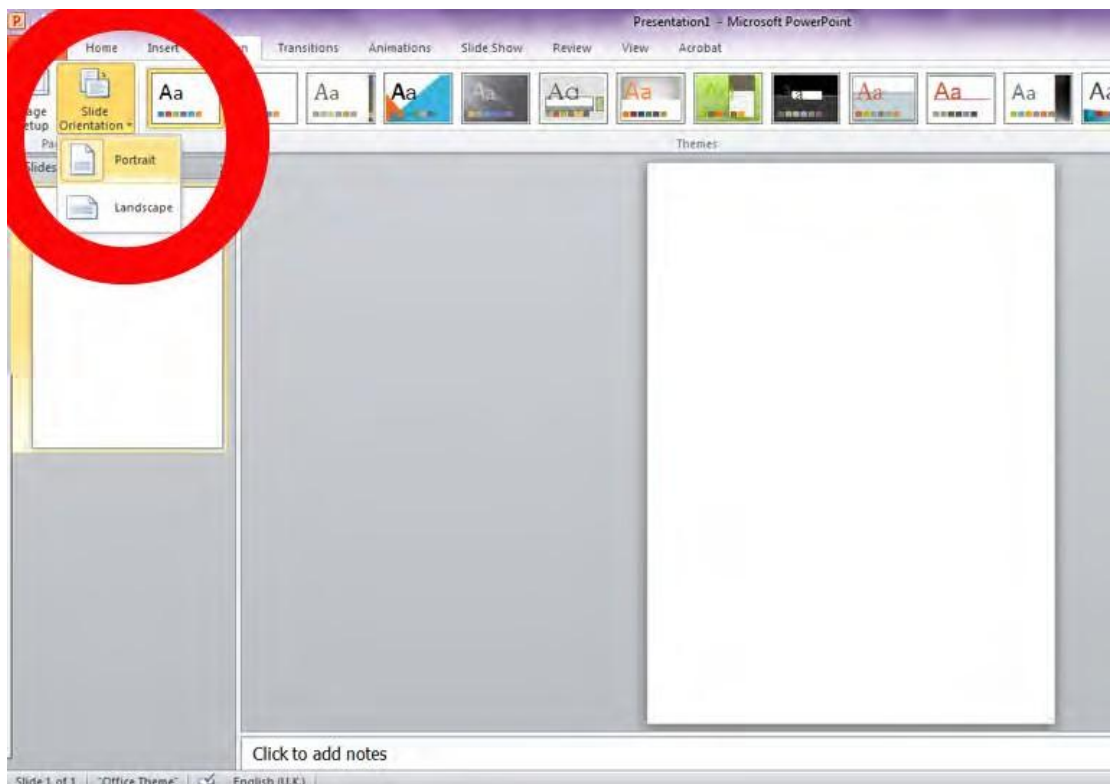


ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΚΥΚΛΑΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΕΛΕΤΩΝ SOCIETY FOR CYCLADIC STUDIES

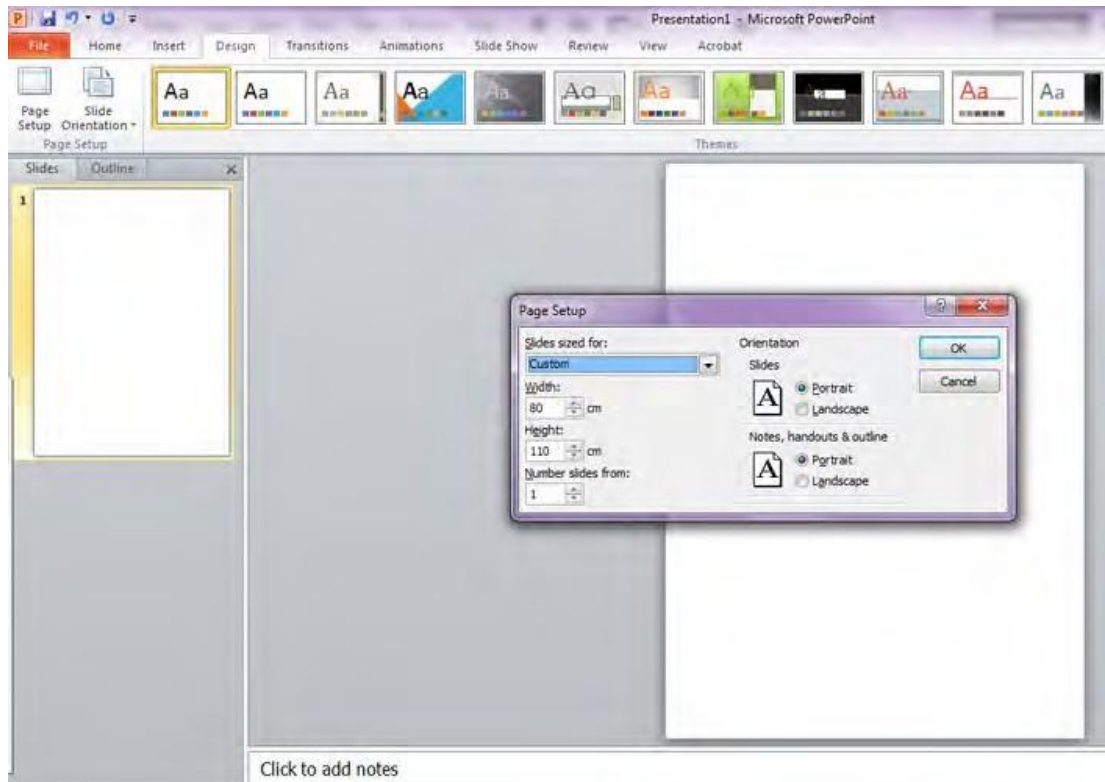
Γ' ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΚΥΚΛΑΔΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ Έρμούπολις, Σύρος 25 – 29 Μαΐου 2016

