



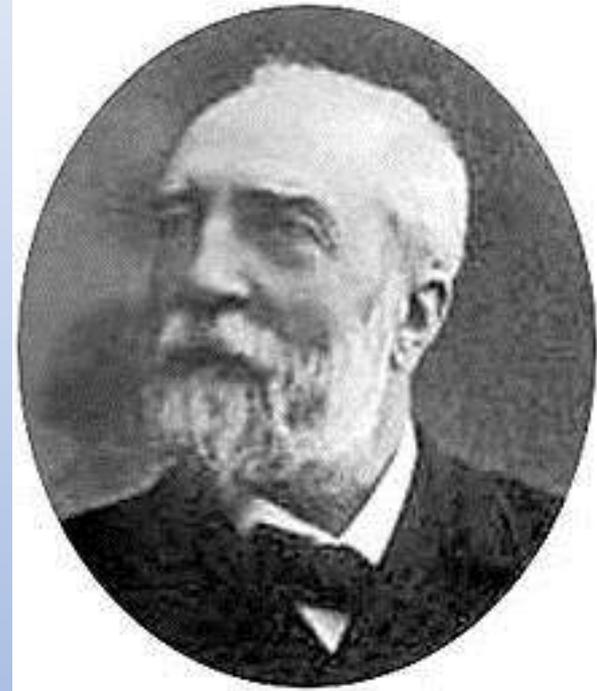






ANTEPRIMA I

- Sfruttamento della *tephra* (pozzolana) di Santorini per la costruzione del canale di Suez (1859-1869)
- Indagine geologica dell'isola: Ferdinand André Fouqué, *Santorin et ses éruptions*, 1879
- Rinvenimento di reperti archeologici (resti di case e vasi fittili) coperti da diversi metri di materiali vulcanici





Amnisos – Villa dei gigli



Palazzo di Festòs



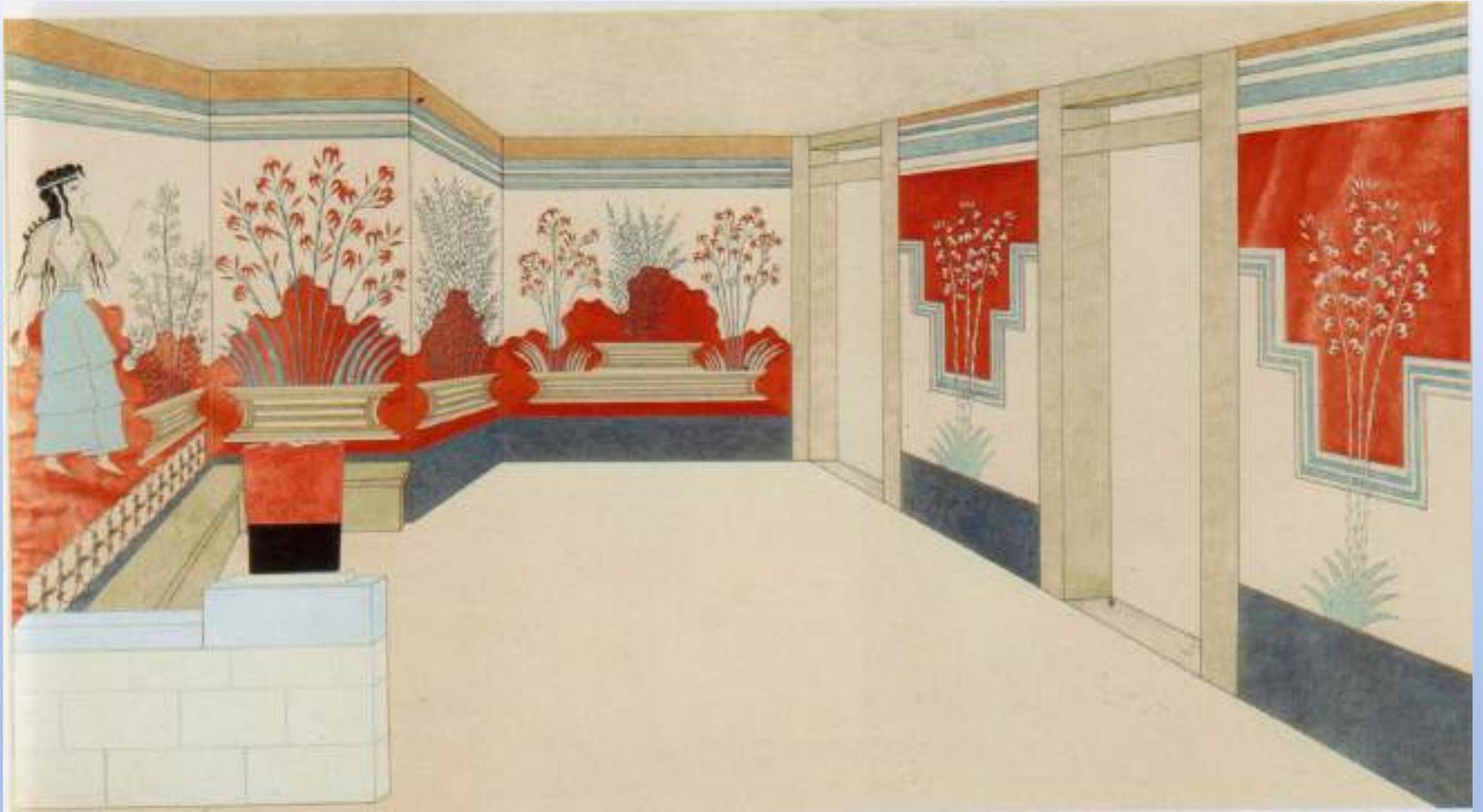
Palazzo di Cnosso



Palazzo di Mallia



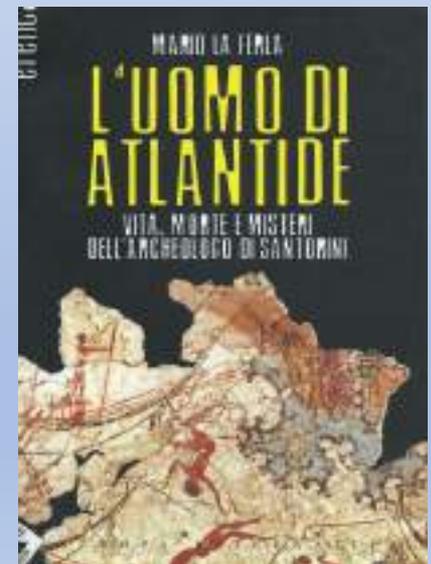
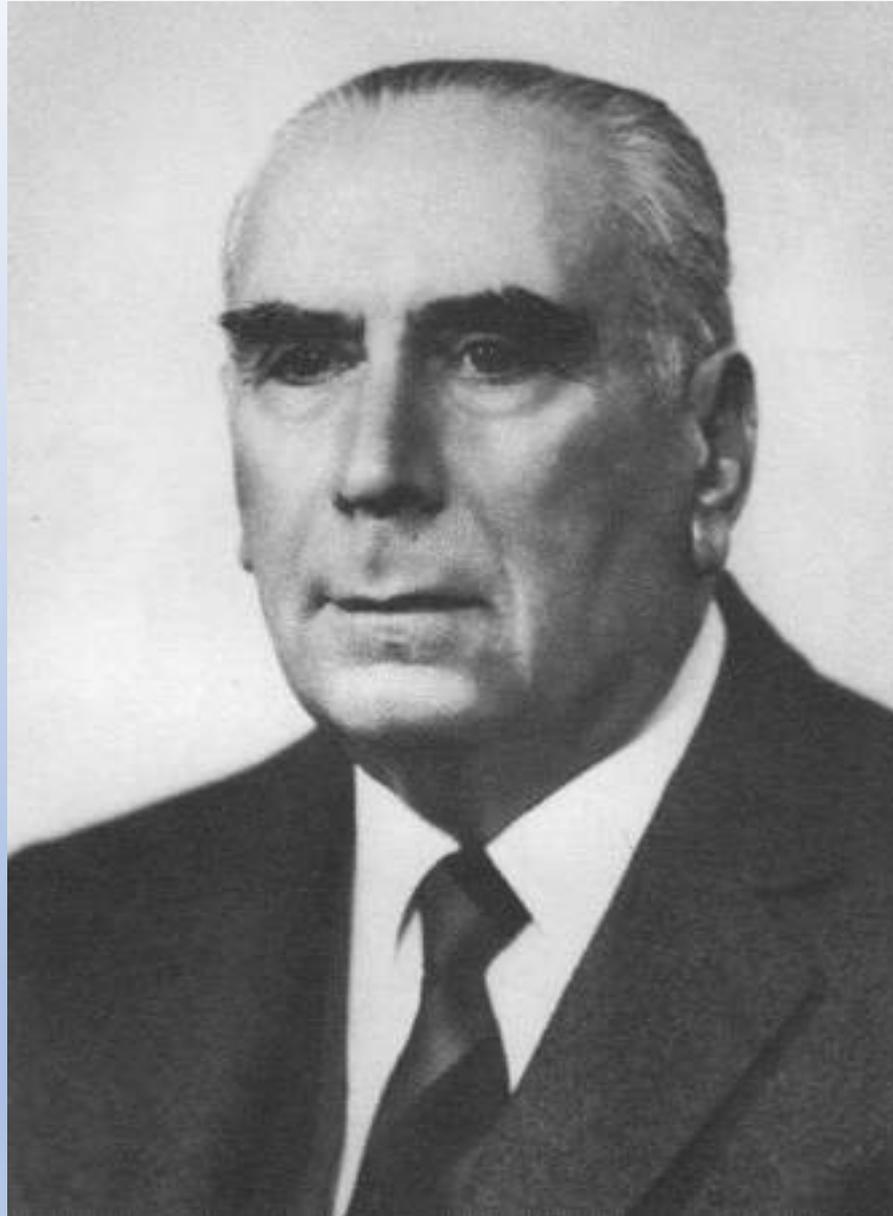
Amnisos – Villa dei gigli



ANTEPRIMA II

- Spyridon Marinatos (“The Volcanic Destruction of Minoan Crete”, *Antiquity* 13, 1939, 425-439) si chiede se la distruzione dell’insediamento minoico di Amnisos, sulla costa settentrionale dell’isola di Creta, sia dovuta ad un’onda di maremoto originata dal vulcano dell’isola di Santorini

Spyridon Marinatos
1901-1974









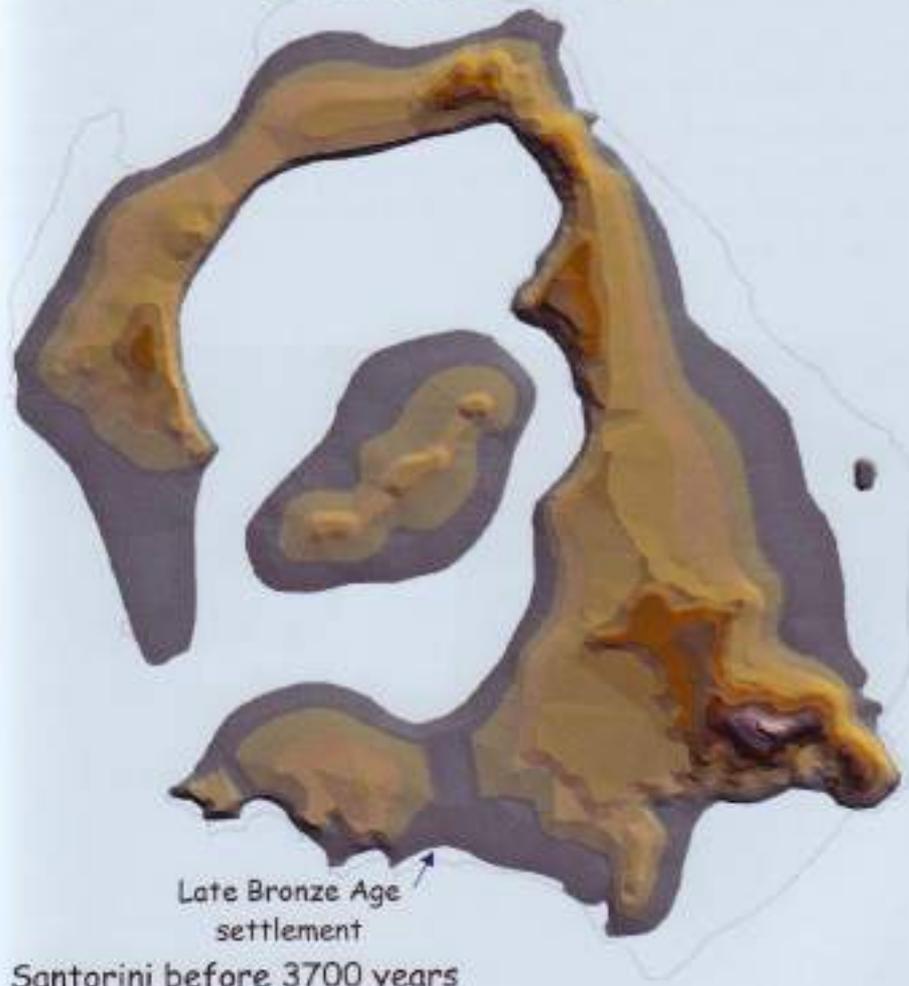


ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΗ
ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΘΗΡΑΣ

Γενικό Τοπογραφικό



STRONGYLI ISLAND



Late Bronze Age
settlement

Santorini before 3700 years

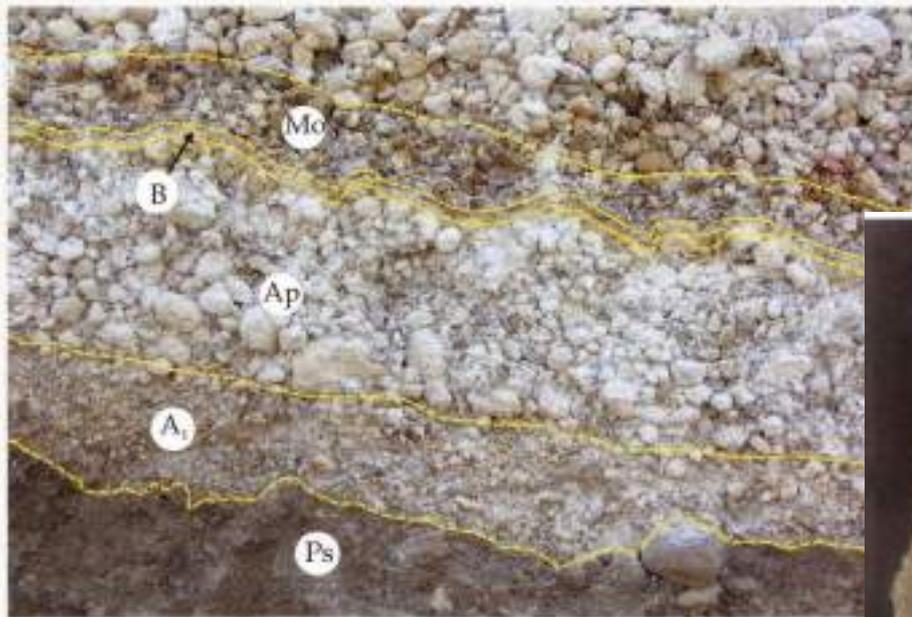


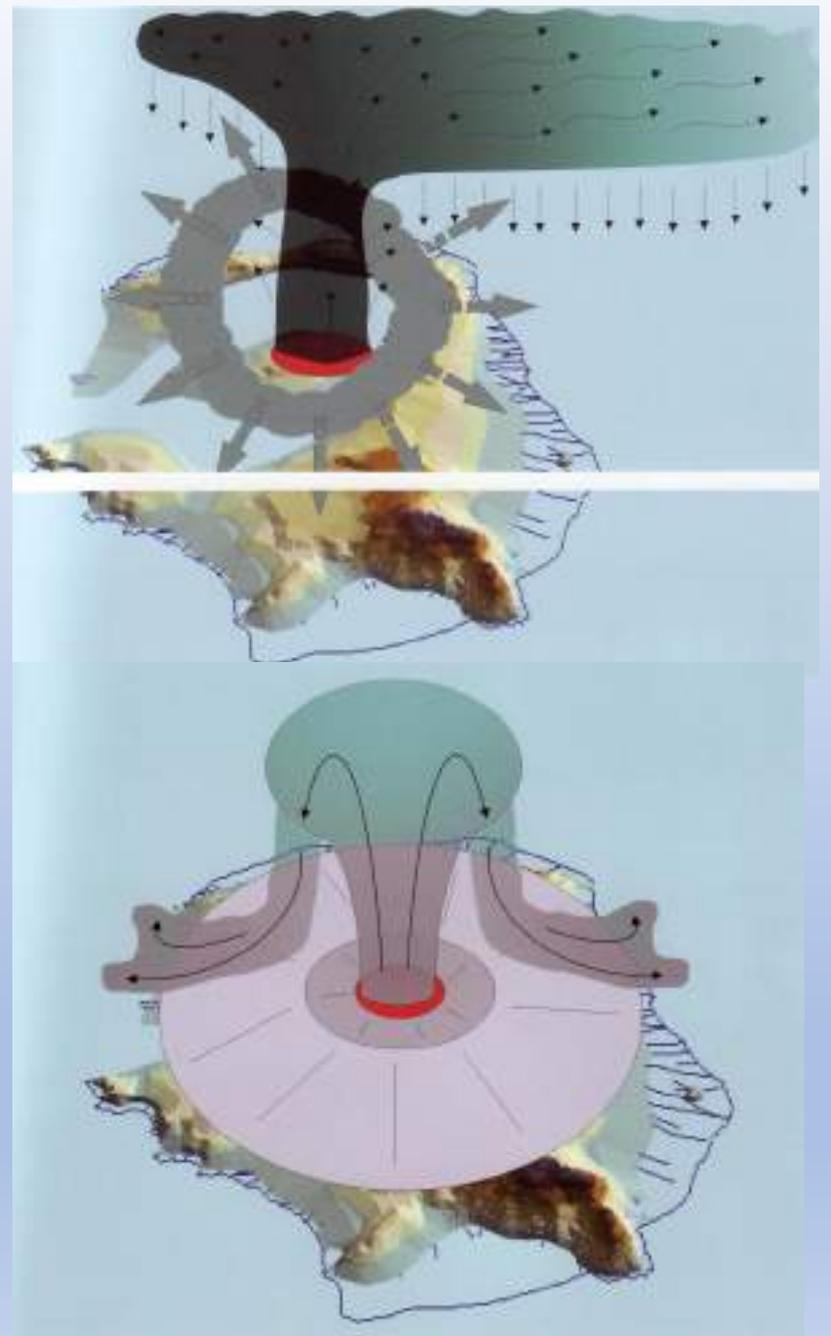
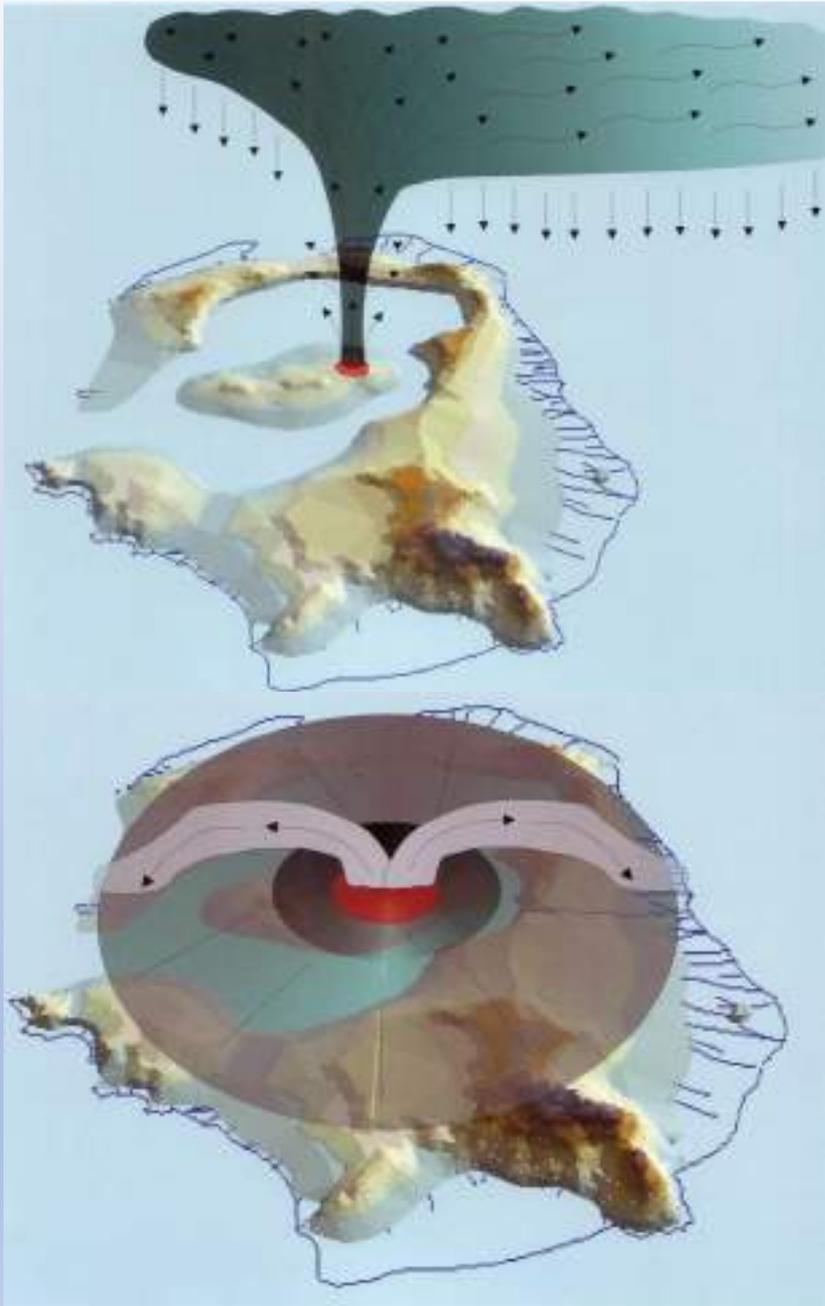
Fig. 6. The deposits from the first eruptions, on the caldera slopes near Akrotiri. Ps: posol, A1: First layer of the first eruption, Ap: Second layer of the first eruption, B: Second eruption layer, Mo: Layer of clearing the main eruption vent.



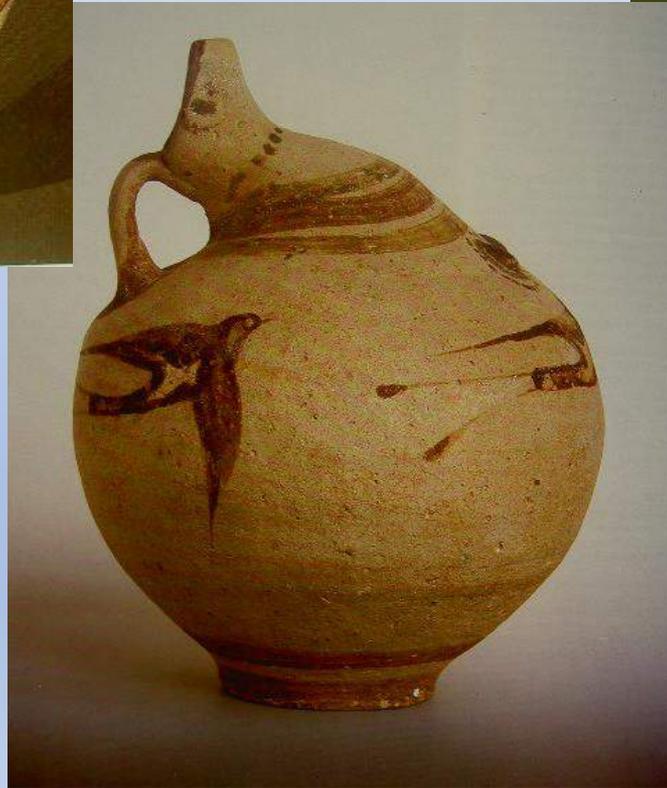
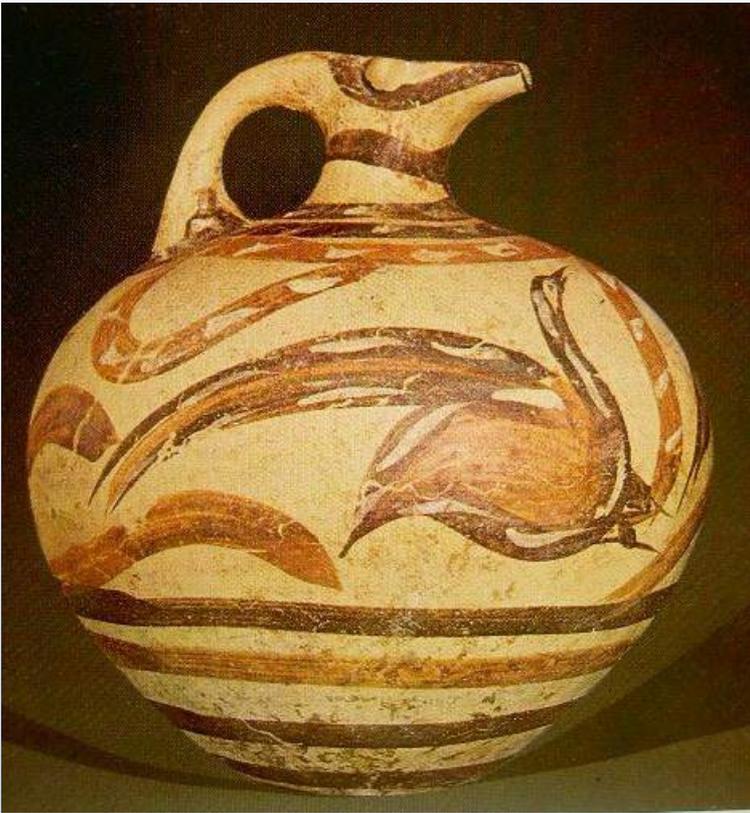


