

The questions of phenomenology

- Is it possible to recreate the experience of ancient space?
- Is it a worthwhile attempt to do so, when modern humans can never bring the same cultural habitus to the physical world as their ancient counterparts did?
- If it isn't possible ever to understand the past, why study it?

Phenomenology in theory

"[Phenomenology] connects a symmetrical archaeology to major trends in the discipline since the 1960s and to key components of archaeological practice - relational ontologies, mixtures of past and present, people and things, biology and culture, individual and society. Symmetrical archaeology is a culmination of effort in archaeology to undercut these modernist dualities and to recognize the vitality of the present past. Symmetry adds new force to the claim that archaeologists have a unique perspective on human engagements with things, on social agency and constructions of contemporary identity. ...

Phenomenology in theory

"... The radical separation of past (to be studied) and the contemporary location and viewpoint of archaeologists is one that regularly involves according primacy to the past. For the past, uncontrovertibly would seem, can have happened only the way it did, and what did happen cannot be changed by the will of some later archaeologist. The objective reality of the past, immediately present in archaeological remains, faces off the contemporary archaeologist possessed by a subjective will to know. ... Shanks 2007, p. 590

Phenomenology in theory

"... A successful account of the past is not so much a measure of accordance between the way things were and our archaeological account, as it is a personal and social achievement (Latour 1987). Archaeologists, under this attitude and understanding, do not discover the past. Archaeologists work on what is left of the past (Shanks 1992). And this process, of course, is something that takes us far beyond the academic discipline and profession (Schnapp et al. 2004). An archaeological sensibility of attending to traces and remains is one that unites the discipline and profession with memory and many practices and cultures of collection (Schnapp 1993). Archaeology is a process of mutual self-constitution, under this attitude. Working on the past makes us who we are." Shanks 2007, p. 591

Phenomenology in fieldwork

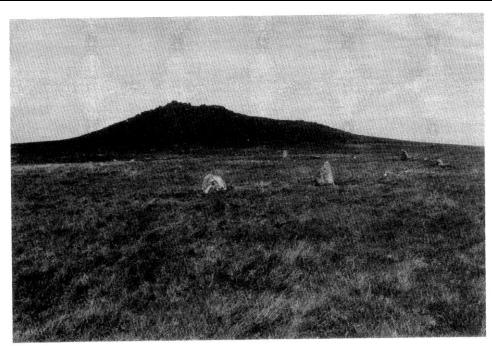


Plate 2 The Fernacre stone circle with the Rough Tor ridge beyond seen from the south.

Tilley 1996, Pl. 2; Fig. 2

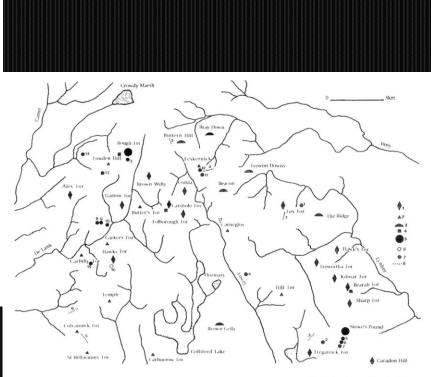


Figure 2 The distribution of earlier and later Neolithic monuments on Bodmin Moor in relation to Tors and hills: 1) Major Tor or rocky outcrop; 2) Minor Tor; 3) significant hills or ridges without visually significant rock outcrops; 4) long cairn; 5) ceremonial hill top enclosure; 6) henge with stone circle: 7) stone circle: 8) stone row.

Stone circles 1) Nine Stones, Altarnum; 2) Craddock Moor; 3) Fernacre; 4) Goodaver; 5–7) The Hurlers; 8–9) King Arthur's Downs; 10) Leaze; 11–12) Leskernick; 13) Louden Hill; 14) Stannon; 15) Trippet Stones; 16) Stripple Stones (Circle Henge)

Stone rows 1) Carneglos; 2) Buttern Hill; 3) Craddock Moor; 4) Leskernick; 5) Cardinham Moor; 6) Trehudreth Downs

