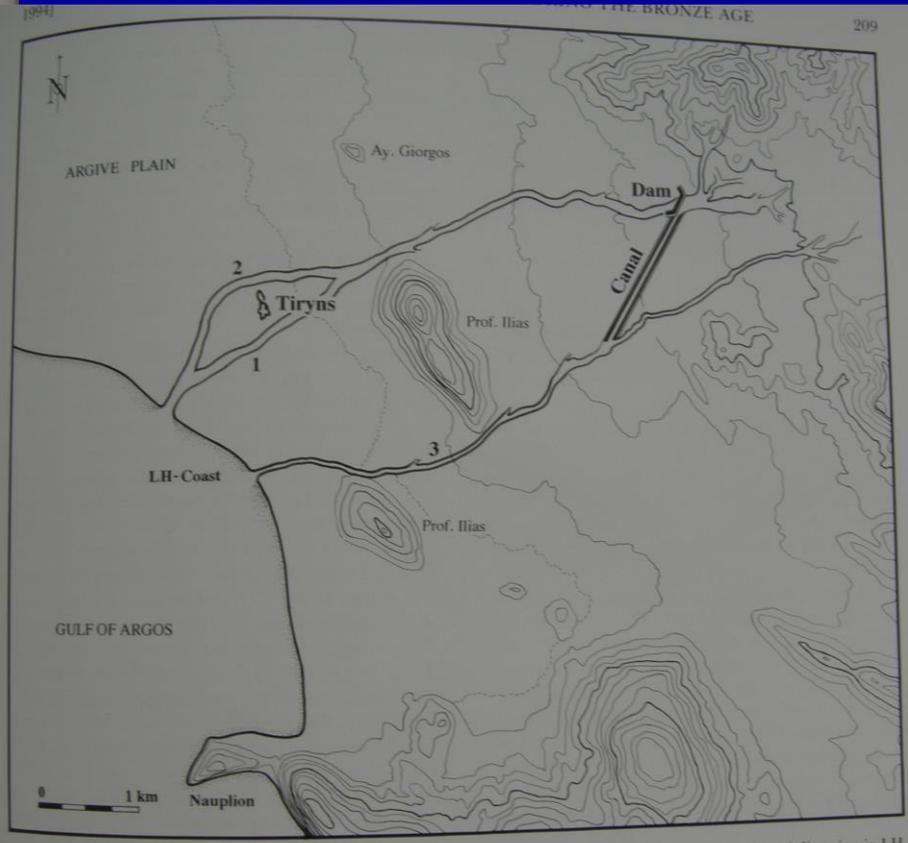


Fig. 13. Map showing the course of the Manessi River 1) from the Neolithic to LH III B2; 2) during the natural diversion in LH III B2/C; and 3) after the artificial redirection. (R. Robertson)

