

# The Early Aegean & Greece



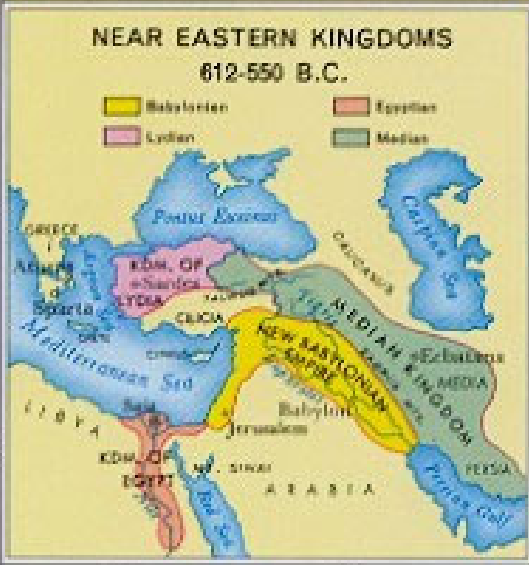
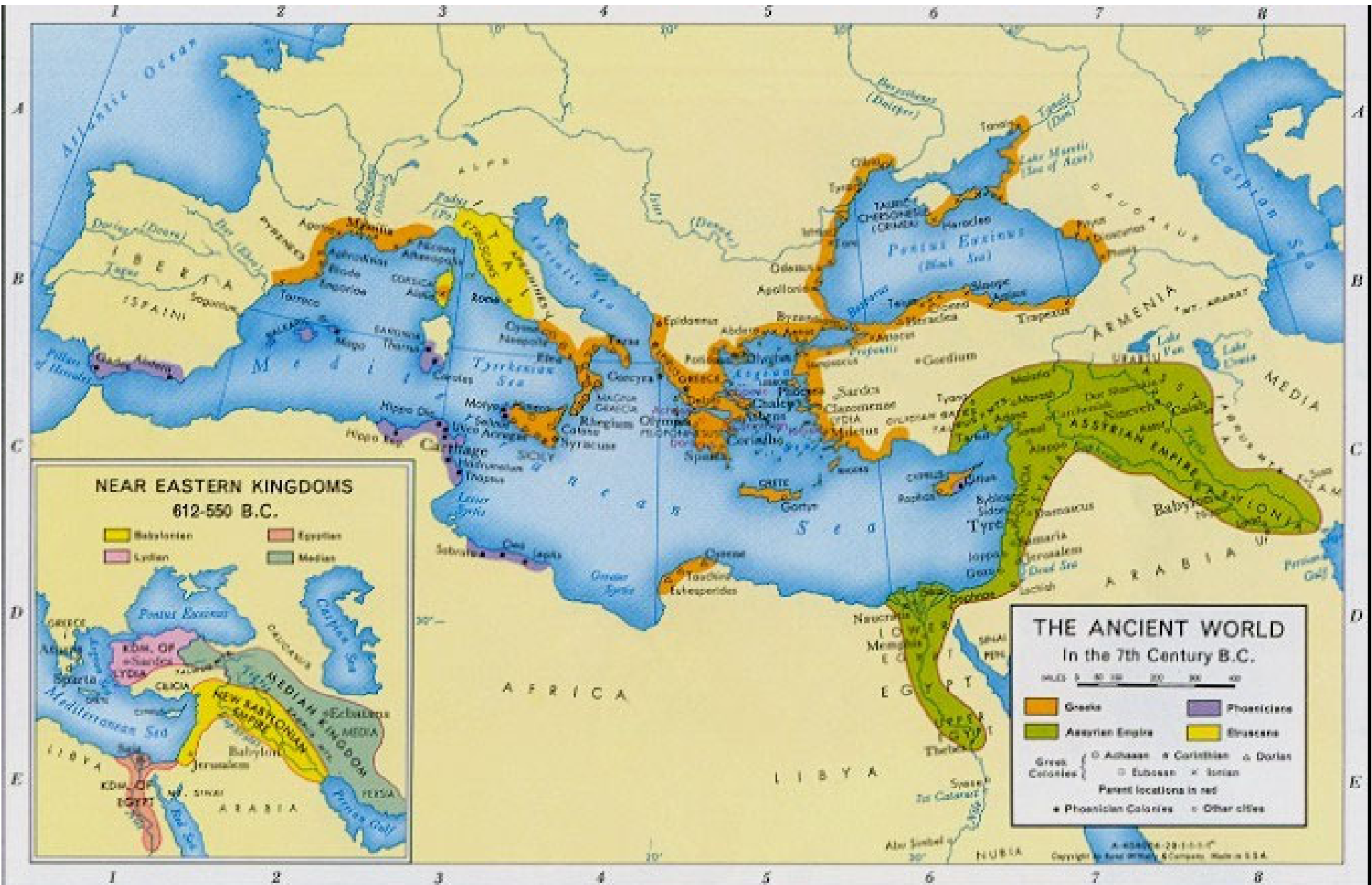
# ARCH 1121 - HISTORY OF WORLD ARCHITECTURE TO 1900

## Early Aegean & Greece

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email: [ssmith@citytech.cuny.edu](mailto:ssmith@citytech.cuny.edu)

### Course Overview:

- What is architecture? What is history?
- Prehistoric, Mesopotamia, Egypt
- **Early Aegean, Greece**
- India & Southeast Asia, China & Japan
- Rome, Early Christian & Byzantine, Islamic
- Early Medieval, Romanesque, Gothic
- The Pre-Columbian Americas, Africa
- The Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo in Europe
- 18th Century & Neo-Classicism in Europe & America



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## Chronology

Minoan civilization	ca. 3000–1380 BCE
Bronze Age in the Aegean	ca. 2000–750 BCE
Mycenaean civilization	1600–1100 BCE
Trojan War	ca. 1250 BCE
<i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i> assume final form	8th century BCE
Archaic Greek period	700–500 BCE
Classical Greek period	479–323 BCE
Pericles comes to power in Athens	458 BCE
Construction of the Parthenon	448–432 BCE
Life of Plato	ca. 427–347 BCE
Conquests of Alexander the Great	333–323 BCE

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# Aegean Civilizations in the Bronze Age

- Minoan (Island of Crete) c. 3000 – 1380 BCE
- Mycenaean (Peloponnese, mainland Greece) c. 1600 – 1100 BCE



# Minoan Civilization c. 3000 – 1380 BCE

Centered on the Island of Crete

Rapid growth in population and the development of trade

Used bronze for tools and weapons

Named after King Minos (2600 BCE)

Cities were not fortified, no walled cities

Disappeared suddenly – huge earthquake and tsunami, 1500 BCE

# Palace of Knossos, Crete, Greece; c. 1700 - 1380 BCE



Palace at Knossos, View: North Propylaea (Customs House); view from the northeast. c. 1700 - 1380 BCE.  
Artstor, [library-artstor-org.citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu/asset/CANYONLIGHTS\\_DB\\_10312429843](https://www.artstor.org/citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu/asset/CANYONLIGHTS_DB_10312429843)

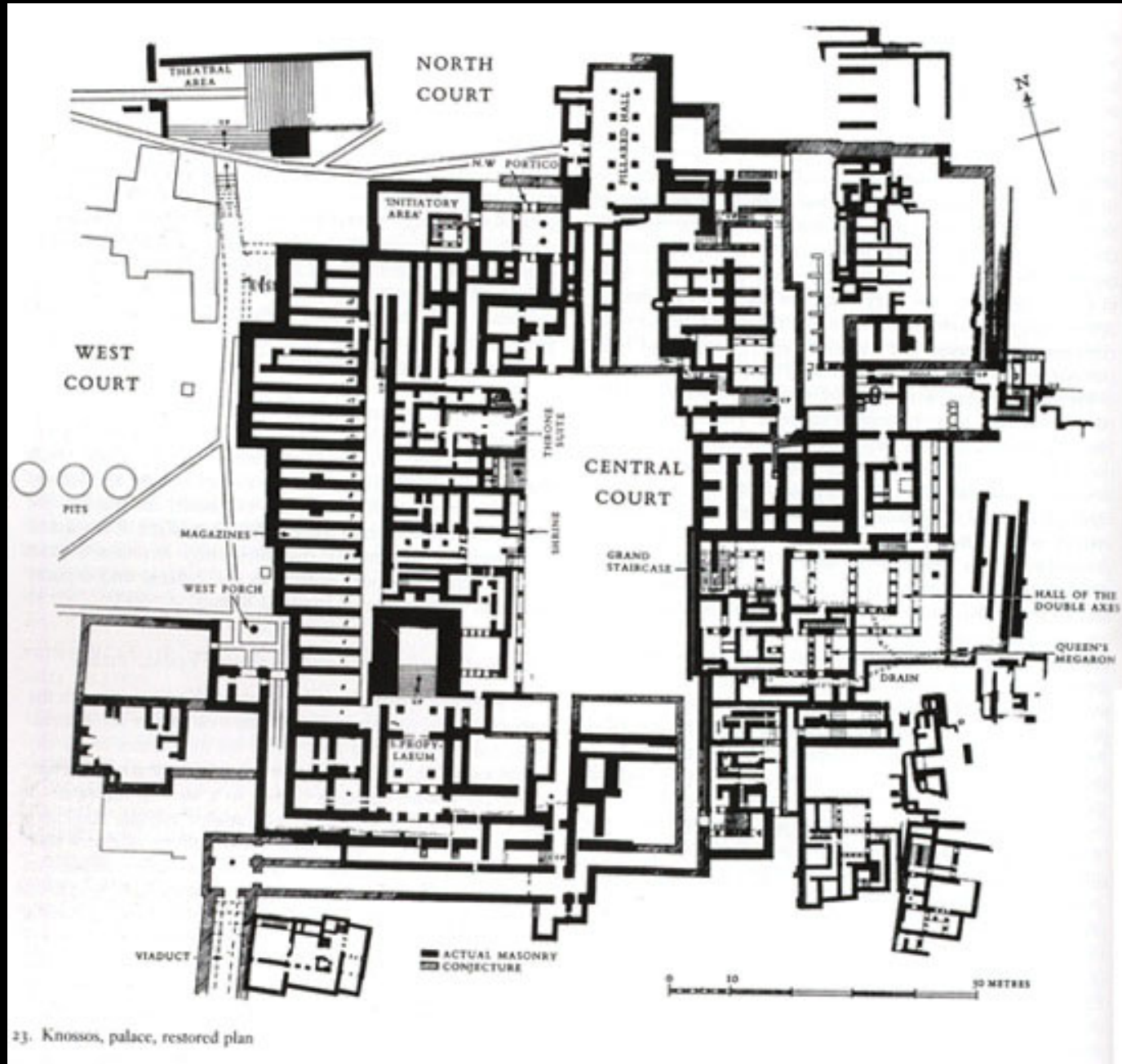
# Palace of Knossos, Crete, Greece; c. 1700 - 1380 BCE



wenzday01 "1815837745\_a382afb7a9\_o" Image from "Palace of Knossos" 2007/1/11 www.flickr.com (2/11/2010)



# Palace of Knossos: Evolved organically around a central courtyard





<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Knossos>





National Museum, Iraklio, Crete

**3.27 The Double Axe or *Lavrys*, principal symbol of the Minoan-Mycenaean religion, standing erect on a bull's head**

# Palace of Knossos: 1700 – 1380 BCE

Home to King Minos

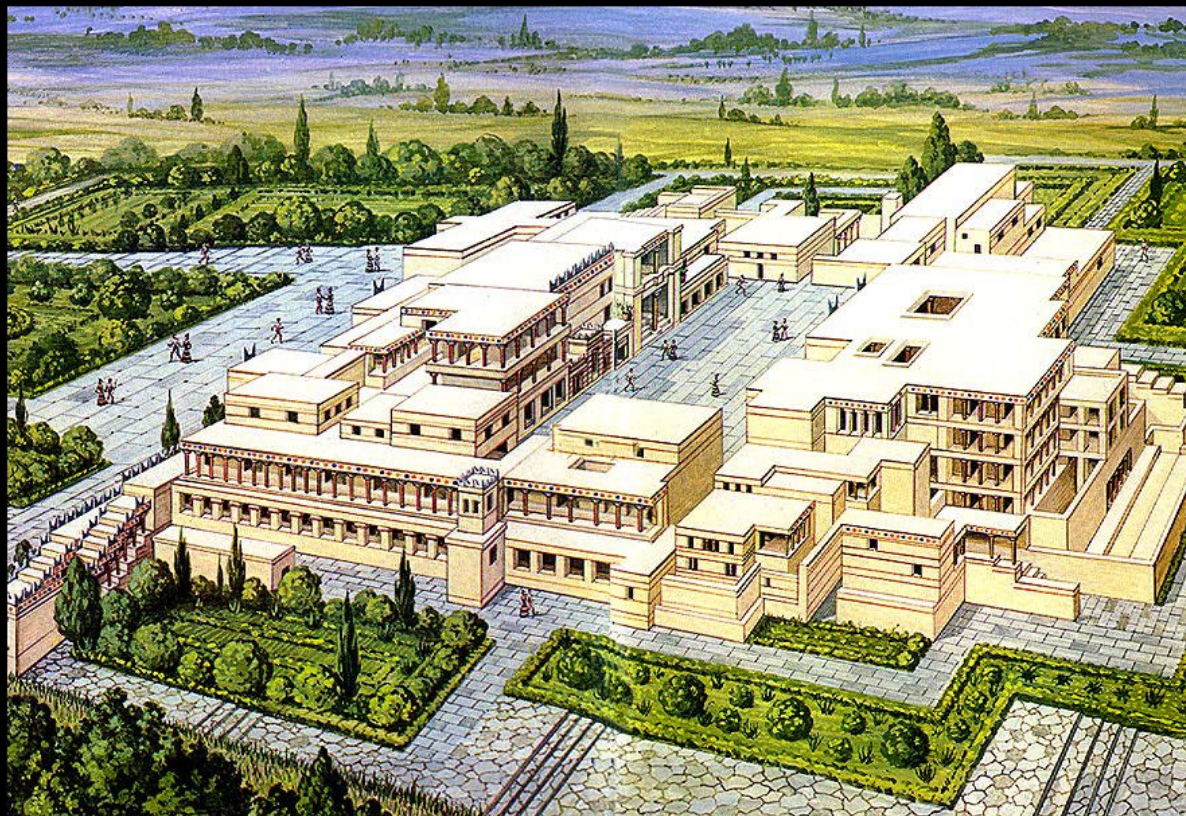
Built as a labyrinth – 1500 rooms

Evolved organically around a central courtyard

Entrance with guard house

Living on upper level

Queen's suite had a bathroom with sophisticated drainage system



# Palace of Knossos, Crete, Greece; c. 1700 - 1380 BCE



# Palace of Knossos, Crete, Greece; c. 1700 - 1380 BCE



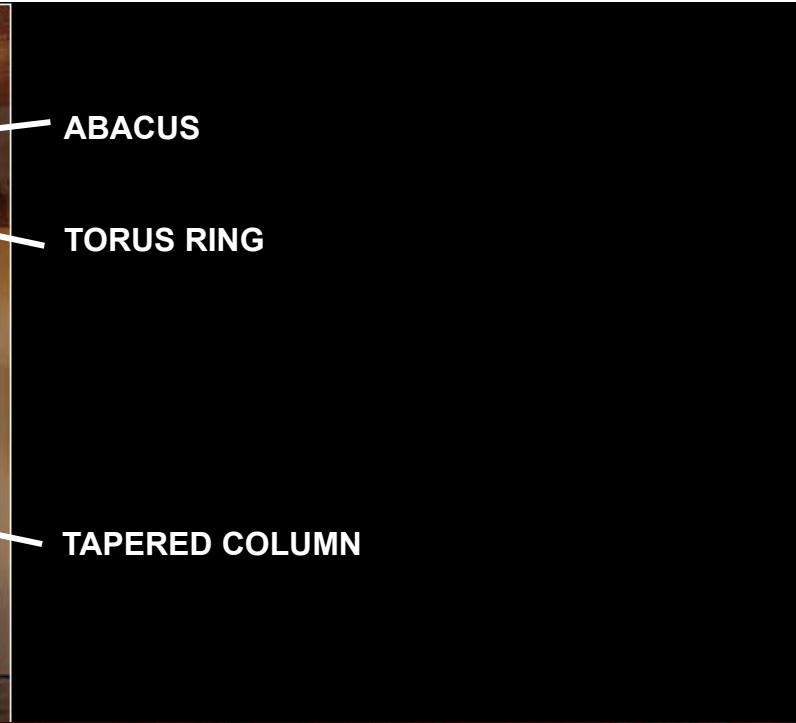
Pottery for wine

Pottery for storage of food





<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Knossos>



ABACUS

TORUS RING

TAPERED COLUMN

Restored light well, directly above the "Throne Room"

Bathing tub in the "Queen's Megron"





# Mycenaen Civilization: c. 1600 – 1100 BCE

Centered on the Peloponnese, mainland Greece



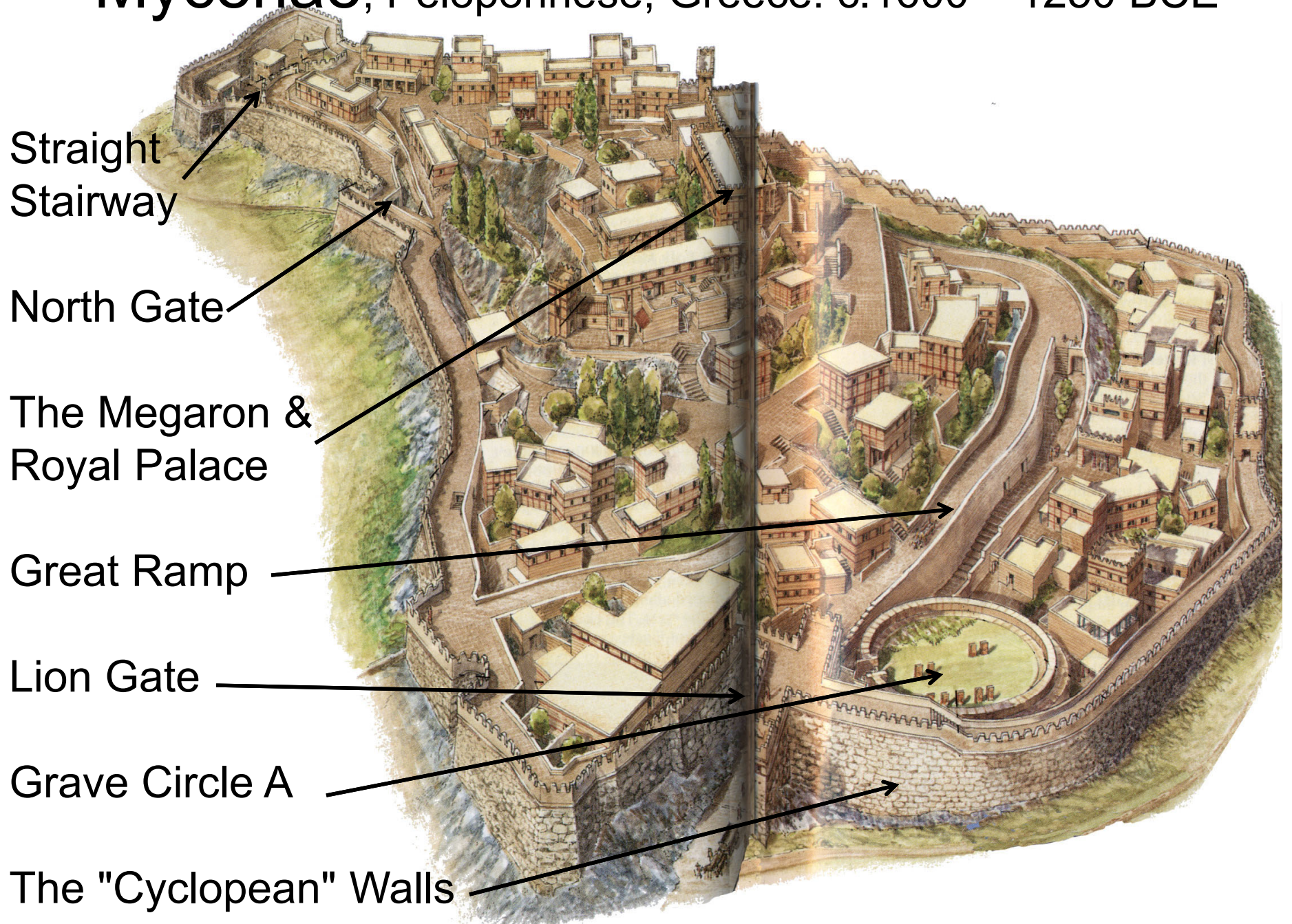
# Mycenaean Civilization c. 1600 - 1100 BCE

- Centered on the Peloponnese, mainland Greece
- Dozens of small independent city-states
- Heavily fortified cities sited on defensible hilltops
- Walls of enormous stones = “cyclopean” masonry
- Evidence of leadership by warrior kings:
  - Mycenae, seat of King Agamemnon
  - Pylos, called the home King Nestor
  - Tiryns, recorded by Homer as “Tiryns of the great walls”
- Depictions of hunt & battle scenes, burials with of many types

**Mycenae:** On the eastern shore of the Peloponnese, Greece, on a hilltop with a view of the sea and land.



# Mycenae, Peloponnese, Greece: c.1600 – 1250 BCE





Mask of  
Agamemnon  
1550 BCE

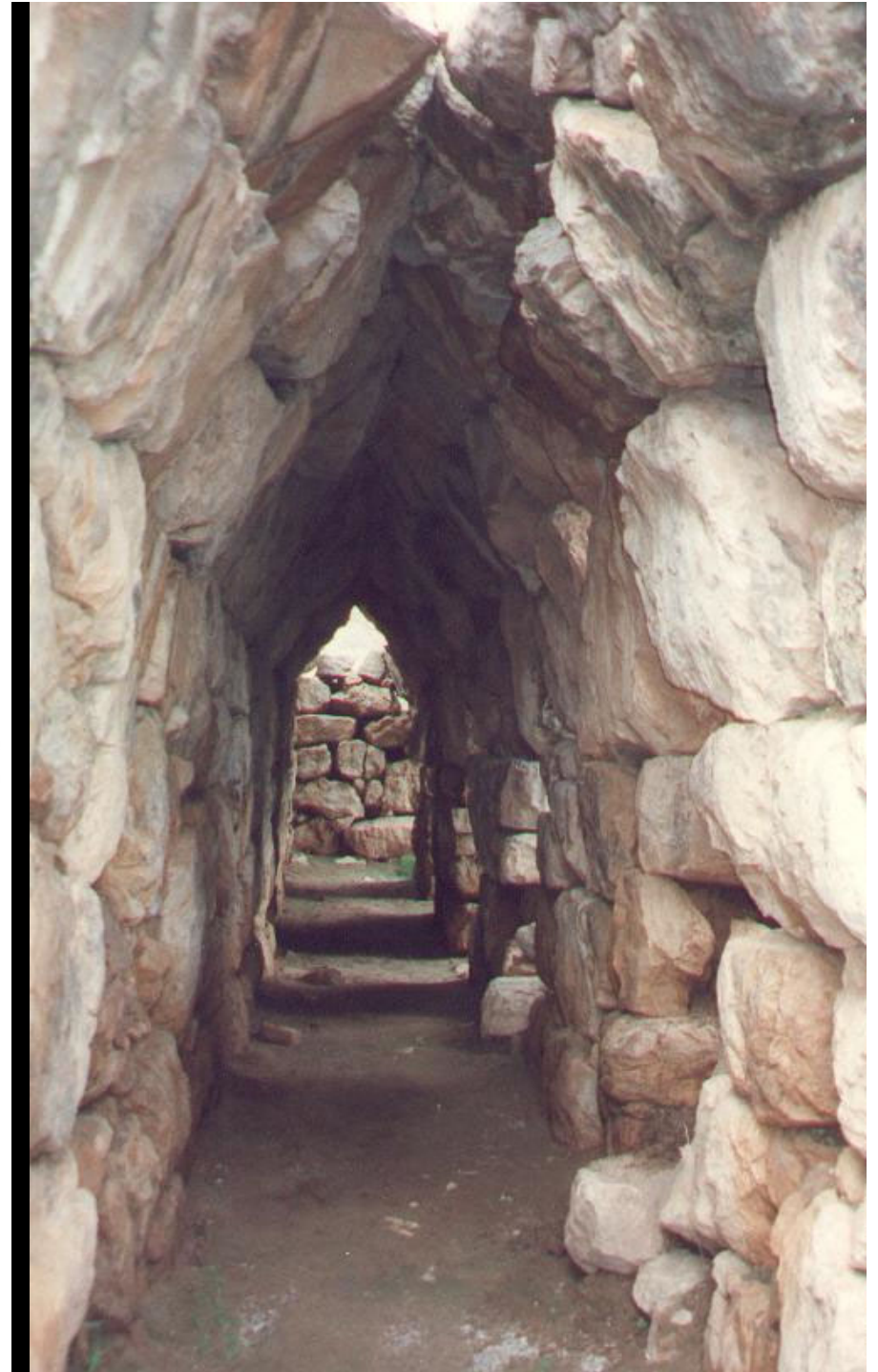
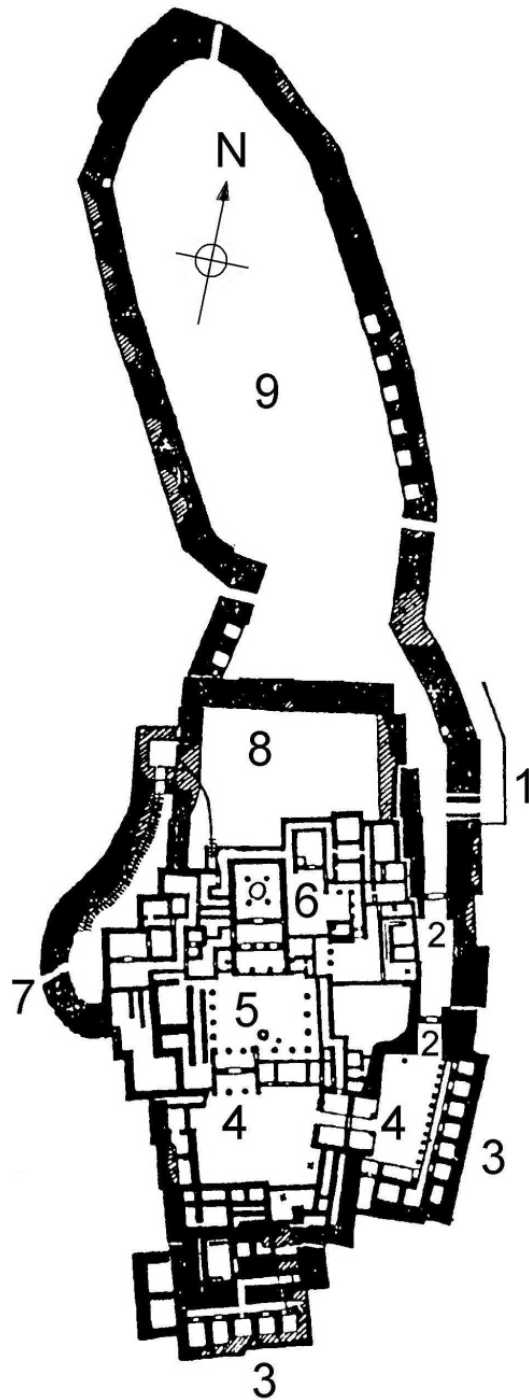
# Lion Gate, Mycenae, Greece: c. 1300 BCE



# Tiryns;

c. 1300 BCE  
Citadel/palace

1. Outer Gate
2. Inner Gates
3. Porticoed Chambers
4. Palace Courts
5. Colonnaded Court
6. West Megaron
7. West Gate
8. End of upper town
9. Lower Town



