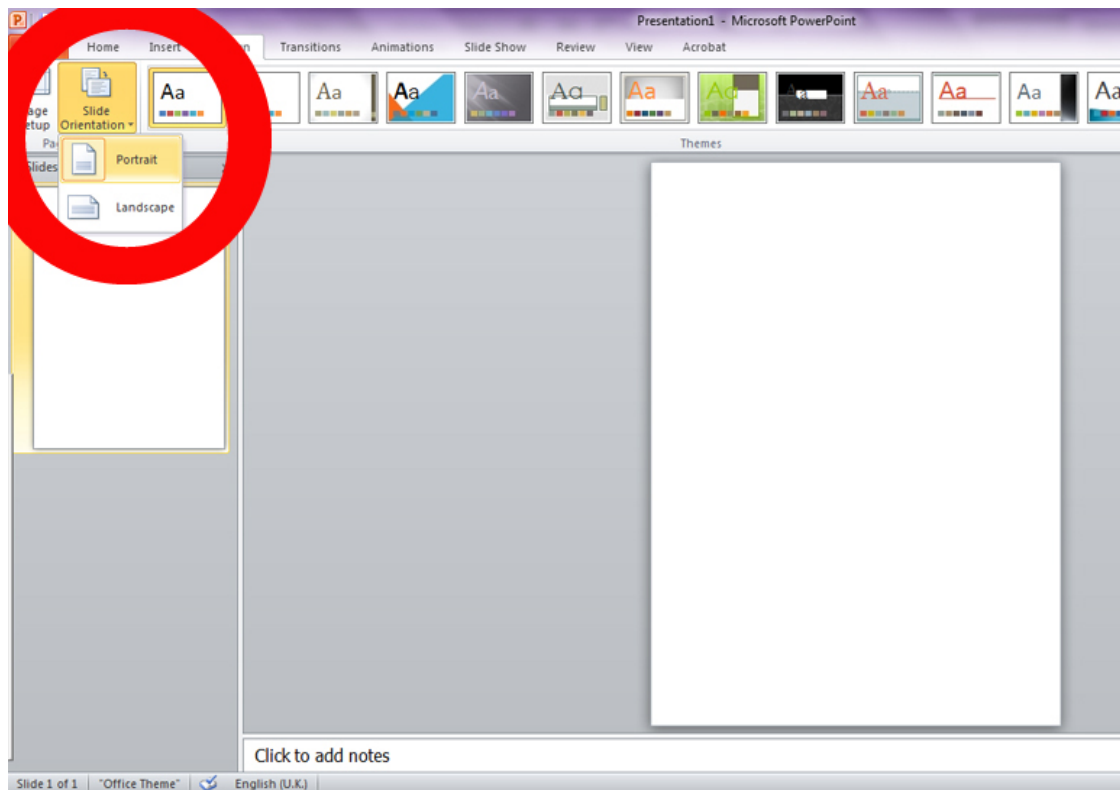


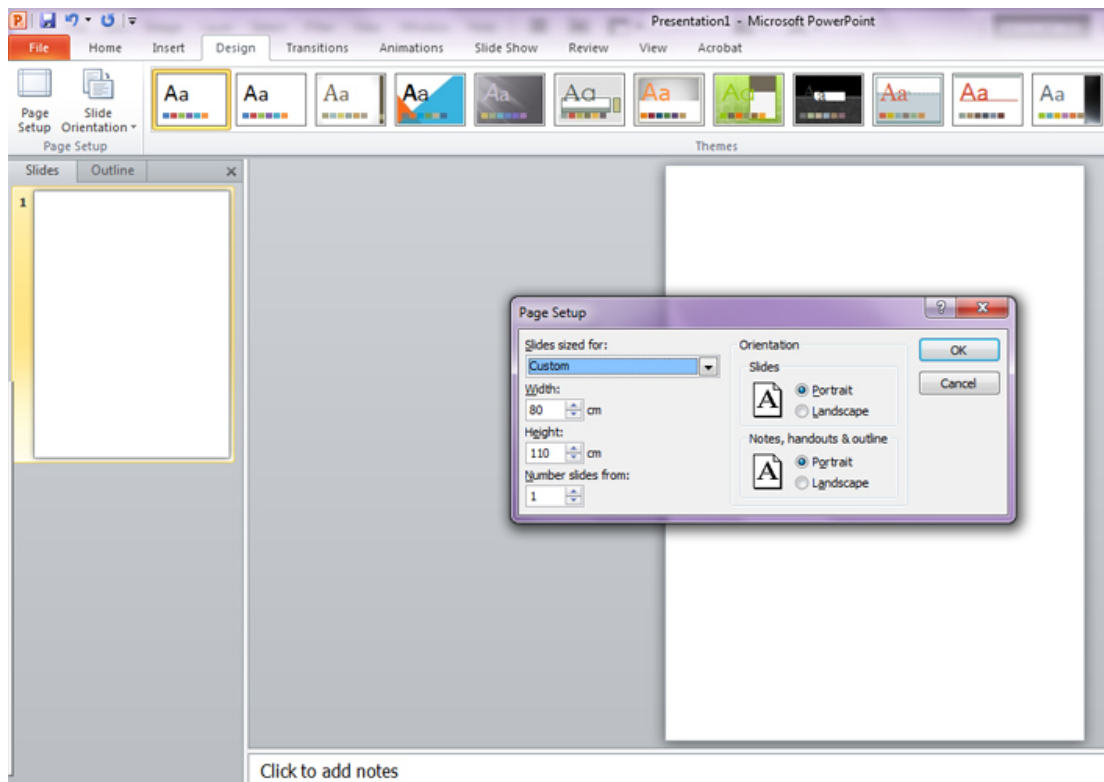
Athens and Attica in the Early Iron Age and the Archaic Period