3D reconstruction of the House of the Rhyta, Pseira



3D Model by M.G. Clinton and A. MacLaughlin



Minoan Pseira

Betancourt 2009, Ill. 1.2

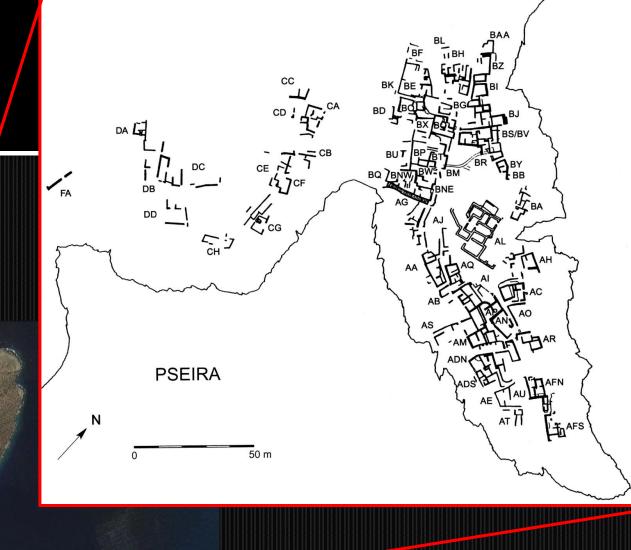


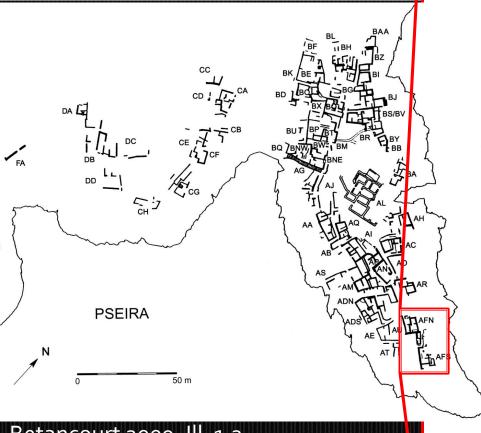
Image © 2016 TerraMetrics

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Googleearth

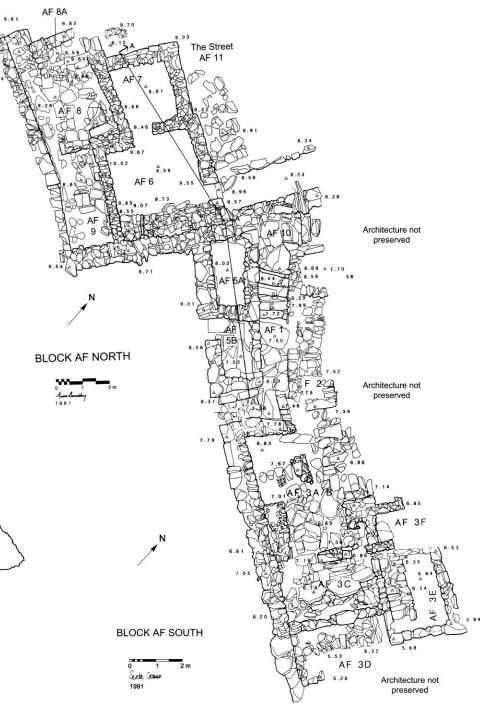
Impage Pate: 7/21/2015 25011/20 02" N 25051/24 45" E play 120 m ave alt 2.60 km

