

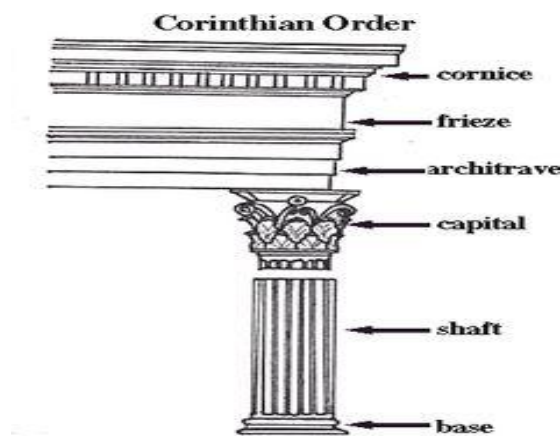
Frequently Asked Questions

Question 01:

Explain the features and evolution of the Corinthian column with one example.

Answer:

- The third and final architectural order is termed Corinthian, from the ancient city of Corinth. It is the most elaborate and engraved system of architecture, distinguished by the stylized acanthus leaves and stalks found in the Corinthian capitals.
- These columns appeared much later and were more popular in subsequent periods than its own.
- Overall, the disciplined and ordered approach to architecture was clearly effective
- The column, the base and shaft of which resemble those of the Ionic, is generally about ten times the diameter in height, including the capital, and is placed on a stylobate in the same manner as the other orders.
- The distinctive capital is much deeper than the Ionic, being about one to one-and-one-sixth diameters in height.
- The origin of the capital is still unknown. It may have been derived from the Ionic.
- Else, it may have been borrowed from the bell-shaped capitals of the Egyptians, with the addition of the Assyrian spiral.
- The origin of the capital is still unknown. It may have been derived from the Ionic.
- It consists normally of a deep bell on which were carved two tiers of eight acanthus leaves, and between those of the upper row eight caulicoli (caulis=a stalk) surmounted by a curled leaf or calyx, from which spring the volutes.
- The entablature, which is usually about one-fifth of the height of the entire order, bears a general resemblance to the Ionic, having the usual triple division of architrave, frieze and cornice, the mouldings of the latter having additional enrichments.
- The abacus is moulded and curved on plan on each face, the mouldings at the angles either being brought to a point

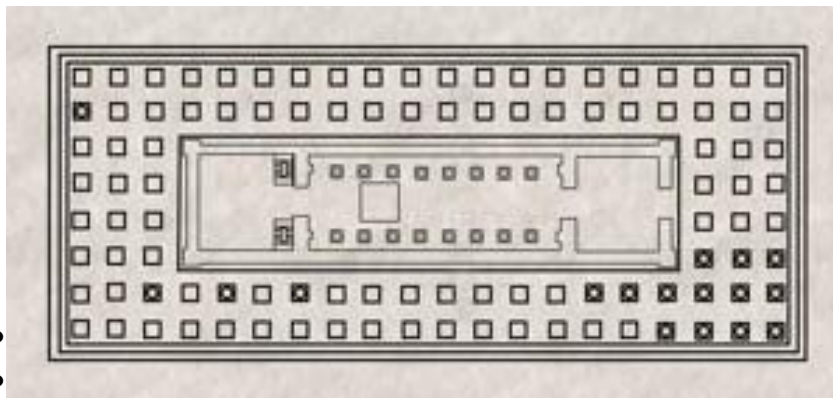


Question 02:

Elaborate the architecture of the Olympieion, Athens.

