

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-09
7 FEBRUARY 2022

For Wednesday, 9 February:

Ingersoll pages 137-140

Reminder: Test #1

Wednesday, 16 February 2022

(Lectures 1-11)

CLASSICISM

A system of architecture that is a logical, tectonic, and symbolic representation of the craft of architecture and its method of construction.

The goal of classical architecture is to achieve physical, geometric, and optical perfection through the arrangement of this system and its parts. The classical system of parts may be thought of as a language and its geometrical arrangement its syntax.

Greek colonies

Greek town planning principles

By 700 BCE the Greeks added a *normative grid* to its colonies

Earlier cultures had used grids, but not as a coherent system of *public* and *private* (residential) zones

Miletus in Ionia, rebuilt c 470 BCE

Priene in Ionia, rebuilt c 350 BCE

Paestum in Italy, late c 450 BCE

Colonies like this:

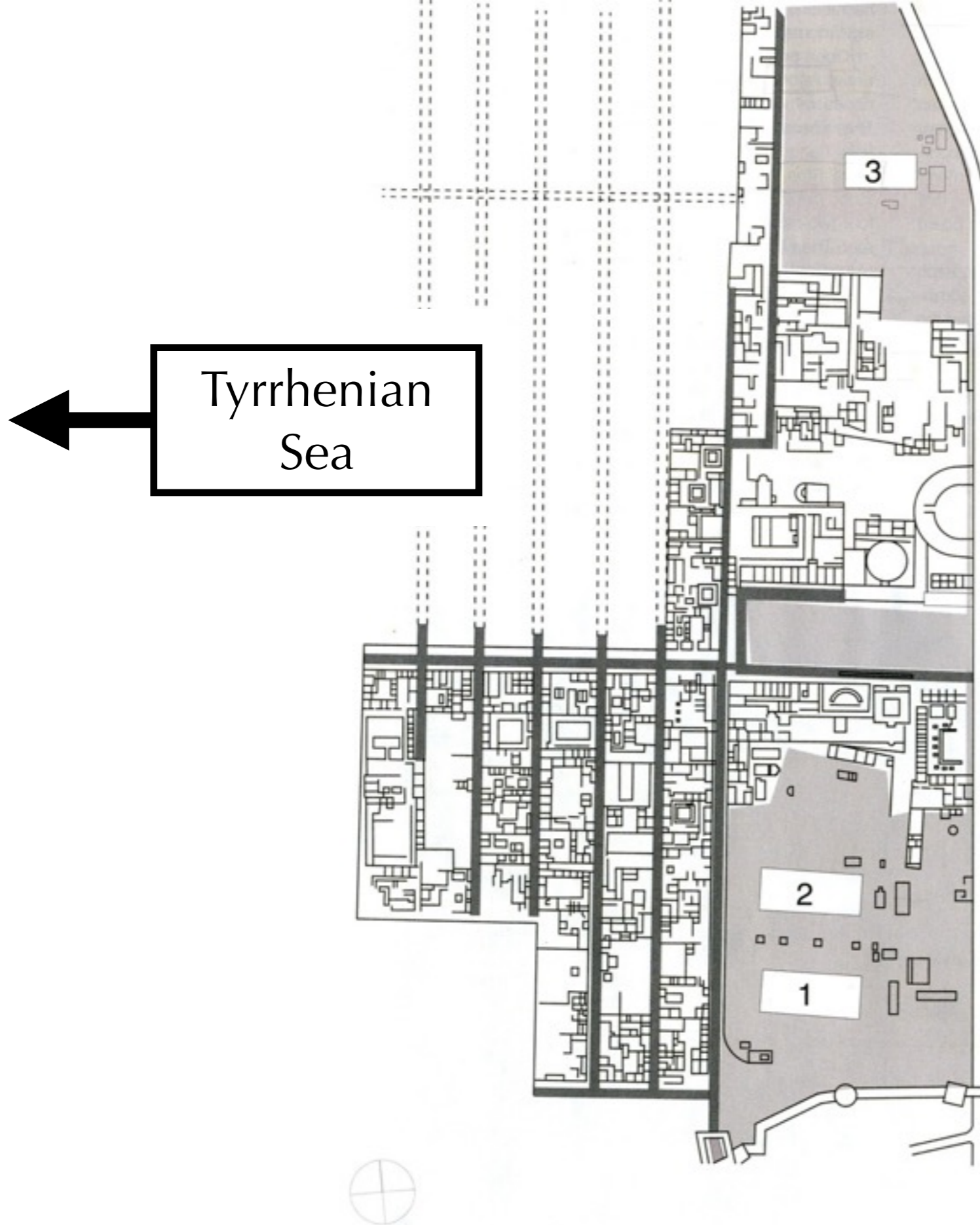
- (1) organized on a elongated grid
- (2) responded to topography
- (3) had ***public space such as agora and stoa***
- (4) had a ***temple and a theater***
- (5) had a ***bouleuterión*** (council house or senate)
- (6) had a ***prytaneión*** (seat of government)

bou-lay-ter-ree-ON

pry-tan-KNEE-on

PAESTUM





Paestum
southern Italy

(PIES-tum)

600 - 450 BCE

Per striga grid of
long blocks

Figure 4.2-4 Paestum (Poseidonia), southern Italy. Greek colony of eighth century BCE laid out on *per striga* grid of long blocks later rebuilt by Romans: (1) Heraion, or "basilica," devoted to Hera; (2) Temple of Poseidon; (3) Temple of Athena.



A view of *Paestum* about 1800 (Poseidonia)



POSEIDON

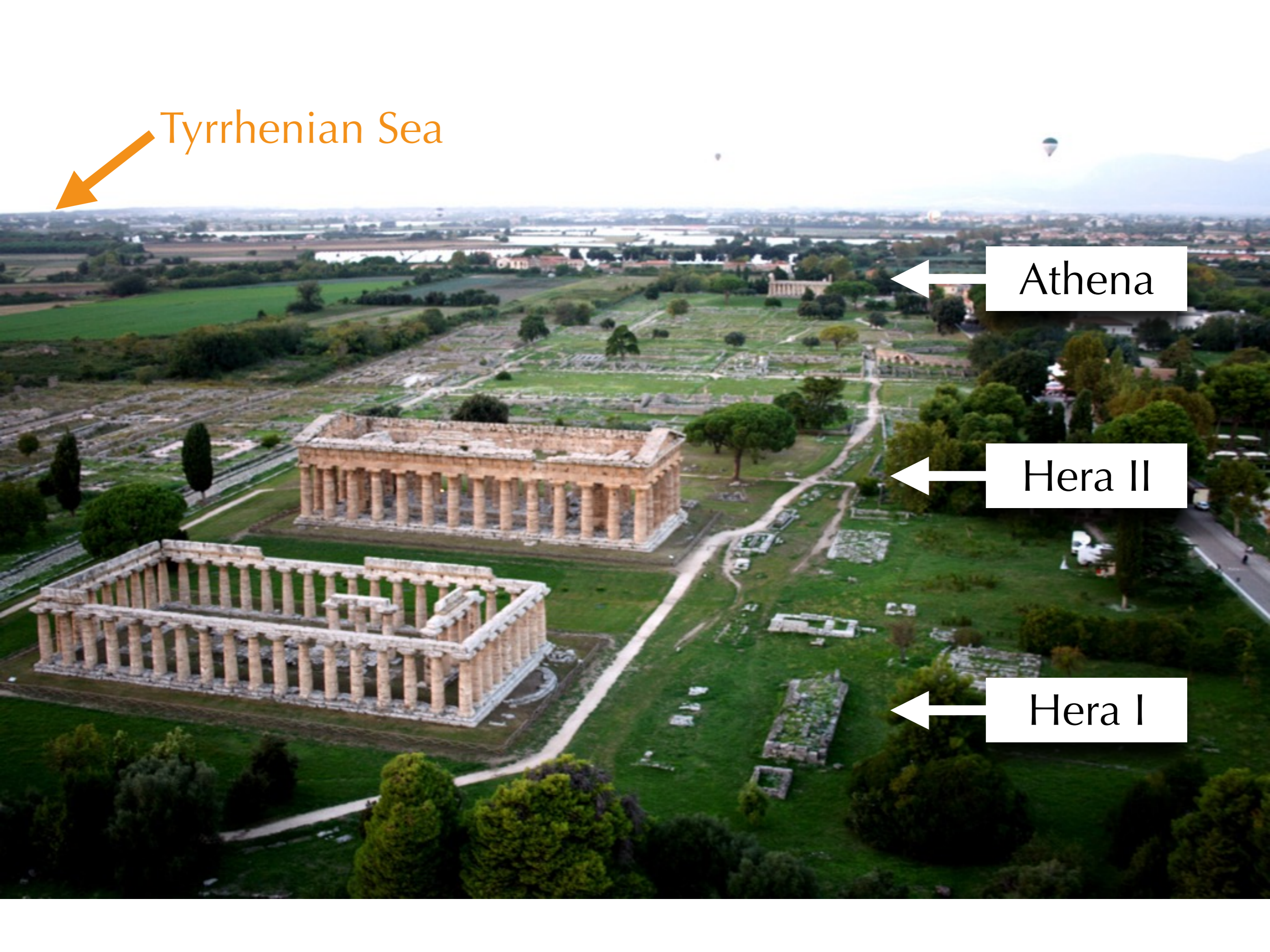
GREEK GOD OF THE SEA AND STORMS

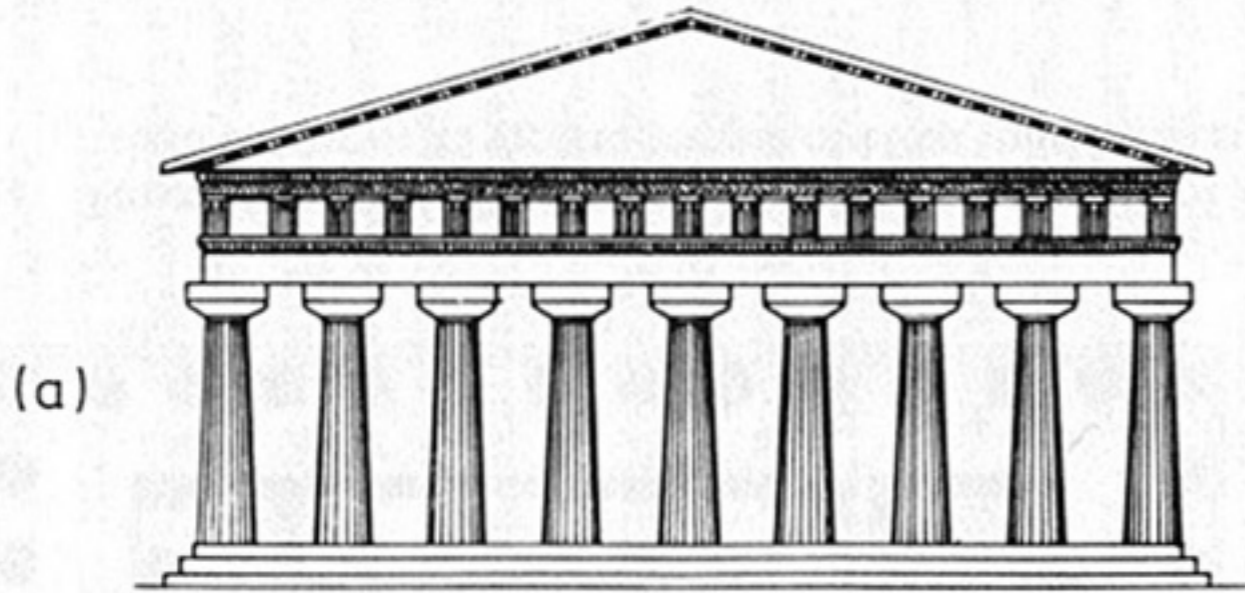
Tyrrhenian Sea

Athena

Hera II

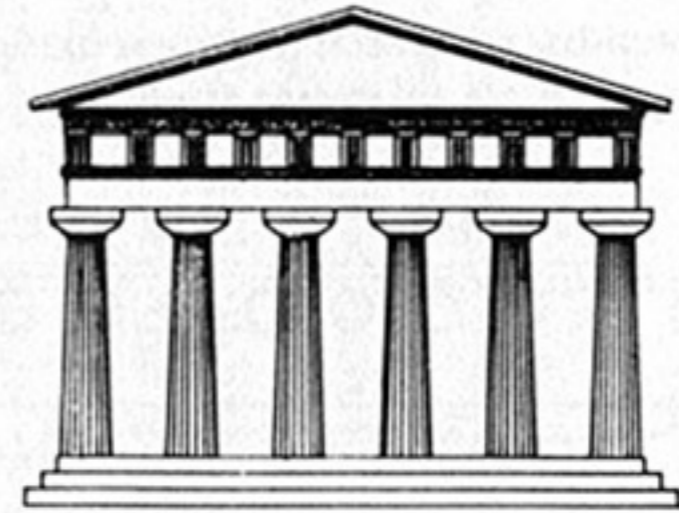
Hera I





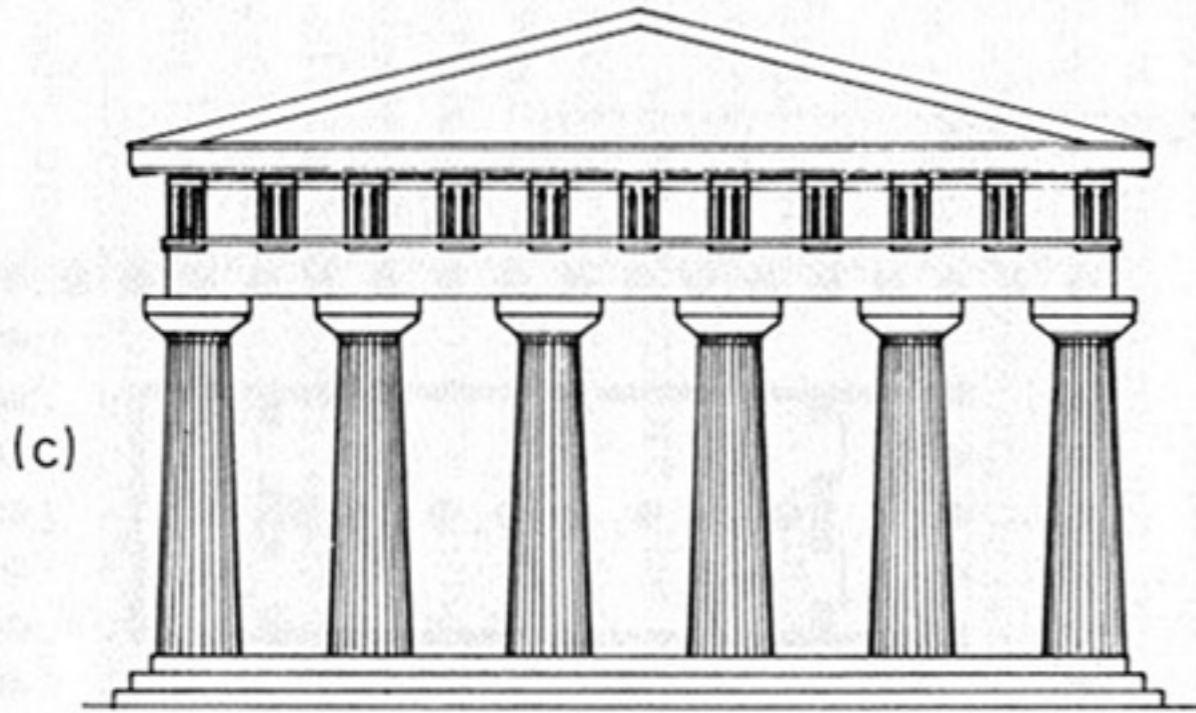
Hera I

column-on-center (center denied)