Block AF, Pseira



Betancourt 2009, Ill. 1.2

After Betancourt 2009, Ill. 2.1; 2.5

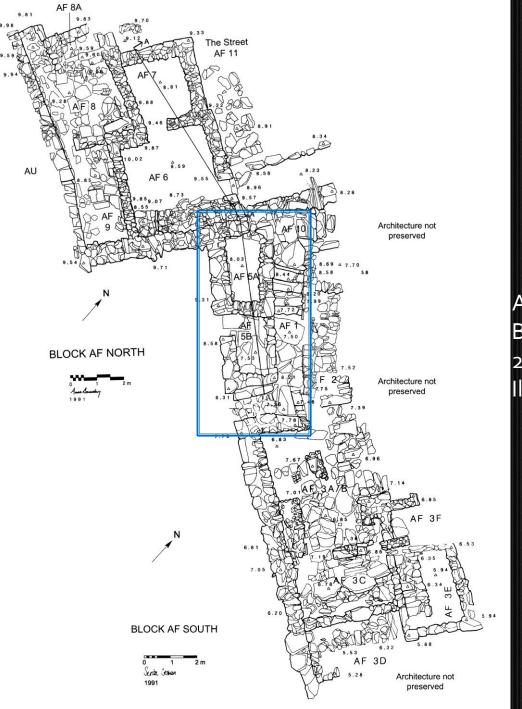




AF 8A

After Betancourt 2009, Ill. 2.1; 2.5





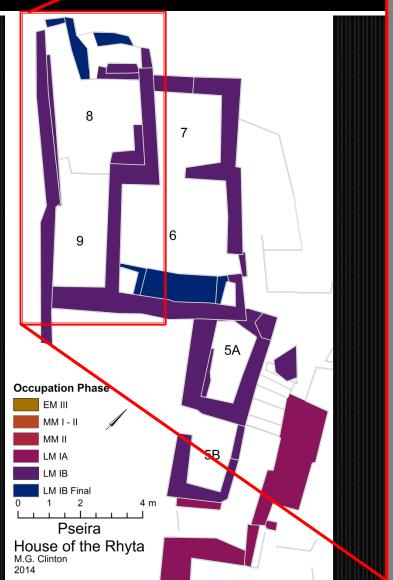
After Betancourt 2009, Ill. 2.1; 2.5

House of the Rhyta, Pseira



House of the Rhyta, Upper Terrace

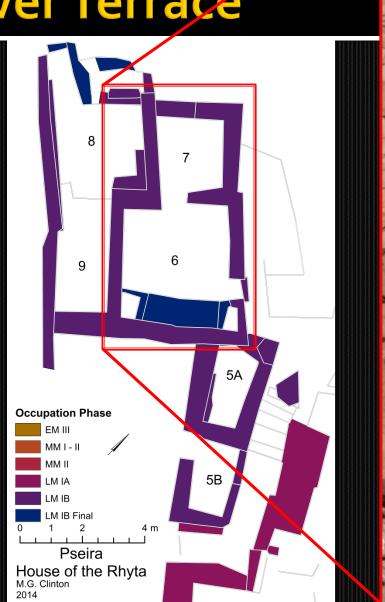
Plan by M.G. Clinton





3D Model by M.G. Clinton House of the Rhyta, Lower Terrace

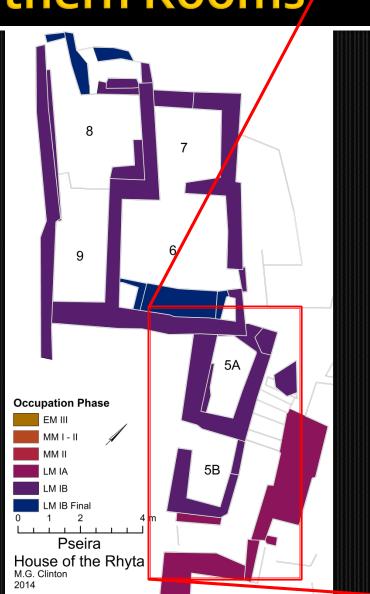
Plan by M.G. Clinton