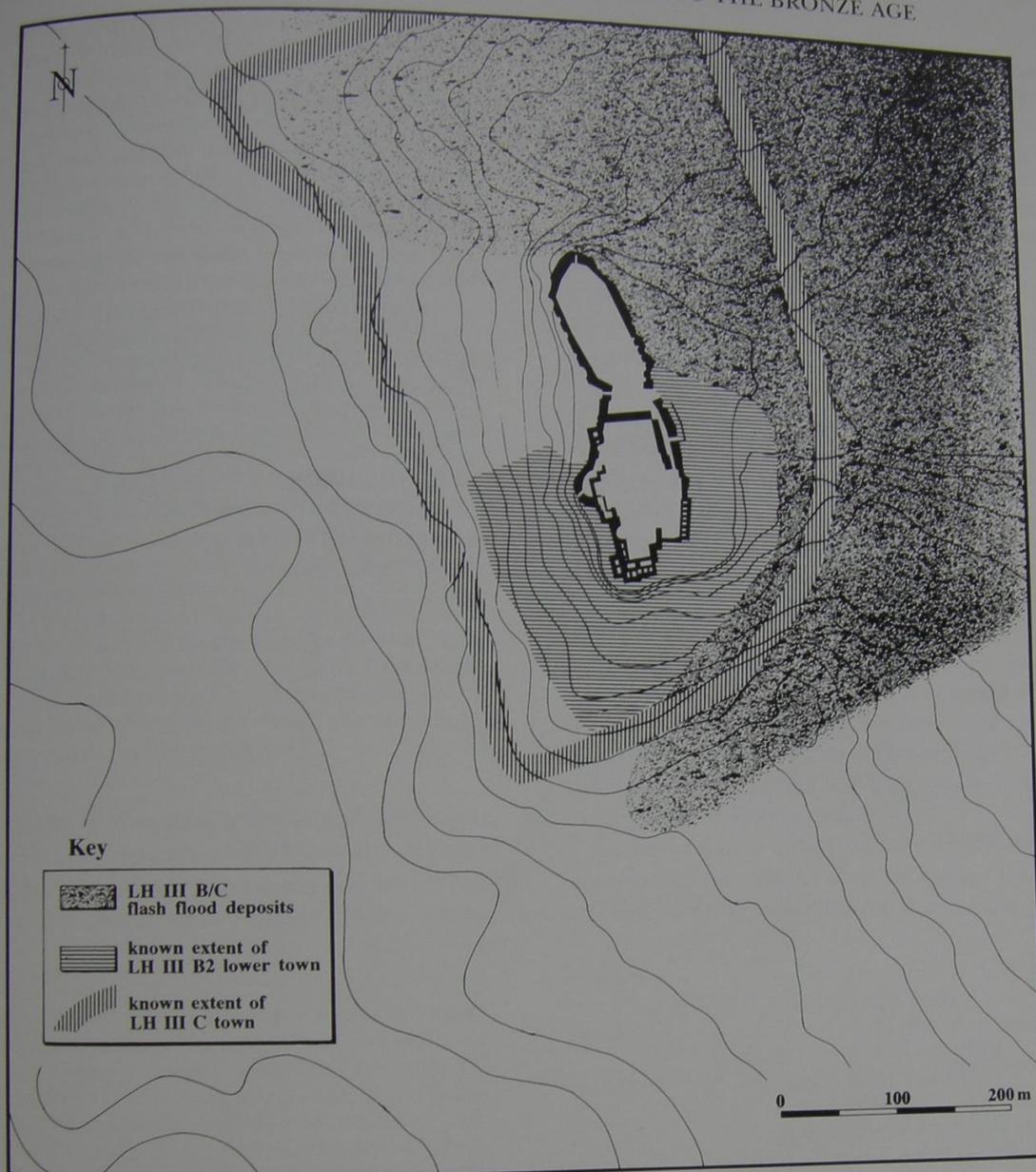


Fig. 14. Map of Tiryns area showing extent of flash flood deposits and of the LH III B2 and LH III C towns below the citadel. (R. Robertson)

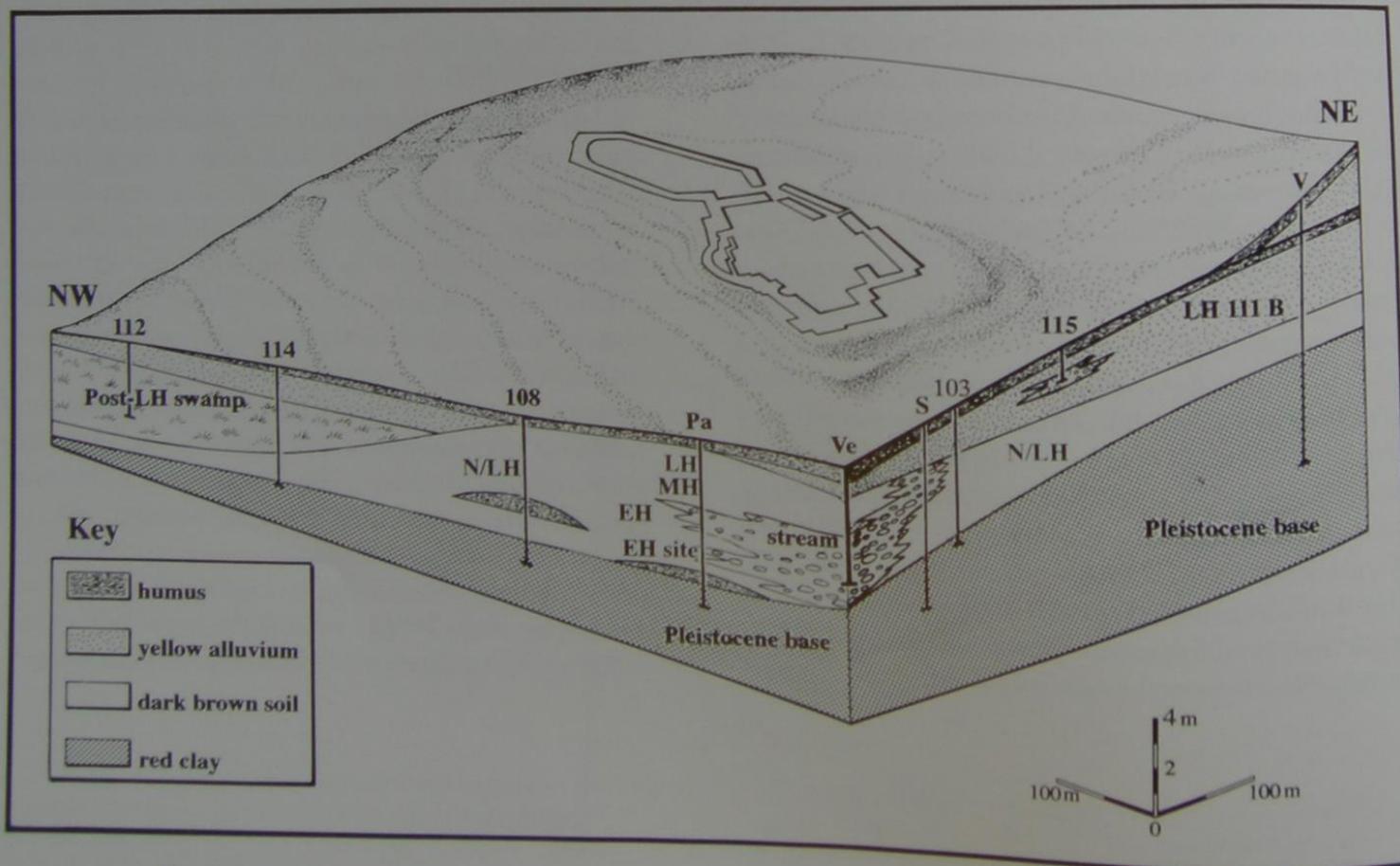
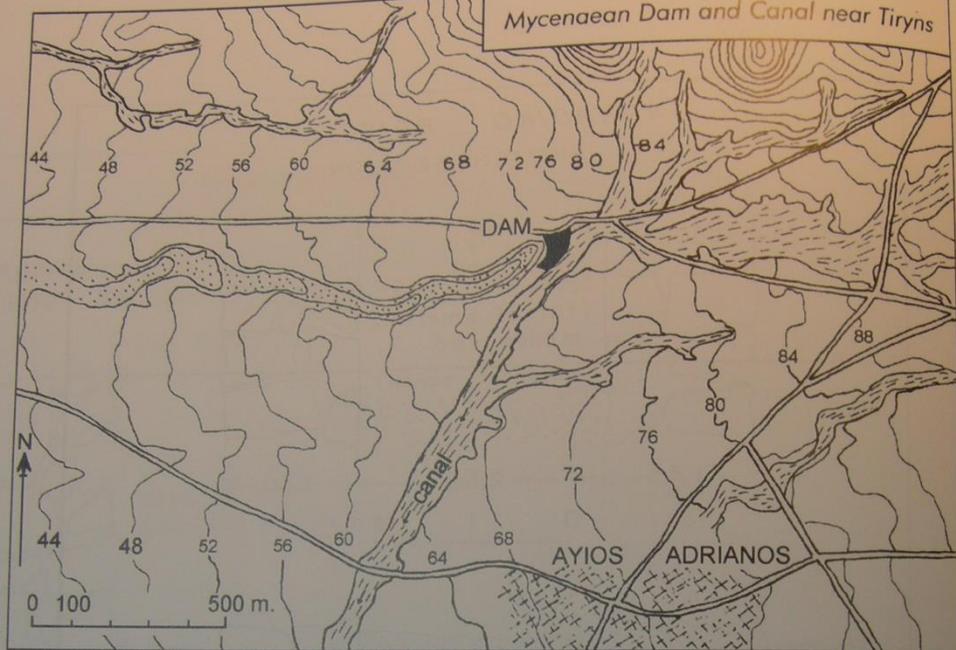


