

Ancient Greek art: An overview.

Dimitris Plantzos University of Athens

Course structure

1. Techne: what is 'Greek' about Greek art? (6/3)

Section 1: Early Greece, ca. 1200-480 BCE

- 1. Sema: commemorating the dead in Early Greece. (Dr Harokopos)
- 2. Anathema: gifts to the gods in Greek sanctuaries. (Dr Harokopos)
- 3. Kerameus: the art of Greek pottery. (Dr Harokopos)
- 4. Agalma: pleasing immortals and mortals alike. (3/4)

Section 2: Classical Greece, ca. 480-336 BCE

- 1. Mimesis: nature as aesthetic ideal. (10/4)
- 2. Hieron: visiting a Greek sanctuary. (8/5)
- 3. *Skiagraphia:* painting with shadows. (15/5)

Section 2: Art in the Hellenistic World, ca. 336-30 BCE

- 1. Pathos: sculpture in the Hellenistic period. (22/5)
- 2. Eikon: immortalising the mortals. (29/5)

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[σκιαγραφία] skiagraphia

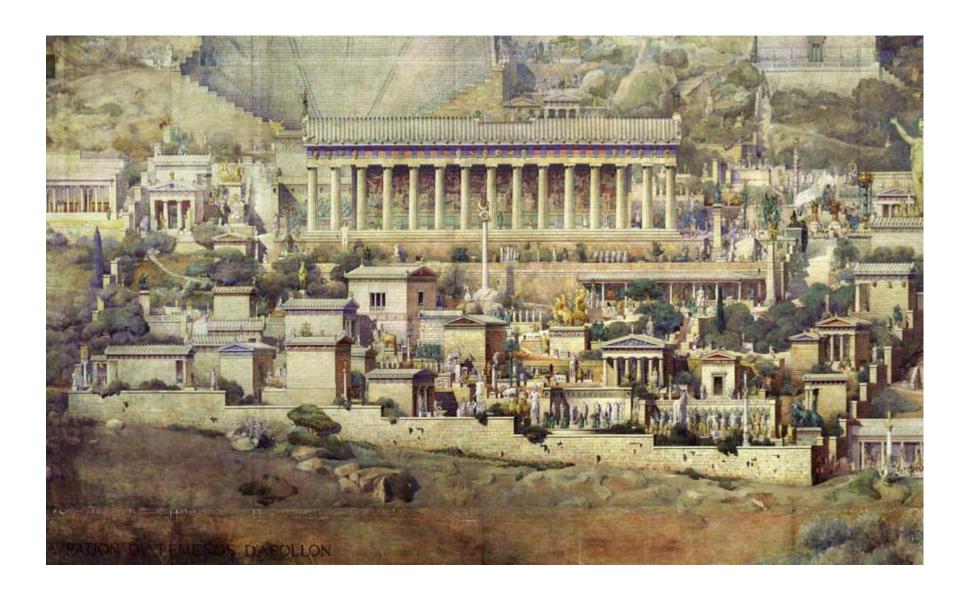
Lecture 8

Skiagraphia:

painting with shadows.

Reading:

• Plantzos 2016: pp. 180-185, 210-214.

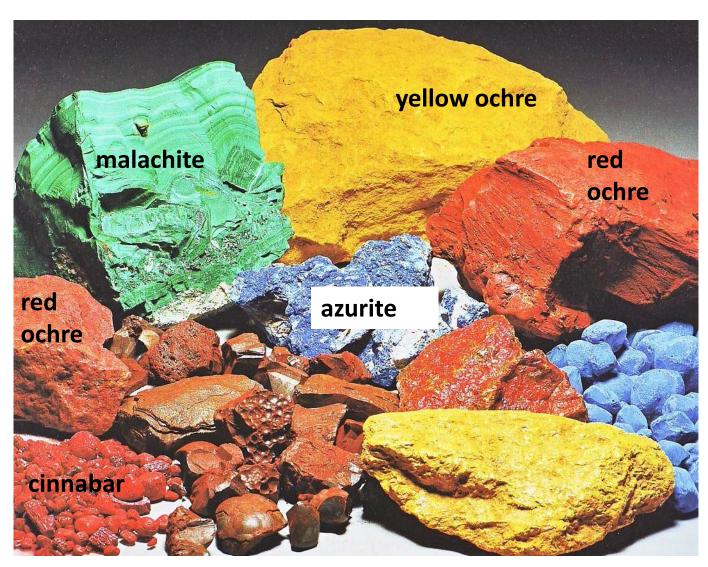




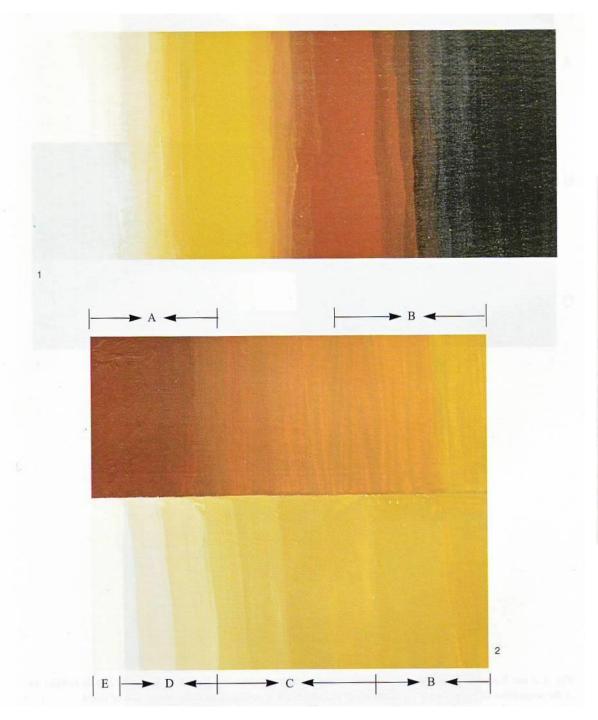
Victor Mottez, Zeuxis choosing his models (1858)