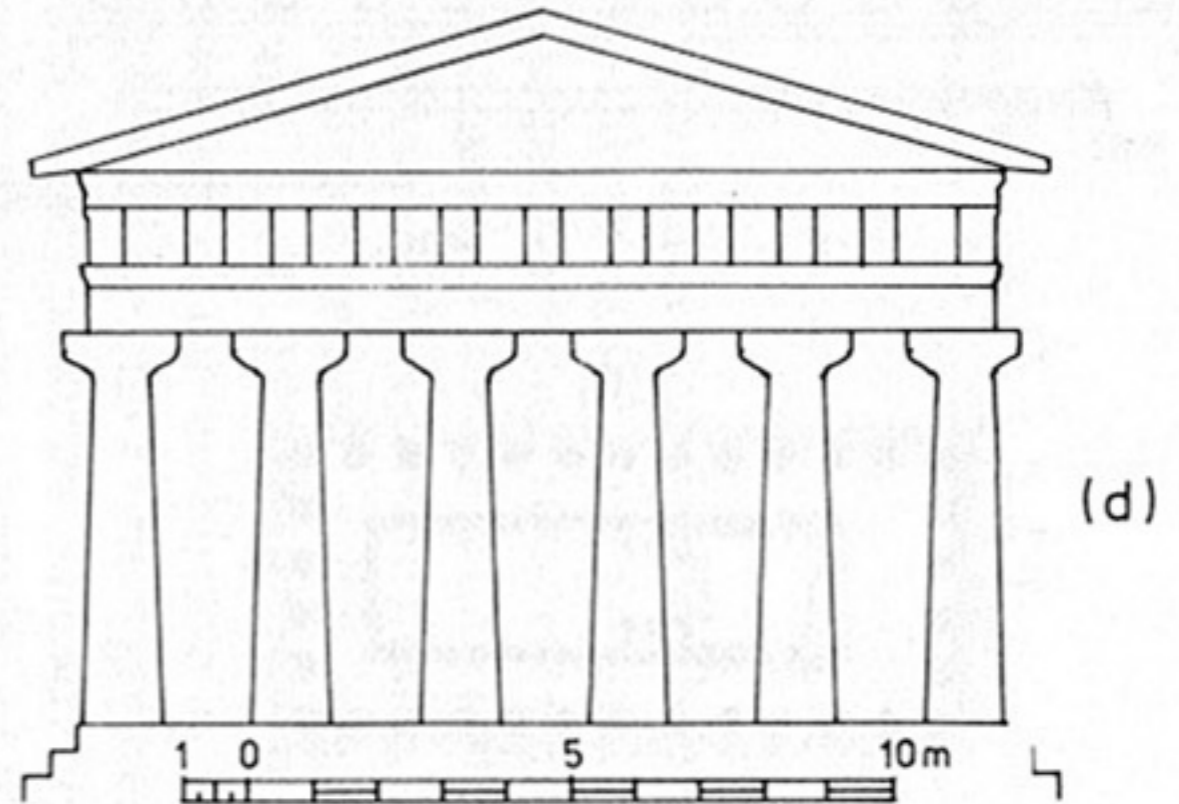
Athena

column-bay-on-center (center offered)



Hera II

column-bay-on-center (center offered)



Three temples at Paestum: elevations: (a), (b), (c), (d), as in fig. 24, with the first temple of Hera restored above architrave level on the basis of the temple of Athena



Temple of Hera I at Paestum

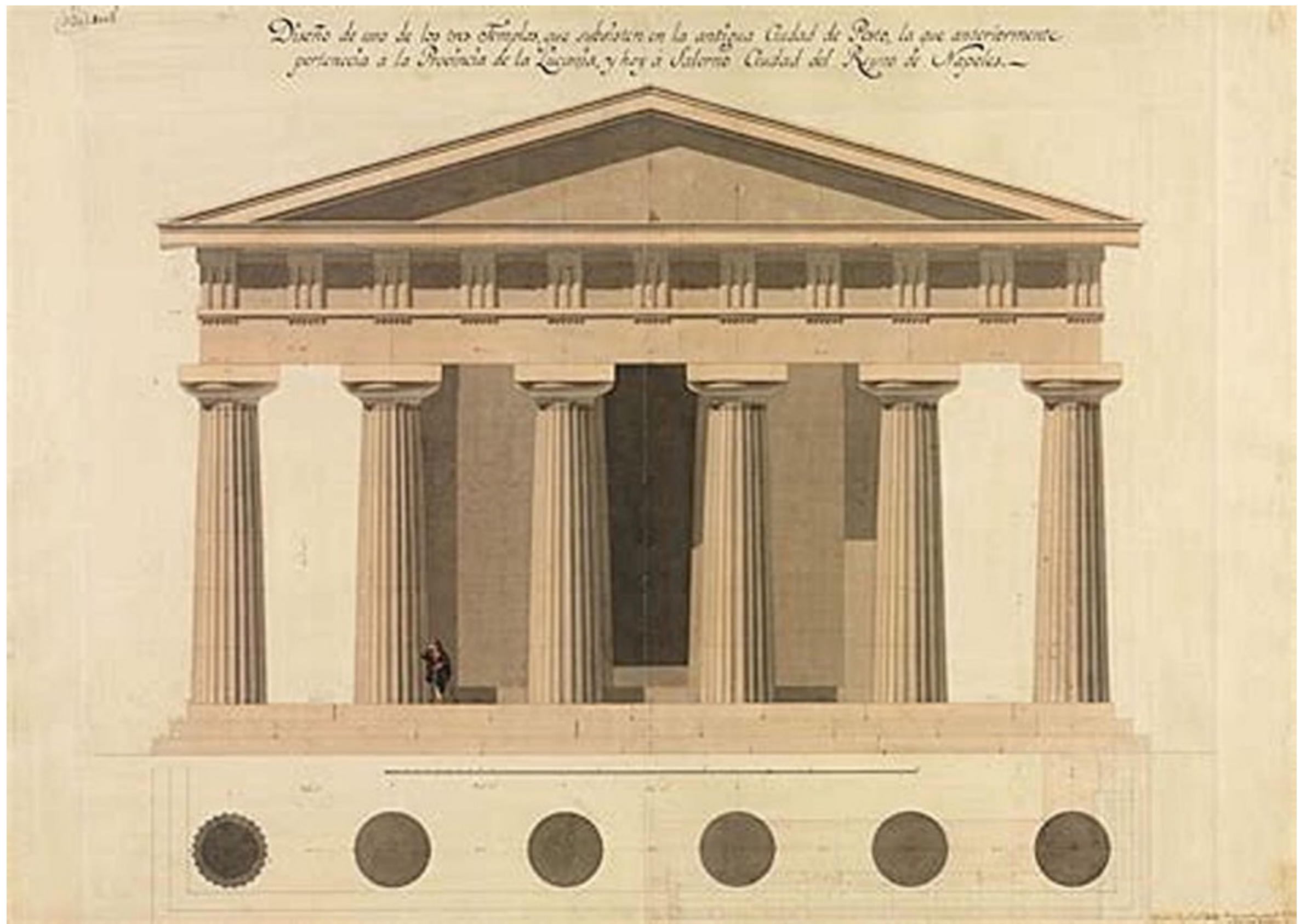
(9 x 18)

a.k.a. Temple of Poseidon



Temple of Hera II at Paestum

(6 x 14)



Hera II elevation



Temple of Athena at Paestum

(6 x 13)



Paestum ruins saved by
the *mosquito*



OIKOS

The Greek household (family unit)

Our word ***economy*** (eco-nomy)
comes from a combination of two

Greekwords: ***oikos*** + ***nemo***

oikos = household

nemo = management

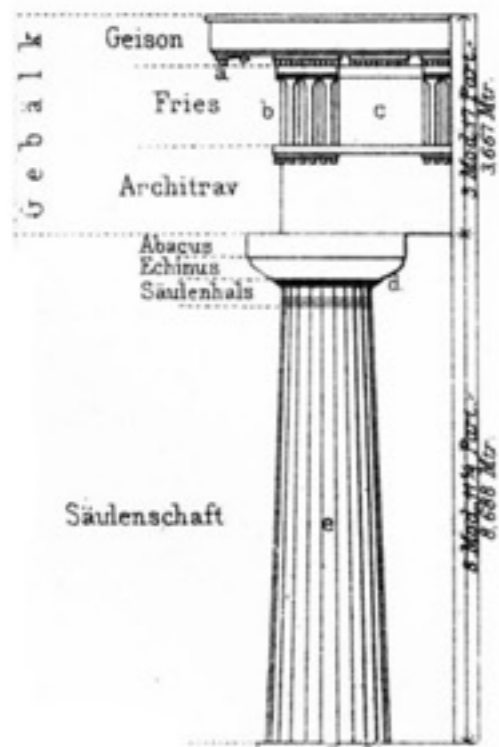
Houses fit into rectangular blocks *per striga*

A *public part* (court) separated from the
private part by a colonnade called
a *pastas*

Men only were citizens; women stayed in
house and organized the domestic life

The Orders

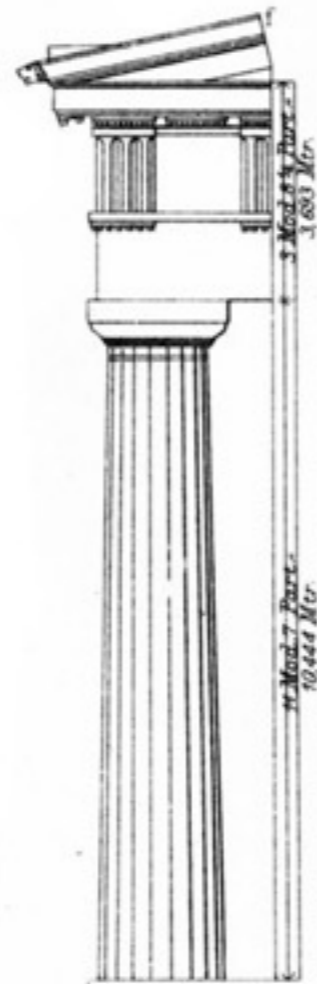
entablature
 column capital
 column shaft
 column base
 intercolumnation



Vom Tempel in Paestum

Archaic Doric

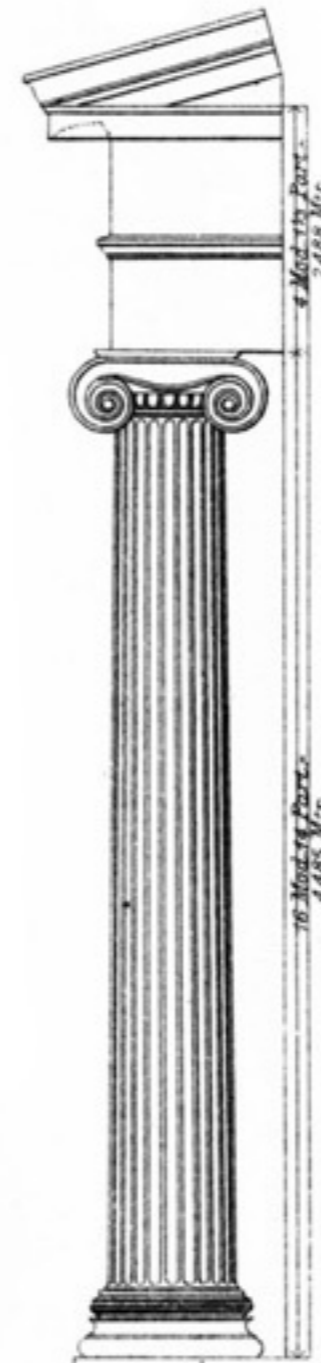
(Paestum)



Vom Parthenon in Athen

Doric

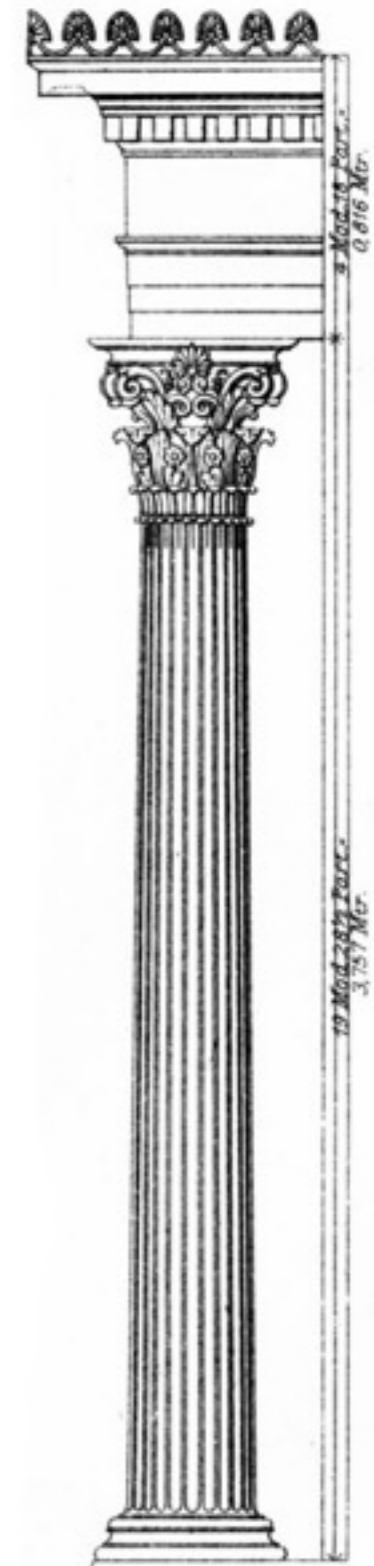
(Parthenon Athens)



Vom Tempel am Illyssos
in Athen

Ionic

(Temple Ilyssus Athens)



Vom Monument des Lysikrates
in Athen.