Fig. 6. Block diagram showing the Holocene stratigraphy west and south of Tiryns. (R. Robertson)

Sedimenti attorno a Tirinto (Zangger 1994)



Tirinto, particolare della diga (Hope-Simpson – Hager 2006)

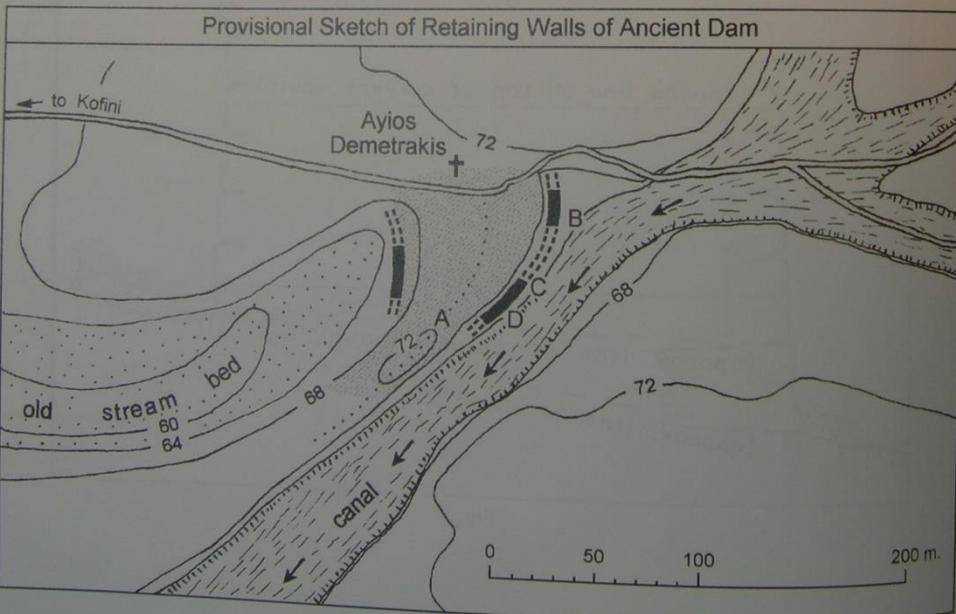


Fig. 9

Zangger 1994

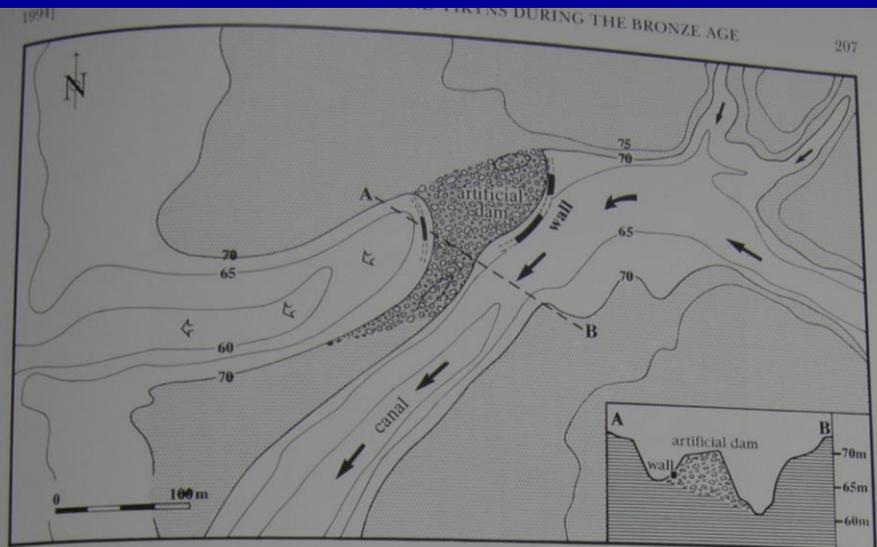


Fig. 11. Map showing the detailed topography in the vicinity of the Mycenaean dam. The river was blocked just behind the junction with two more tributaries to include as much drainage area as possible. (R. Robertson)