Οδηγίες για την δημιουργία των επιτοιχίων παρουσιάσεων

1. Διαστάσεις Οι ανηρτημένες επιτοιχίες παρουσιάσεις (poster) του συνεδρίου θα πρέπει να έχουν διαστάσεις **110 εκ. (ύψος) X 80 εκ. (πλάτος)**. Ο ευκολότερος τρόπος για να φτιάξετε ένα πόστερ είναι με χρήση Power Point.



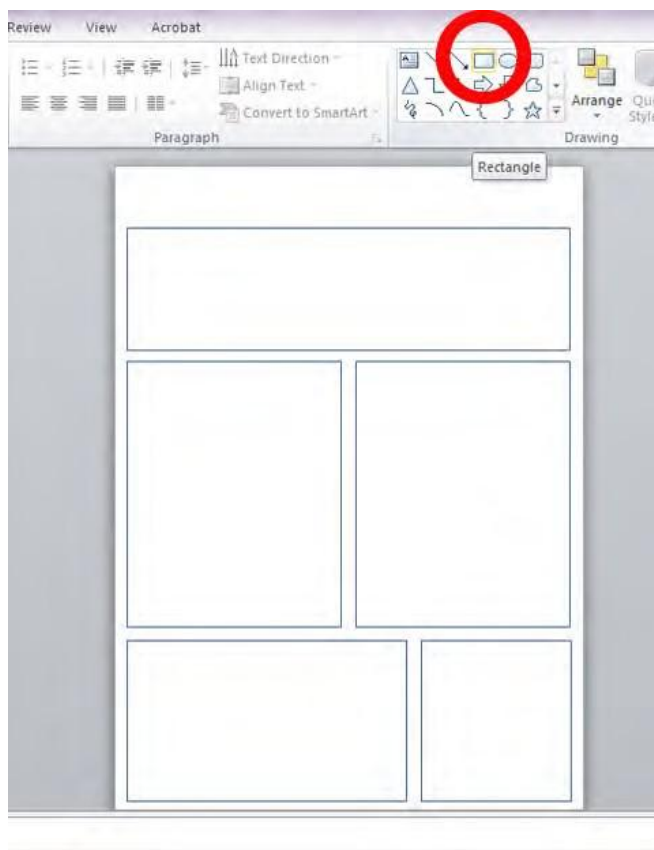
1. Από το οριζόντιο μενού επιλέξτε **Slide orientation > Portrait**.