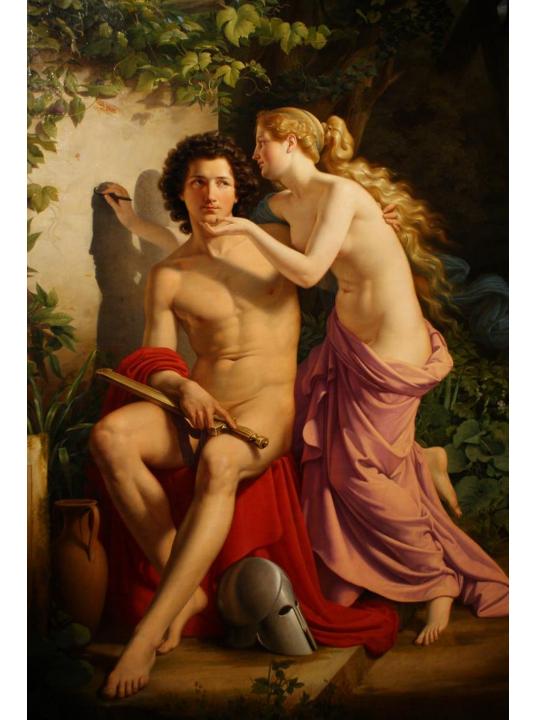
Egyptian blue





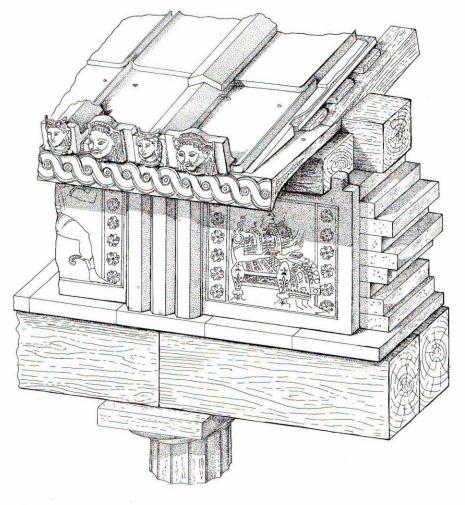


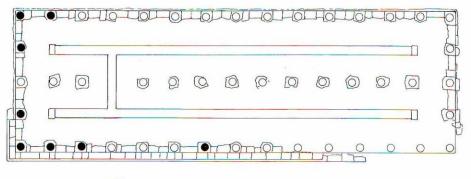




Eduard Daege,

The Invention of Painting
(1832)



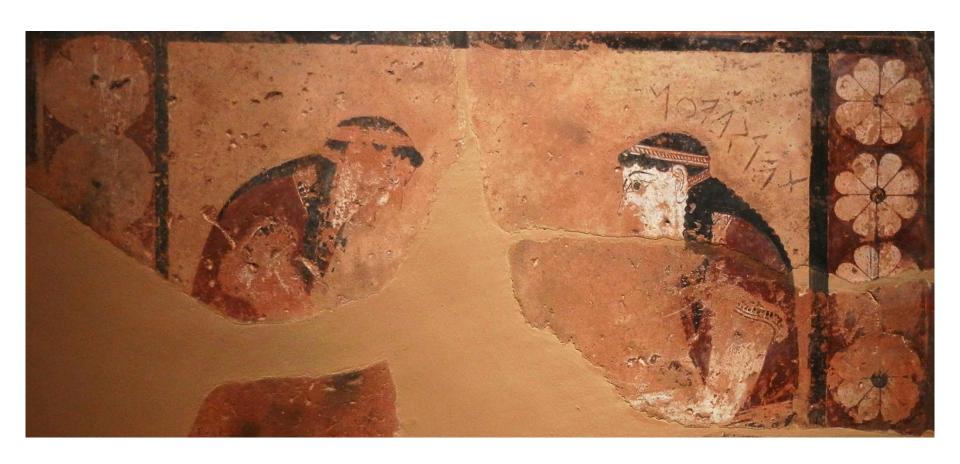


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Thermon (Aetolia), Painted clay metopes. Late 7th c. BCE

Thermon (Aetolia),
Painted clay metopes.
Late 7th c. BCE





Thermon (Aetolia),
Painted clay metopes.
Late 7th c. BCE

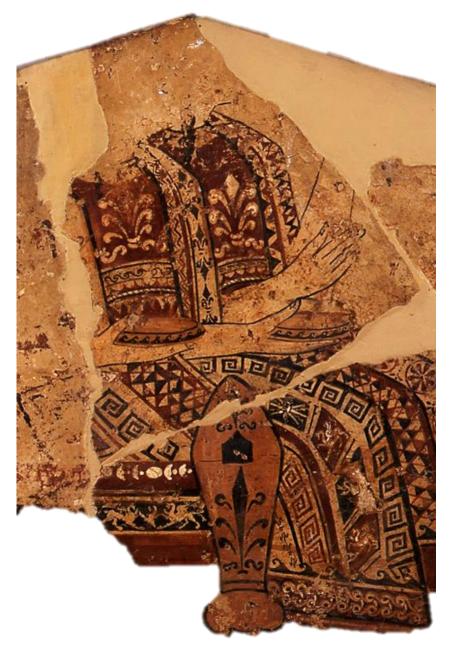


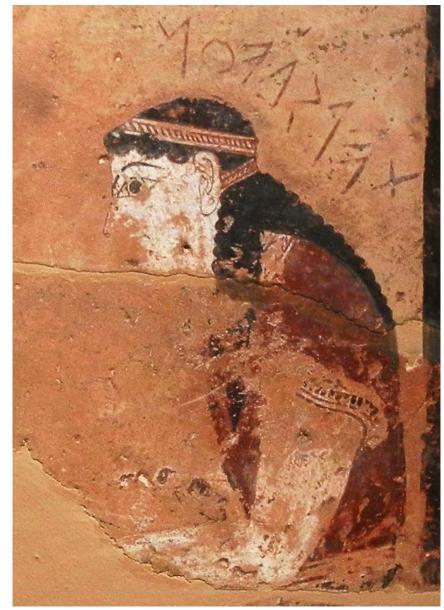


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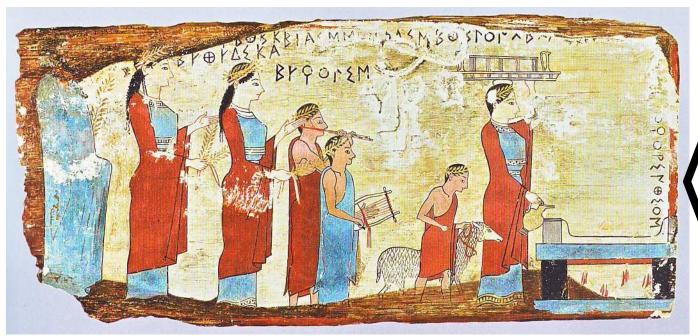




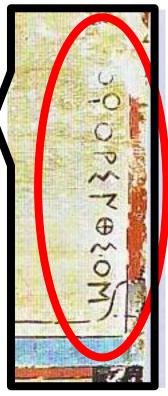


Corinthian krater. 6th c. BCE.





Painted wooden panel. 6th c. BCE.





Painted wooden panel. 6th c. BCE.