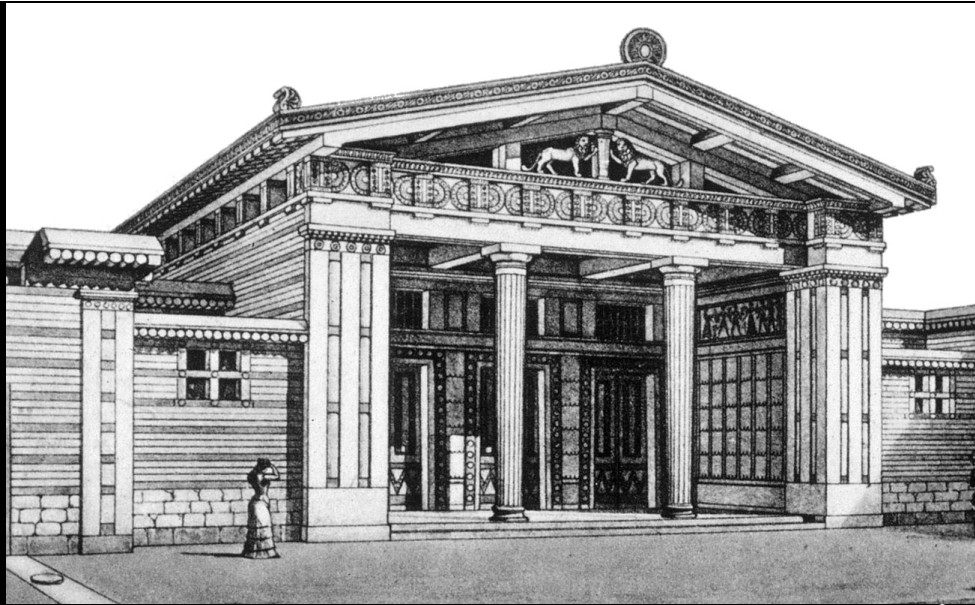


Reconstruction of the large megaron at Pylos

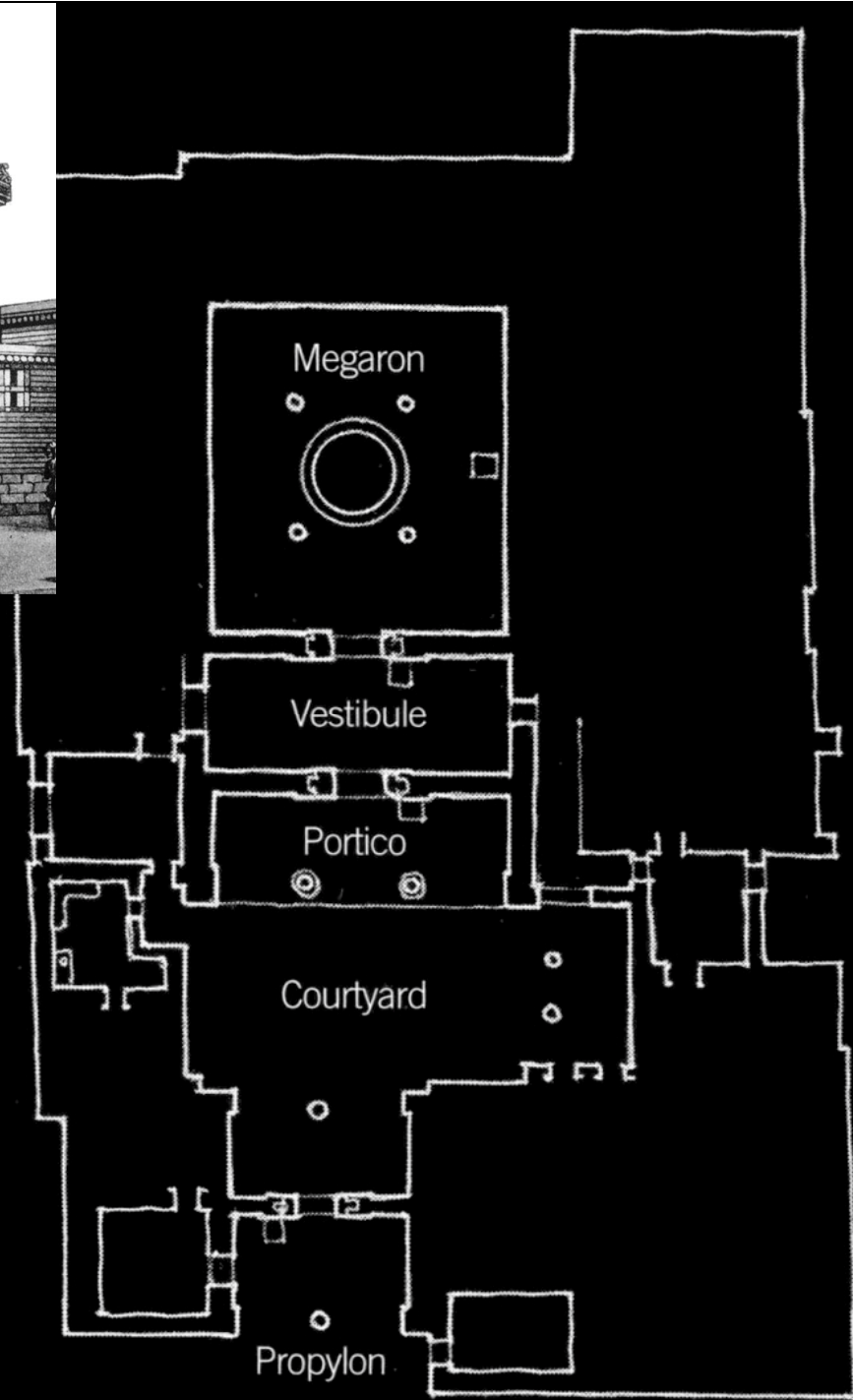


Palaima & Wright 1985





ARTstor : Data from: University of California, San Diego

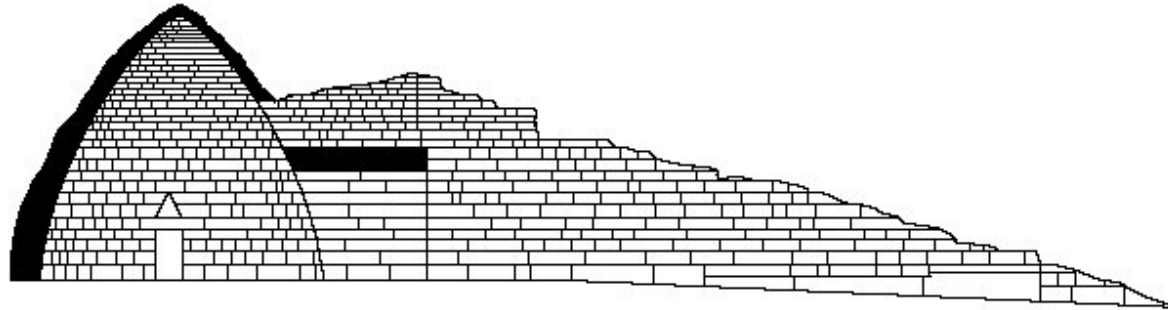


**3.37**  
**Plan of courtyard and**  
**megaron at Pylos, Greece**

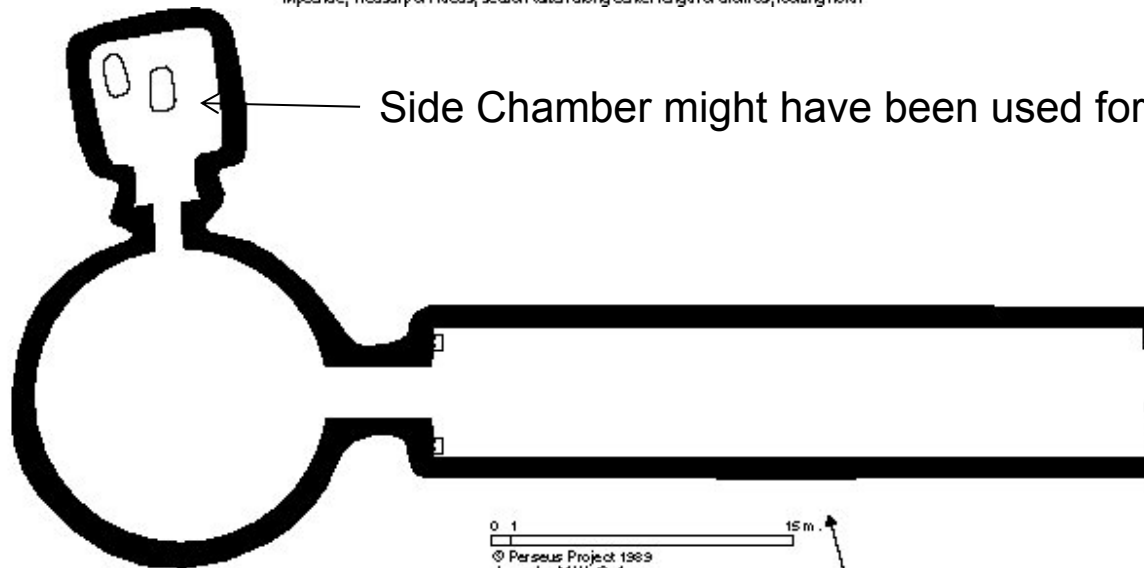
0 15 m

# Treasury of Atreus: c. 1330 BCE

- 44' high x 48' diameter corbeled vault, 33 courses of ashlar stone, stabilized by earthen mound above
- Example of a tholos or circular tomb (“beehive” tomb)



0 1 15 m.  
© Perseus Project 1989  
drawn by M.W. Cutler  
Mycenae, Treasury of Atreus, section taken along center length of dromos, looking north



Side Chamber might have been used for burials

0 1 15 m.  
© Perseus Project 1989  
drawn by M.W. Cutler  
Mycenae, Treasury of Atreus, plan of dromos and tholos with side chamber

# Treasury of Atreus: c. 1330 BCE

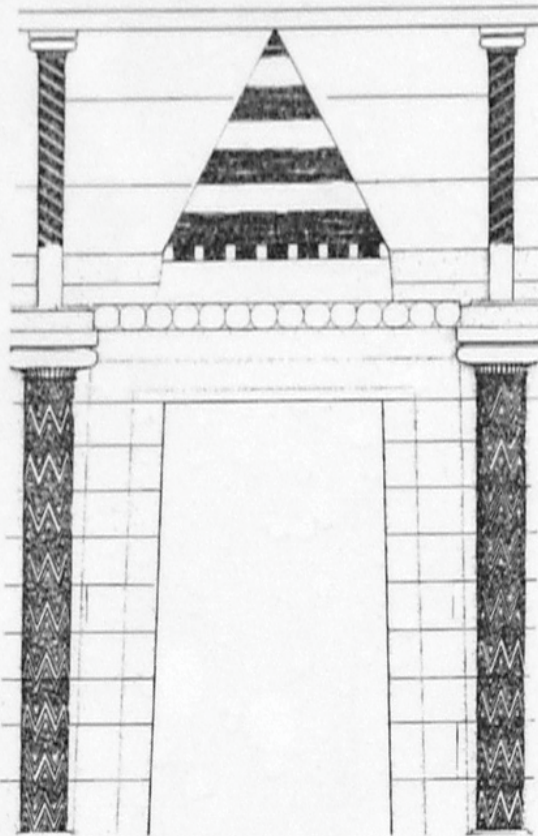
120' long and 20' wide dromos = the walkway approach to a tomb

Huge stone lintel and triangular transom above the entrance

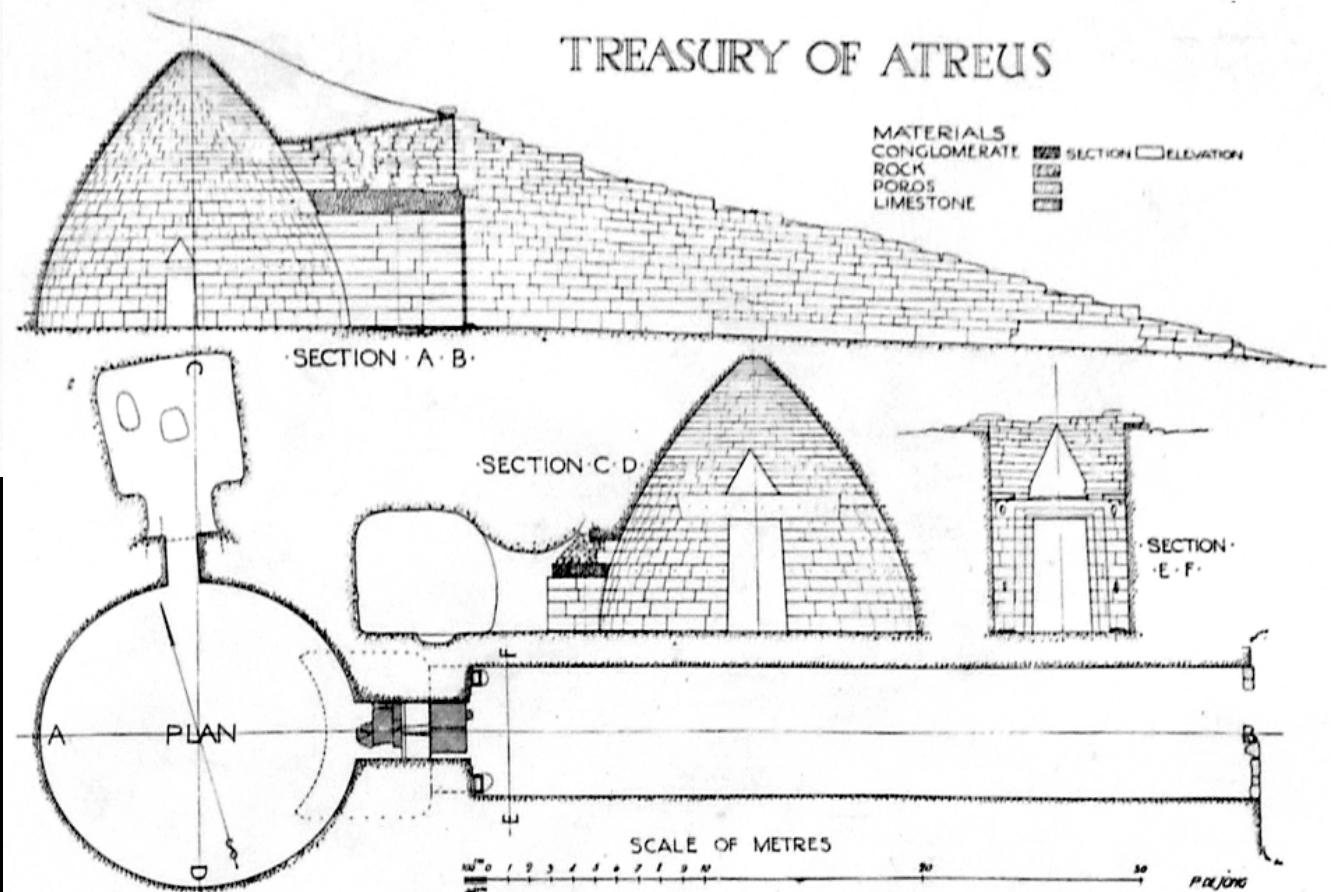


# Treasury of Atreus: c. 1330 BCE

- Dromos – axial approach leading to a tomb
- Corbelled stone chamber
- Two enormous stone lintels above the entrance

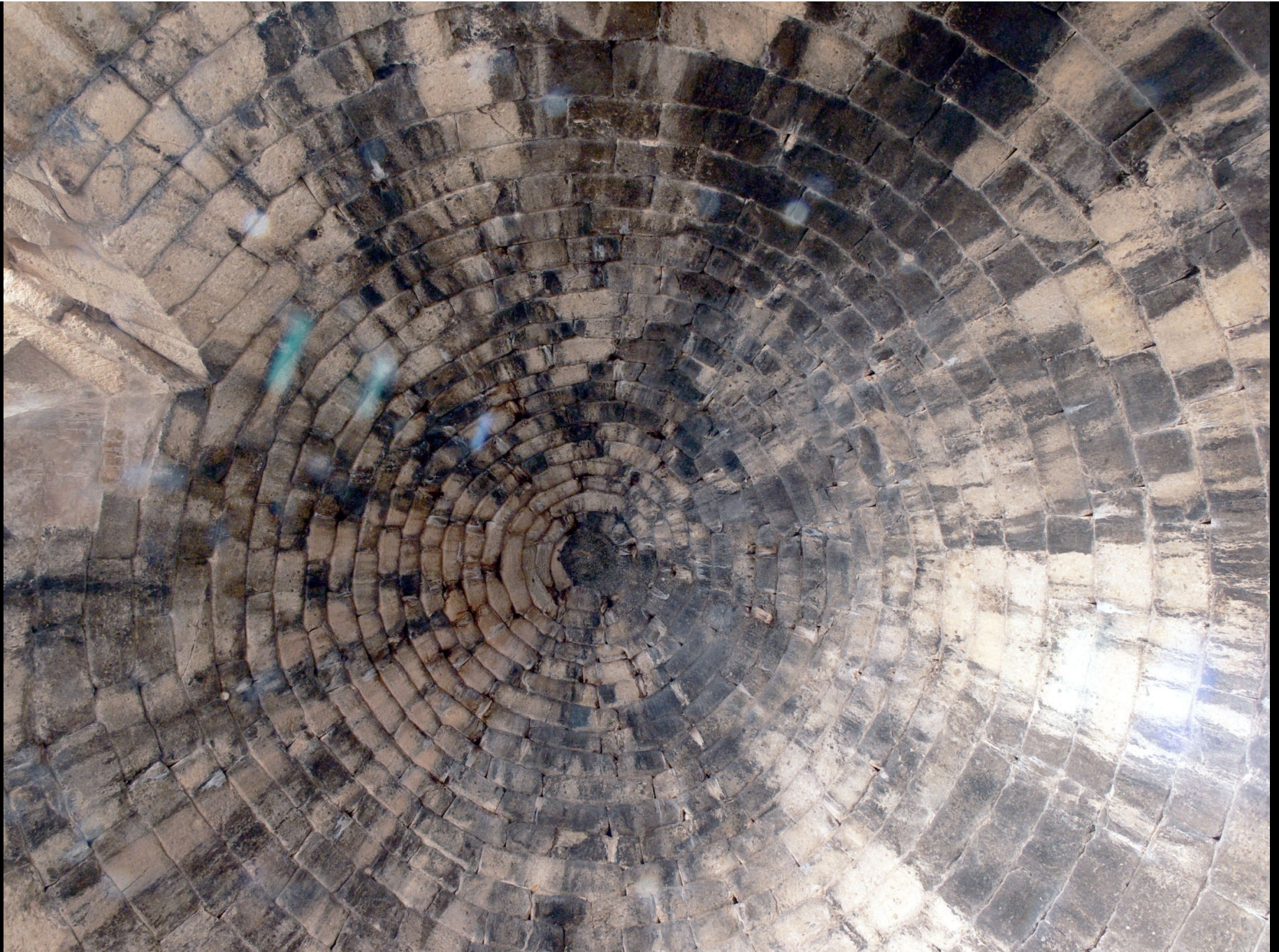


Αναπαράσταση πρόσοψης  
Reconstruction of façade







# Treasury of Atreus: c. 1330 BCE













**33 super imposed rings of ashlar blocks perfectly fitted**



1200 B.C.	1000	900	735	700	650				
SUB-MYCENAEAN PERIOD		PROTO-GEOMETRIC PERIOD		GEOMETRIC PERIOD		ORIENTALIZING PERIOD		ARCHAIC PERIOD	
		 <p>Amphora 10th Century B.C.</p>		 <p>Dipylon Krater 8th Century B.C.</p>		 <p>EXEKIAS Dionysos in a Sailboat c. 550-525 B.C.</p>		 <p>Treasury of the Siphnians, Delphi c. 530 B.C.</p>	
Doric Invasions		Beginnings of democracy		Vases signed for first time Foundation of Italian colonies from c. 730 B.C.		Origin of red-figure technique c. 530 B.C.			
		Homer c. 850-800 B.C.		First Olympiad 776 B.C.					



480			450			430			323			146			30		
CLASSICAL PERIOD						HELLENISTIC PERIOD											
EARLY (TRANSITIONAL)		HIGH (MATURE)		LATE		EARLY			LATE (GRECO-ROMAN)								
 Apollo, Olympia c. 470–450 B.C.		 Parthenon 448–432 B.C.				 Nike of Samothrace c. 190 B.C.			 Aphrodite of Melos c. 150–100 A.C.								
 <b>POLYKLEITOS</b> <i>Doryphoros</i> c. 460–440 B.C.		 <b>PRAXITELES</b> <i>Hermes and Dionysos</i> c. 340 B.C. (?)		 Altar of Zeus and Athena, Pergamon c. 175 B.C.			 <b>APOLLONIUS (?)</b> <i>Seated Boxer</i> c. 50 A.C.										
Persian Wars 490–479 B.C.		Pericles r. 444–429 B.C.		Philip of Macedon r. 359–336 B.C.		Alexander the Great r. 336–323 B.C.											
Sack of Athenian Acropolis 480 B.C.		Peloponnesian War 431–404 B.C.								Roman conquest of Greece 146 B.C.			Battle of Actium 31 B.C.				
		Socrates 469–399 B.C.		Plato 429–347 B.C.		Aristotle 384–322 B.C.											

# Ancient Greek Civilization

- Archaic Period > 700 – 500 BCE
- Classical Period > 479 – 323 BCE
- Rugged mountainous peninsula & thousands of islands, limited areas of arable land
- Isolated city-states that preferred their independence
- Credited with the invention of philosophy & democracy
- Architecture focused on religious & civic structures (more so than palaces or tombs)
- Primary architectural achievement = the temple
- Belief in human powers of rational investigation
- The essence of beauty lay in mathematical ratios & proportions, in understanding visual perception, in the creation of ideal types

# The Greek Temple

- First built with wood, then stone w/ terra cotta tiles
- Conceived as a dwelling for the gods
- Became the principal ornaments in the cities, generally on hills
- or other prominent locations, faced outwards (differs from Egyptian, which faced inward)



Temple of Hephaestus

www.greatbuildings.com

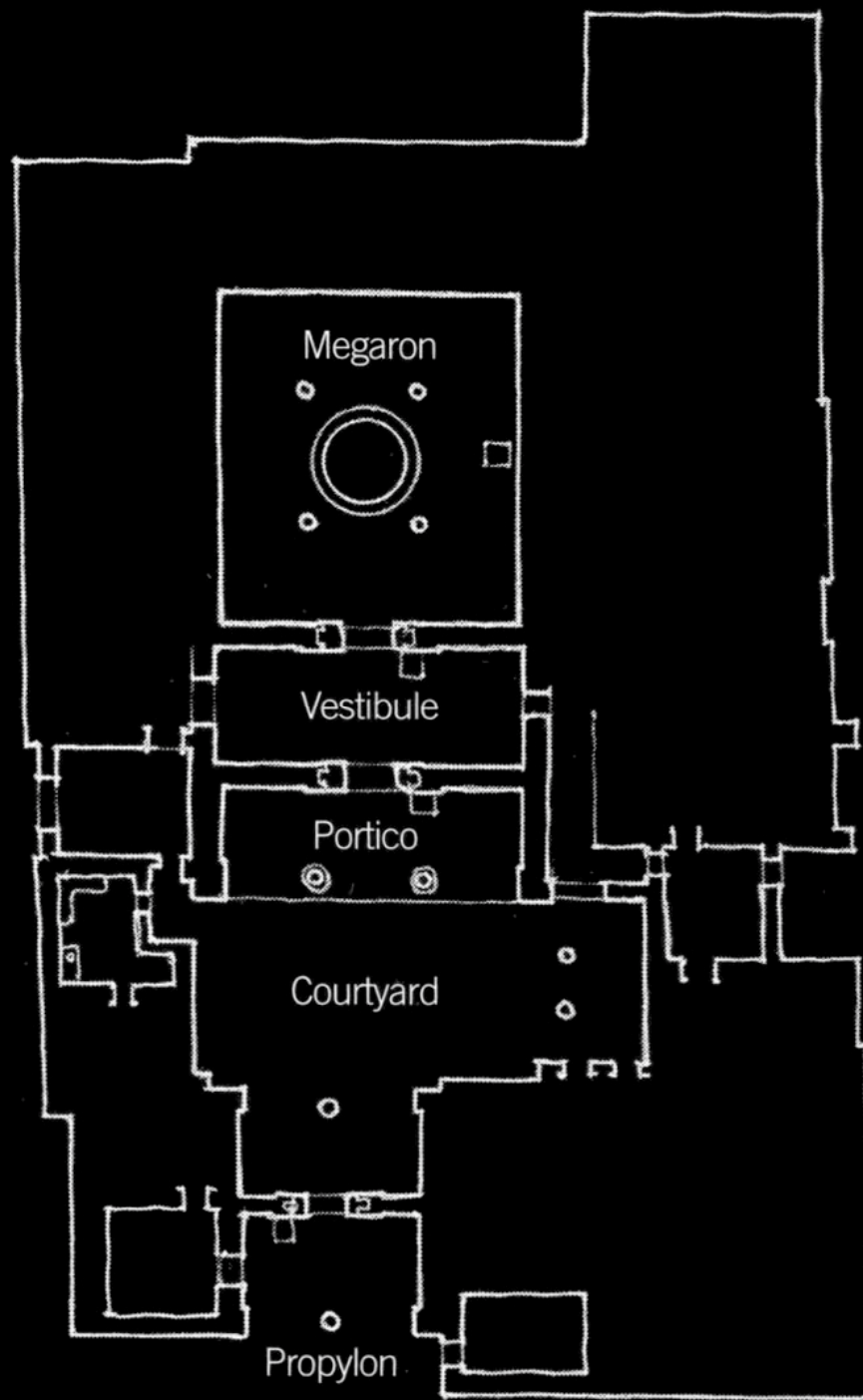


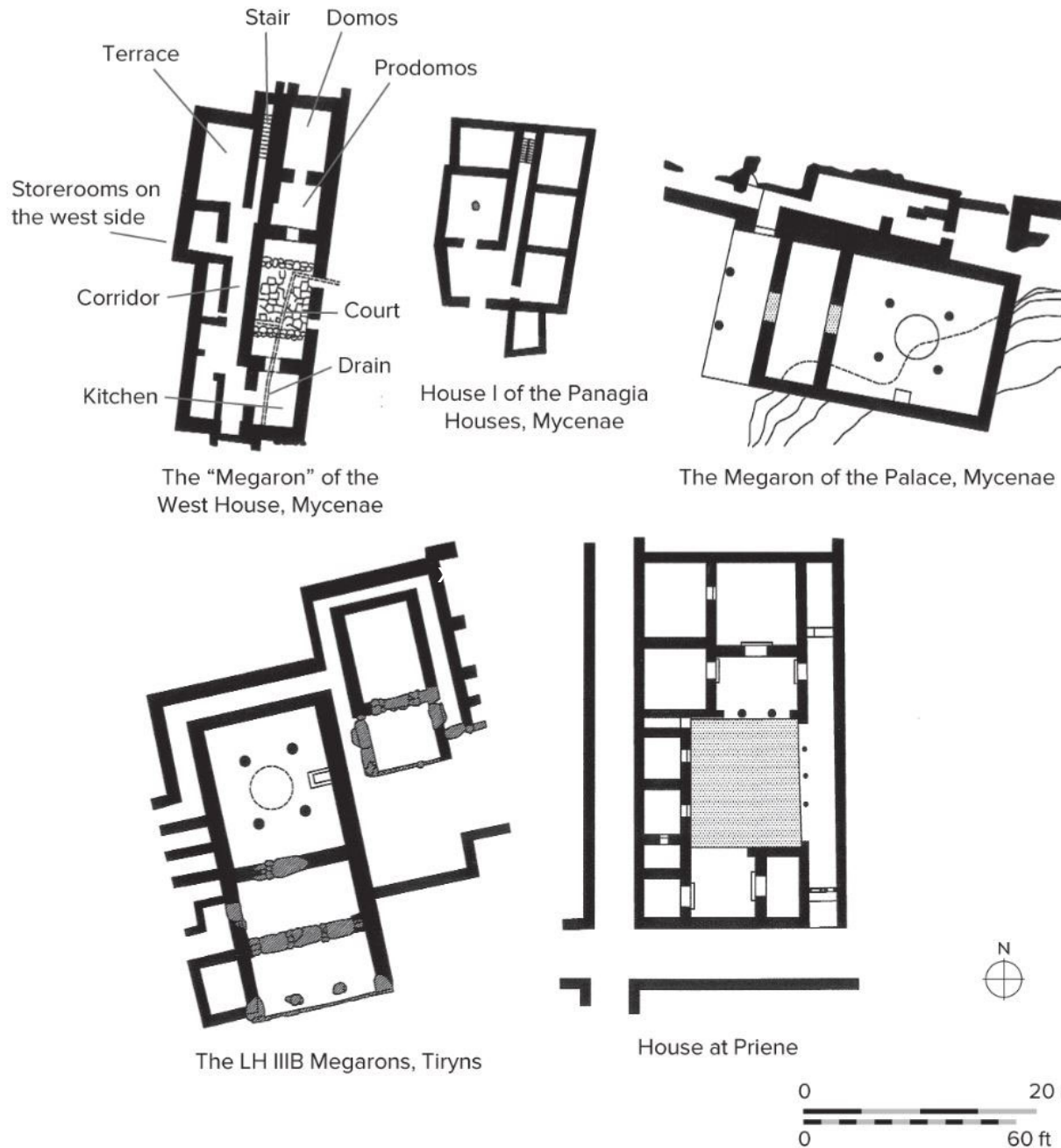
Athenian Treasury

www.greatbuildings.com



**3.37**  
**Plan of courtyard and**  
***megaron* at Pylos, Greece**

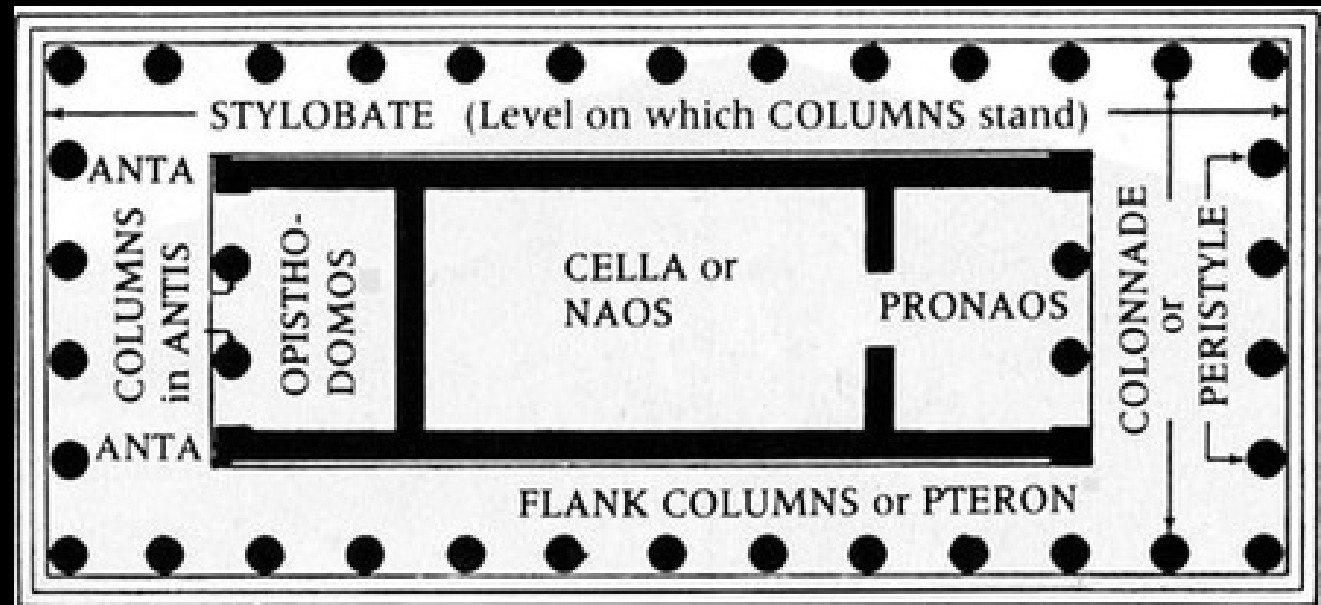
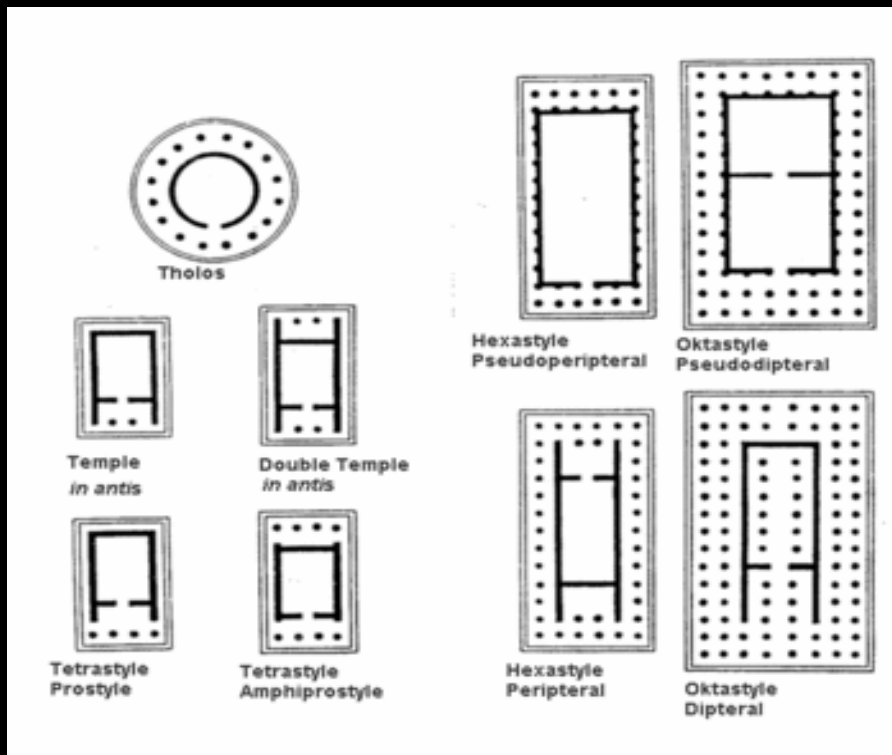




**2.12 Plans of the megarons at Mycenae and elsewhere.**

The West House, located just outside the walls at Mycenae, combines a courtyard porch, antechamber, and megaron. The palace megarons at Mycenae and Tiryns are considerably larger, both with remains of the four column bases that supported the roof around a central hearth.