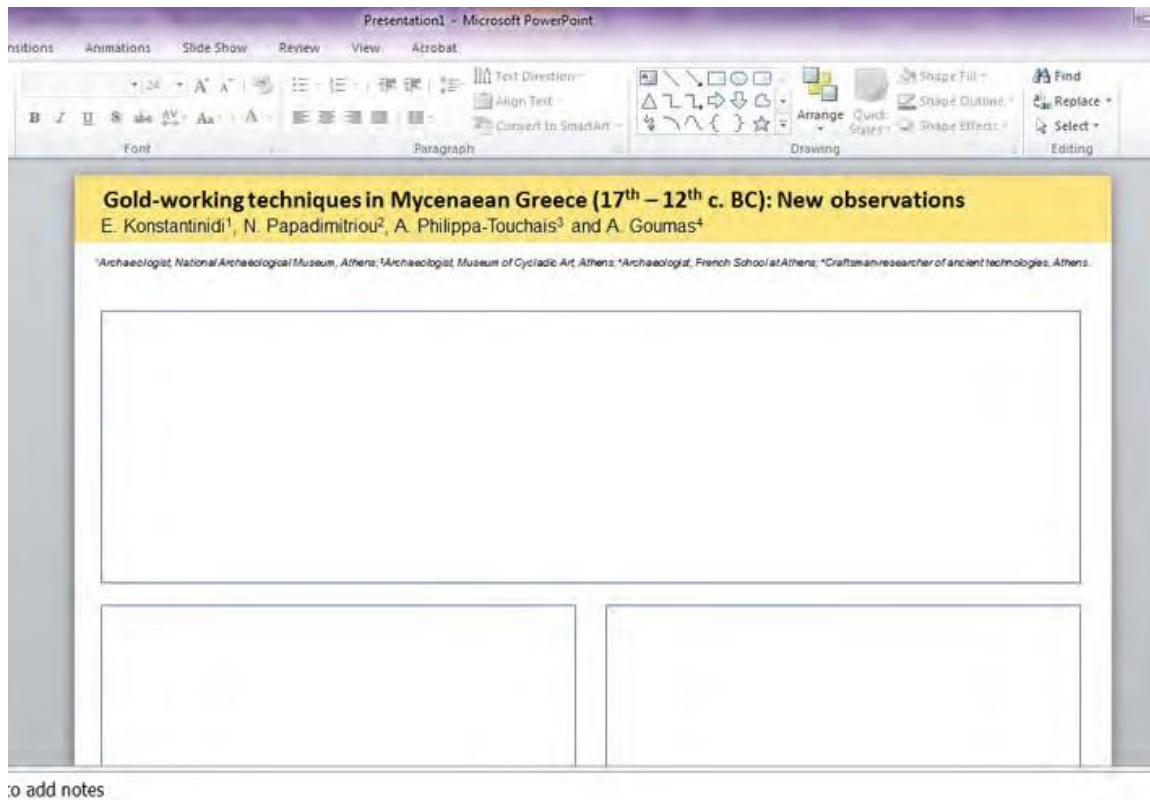
2. Από το οριζόντιο μενού επιλέξτε **Page setup** και στις διαστάσεις βάλτε:

Πλάτος 80 εκ. – Ύψος 110 εκ.

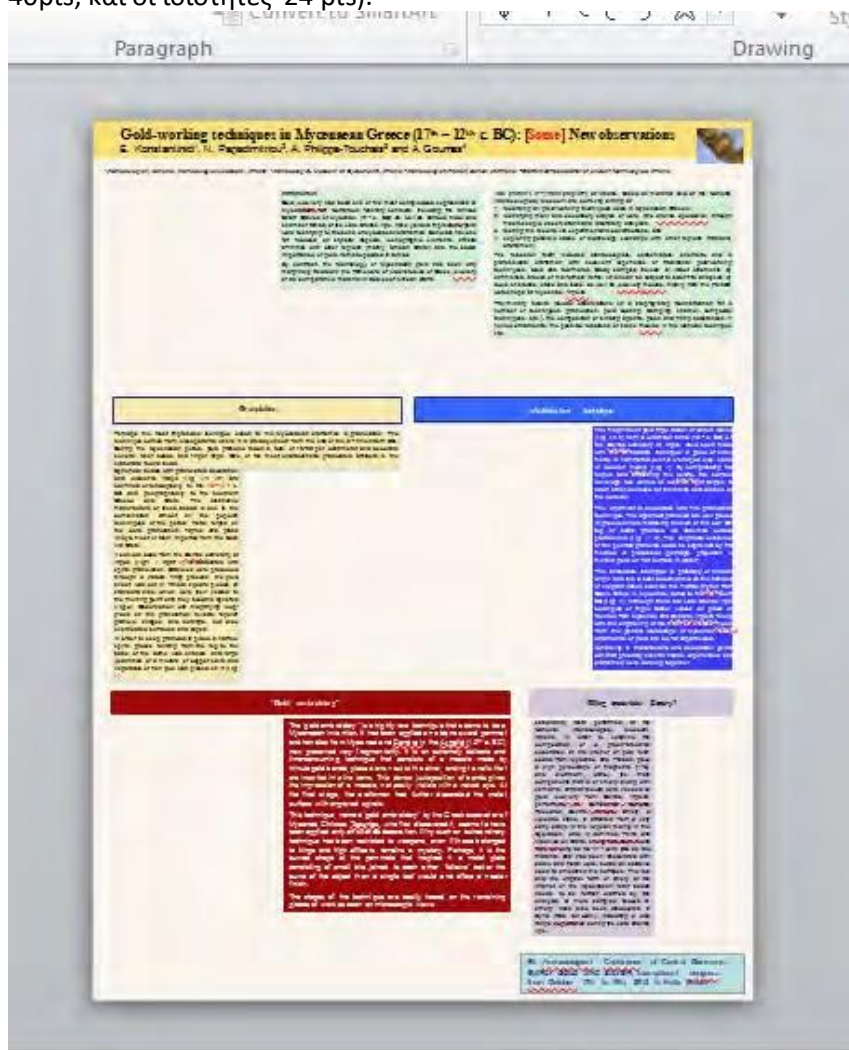
Λόγω μεγάλων διαστάσεων, για να δείτε ολόκληρη τη σελίδα στην οθόνη, θα πρέπει να κάνετε σμίκρυνση περίπου στο 10%. Για να δουλέψετε τα κείμενα, τις εικόνες και τις λεζάντες θα πρέπει να μεγεθύνετε ανάλογα την οθόνη.



