

Spiral

the ORIGIN of LIFE

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Abstract

Around 1400-1250 B.C., which was the middle phase of the European Bronze Age. While in this period, goldwork in the UK was primarily focused on casting rods and strips, as well as the techniques of twisting and **FLANGED TWIST TORCS**.

The ornaments made using the **FLANGED TWIST TORC** technique were primarily designed for adorning the living rather than funerary objects, serving as symbols of social status and identity. Ornaments crafted by this technique often avoid straight lines in visual art, while occasionally employing symmetrical styles. Doesn't adhere to the core tradition of representing nature, as seen in classical art. Instead, they involve intricate symbolic meanings, such as spirals.

This piece was crafted from fine silver rods and used the **FLANGED TWIST TORC** technique, forged into distinctive and decorative spiral-shaped work. Which could be served as bracelets or necklaces with unique and ornamental effects. Conveyed a subtle sense of balance, with its curved forms depicting the interplay of positive and negative spaces, the piece resulting in a harmonious overall composition.

Motivation

"Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh" (Gen. 2:24). Human beings are sexually reproducing organisms, and the double helical structure of human DNA is the mystery of wondrous life. Through the union and fertilization of males and females, a new life is beginning.

Method

Using a forging technique which called **FLANGED TWIST TORC**, four longitudinal cuts were made in a silver rod to create an X-shaped cross-section, generating two double helices. The cross-section was then twisted from left to right by turning the ends, wrapping it around and completing a full turn along the elevated distance of the two double helical axes. Finally,

the square rod ends were forged into terminal sections with a rounded and curved cross-section.

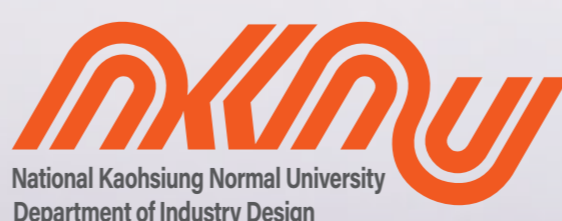


Conclusion

A tighter frequency of twisting in the two double helices which called helical pitch results in smaller spirals, while a larger helical twist pitch creates a looser spiral structure.

The two double helical patterns created by the **FLANGED TWIST TORC** technique closely resemble the double helix which is necessary for human reproduction, and the secret of the origin of life lies in.

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