- AKTE E ARGOLIDE S

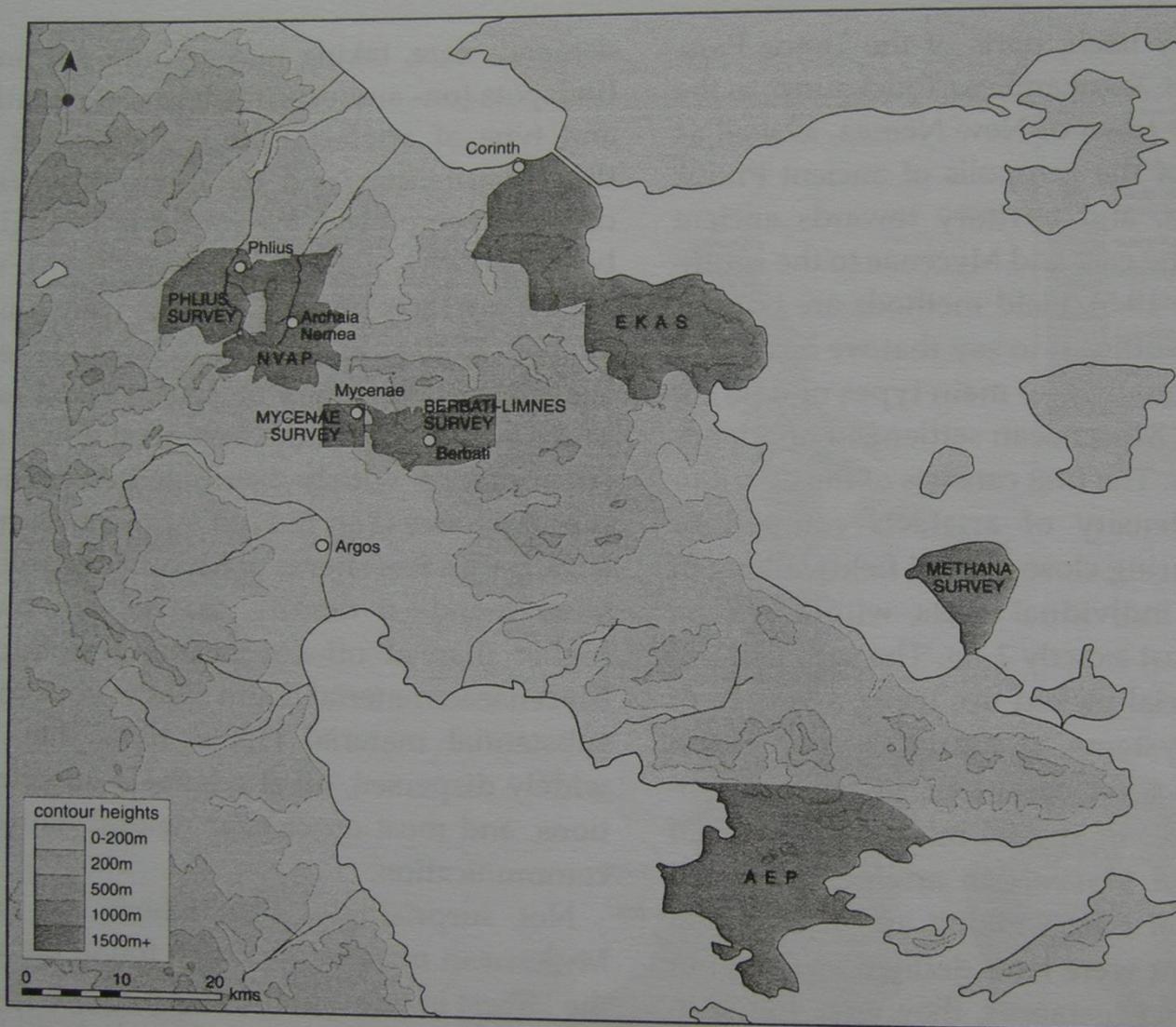


Figure 10.4 Archaeological surveys in the Argolid and Corinthia; NVAP (Nemea Valley Archaeological Project), EKAS (Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey), AEP (Argolid Exploration Project). (Drawing by Rosemary J. Robertson.)