House of the Rhyta, Southern Rooms

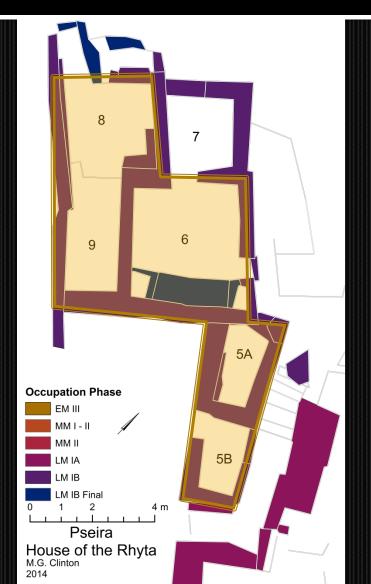
Plan by M.G. Clinton





House of the Rhyta, upper story

Plan by M.G. Clinton





3D Model by M.G. <u>Cl</u>inton

House of the Rhyta, upper story finds

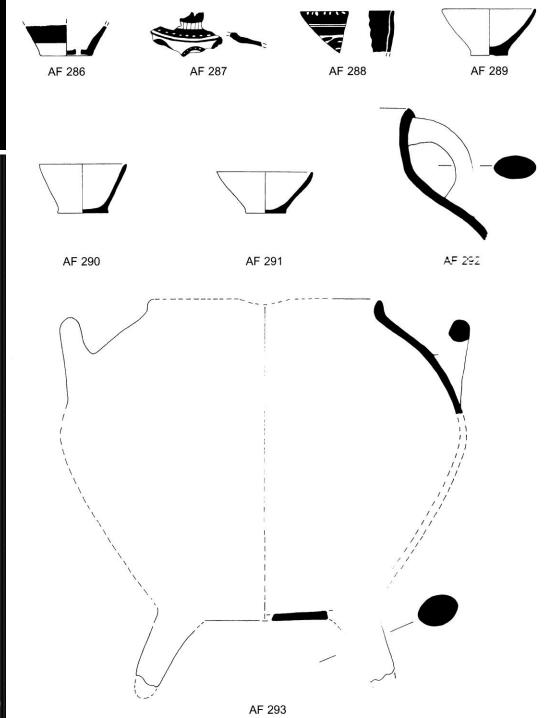
Betancourt 2009, Fig. 14



Betancourt 2009, Pl. 20B

House of the Rhyta,

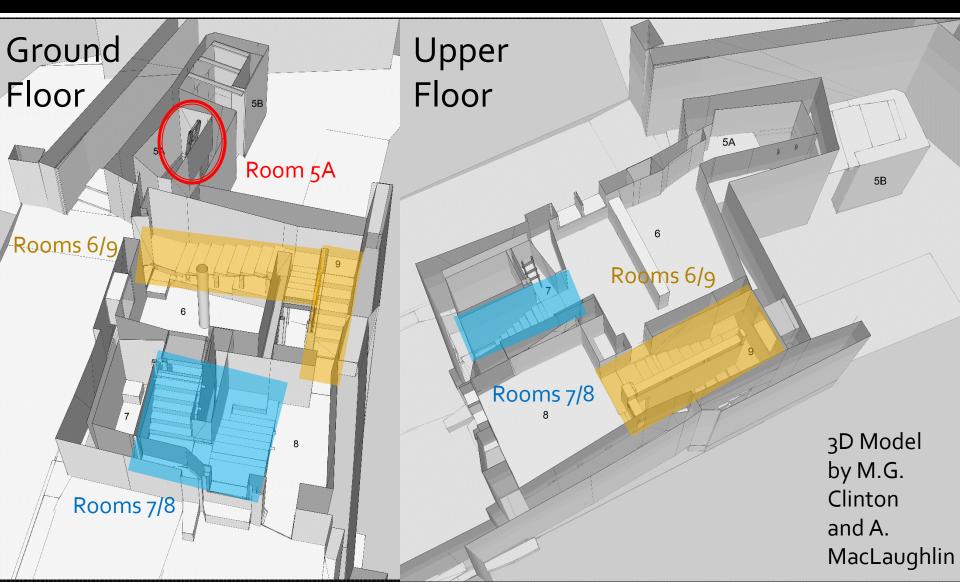
ground floor finds



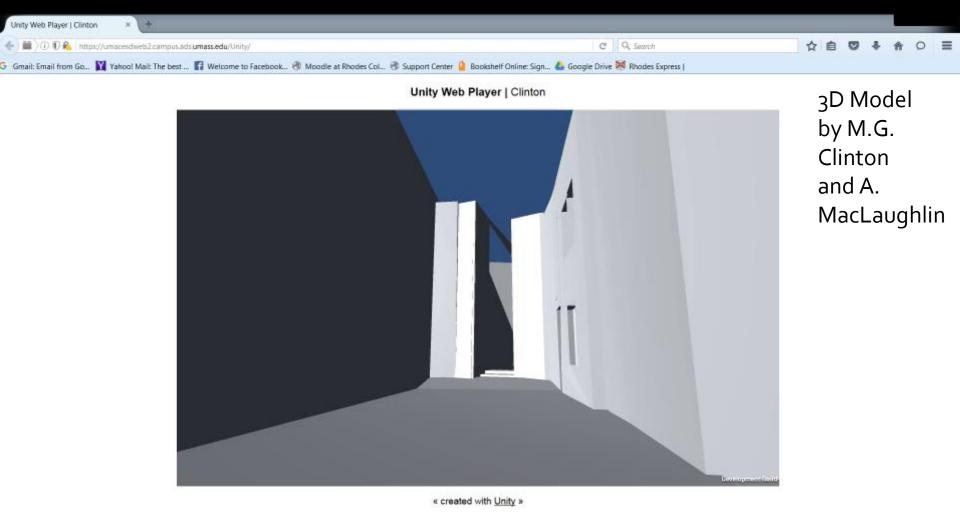
3D state model of the House of the Rhyta, Pseira