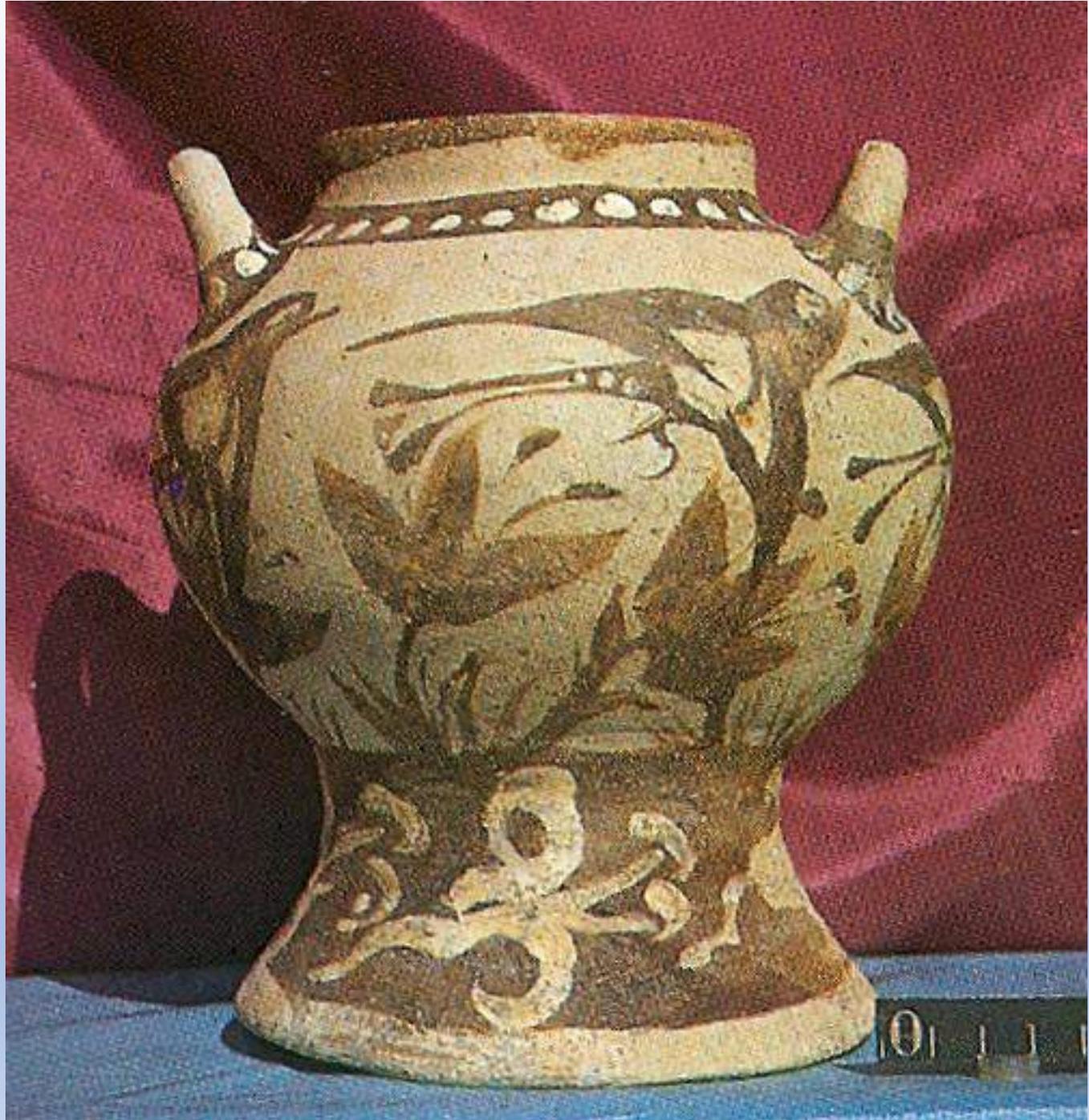


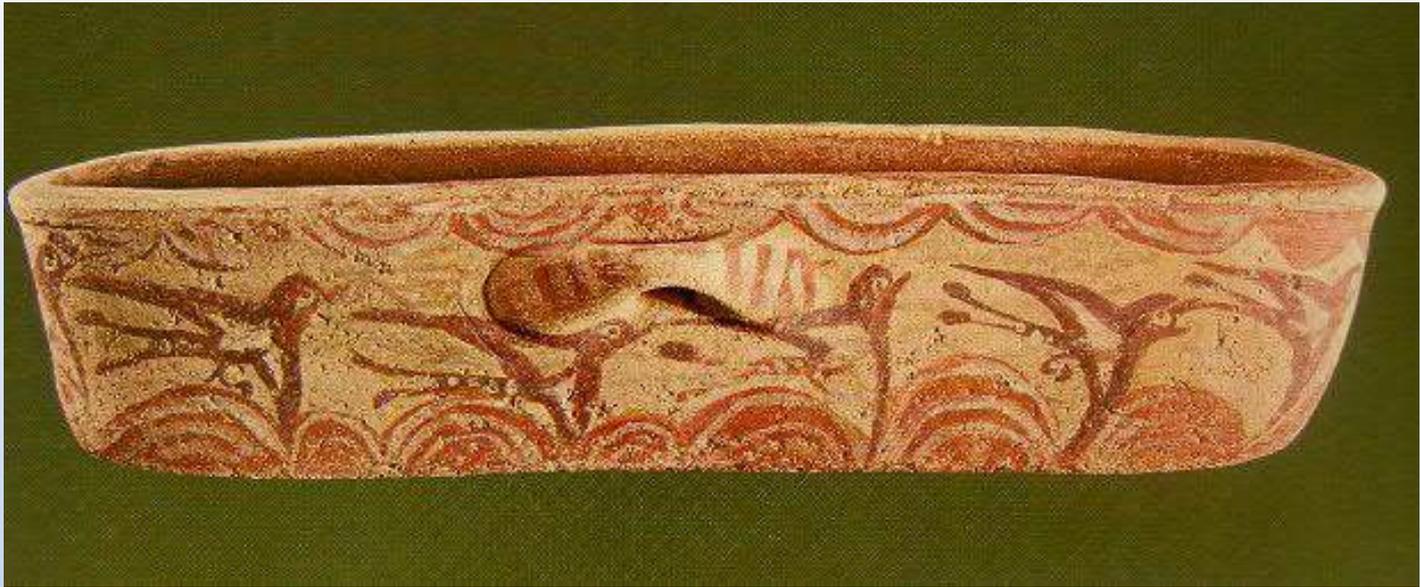


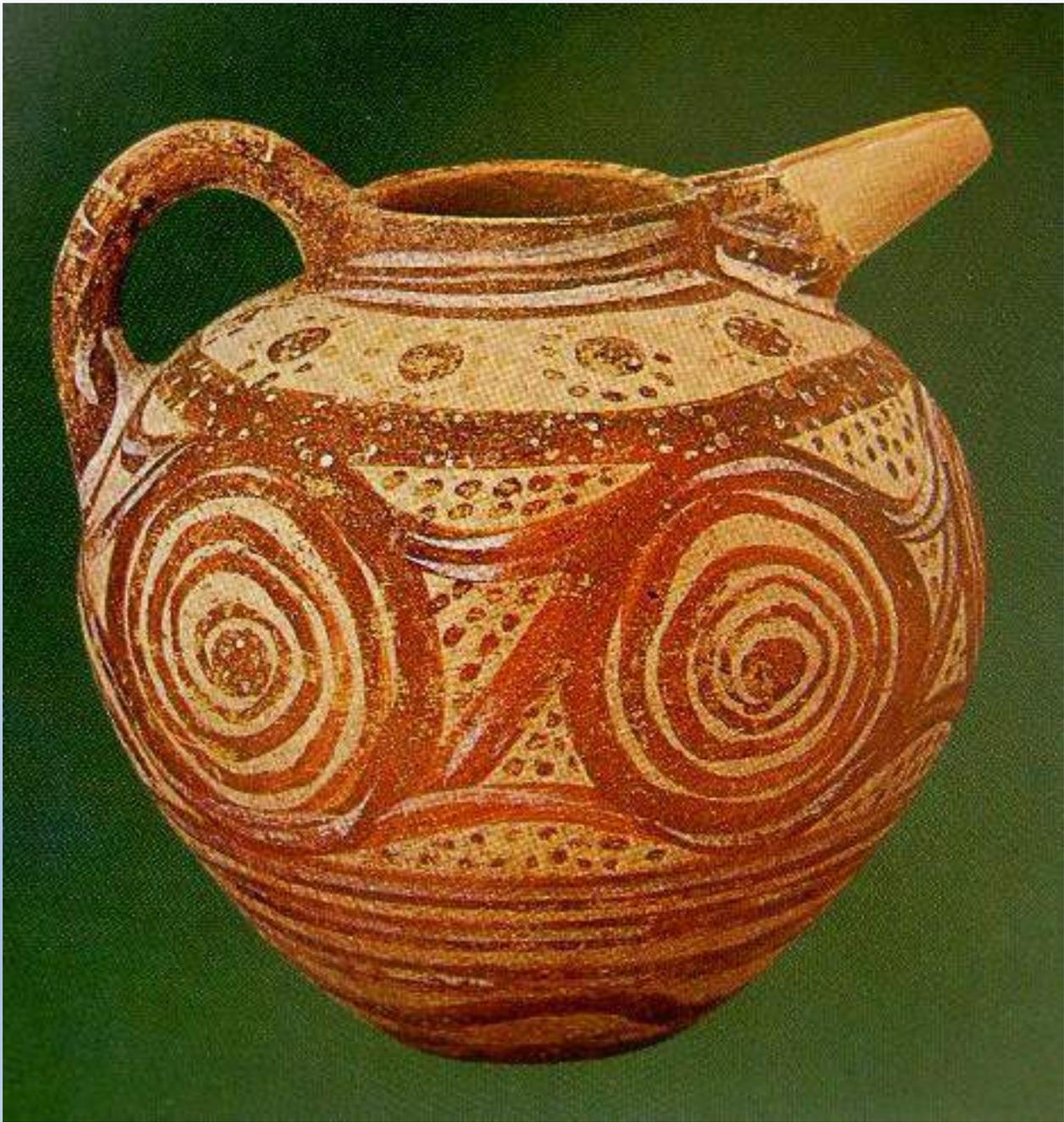


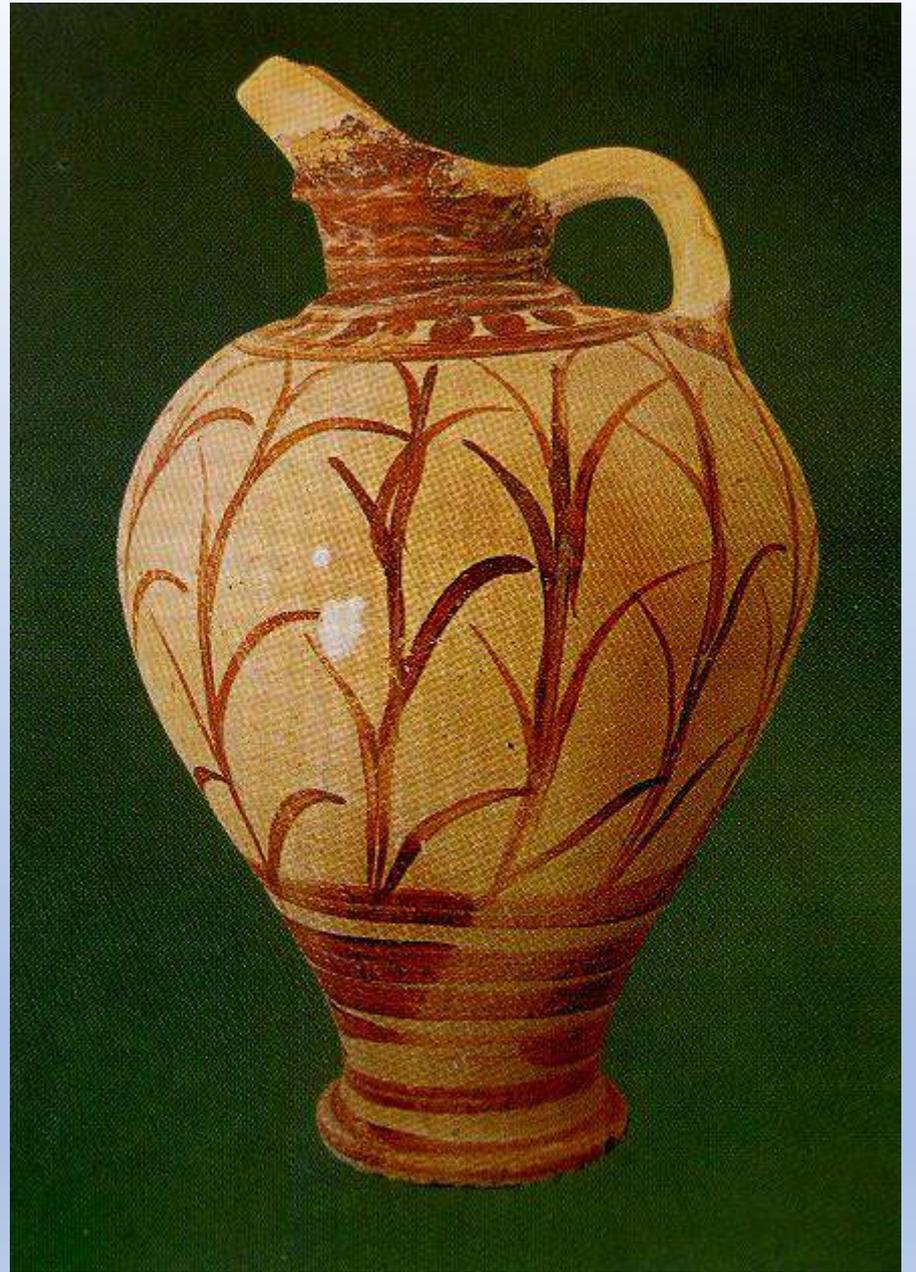


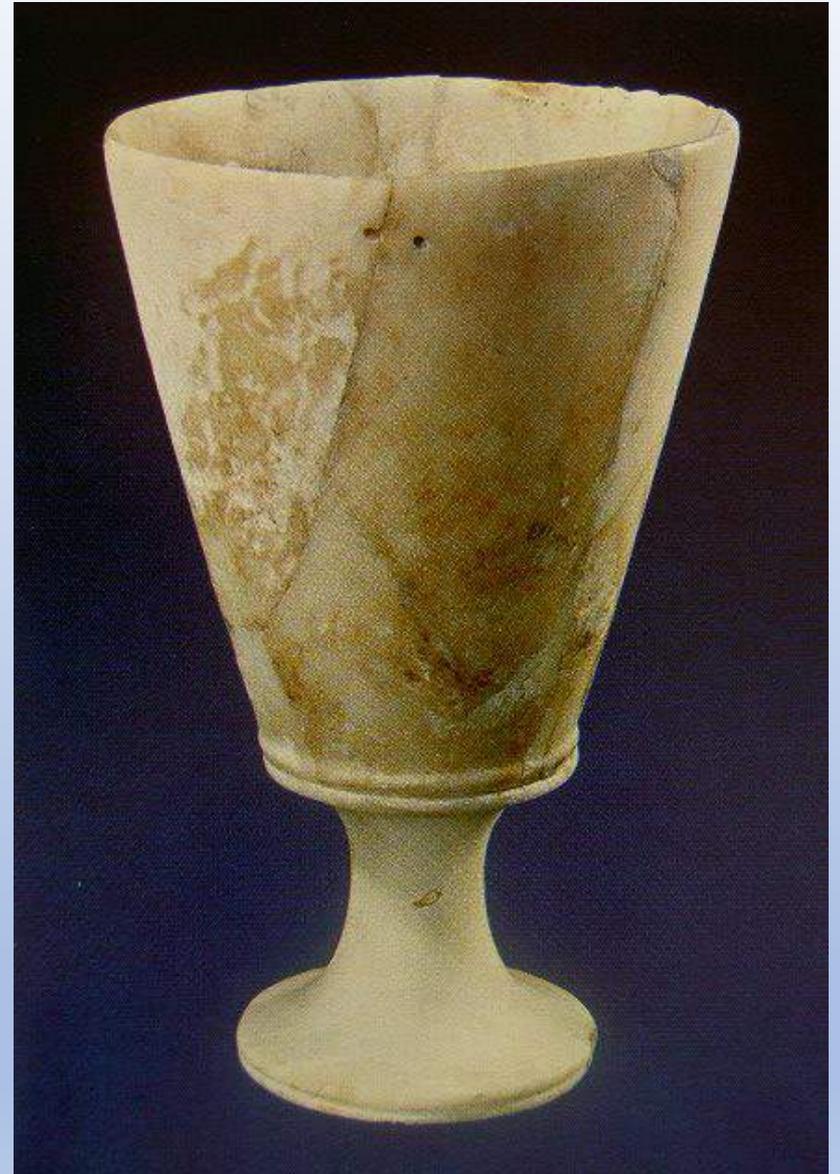
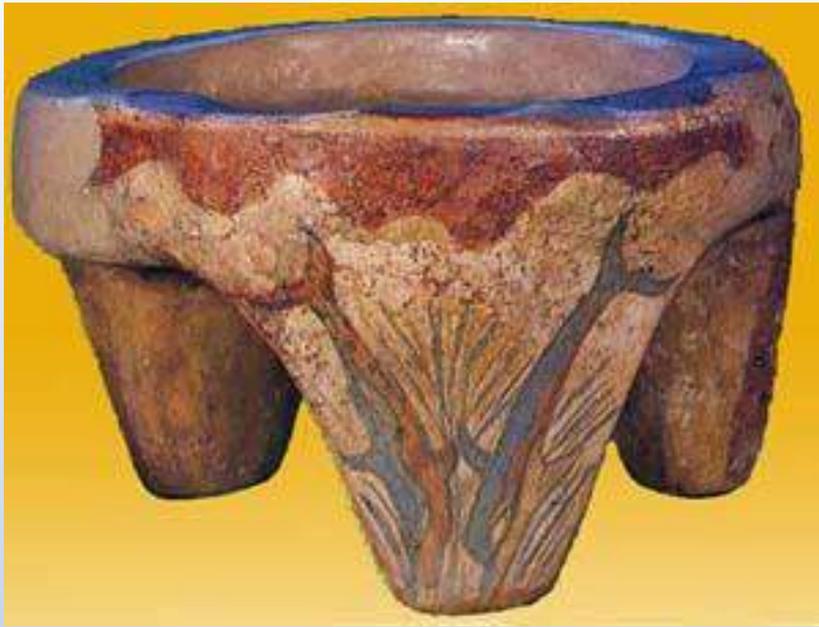




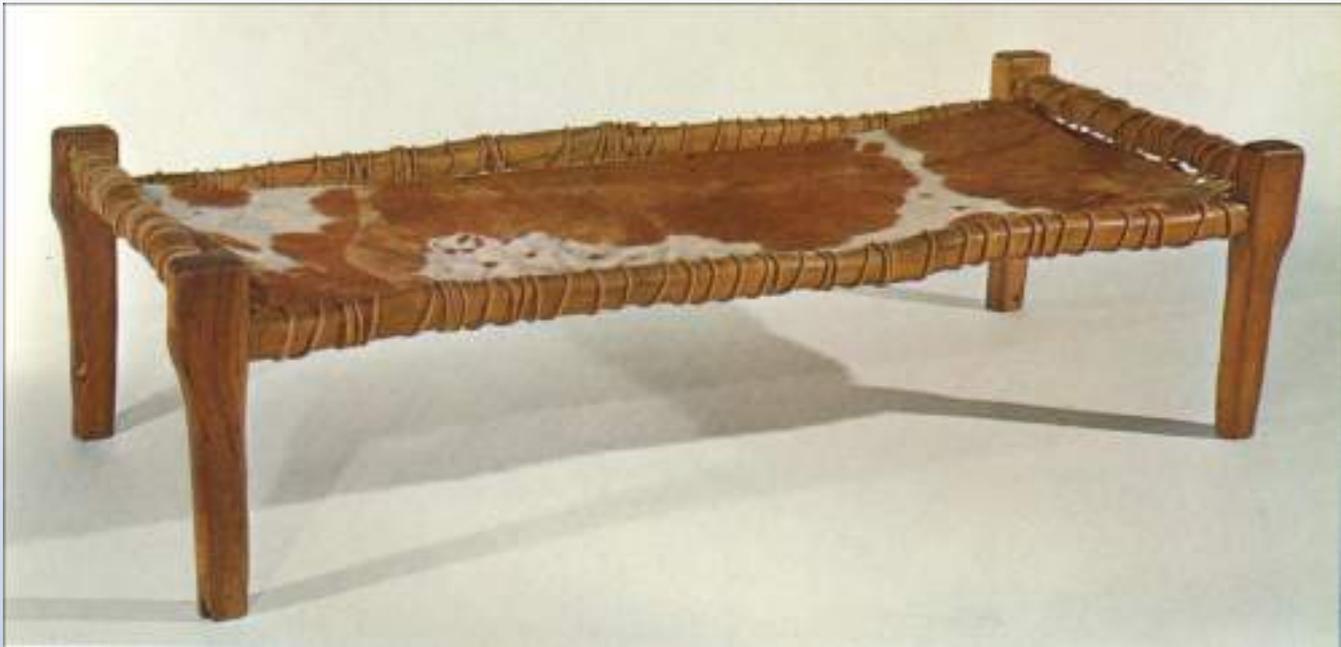










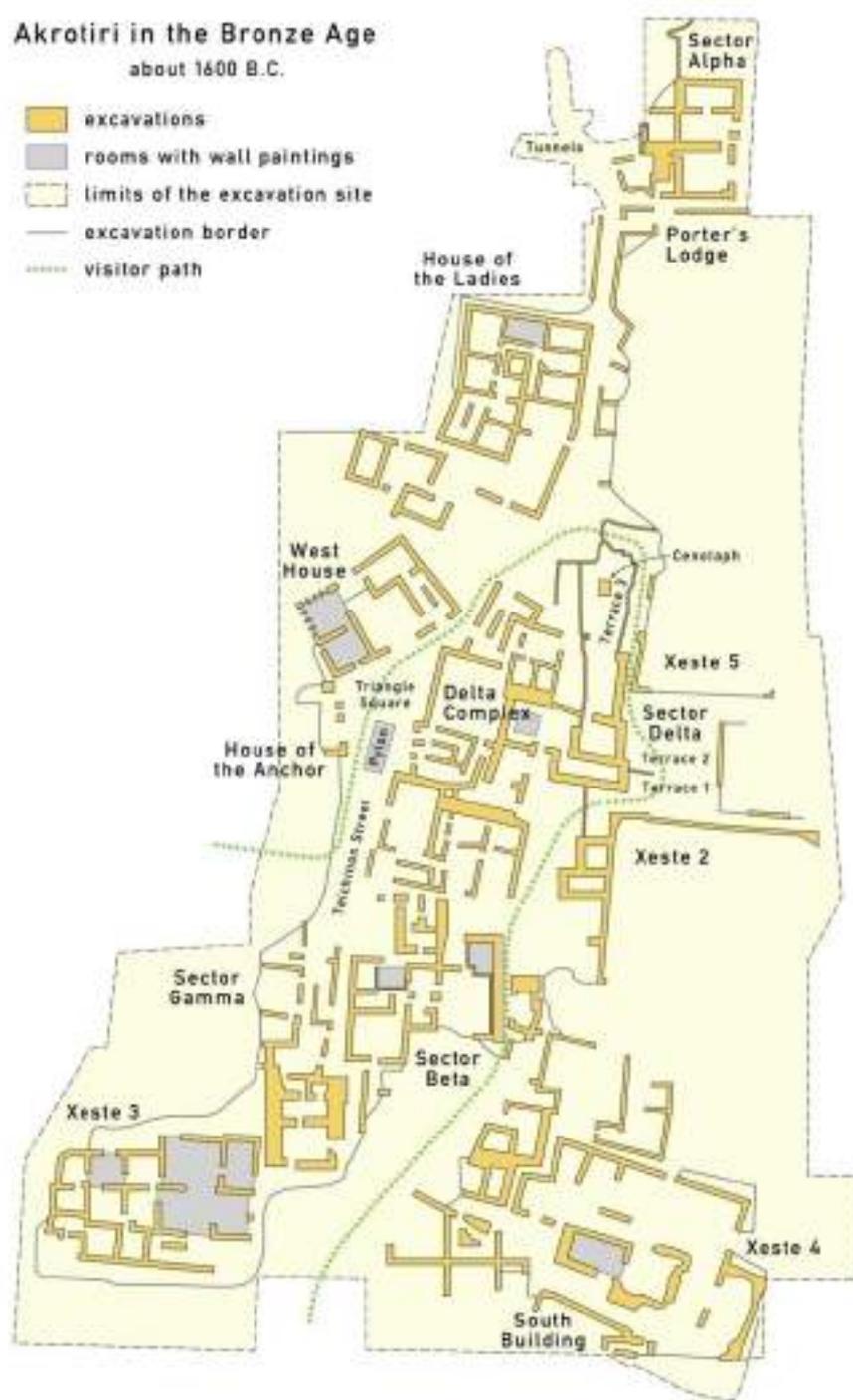


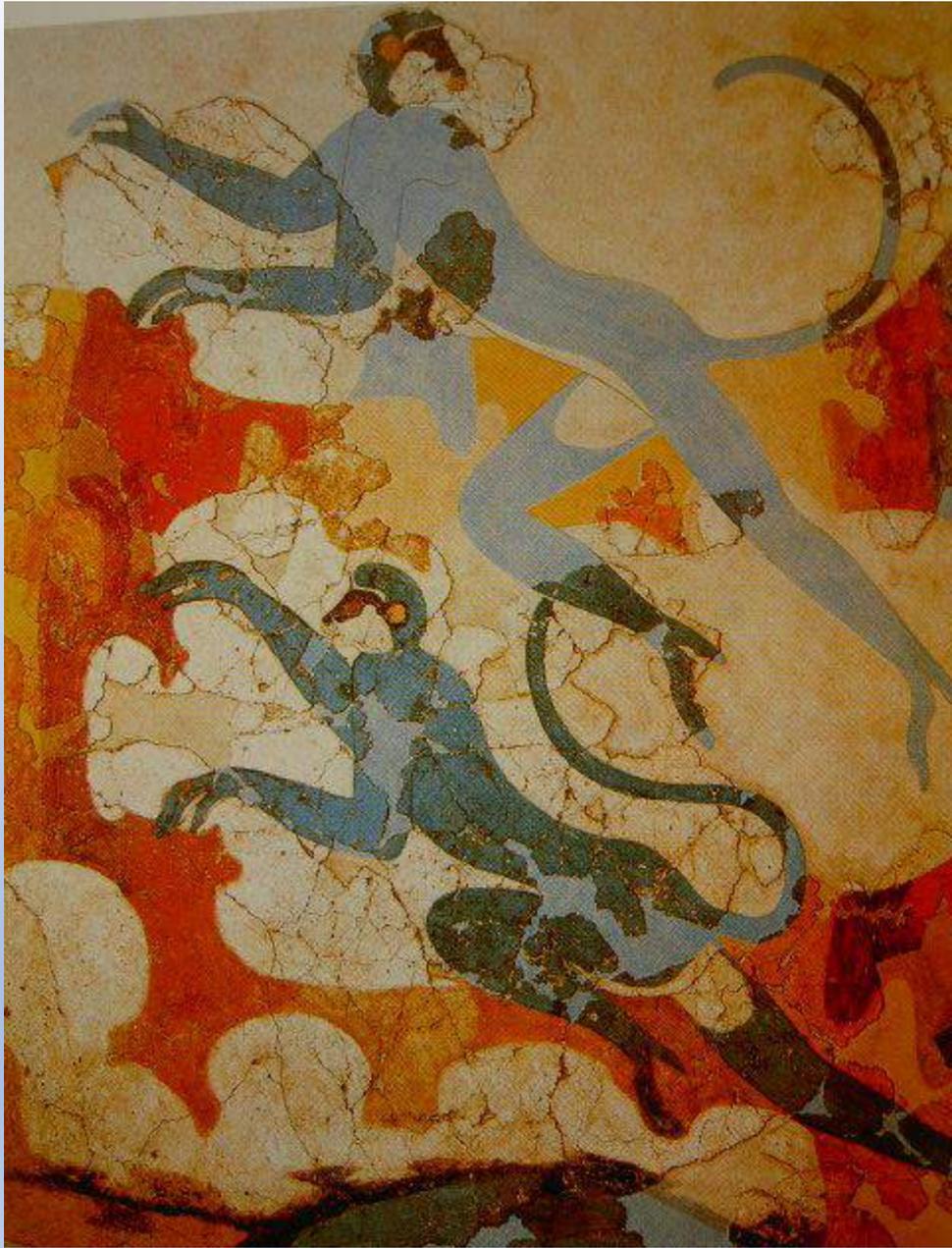
L'insediamento di Akrotiri, grazie al suo straordinario stato di conservazione, presenta una evidenza di grandissima importanza per quanto riguarda le pitture parietali.

Akrotiri in the Bronze Age

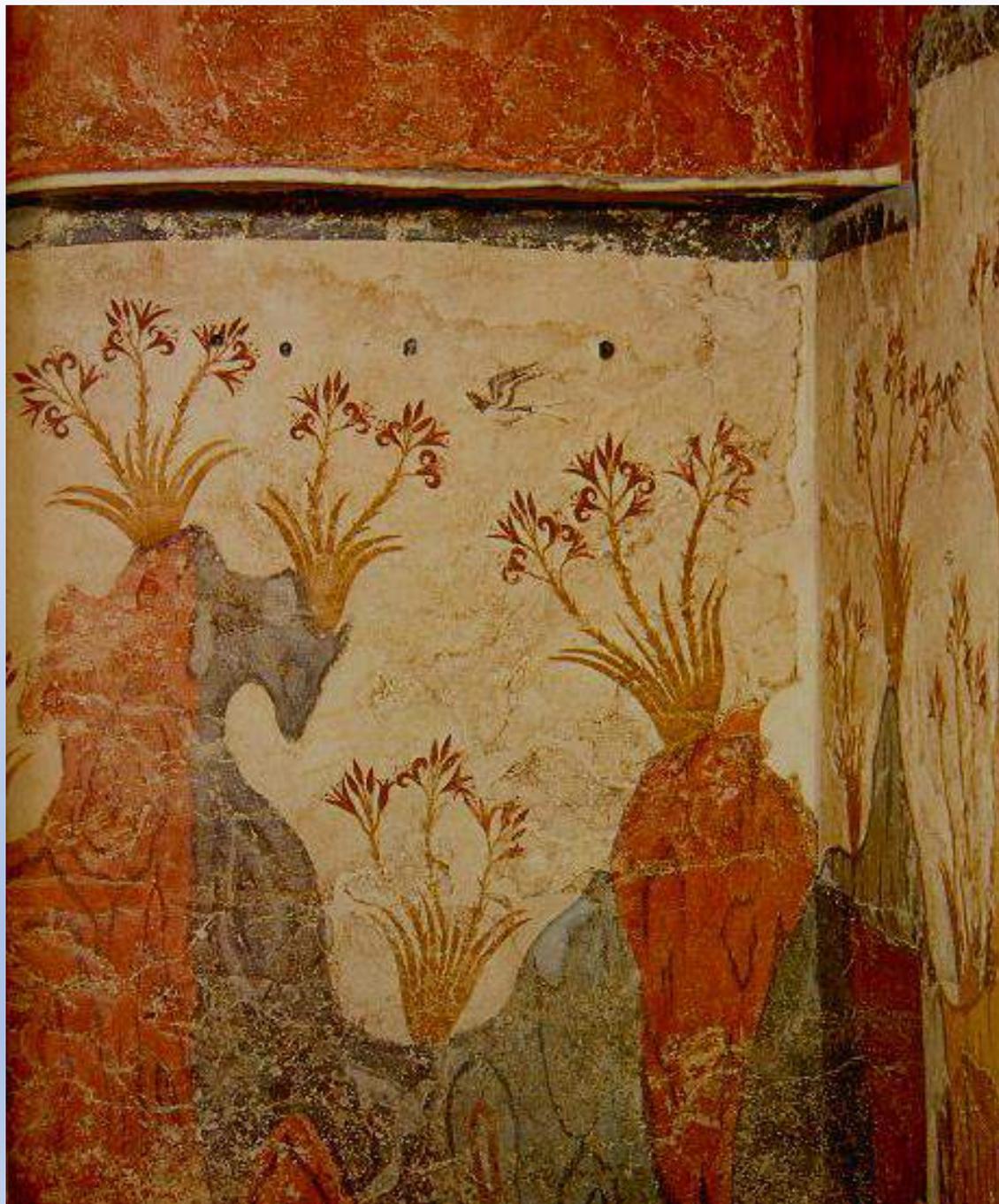
about 1600 B.C.