Poster presentations should be of paper size **B1: 707mm (W) X 1000mm (H)**.

The easiest way to design a poster presentation is by using Power Point.

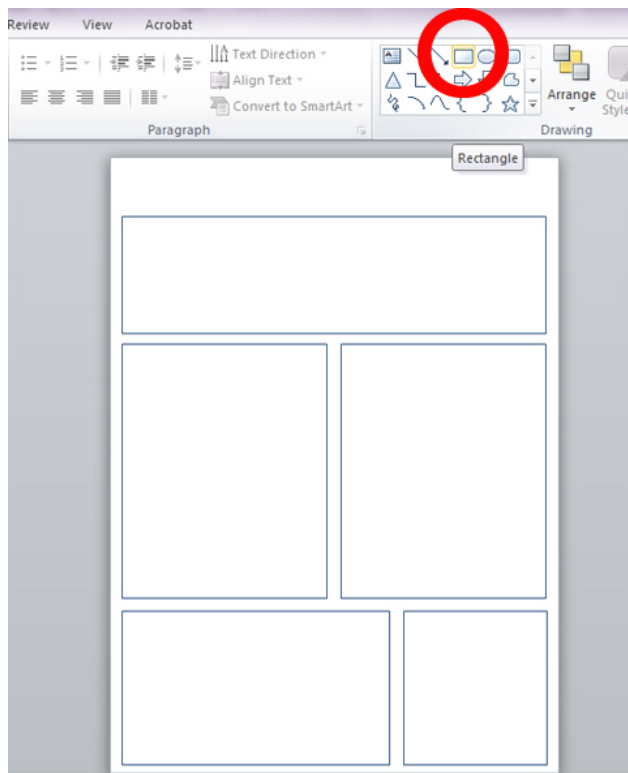


1. In the menu, select **Slide orientation** > **Portrait**.

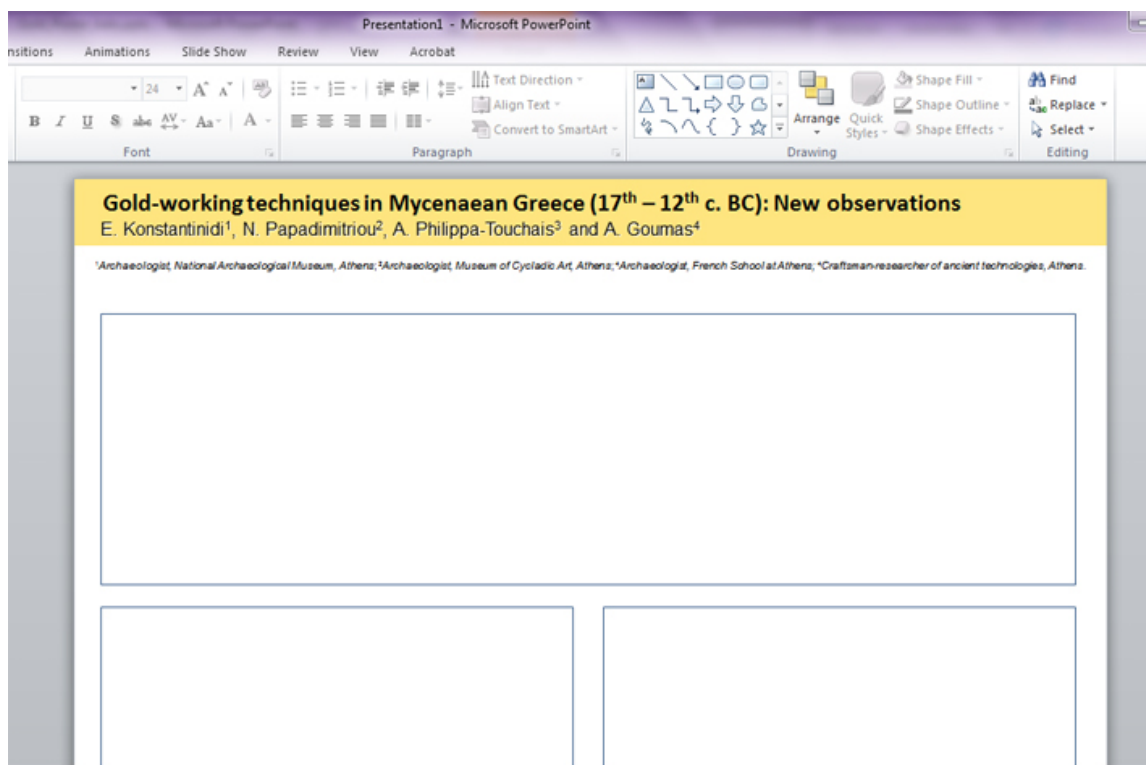


2. In the menu, select **Page setup** and enter manually the following dimensions: **70.7cm (Width) and 100.0cm (Height)**

Due to the large size of the poster, if you wish to view the whole surface you will have to zoom out considerably (10%). To work on text or image details, you will have to zoom in the relevant sections.