3D reconstruction of the House of the Rhyta, Pseira

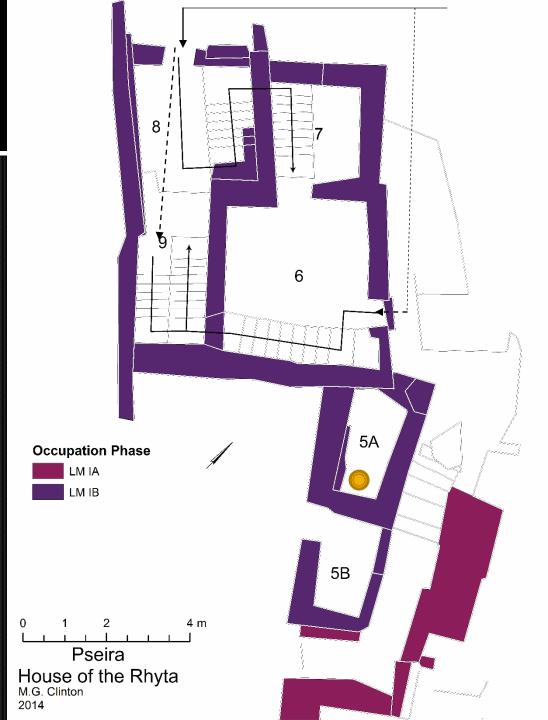


3D reconstruction

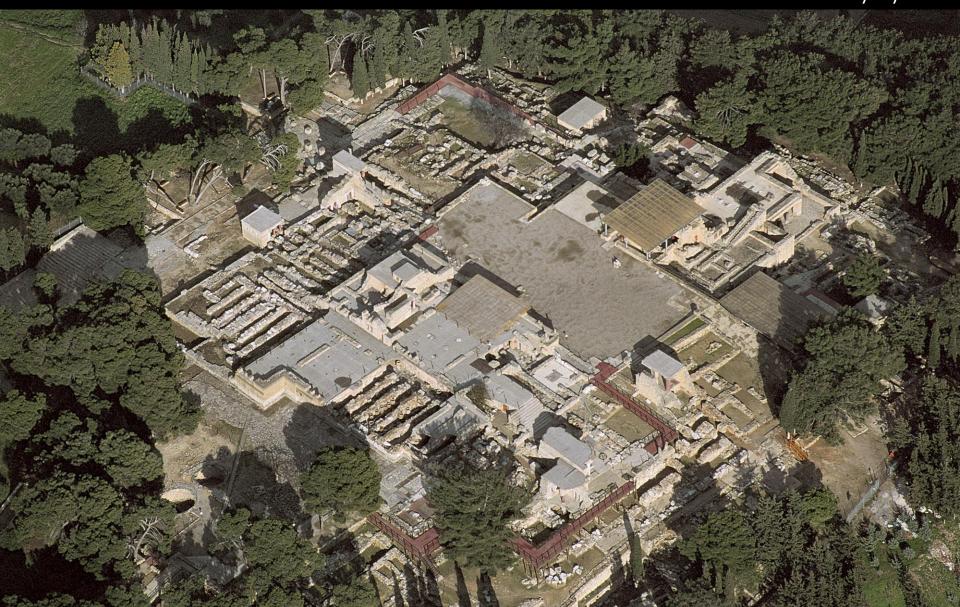


Access and circulation in

the House of the Rhyta



After Clinton 2016, Fig. 4



Roman house model

Model by Ray 2002



Types of Privacy

Private Public

Inhabitant / Visitor

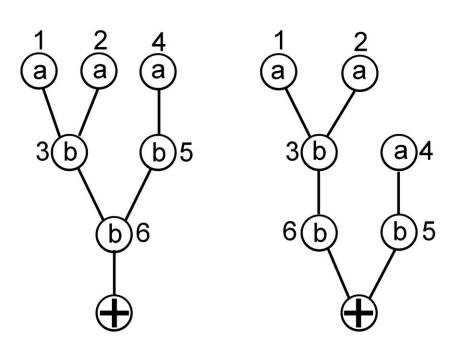
Inhabitant / Inhabitant

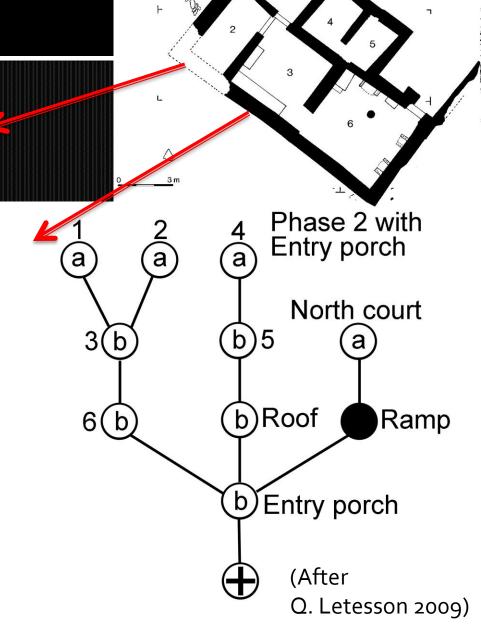
Gamma Analysis: Chalinomouri

	Phase 1	Phase 2
Value of Integration	1.570	1.178
Mean Depth	2.333	2
Number of Cells	6	6