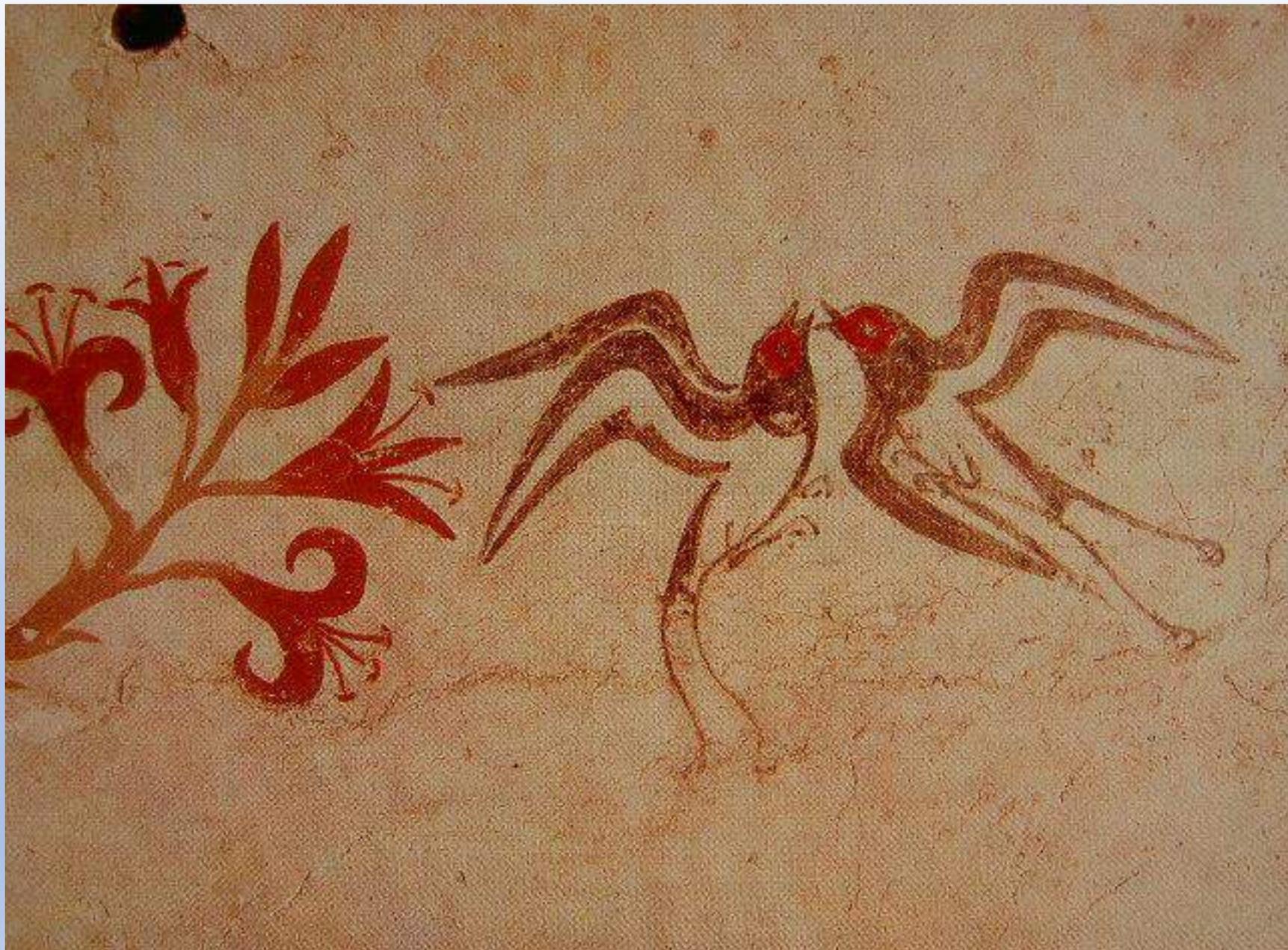
- excavations
- rooms with wall paintings
- limits of the excavation site
- excavation border
- visitor path

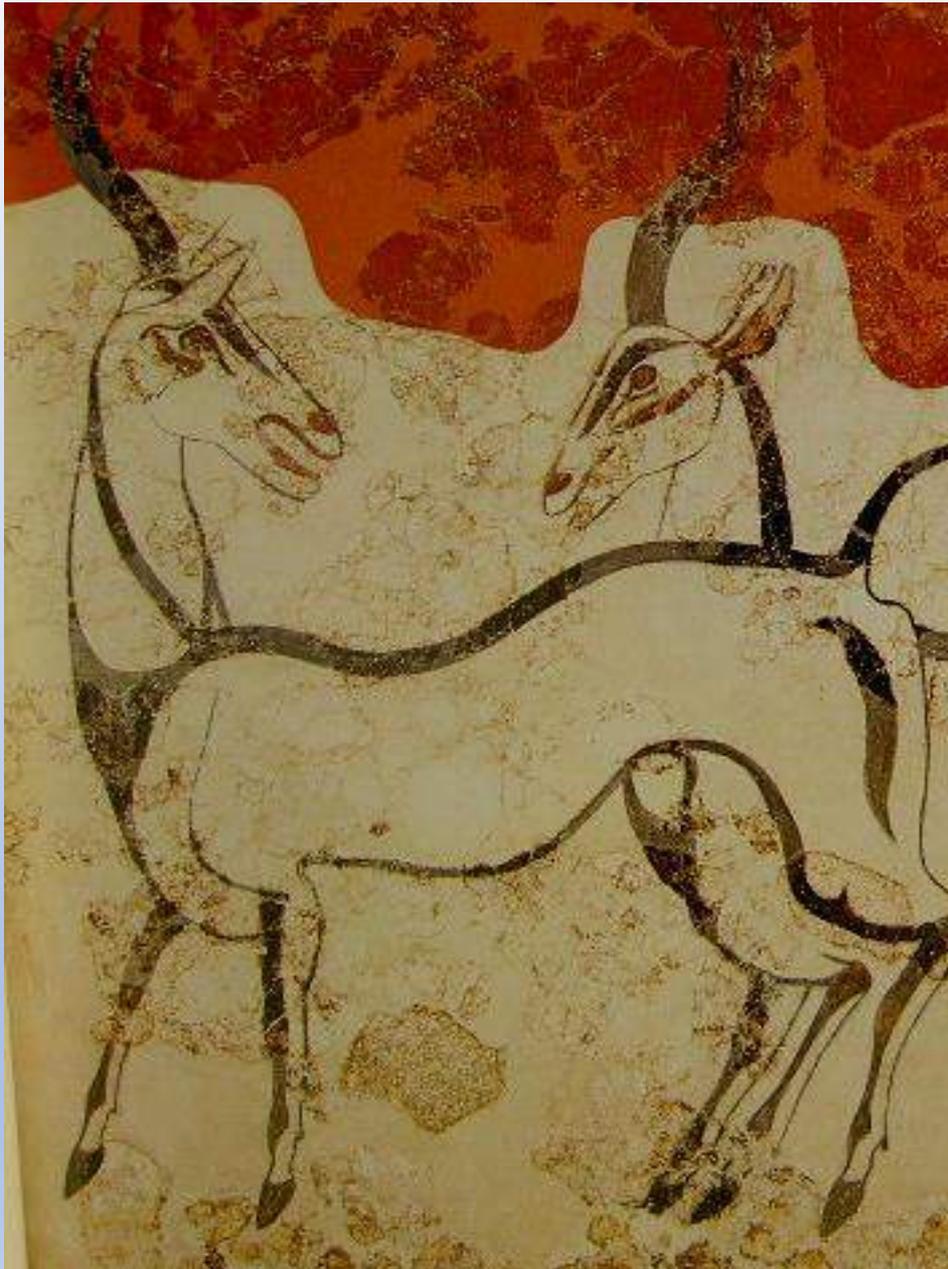


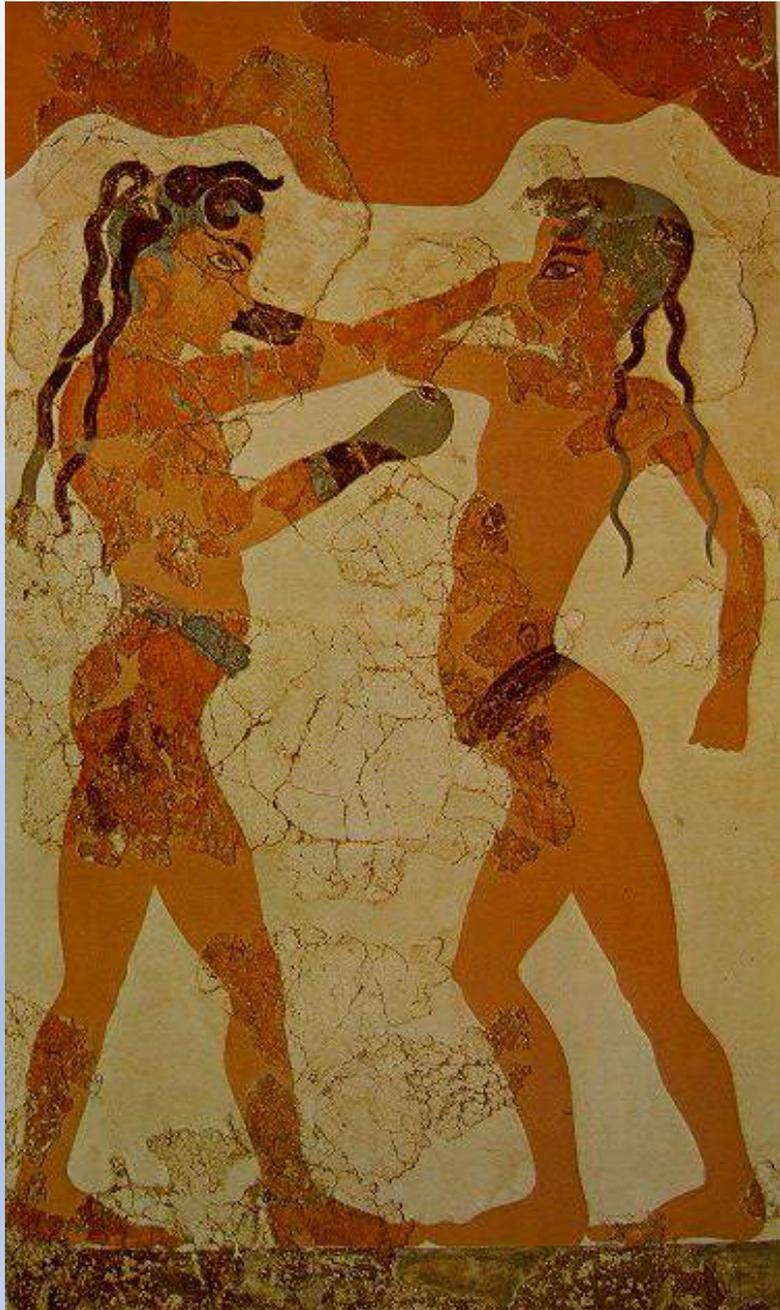




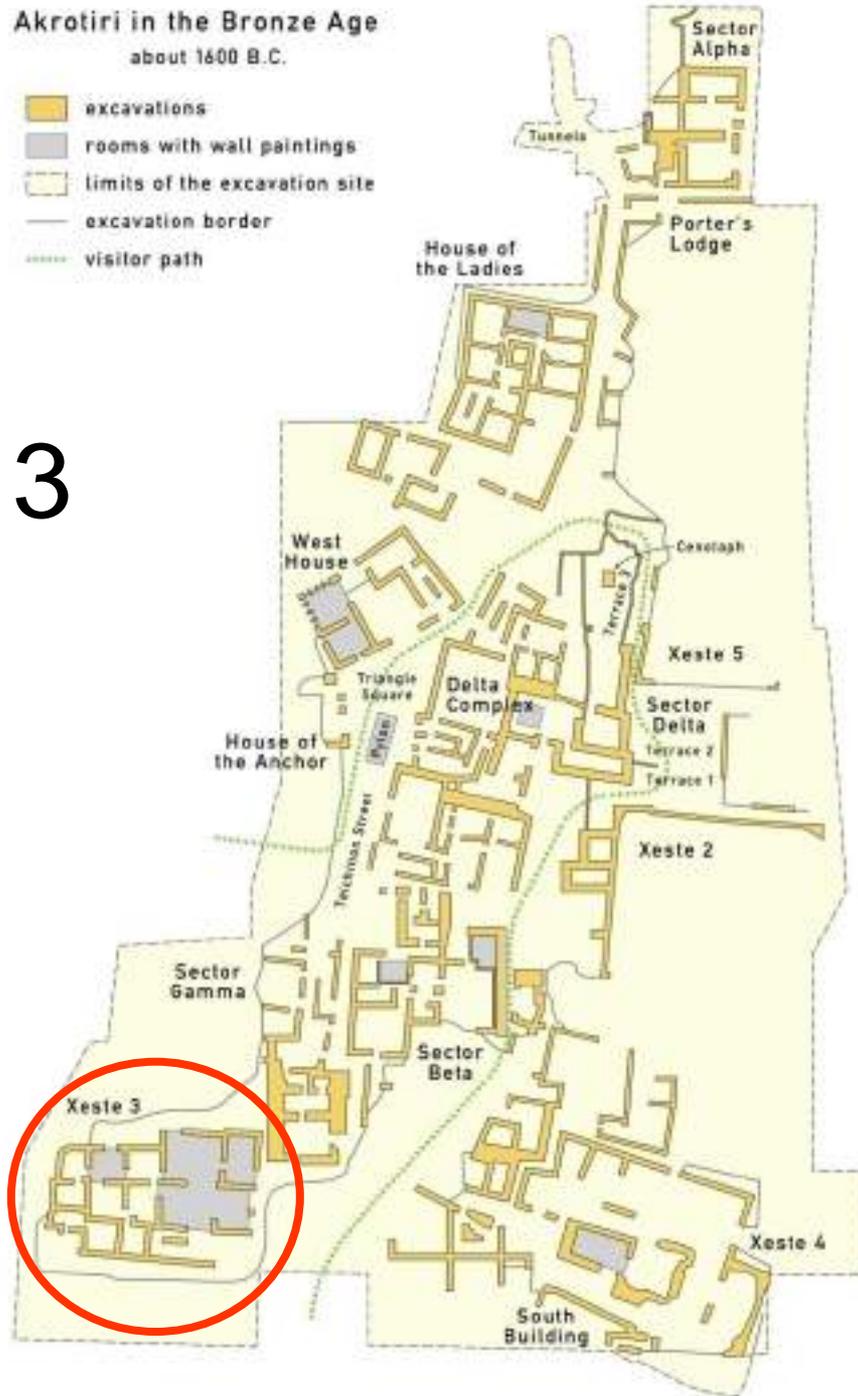


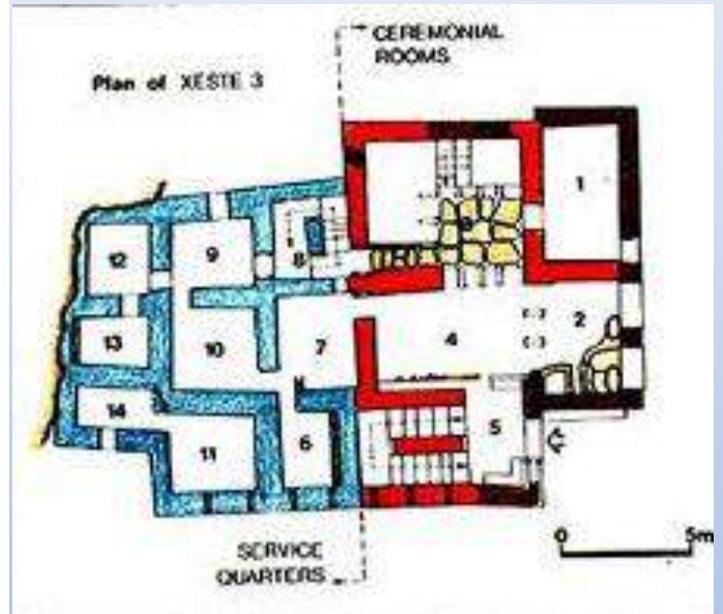
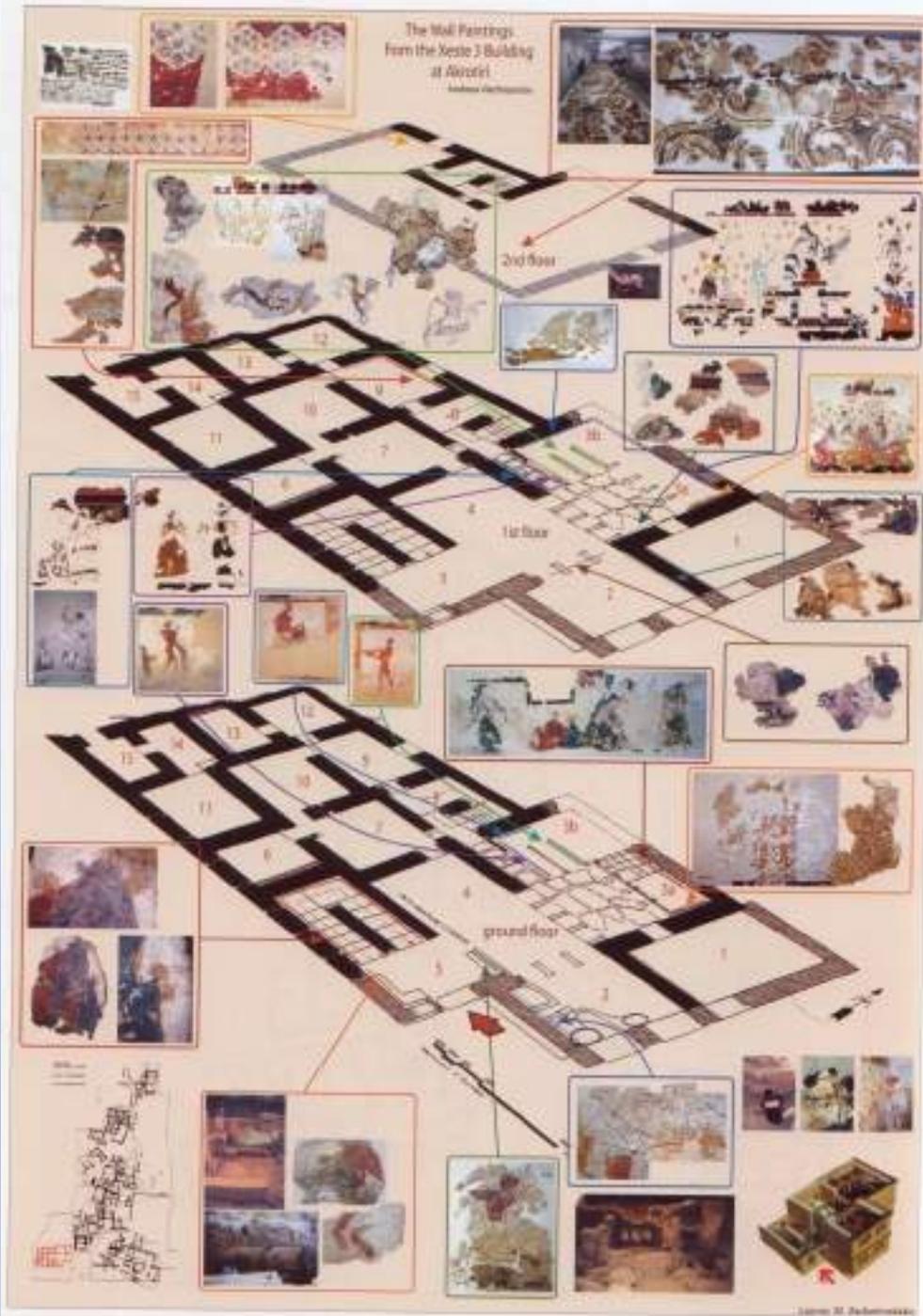