Answer:

- Temple of Jupiter Olympius
- Stands on the site of an earlier Doric temple commenced by Pisistratus, in B.C. 530.
- It was commenced by Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria in B.C. 174, Cossutius/ a Roman architect, being employed ; hence it is often designated Roman architecture.
- Colossal ruined temple in the center of the Greek capital Athens that was dedicated to Zeus, king of the Olympian gods.
- The building was completed by Hadrian in A.D. 117, but only fifteen columns of the original one hundred and four forming the peristyle are standing.
- It was dipteral-octastyle on plan, having twenty columns on the flanks, and occupied an area of 354 feet by 154 feet (equalling the Hypostyle Hall at Karnac)



- It was dipteral-octastyle on plan, having twenty columns on the flanks, and occupied an area of 354 feet by 154 feet
- It was placed in the centre of a magnificent peribolus or enclosure, measuring 680 feet by 424 feet, part of the retaining wall of which still remains at the south-east corner.
- It is described by Vitruvius as hypaethral, but it was unfinished in his time. The peristyle columns were 6 feet 4 inches in diameter, and had a height of 56 feet a proportion of about one to nine. The capitals are very fine specimens of the Corinthian order, and appear to date from both periods mentioned above.

Question 03:

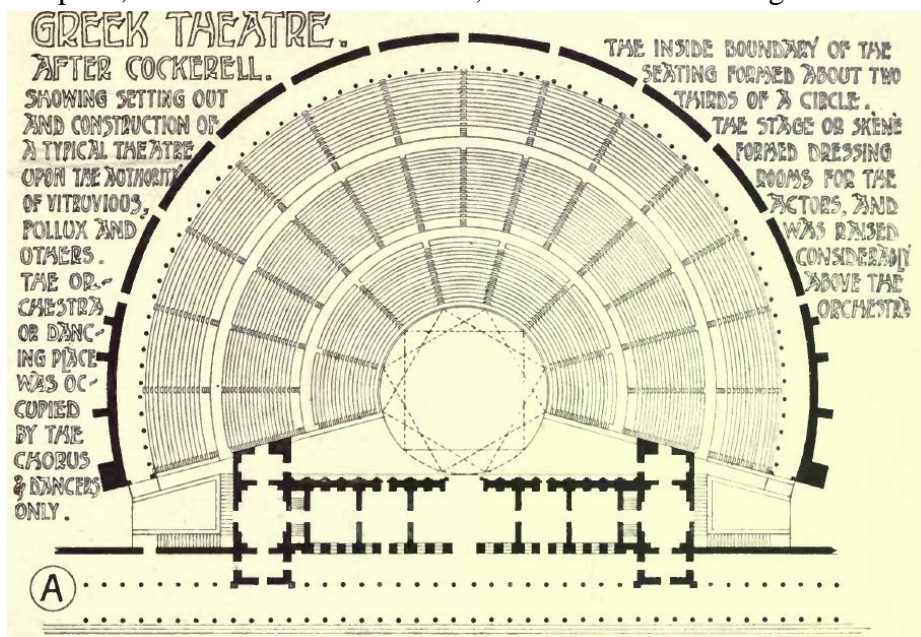
Elaborate the architecture of Greek theatres with example.

Answer:

- The Greek theatre history began with festivals honoring their gods. A god, Dionysus, was honored with a festival called by "City Dionysia". In Athens, during this festival,

men used to perform songs to welcome Dionysus. Plays were only presented at City Dionysia festival.

- The Greek theatre was generally hollowed out of the slope of a hill near the city, and was unroofed, the performances taking place in the day time.
- In plan it was usually rather more than a semicircle, being about two-thirds of a complete circle. The auditorium consisted of tiers of marble seats, rising one above the other, often cut out of the solid rock.
- Those spectators who sat at the extremities of the two wings thus faced towards the orchestra, but away from the stage.
- The Greek theatre, which was constructed more for choral than dramatic performances, had a circular "orchestra" or dancing place (corresponding to the stalls and pit of a modern theatre) in which the chorus chanted and danced.
- The stage was known as the logeion or "speaking place," its back-wall being the skene (= booth or tent for changing in), the latter name being preserved in the modern word "scene."
- Theatre of Dionysos, Athens, completed B.C. 340, in which thirty thousand spectators could be accommodated, is the prototype of all Greek theatres, and was the one in which the plays of the great Athenian dramatists were produced.
- The Theatre, Epidauros, was constructed by the architect Polycleitos, and is the most beautiful as well as the best preserved example extant. The circle of the orchestra is complete, and is about 66 feet across, the entire theatre being 378 feet in diameter.