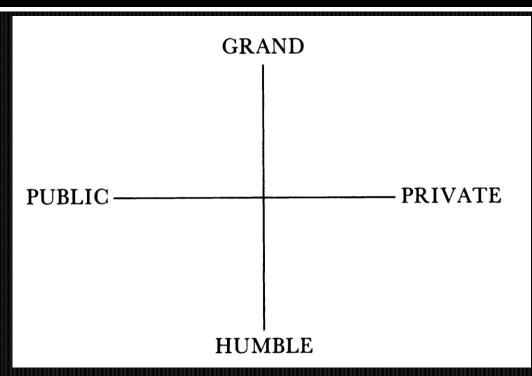
Phase 1

Phase 2



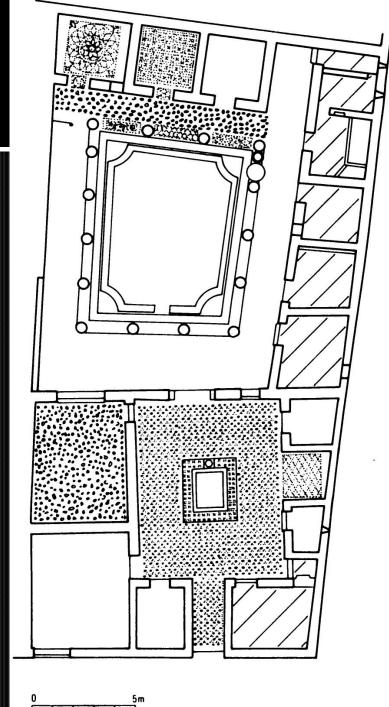


Wallace-Hadrill



Wallace-Hadrill 1988, p. 55

Wallace-Hadrill 1998, Fig. 12 Pompeii, Casa degli Amanti, plan (after Elia). Service areas shaded (2-3, 14-19). Note that floor patterns distinguish the reception areas



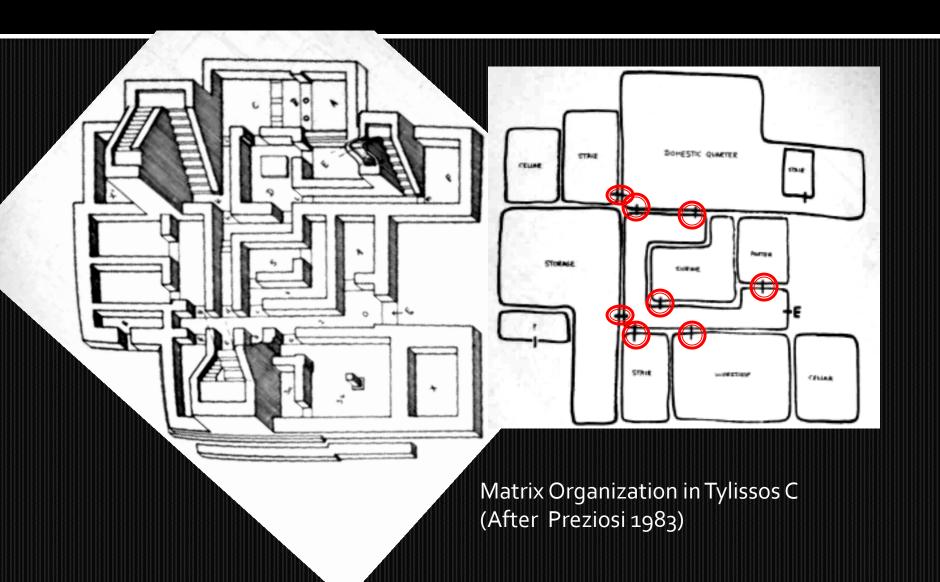
Relative Privacy

Private

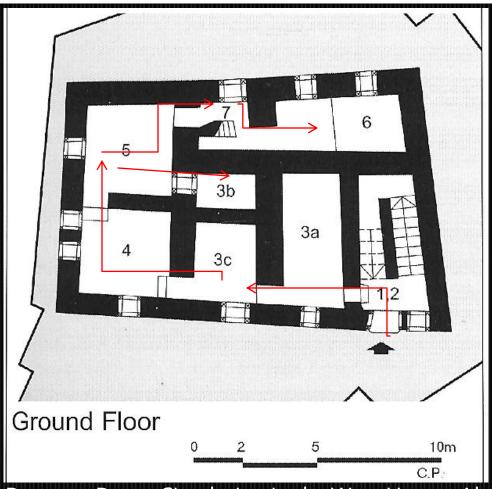
(Bent Axis +)

- Room to Room
- 2. Matrix
- 3. Circulatory Nexus
- 4. Corridor
- 5. Exterior

Matrix



Room to Room



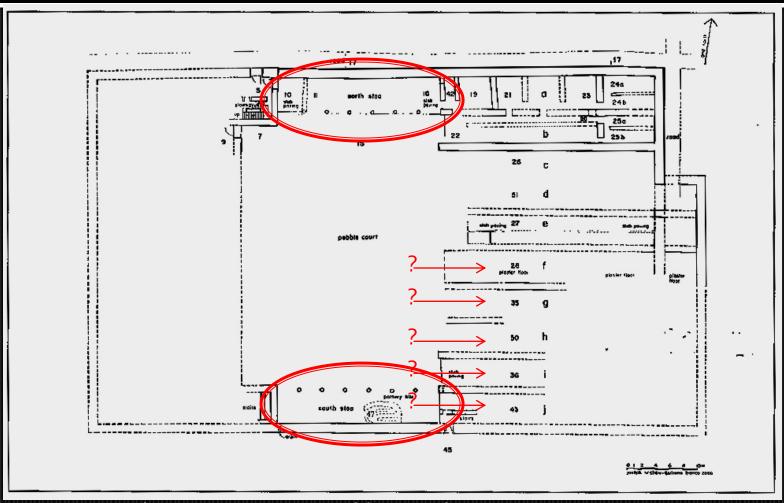
Room to Room Circulation in the West House, Akrotiri (After Palyvou 2005)