# Parts of a Greek Temple



# Orders:

Secret of beauty lay in the ratios and proportions,  
the result was the orders

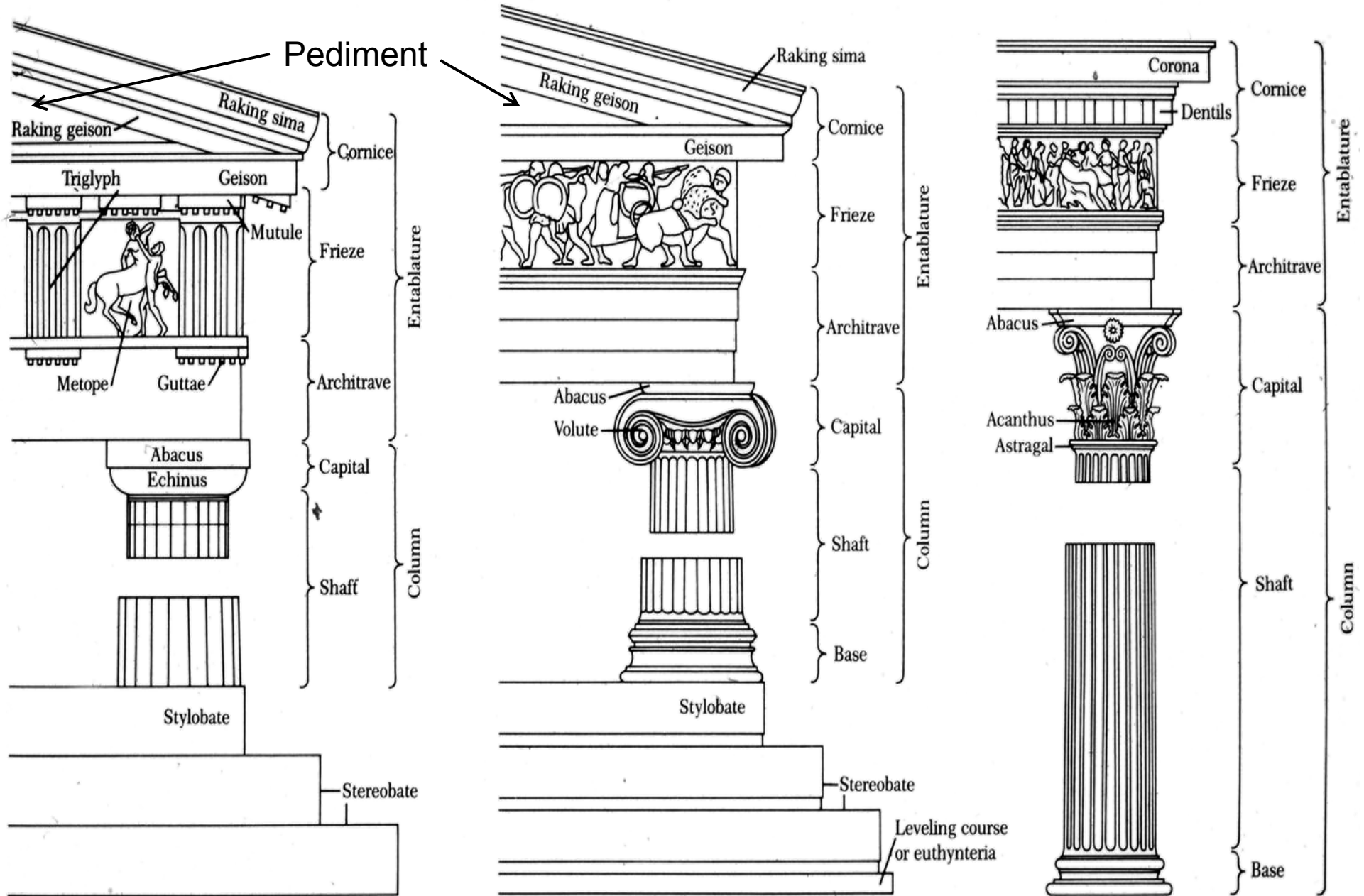
In architecture, a system of the “orders” defined the ideal proportions for all the components of the temples according to mathematical ratios – base on the diameter of the columns.

# TERMINOLOGY OF CLASSICAL ORDERS

## DORIC

## IONIC

## CORINTHIAN



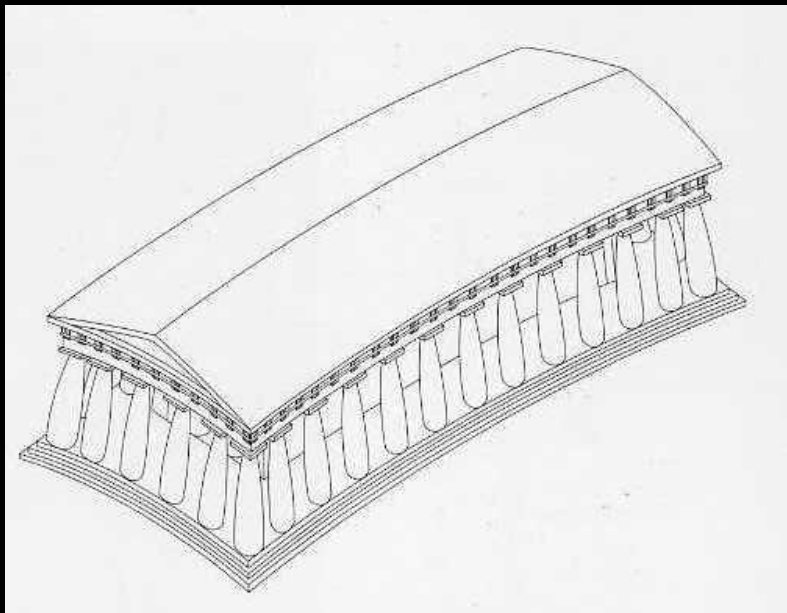


# Entasis

Slight swelling near the mid-point of the column height

A visual correction for the optical illusion that causes a vertical element to appear to narrow as it rises

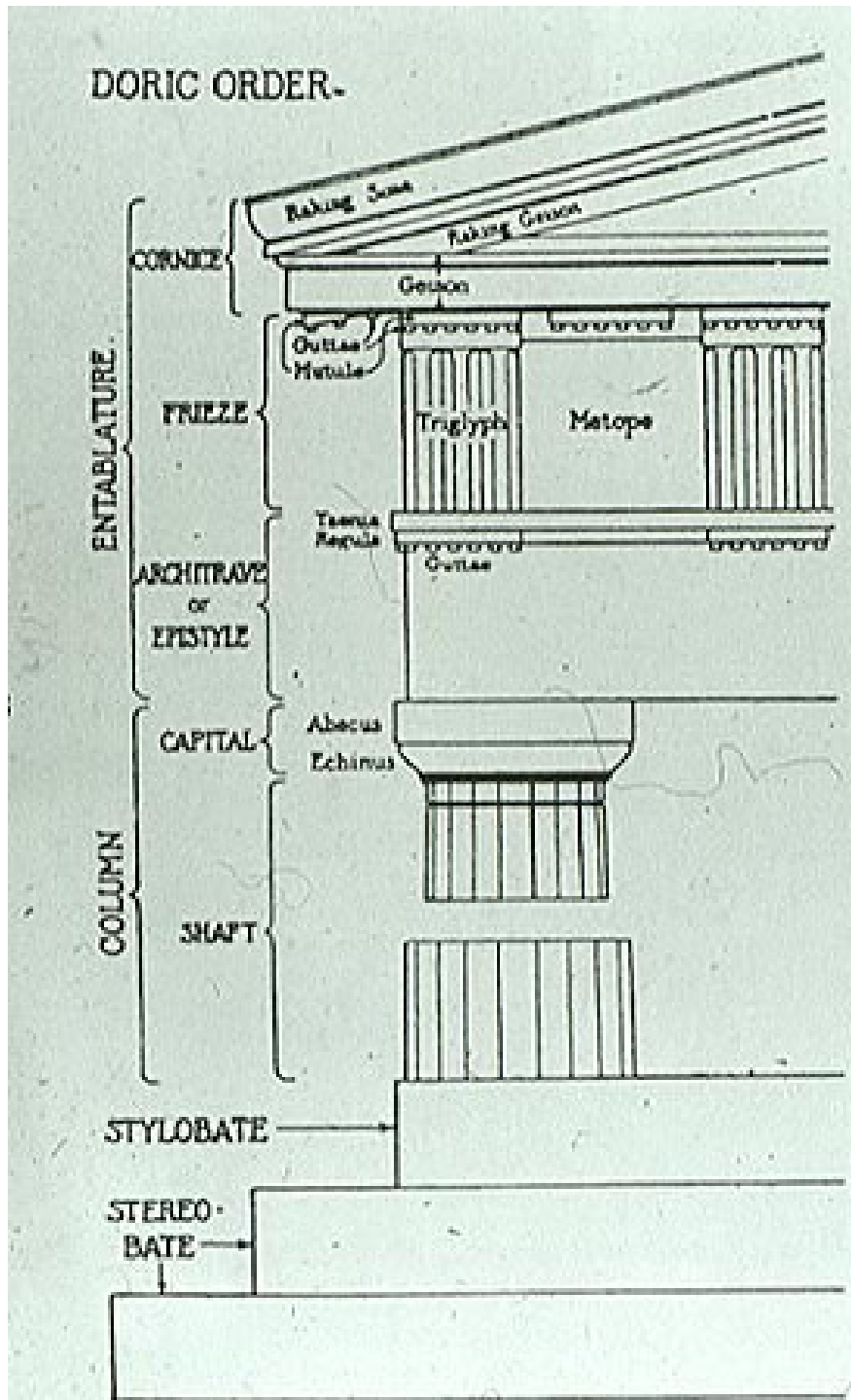
Less than 1" in a 31' high column



Jenkins - Greek Architecture and its Sculpture



Janson - History of Art



# Doric Order:

Late 7<sup>th</sup> Century BCE

Stocky basic columns

Columns were 4-6 times taller than the diameter

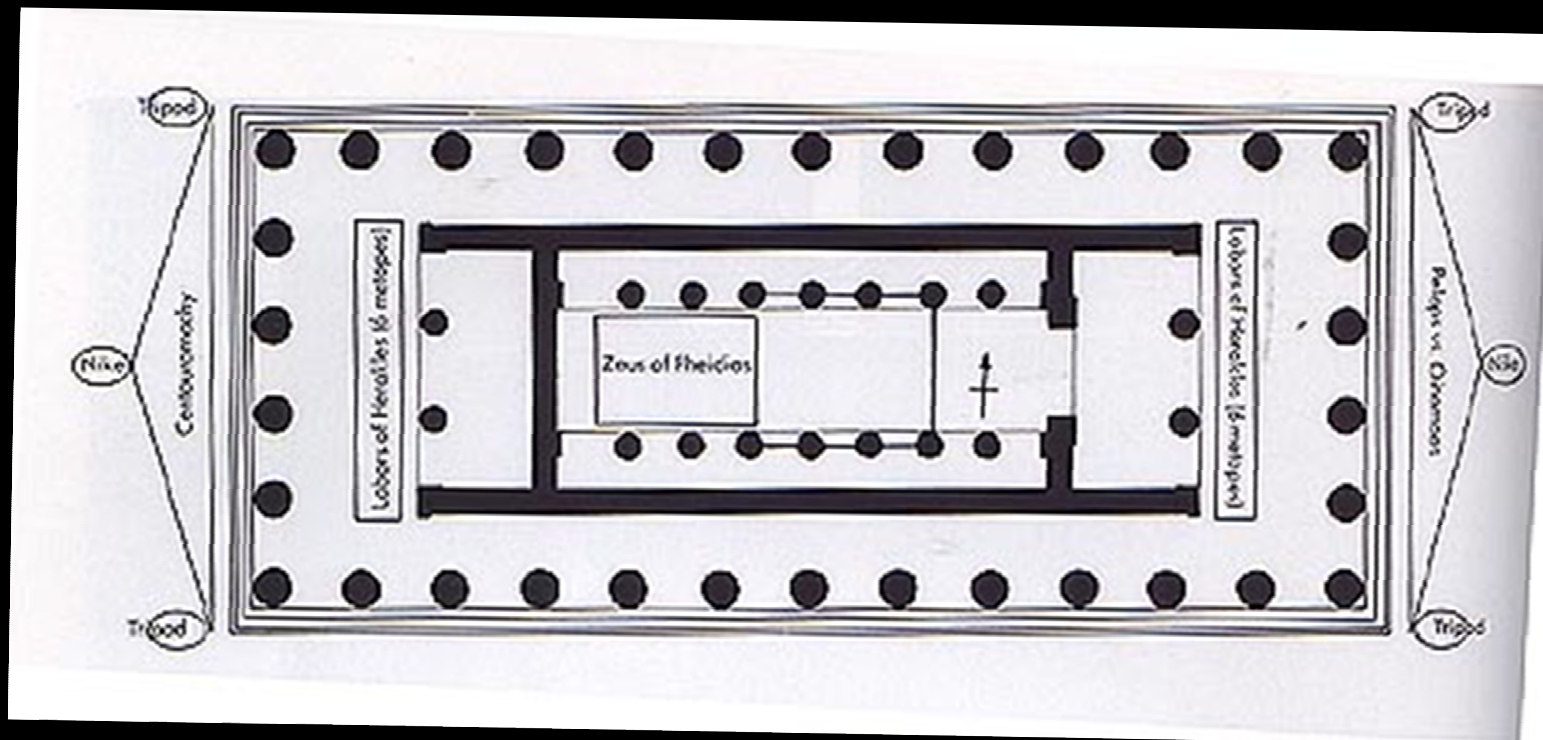
Columns were 11-12 times taller than the capital

There were 20 flutes

# Doric Order in temples:

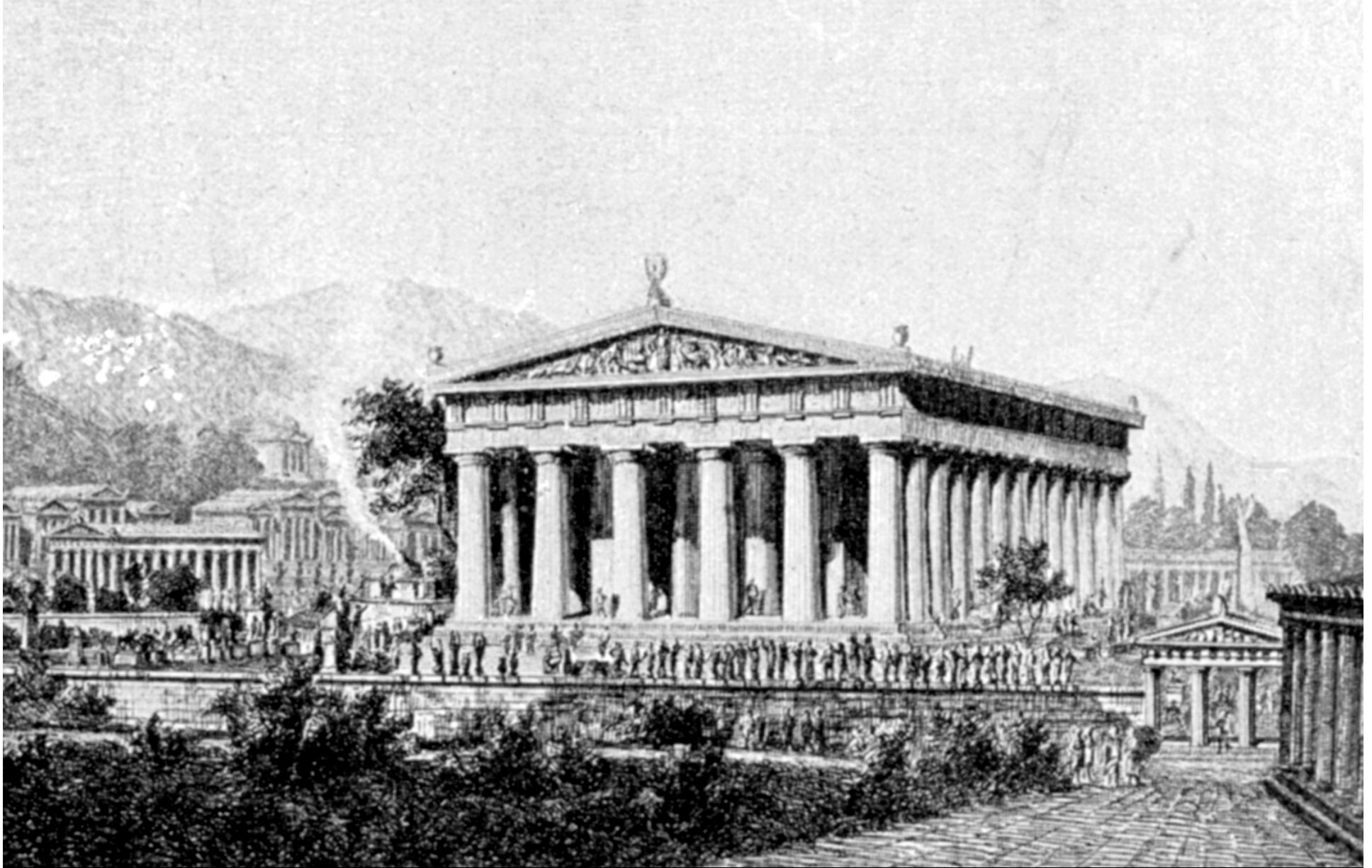
Common temple form – 6 columns at front & rear, 13 columns at the side (2 x front + 1)

Construction sometimes called “petrified carpentry” – based on early wood construction



Temple of Zeus at Olympia 479-470 BCE

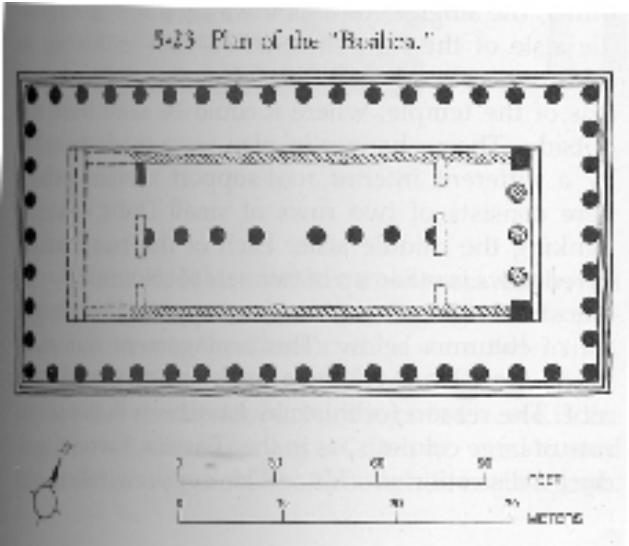
# Temple of Zeus at Olympia 479-470 BCE



Restored view of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, Greece. Source: Wilhelm Lübke, Max Semrau: Grundriß der Kunstgeschichte. Paul Neff Verlag, Esslingen, 14th edition 1908.

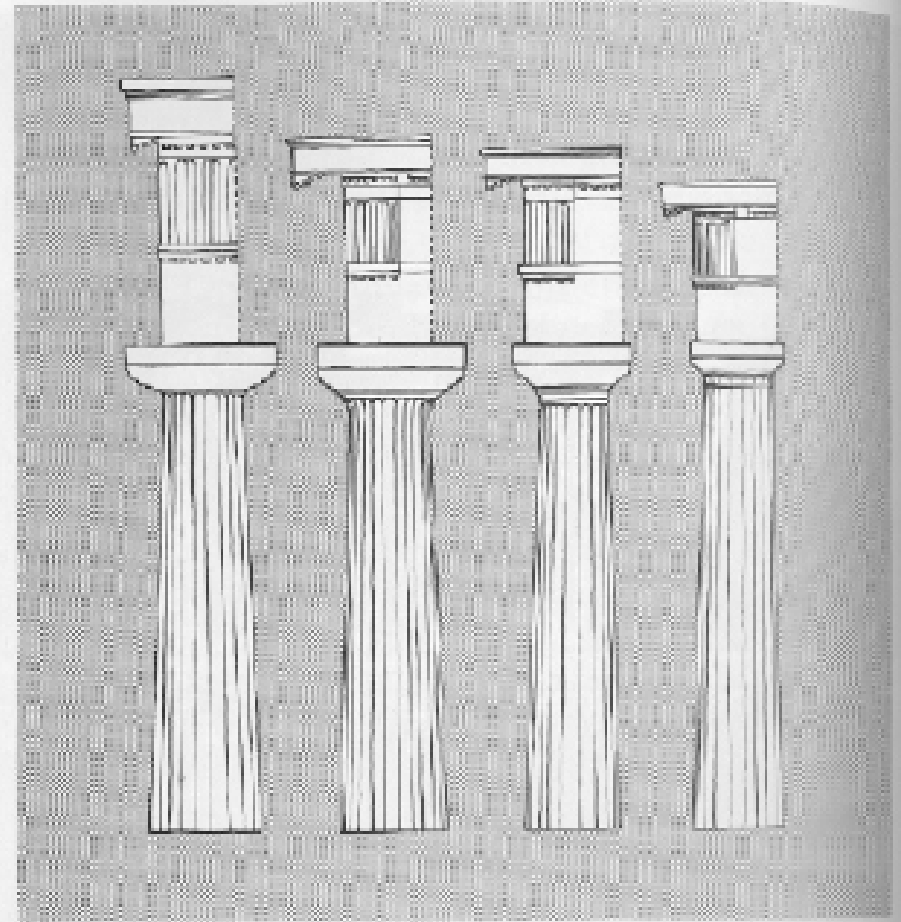
# Temple of Hera ("The Basilica") Paestum, c. 550 BCE

Gardner - Art Through the Ages





5-24 "Basilica" colonnade, with view of the Temple of Hera II beyond.



5-25 Evolution of Doric order proportions, Archaic to Classical. (Examples are not drawn to same scale.)

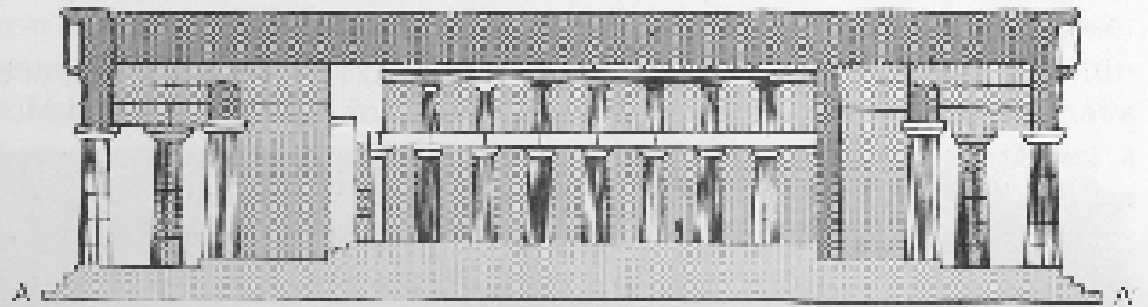
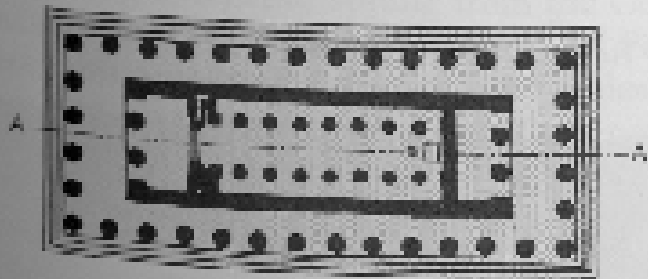
Temple of Hera  
("The Basilica")  
Paestum, c. 550  
BCE



# Temple of Poseidon at Paestum, 450 BCE



www.greatbuildings.com



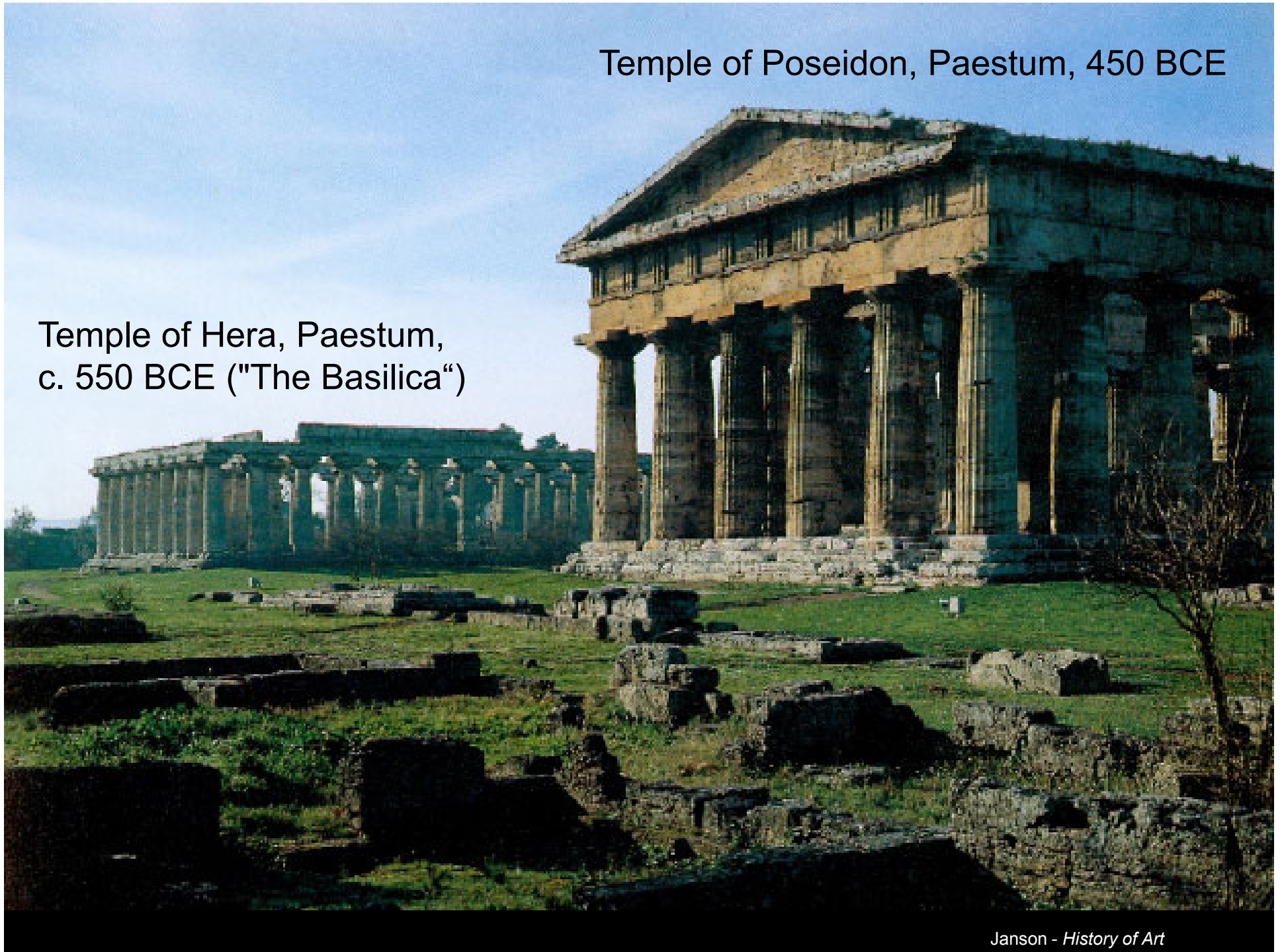


Temple of Poseidon at  
Paestum, 450 BCE



Temple of Poseidon, Paestum, 450 BCE

Temple of Hera, Paestum,  
c. 550 BCE ("The Basilica")



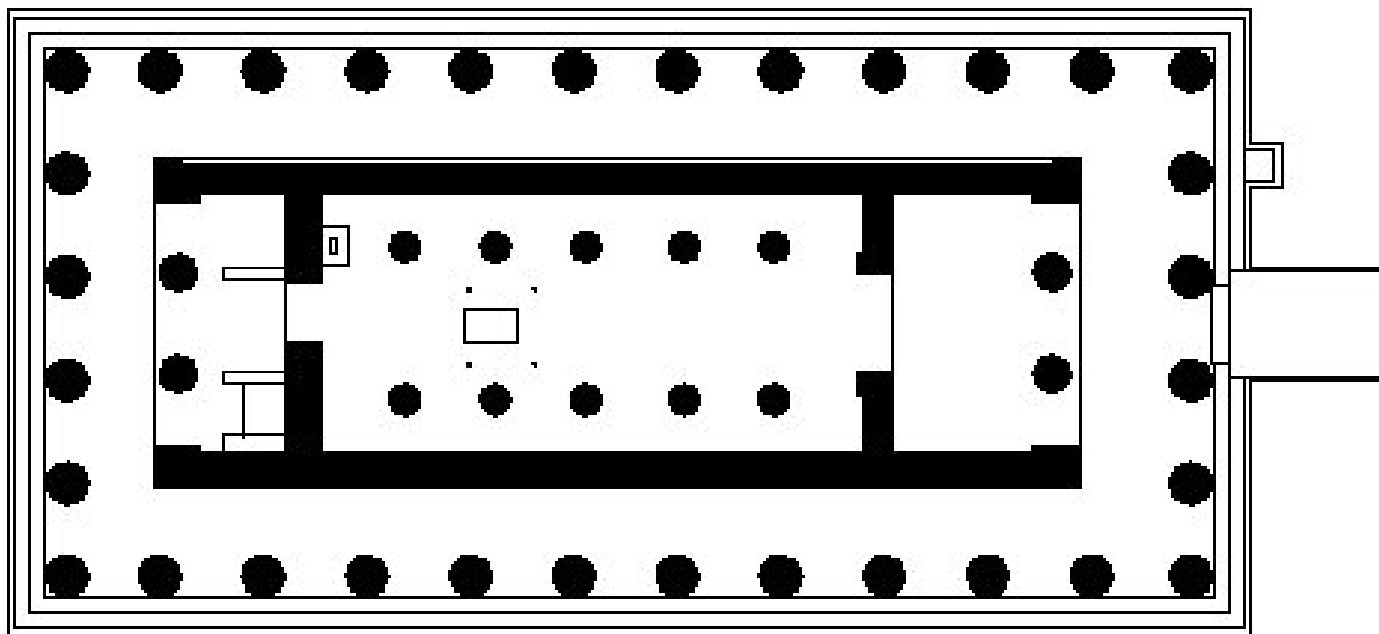
# Temple of (goddess) Aphaia at Aegina 490 BCE



# Temple of Aphaia at Aegina 490 BCE

- Encircled by a single colonnade – 6 columns x 12 columns
- Limestone coated with thin layer of stucco – richly painted
- Columns 3'-3" in diameter by 17'-3 1/2" tall

Aegina, Temple of Aphaia

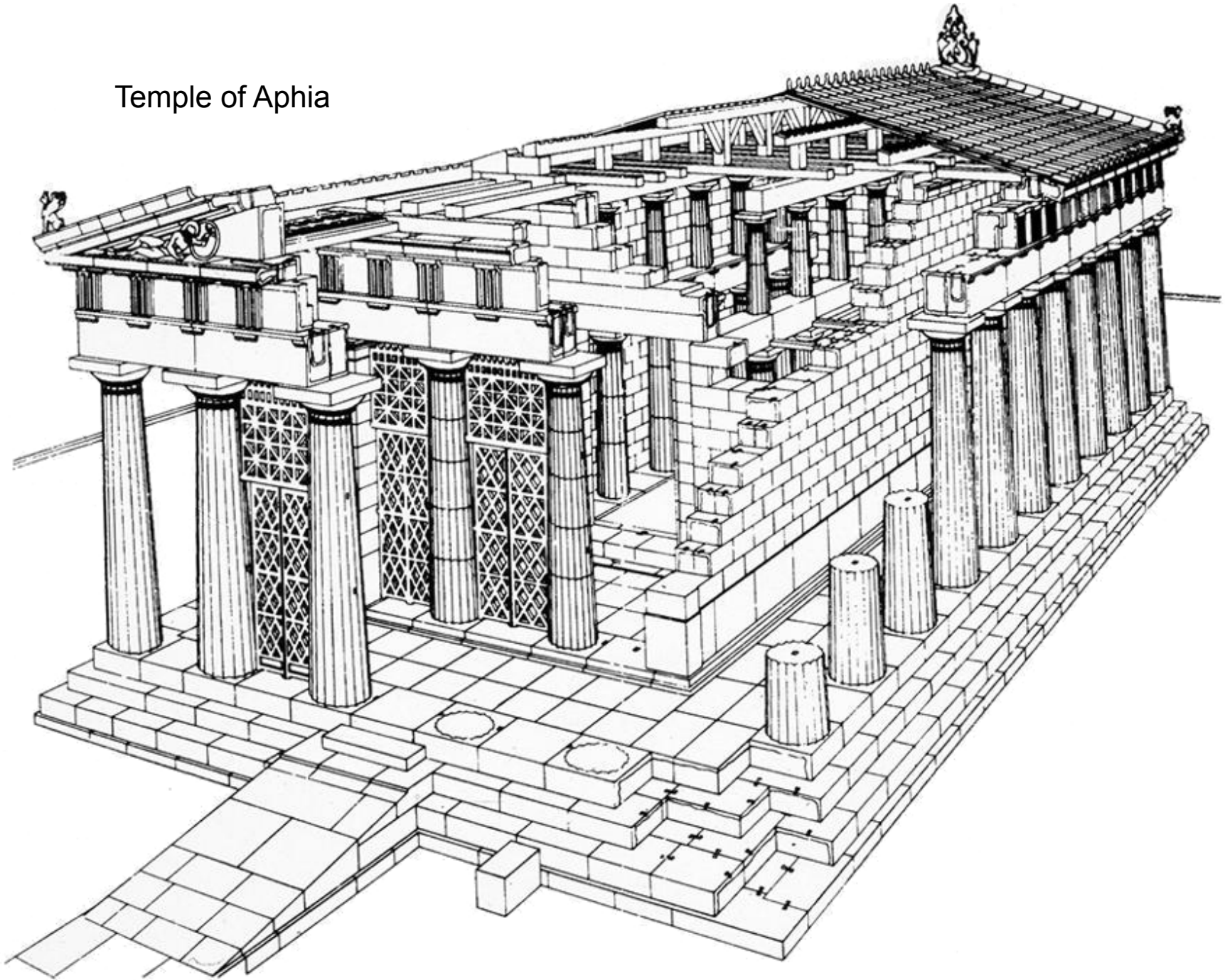


0 1

20 m.