Scanning macro X-ray Fluorescence (MAXRF)

Mapping of the chemical elements distribution with sub-millimetre spatial resolution

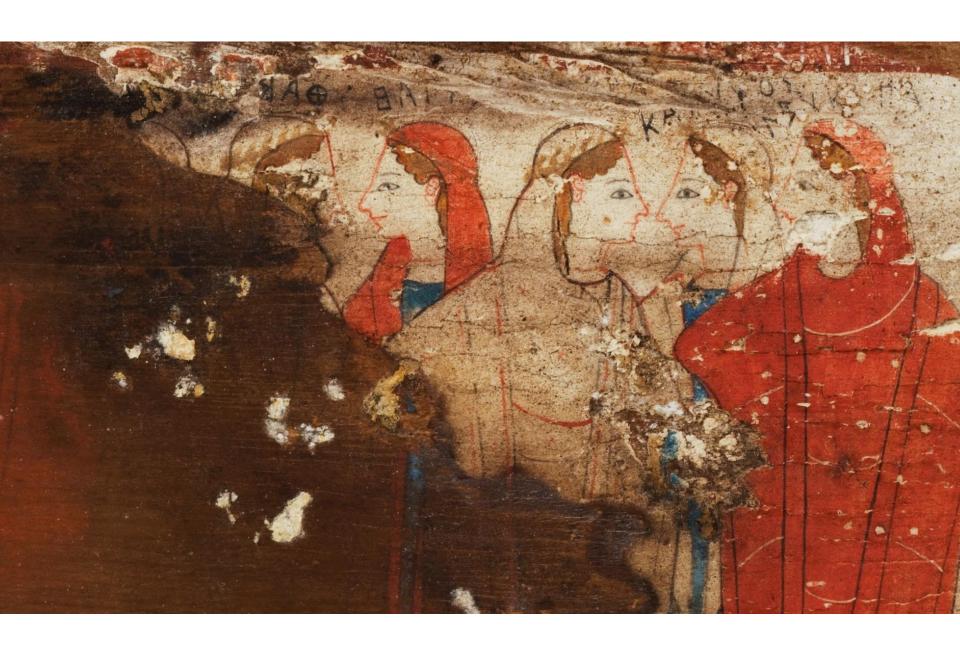


Fig. 6 b,c. Procession in honour of the Nymphs, painting on wood panel (L. 32.3 cm, w. 15 cm), from Pitsa Cave, second half of the 6th c. B.C., National Archaeological Museum, Athens, inv. 16464. b. MA-XRF elemental maps of Iron (Fe), Arsenic (As) and Copper (Cu). © F. P. Romano; c. Infrared-reflected image. © G. Verri.