La *Southern Argolid* tra le prime pubblicazioni di surveys intensive: attenzione agli elementi agrari ed economici

- Van Handel, T.H., C.N. Runnels, K.O. Pope, “Five Thousand Years of Land Use and Abuse in the Southern Argolid”, *Hesperia* 55.1, 1986, 103-128
- Runnels, C.N., & T.H. Van Handel, “The Evolution of Settlement in the Southern Argolid, Greece: An Economic Explanation”, *Hesperia* 56.3, 1987, 303-334
- Michael H Jameson, Curtis N Runnels, Tjeerd H van Andel, Mark H Munn, *A Greek Countryside: the southern Argolid from prehistory to the present day*, Stanford 1994
- Importante per riflessioni su AB e gerarchia insediativa del periodo

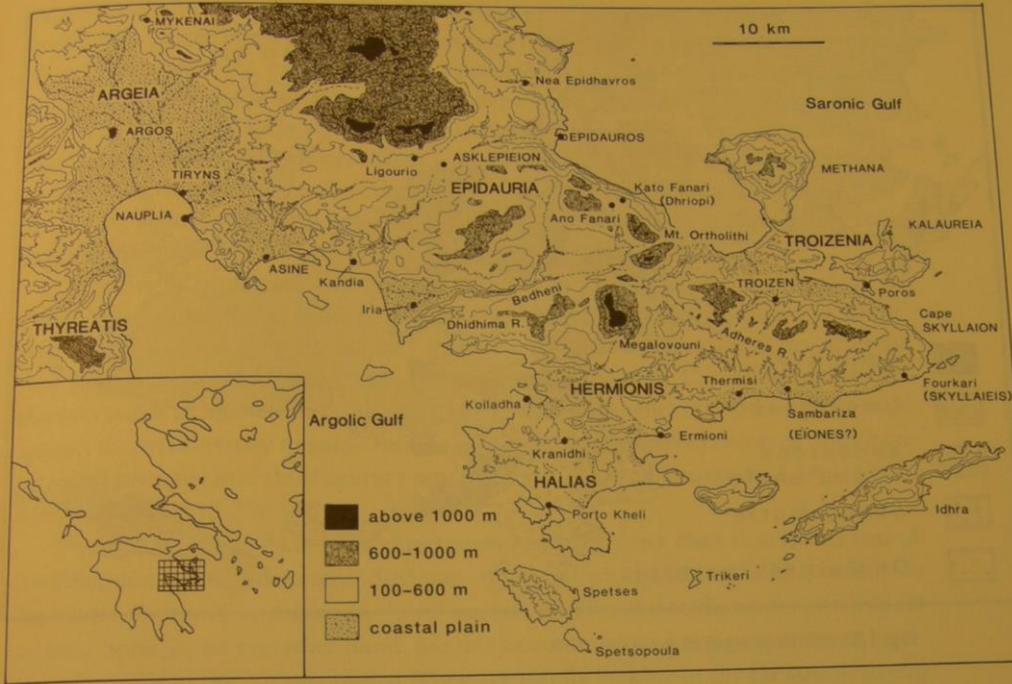


Fig 1.2. Relief map of the Akte. (Ancient names in capitals)

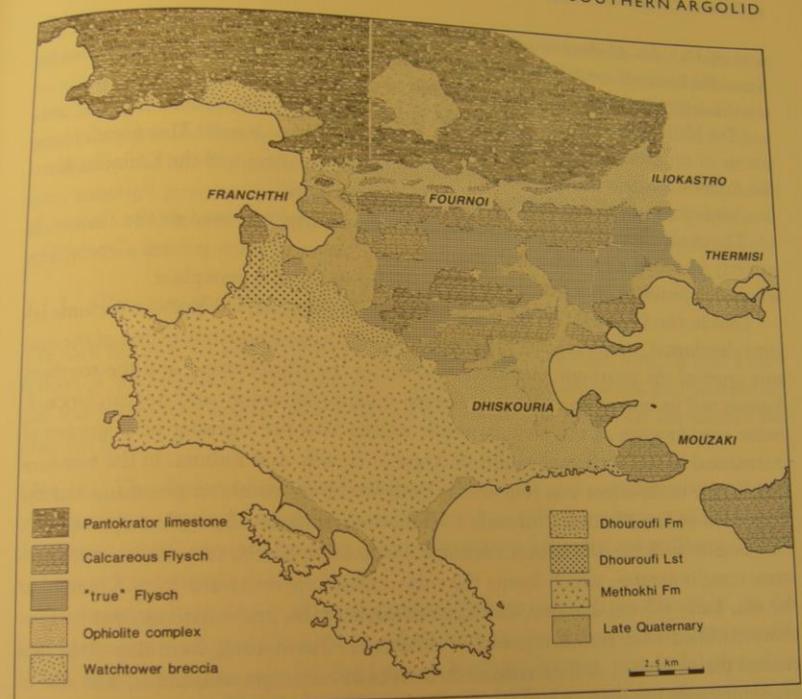


Fig. 3.3. Geological map of the Southern Argolid, based on field mapping by Charles J. Vitaliano and Tjeerd H. van Andel (van Andel and Sutton, 1987; map in Jacobsen and Farrand, 1987), and on Bachmann and Risch (1979: fig. 3a) and Forney (unpubl.).

Jameson et alii 1994

S Argolid - In generale, per l'età del bronzo:

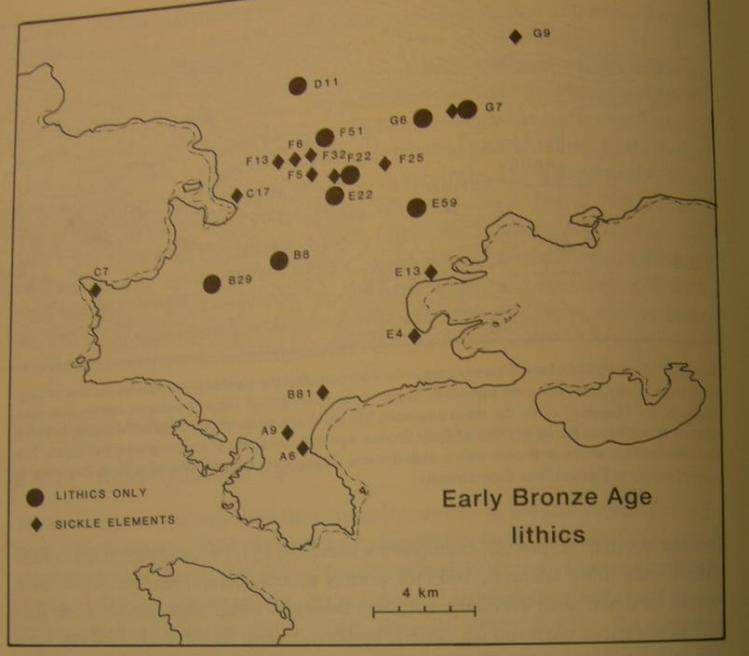
- Vengono insediate solo le zone con suoli profondi (*upland soils*), molto adatti all'agricoltura, vicino alla costa;
- I siti maggiori sono nelle vallate migliori vicino ai porti migliori;
- Importante elemento agrario &
- Importante elemento di connessione marittima;
- I momenti di sviluppo demografico maggiore coincidono con i "picchi" nelle zone vicine e sono probabilmente connessi a una funzione agricola e di scambio;
- Rispetto all'area "centrale" argolidea, nicchie più piccole, e inferiori dimensioni dei siti.

Terra e Mare

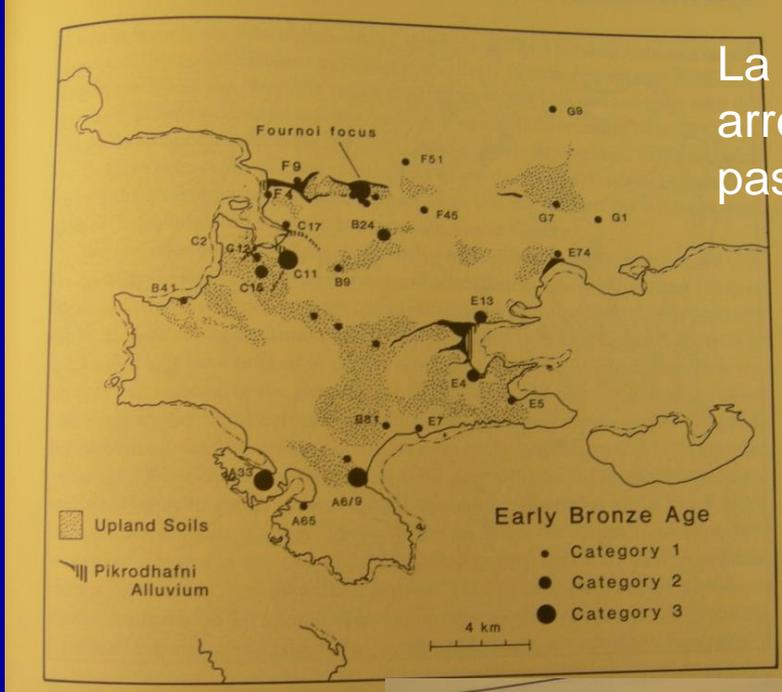
ABI-II:

- aumento siti, suoli profondi; nel corso dell'ABII, episodio erosivo, di conseguenze limitate (ma dovuto probabilmente al dissesto del territorio)
- attività differenziata, con presenza nel paesaggio, e una gerarchia a tre livelli (basata su dimensioni e su tipologia reperti)
- i villaggi più grandi hanno tegole, molta e diversa ceramica, fuseruole, macine e mortai di andesite importata, etc. sorgono su colline artificiali e sono estesi quanto i più grandi di altre regioni (cfr. Lerna, Kolonna, Ayios Kosmas). Il nucleo più importante è a Phourni, dove c'è il terreno migliore (ofiolite) e risorgive; è l'unico con focolari incisi.
- Si comincia a vedere la divisione nella catena produttiva-distributiva dell'ossidiana, con nuclei lavorati solo in alcune parti e poi il materiale è distribuito in giro.