Corinthian

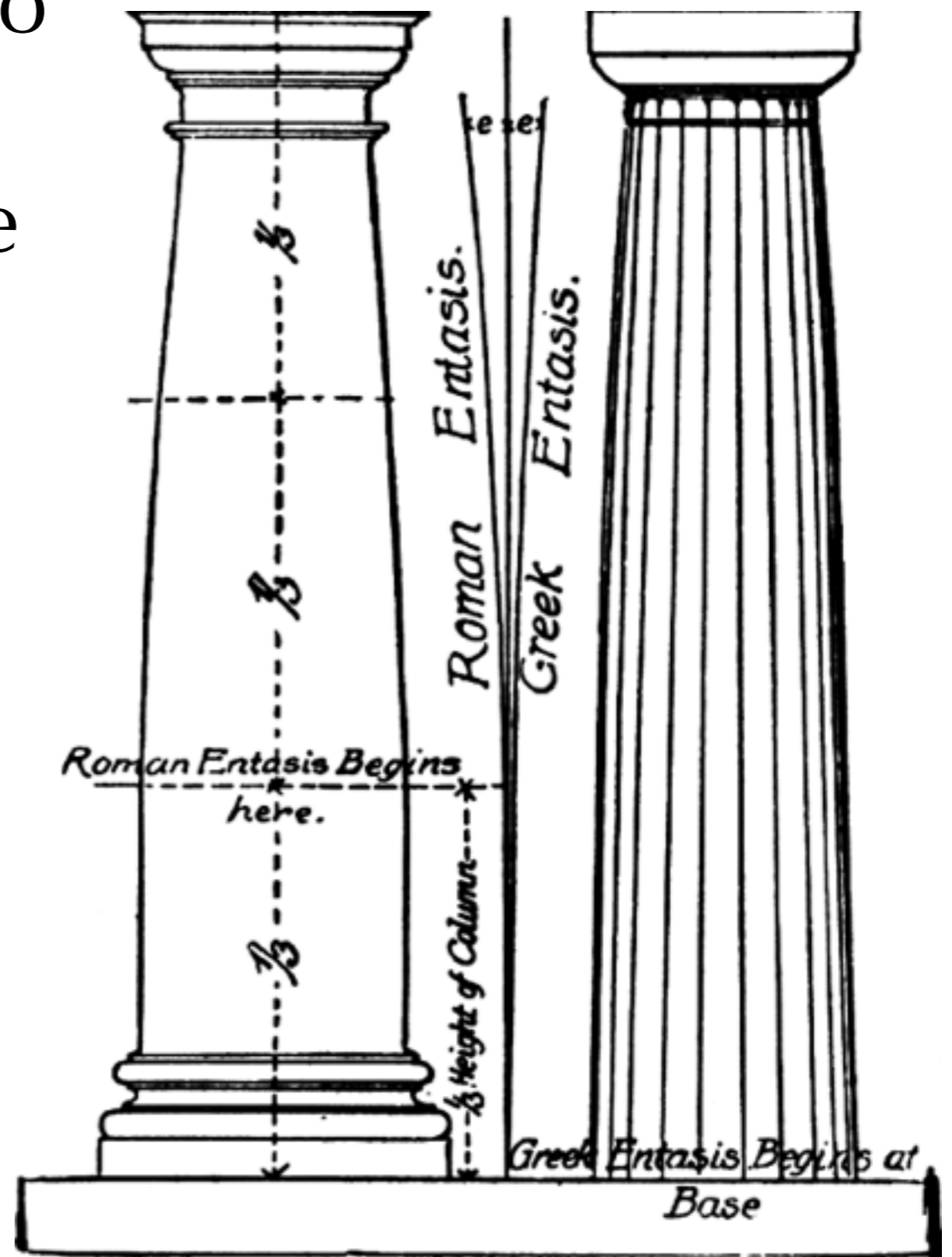
(Monument Lysicrates Athens)

You will notice Greek (and Roman) columns are carved to appear to be bulging slightly toward the bottom, as if to suggest they are bearing great weight...

This is an optical trick and is very carefully calculated in terms of math.

This is called:

ÉNTASIS





EUSTYLE



Oops!