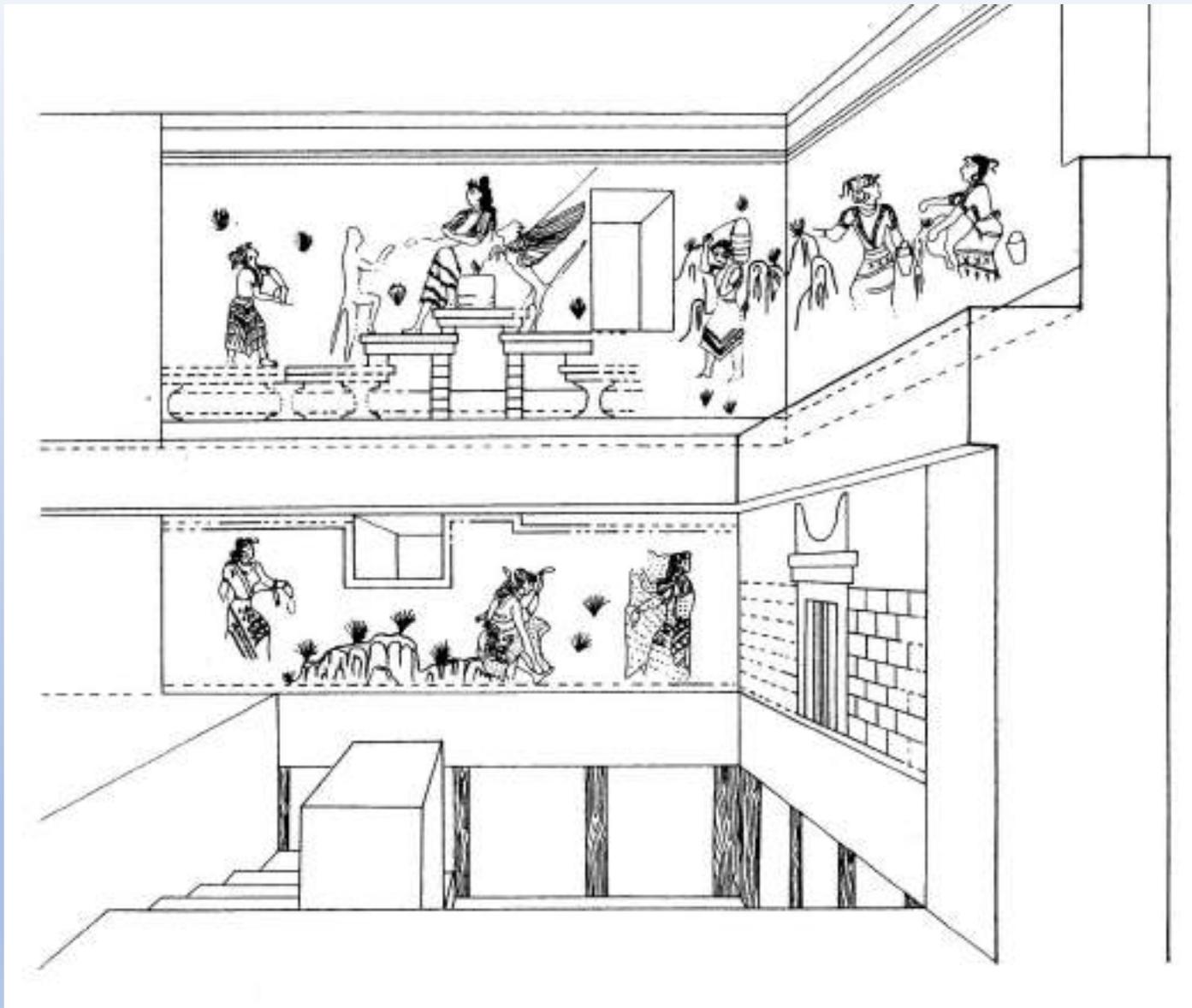


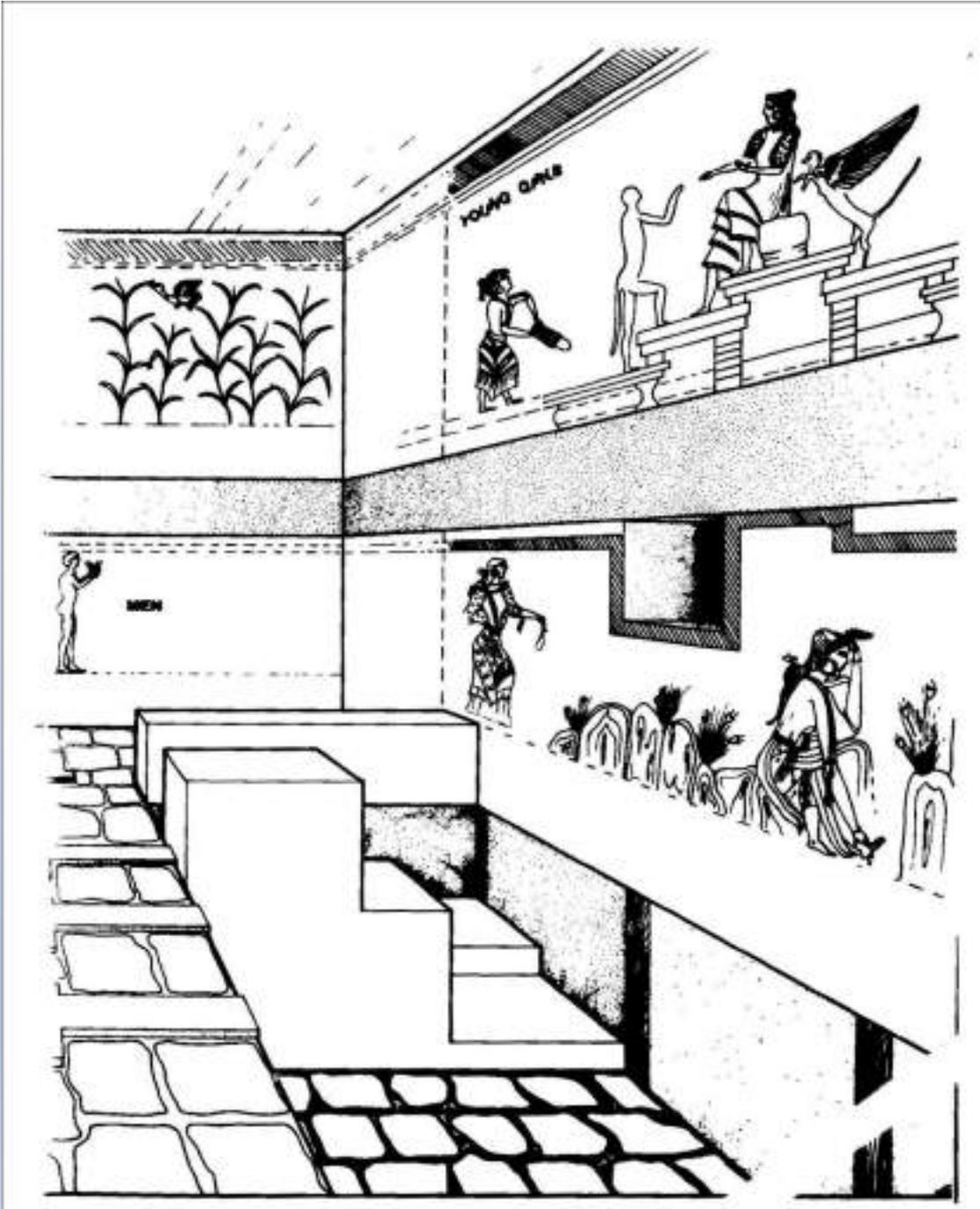


La Xeste 3



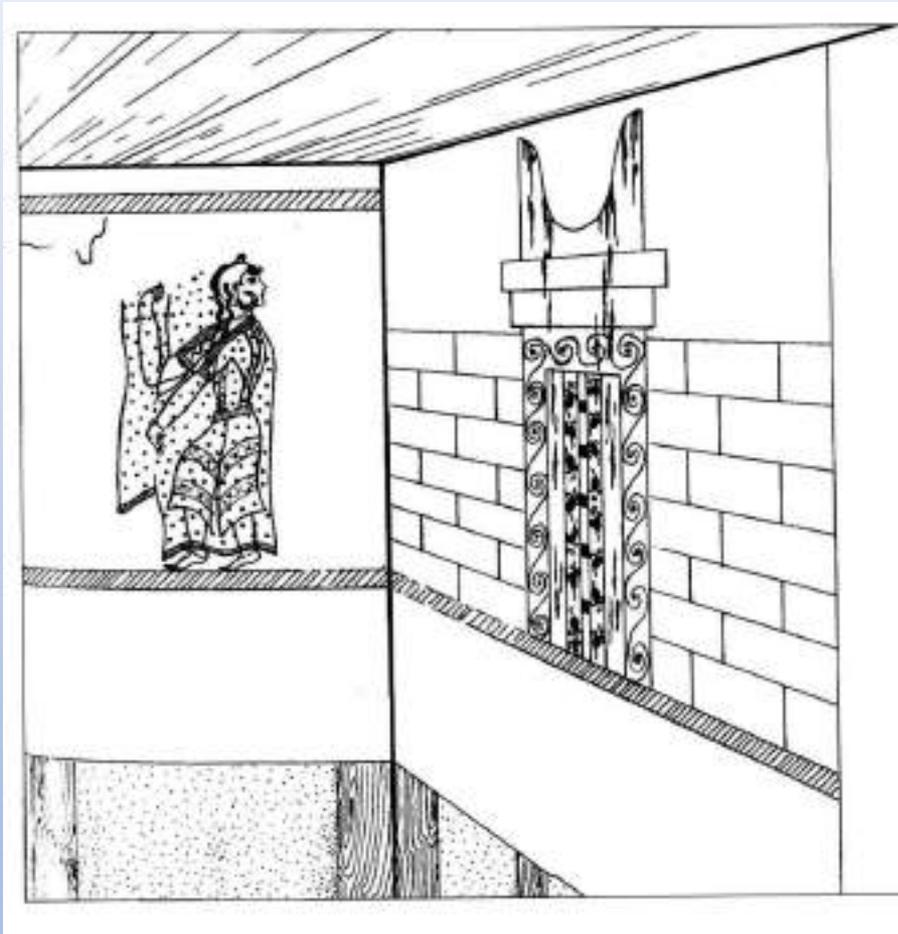






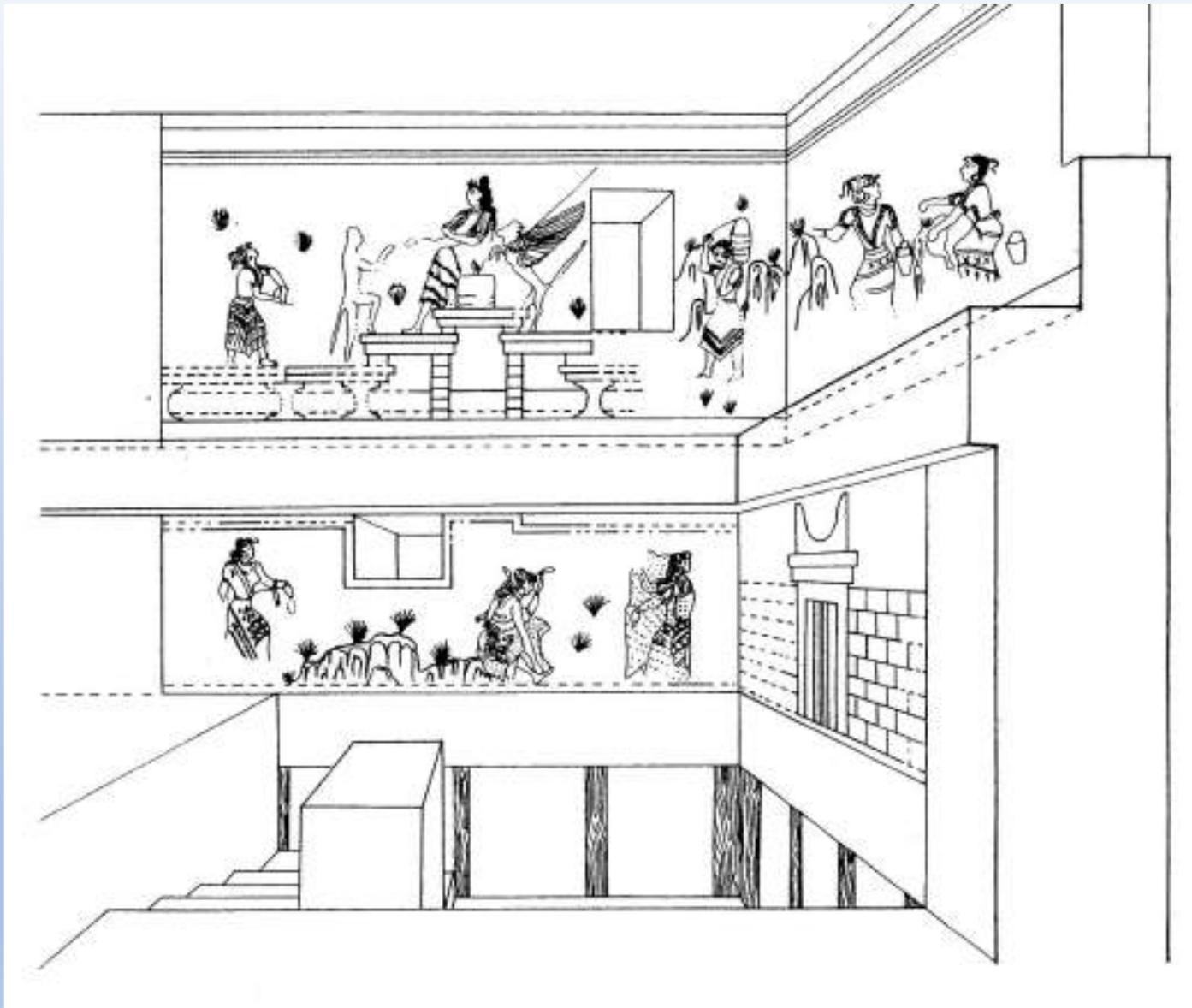


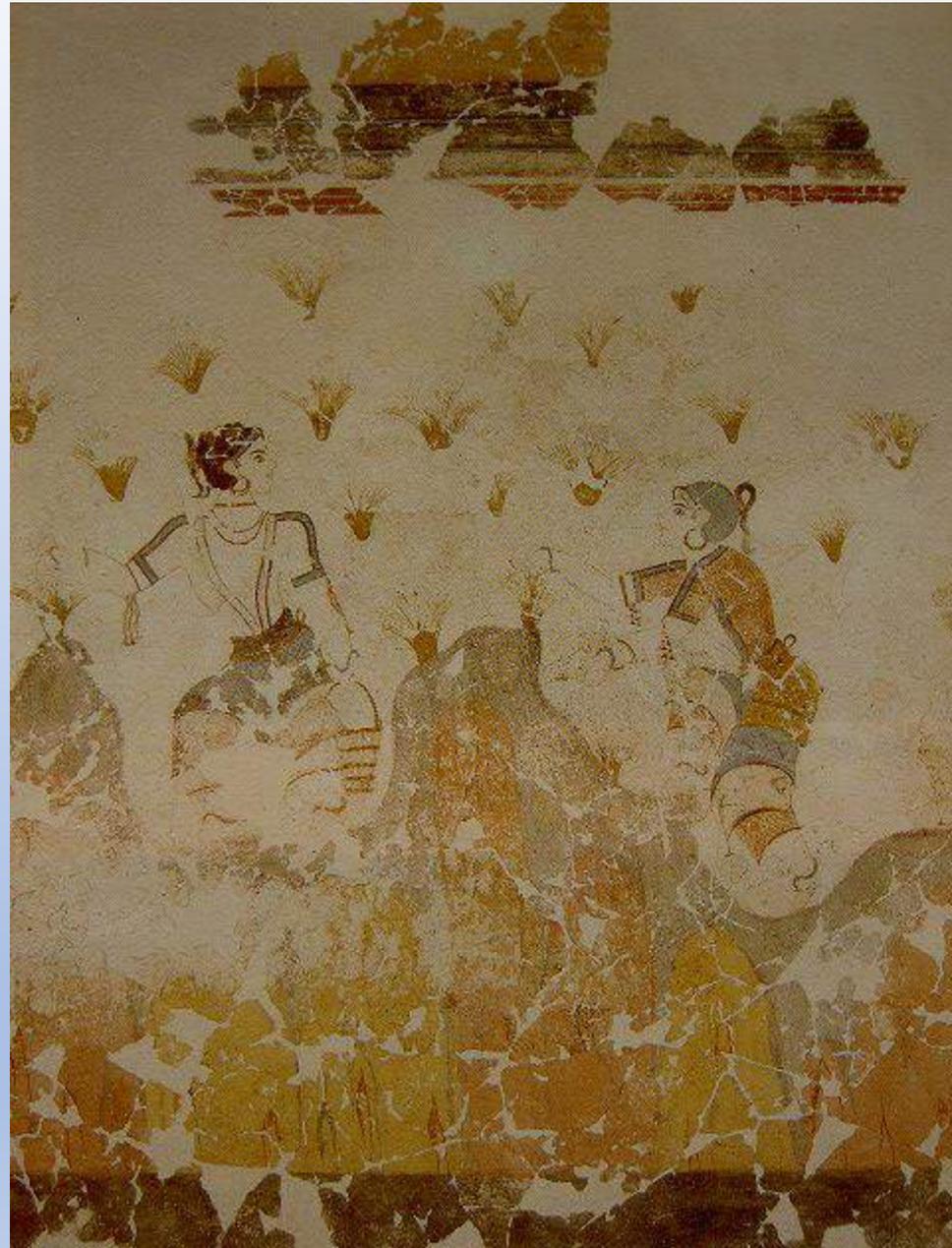


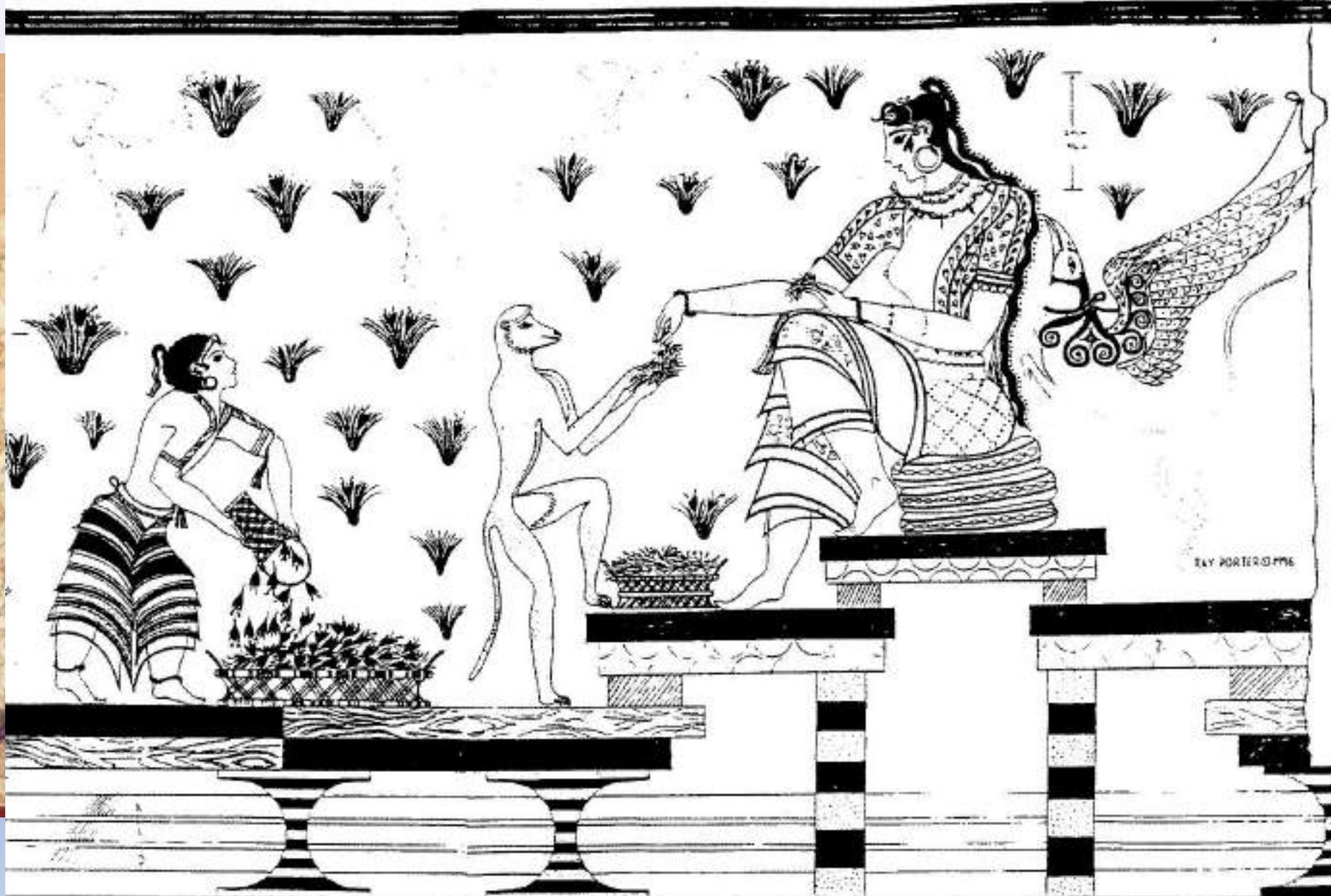






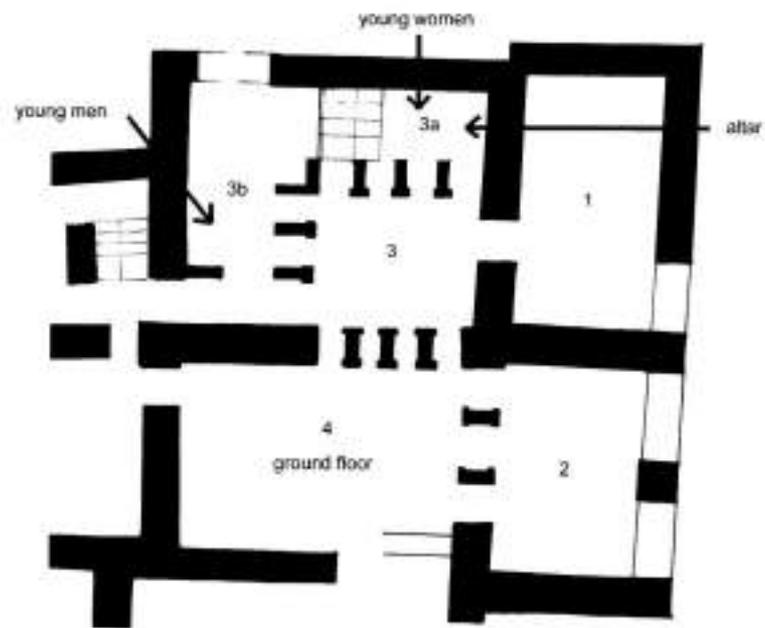






RAY PORTER OPM

111
1
2



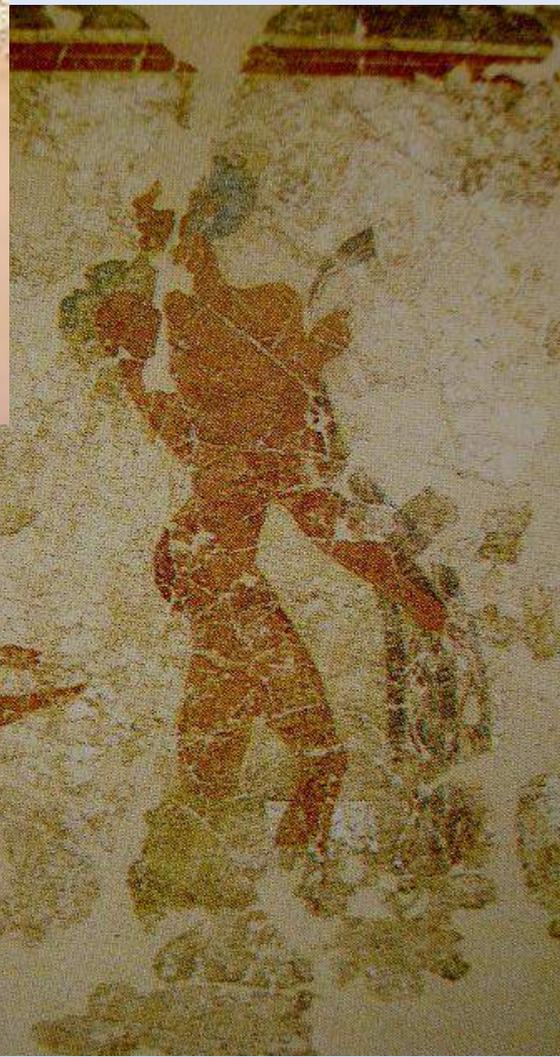
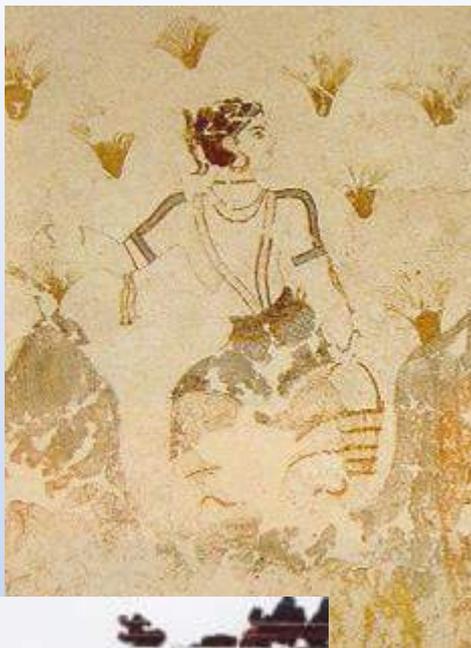
0 10 m

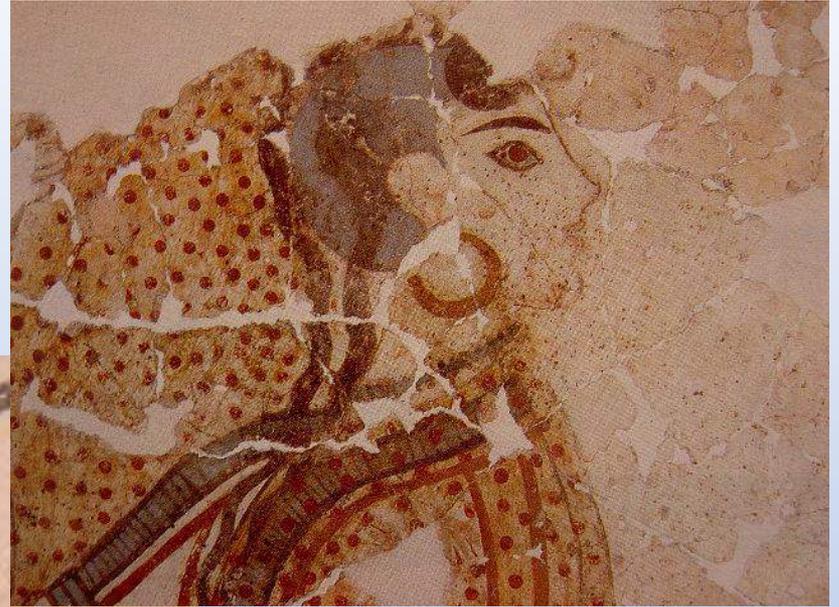






Le Tre Età

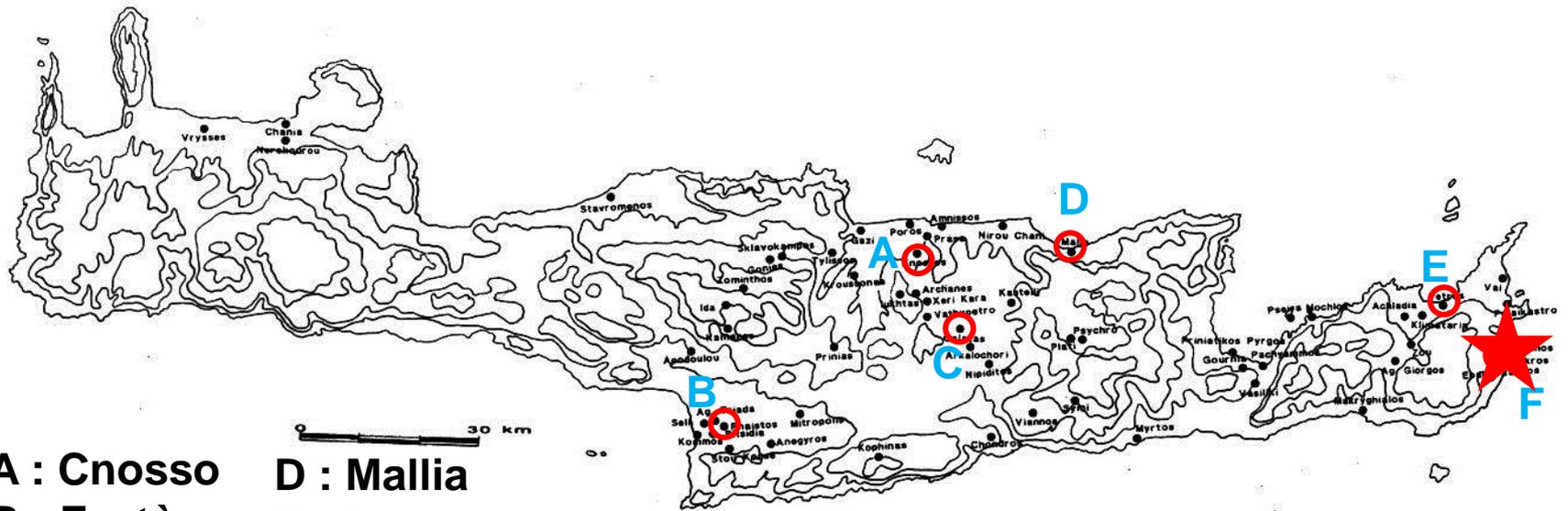






Gli scavi di Akrotiri nell'isola di Thera (o Santorini) sono importanti per più motivi :

- Ottimo stato di conservazione dei resti architettonici. In particolare la documentazione offerta dalle pitture parietali incrementa notevolmente la conoscenza sull'iconografia e sulla strutturazione sociale dell'Età del Bronzo dell'Egeo.
- Problema relativo alla determinazione della cronologia assoluta dell'eruzione che distrusse l'insediamento dell'Età del Bronzo.
- Problema della cosiddetta talassocrazia minoica, ossia del controllo esercitato dalle *élites* palaziali di Creta nell'Egeo durante l'Età del Bronzo.



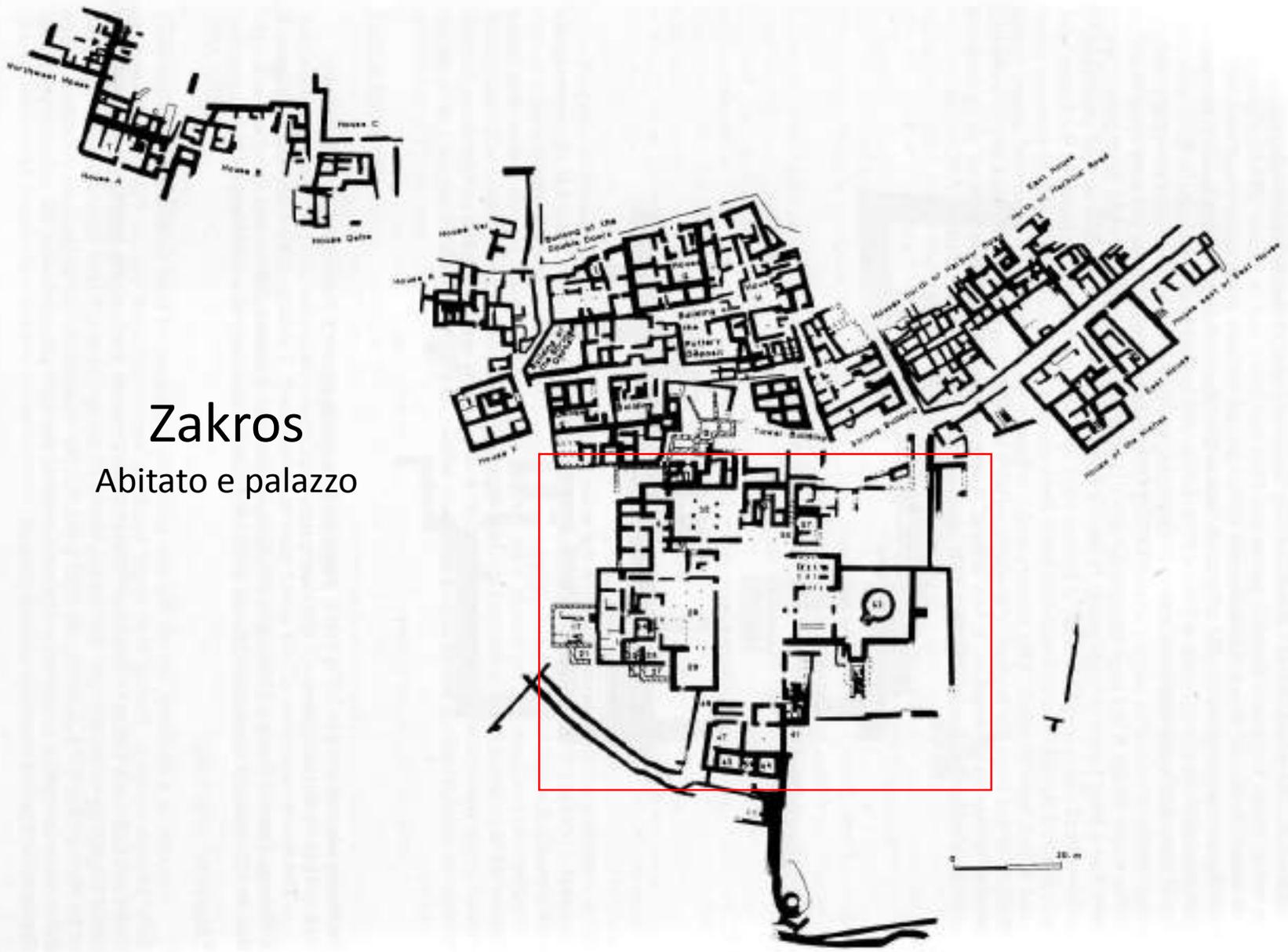
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A : Cnosso | D : Mallia |
| B : Festòs | E : Petras |
| C : Galatas | F : Zakros |

Zakros



Zakros

Abitato e palazzo

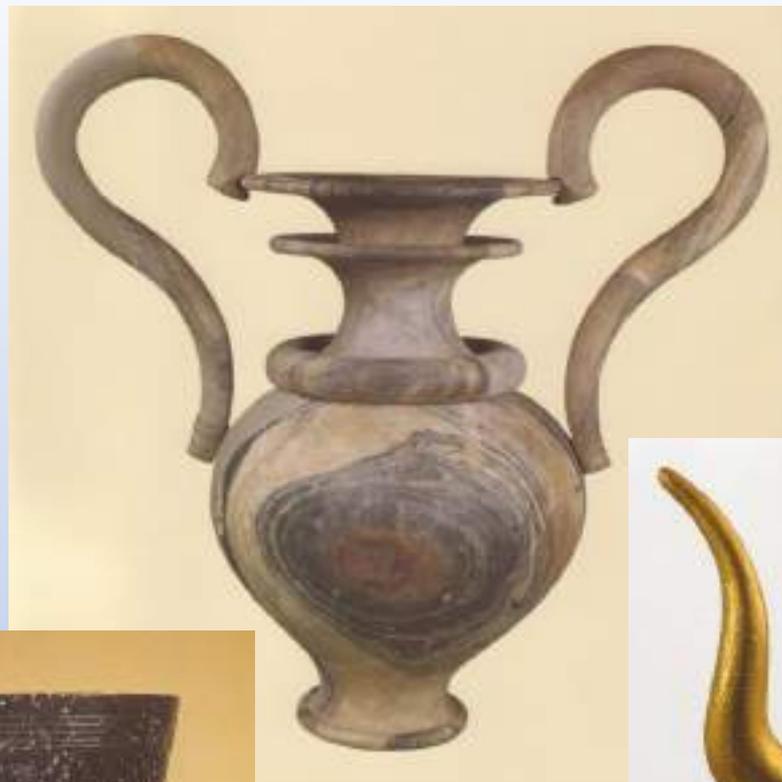


Zakros

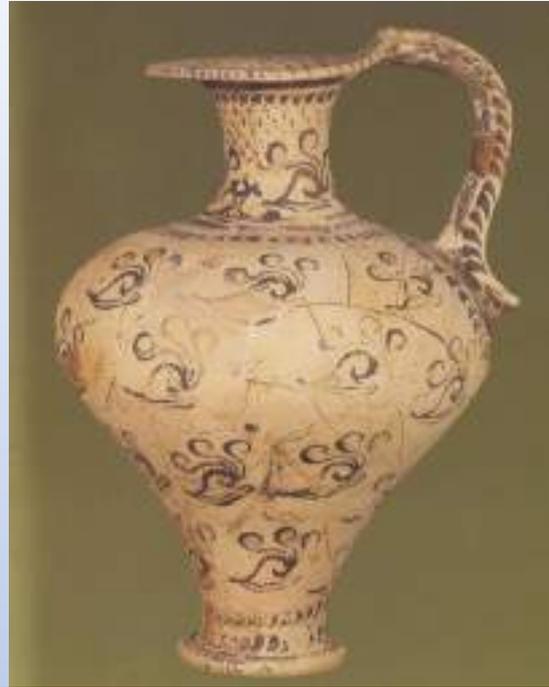


Zakros









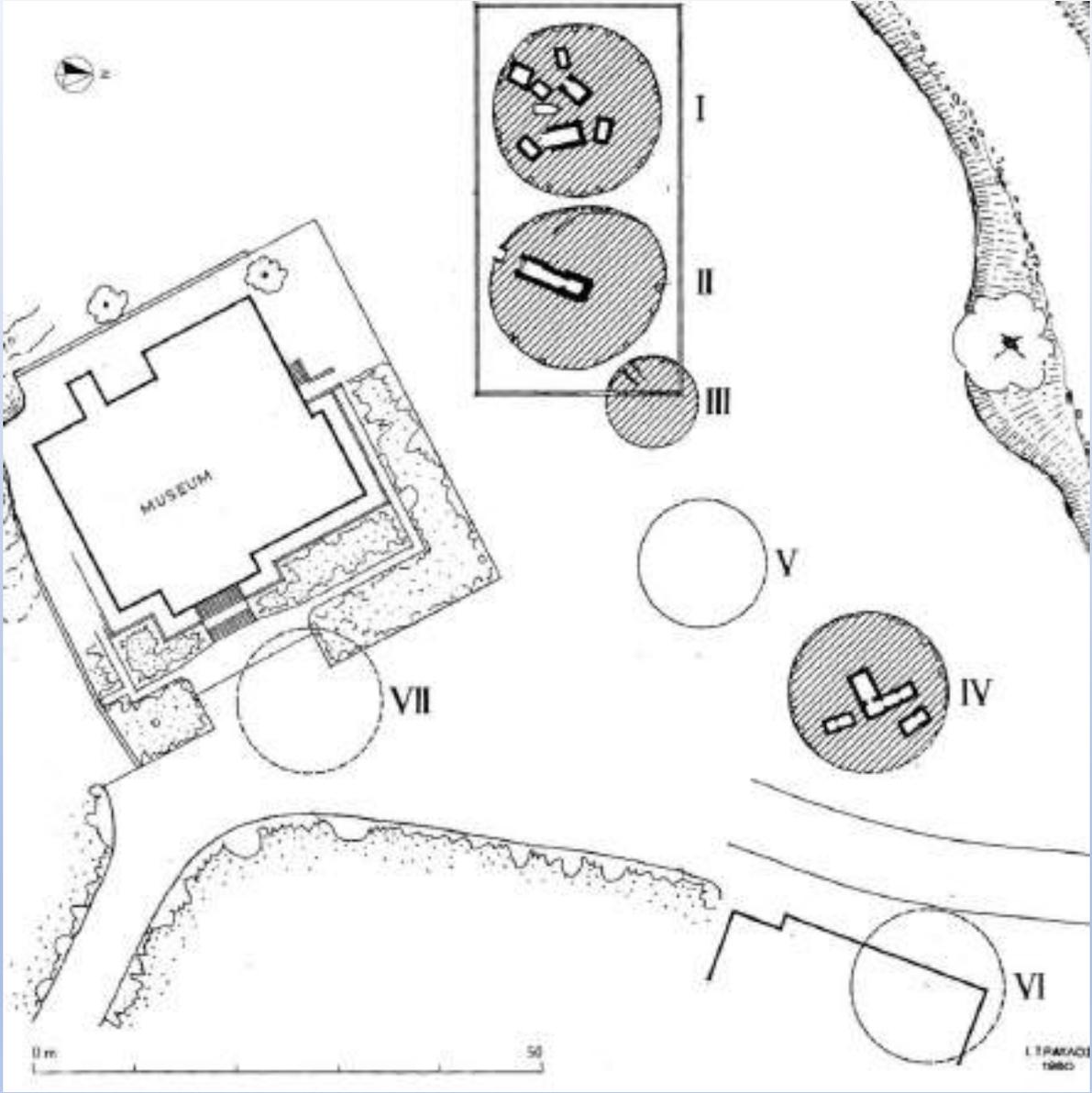
L'importanza dello scavo del palazzo di Zakros è data dalla eccezionalità dei rinvenimenti; l'assenza di una occupazione successiva ha permesso la conservazione del livello di distruzione meglio di quanto avvenuto negli altri palazzi di Creta.