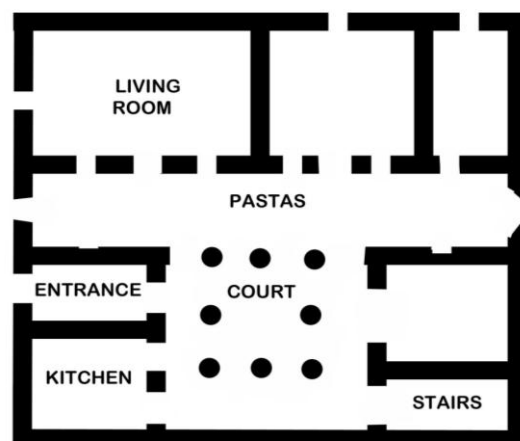


Question 04:

Detail out the architecture features of Palaces and domestic buildings in Greece.

Answer:

- The excavations of the Palace of King Minos, Knossos, show the remains of a remarkable structure laid out on a plan afterwards used in the Roman palaces and camps.
- This building is believed to date from about B.C. 2000, and was unfortified. Underneath the upper palace were found the remains of an earlier one, which is believed to date from about B.C. 3000.
- The apartments, around a central oblong courtyard '(about 180 feet by 90 feet), are constructed in several stories, which are reached by staircases.
- Some remarkable wall frescoes and colored plaster ceilings, an olive press with huge oil jars, and the remains of a system of drainage, with terra-cotta drain pipes, were discovered
- At Mycenae, flights of steps lead to an outer courtyard, from which, by traversing a portico and vestibule, the megaron, or principal men's apartment, is reached.
- From this megaron, surrounded by a roof and open to the sky in the centre, were reached other chambers, whose uses are not defined.
- The women's chambers are considered by some authorities to be planned so as to afford the greatest seclusion, while others, hold that little or no attempt was made at seclusion.
- The plans of domestic buildings appear to have resembled, on a smaller scale, the general arrangement of the palaces as is seen in the remains at Athens, Delos, and Priene, dating from the Hellenic period.
- They appear to have been of one story only, and grouped around an internal courtyard or peristyle
- There was no atrium but a peristylum with a portico on three sides, and chambers grouped around. It is generally held that the Graeco-Roman houses of Pompeii may be taken as typical examples.



Question 05:

Detail out the architecture features of Public spaces in Greece

Answer:

- Agora : The agora, or open meeting-places for the transaction of public business, were large open spaces surrounded by stage or open colonnades, giving access to the public buildings, such, as temples, basilicas, stadion (racecourse), and the palaestrae or gymnasia.
- Colonnades were formed for the protection of pilgrims to the various shrines, as connections between public monuments, or as shelters adjoining open spaces, and were an important class of structure. The most important of these were the Stoa Poecile, or Echo Colonnade, about 300 feet by 30 feet, at Olympia .
- The Stadion was the foot racecourse found in cities where games were celebrated, and it came eventually to be used for other athletic performances. It was usually straight at one end, the starting-place, and semicircular at the other, and was always 600 Greek feet in length, although the foot varied, and was sometimes planned with the semicircular end on the side of a hill, so that the seats could be cut out of the sloping sides, as at Olympia, Thebes, and Epidauros, or else constructed on the flat, as at Delphi, Athens, and Ephesus.
- The Palaestrae or gymnasia, as at Olympia and Ephesus, were the prototypes of the Roman thermae, and comprised exercise courts, tanks for bathers, exedrae or recesses for lectures, with seats for spectators.