ABIII-MH - pochissimo

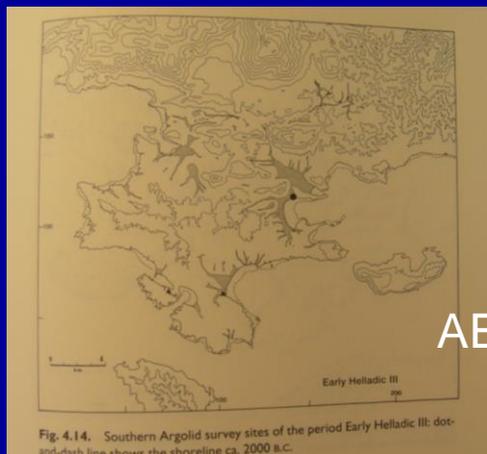


FN - AE



La linea di costa è arretrata rispetto al passato

AE I-II



AEIII

Jameson et alii 1994

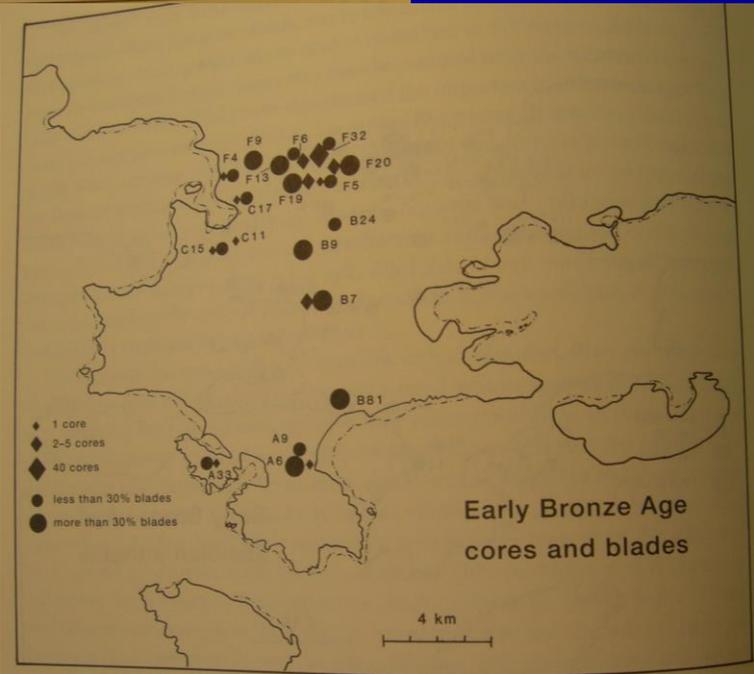


Fig. 6.13. Distribution of obsidian blade cores and blades in the Southern Argolid in the Early Helladic I and II periods, showing the concentration of cores at the Fournoi Focus and the predominance of finished blades at other sites.

TB III

- Aumento insediamenti, sempre su suoli profondi, con tre livelli gerarchici e molte fattorie;
- Il terreno viene mantenuto (pensano a terrazzamenti, ma hanno pochissime tracce) e quindi non ci sono episodi erosivi successivi;
- Polline: vite, olivo, cereali. Probabilmente anche le altre risorse agro-pastorali e marine;

Jameson et alii 1994

AE III-
ME - TE

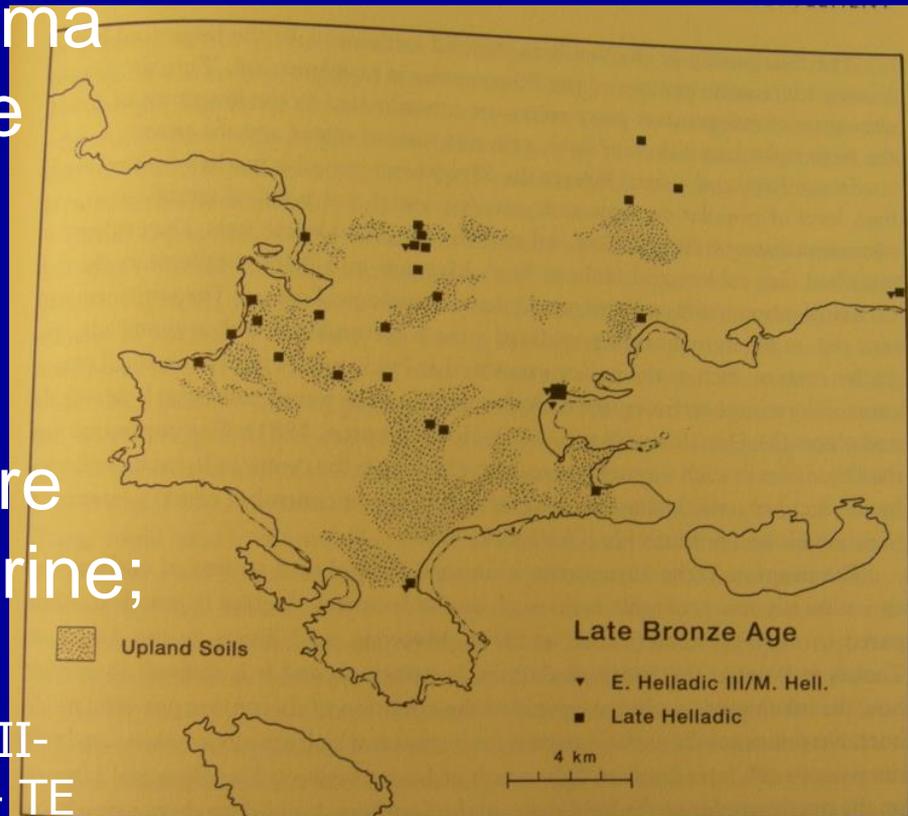
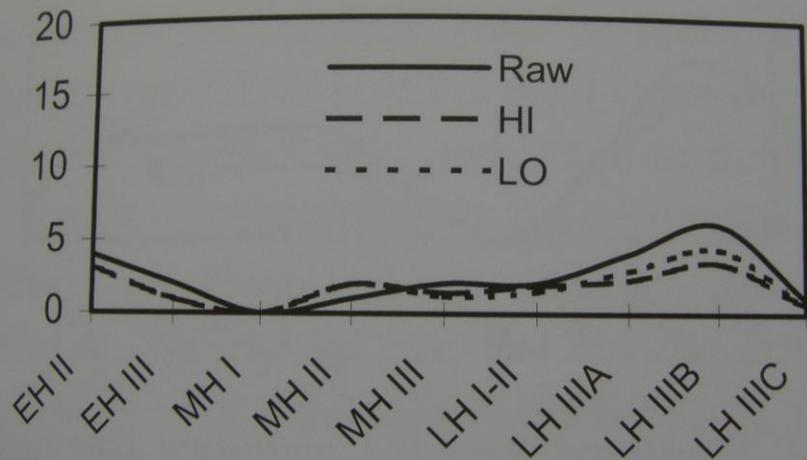