Bent Axis

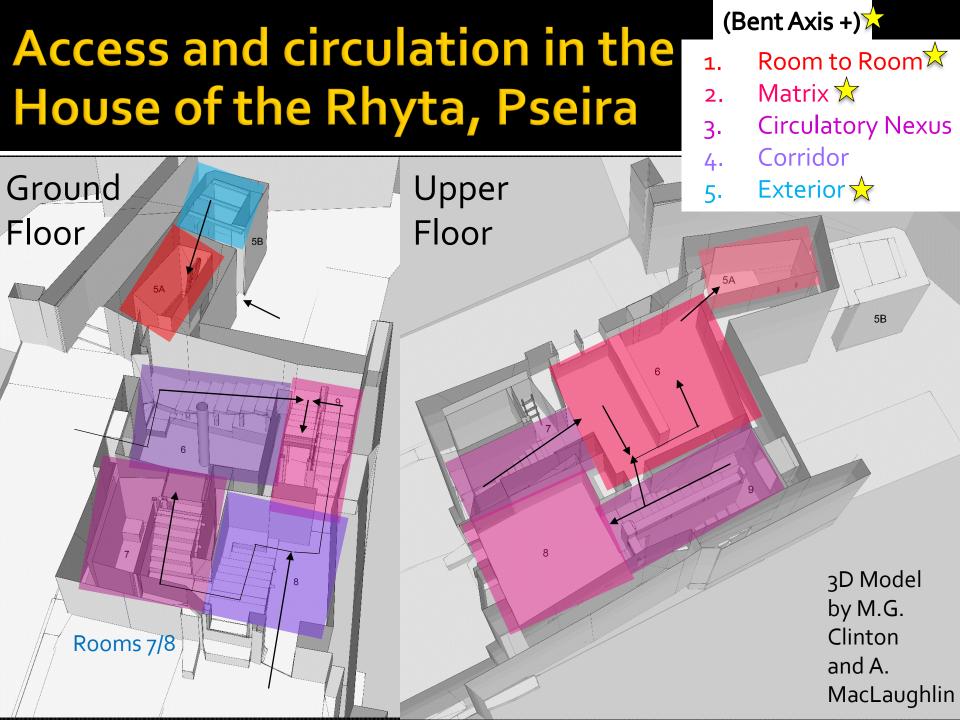
Cave Formations Edge of Cave 2m а Bench N 2m

Bent Axis at Amnisos & MM II Shrine at Malia (Betancourt 2007)

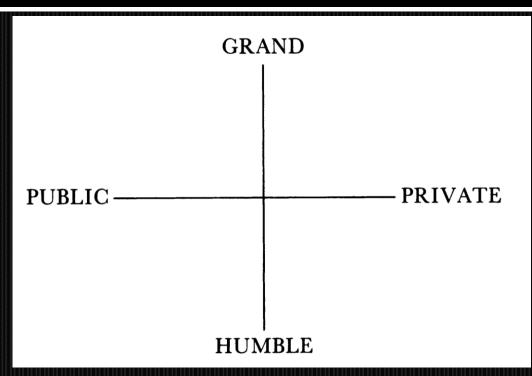
Exterior



Exterior Circulation in Kommos Building T (Shaw 2006)

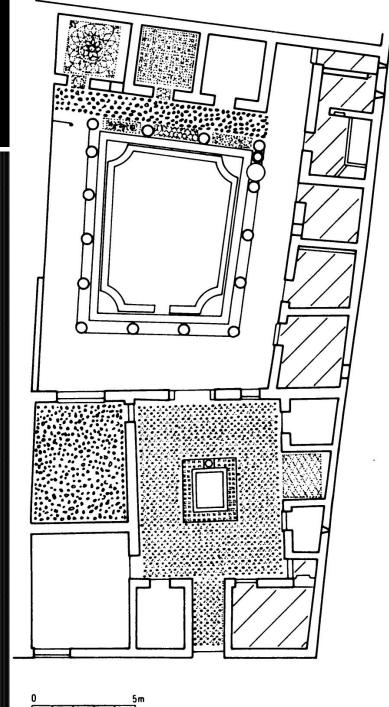


Wallace-Hadrill



Wallace-Hadrill 1988, p. 55

Wallace-Hadrill 1998, Fig. 12 Pompeii, Casa degli Amanti, plan (after Elia). Service areas shaded (2-3, 14-19). Note that floor patterns distinguish the reception areas