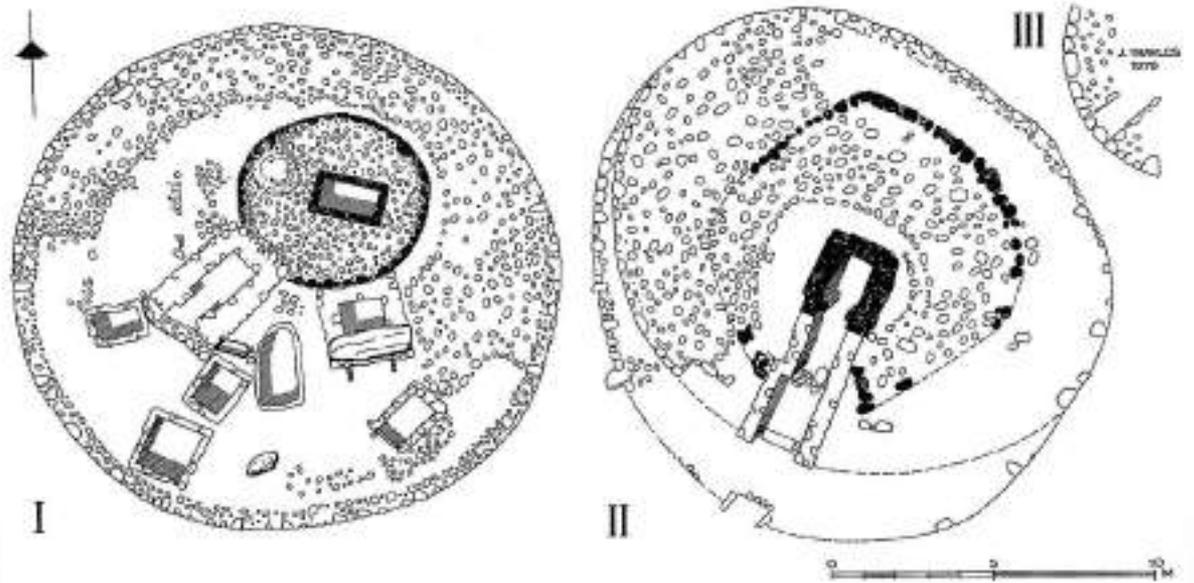
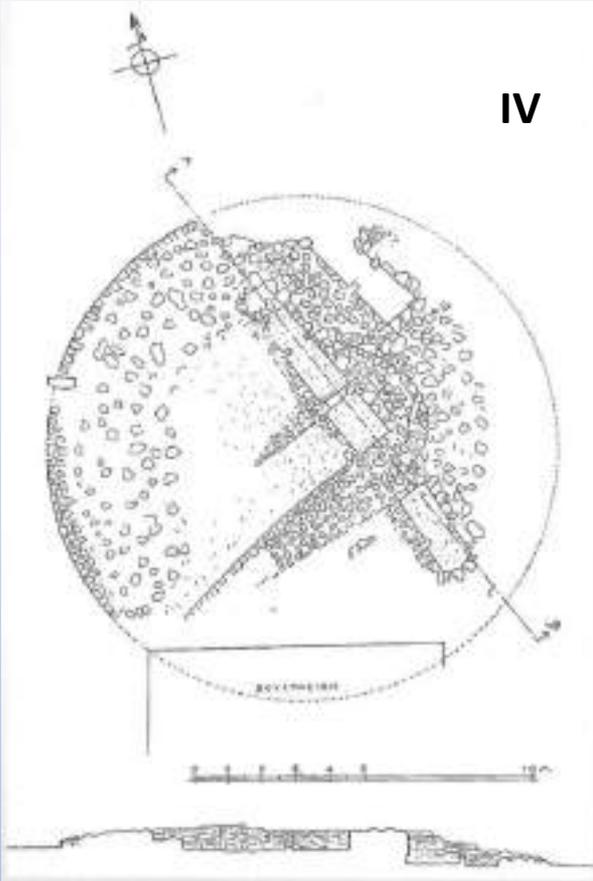


- ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟ ΟΔΙΚΟ ΔΙΚΤΥΟ
- ΤΟΠΙΚΟ ΟΔΙΚΟ ΔΙΚΤΥΟ
- ΑΔΑΜΤΙΚΟΙ ΠΡΟΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ
- ΑΓΡΑΙΟΔΟΤΗΣΟΙ ΠΡΟΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ
- ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΟΙ ΠΡΟΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ
- ΣΧΟΛΕΙΑ
- ΜΟΝΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ
- ΣΤΑΣΙΟΝΕΣ

Vranà
(Maratona)



IV





Vranà (Maratona)
Tumulo I

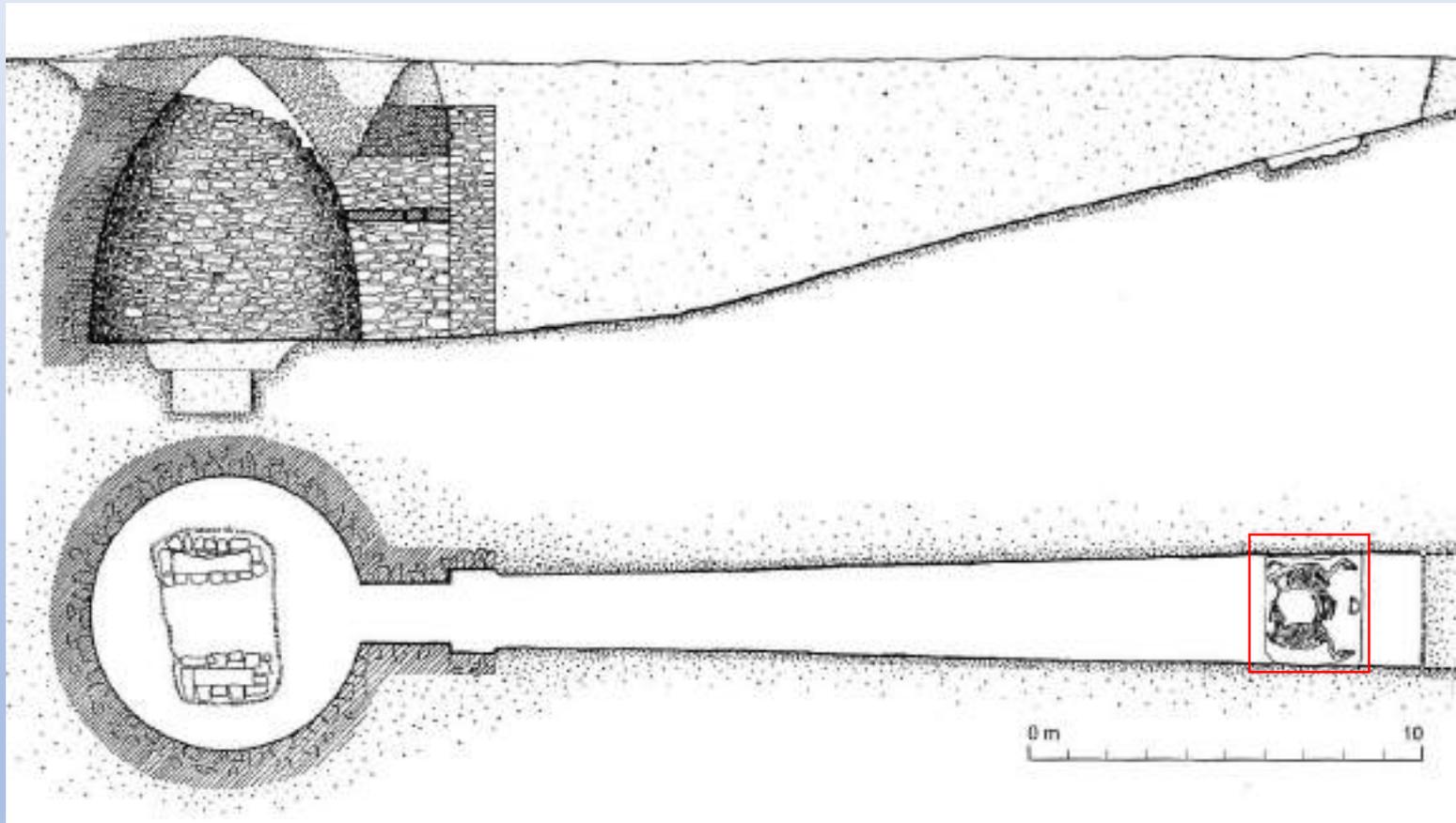


Tomba 3 del Tumulo I



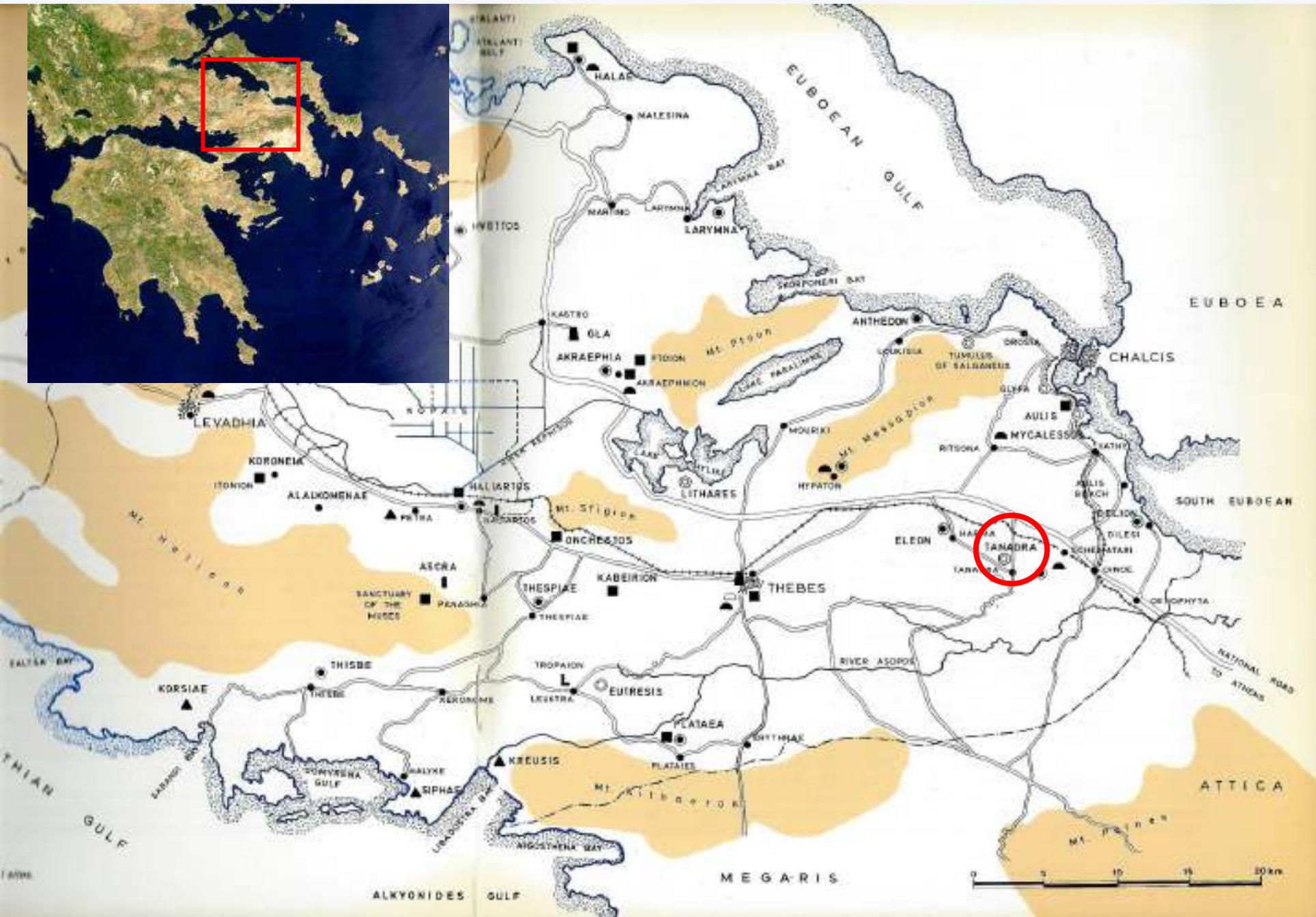


Vranà (Maratona)
Tholos micenea con sepoltura di due cavalli nel *dromos*

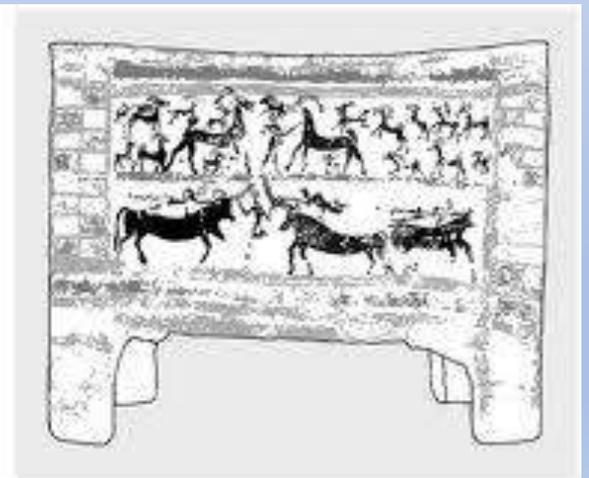
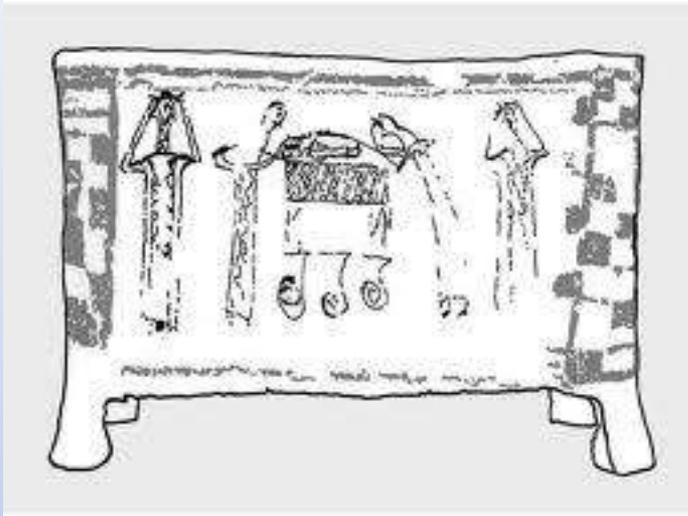


L'importanza dei tumuli di Vranà risiede soprattutto nella tipologia di struttura funeraria in Attica e nel rinvenimento di sepolture di cavalli.

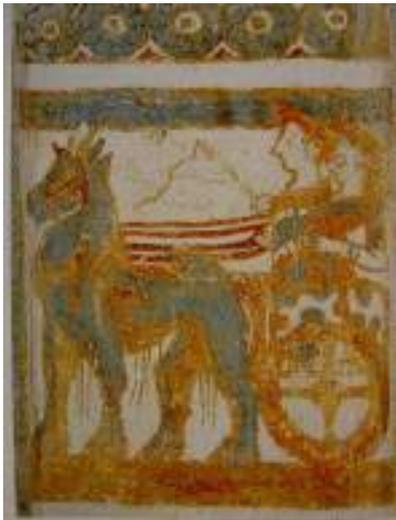
Diverse tombe di cavalli saranno trovate, qualche anno dopo, anche a Creta (in specie a Priniàs e Cnosso).



Tanagra









Tanagra





Larnax 5
Tomba 6

Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos



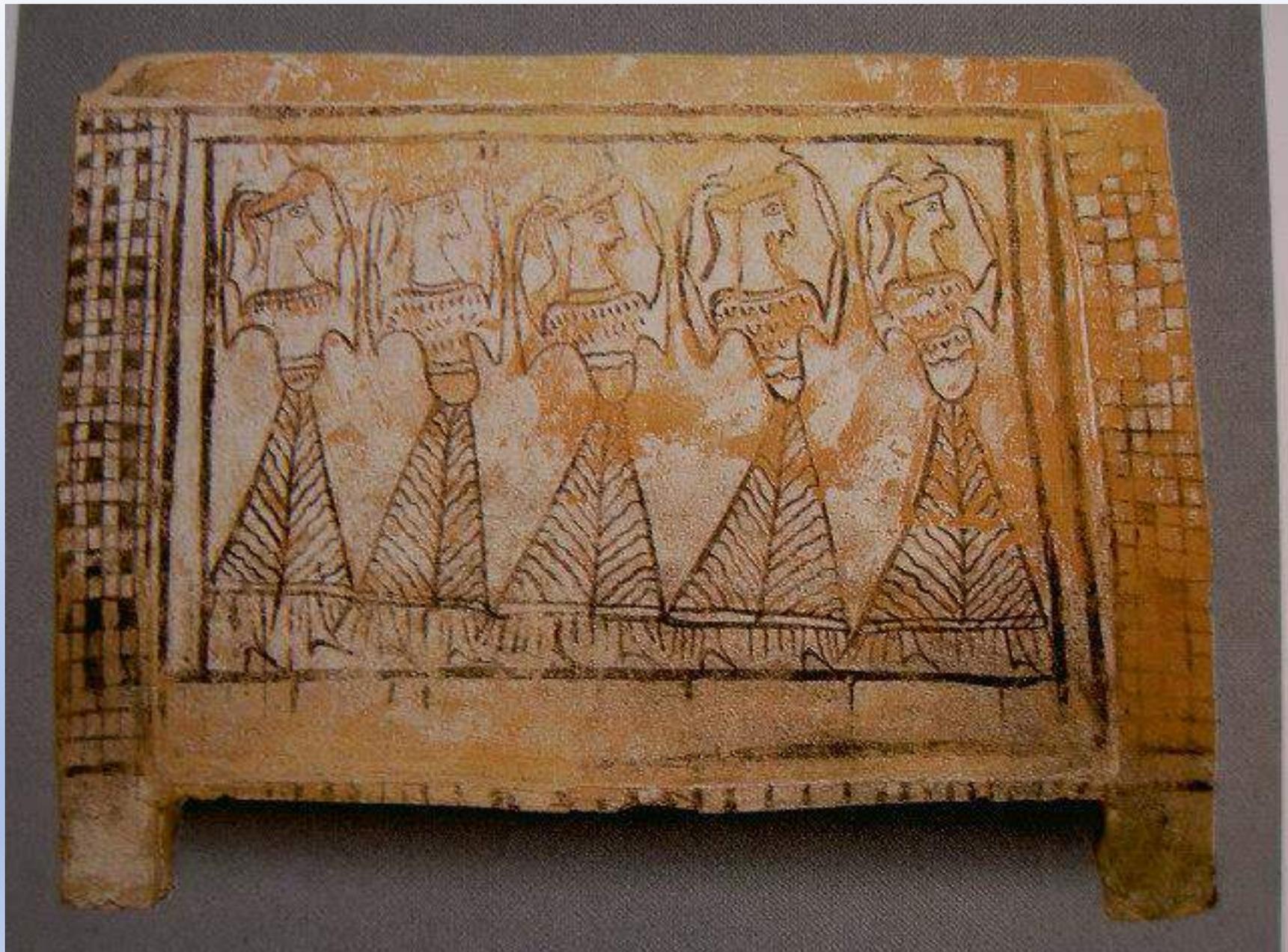
Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos

Larnax 7
Tomba 6



Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos



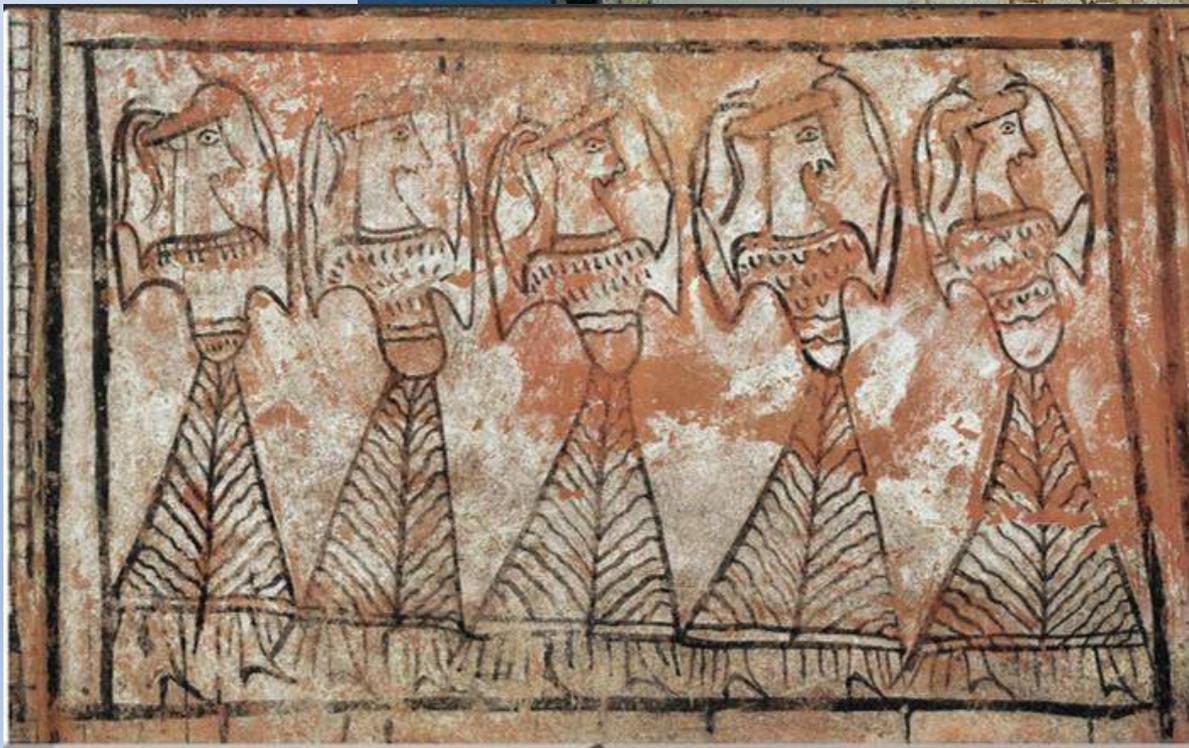


Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos





Micene
Cratere dei guerrieri



Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos





Larnax 8
Tomba 51



Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos





Tanagra



Cnosso, palazzo



CMS XII, 301



CMS I, 171

Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos





Larnax 13
Tomba 6

Gruppo 1
Kramer-Hajos





Peratì (Attica)



Gazì (Creta)

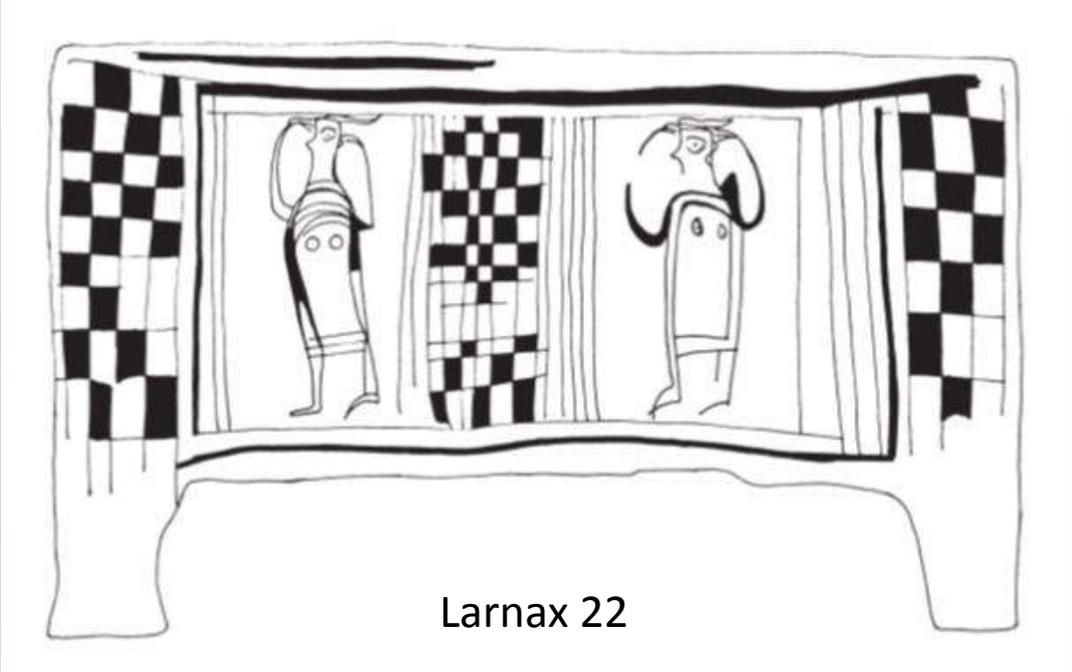
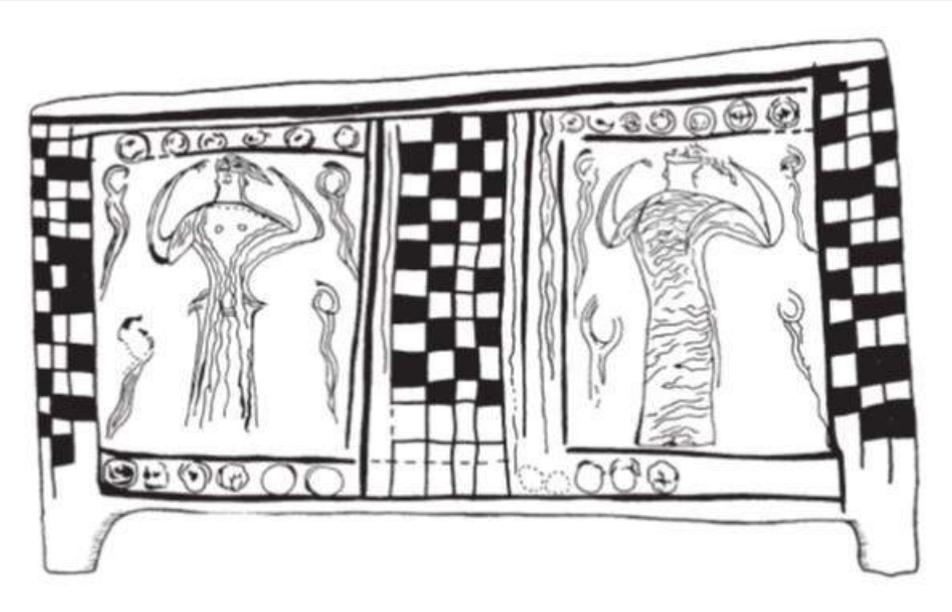


Karphì (Creta)