Temple of Aphia



# Temple of Aphaia at Aegina 490 BCE



ARTstor - University of California, San Diego

# Temple of Aphaia at Aegina 490BCE



# Classical Greece: 479 – 323 BCE

480 BCE Persians sacked Athens, destroyed many buildings

479 BCE ends the Persian invasion of Greece

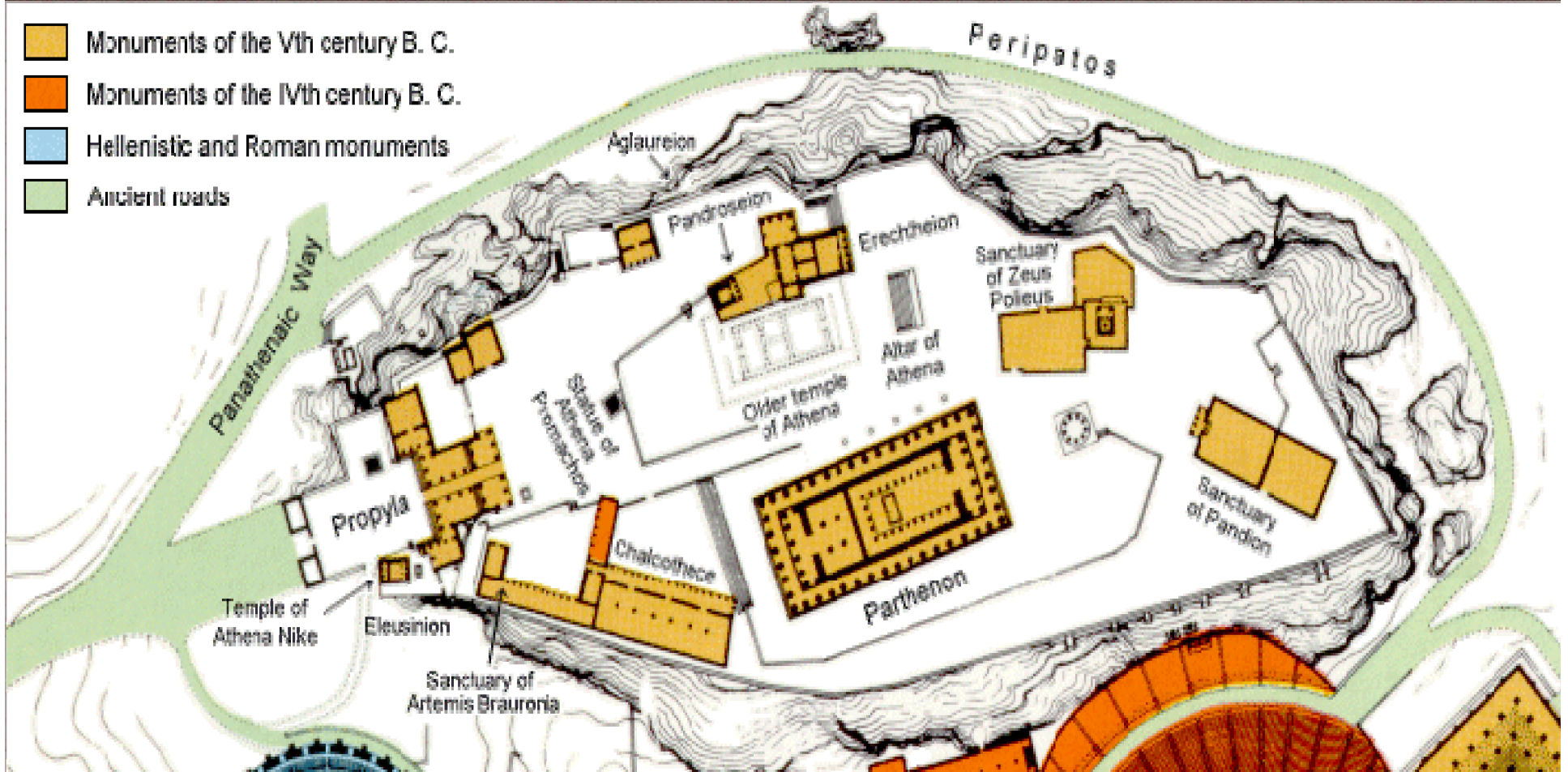
458-429 BCE Pericles, the general, orator & statesman, led Athens

450 BCE Pericles allocates defensive funds for rebuilding the Acropolis





# Acropolis (High Point in the City)



# Acropolis (High Point in the City)

Complex Site also called 'Sacred Rock'

Highly defensible – surrounded by sheer cliffs except the west

Religious and cultural center

Built of marble - allowed fine detail (more so than limestone)





*Acropolis at Athens* (1846) by Leo von Klenze, Neue Pinakothek, Munich

# Parthenon 448 - 438 BCE

Doric Temple dedicated to Athena – Patron Goddess of Athens

Highest Point of the Acropolis

20,000 Tons of Marble - Designed by Iktinus & Kalikrates

Many subtle adjustments to dimensions, slight variations of horizontal & vertical lines, imperceptible optical refinements

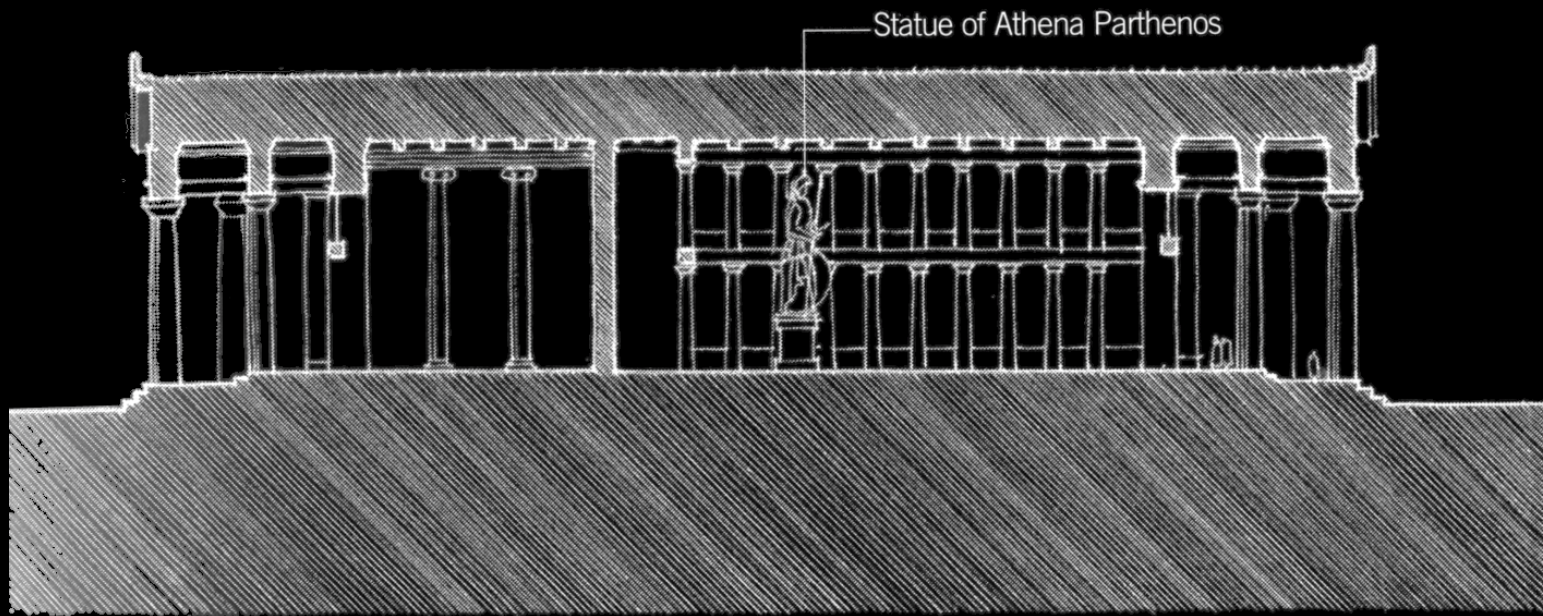




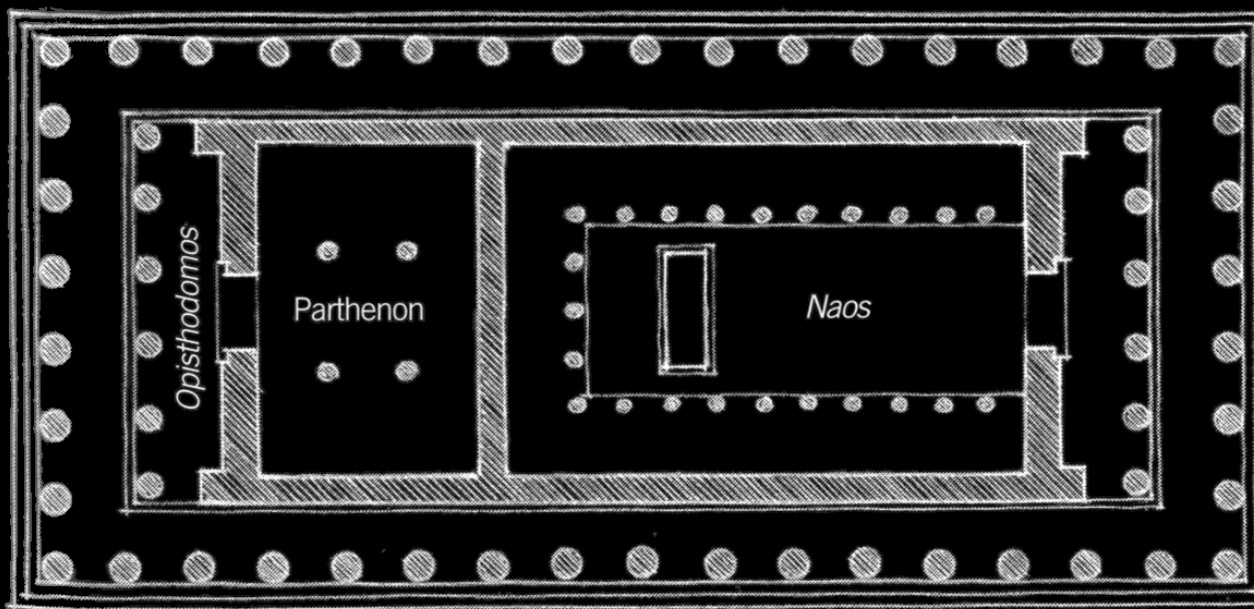
Janson - *History of Art*

# Parthenon

stones perfectly cut & set without mortar  
slender Doric columns



Section



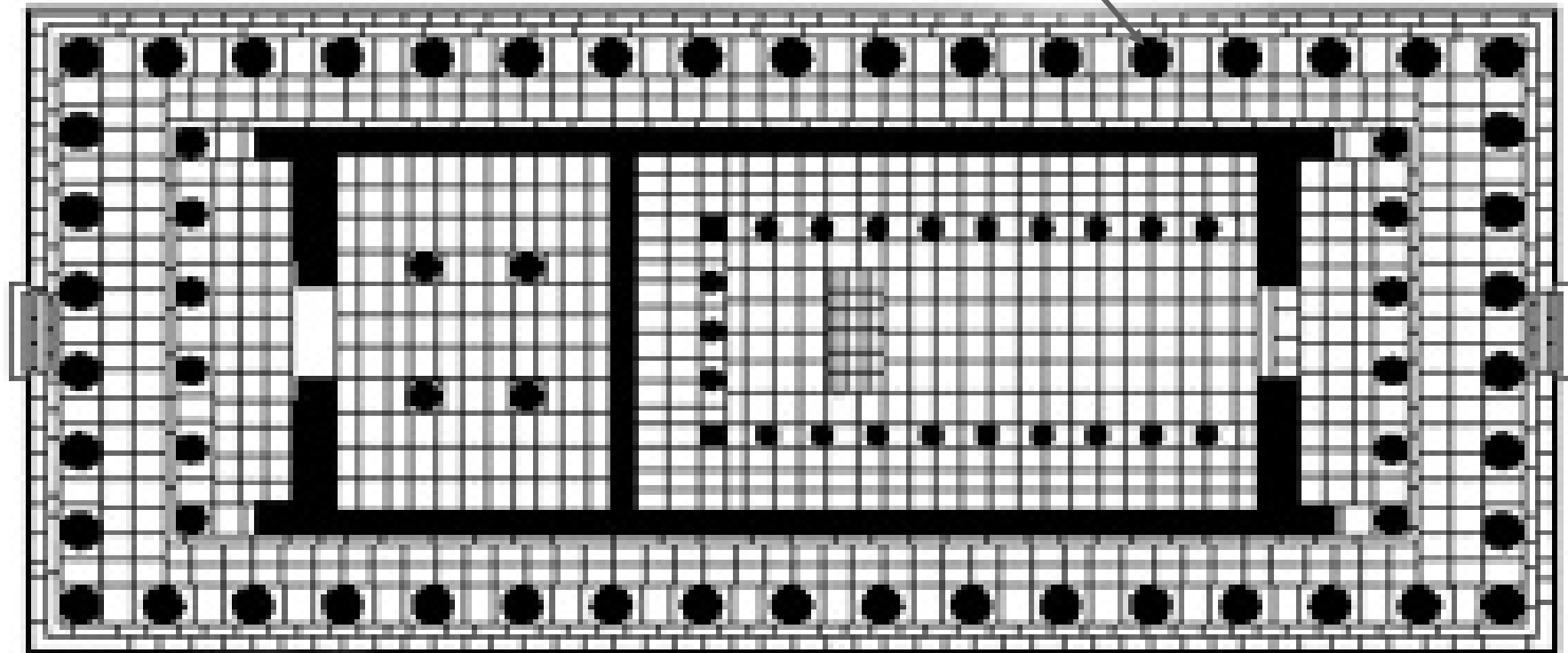
Plan

0 30 m

# Parthenon 448 - 432 BCE

Peripteral colonnade of 8 x 17 columns

101 feet wide X 228 feet long



# Parthenon: 448-432 BCE

## Columns:

8 x 17 Doric columns

6'-2" wide and 34'-3" tall

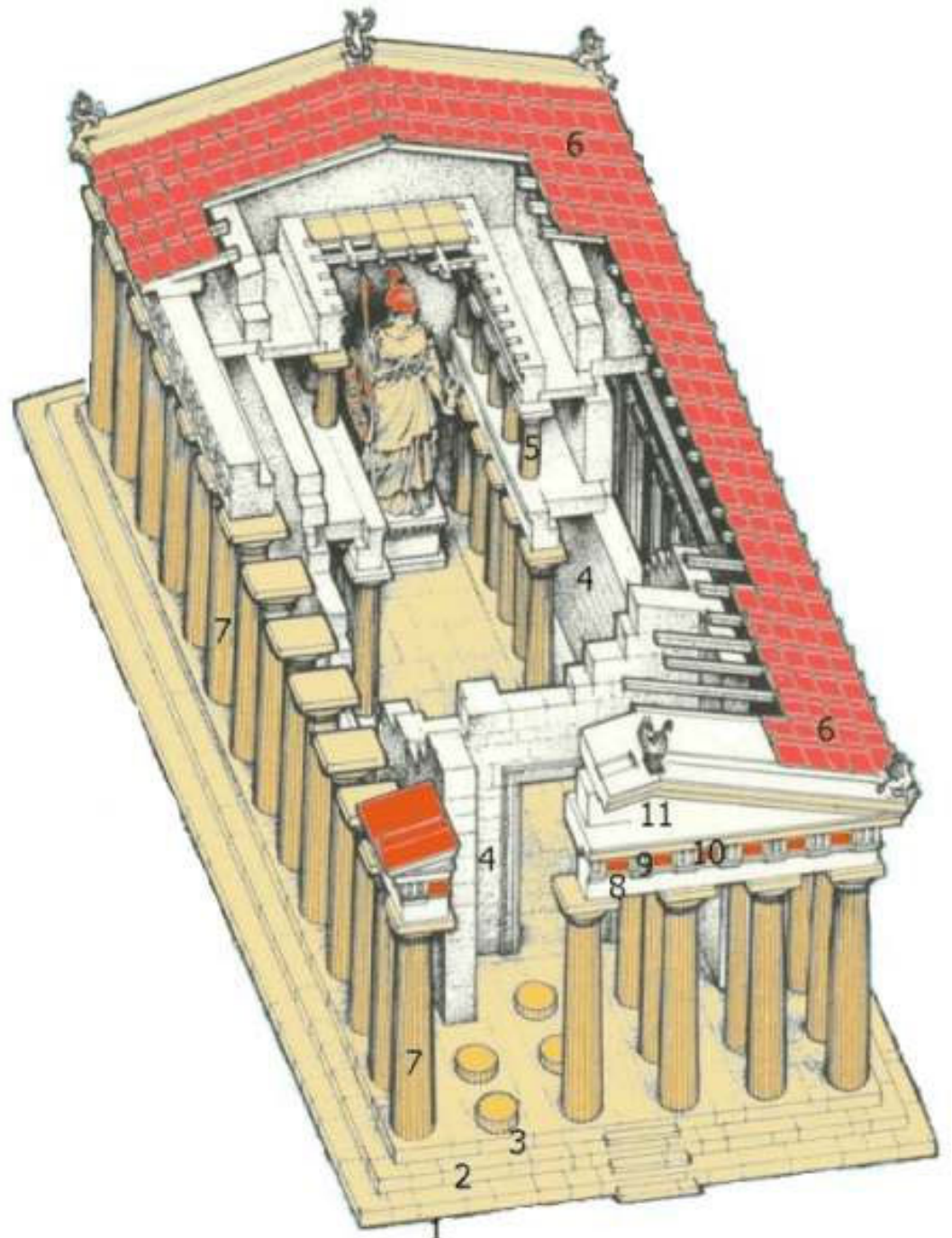
Ratio: 1 : 5-1/2

Statue of Athena – Fully Armed

Marble transported 16 kilometers from the Pentelicus Mountain

Remained intact until 1687 when a Venetian shell exploded destroying interior and roof

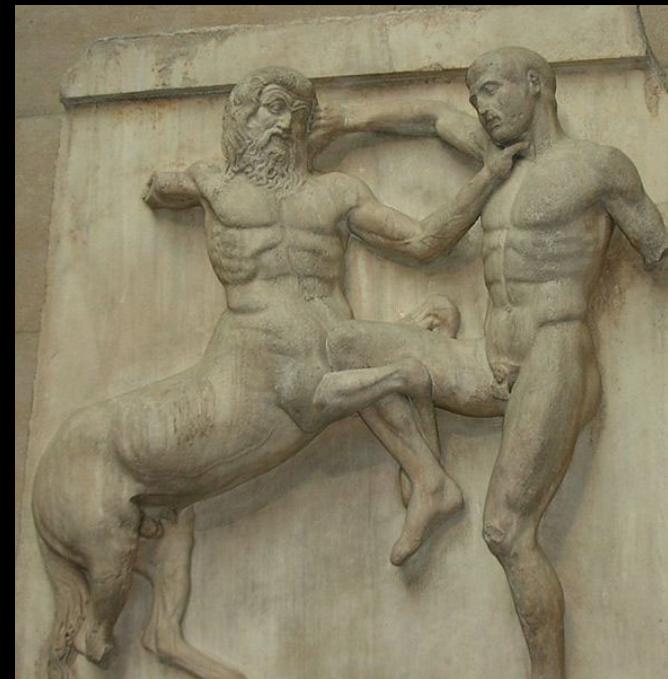
Terracotta tiled roof & many sculptures





# Parthenon: 448-432 BCE

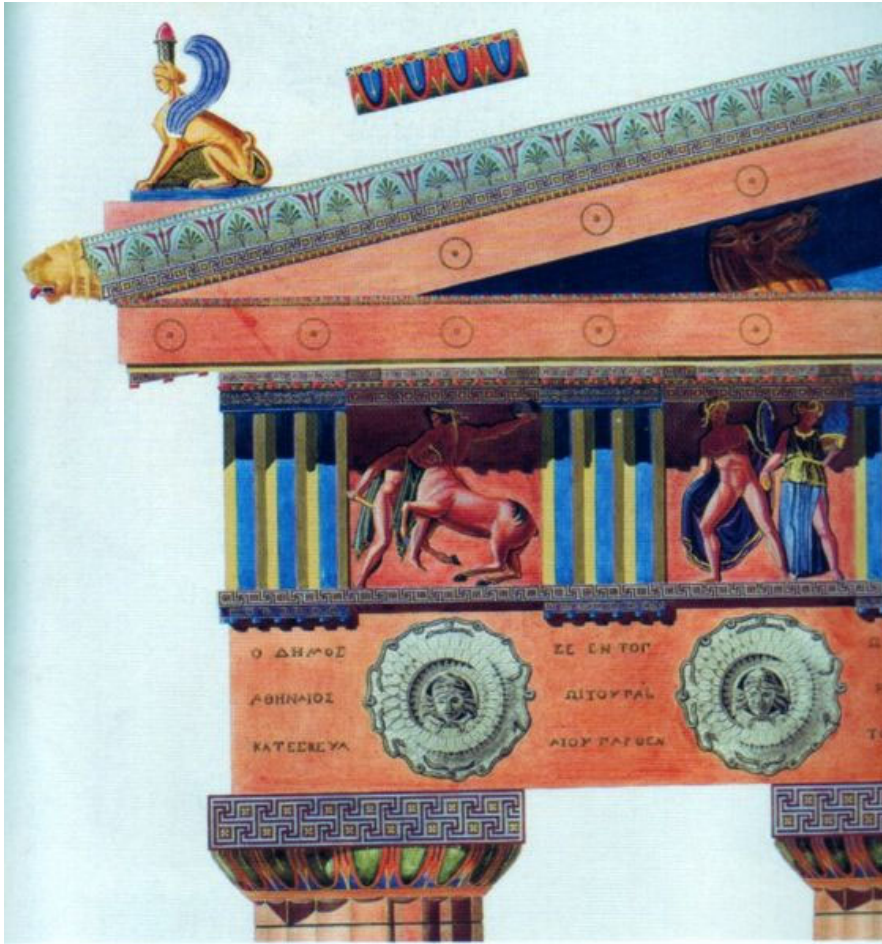
Metopes – Sculptures depicting war scenes



[www. Odesseyadventures.com](http://www.Odesseyadventures.com)

[www. Greatbuildings.com](http://www.Greatbuildings.com)

Wikimedia Commons  
@ <http://commons.wikimedia.org>



Painted by Gottfried Semper 1836

Colors were used throughout the temples

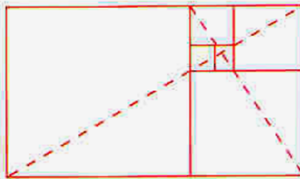


# Parthenon: 448-432 BCE

out the history of architecture.

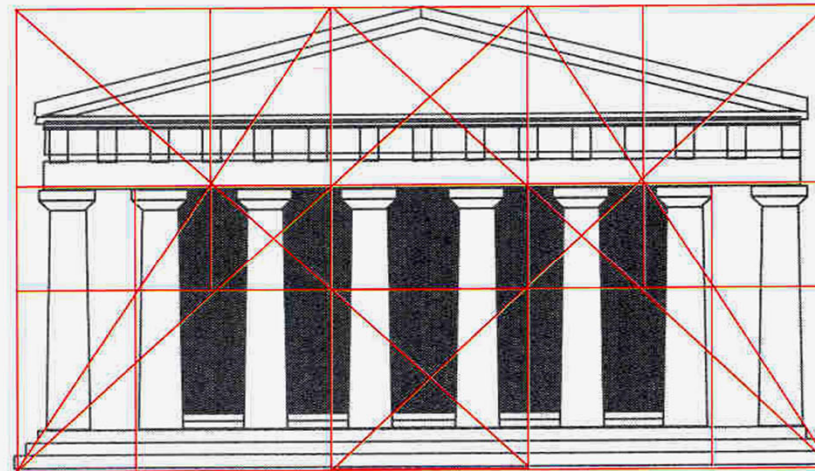
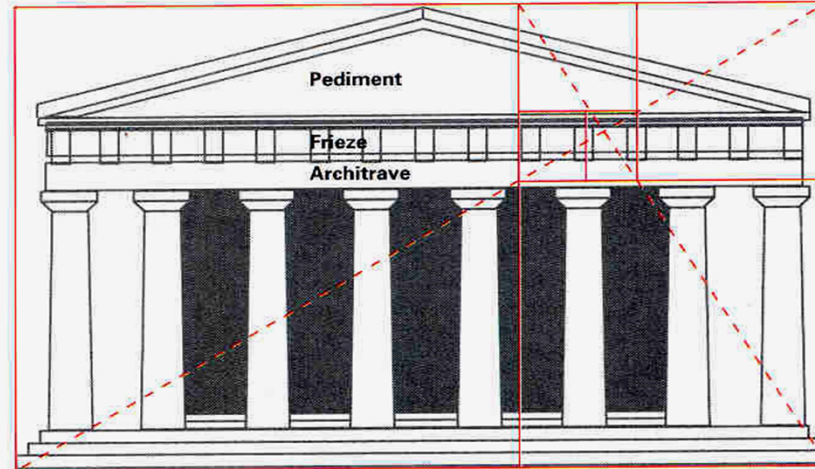
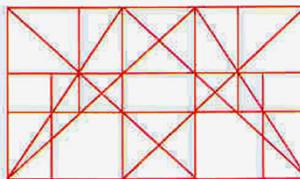
## Drawing of the *Parthenon*, Athens, ca. 447-432 B.C., and the Architectural Relationship to the Golden Section

Analysis of golden section proportions according to the golden section construction diagram.



## Golden Section Harmonic Analysis

Analysis of golden section proportions according to a diagram of a harmonic analysis of the golden section.