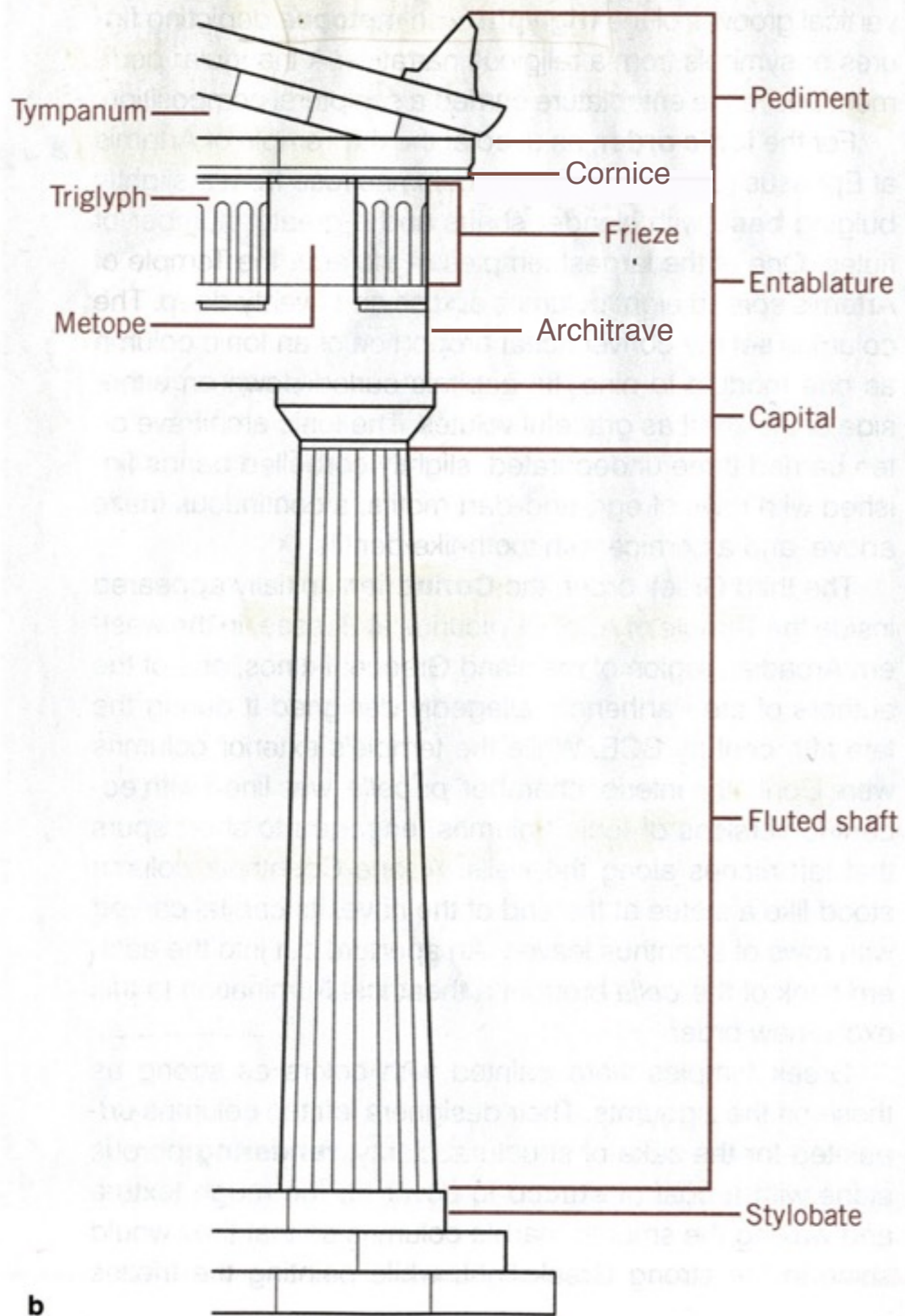
Doric



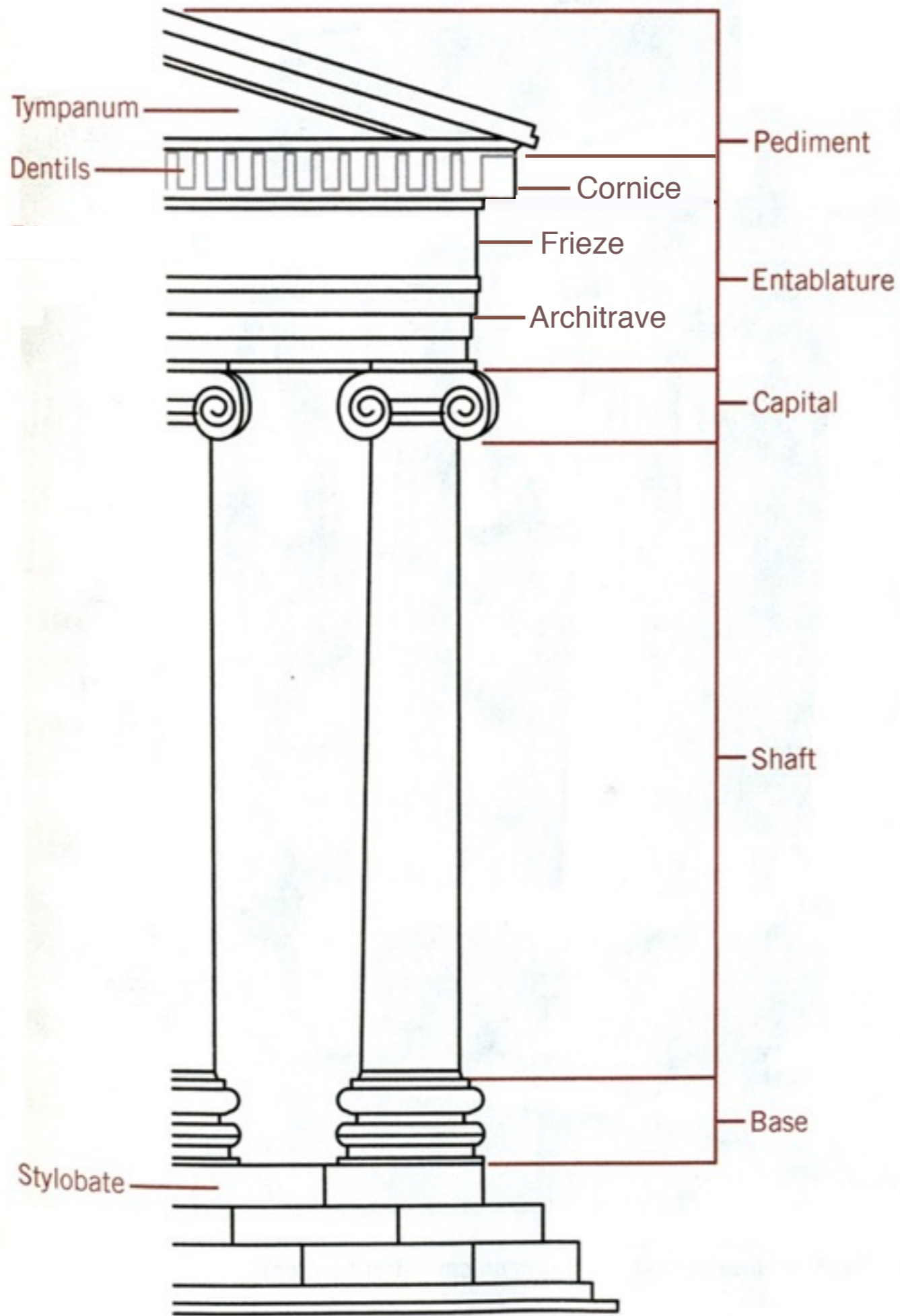
Ionic



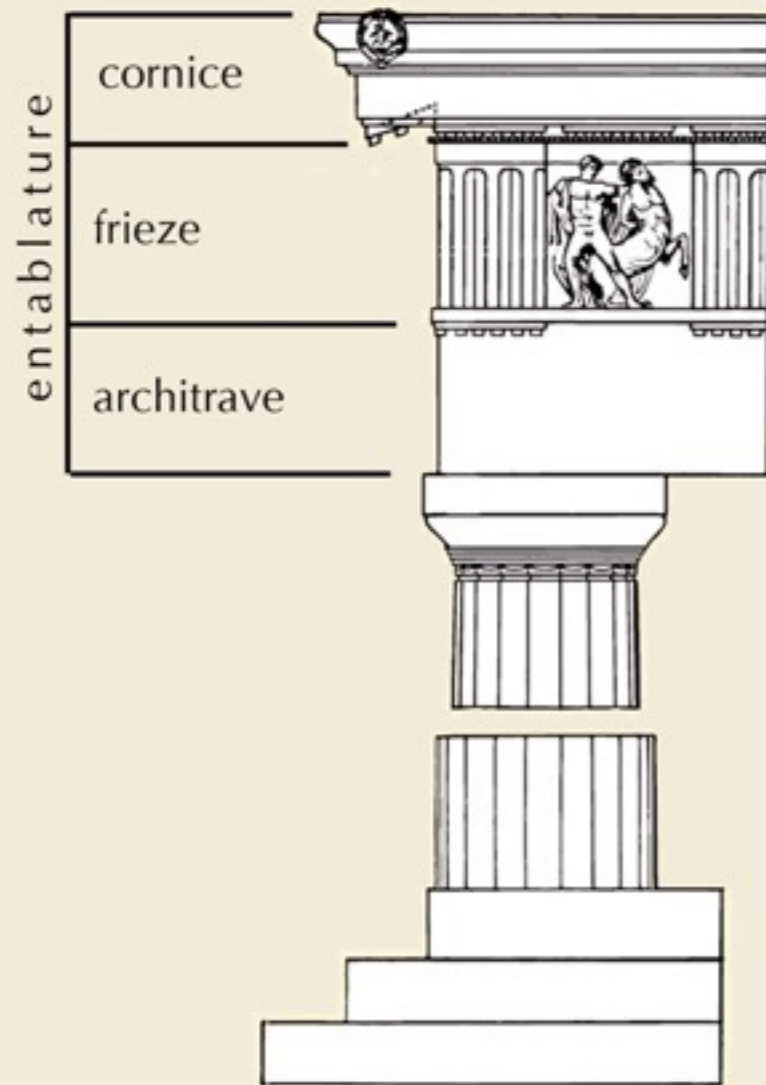
Corinthian



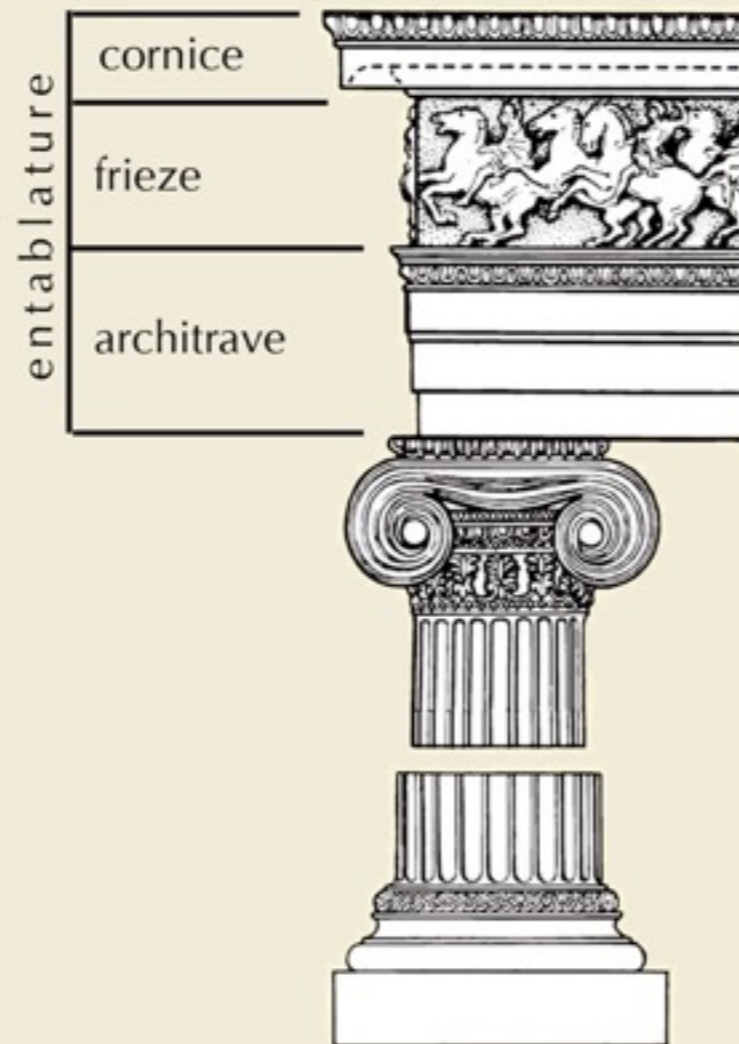
Doric



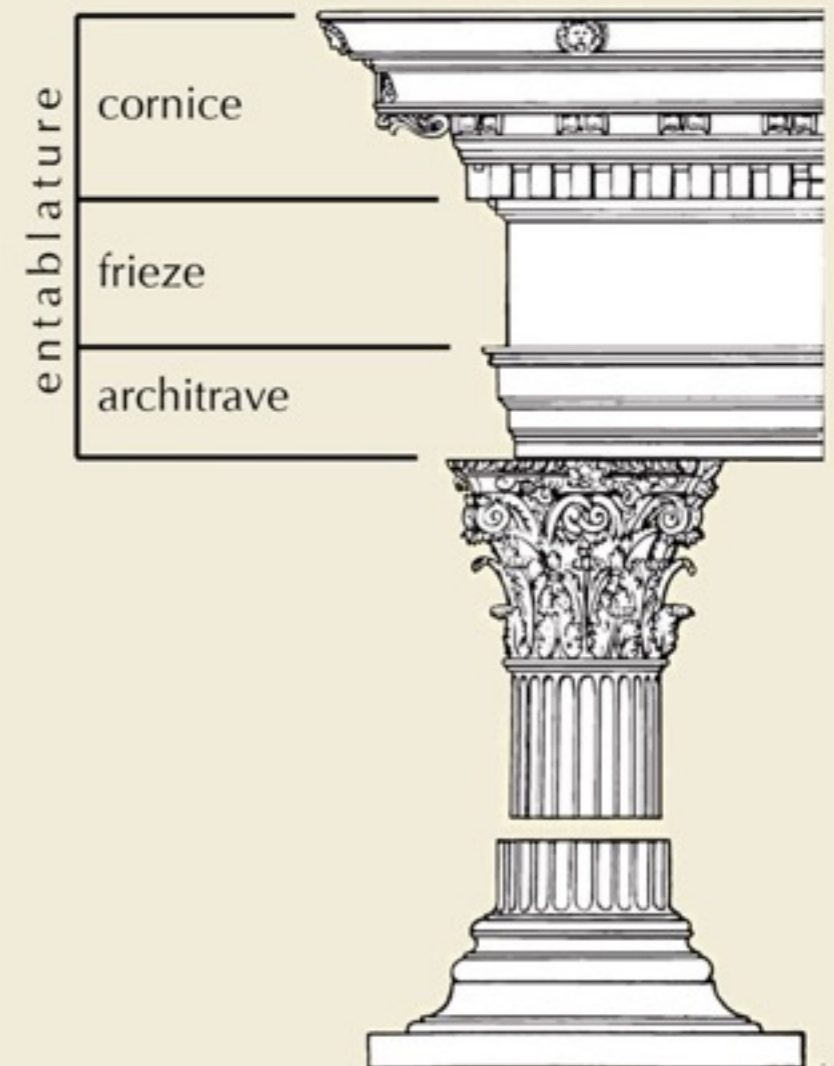
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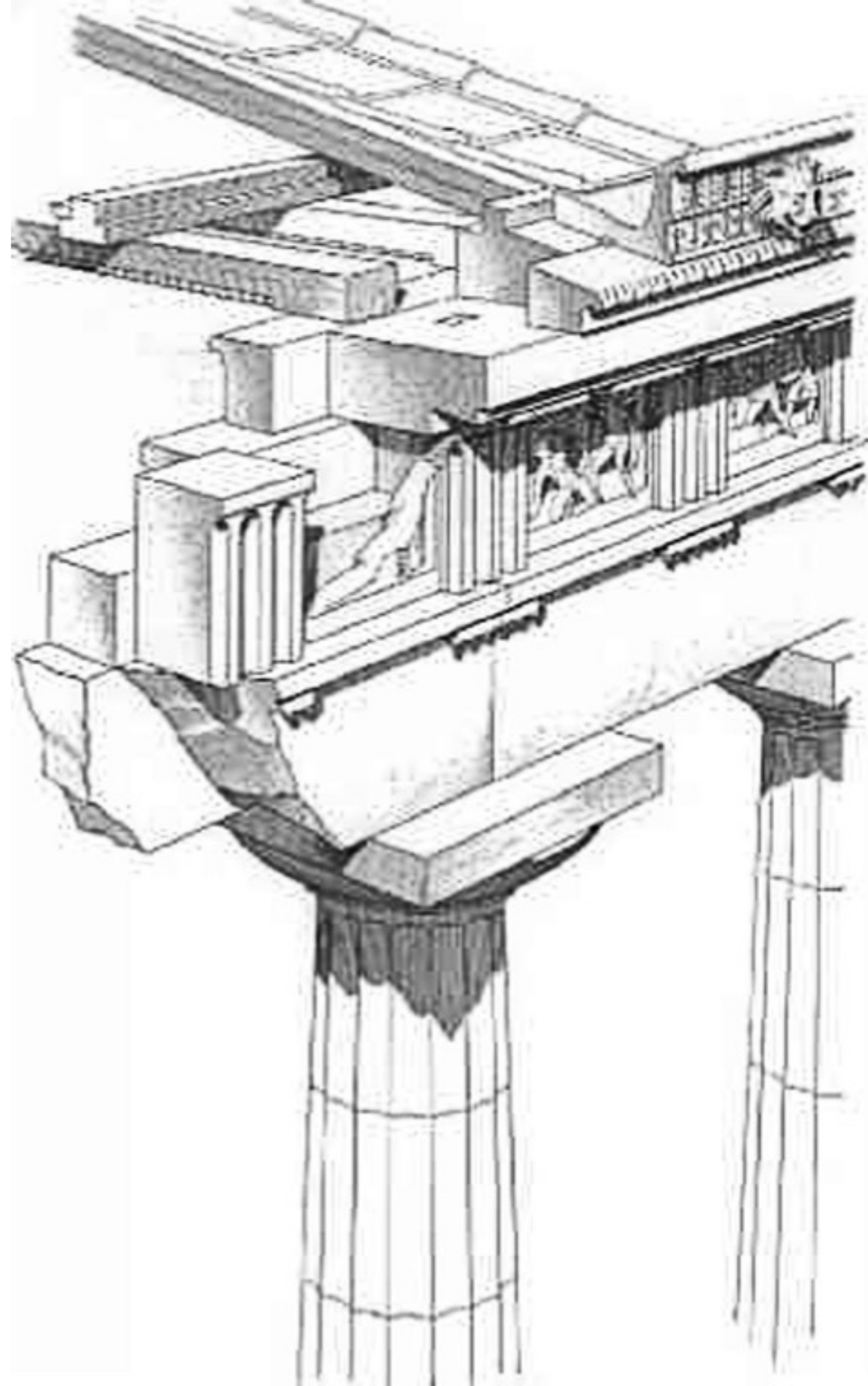
Doric

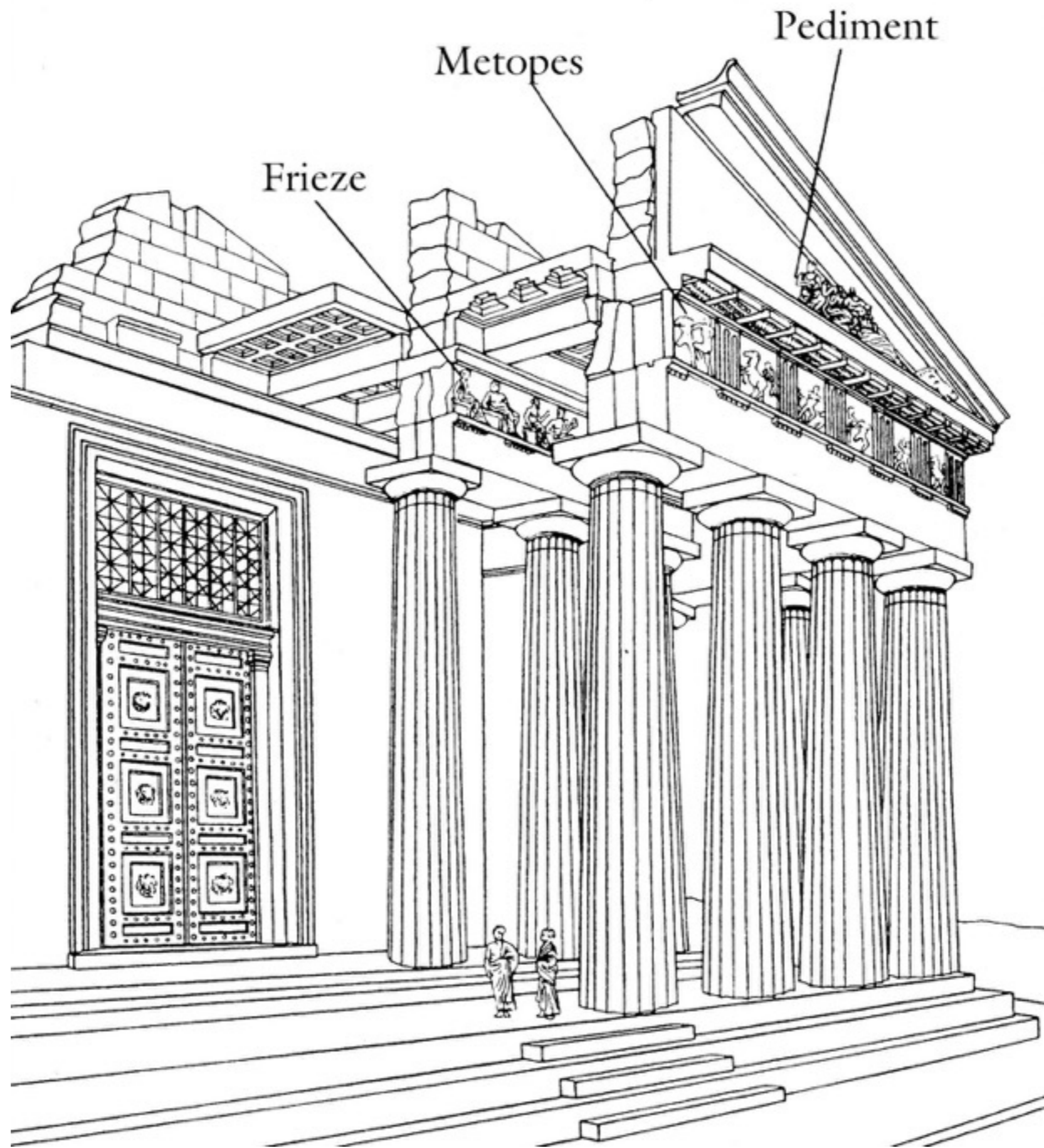


Ionic



Corinthian





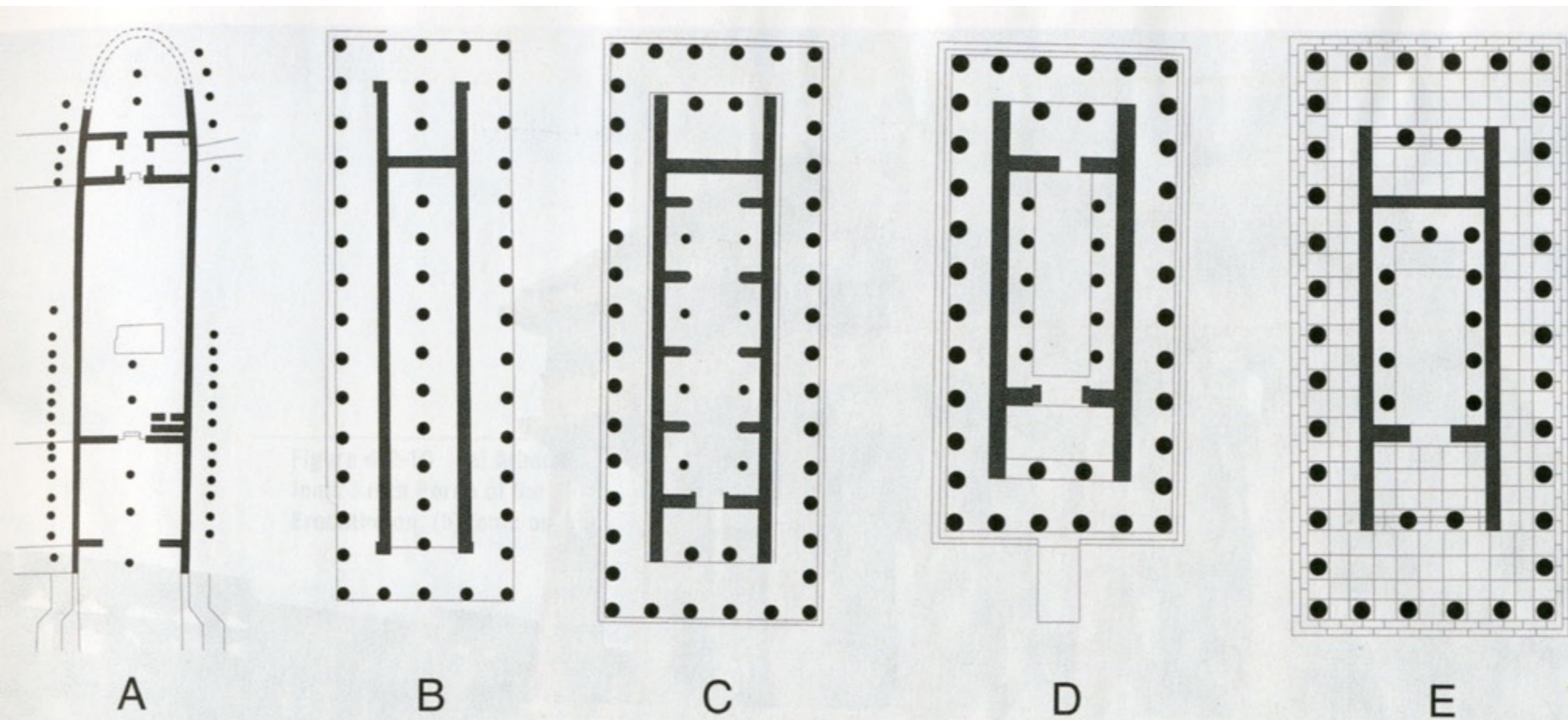


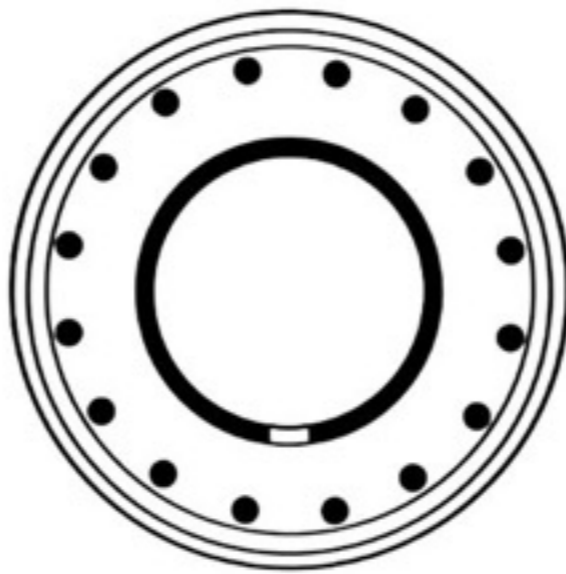
Figure 4.2-8 Plans of early Greek temples, which evolved from long buildings surrounded by timber poles to shorter forms with stone Doric columns. (A) Heroon at Lefkandi, Naxos, ca. 1100 BCE. (B) Temple of Apollo at Thera, ca. 1000 BCE. (C) Heraeum at Olympia, ca. 600 BCE. (D) Temple of Aphaea at Aegina, ca. 500 BCE. (E) Hephaisteion in Athens, ca. 449 BCE.