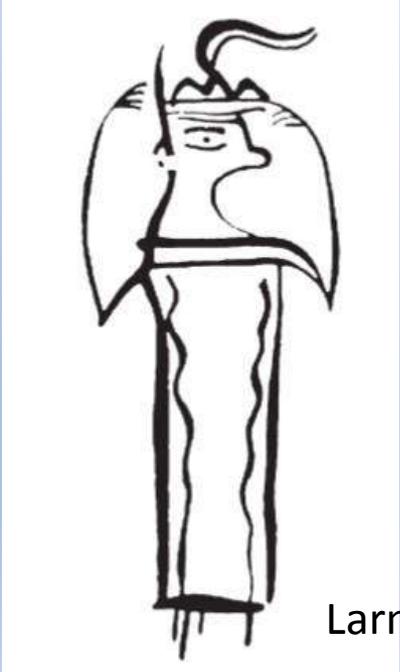


Gruppo 2
Kramer-Hajos

Larnax 20



Larnax 22

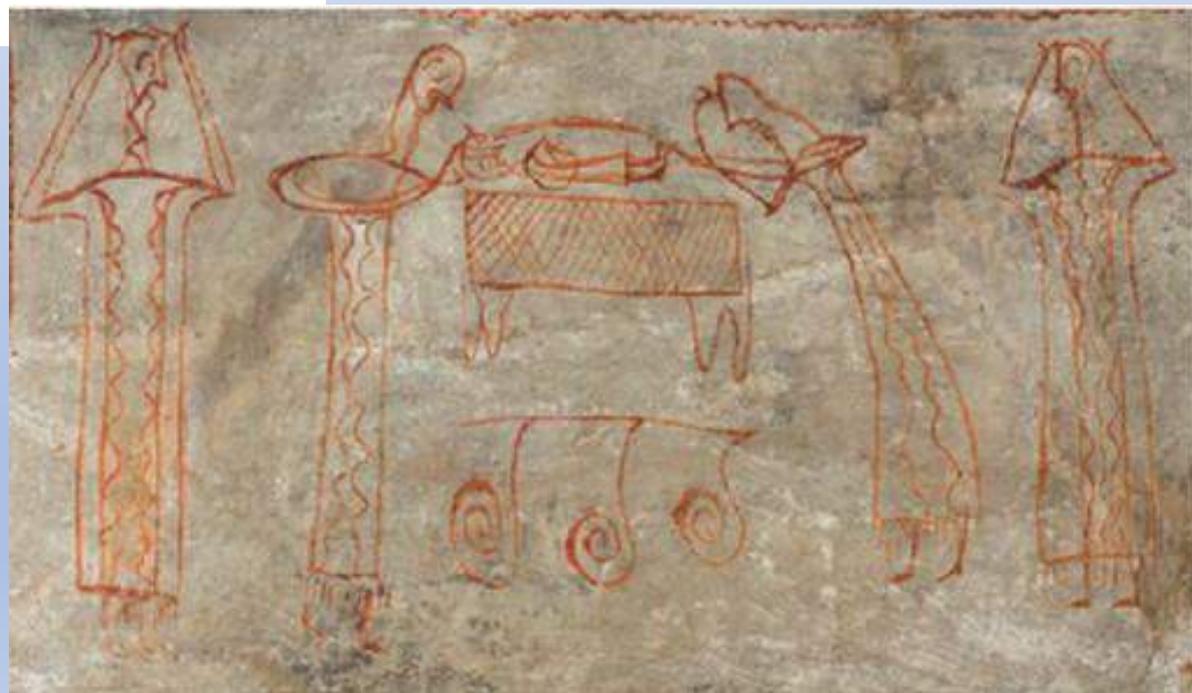


Larnax 18

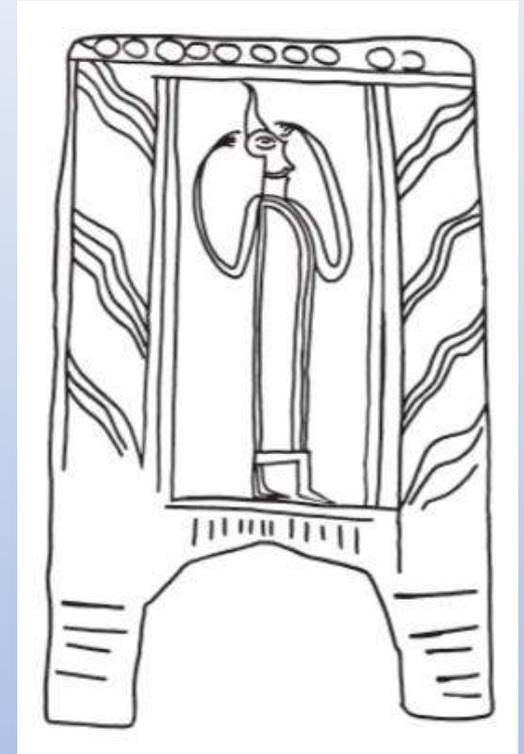
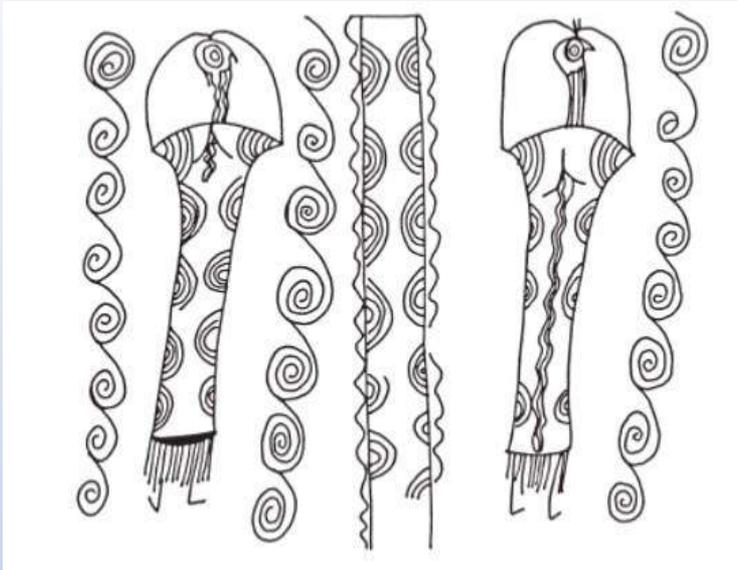
Gruppo 3
Kramer-Hajos



Larnax 23
Tomba 3



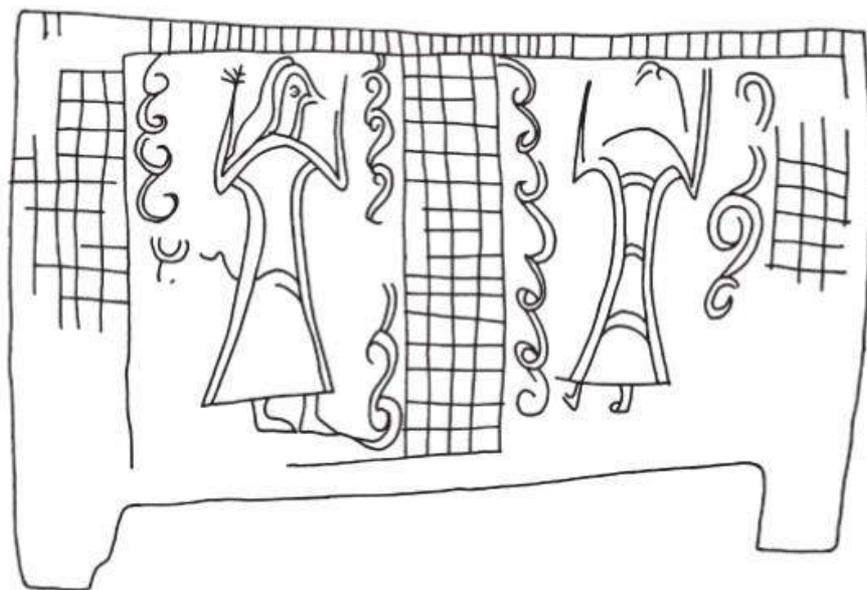
Gruppo 3
Kramer-Hajos



Gruppo 3
Kramer-Hajos



Gruppo 4
Kramer-Hajos





Cnosso
Campstool Fresco



Tirinto
Frammento di cratere

Tanagra



Gruppo 5
Kramer-Hajos



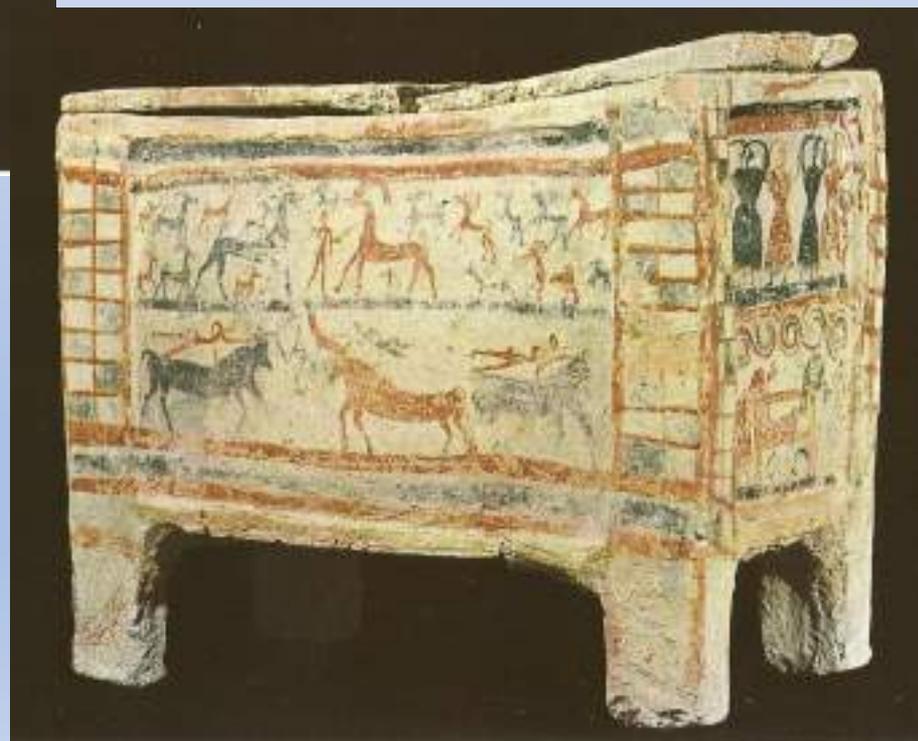
Larnax 1
Tomba 22



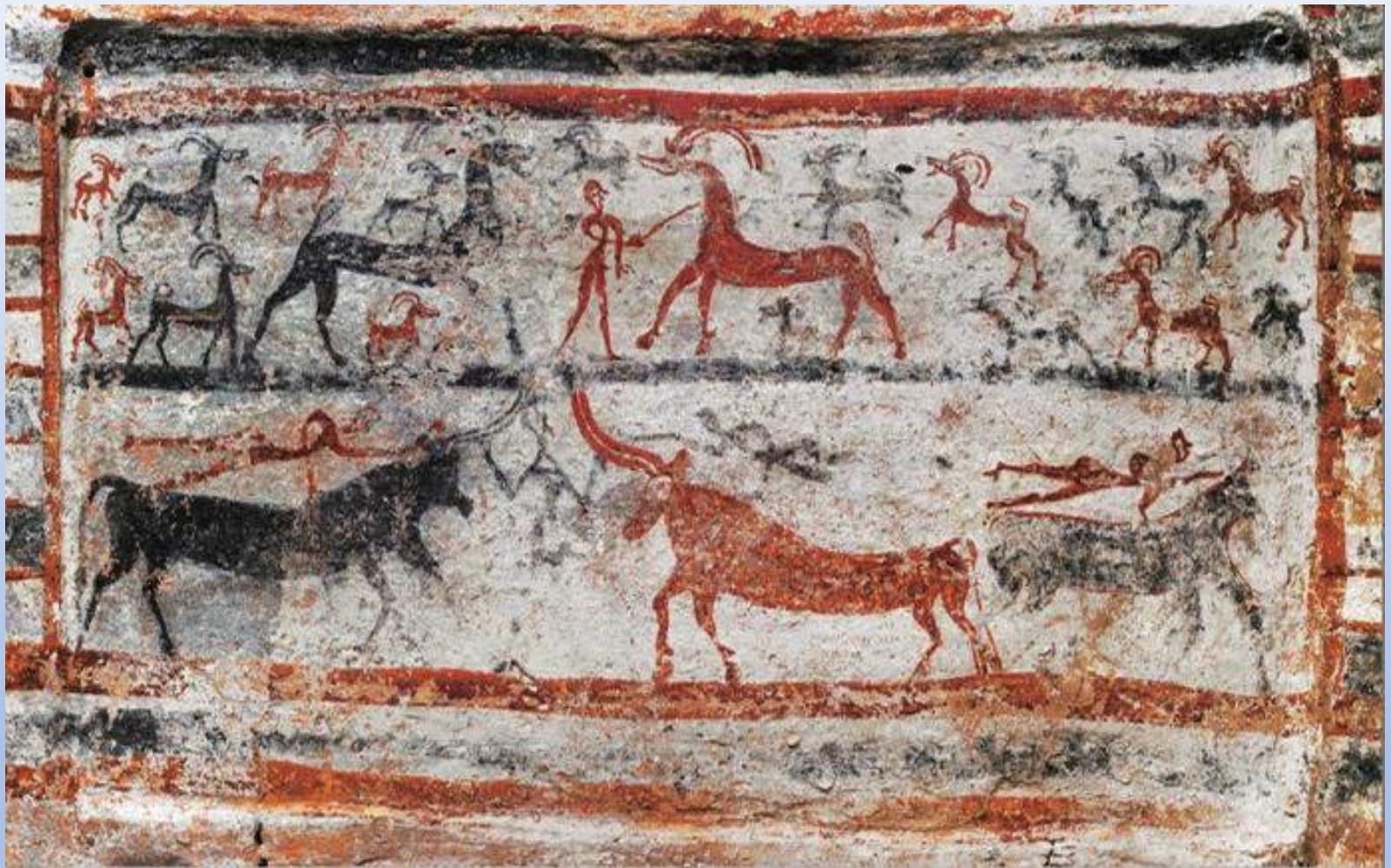
Gruppo 5
Kramer-Hajos

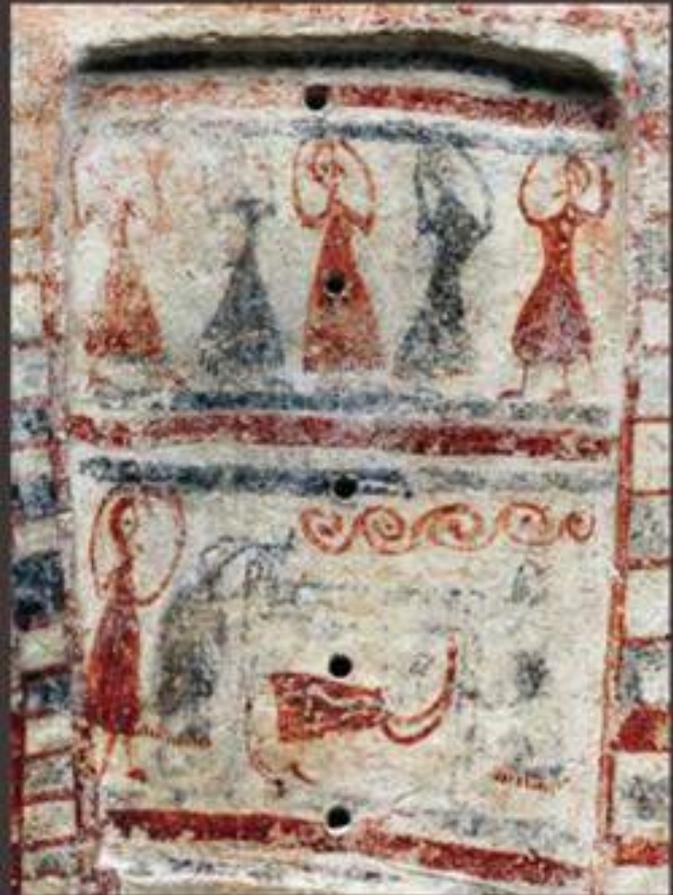
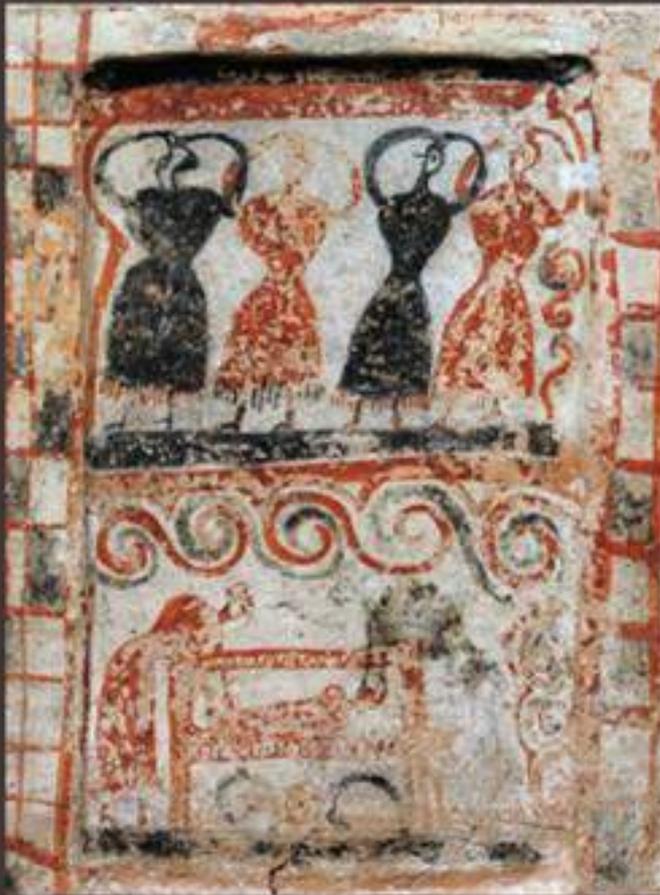


Larnax 1
Tomba 22







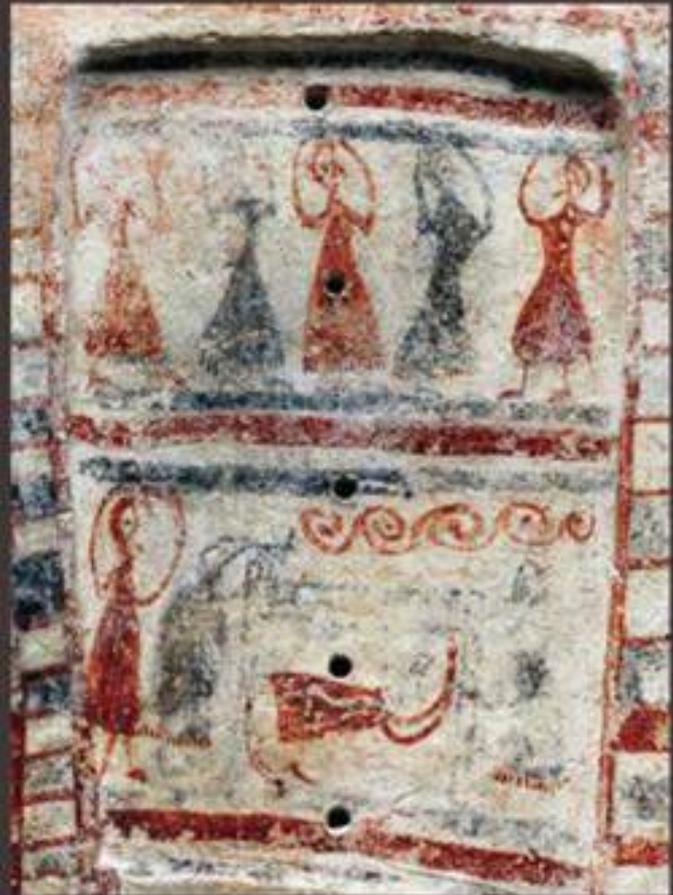
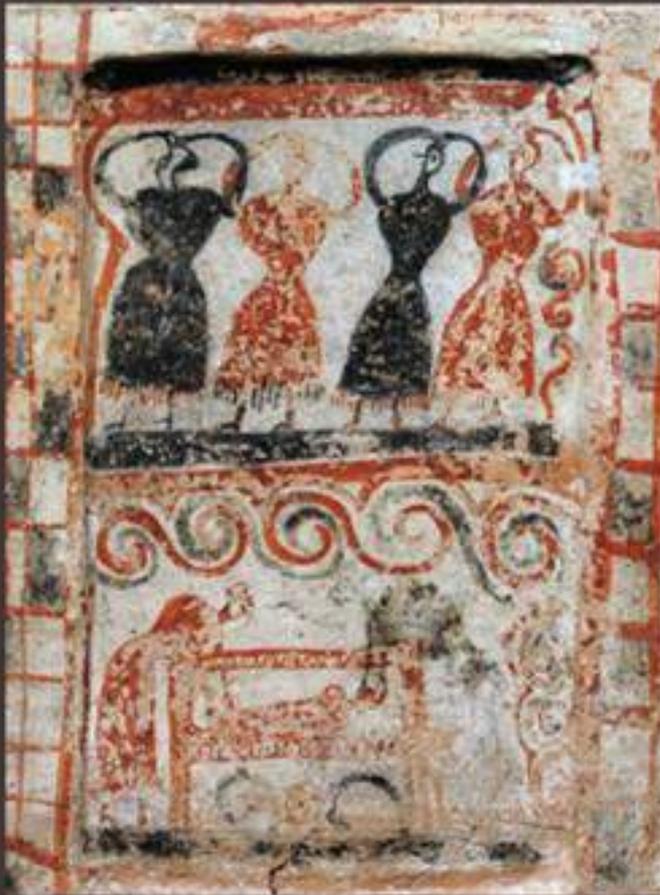


Gruppo 5
Kramer-Hajos

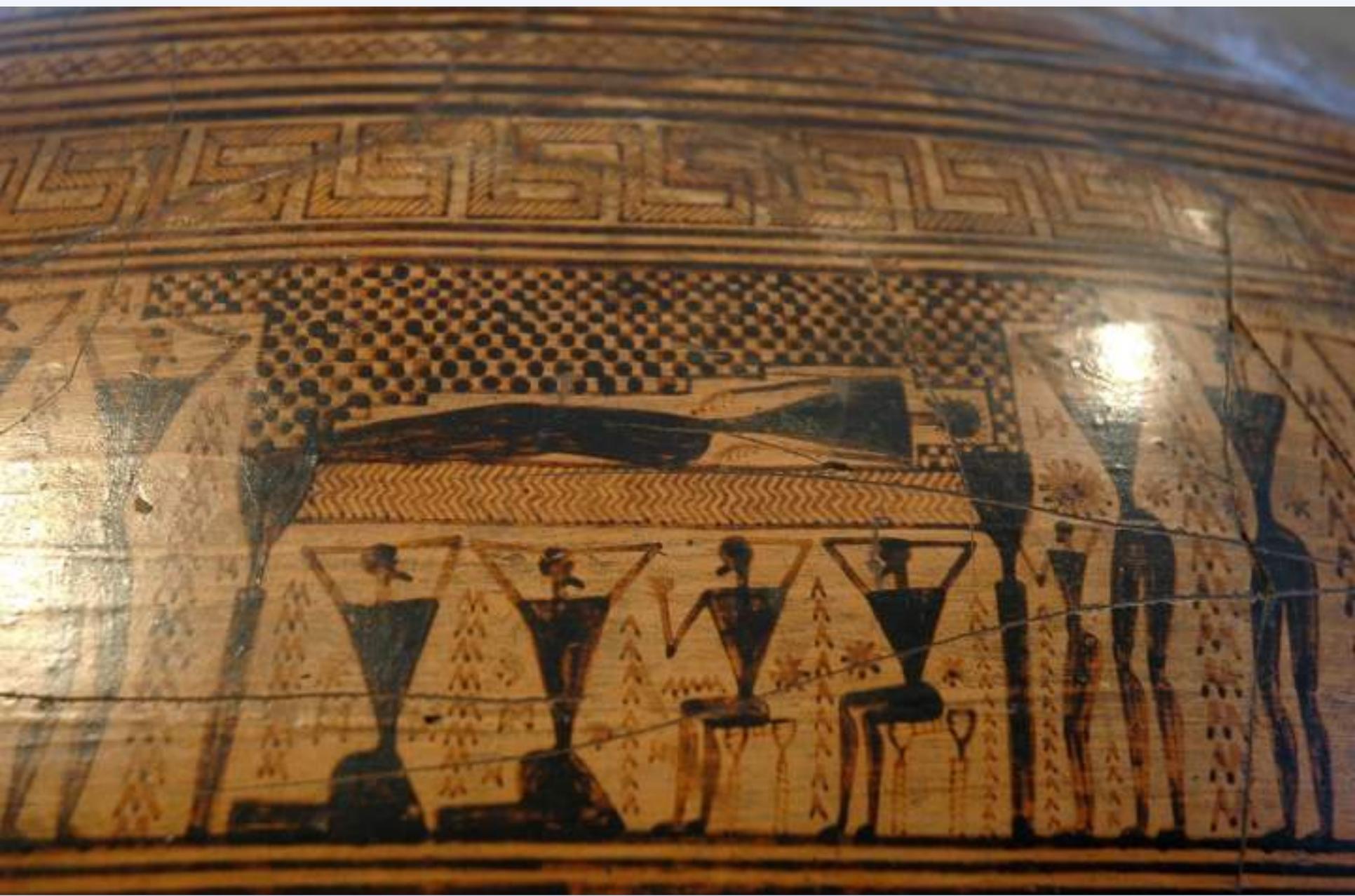


Gruppo 5
Kramer-Hajos

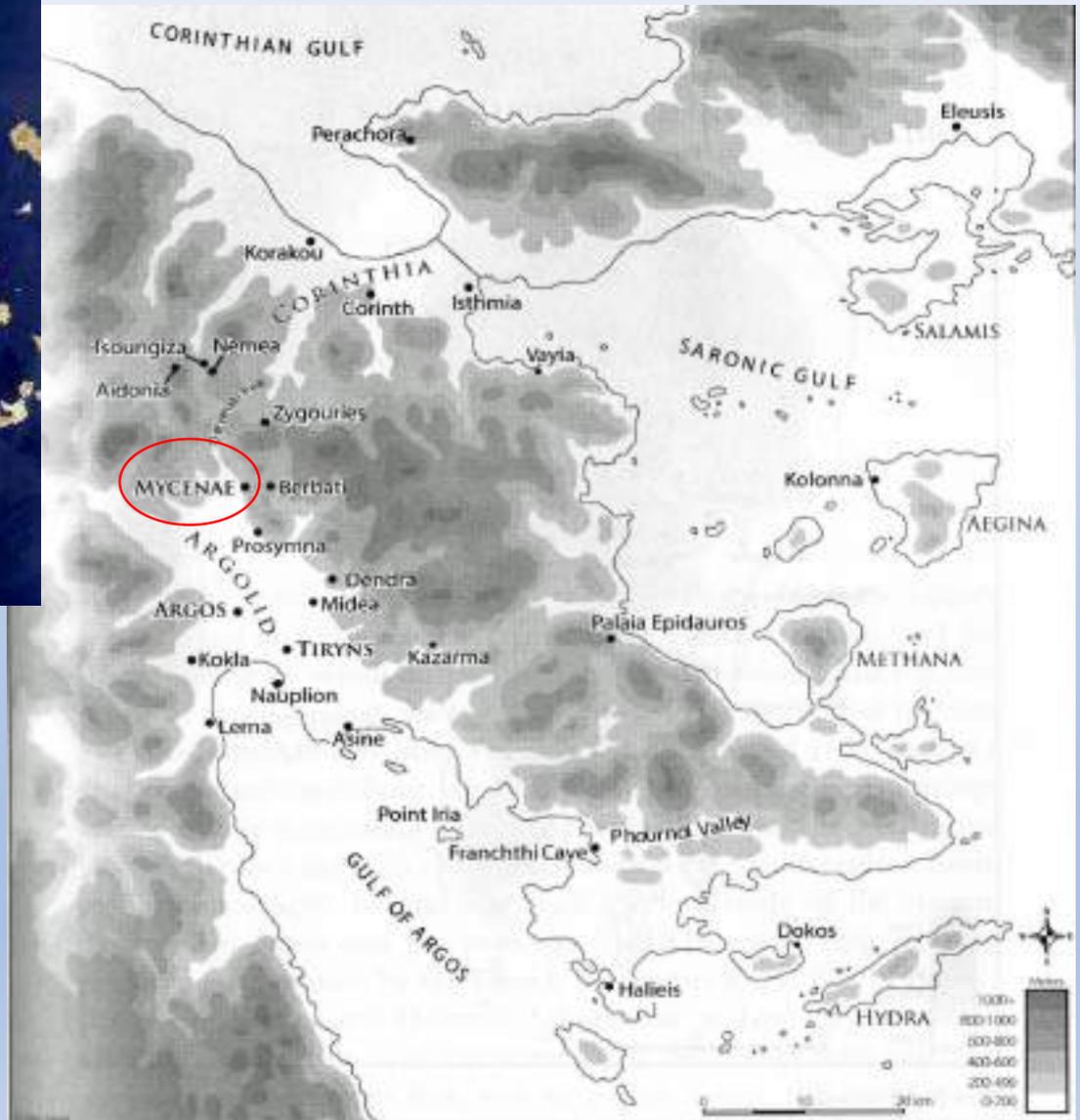








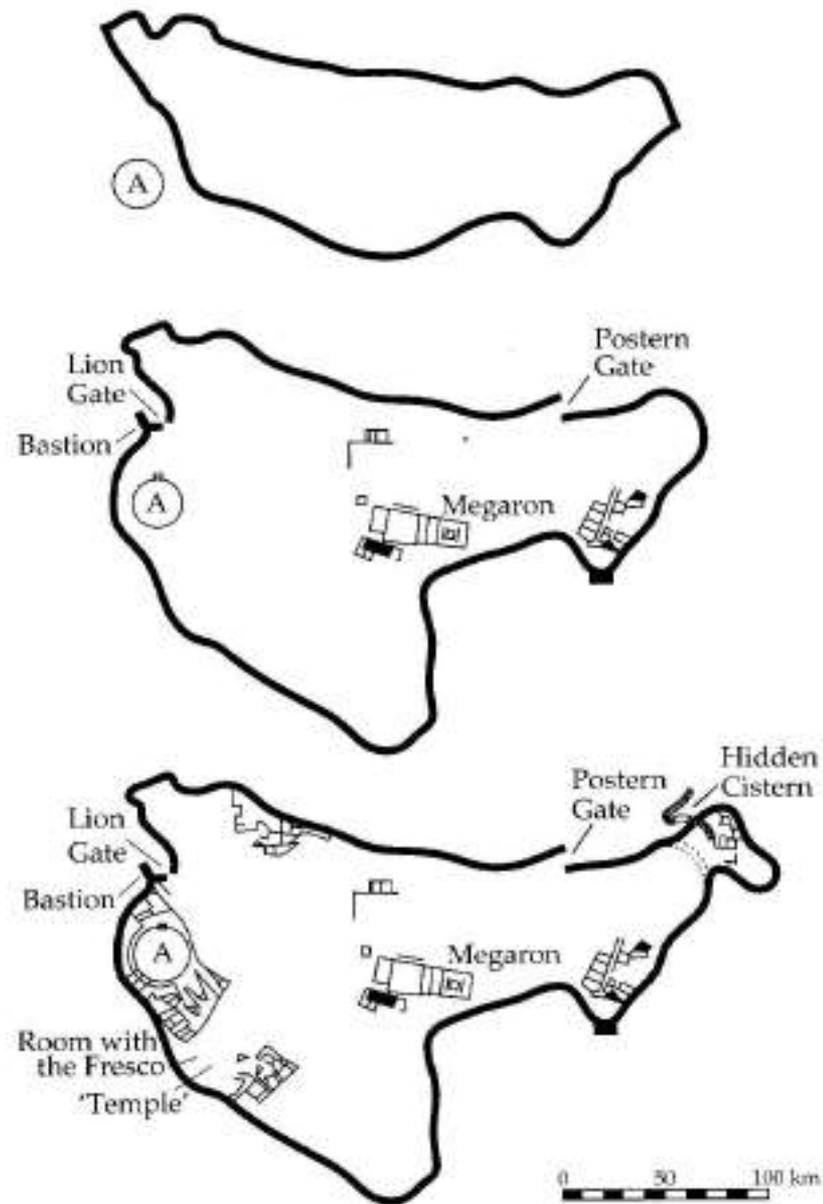
Le *larnakes* di Tanagra costituiscono il *corpus* più ampio di *larnakes* dipinte dell'intera Grecia: le scene in esse rappresentate sono una fonte iconografica di straordinaria importanza per la ricostruzione dei rituali funebri e per il ruolo che in essi svolsero le donne.