3. Χρησιμοποιήστε σχήματα για να οριοθετήσετε τους χώρους των ενοτήτων σας.



4. Προσθέστε τον υπέρτιτλο του συνεδρίου, τον τίτλο, τα ονόματά και την ιδιότητά σας πανεπιστήμιο/μουσείο/εφορεία κτλ.. Χρησιμοποιήστε μεγάλου μεγέθους γράμματα ώστε να είναι ευανάγνωστα από απόσταση (στο συγκεκριμένο παράδειγμα, ο τίτλος είναι 54 pts, τα ονόματα 40pts, και οι ιδιότητες 24 pts).



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Font

Paragraph

Convert to SmartArt

Drawing

Shape Effects

Editing

Granulation

Perhaps the most impressive technique known to the Mycenaean craftsmen is granulation. The technique comes from Mesopotamia where it is already known from the end of the 3rd millennium BC. During the Mycenaean period, gold granules reach a total of 15-20 per centimeter and decorate several relief beads and finger rings. One of the most characteristic granulated artifacts is the **fibular-shaped bead** with granulated decoration and **diolomene inlays** (Fig. 2a, 3b) are confined chronologically to the 15th-14th c. BC and geographically to the Southern Greece and Crete. The distinctive manufacture of these beads is due to the combination almost all the popular techniques of the period: metal forged on the anvil, granulation, filigree and glass inlays, most of them imported from the East via Crete.

A central bead from the Dendra cemetery at Argos (Figs. 2 right, 3) is decorated with spiral granulation. Granules were produced through a natural firing process: the gold sheet was cut in minute square pieces of standard size, which were then heated to the melting point until they became spheres (Fig. 4). Observation with magnifying loop on the granulation reveals regular granule shapes and settings, but also overheated surfaces and edges.

In order to keep granules in place, a narrow spiral groove running from the top to the base of the dome was chased, and large quantities of a mixture of copper salts and vegetable or fish glue was placed on it (Fig. 5).

«Anticlastic» technique



Fig. 2a: Tassel beads from the Dendra cemetery at Argos

Fig. 3: Central bead from the Dendra at Argos

Fig. 4: Manufacturing of gold granules by heating

Fig. 5: Setting and soldering of the granules

Fig. 6: Tassel beads, stages of the manufacturing

Fig. 7: Tassel beads from the Dendra cemetery at Argos

The magnificent gold triple tassels or curled leaves (Fig. 6a-b) from a chamber tomb (15th c. BC) of the Dendra cemetery at Argos, have been made with the «anticlastic» technique: a piece of sheet metal is hammered over a V-shaped die, stone or wooden mould (Fig. 7). By compressing the edges and stretching the denticle, the surface develops into curves or curls with right angles to each other, concave on the inside and convex on the outside.

The ornament is decorated with fine granulation technique. The spherical granules are well placed in spaced lines, matching the size of the leaf. On top of some granules we observed spiral protrusions (Fig. 7, d). The anamorphic existence of the pointed granules could be explained by the method of production (pinch, projection or melted gold on flat surface in water).