▶ ⏪ 🔊 0:39 / 7:33



Parthenon by Costa-Gavras

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aGitmYI6U90>

# Site Planning:

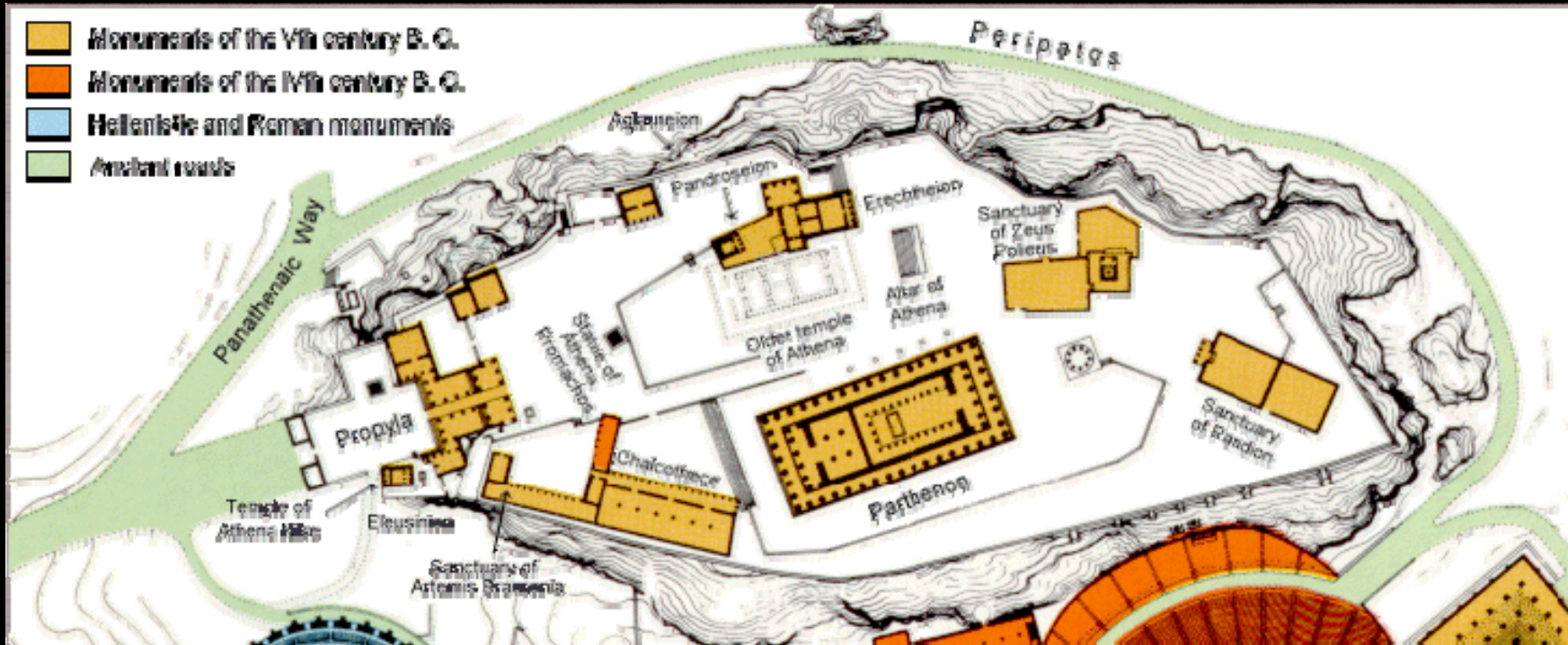
Each Building was sited and designed with others in mind

Observer went up a zigzag ramp – many glimpses

Avoid strictly frontal views of monuments- An Unwritten Rule

Symmetry in Buildings, not in Site Planning

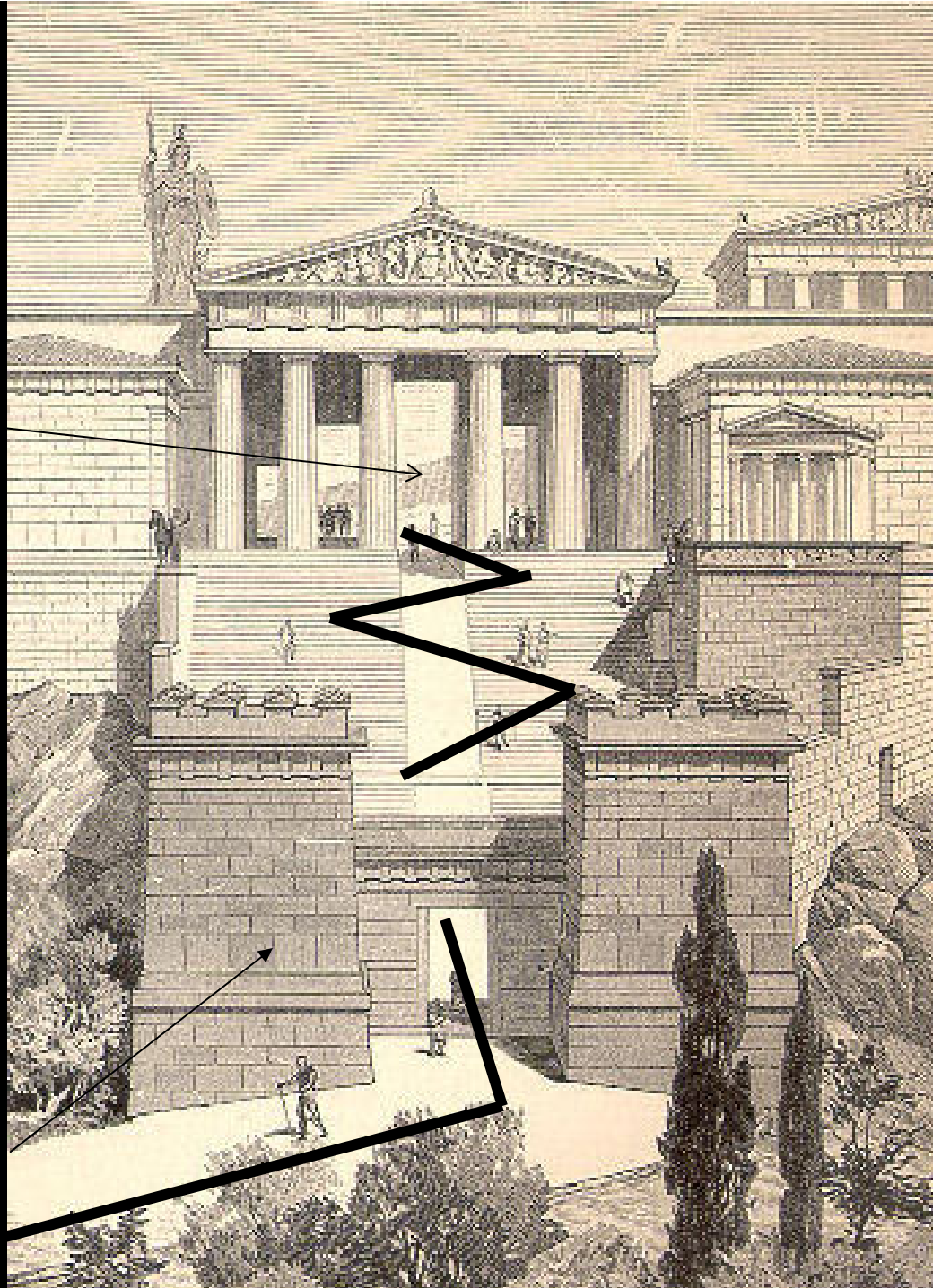
Wanted observer to view buildings in 3-D not flat elevations



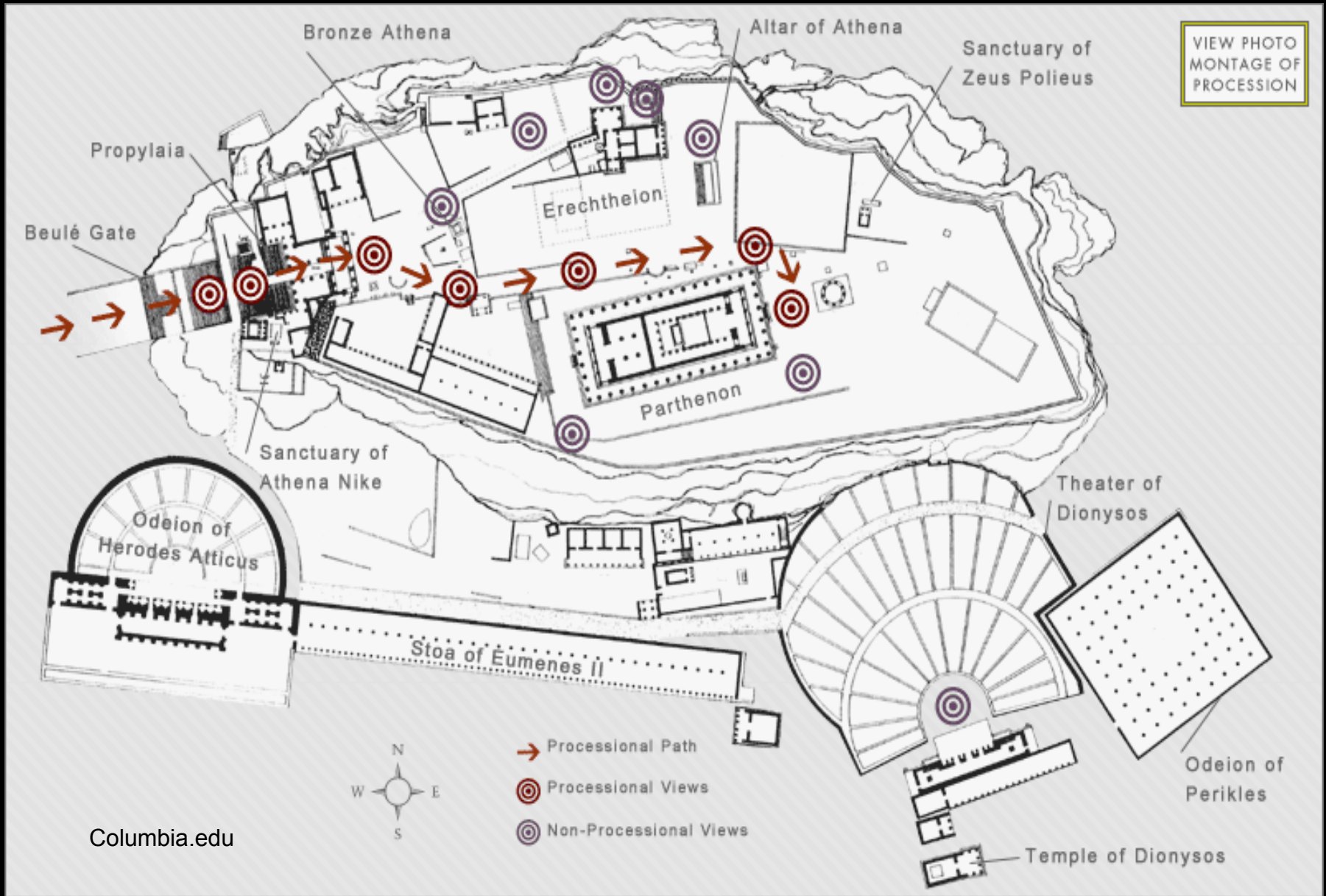
ENTRANCE  
TO THE  
ACROPOLIS

PROPYLAIA

GATE



# Plan of the Acropolis



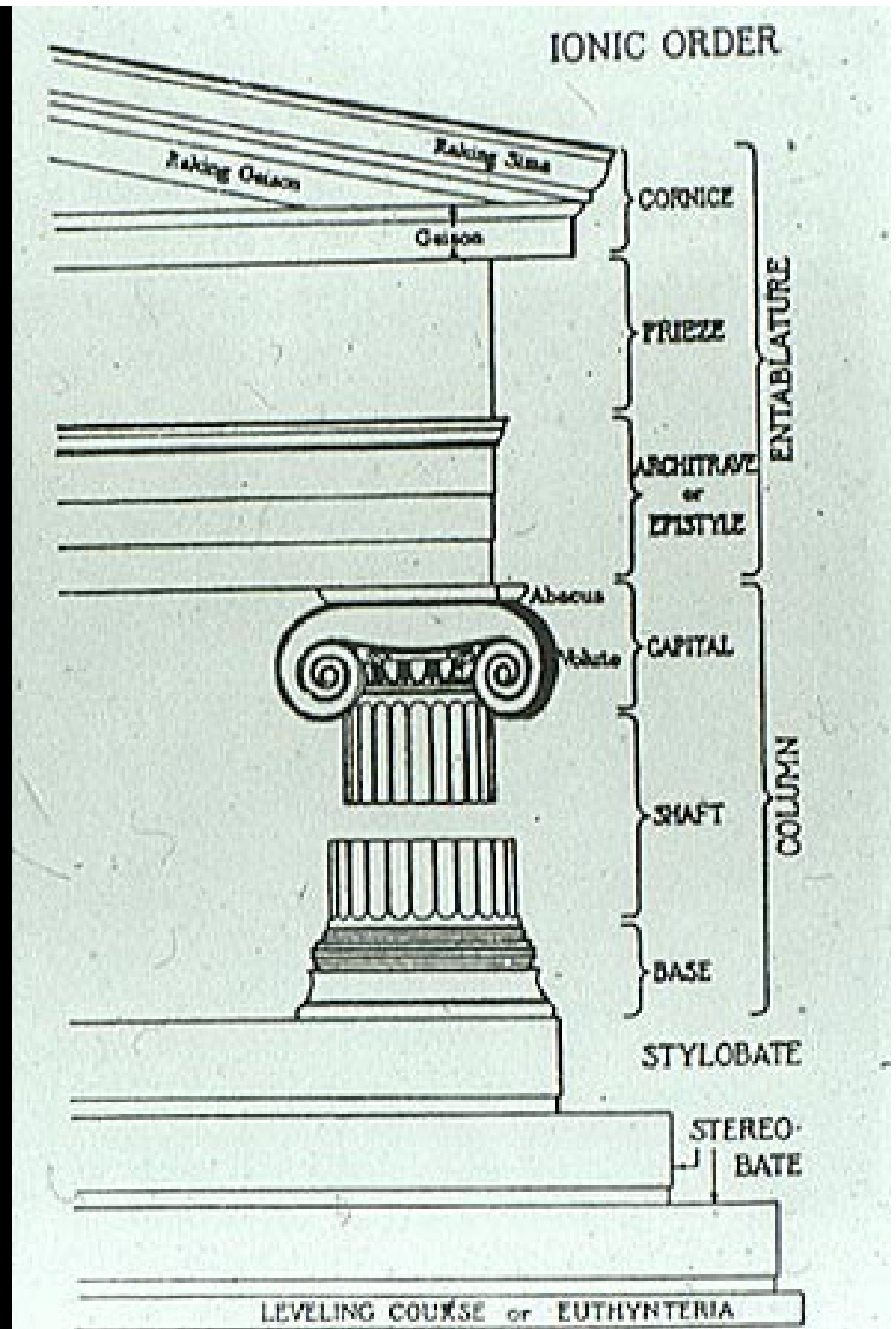
# Ionic Order:

Most suitable for smaller temples – more delicate

Capitals look like rolled ends of a scroll

Columns are 8-9 times as high as the diameter

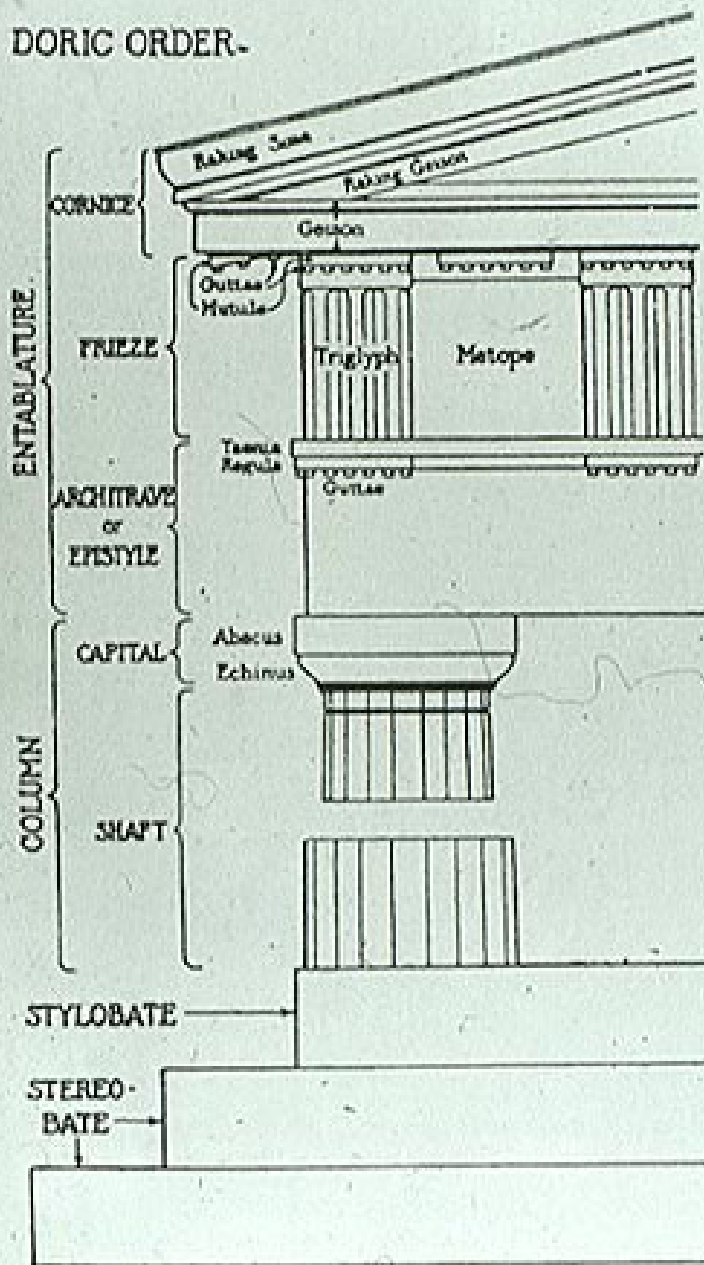
24 flutes



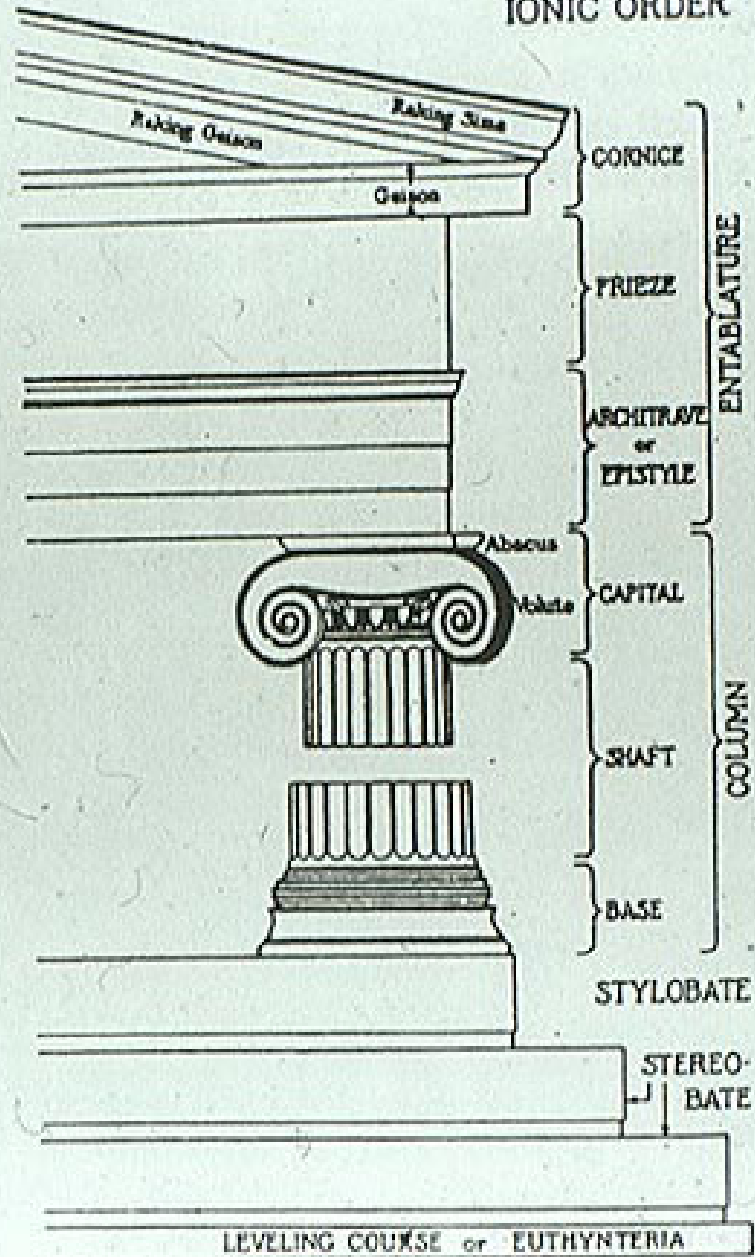


# Doric vs. Ionic Order:

DORIC ORDER-



IONIC ORDER

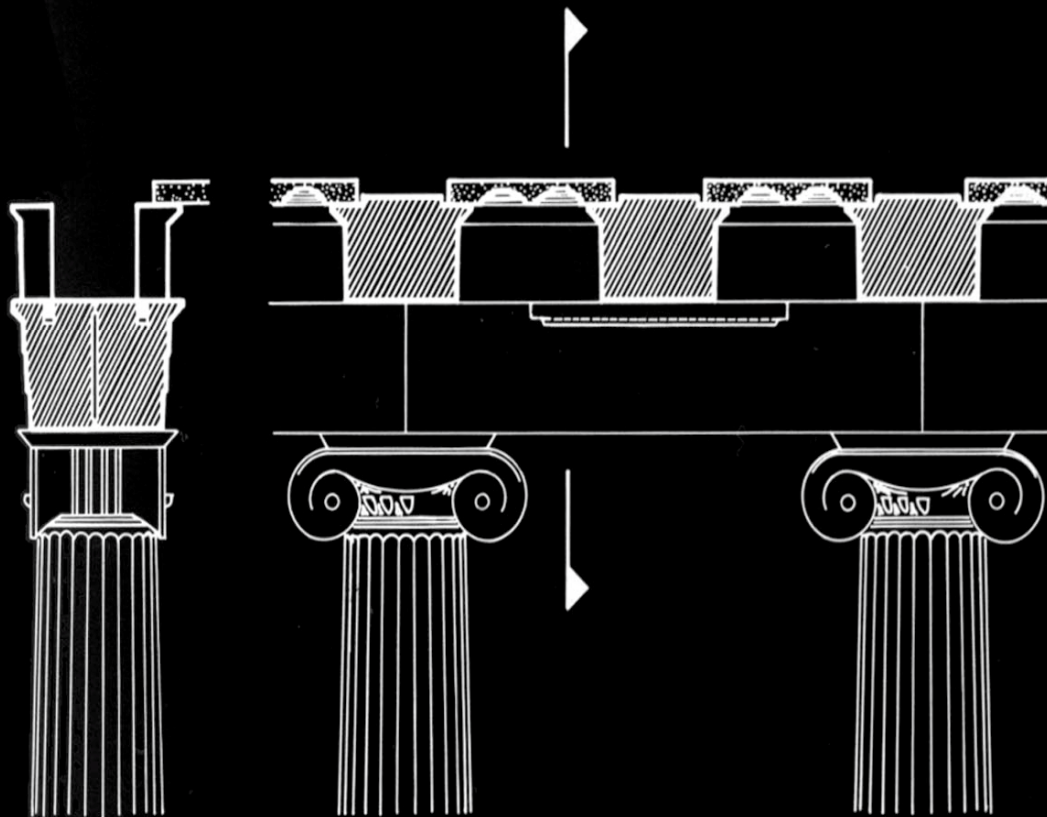


# Propylaia: 437- 432 BCE

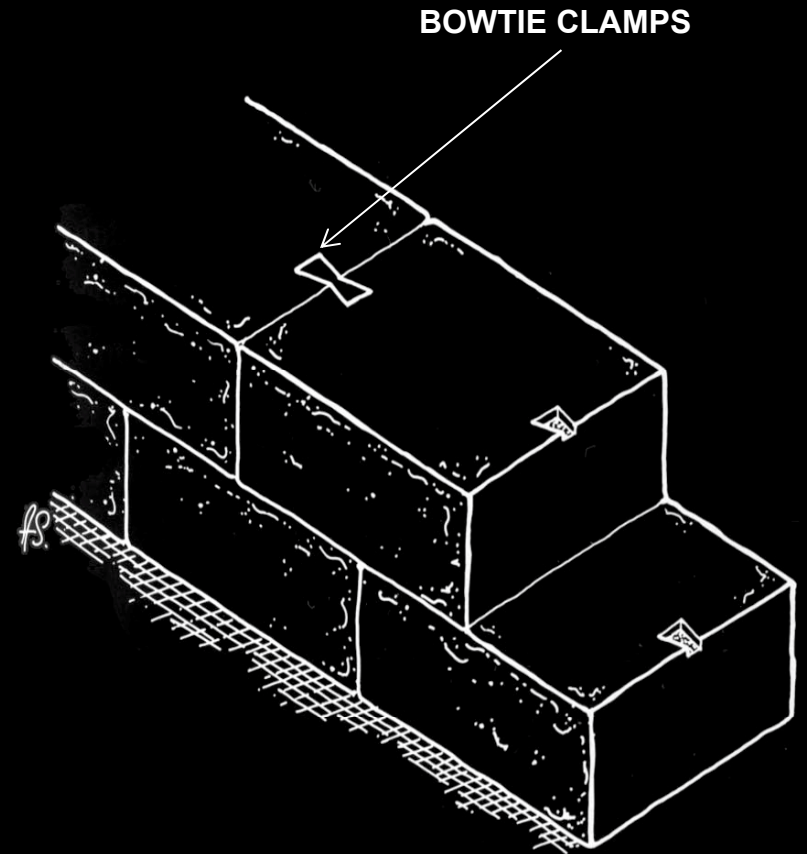
- Gateway to the Acropolis
- Designed by Mnesikles
- Gateway from Land of Humans to The Land of Gods
- 2 levels due to uneven ground
- Built of white marble



# PROPYLEA AT ATHENS 437-432 BCE

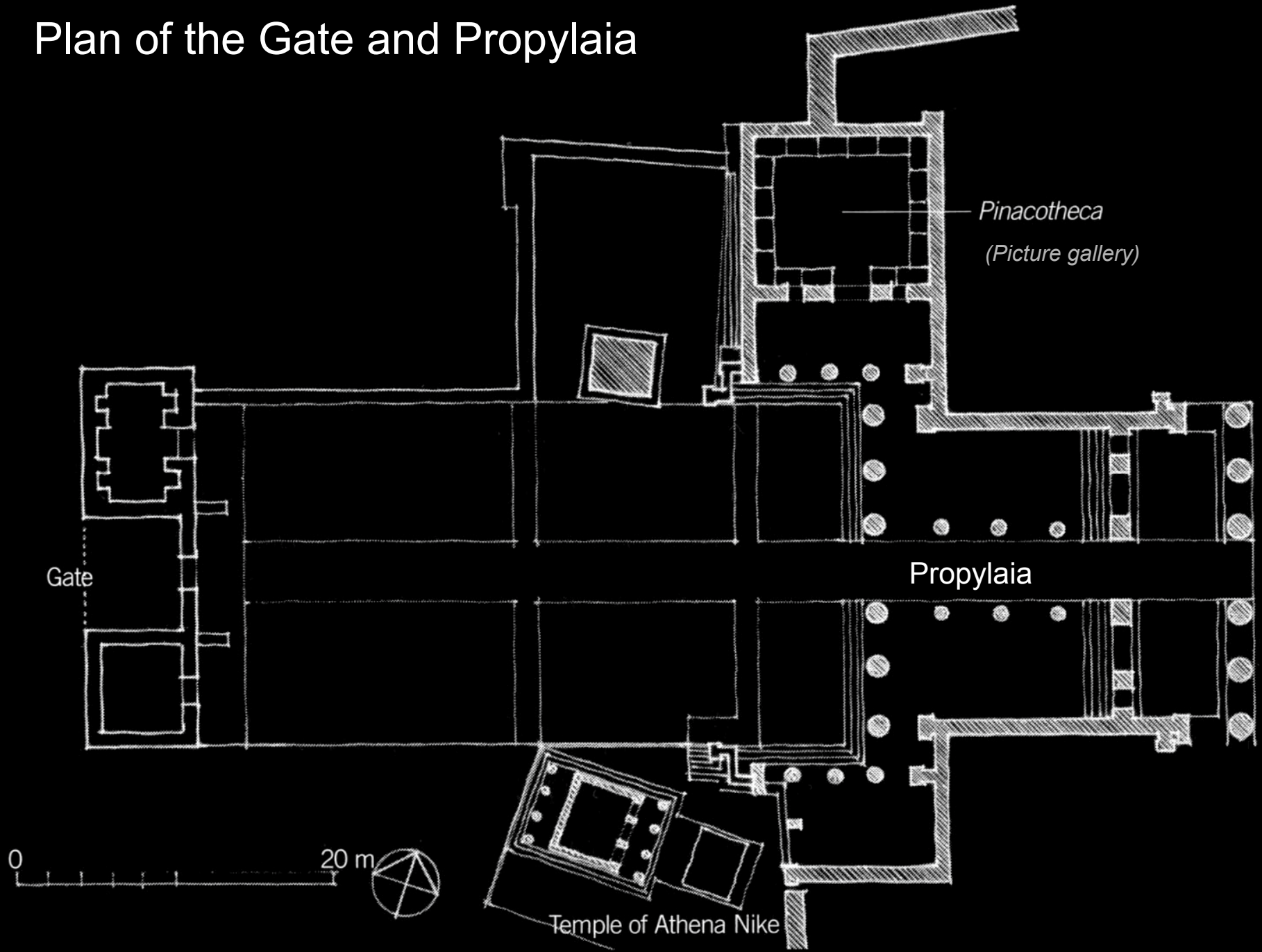


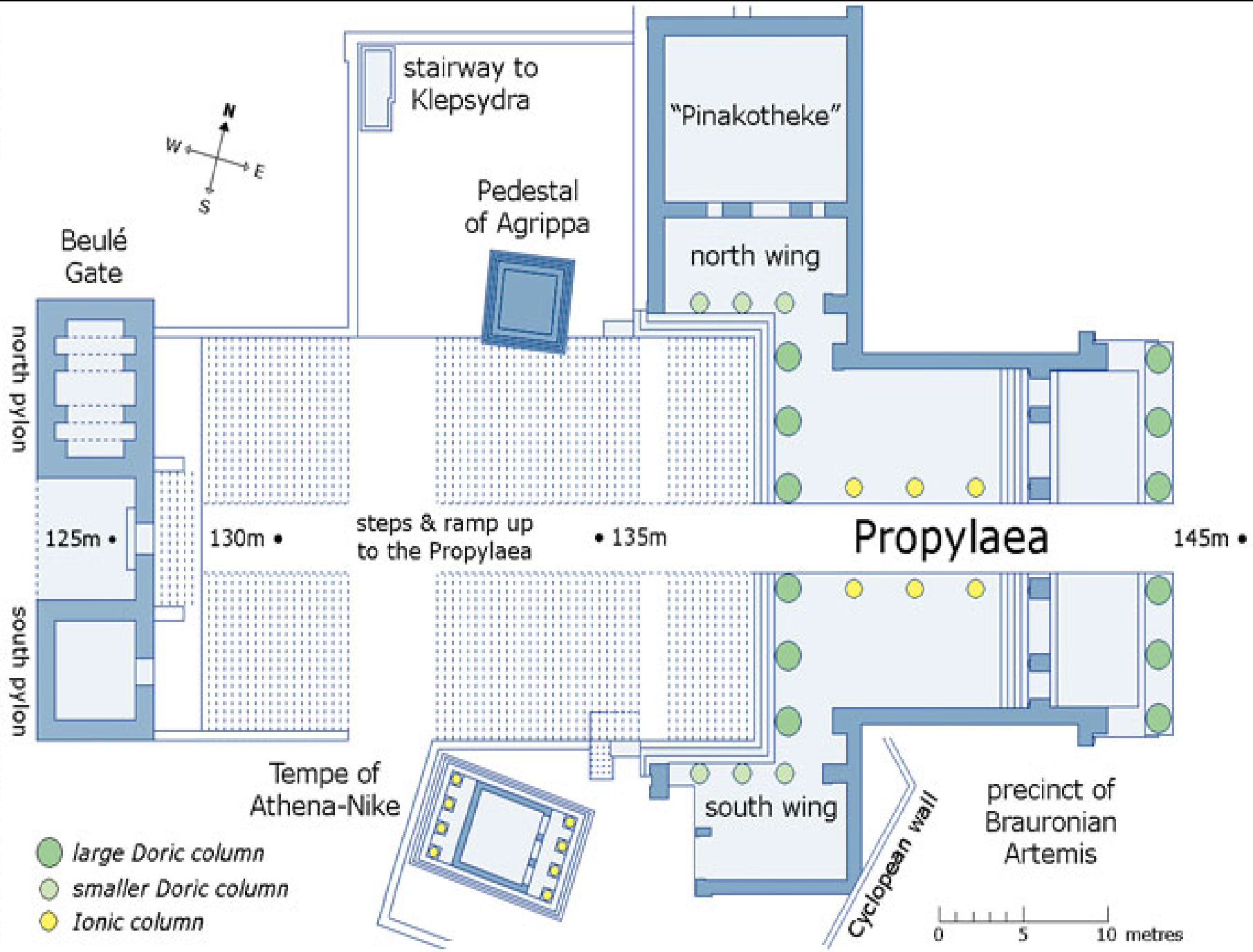
3.27 Propylea, Athens, ca. 432–437 B.C. Iron-bar insert in ceiling beam (after Coulton).