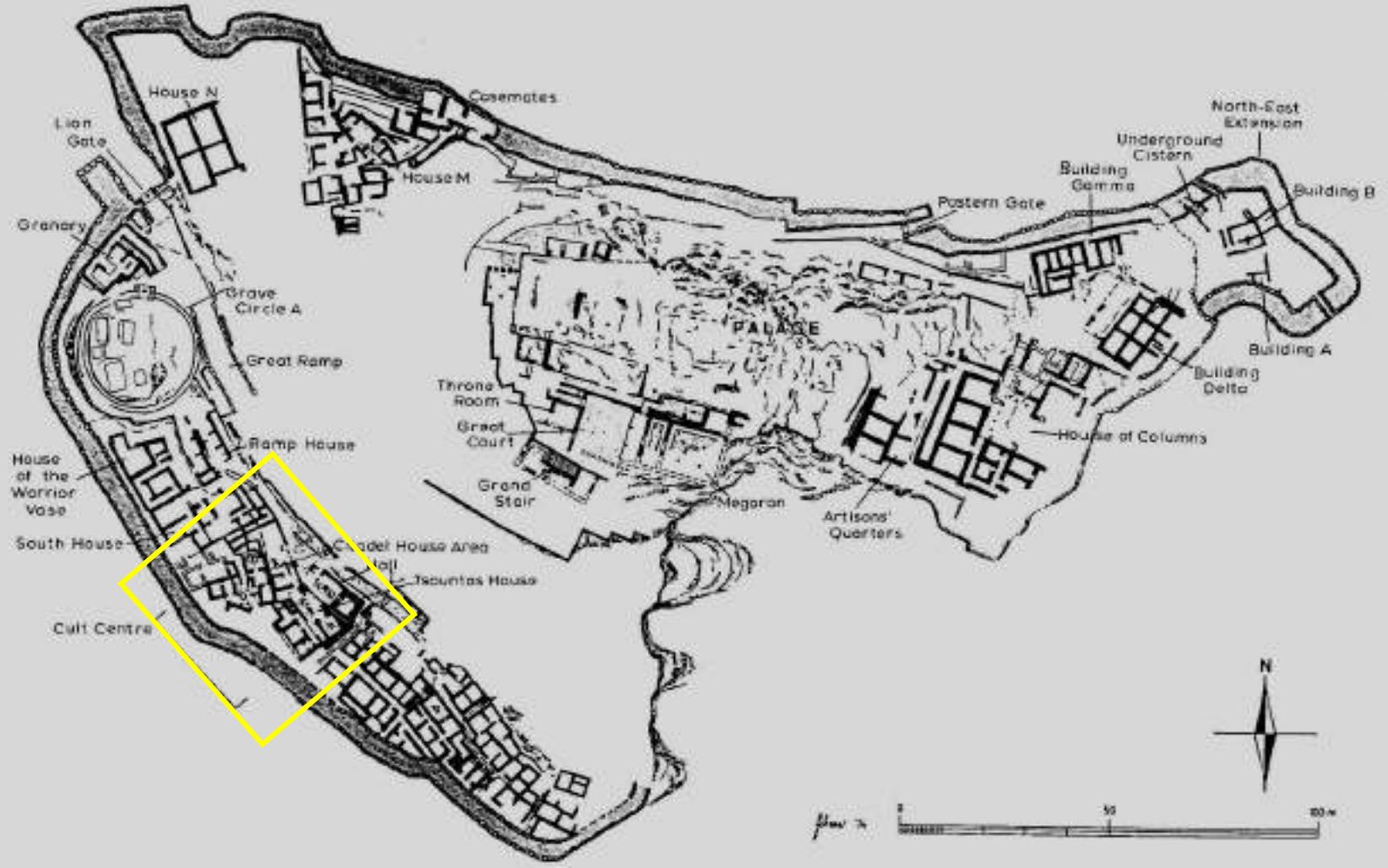


Micene

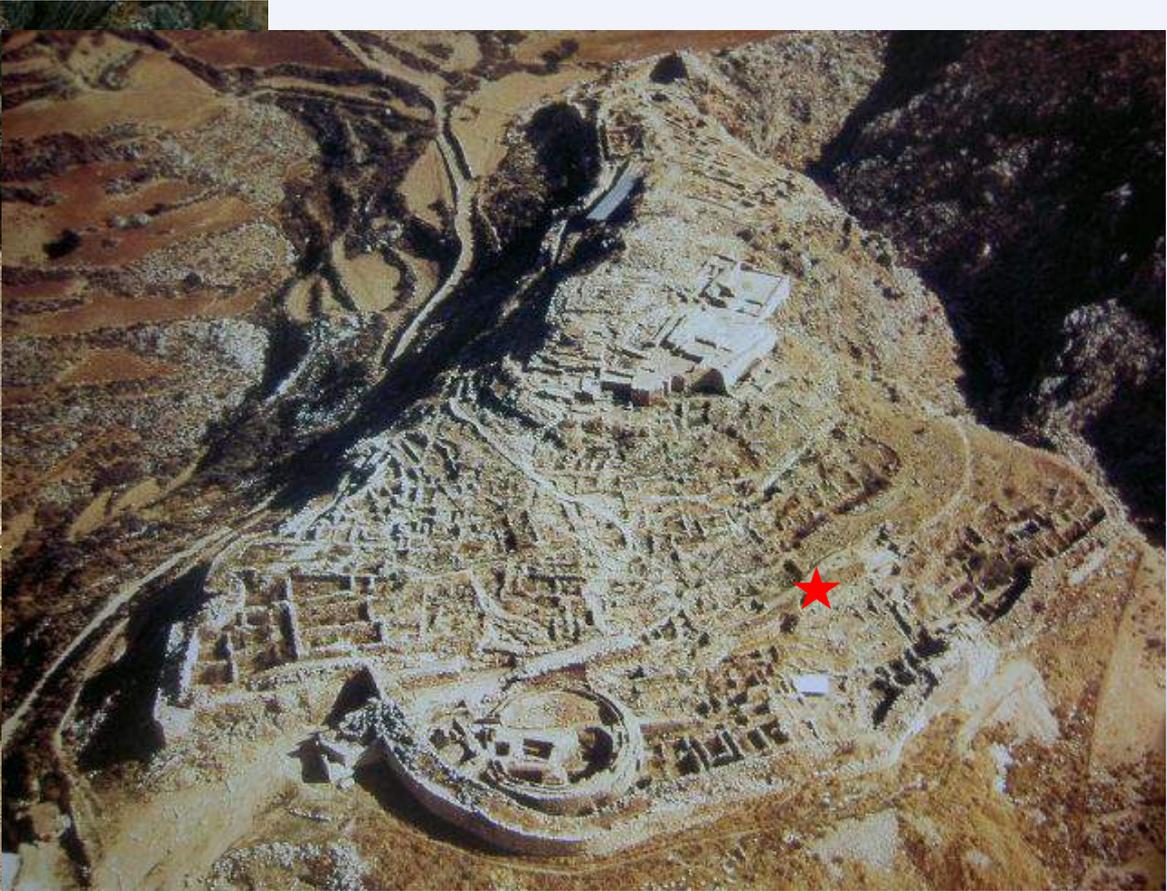


Micene:
Le tre fasi di
costruzione del
circuitto murario
della cittadella



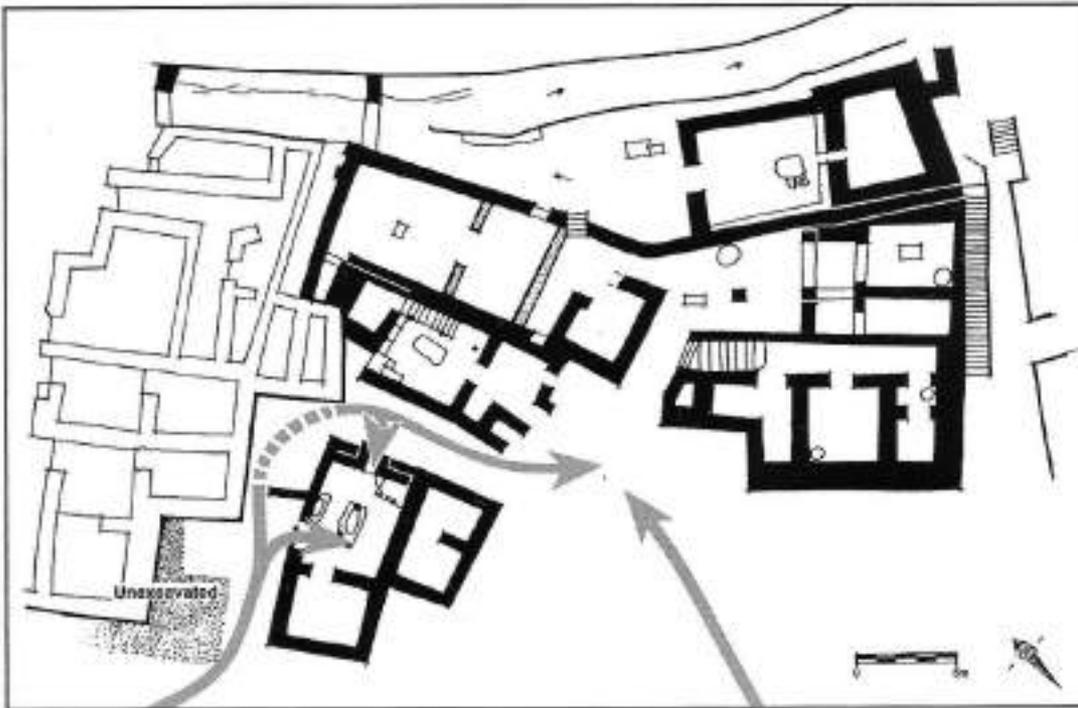


372 Mycenae, Citadel: plan.



Micene – Centro culturale

Fase 1



Fase 2

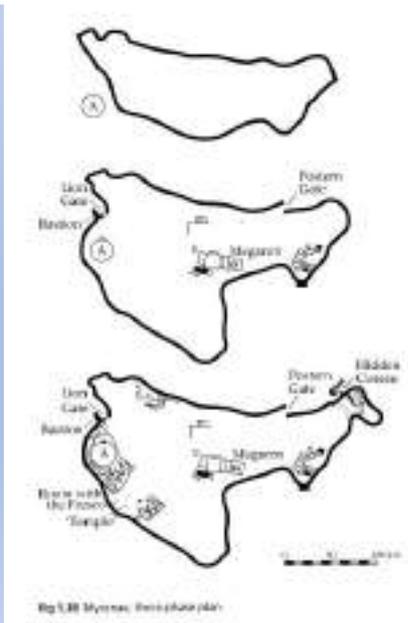
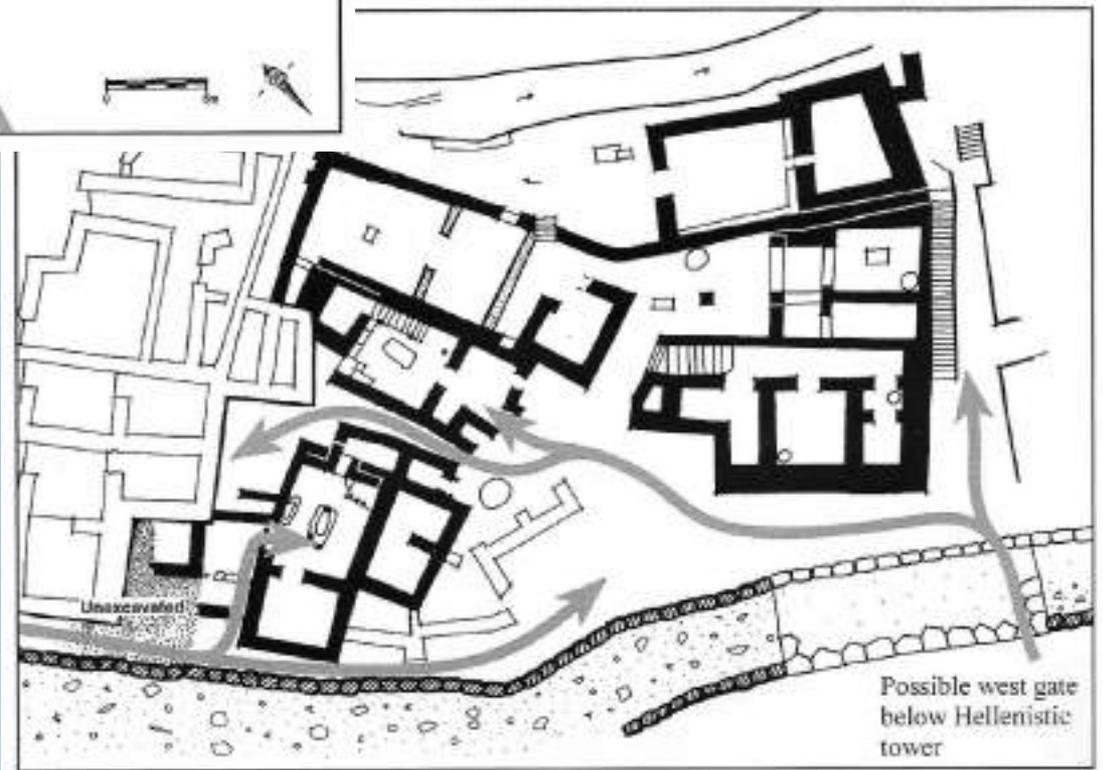
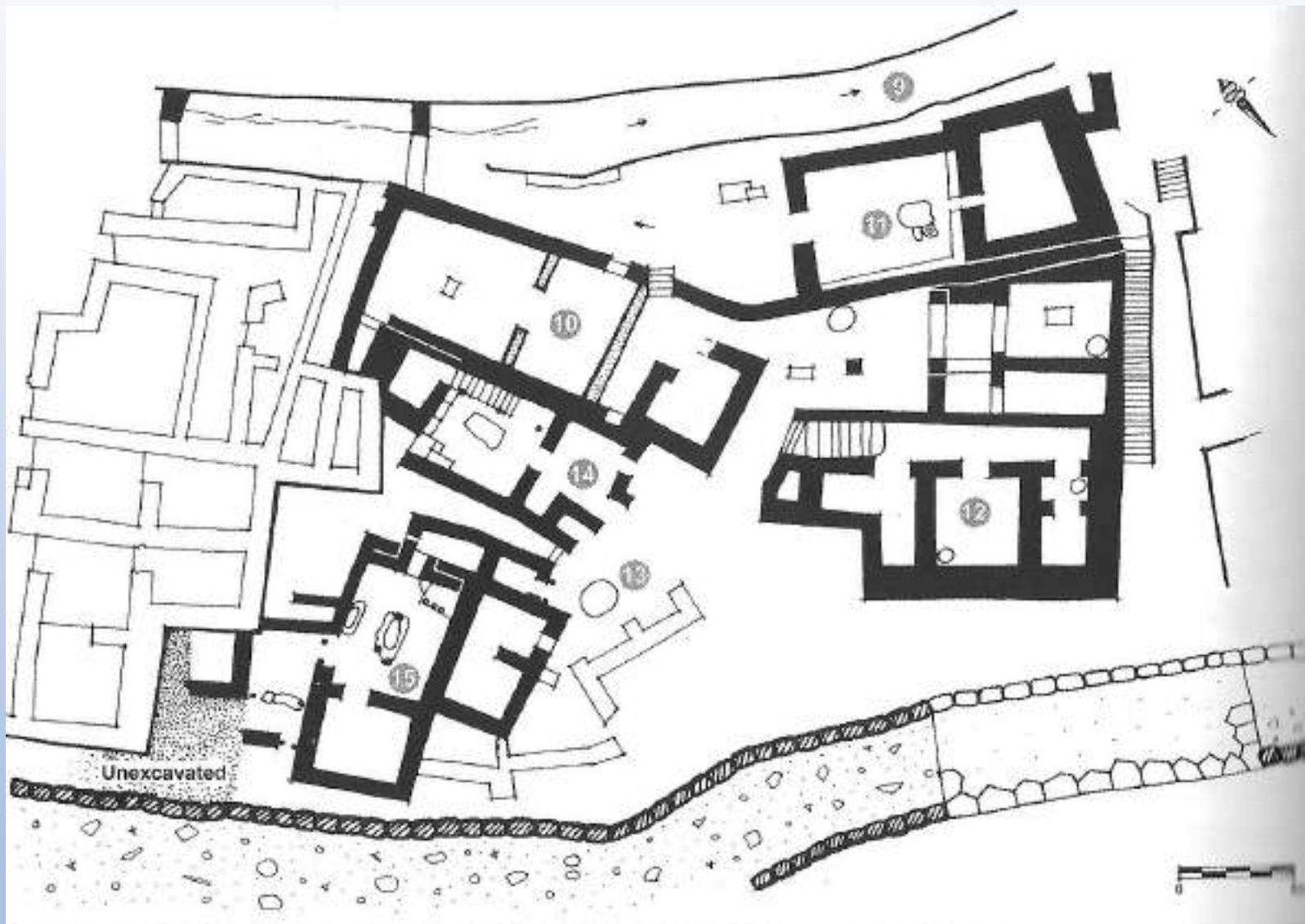


Fig. 1.38 Mycenaean Palace (plan)



Micene – Centro culturale

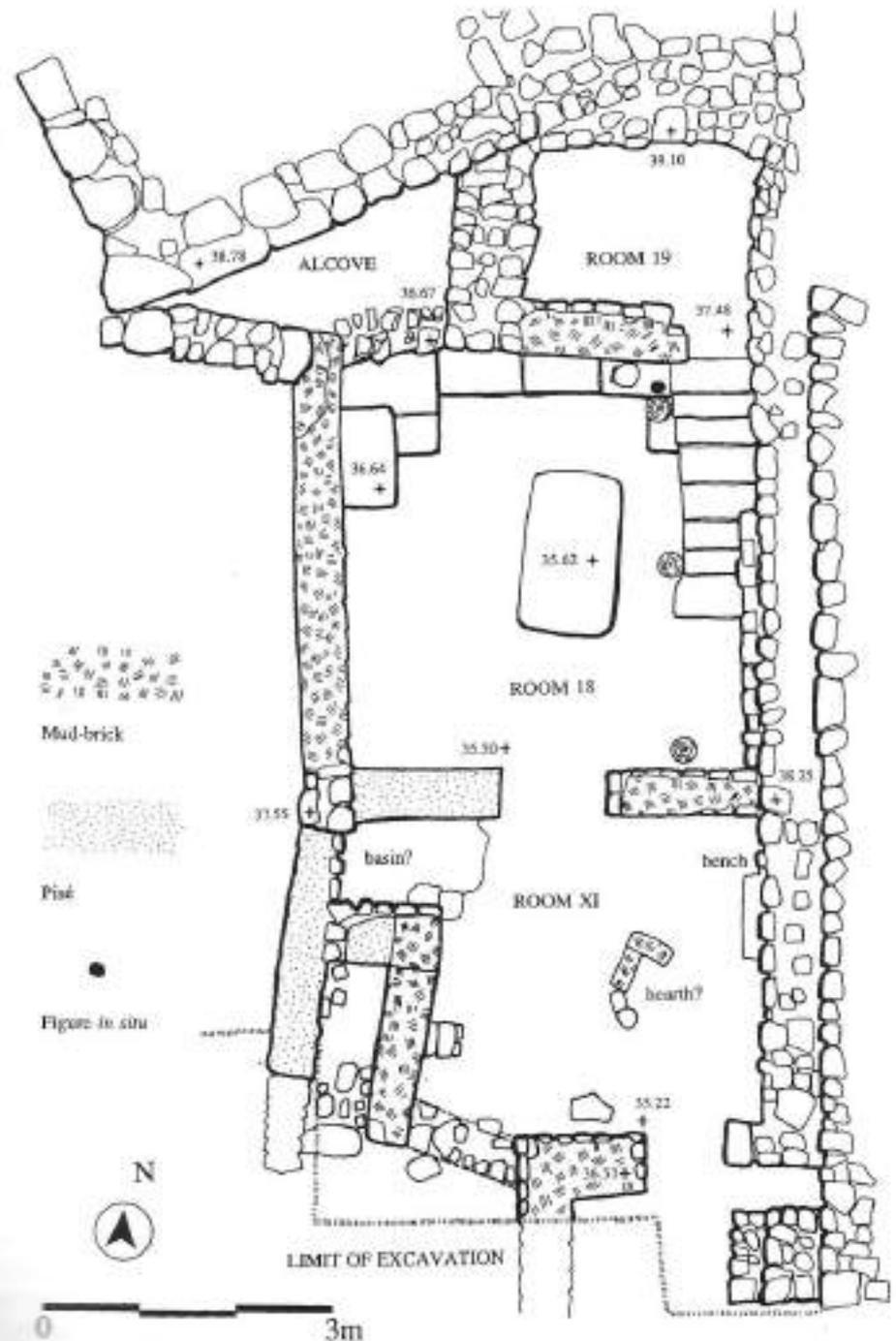
33 *Cult Centre.* © Mycenae Archive.

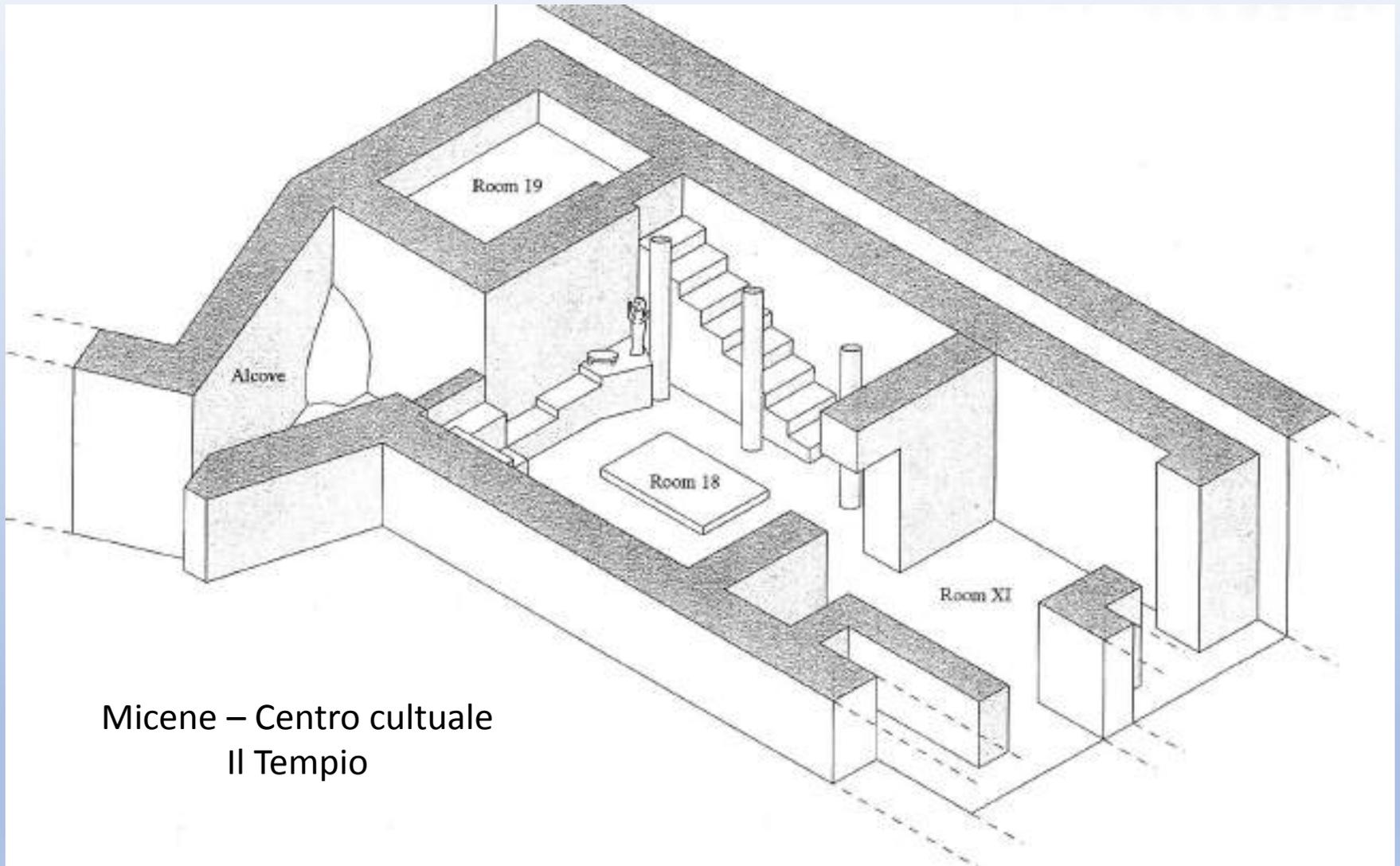
9. *Processional Way*; 10. *Megaron*; 11. *Shrine Gamma*; 12. *Tsountas' House*;
13. *Central Court*; 14. *Temple*; 15. *Room with the Fresco Complex*

Micene – Centro culturale Il Tempio

Table 1. History of the Temple Complex.

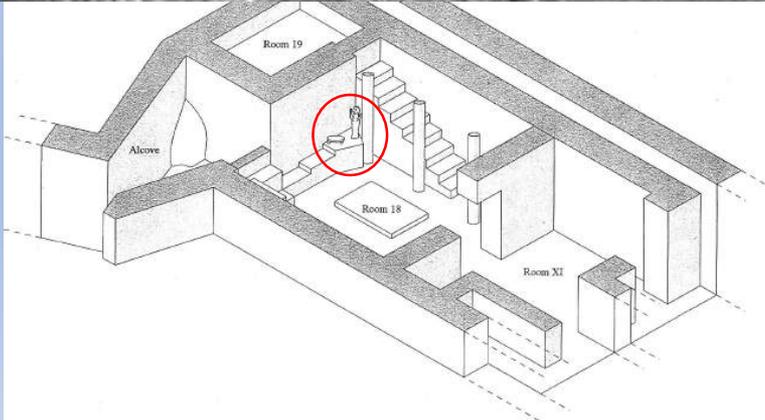
LH IIIC	Phase IX	Walls and floors
		VIOLENT DESTRUCTION
LH IIIB2	Phase VIII	Continued use
		Refurbishment
		Room 19 sealed
LH IIIB mid		DISRUPTION ?EARTHQUAKE
		Room 19 Deposit in use?
LH IIIB1	Phase VII	
		Vestibule walled
		Temple built on rock
		Phase VI

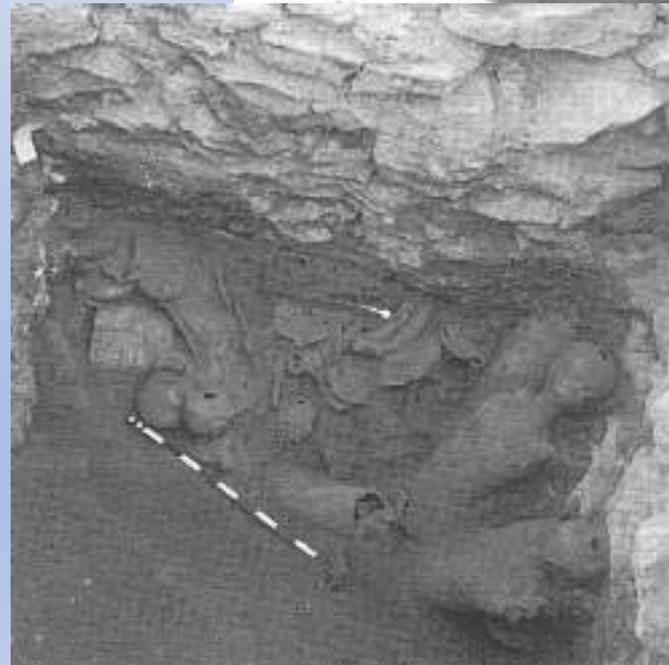
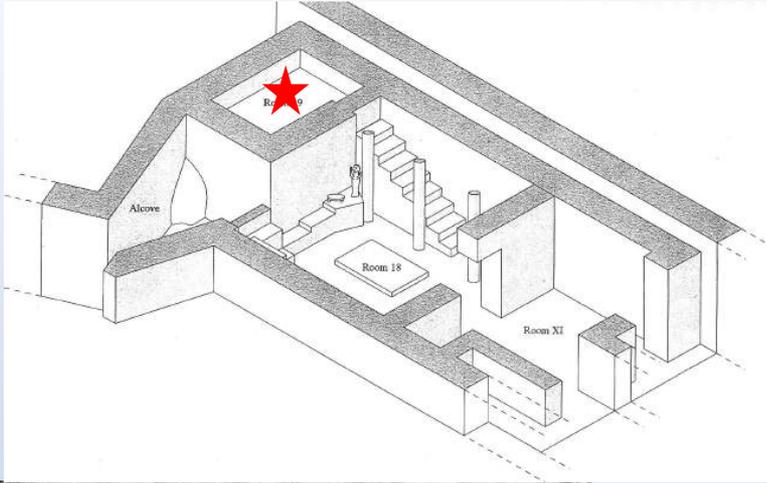




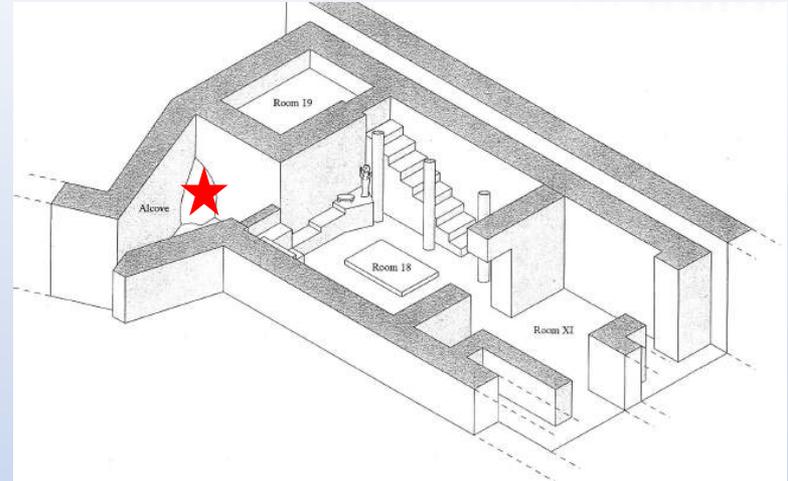
Micene – Centro culturale
Il Tempio

Micene – Centro culturale
Il Tempio
Vano 18



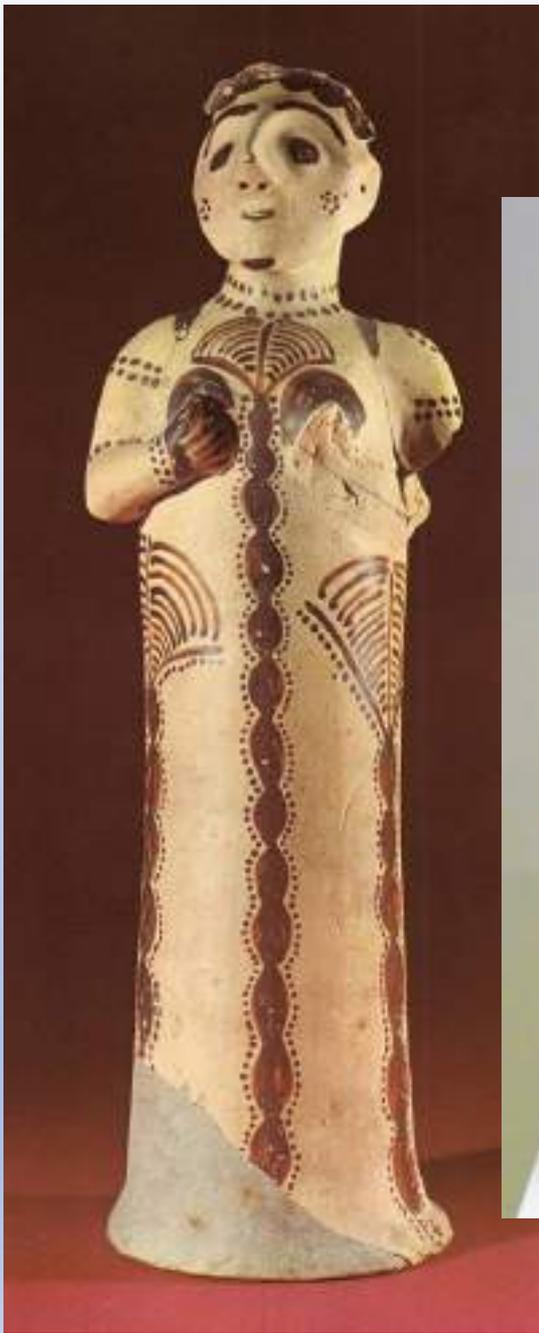


Micene – Centro culturale
Il Tempio
Vano 19



Micene – Centro culturale
Il Tempio
Vano 18 alcova







(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig 1.44a-c Mycenae, Museum 68-1577 (holding breasts, LH111A, H 33cm), 68-1572 (gesticulating, H 57cm), 69-1221 (arms up, LH111B, H 29cm), terracotta.