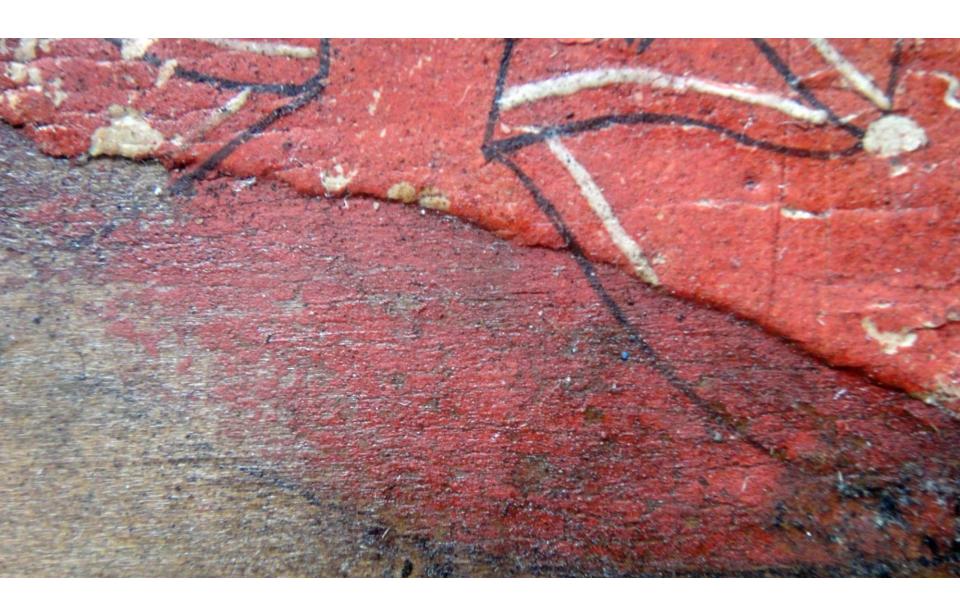








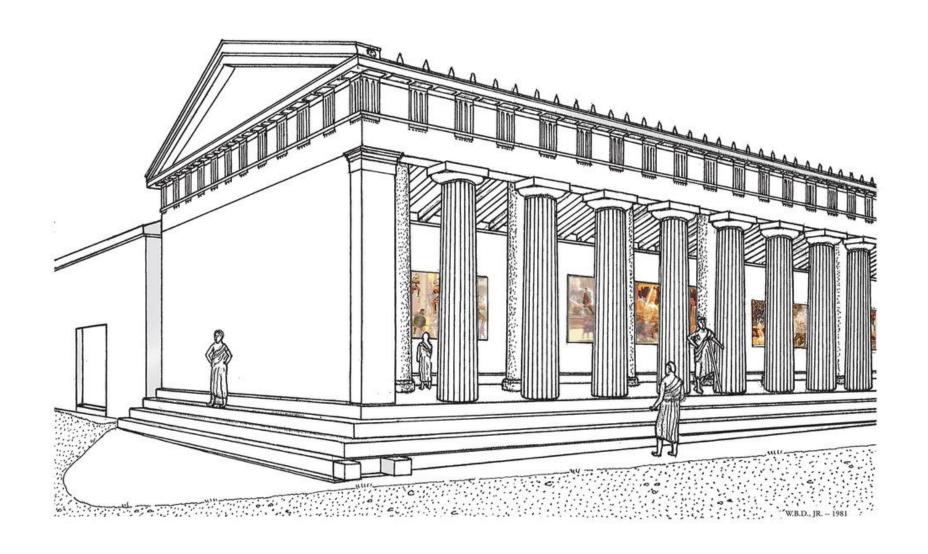




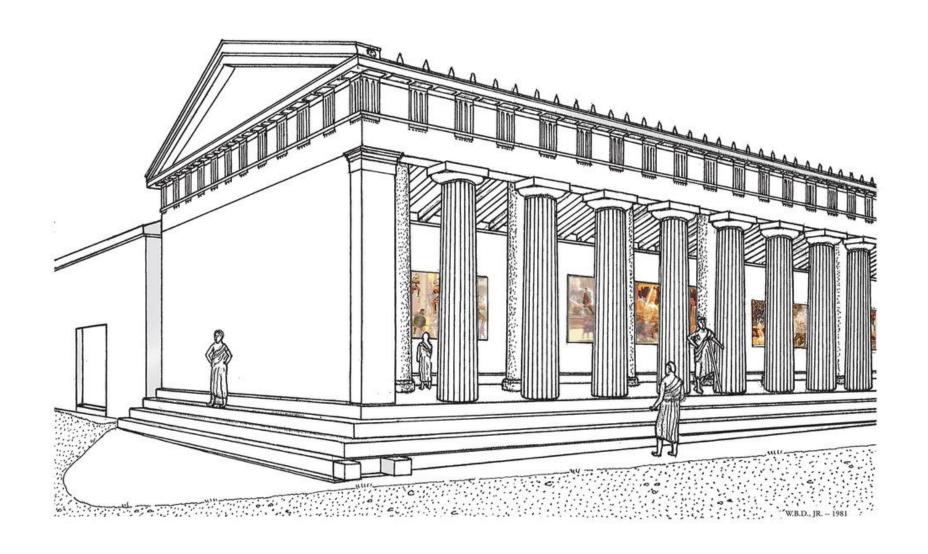


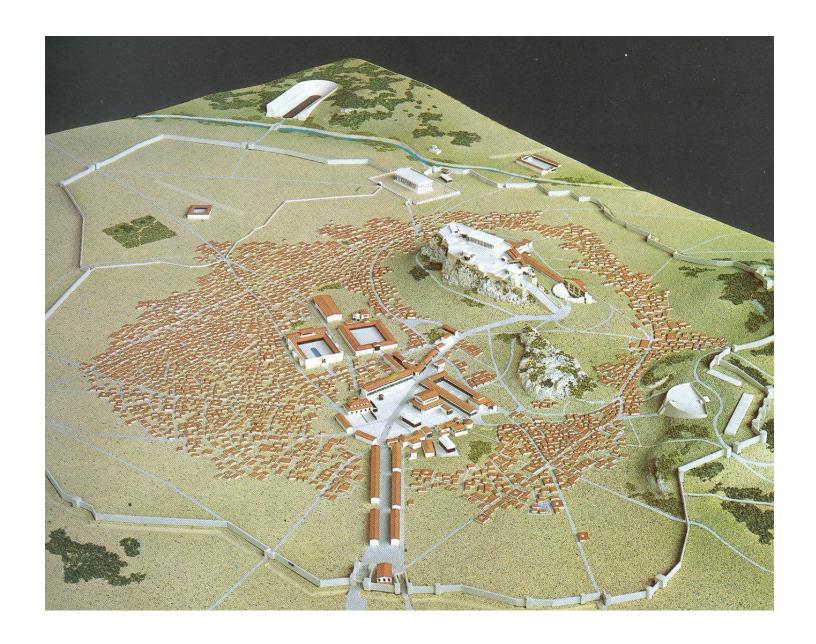


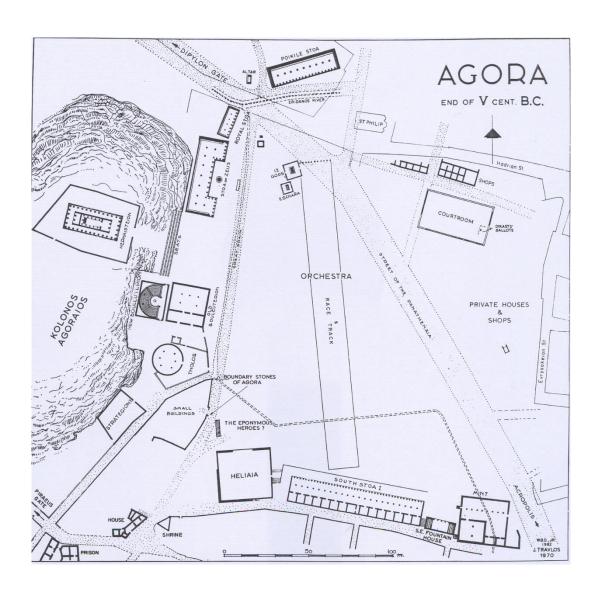
Panainos (mid-5th c. BCE):

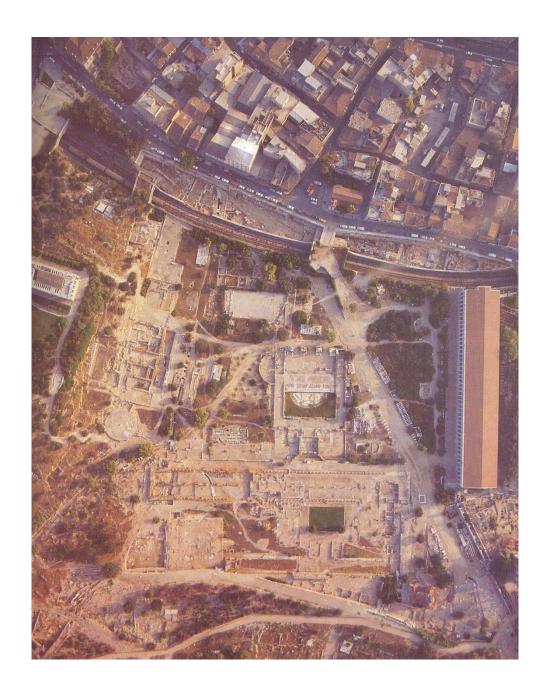


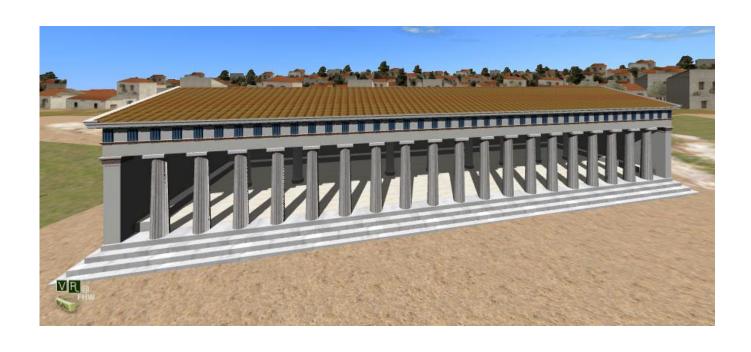
Polygnotos from Thasos:





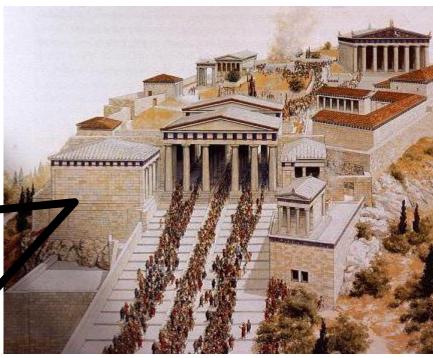


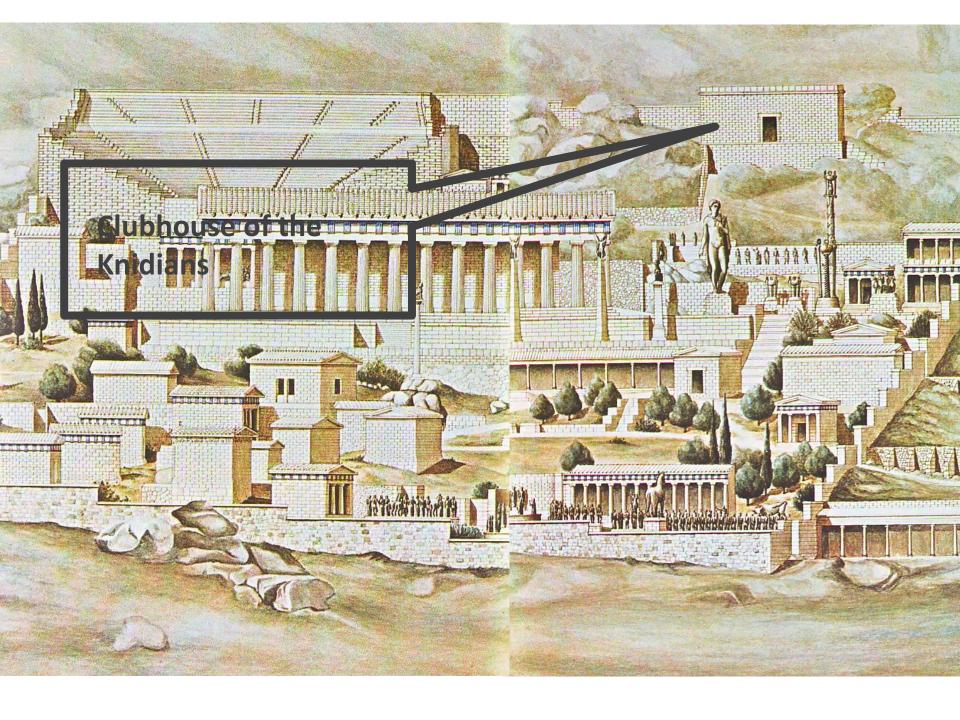


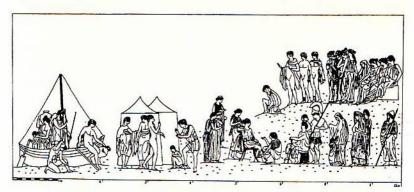


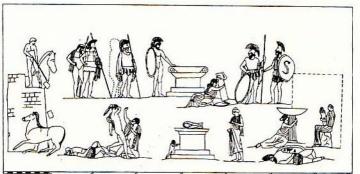
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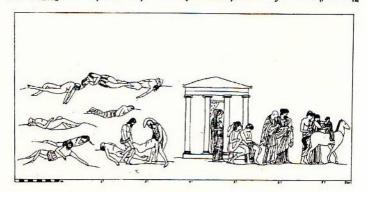