3.29 "Bow-tie" cramps employed in Greek temple construction (after Coulton).

# Plan of the Gate and Propylaia





Beulé Gate

north pylon

125m •

south pylon

130m •

steps & ramp up to the Propylaea

• 135m

stairway to Klepsydra

Pedestal of Agrippa

"Pinakothek"

north wing

Propylaea

145m •

Tempe of Athena-Nike

south wing

precinct of Brauronian Artemis

Cyclopean wall

- large Doric column
- smaller Doric column
- Ionic column

0 5 10 metres



# PROPYLAEA UNDER RESTORATION

[www.flickr.com/photos/denovich/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/denovich/)  
Creative Commons license

# Temple of Nike:

Goddess of Victory

427- 410 BCE

Earliest Ionic Building at the  
Acropolis – Simple Sanctuary

Columns: 11' high    Ratio: 1:7

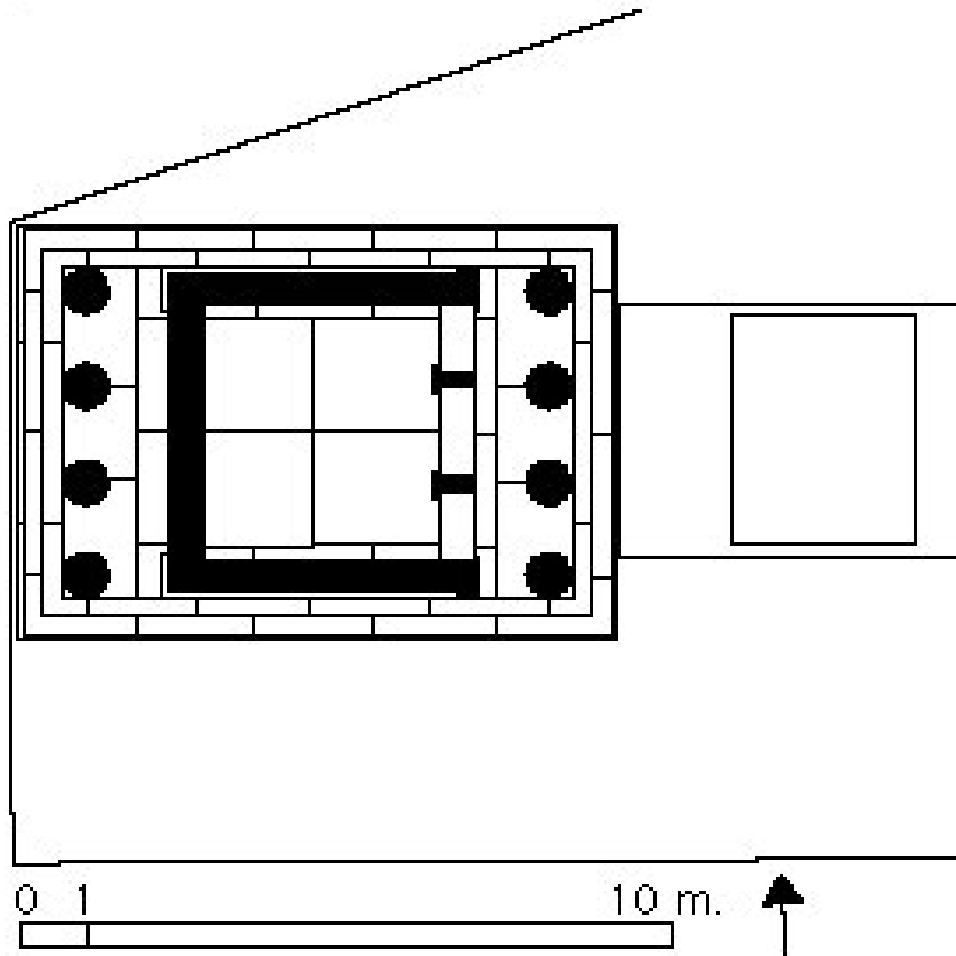
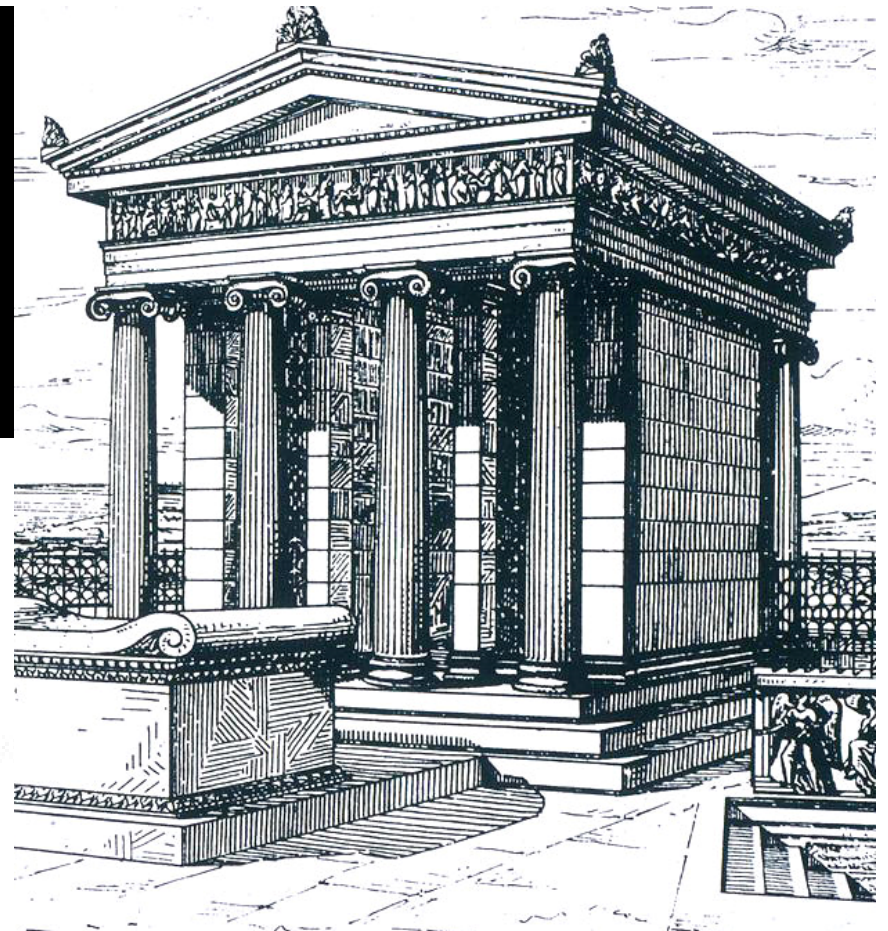
Frieze: battle scenes depicting  
Greeks versus Persians

Set on 4 steps(stereobates)

Pediment decorated with winged  
victories or Nike(s) created by  
Callimachus



Temple of Nike: 427- 410 BCE  
4 Column projecting porches  
showed the limitation of the  
Ionic order at the corners



ART  
"Temple of Att



# Temple of Nike: 427- 410 BCE

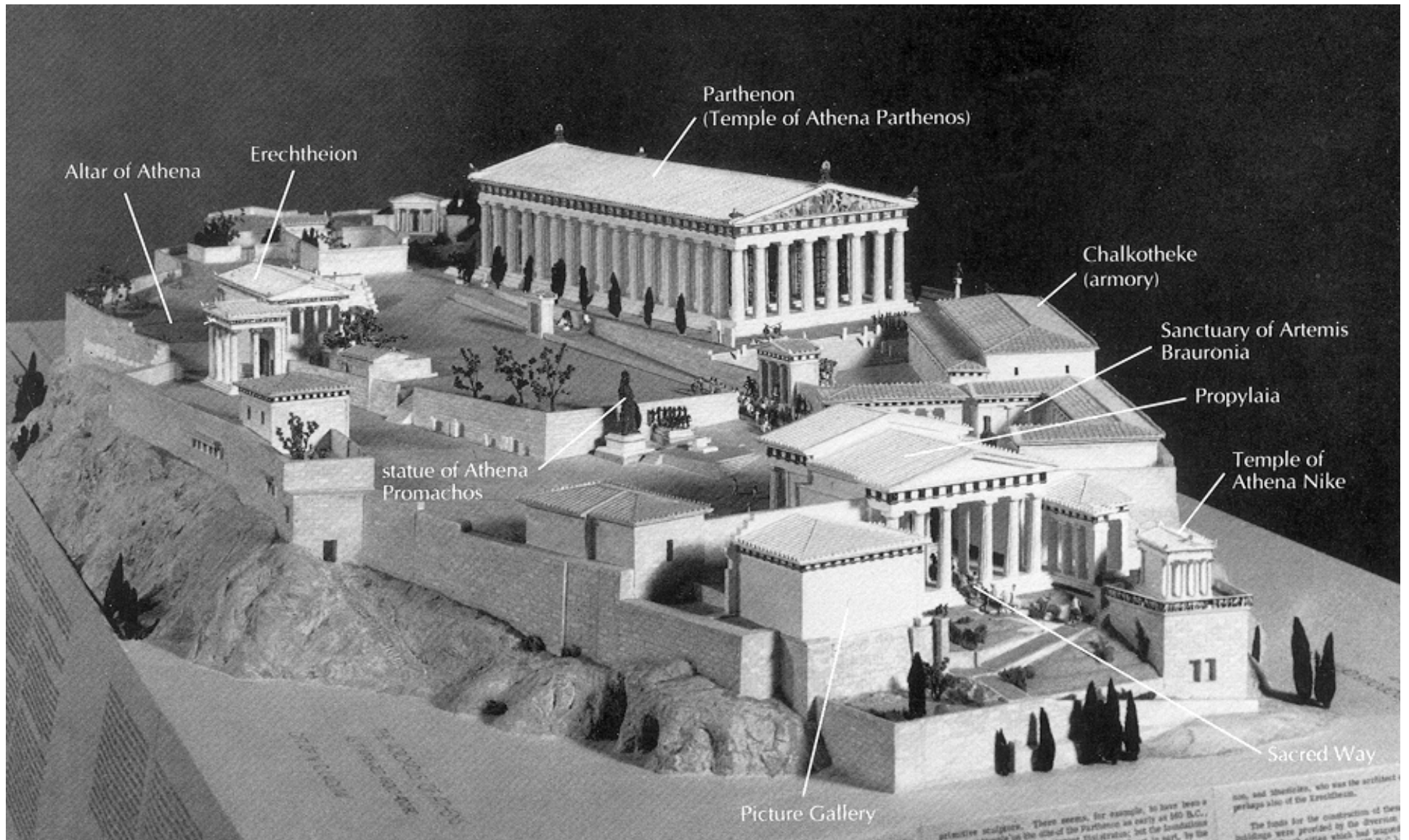




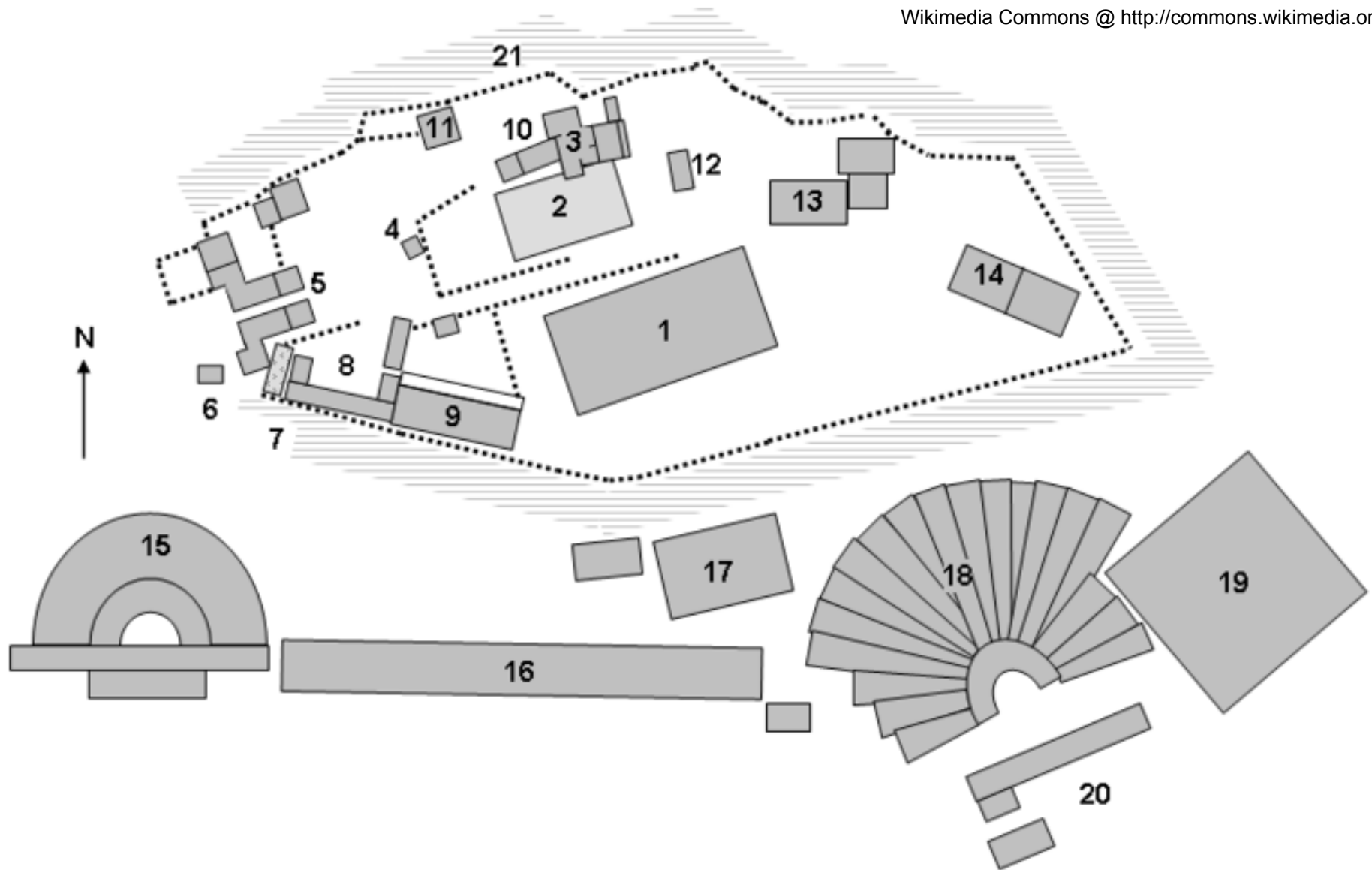
Wikimedia Commons @ <http://commons.wikimedia.org>

## Battle Scenes in Frieze





Reconstruction Model of The Acropolis, Athens



**Key**

- |                              |                                  |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Parthenon                  | 6 Temple of Athena Nike          | 12 Altar of Athena           | 18 Theatre of Dionysus Eleuthereus |
| 2 Old Temple of Athena       | 7 Eleusinion                     | 13 Sanctuary of Zeus Polieus | 19 Odeum of Pericles               |
| 3 Erechtheum                 | 8 Sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia | 14 Sanctuary of Pandion      | 20 Temenos of Dionysus Eleuthereus |
| 4 Statue of Athena Promachus | 9 Chalkotheke.                   | 15 Odeon of Herodes Atticus  | 21 Aglaureion                      |
| 5 Propylaea                  | 10 Pandroseion                   | 16 Stoa of Eumenes           |                                    |
|                              | 11 Arrephorion                   | 17 Sanctuary of Asclepius    |                                    |

# The Erechtheion 421-405 BCE

Sloping site inspired split level design

Built at the Acropolis

No continuous colonnade – 4 separate porticos

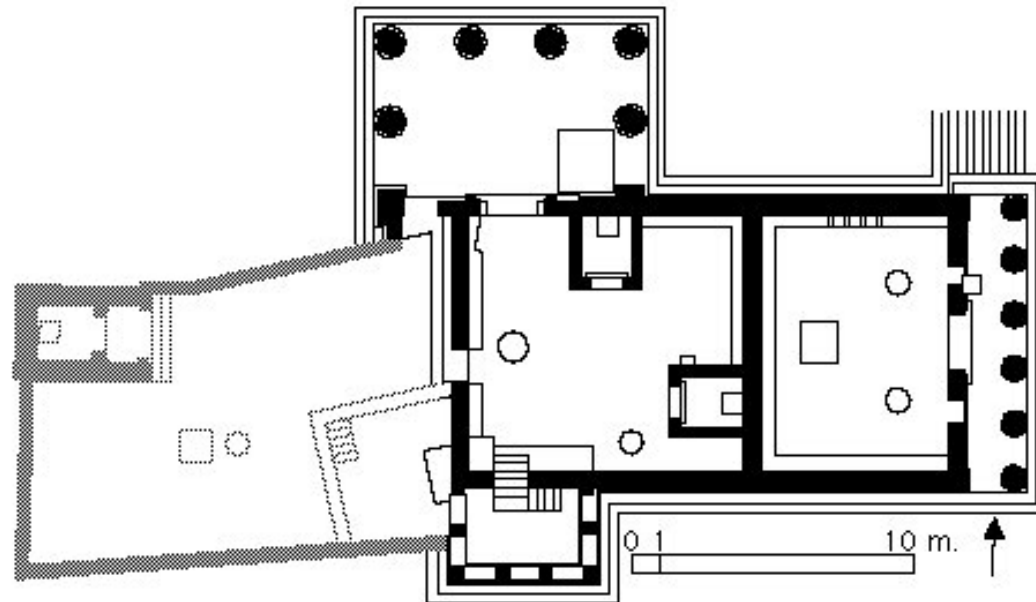
Accommodates diverse hallowed areas

Departs from traditional symmetry

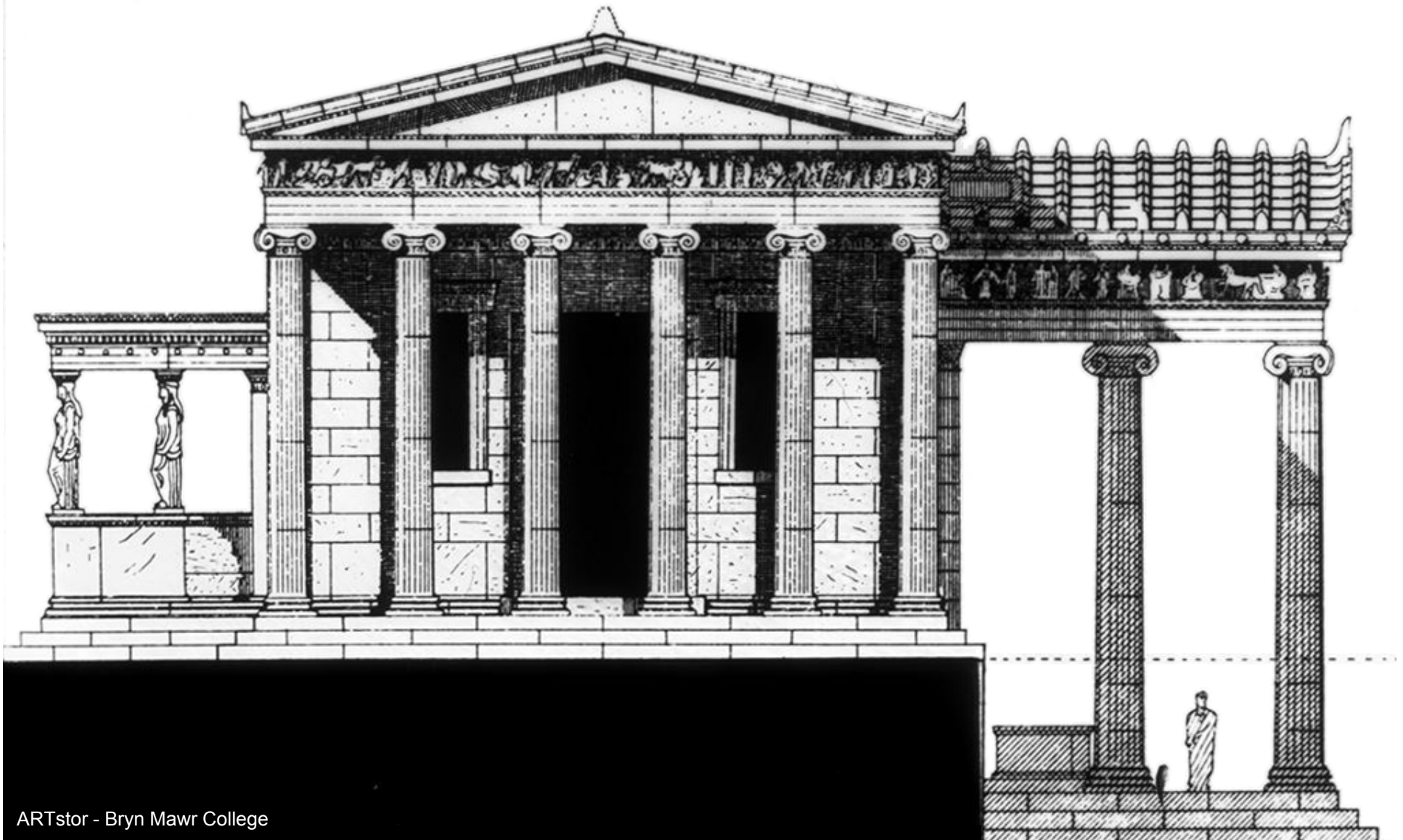
Continuous frieze running above architrave

Abundance of sculpted ornament

Athens, Erechtheion



# The Erechtheion 421-405 BCE



# The Erechtheion 421-405 BCE



# The Erechtheion 421-405 BCE







Acropolis. Erechtheion. West side. 421-406 BC. Artstor, library-artstor-org.citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu/asset/ABRMAWR MELLINKIG 10310735261