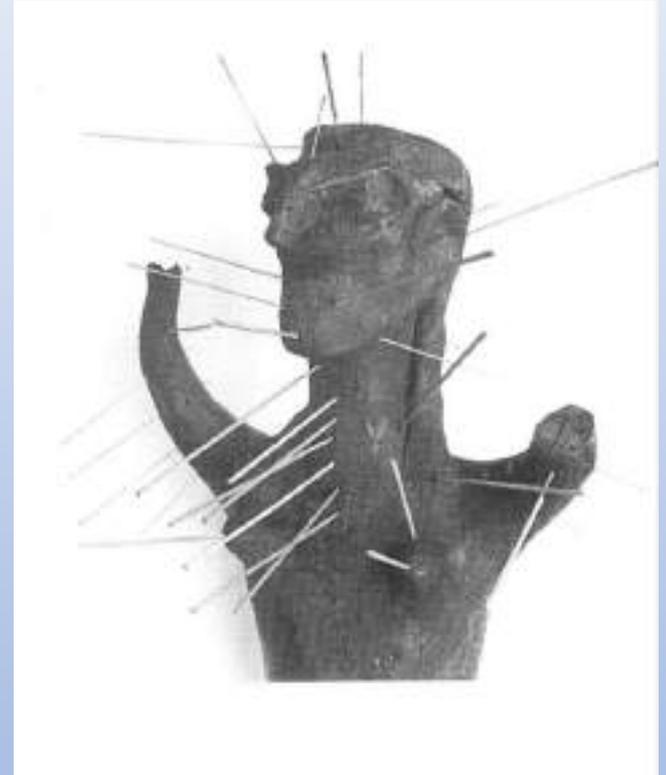




17



7





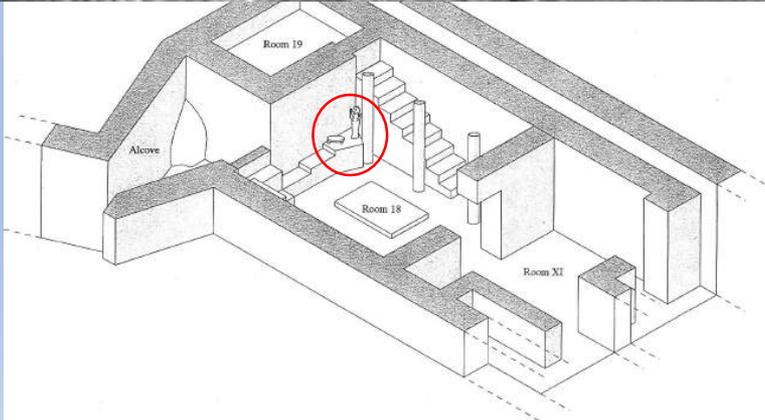
24

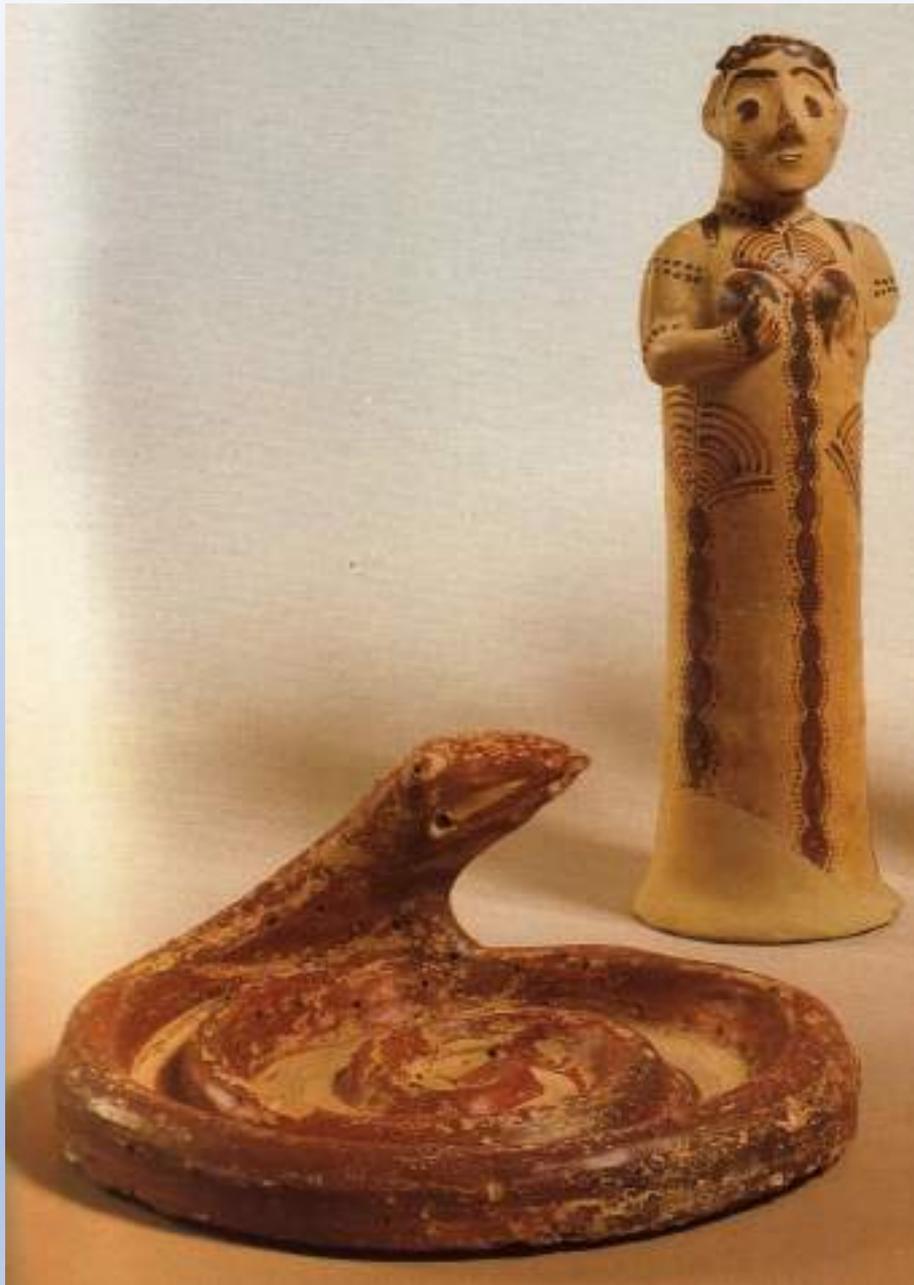




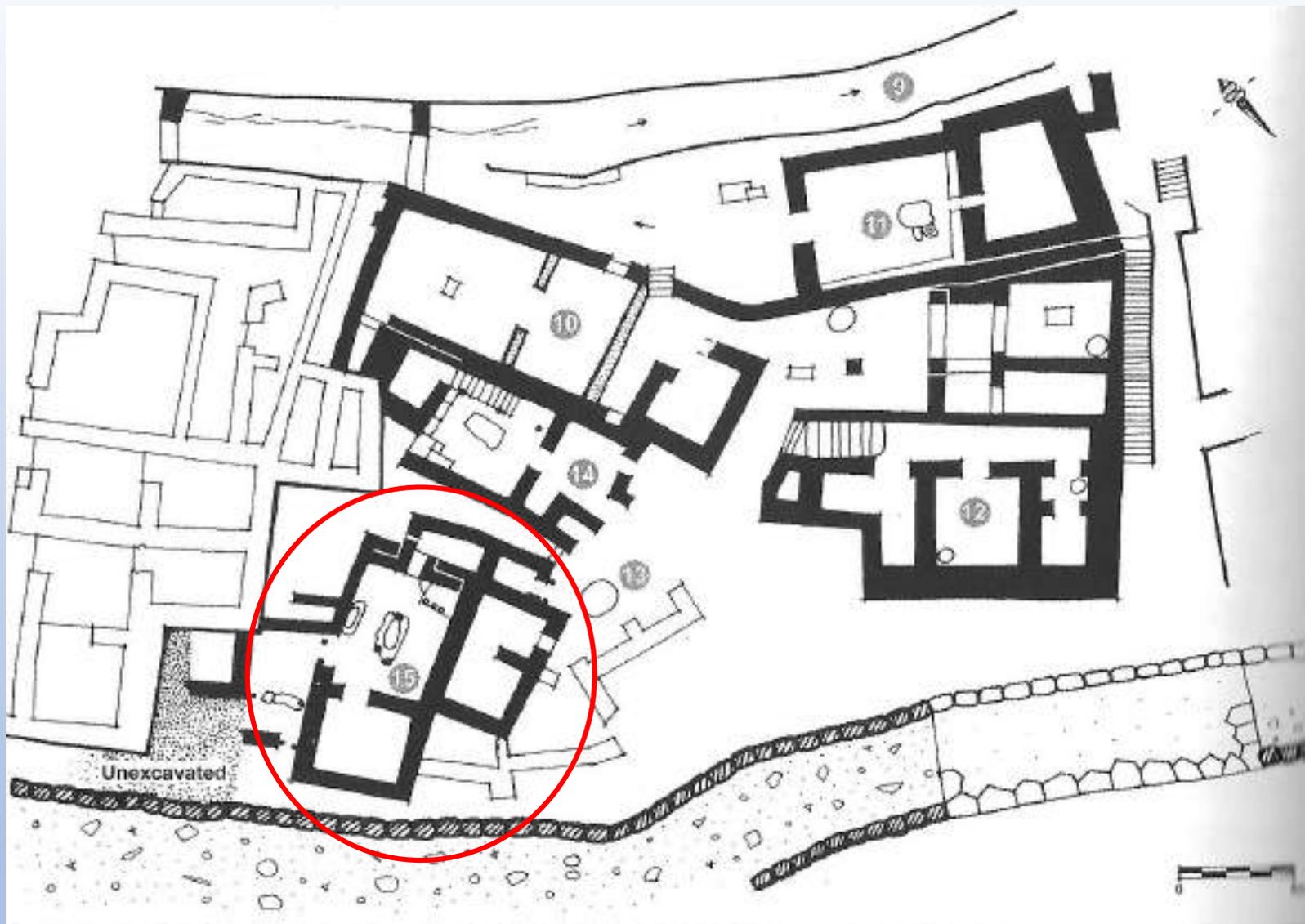
20

Micene – Centro culturale
Il Tempio
Vano 18





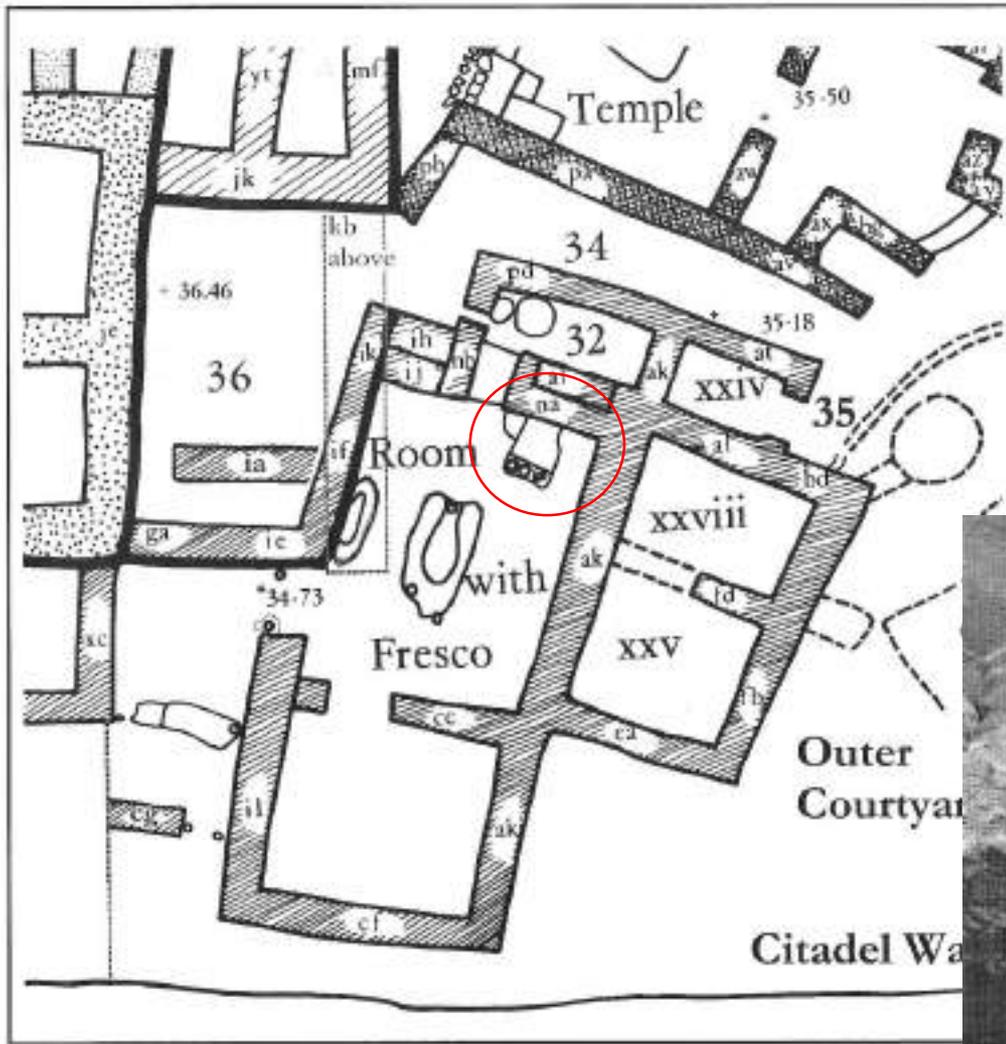




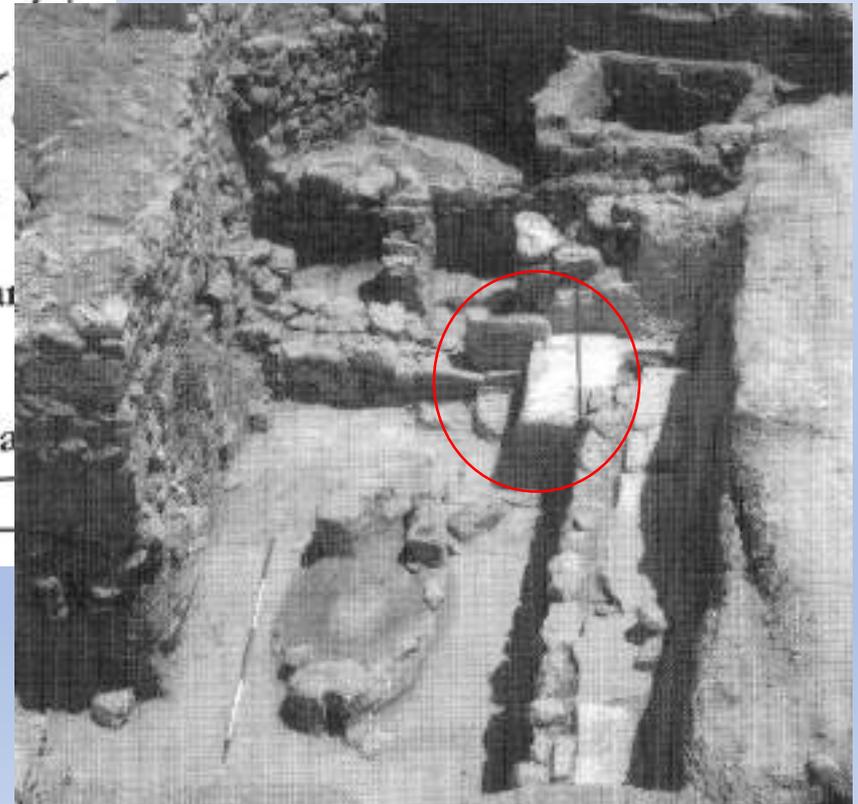
Micene – Centro culturale

33 Cult Centre. © Mycenae Archive.

9. Processional Way; 10. Megaron; 11. Shrine Gamma; 12. Tsountas' House;
13. Central Court; 14. Temple; 15. Room with the Fresco Complex



Micene – Centro culturale
La Casa con l'affresco













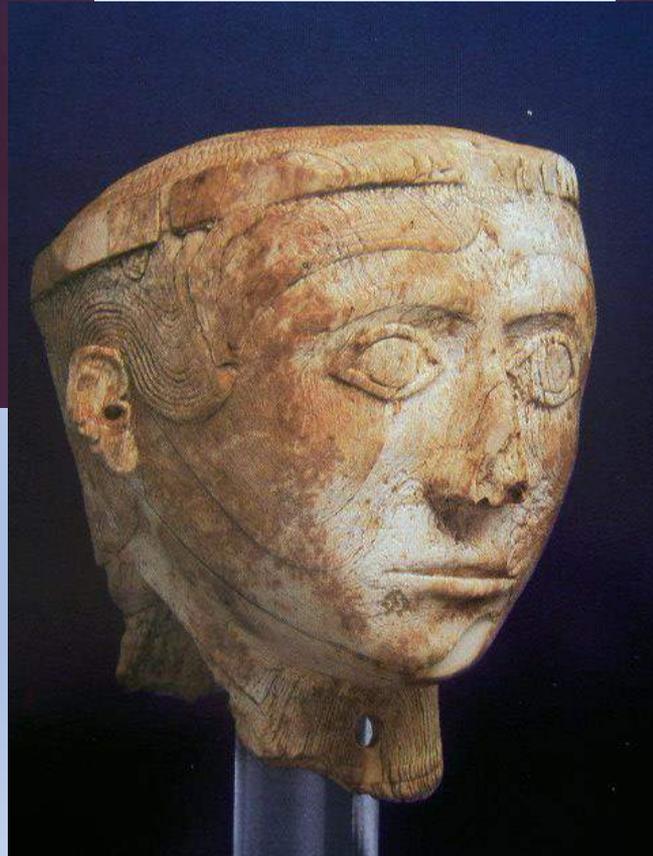
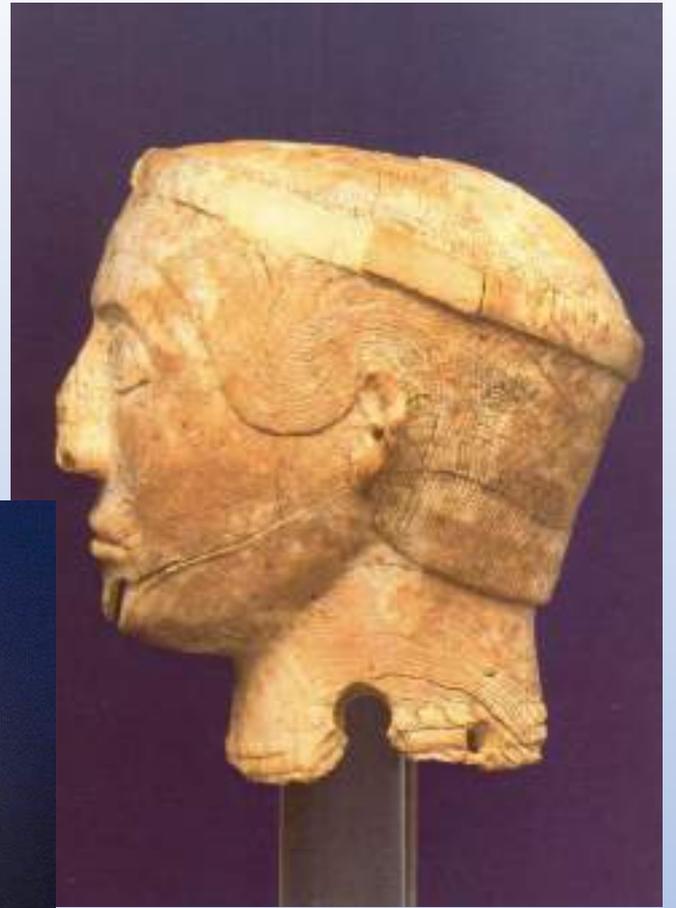
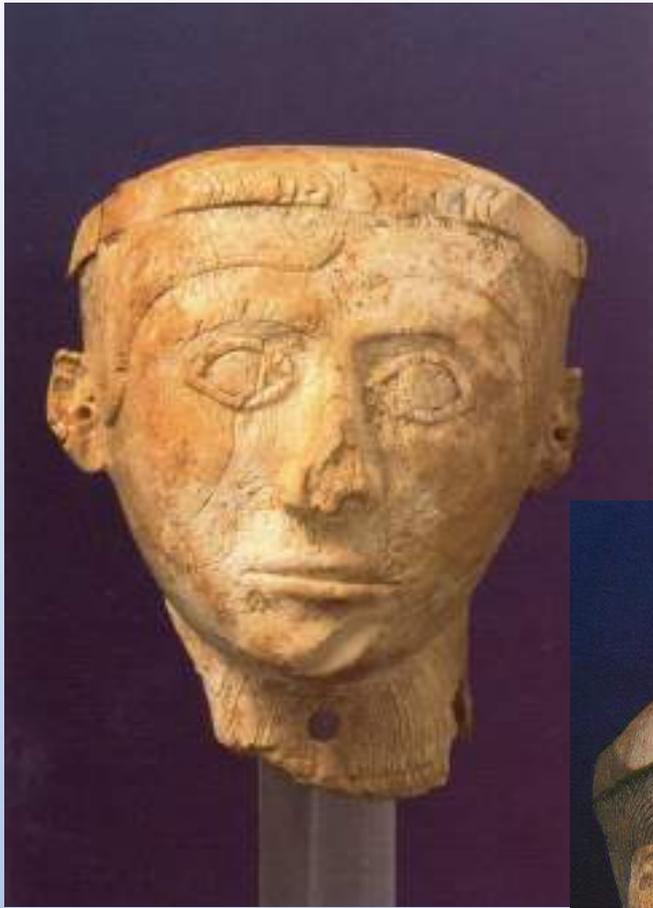


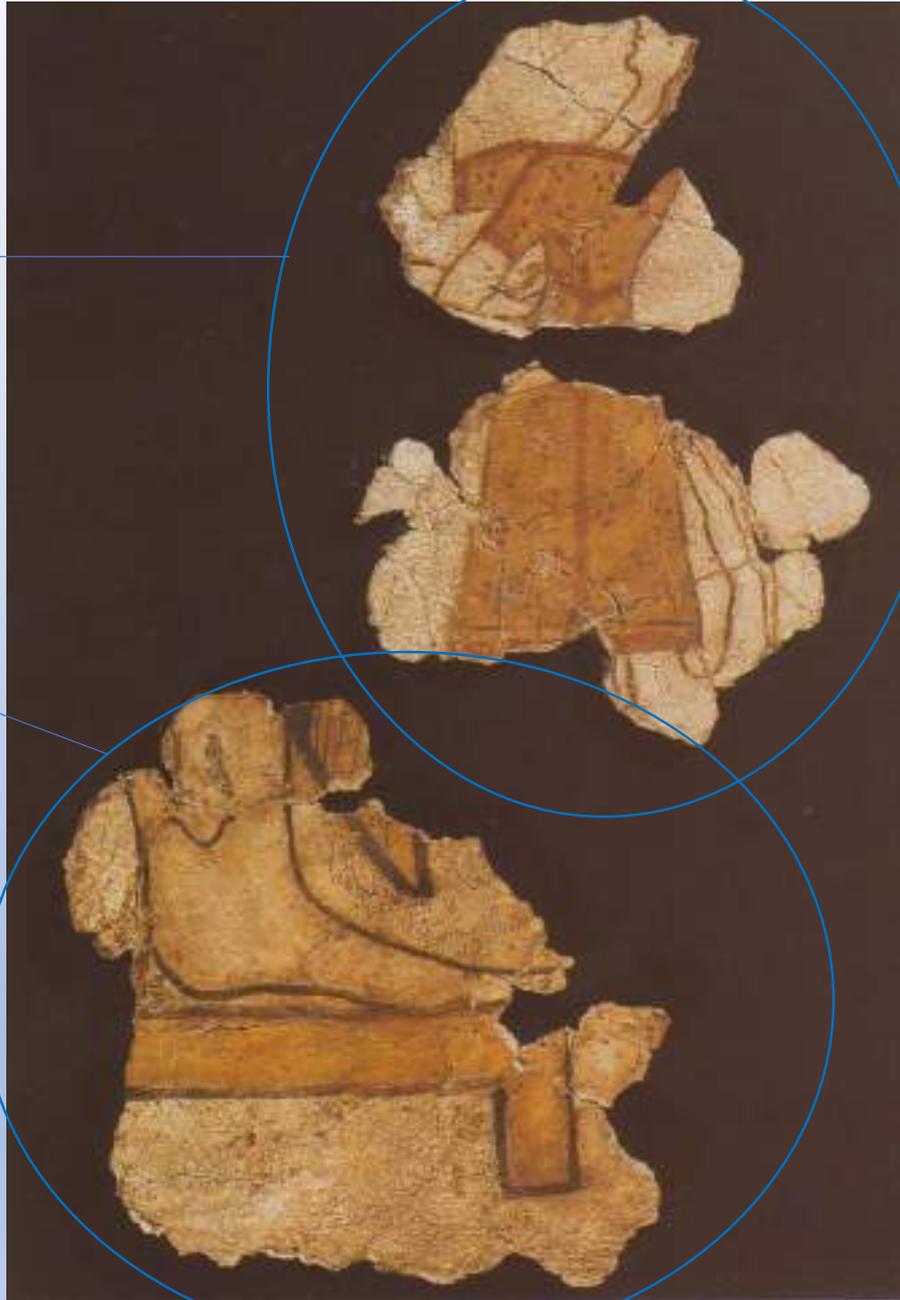












Micene
Altre pitture dal Centro culturale

Micene
Altre pitture dal
Centro culturale





Anello sigillo in oro da Tirinto



Placchetta in avorio da Chanià (Creta)

Spata (Attica)
Elmo a zanne di cinghiale



Lo scavo del Centro culturale di Micene, ed in particolare quello del Tempio, ha fornito dati molto importanti sulla organizzazione delle strutture di culto nelle cittadelle micenee e sul rapporto fra il centro culturale ed il palazzo.

Elementi di notevole interesse sono inoltre l'uso delle statuette fittili antropomorfe nell'ambito delle attività rituali a carattere religioso