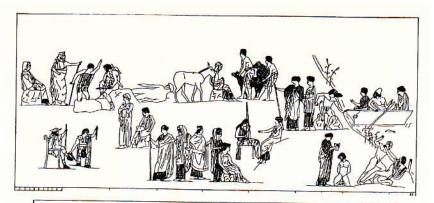




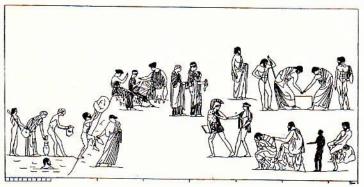


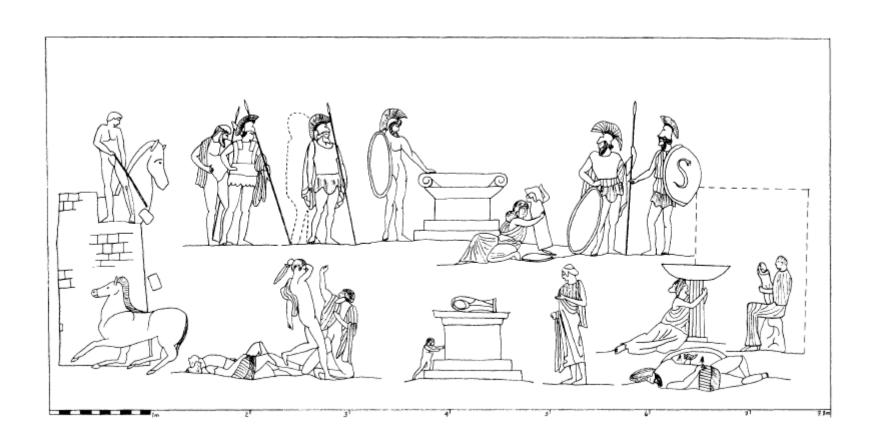






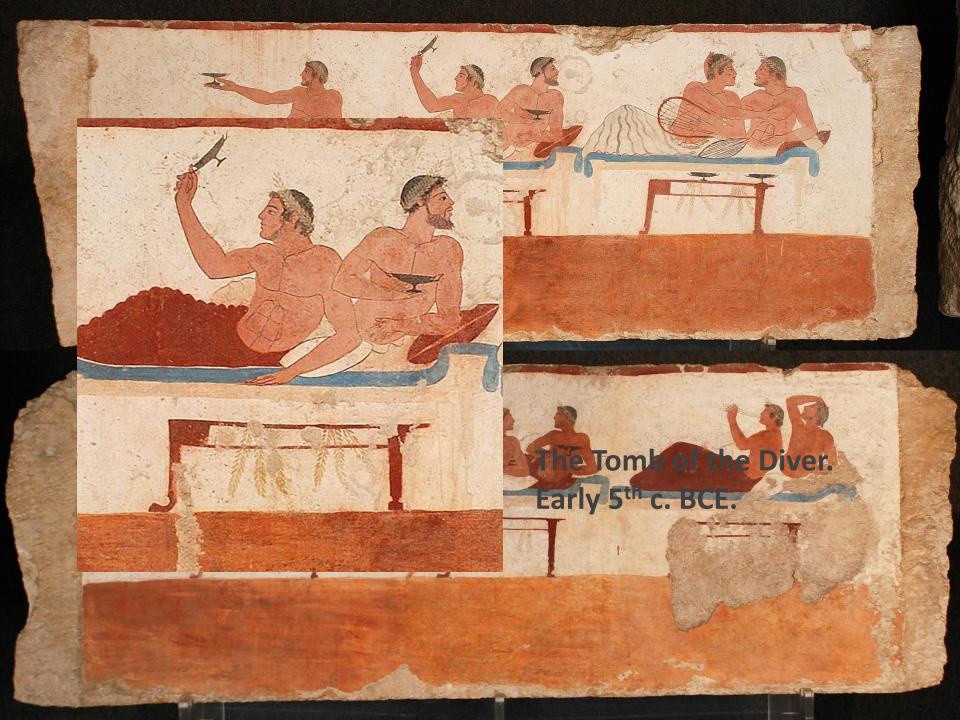










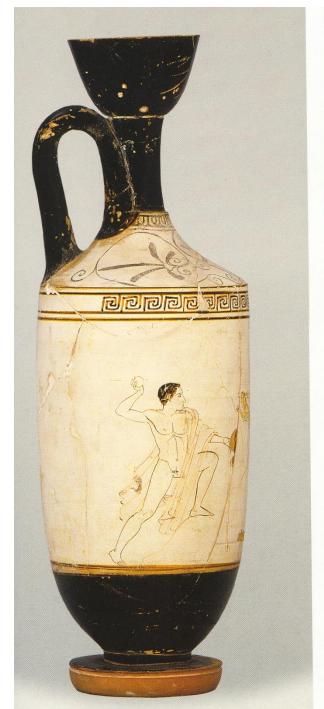




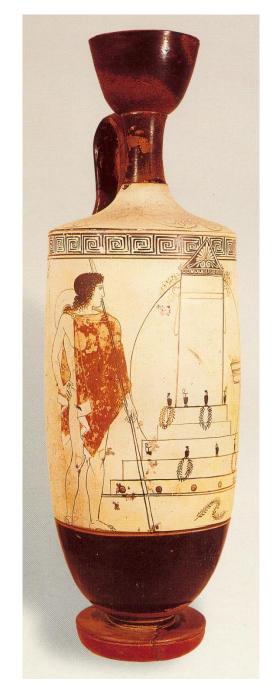




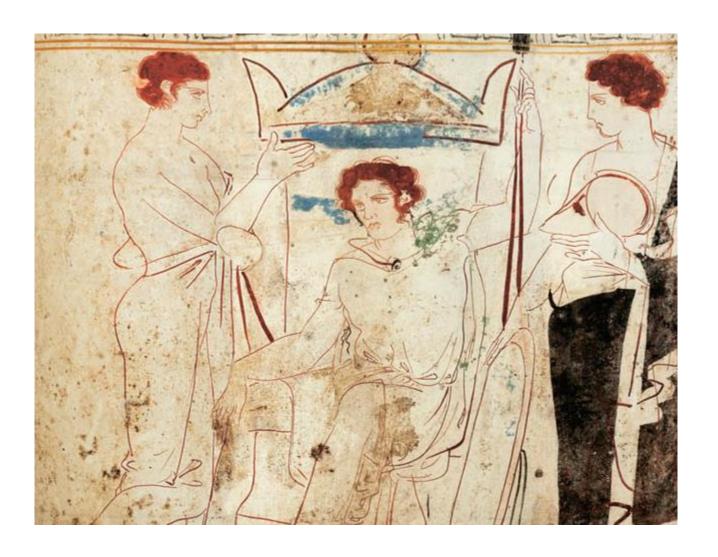
White-ground kylix. c. 470 BCE.





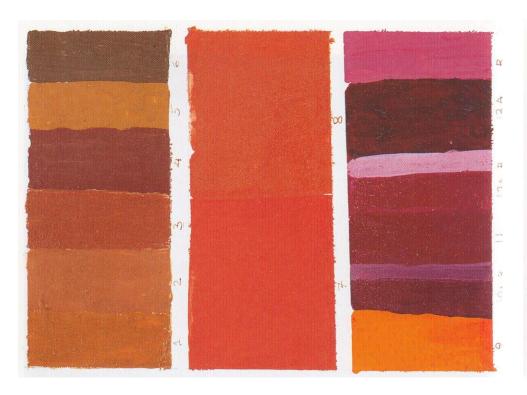




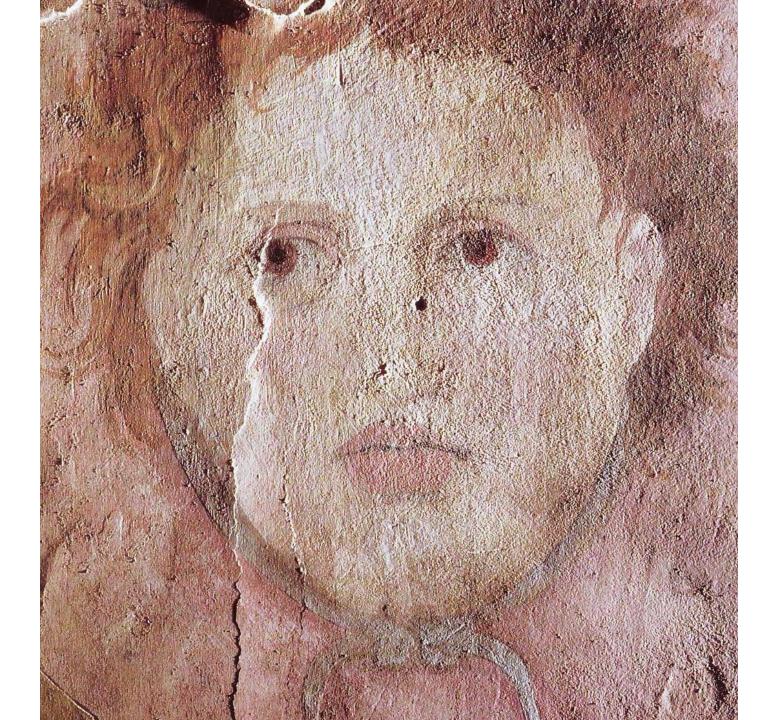


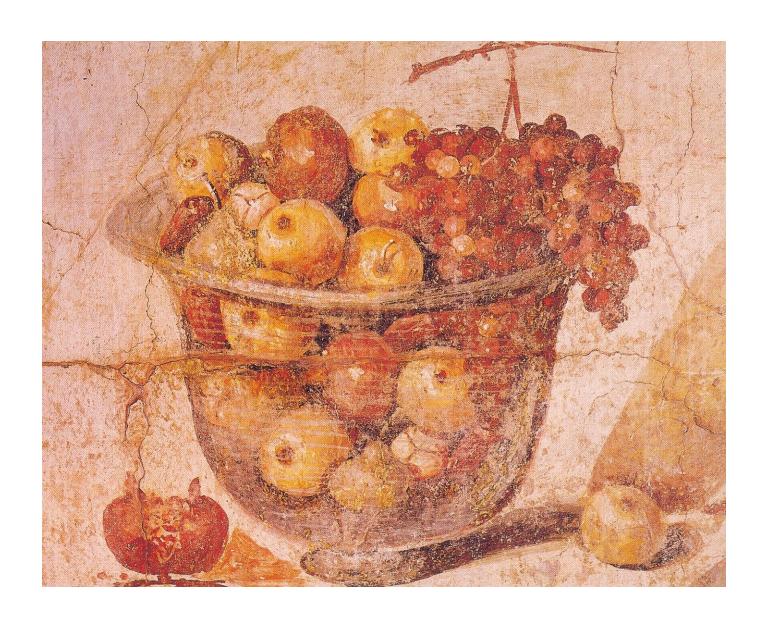
White-ground lekythos. c. 400 BCE.

Apollodoros skiagraphos









Skenographia:





Pamphilos (4th c. BCE):

- From Sikyon or Amphipolis
- The first artist who to study arithmetic and geometry in order to perfect his art
- Charged high tuition fees
- On Draughtsmanship
- On Painting and Illustrious Painters

Nikias (4th c. BC):

 Pupil of the painter Antidotos

 First to use the technique of shading on the female body

 Collaboration with Praxiteles

• Hermes of Olympia (?)