**Caryatid Maidens**

# The Erechtheion 421-405 BCE



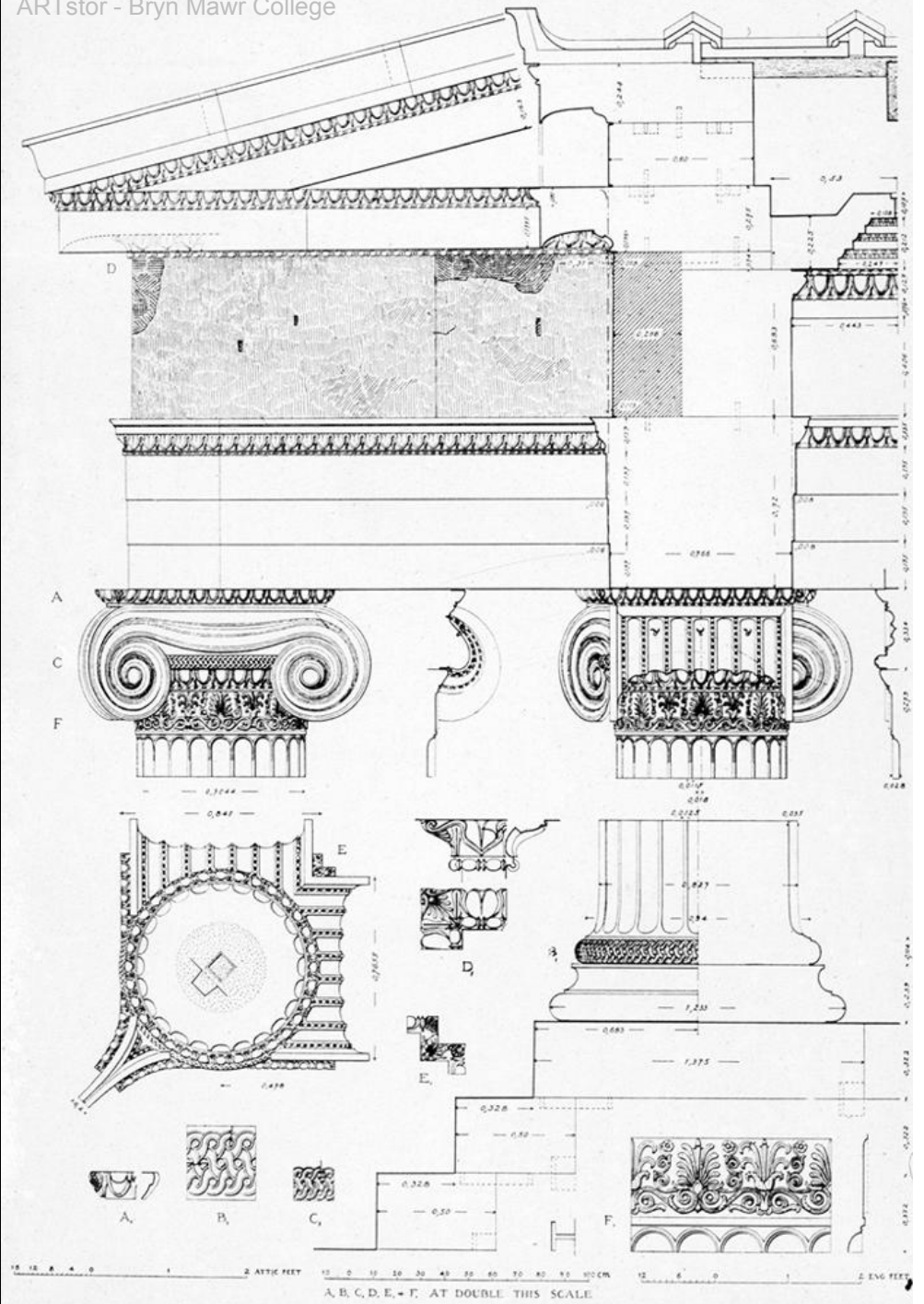
# The Erechtheion

421-405 BCE

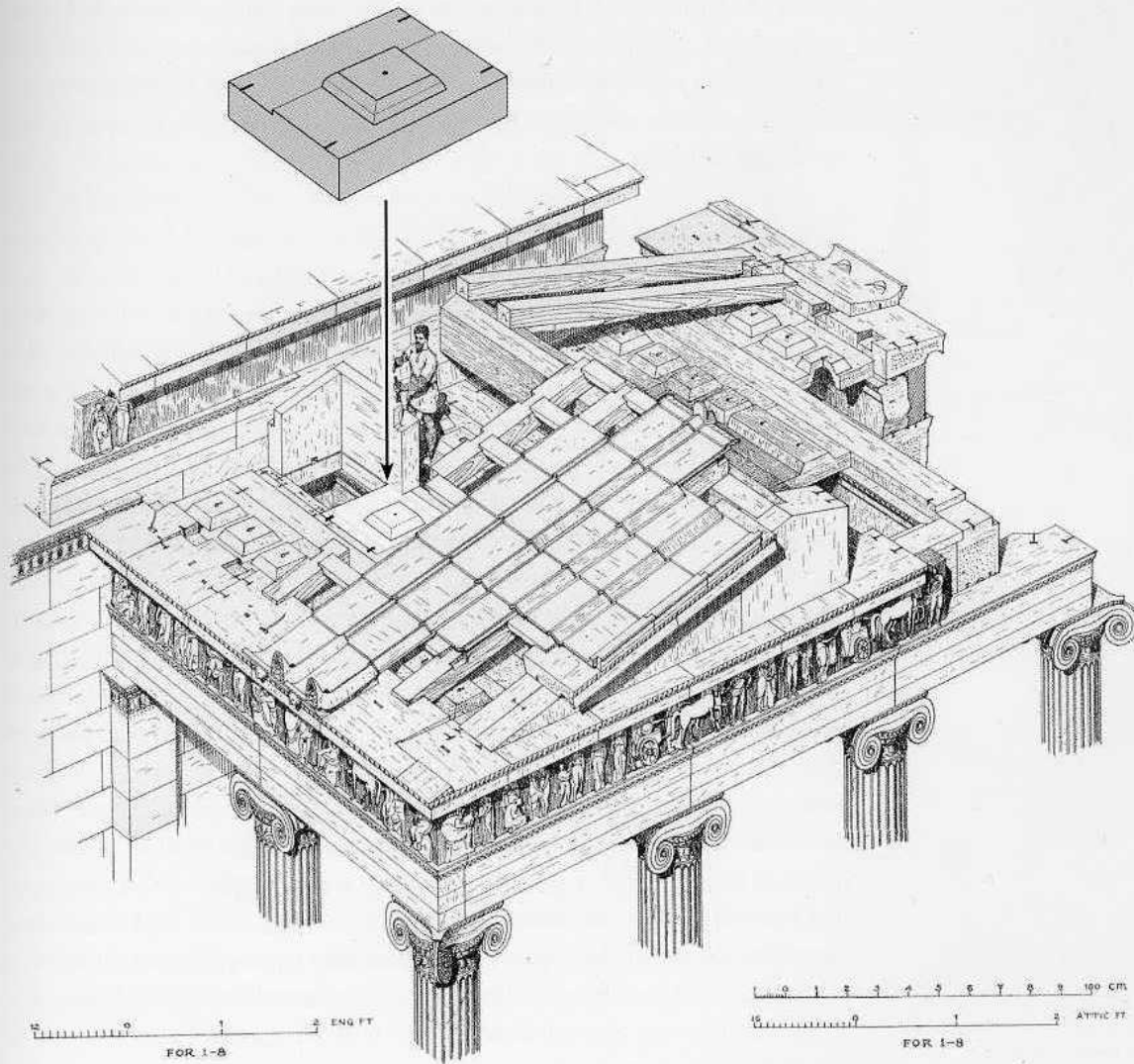


ARTstor - Image © Bryn Mawr College

ARTstor - Bryn Mawr College



# Construction



Jenkins – Greek Architecture and its Sculpture

# Civic Architecture – Agora at Athens

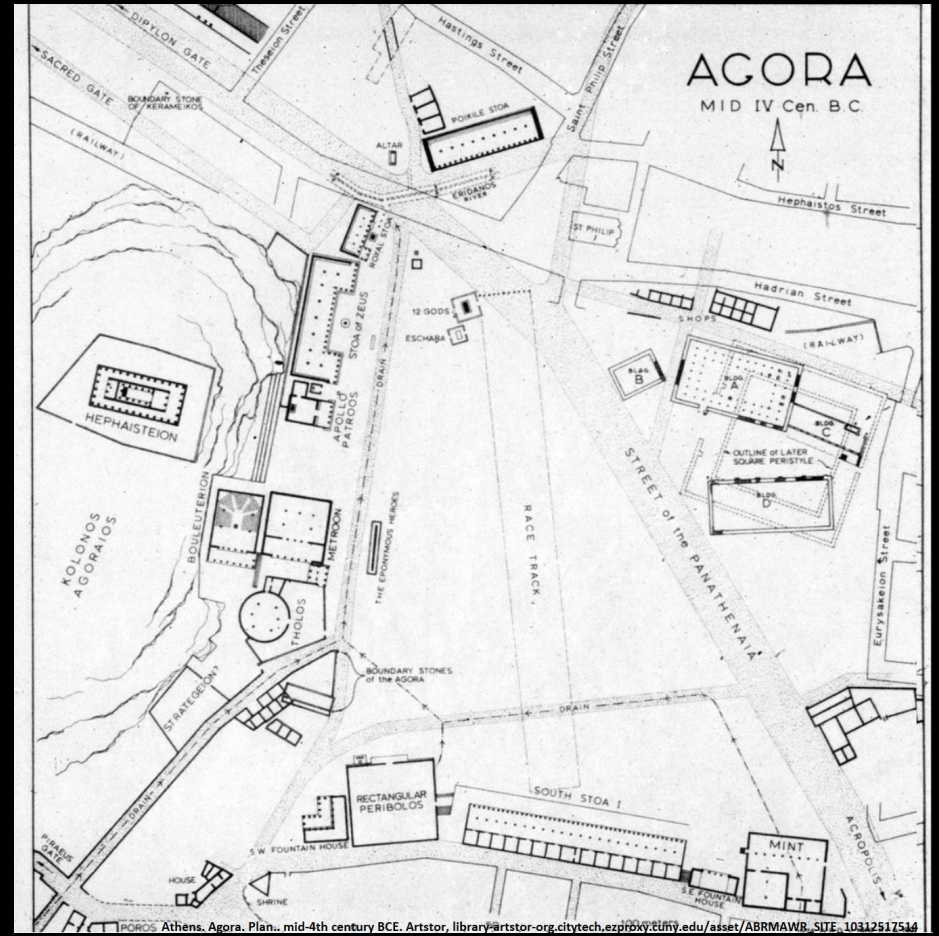
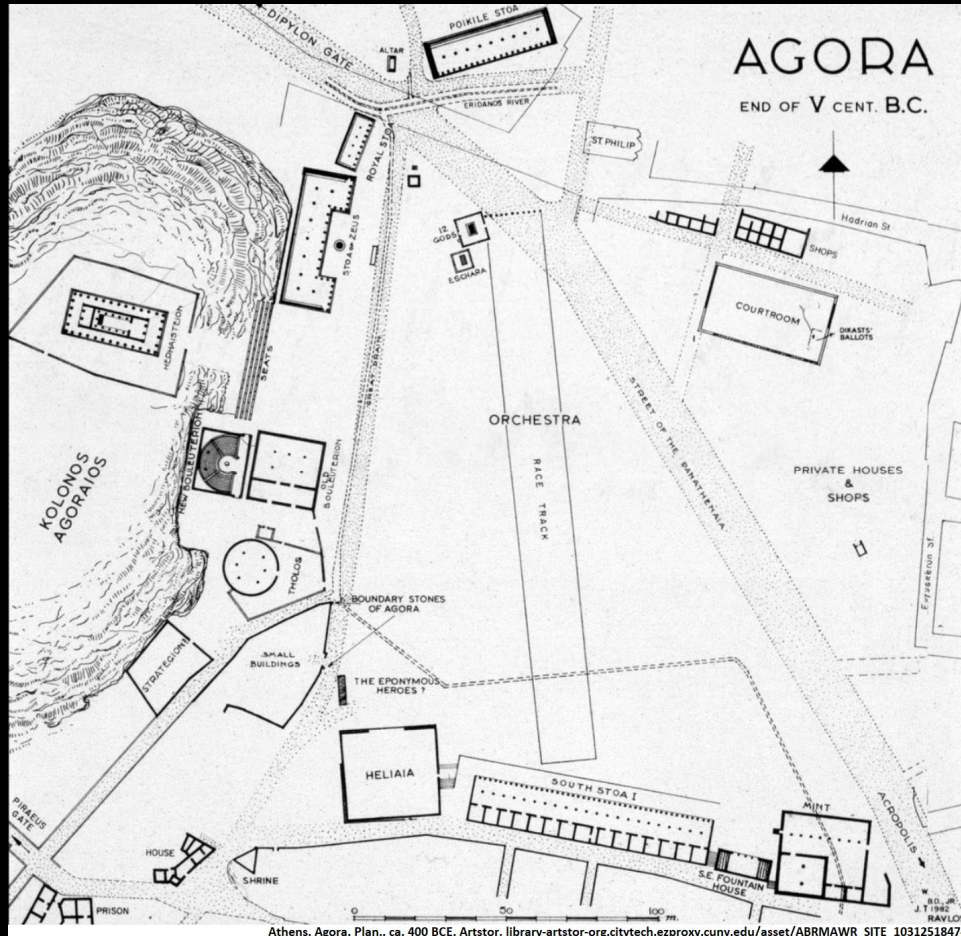
Place of public assembly in a Greek city; the focus of political, commercial, administrative and social activity, the religious and cultural center, and the seat of justice- Senate



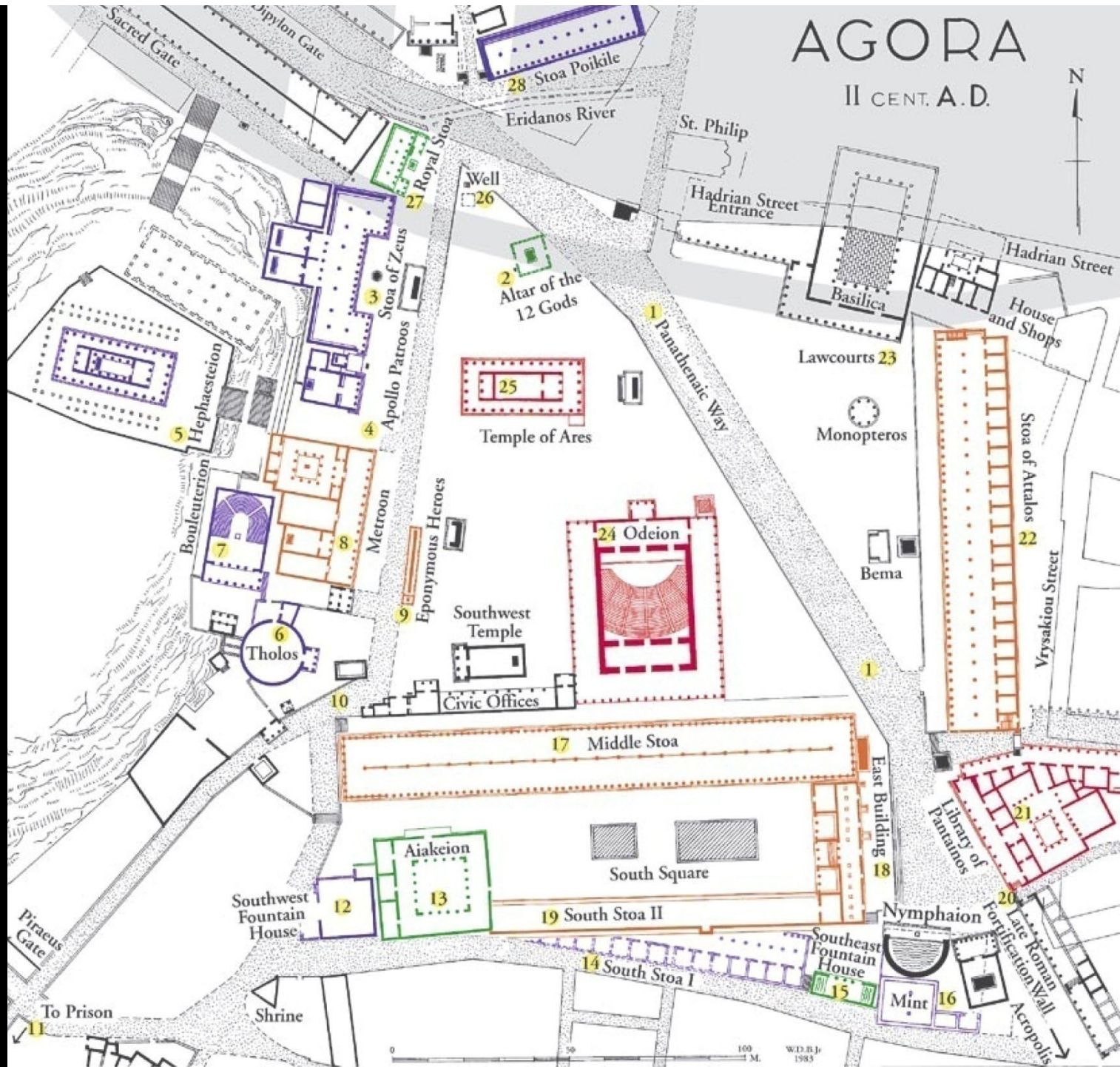
# Civic Architecture – Agora at Athens



# Civic Architecture – Agora at Athens







- Archaic
- Classical
- Hellenistic
- Roman
- Monument Numbers

Figure 1. Plan of the Agora at the height of its development in ca. A.D. 150.

# Civic Architecture – Agora at Athens



# Civic Architecture – Agora at Athens

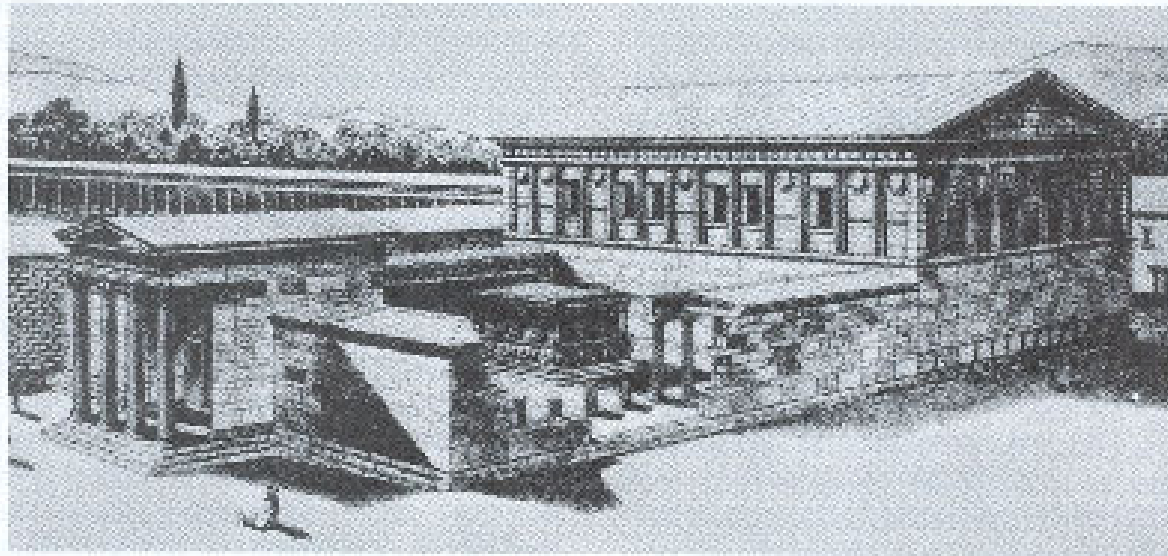


Athens: Agora

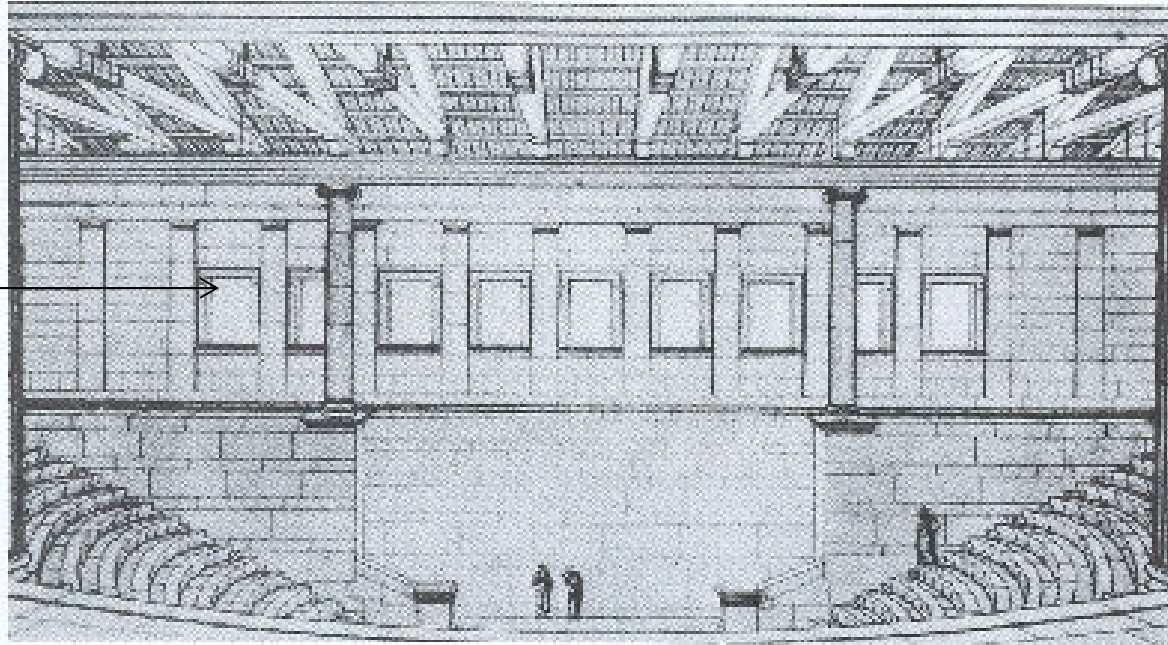
# Bouleuterion 5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE

The Council of 500 Senators (Boule) held its regular meetings here. Had tiered seating.





5-89 Bouleuterion at Miletus, late third century B.C.



5-90 Reconstruction of council chamber, Bouleuterion at Miletus.

Bouleuterion  
Senate House

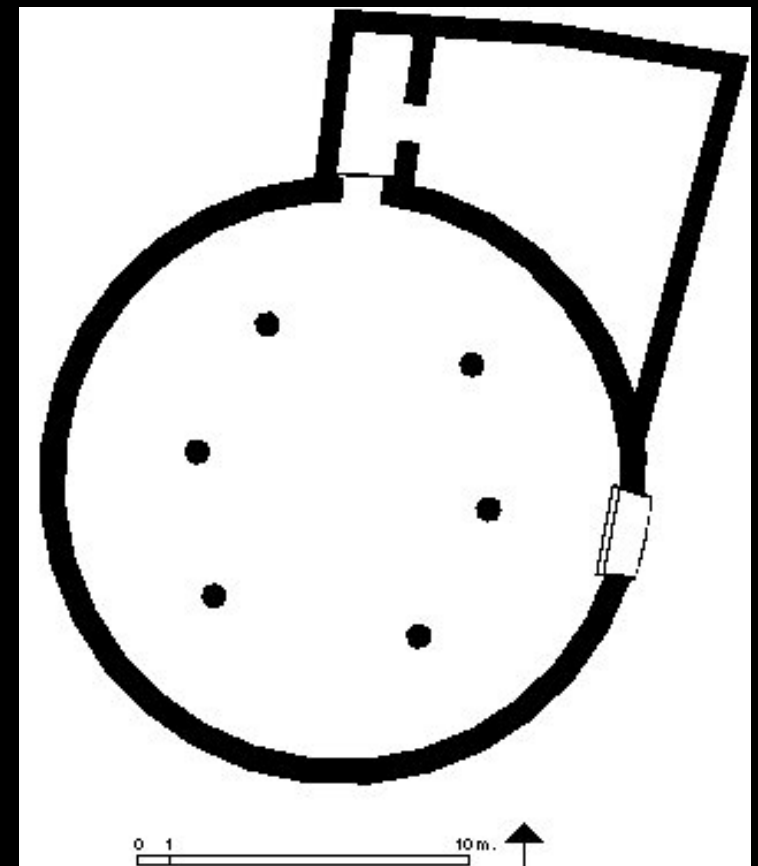
# Tholos (Circular building) 460 BCE

The chairmen (prytaneis) of the Council of 500 (Boule) dined and spent the night in the 'Tholos' so they could be available if necessary.

A set of standard weights and measures was also kept in the building.



www.perseus.tufts.edu



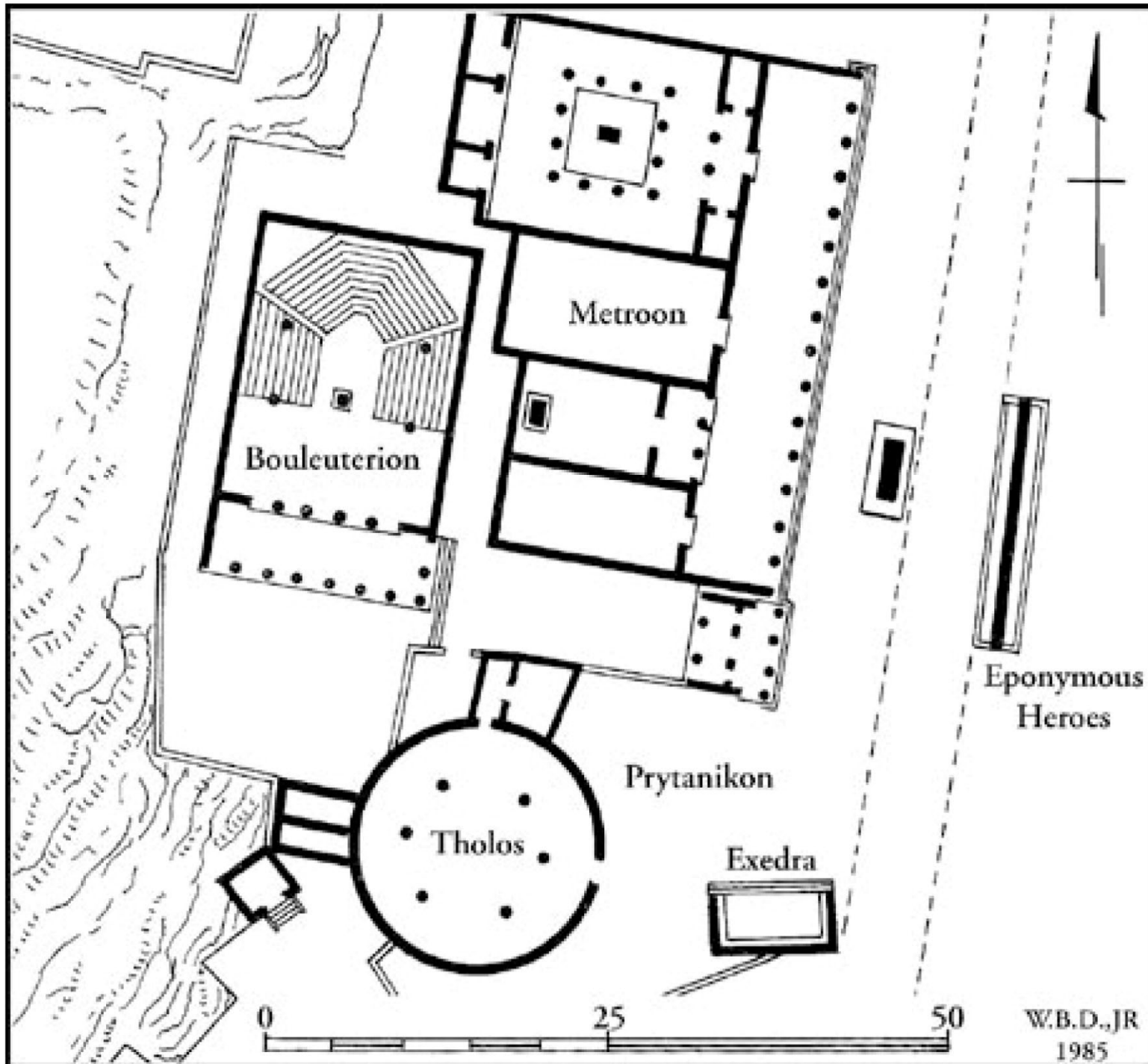
www.perseus.tufts.edu

# Metreon 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BCE

The building has an Ionic propylon (Monumental gateway)

It contained: The **sanctuary of the Mother of the Gods** and the **State archives**, including the proceedings of the meetings of the Council of 500 Boules and various official documents, protected by the goddess.





*Figure 14. Plan of the administrative buildings at the south end of the west side of the Agora.*

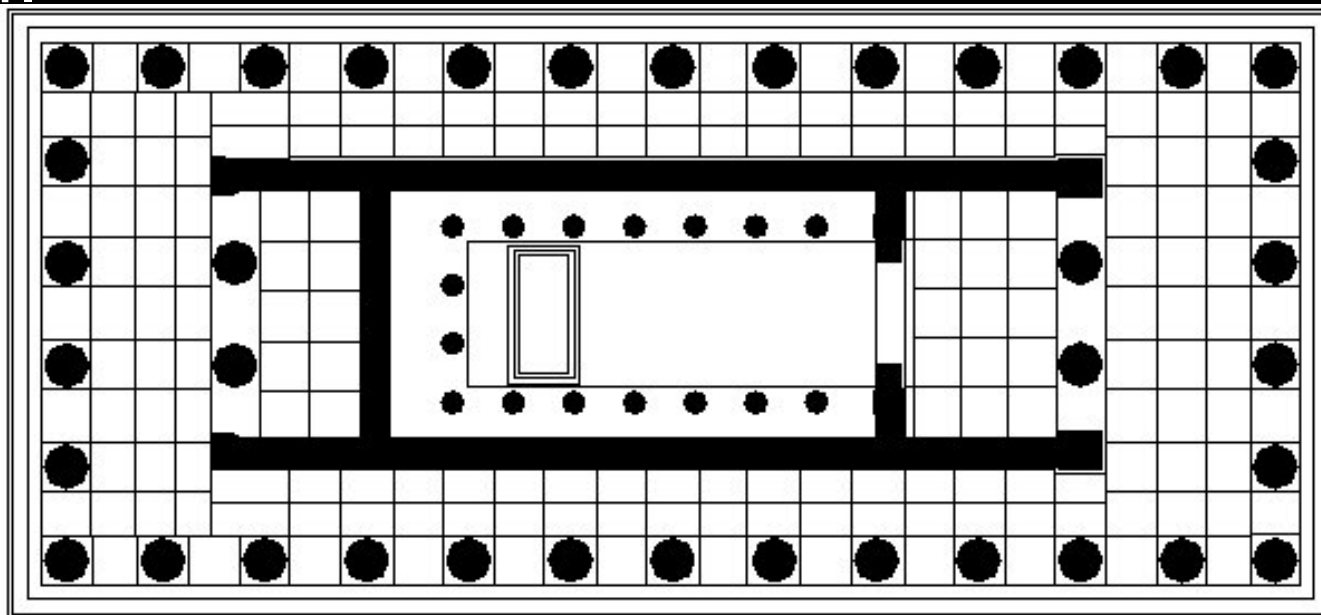


# Temple of Hephaistos 449 BCE

Doric temple It is sited on the hill.

It is the most prominent and better preserved monument of the Agora.

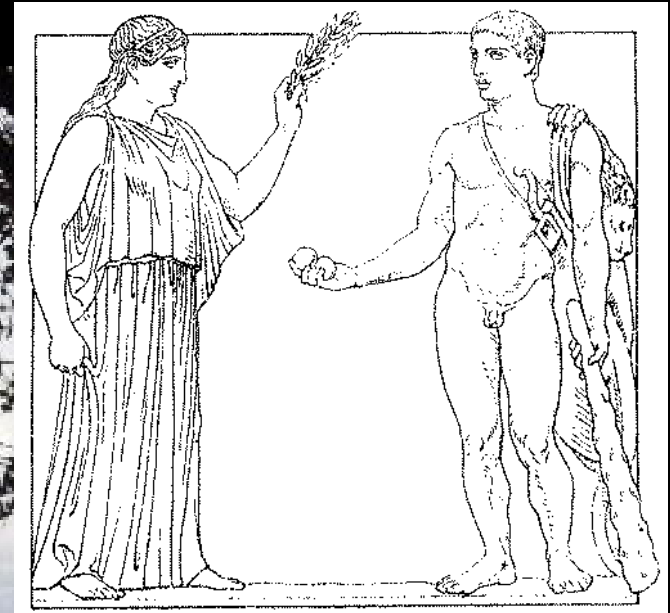
The temple was dedicated to two gods, Hephaistos and Athena, whose bronze cult statues stood in the interior.



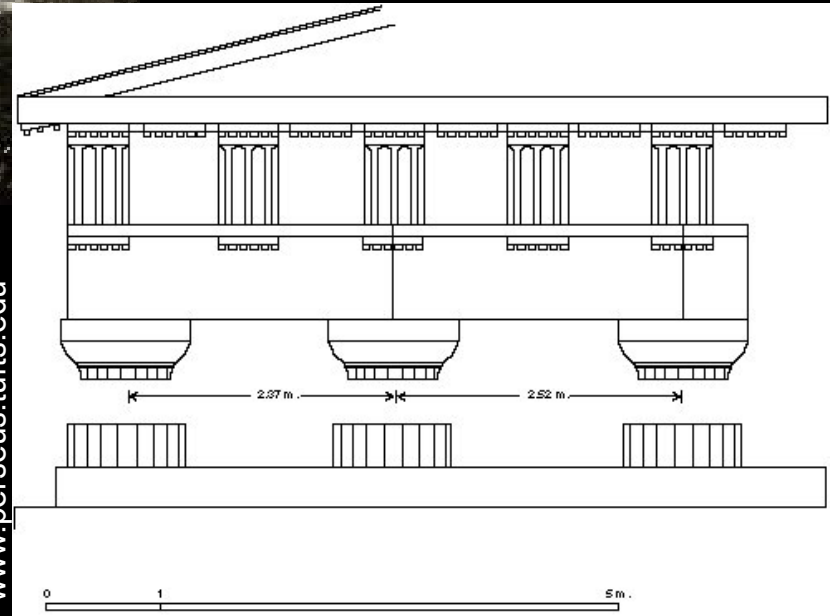
0 1 20 m.



# Temple of Hephaistos 449 BCE



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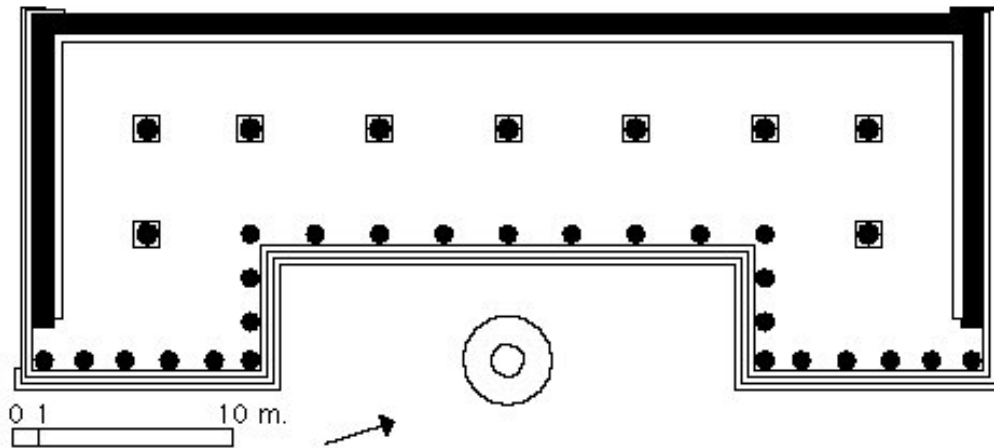
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# Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios 5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE

The Stoa was erected in honor of those who fought for the freedom and security of the city.

Socrates is said to have met his friends in this Stoa.

Athens, Stoa of Zeus (Eleutherios)



# Stoa of Attalos 150 BCE

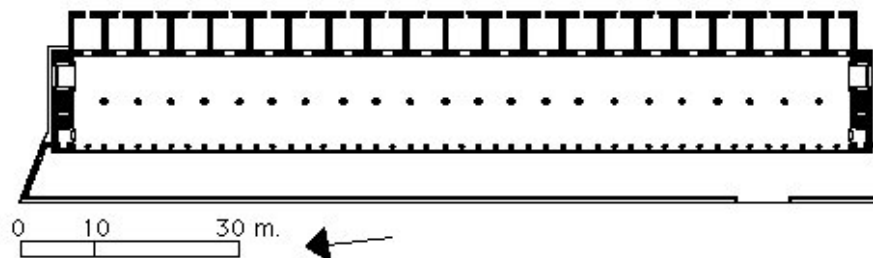
Two-story building, 381 ft x 63 ft 8 in

Doric colonnade on the ground floor, and an Ionic upper colonnade incorporating a balustrade.

More important is the way the stoas are used to close off the agora to a regular plan.