3. Use linear forms from the Drawing tool to organize the space of your poster.



to add notes

4. Add the title, you name(s) and affiliation(s). Use large fonts in order to be visible from a distance (in this example, the title is in 54pts, names in 40pts, and affiliations in 24pts).

Gold-working techniques in Mycenaean Greece (17th – 12th c. BC): [Some] New observations
E. Konstantinidi¹, N. Papadimitriou², A. Philippe-Touche³ and A. Gourmes¹

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Fig. 1. The Lepid plate with the location of the *Hydrotherm* plate series.

[illegible]

By contrast, the technology of Ureacore gold has been only marginally used as in the formwork of gold-silver alloys or as a composite material in studies of Ureacore.



Fig. 2. Excess with generated dissipation from the correlation of (a) *Chloroflexus* and (b) *Lygus*.

- 1. identifying main and secondary objectives of each (the one's and not the other) through message, statements and identity analysis.
- 2. testing the results to experimental measurements.
- 3. applying possible use as if technology of another age with other region (modern and ancient).

The most well-known includes a redwood, a giant sequoia, a white oak, and a yellow pine. The most common is the white oak, which is found in the eastern United States. The redwood is found in the western United States. The giant sequoia is found in the western United States. The yellow pine is found in the western United States.

Fieldwork results include observations on a step-by-step manual nation for a number of techniques (granulation, gold washing, stamping, smelting, smelting techniques, etc.), the composition of local agents, glass and filling substances in Indian ornaments, the possible functions of stone beads in the Indian technique, etc.



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Granulation

Perhaps the most impressive technique known is the Mycenaean 'rafters-in-a-garden'. The technique seems to have suggested an artificial way to raise the soil of a 20-metre-long EC. During the Mycenaean period, gold particles reach a total of 18.02 g per unit area and, alongside several relief basins and finger-rings. One of the most characteristic goldsmith artifacts is the diadema 'star head'.

Figure 10.10 *Stropharia* (A) and *Stropharia* (B) are two species of mushrooms. (A) *Stropharia* is a species of mushroom that is commonly found in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. (B) *Stropharia* is a species of mushroom that is commonly found in the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

Figure 8 illustrates the building and sustaining of the pyramid. It shows a cross-section of a pyramid with three levels. The base level is labeled 'Grasshopper'. The middle level is labeled 'Wolf spider'. The top level is labeled 'Golden Eagle'. Arrows indicate the flow of energy from the grasshopper to the wolf spider, and from the wolf spider to the golden eagle. A label 'Grasshopper' is also present near the base. A label 'Wolf spider' is present in the middle. A label 'Golden Eagle' is present at the top.



Fig. 8. Tailing and solidating of the granules

«Anticlastic» technique



Fig. 1. The main source of information on the structure of the community is the study of the structure of the community.



10

The significant gate input used a rule to learn (Fig. 5b) from a short-term (ST) (5, 10) to the output according to Cogan, have been made with the traditional technique, a phase of short-term to learn an input is Unsupervised step, also in cases in which (Fig. 5c) by imposing the output and learning the output, the output strategy, like a process, in which the input is equal to the output, and the output is equal to the input.

The ornament is associated with the gasulation technique. The spherical granules are all placed in glass test tubes, measuring the size of the ball. On top of some granules, we observe several pinholes (Fig. 7, c). The original existence of the pinholes granules could be supplied by the method of granulation (gas phase polymerization of molten gold on hot surfaces in water).

[illegible]

"Gold embroidery"



The "gold embossing" that is highly characteristic of these masks is a highly complex invention that was applied on a bone sword point and handle from Micronesia and Borneo in the Arnold (1960: 20). It now has a very fragmentary status in an archaeological context and time-consuming techniques that consist of a mask made by minute gold bands, placed one next to the other, creating a scale that is layered into the bone. This dense layering of bands plus the impression of the mask, necessarily visible with a naked eye. In the final stage, the craftsman has further decorated the mask surface with an engraved spiral.

This technique, named "gold embroidery" by the Greek word *stomifera*, which means "to pierce," was first discovered to have been applied only to Greek decoration. Why such an extraordinary technique has been restricted to tapestries, even if they belong to kings and high officers, remains a mystery. Perhaps, it is the curved shape of the pommel that inspired it: a metal piece consisting of small bits joined to each other "below" beneath the curve of the object than a single leaf would and often a nearer finish.

The steps of the technique are easily traced on the remaining pieces of Ivor-Lewis as seen on microscopic views.



Filling materials: Esmory/

[illegible]