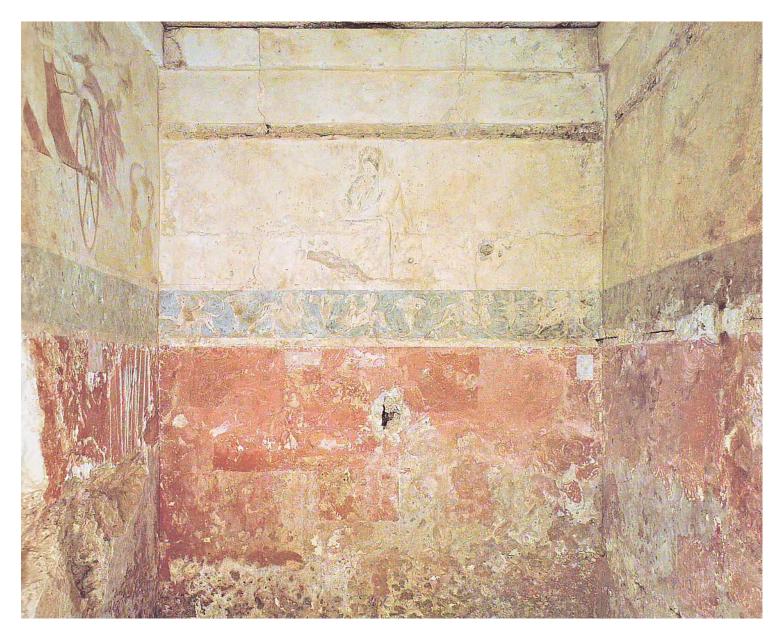


Nikomachos (late 4th c. BCE):

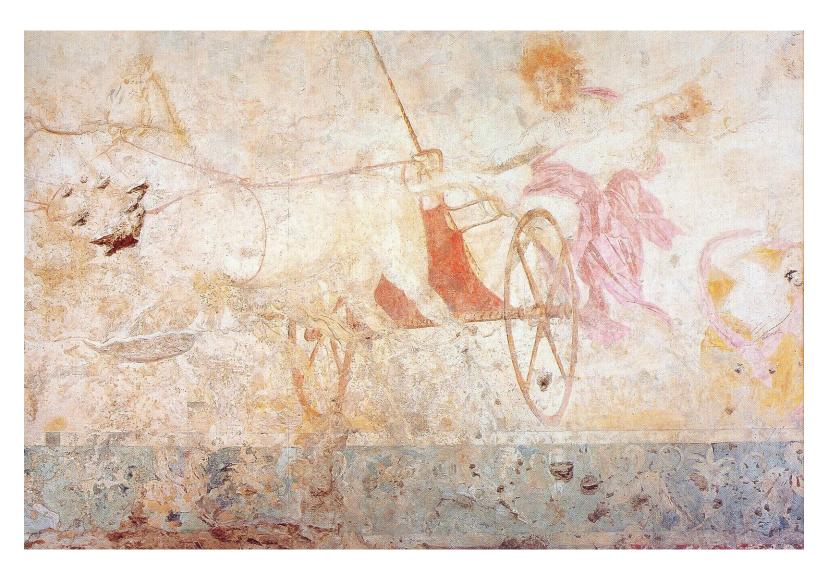
- Thebes
- son and father of painters
- Rape of Persephone



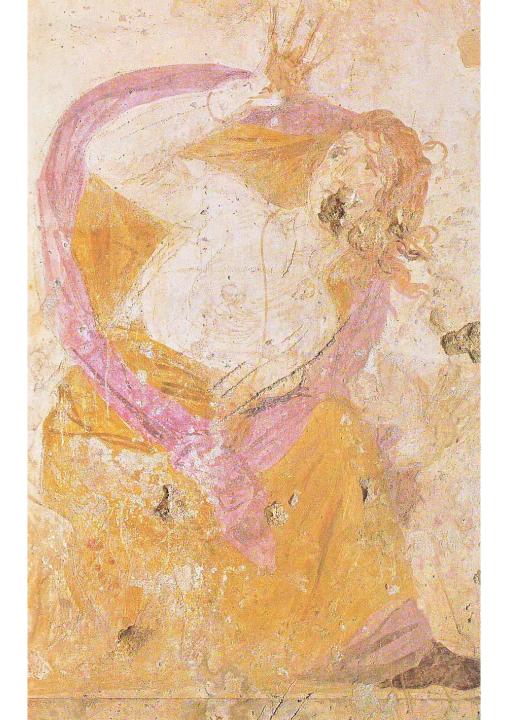


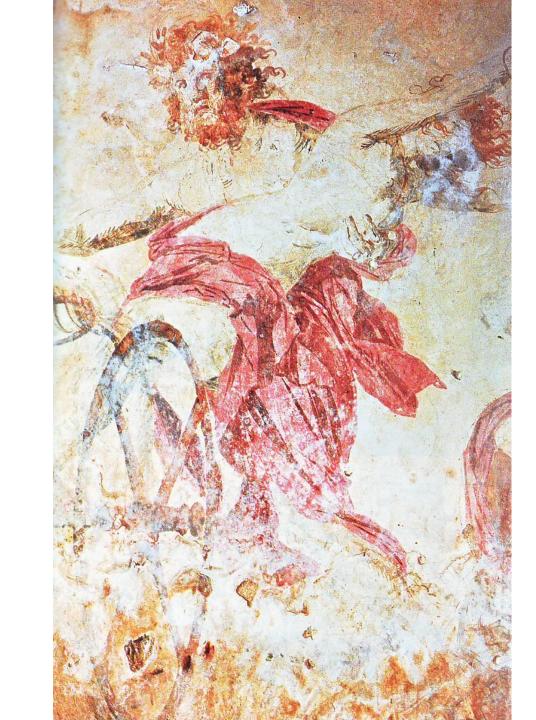


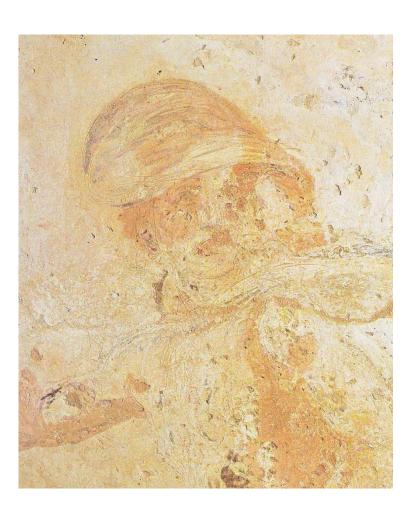
The Persephone Tomb. c. 350 BCE.