Fig. 6.14. The distribution of Early Helladic III and Middle Helladic survey sites in the Southern Argolid

- I momenti di maggiore popolamento (ABI-II e TBII-IIIB) sono anche momenti di importante interazione globale in Egeo.
- “The Southern Argolid has never been a center of political or economic power, indeed it is a relatively insignificant area, yet its vicissitudes serve as an index to measure the state of affairs of a larger world, growing in times of prosperity and security and wasting away when the fortunes of larger states decline.” (Evolution of settlement etc 1987)

Southern Argolid Extensive Distribution n=9



Wright 2004: lo sviluppo a scalini TBI-II e poi TBIIIA-B indicherebbe un certo grado di sviluppo autonomo e un rapporto indiretto ma importante con l'area "centrale" argolidea (*Periphery Model*).

22

Southern Argolid, Intensive Survey: Site Distribution n=72

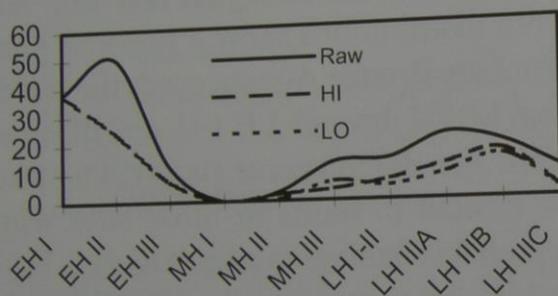


Figure 9.10 Southern Argolid, intensive survey, all sites.

Southern Argolid, Intensive Survey: primary sites n=18

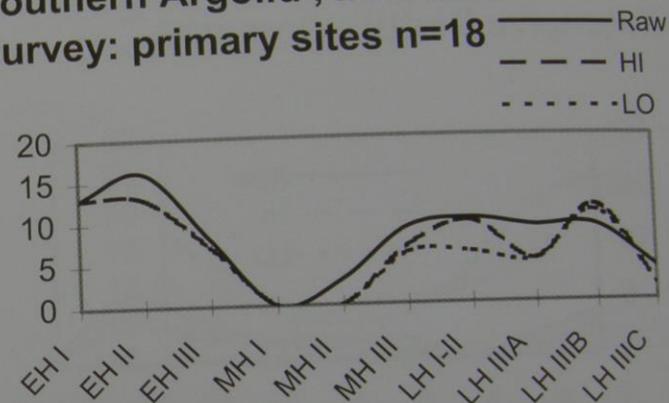


Figure 9.11 Southern Argolid, primary site distribution from the intensive survey.

Epidauria e Trezene-Poros

- Wright 2004: ricalibra la cronologia dei dati. La mancanza di sviluppo tra la fine del MB e l'inizio del TB sarebbe indice di zone molto depresse, che si sviluppano solo nel momento di maggior intensità globale e palaziale (*Periphery Model*)

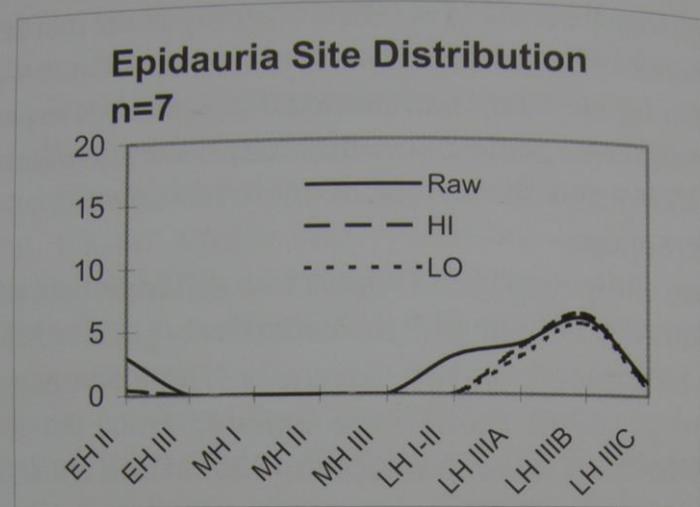


Figure 9.7 Epidauria, extensive site distribution.

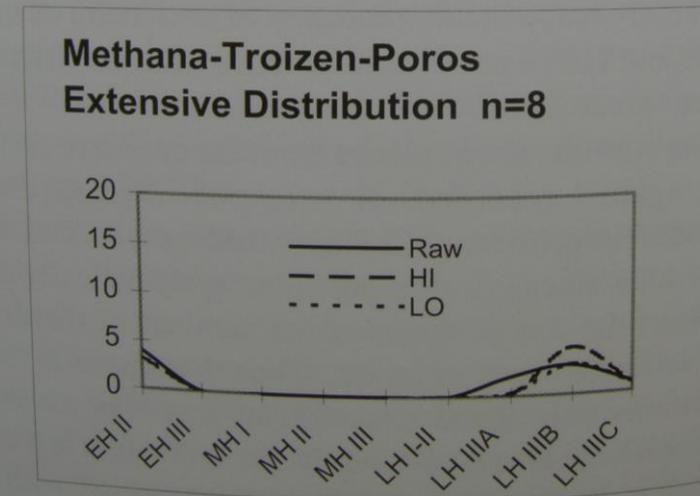


Figure 9.8 Methana-Troizen-Poros, extensive site distribution.