The anticlastic technique is probably of Mesopotamian origin and this is best documented on the handles of elegant vessels such as the marble pyxides from Greece, Crete & Mycenae, dated to the 15th cent. BC (Fig. 8). Although there are Late Bronze Age examples of triple tassels leaves on glass or faience from Mycenae and Dendra, dated along with the engraving of the motif on a stone mould from the palace workshops of Mycenae, such ornaments of gold are so far unparalleled.

Variability in manufacture and decoration points out that probably several workshops, experiences and craftsmen were working together.

5

6. Προσθέστε εικόνες και λεζάντες (στο συγκεκριμένο παράδειγμα οι λεζάντες είναι 20 pts).

Paragraph

Convert to SmartArt

Arrange Quick Styles

Drawing

Gold-working techniques in Mycenaean Greece (17th – 12th c. BC): [Some] New observations

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Introduction

Gold working has been one of the most important occupations of Mycenaean Greece. It has been a subject of research for many years. The first study of Mycenaean gold was published by the British Museum in 1900 (H. J. H. Spence). Since then, many other studies have been published, but no comprehensive study has been published yet. This paper presents the results of a new study of Mycenaean gold, based on the examination of a large number of gold objects from the Aegean region. The study is based on the examination of 100 gold objects from the Aegean region, including gold jewelry, gold vessels, and gold tools. The study is based on the examination of the objects in the Aegean region, and the results are presented in this paper.

By the end of the study, it is concluded that the Mycenaean gold working techniques were very advanced for the time. The study also shows that the Mycenaean gold working techniques were very different from the techniques used in other regions of the Aegean region. The study also shows that the Mycenaean gold working techniques were very different from the techniques used in other regions of the Aegean region.

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Fig. 1. The Aegean plain with the location of the Mycenaean sites.

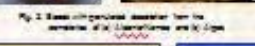


Fig. 2. Gold objects from the Aegean region.

Granulation

Granulation is the most important gold-working technique in Mycenaean Greece. It is a technique in which small gold particles are applied to the surface of a gold object. The technique is used to create a granulated surface, which is a surface with small gold particles. The technique is used to create a granulated surface, which is a surface with small gold particles. The technique is used to create a granulated surface, which is a surface with small gold particles.



Fig. 3. Granulation technique.

Wire-inlay technique

The wire-inlay technique is a technique in which gold wire is used to create a design on a gold object. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold wire. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold wire. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold wire.



Fig. 4. Wire-inlay technique.

Gold embroidery

Gold embroidery is a technique in which gold is used to create a design on a gold object. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold.



Fig. 5. Gold embroidery technique.

Filing technique: Serrate

The filing technique is a technique in which gold is used to create a design on a gold object. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold. The technique is used to create a design on a gold object, which is a design with gold.



Fig. 6. Filing technique: Serrate.

7. Σώστε το αρχείο ως ppt και στη συνέχεια ως pdf.

8. Για την εκτύπωση του, θα πρέπει να στείλετε **το αρχείο pdf** στην ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση της **Εταιρείας Κυκλαδικών Μελετών** ώστε να **προβούμε στην παραγωγή τους, έως την Πέμπτη 12 Μαΐου.**

9. Μπορείτε σε διαφορετική περίπτωση να απευθυνθείτε οι ίδιοι σε κατάστημα για φωτοτυπίες με πλότερ **αφού μας ενημερώσετε σχετικά.** Ενημερώστε τον υπεύθυνο για τις διαστάσεις του πόστερ (110x80 εκ.). Στην περίπτωση αυτή ζητήστε να το τοποθετήσουν σε ρολό από χαρτόνι (όπως τα αρχιτεκτονικά σχέδια) για να μην τσαλακωθεί.

10. Οι ανηρτημένες παρουσιάσεις που δεν θα παραδοθούν στην ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση της Εταιρείας θα πρέπει να βρίσκονται στα χέρια του γραμματέα **κ. Γεώργιου Γαβαλά**, (τηλ. 6977771751) έως και την **Τετάρτη και την Πέμπτη 18 και 19 Μαΐου μεταξύ 10.00 και 14.00μμ** στα **γραφεία της Εταιρείας Κυκλαδικών Μελετών** αλλιώς δεν θα αναρτηθούν.

11. Οι ανηρτημένες παρουσιάσεις θα εκτίθενται στην αίθουσα **Ροΐδη** του Πνευματικού Κέντρου **Δήμου Ερμούπολεως Σύρου** από την **Τετάρτη 25/ 05** και ώρα **15.00μμ** έως και την **Κυριακή 29/05/2016 15.30**. Παρουσίασή τους θα γίνει την **Παρασκευή 27 Μαΐου 2016, μεταξύ 20.30 και 21.30.**