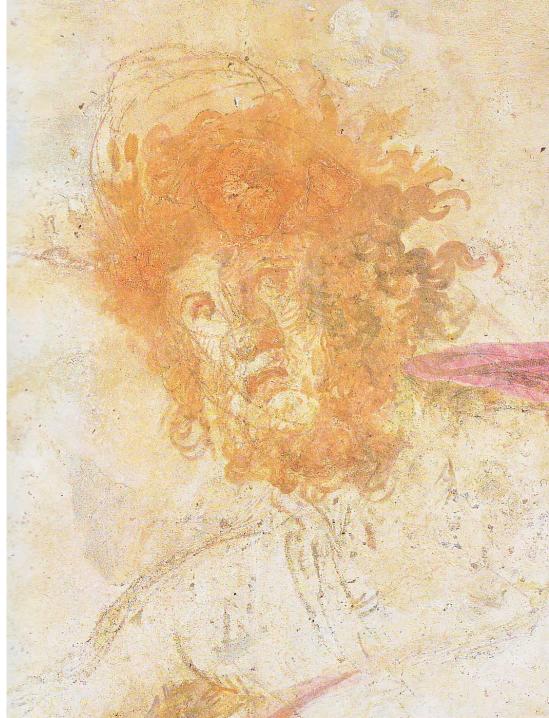


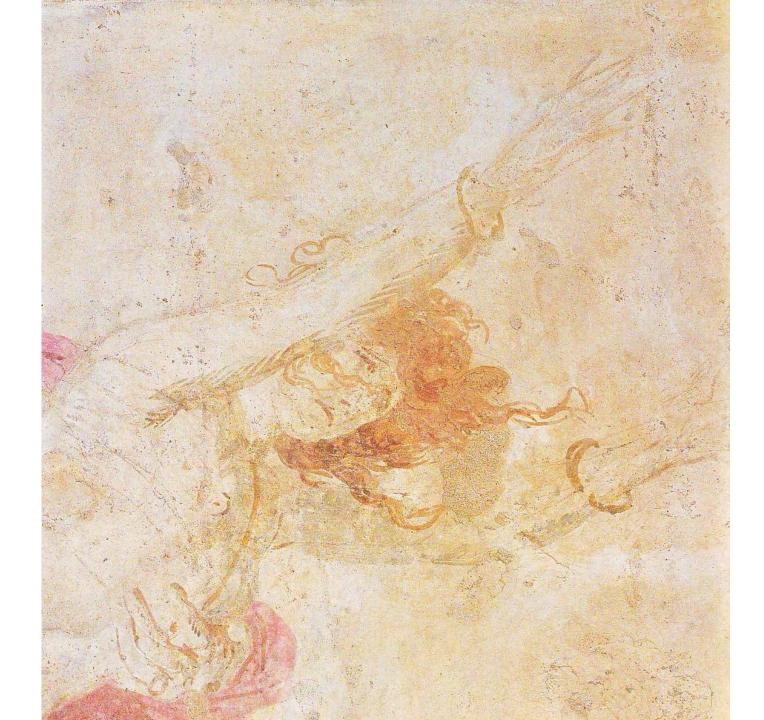
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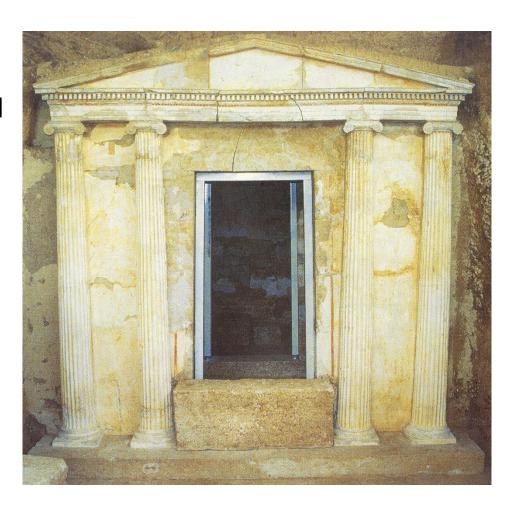






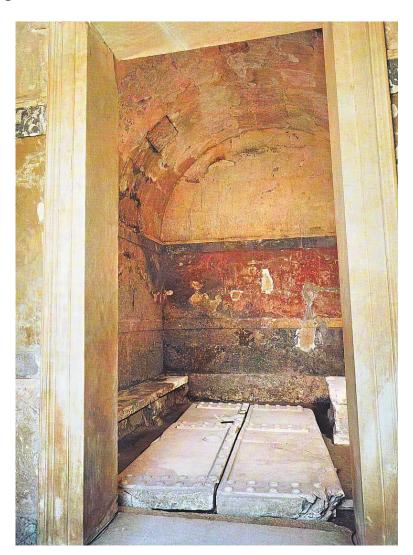
Macedonian tombs:

- Invented in Macedonia
- Appeared in the 4th century BCE and remained in use until the late Hellenistic period
- Subterranean monuments, built from local limestone, lining the roads outside the walls of the city
- Square or rectangular plan and barrel-vaulted roof
- Single or double-chambered
- Dromos
- Family tombs
- Monumental façades



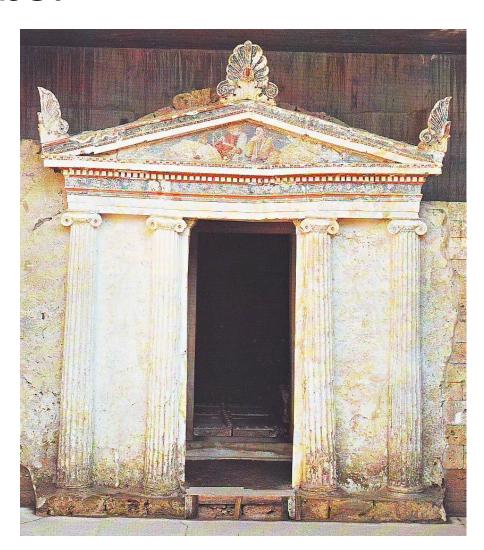
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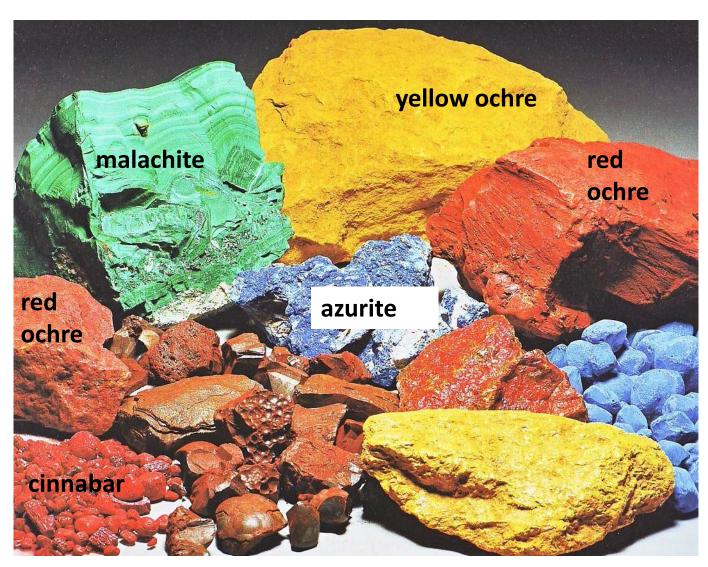
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Egyptian blue





Tomb of "Philip II". c. 330-310 BCE.



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