In 1953-56 it was reconstructed in order to house the finds from the excavations at the Agora: The Agora Museum

Athens, Stoa of Attalos



Stoa of Attalos 150 BCE

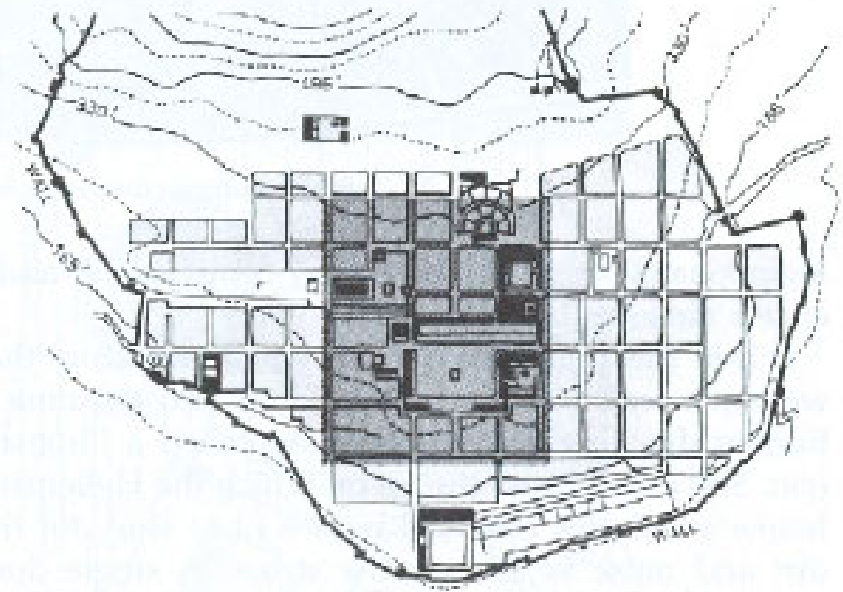
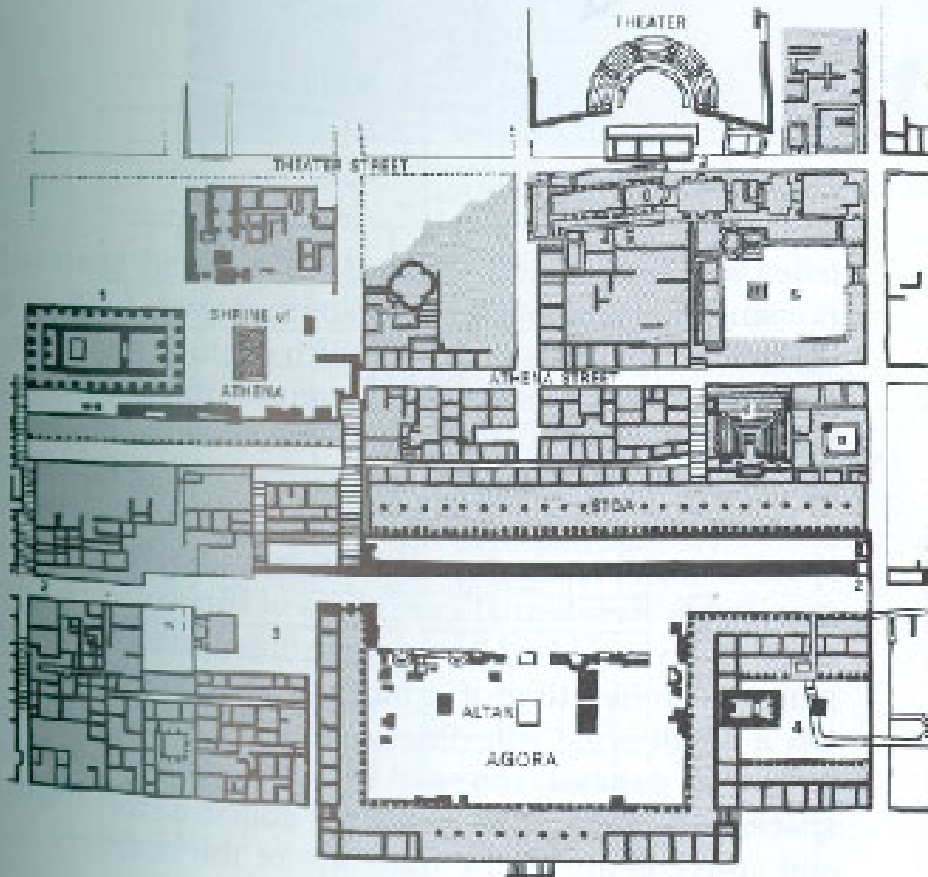


Figure 49. Interior view of the lower colonnade of the Stoa of Attalos.

John Mck. Camp II - The Athenian Agora

# Plan of City of Priene - 350 BCE

5-88 City of Priene, fourth century B.C. Right: Simplified ground plan. Shaded rectangle indicates area shown in detail at left.



1. Temple ruins
2. Wells
3. Fish and meat market
4. Sanctuary of Olympian Zeus
5. Gymnasium
6. Bouleuterion

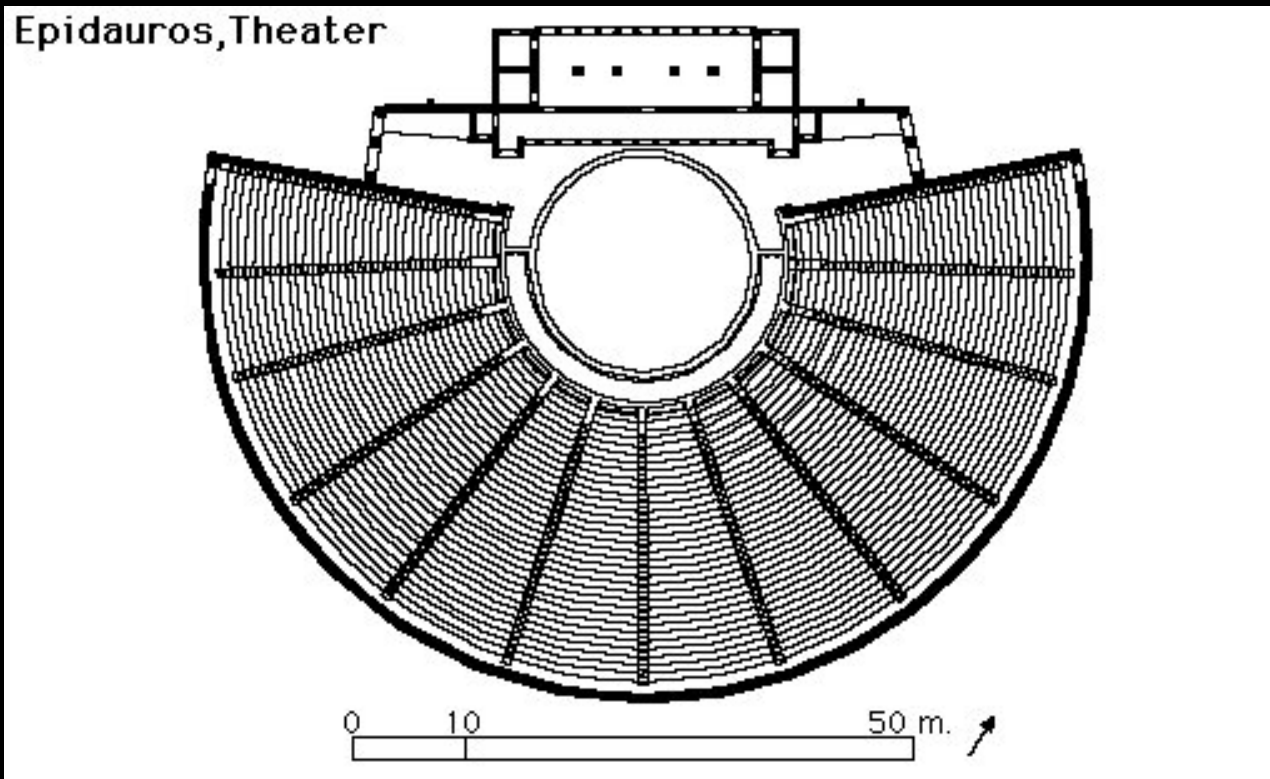
Gardner - Art Through the Ages

Wikimedia Commons @ <http://commons.wikimedia.org>



# Theater of Epidaurus 350 BCE

- Open-air outdoor theaters constructed in many Greek cities
- Originally 5000 steeply banked stone seats in 34 tiers
- Used for: Political assemblies, religious festivals and plays
- Excellent acoustics – spoken voice intelligible from all seats



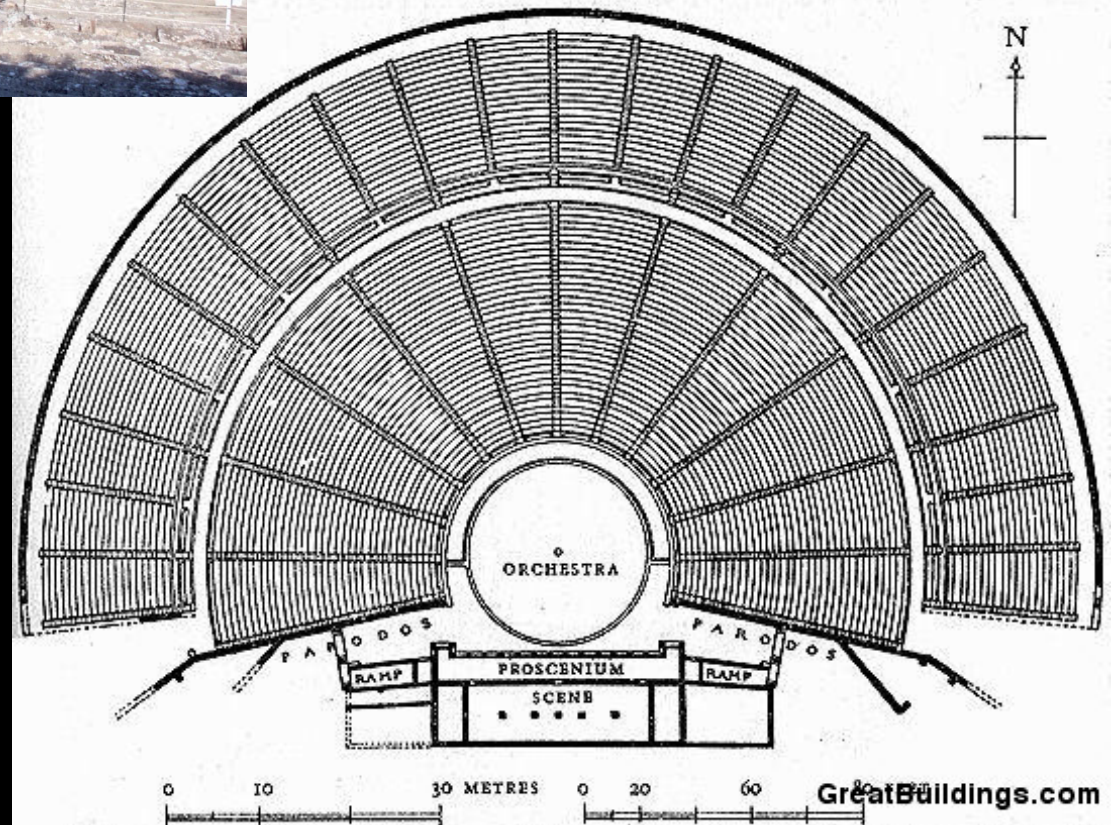


# Theater of Epidaurus

350 BCE and 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE

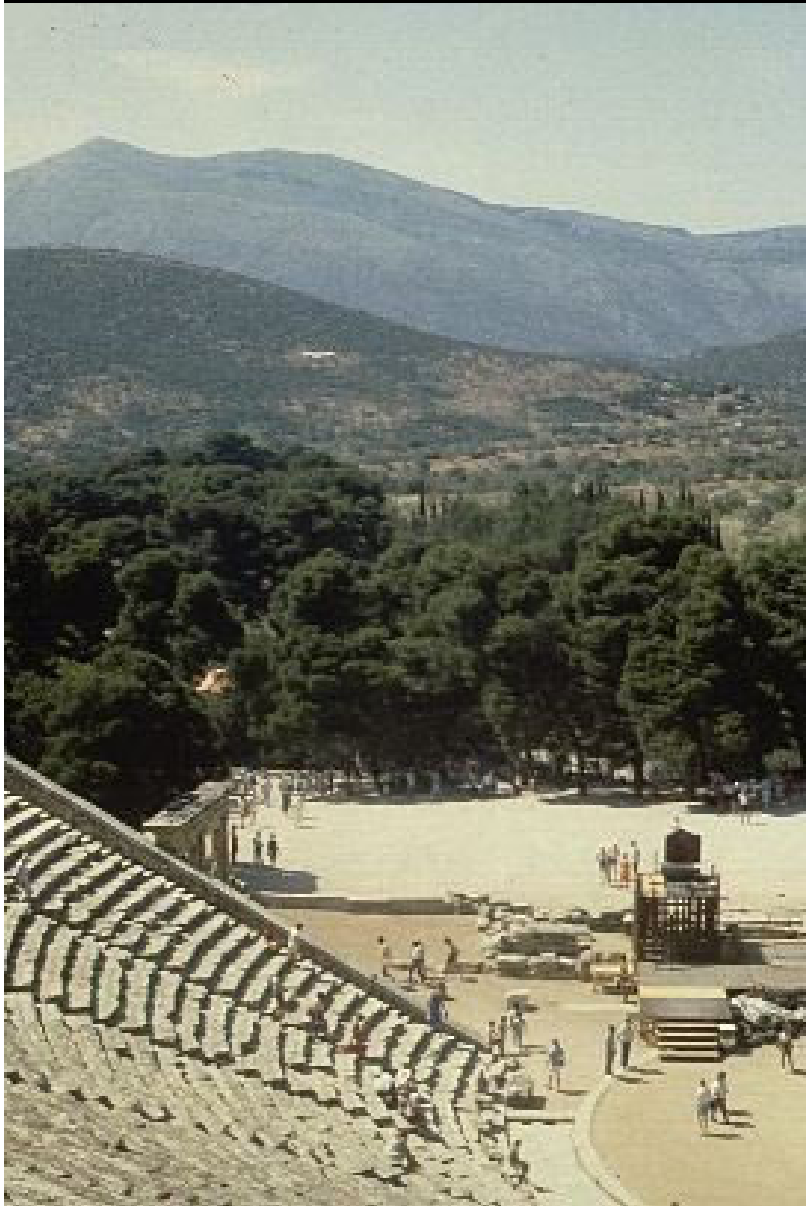
- Upper 22 tiers of seats added in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE
- Total of 14,000 seats

Wikimedia Commons @ <http://commons.wikimedia.org>





# Theater of Epidaurus 350 BCE and 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE



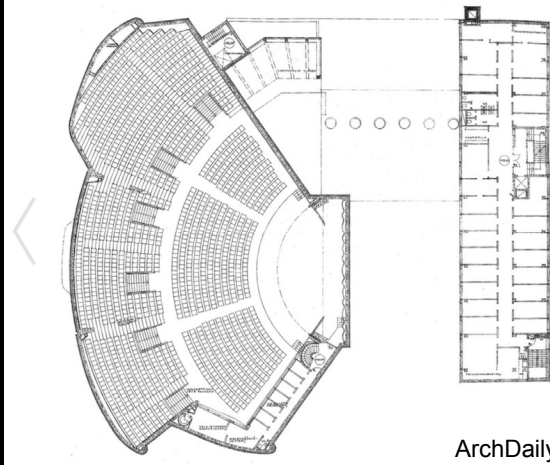
www.perseus.tufts.edu



www.GreatBuildings.com



www.perseus.tufts.edu

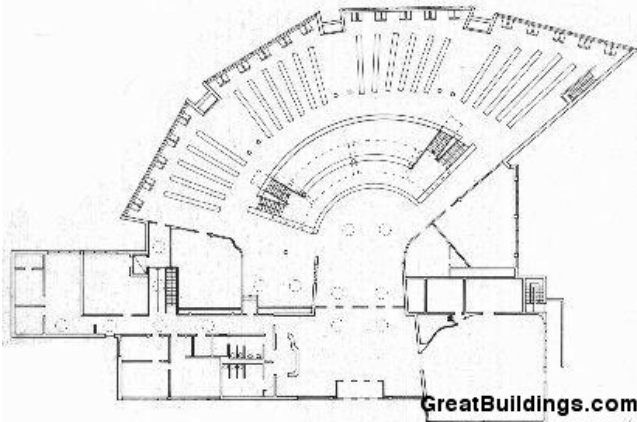


ArchDaily

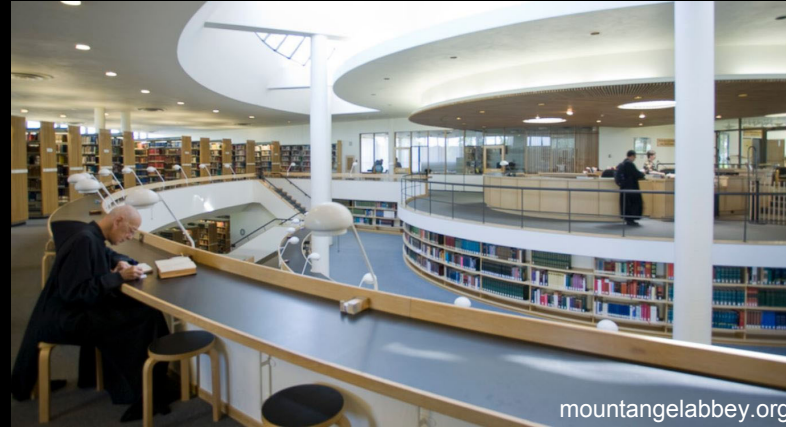


ArchDaily

Alvar Aalto, House of Culture, Helsinki

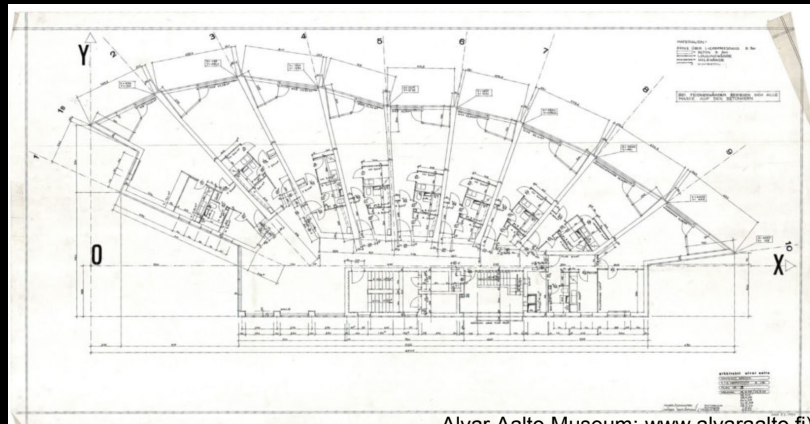


GreatBuildings.com



mountangelabbey.org

Alvar Aalto, Mount Angel Abbey Library, Oregon, 1970.



Alvar Aalto Museum: www.alvaraalto.fi

Alvar Aalto, Neue Vahr, Bremen



Photo: Lücking Wolf, Alvar Aalto Museum: www.alvaraalto.fi



**431 BCE: Peloponnesian War: Greece loses to Sparta democracy remains**

**336 BCE: Alexander the Great conquers Greece: democracy survives, but its vitality was gone**

**Hellenism:**

**Began after the death of Alexander the Great - 323BCE**

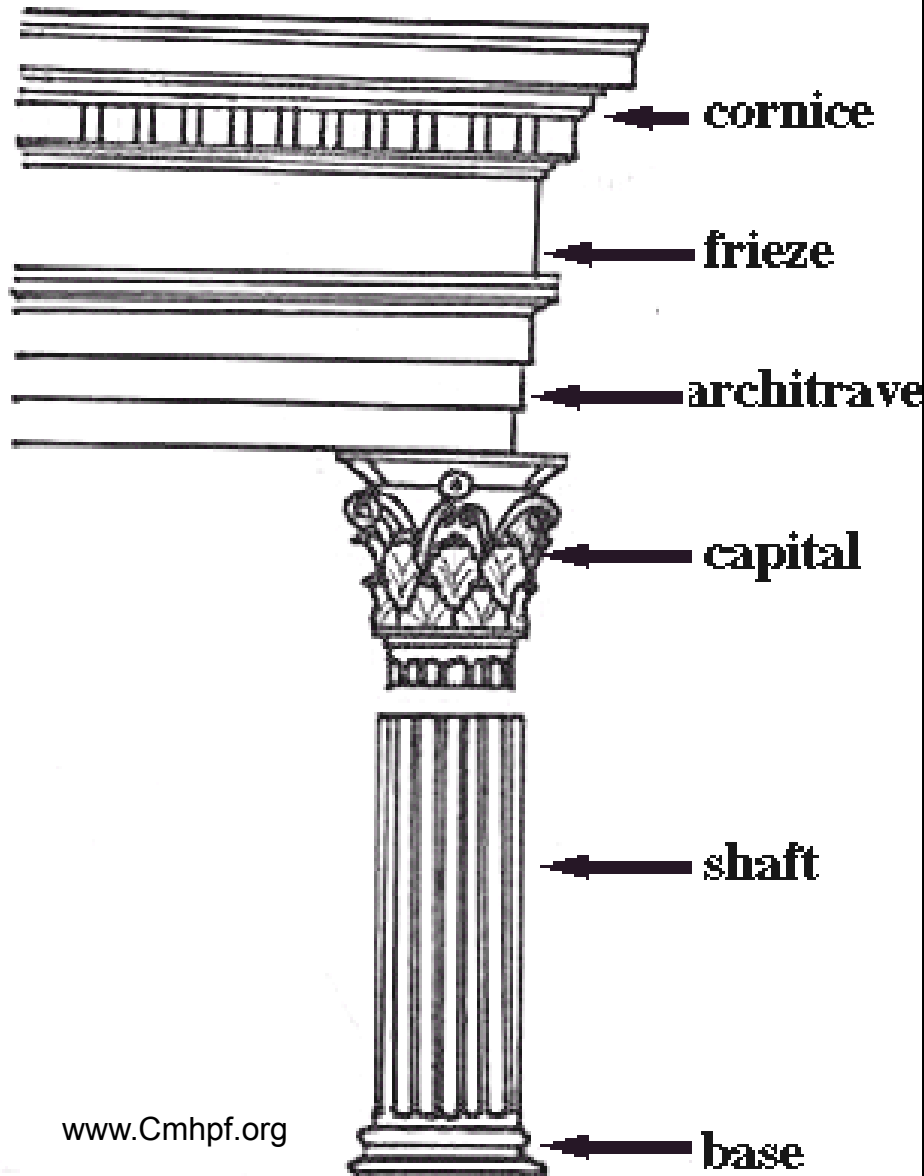
**Change in the Greek citizen: specialized – not involved in all aspects of public life (politically, military and economically)**

**Change in Architecture: greater freedom, shift in Architectural style, introduction of the Corinthian Column**

# Macedonia where Alexander the Great came from



## Corinthian Order



www.Cmhpf.org

## Corinthian:

Late 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BCE

Thin and decorative

Columns were 10 times taller than their diameter

Designed by Callimachus combining a goblet and scrolls and acanthus leaves

There were 24 flutes like the Ionic capital

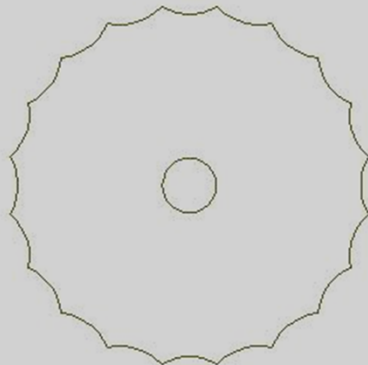
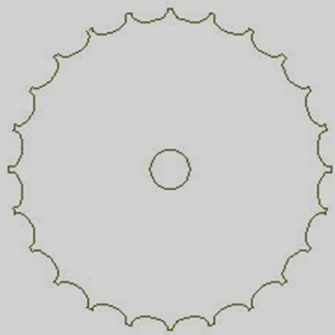
# Corinthian:



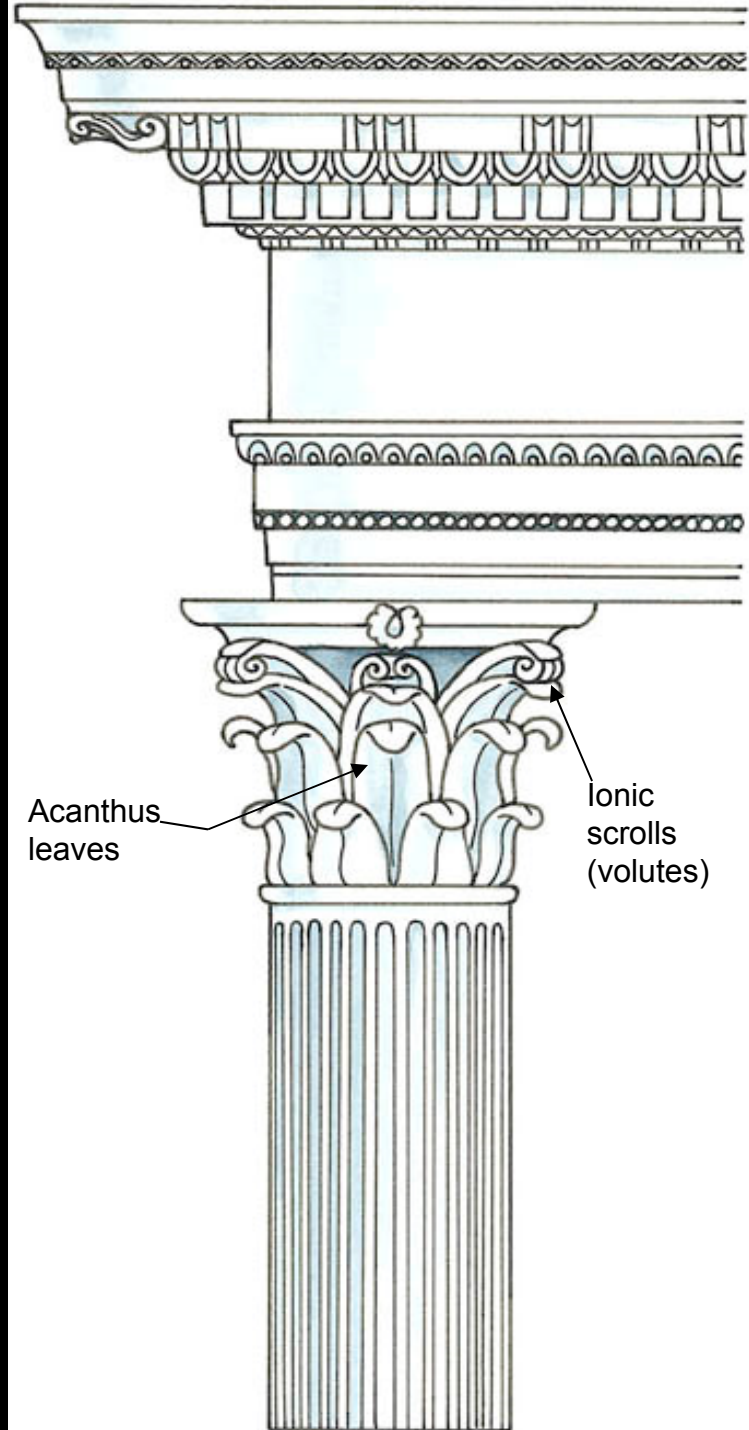
[/www.phpwebhosting.com](http://www.phpwebhosting.com)

Ionic and  
Corinthian  
fluting

Doric  
fluting



[/www.geocities.com](http://www.geocities.com)



Acanthus  
leaves

Ionic  
scrolls  
(volute)

[/www.phpwebhosting.com](http://www.phpwebhosting.com)

# Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens.



New Technique of  
Corinthian columns  
Imbedded into walls

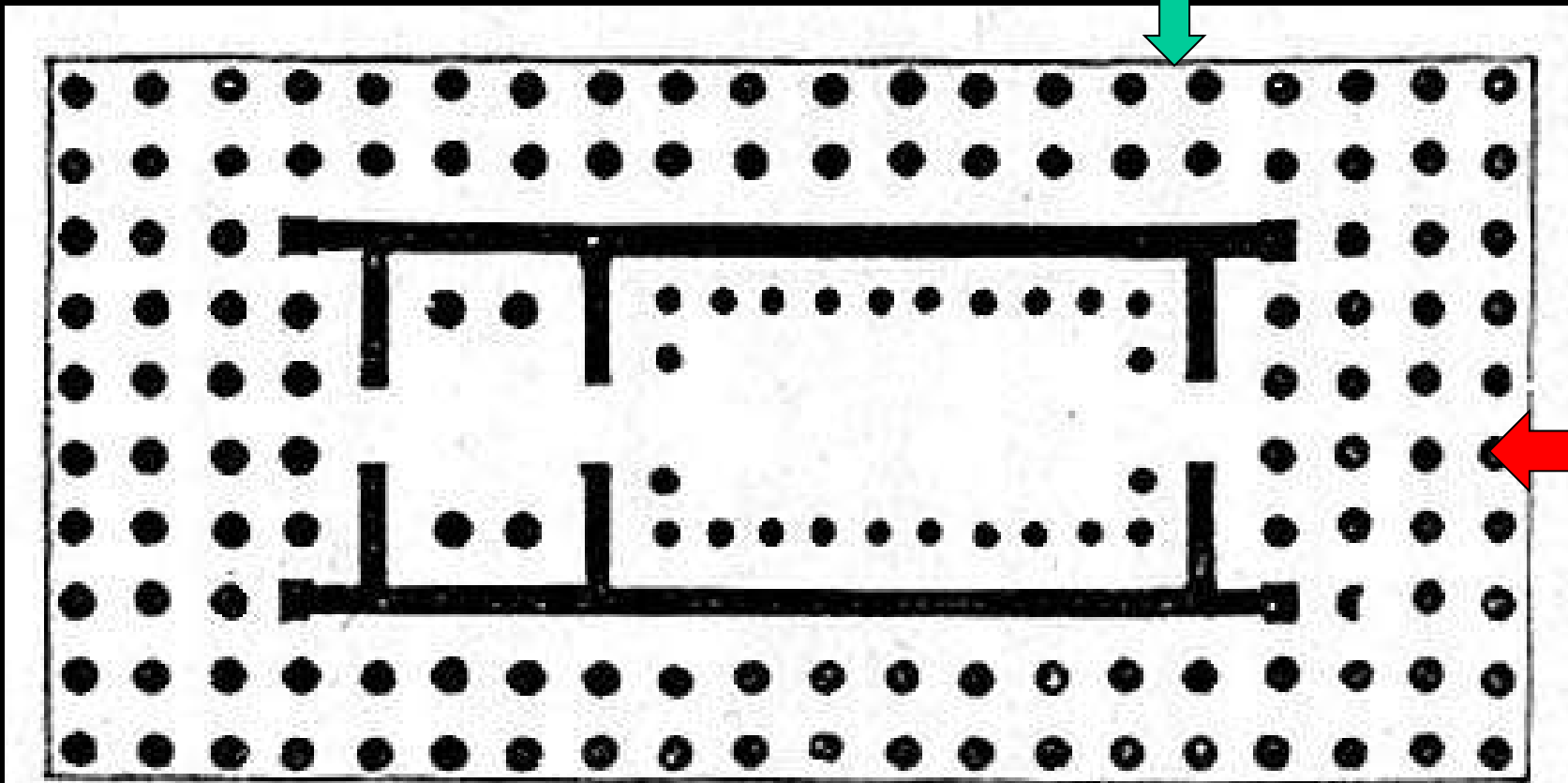


# Temple of Zeus Olympius, Athens: 170 BCE

Located east of the Acropolis

Over 100 Columns: Double rows of 20 (North & South) and Triple rows of 8 (East & West)

Columns: 56' high 5'6" wide 1:10 Ratio





# Temple of Zeus Olympius, Athens: 170 BCE

Started in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE with Ionic Columns,  
but abandoned

Construction began again in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BCE,  
but changed Order to Corinthian by Roman Architect, Cossutius



# Temple of Zeus Olympius, Athens: 170 BCE



**Reading: Fazio, Moffet & Wodehouse**  
***A World History of Architecture or Buildings Across Time***  
**Chapter 2**



Ballista " Temple\_of\_Apollo\_(2c)" Image from "Paestum" 2006/18/05  
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/> (2/10/2010)