anta



double
anta



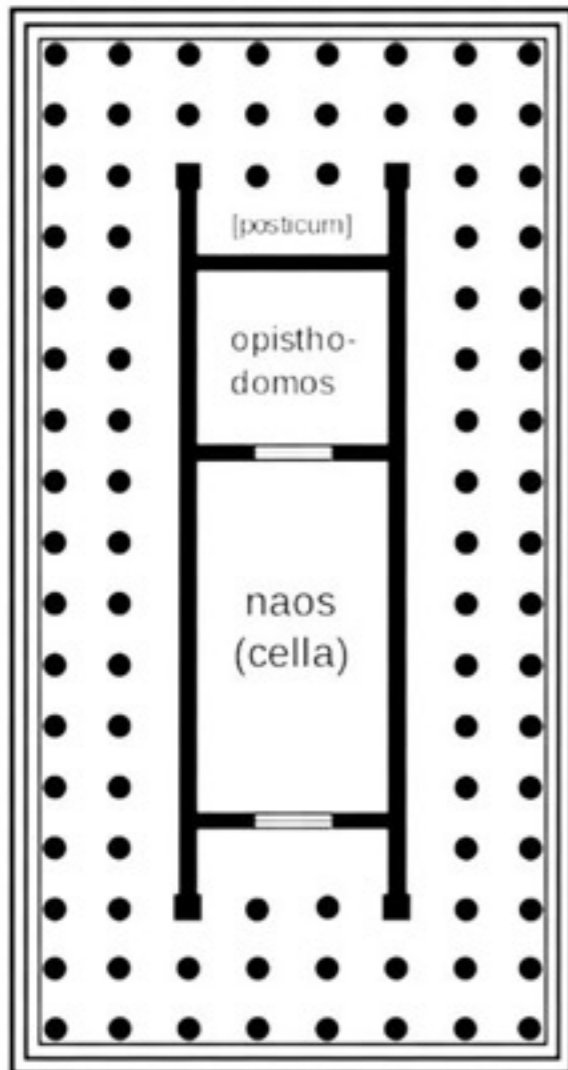
tholos



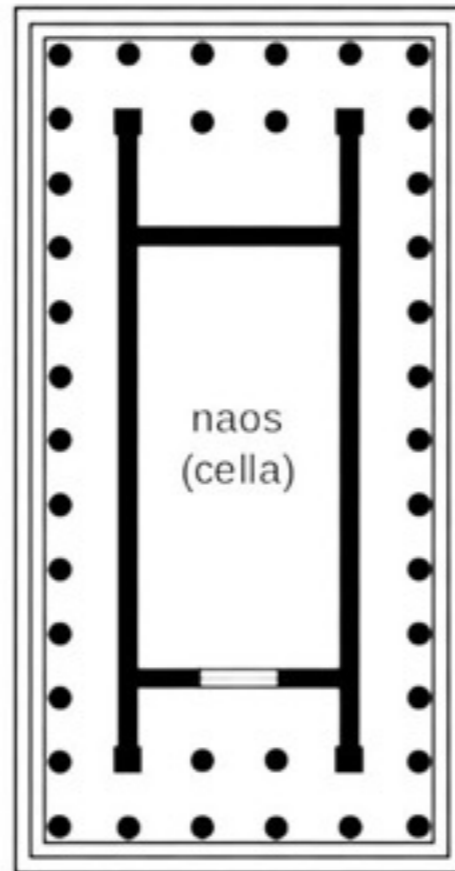
prostyle



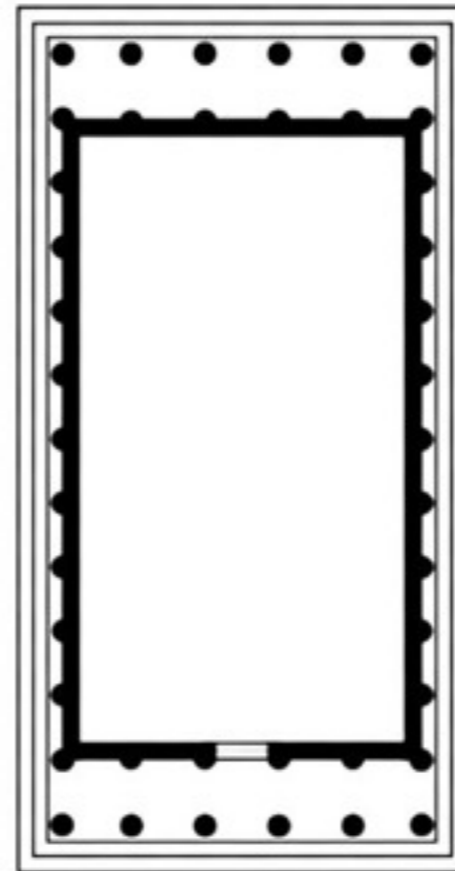
amphiprostyle



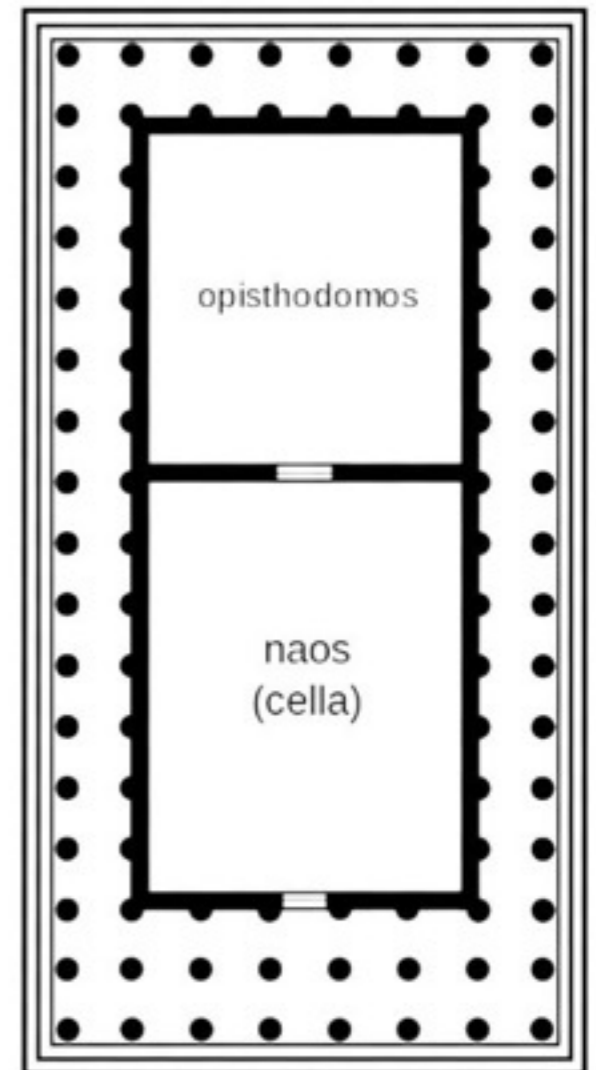
dipteral



peripteral



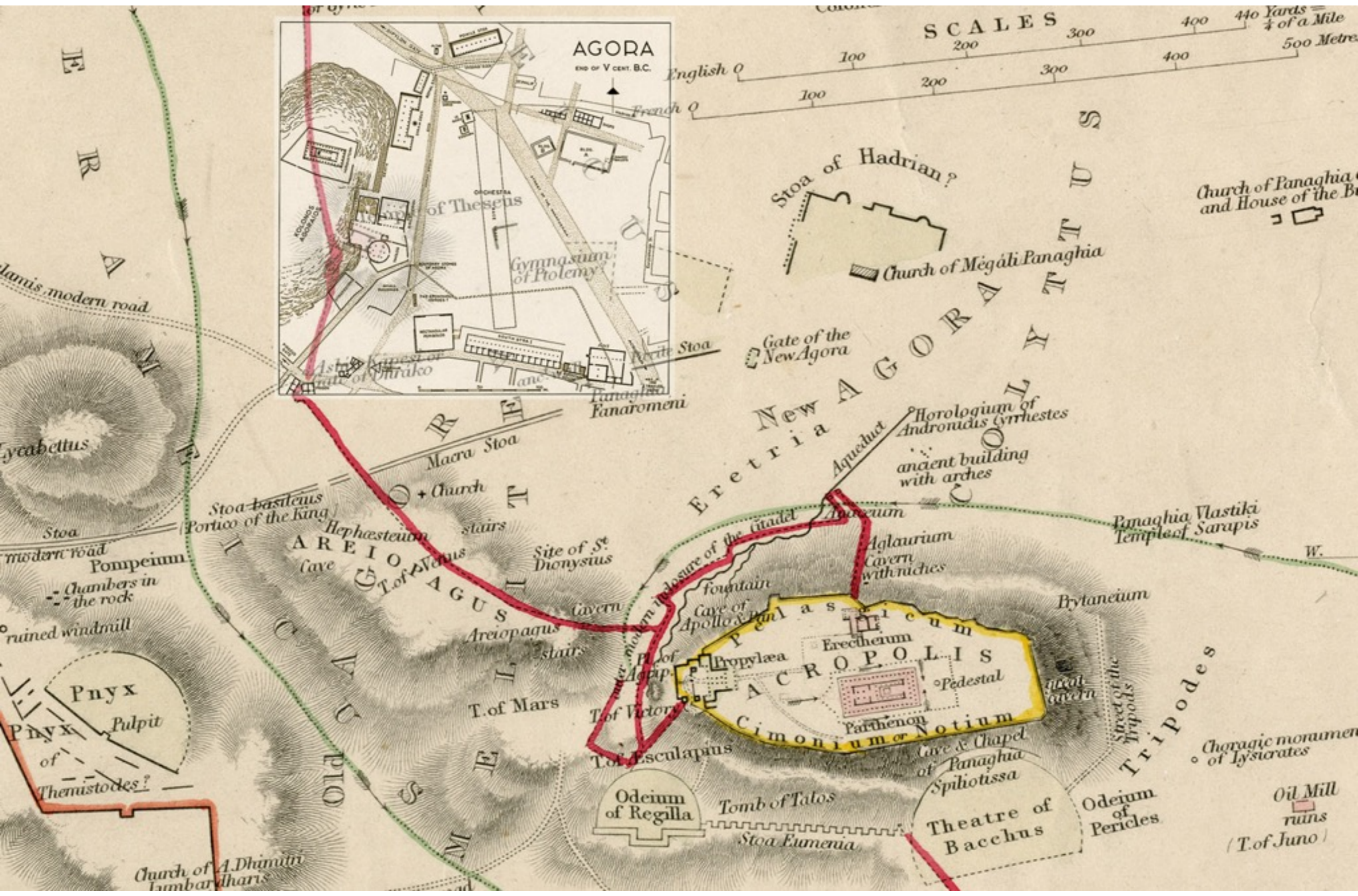
pseudoperipteral

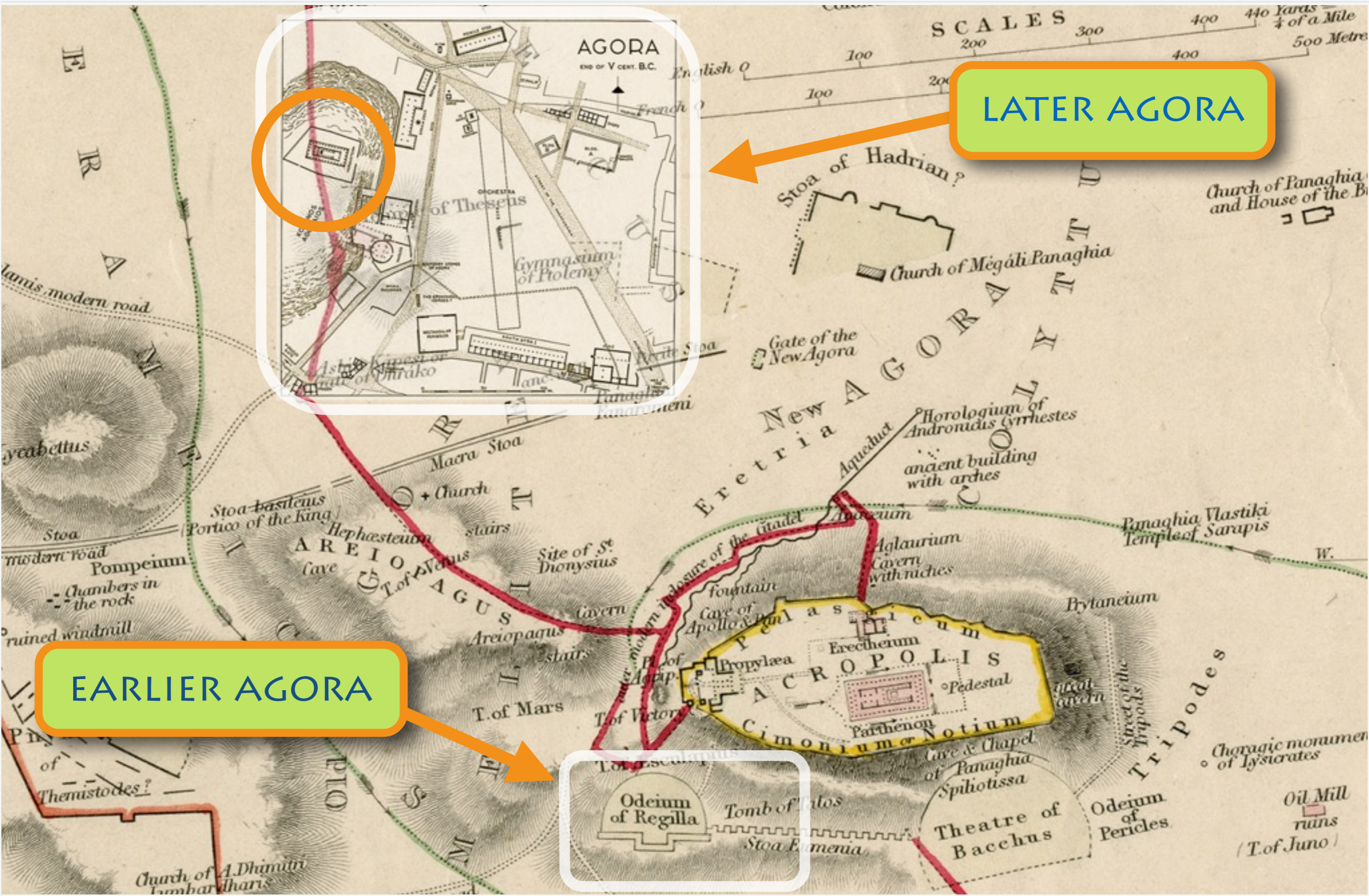


pseudodipteral



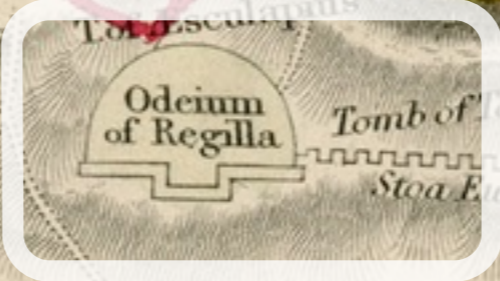




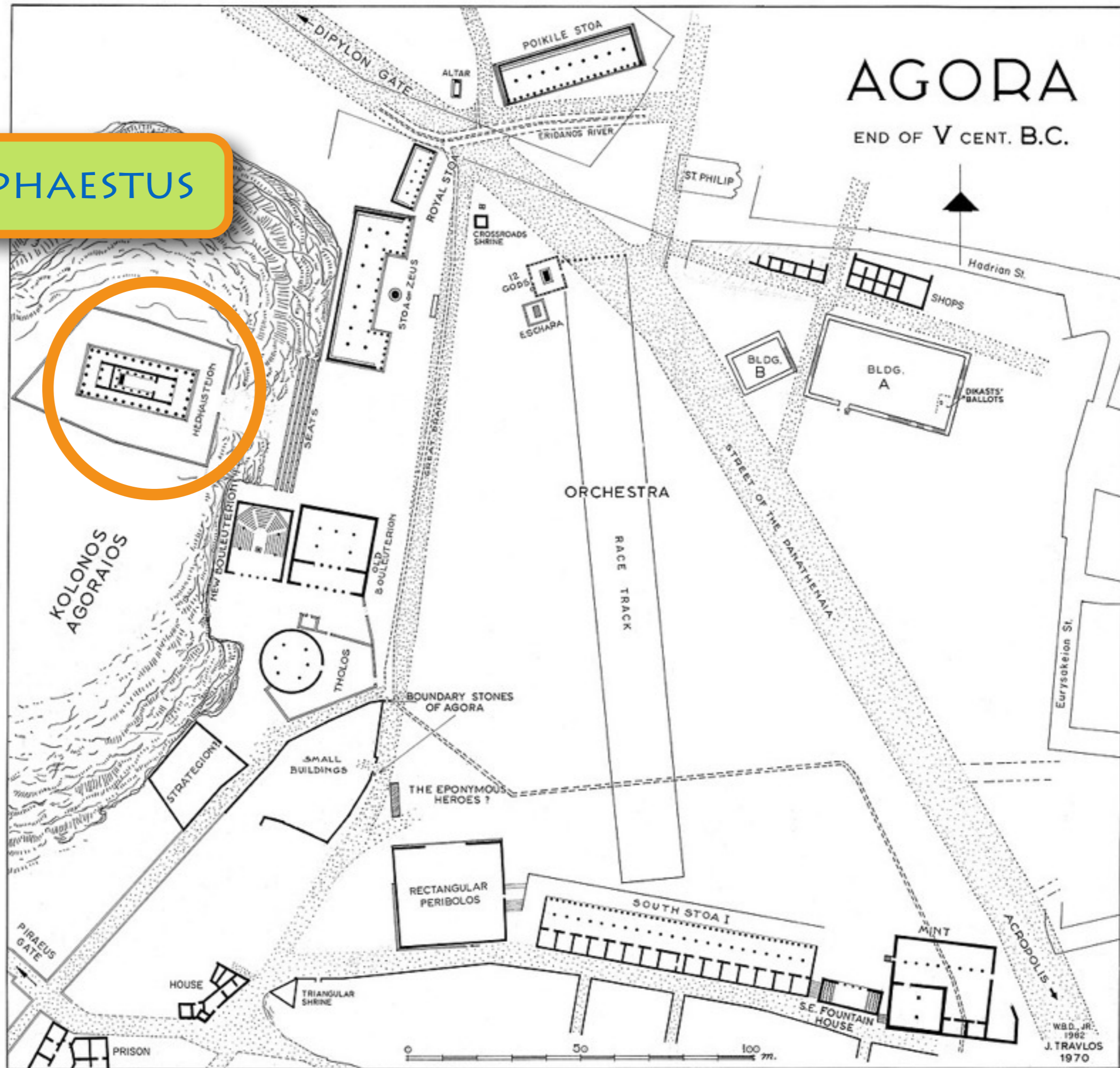


LATER AGORA

EARLIER AGORA



HEPHAESTUS



Temple of Hephaestus at the Agora (6 x 13) (heh-PHESS-toess)



God of fire, metal-working, craft

Athens emerged about 479 BCE as the greatest of the city-states