L-shaped bench outside Room 8



Clinton 2016, Fig. 5

Access and circulation in

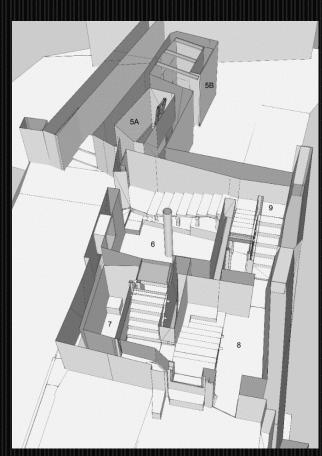
the House of the Rhyta



- 1. Room to Room☆
- 2. Matrix 🖈
- 3. Circulatory Nexus
- 4. Corridor
- 5. Exterior ☆



Entrance to Room 8

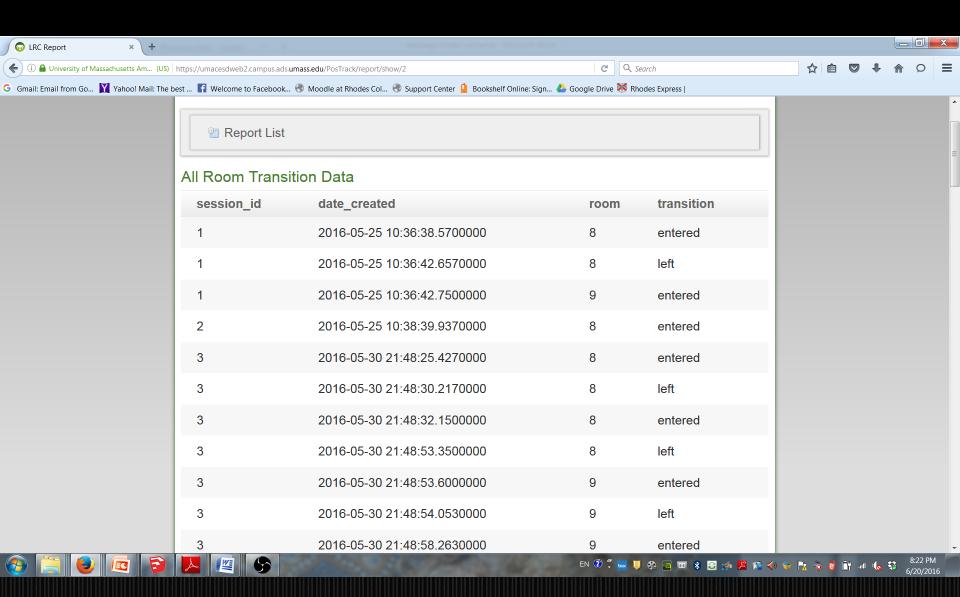


3D Model by M.G. Clinton and A. MacLaughlin

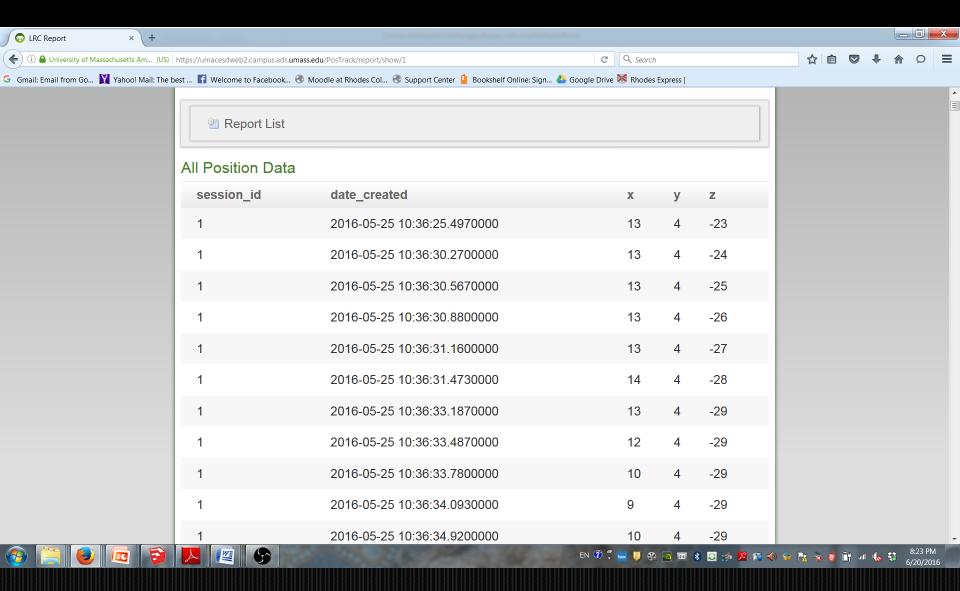


3D Model by M.G. Clinton, D. Floyd, and B. Wang

Position tracker

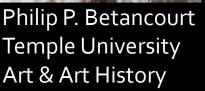


Detailed position tracker



Thank you







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Kayce Boehm '19, Katie Clark '20, Ansel MacLaughlin '16, Baobao Wang '18





