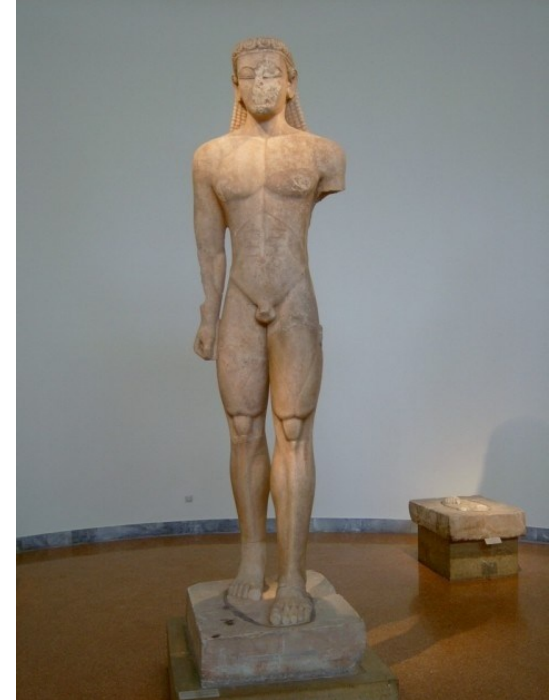
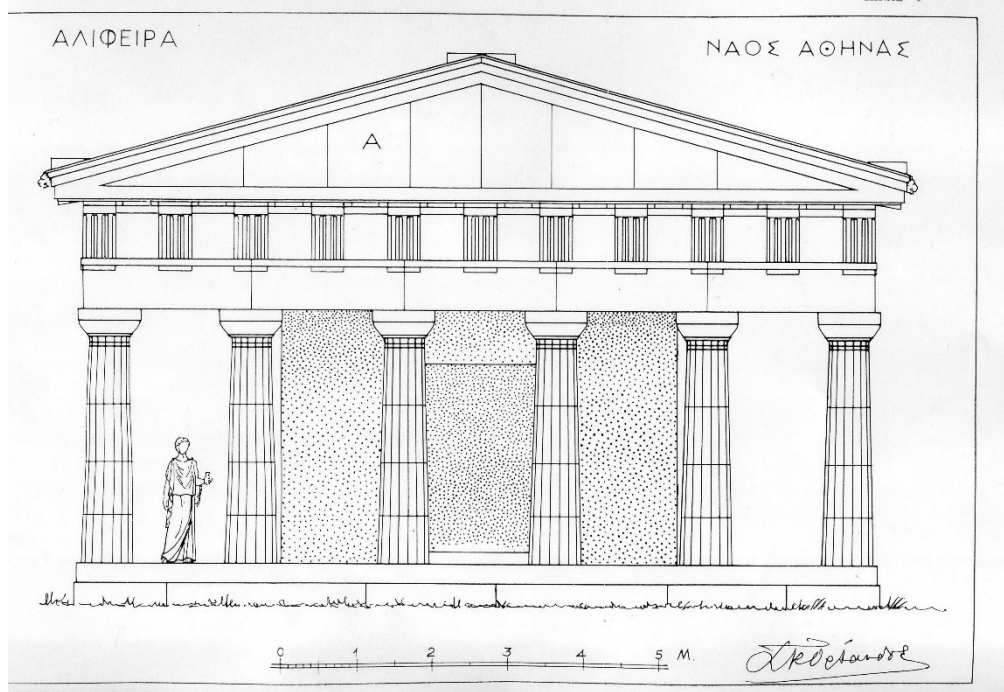




Introduction 9

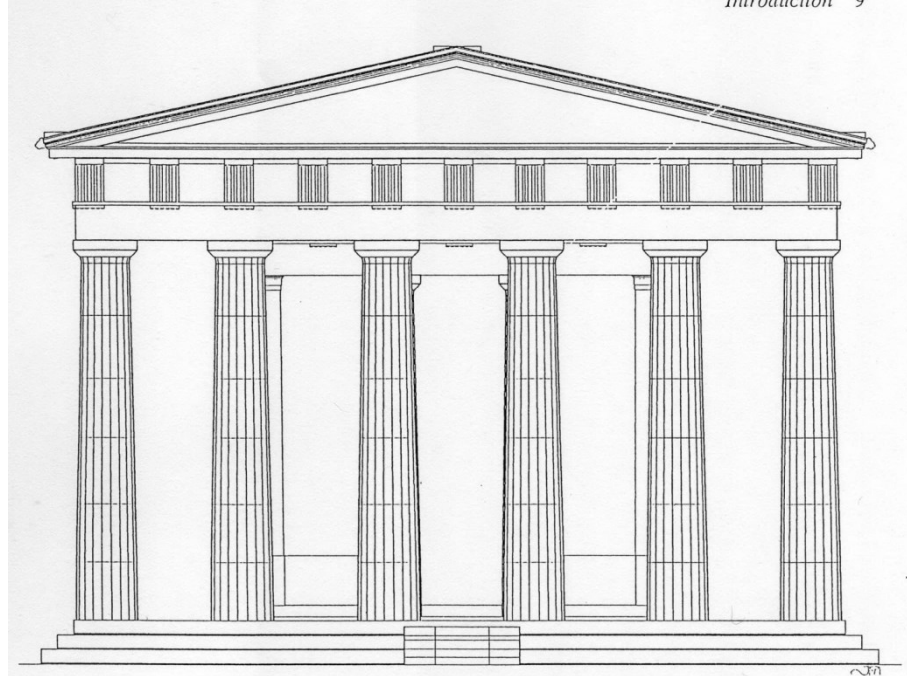
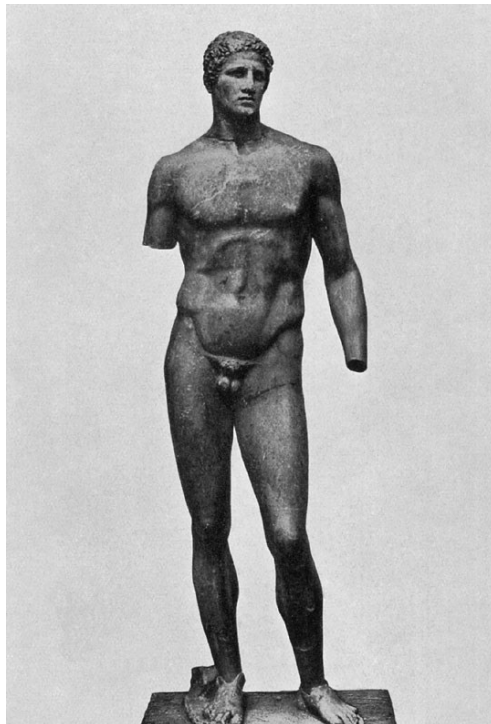