Acropolis sacked and destroyed in 479 BCE by Persia (Achaemenid empire based in Persepolis) but Greece eventually won in 479 BCE (Persian War 490-479 BCE)

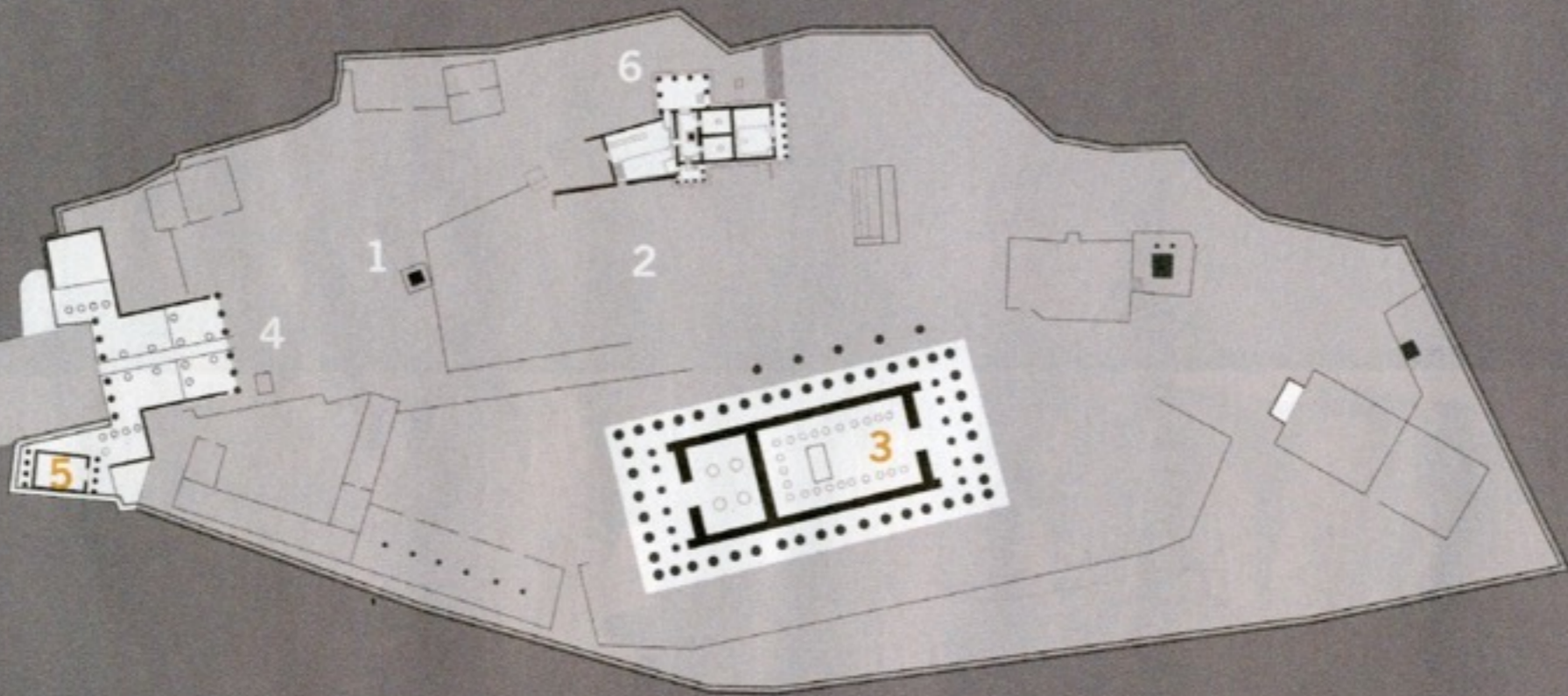
Pericles, the greatest of the Athenian statesmen (460-429 BCE) convinced Athens to rebuild the temples on the Acropolis to honor their victory

~ *At the Acropolis* ~

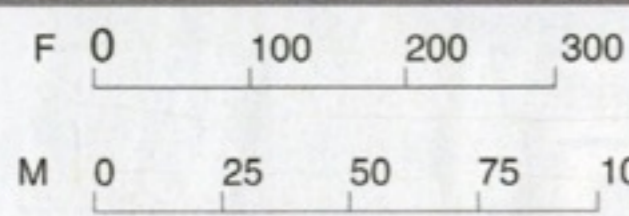
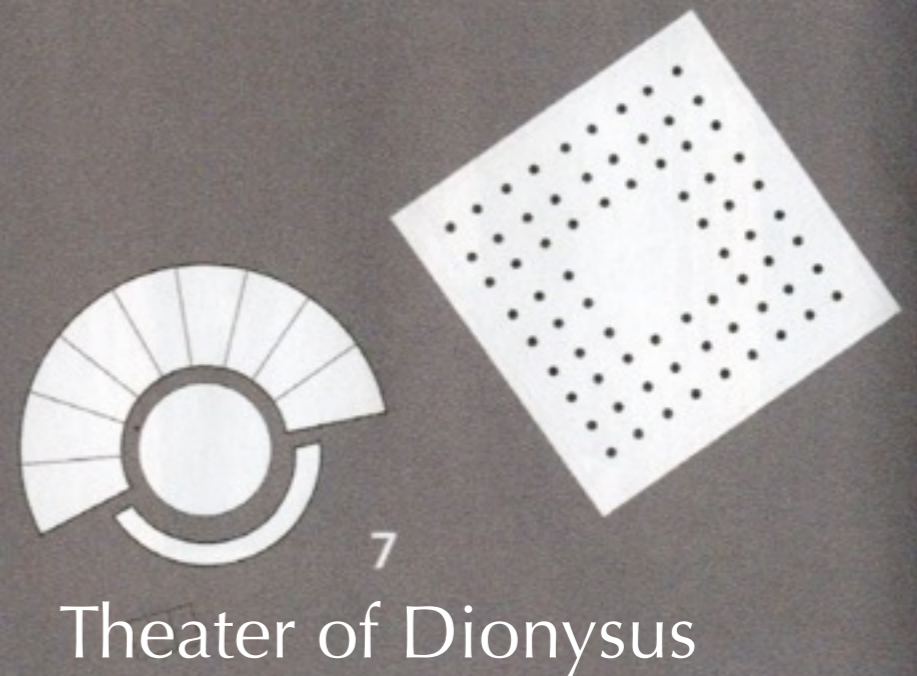
Sculptor ***Phidias***

Architect ***Kallikrates***

Architect ***Iktinos***

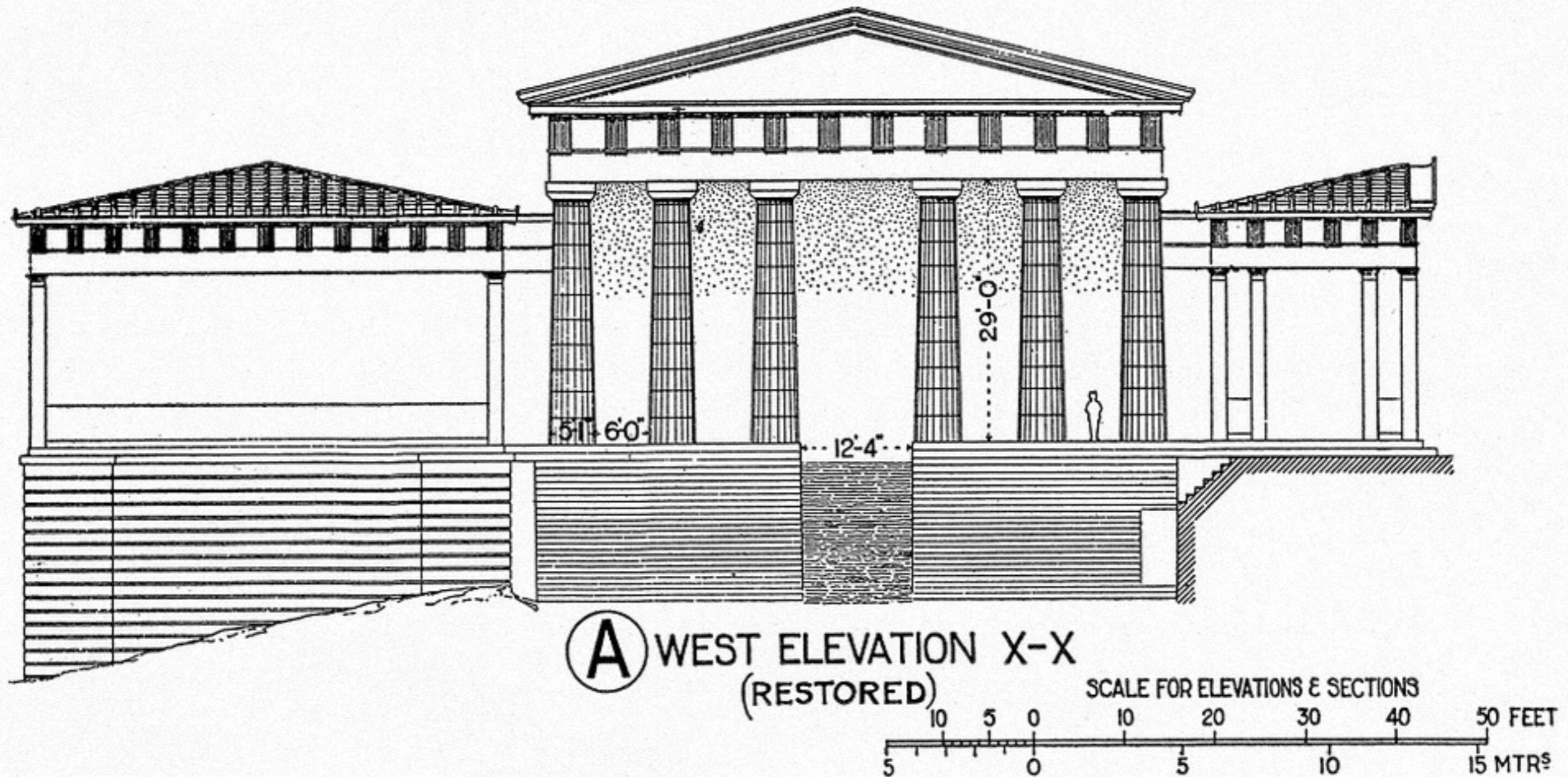


Plan of Acropolis at the time of Pericles, 459-420 BCE

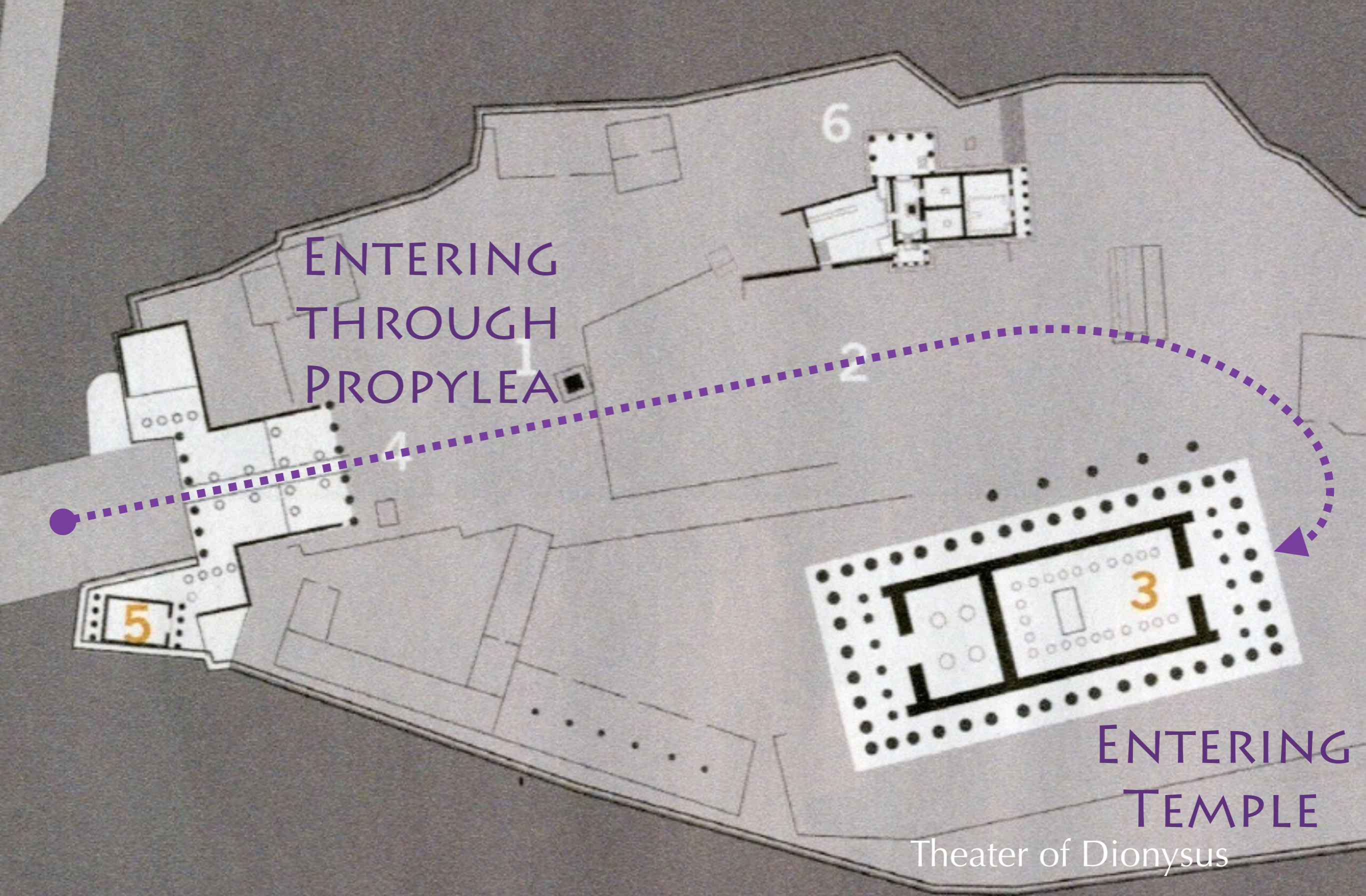


Outside statue of Athena, old temple to Athena Polia, Parthenon, Propylea, Temple of Athena Nike, Erechtheion

First, you would enter the sacred complex



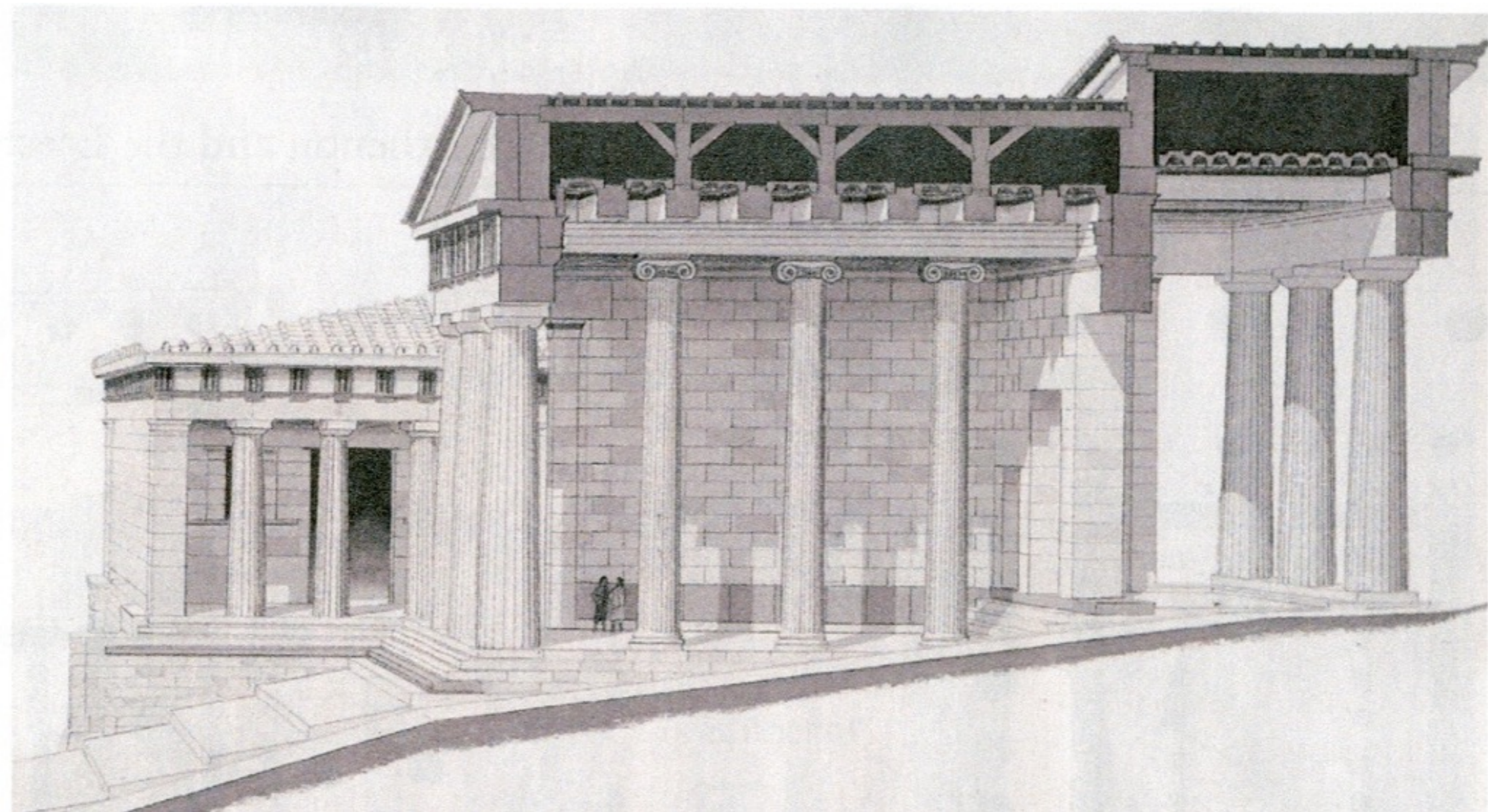
The *propylea* is the monumental gateway



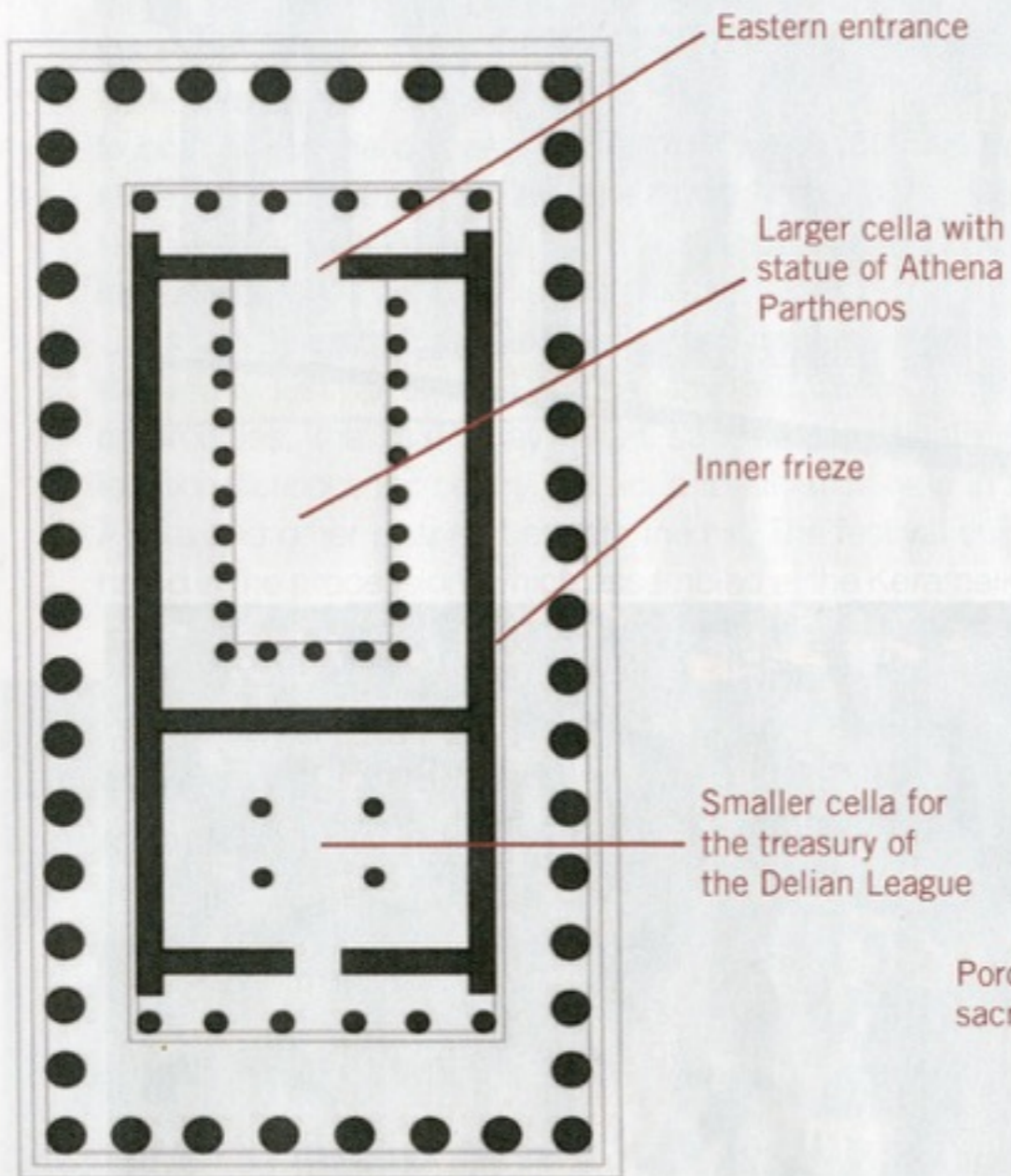
Outside statue of Athena, old temple to Athena Polia, Parthenon, Propylea, Temple of Athena Nike, Erechtheion



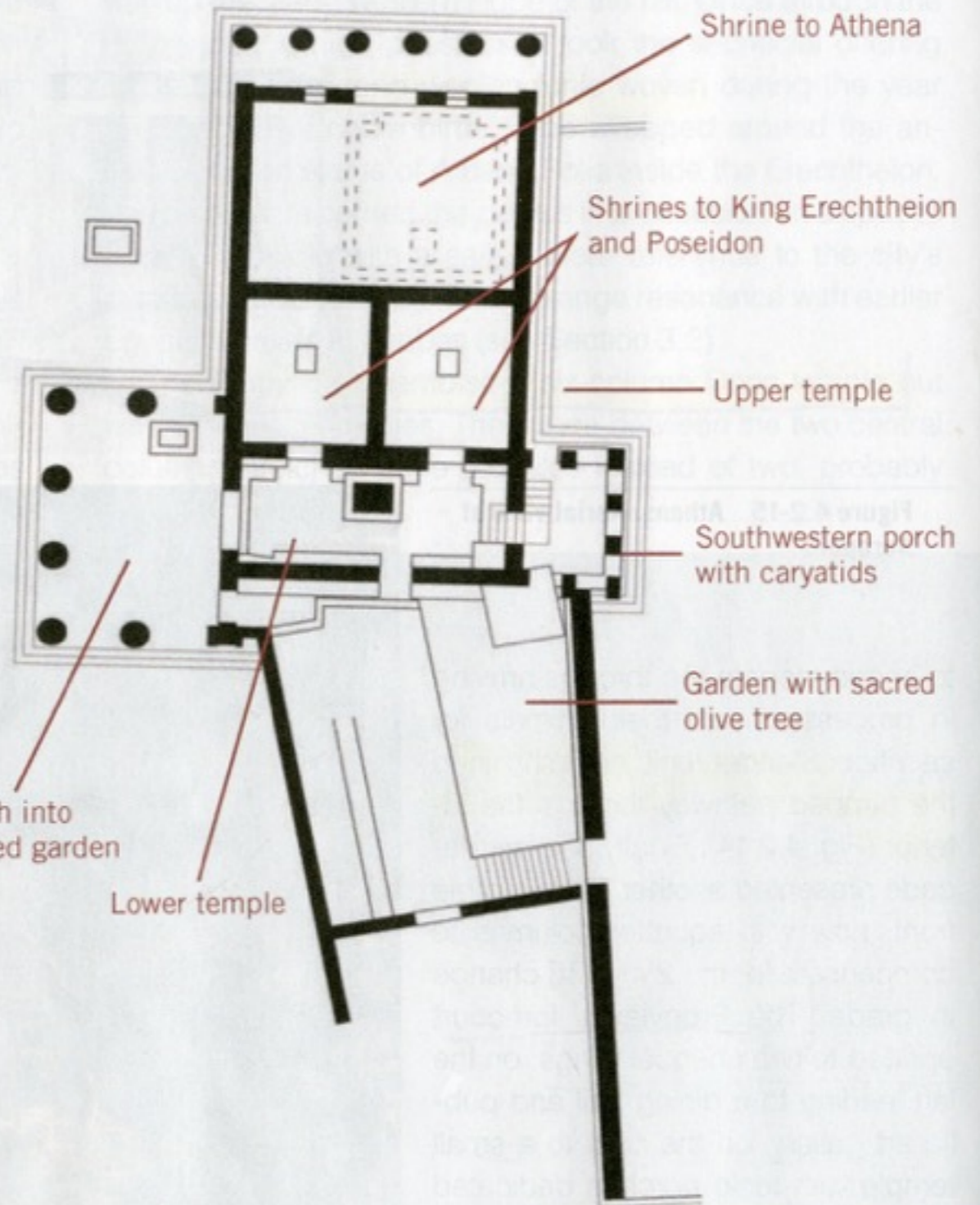
Painting by Leo von Klenze



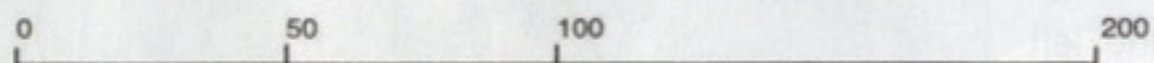
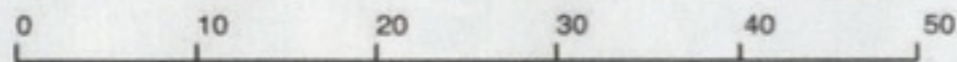
propylea



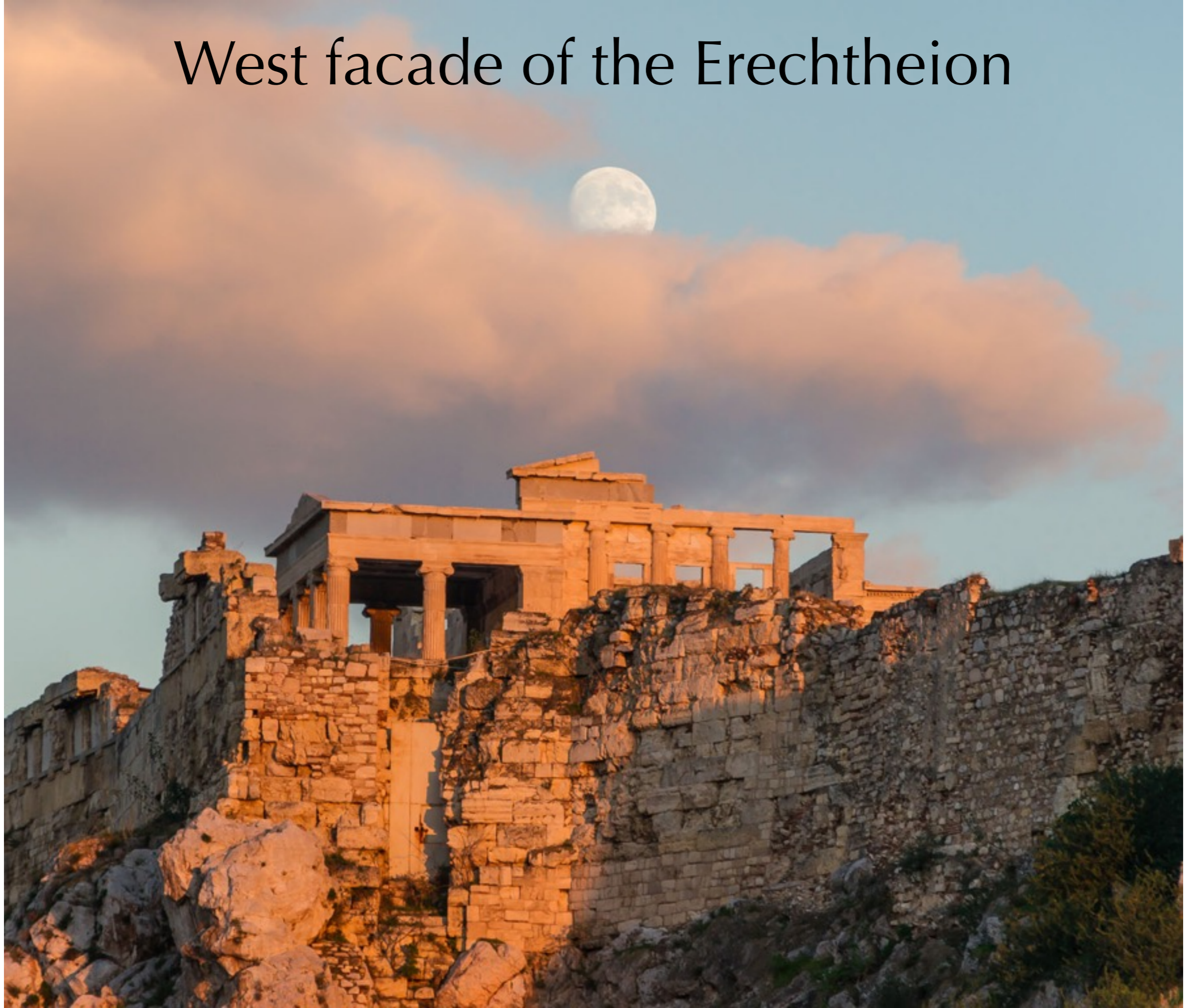
Parthenon



Erechtheion



West facade of the Erechtheion

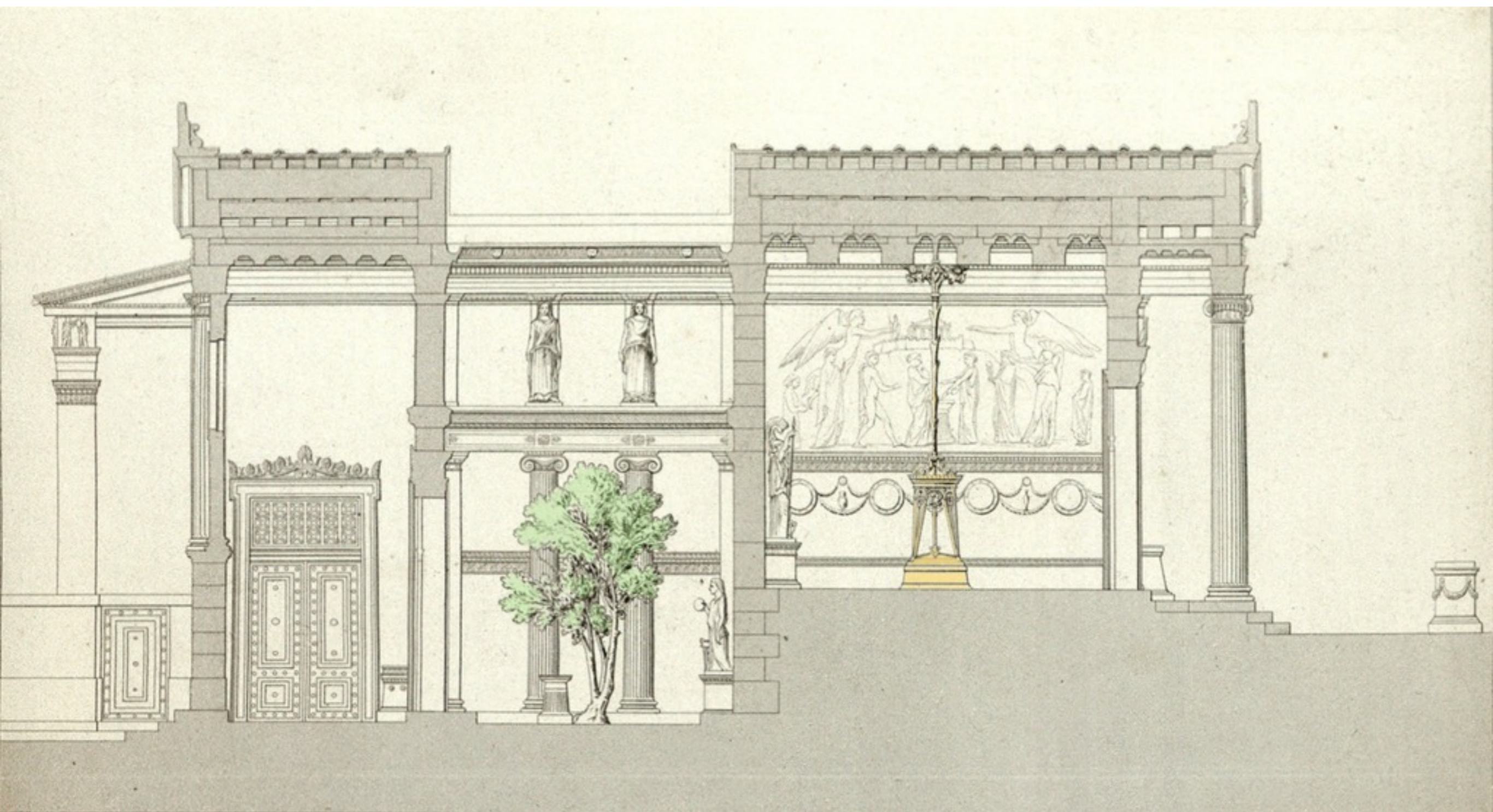


South facade of the *Erechtheion* showing Porch of Maidens

PORCH OF THE MAIDENS A.K.A. THE CARYATIDS



The *most sacred* of all the monuments on the Acropolis



Section through the Erechtheion showing the
Sacred Olive Tree



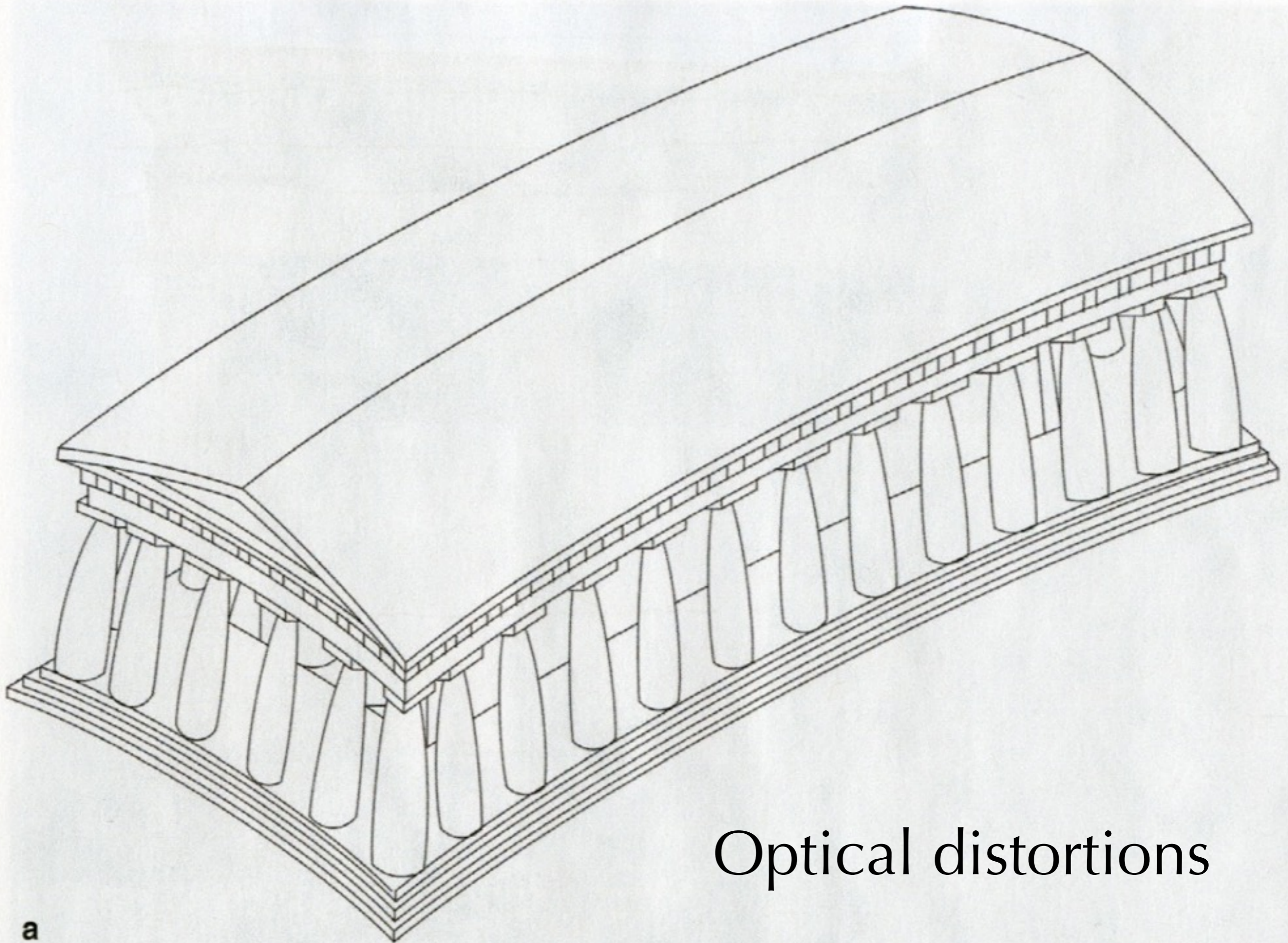
South facade of *Erechtheion* - *Caryatids* - Porch of Maidens

Anthemión at the apex of the pediment



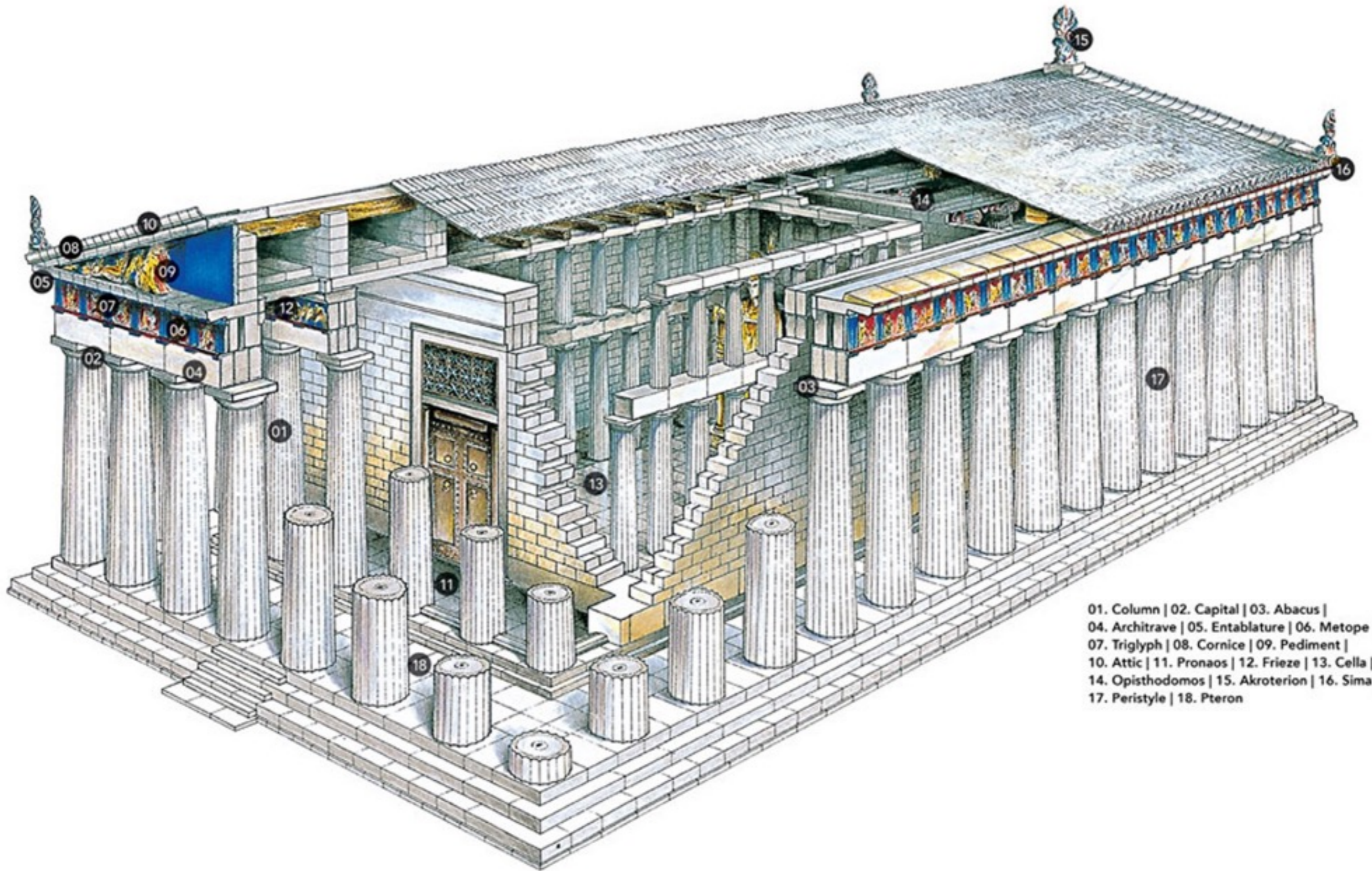


Figure 4.2-18 Athens. Frieze of Parthenon, ca. 420 BCE, reconstruction of painted reliefs.



Optical distortions

a



01. Column | 02. Capital | 03. Abacus |
04. Architrave | 05. Entablature | 06. Metope |
07. Triglyph | 08. Cornice | 09. Pediment |
10. Attic | 11. Pronaos | 12. Frieze | 13. Cella |
14. Opisthodomos | 15. Akroterion | 16. Sima |
17. Peristyle | 18. Pteron



Inside was a forty-foot tall statue of Athena

Holding the Goddess of Victory, ***Nike***

This one considered best

This one of marble is called the ***Varvákion*** — it's 40 inches tall and was sculpted in 250 CE

(Scale: 1" = 1'-0")



VARVÁKEION



Here is Athena from the Louvre Museum in Paris.

She was the Goddess of wisdom, handicraft, and warfare

Usually depicted with a helmet



Nashville's copy of the Parthenon built in 1896
for the World's Fair Centennial



Nashville's Athena replica is forty feet tall







end