Fig. 2. The east façade of the temple of Athena Alca. Scale 1:150.

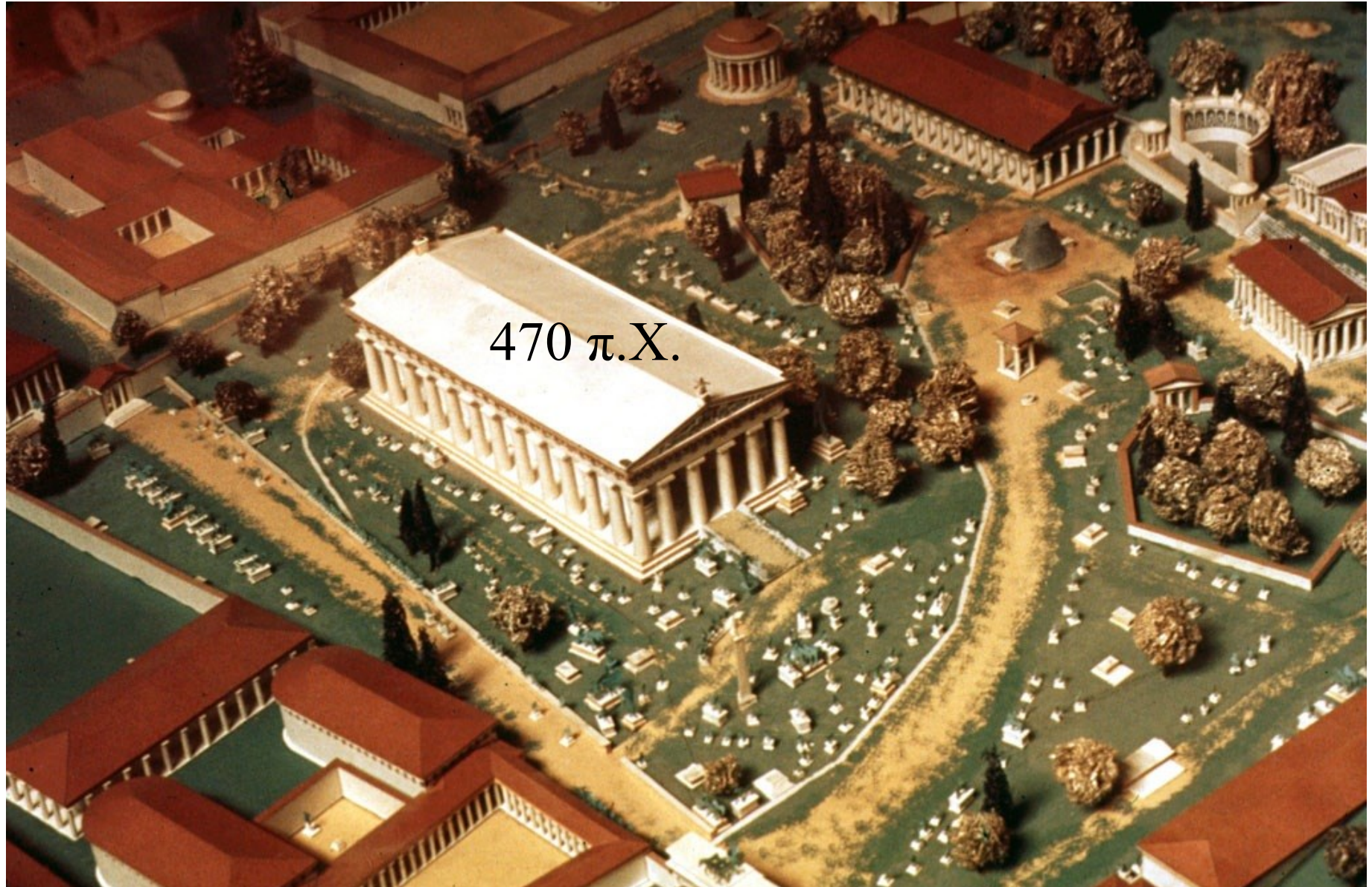
**ARCHAIC DORIC
TEMPLES
600-480 *π.X.***

DORIC TEMPLES. 600 - 480

Π.Χ.

- **HERAION, OLYMPIA, 600**
- **ARTEMIS, CORFU, ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ, 580**
- **APOLLO, CORINTH, ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΣ, 540**
- **ΟΛΥΜΠΙΕΙΟ, ΑΘΗΝΑ 525**
- **ANCIENT TEMPLE OF ATHENA, ACROPOLIS, ATHENS, 510**
- **APHAIA, AIGINA, 500- 490**
- **PREPARTHENON 490-480**

OLYMPIA, TEMPLE OF HERA 600 B.C.



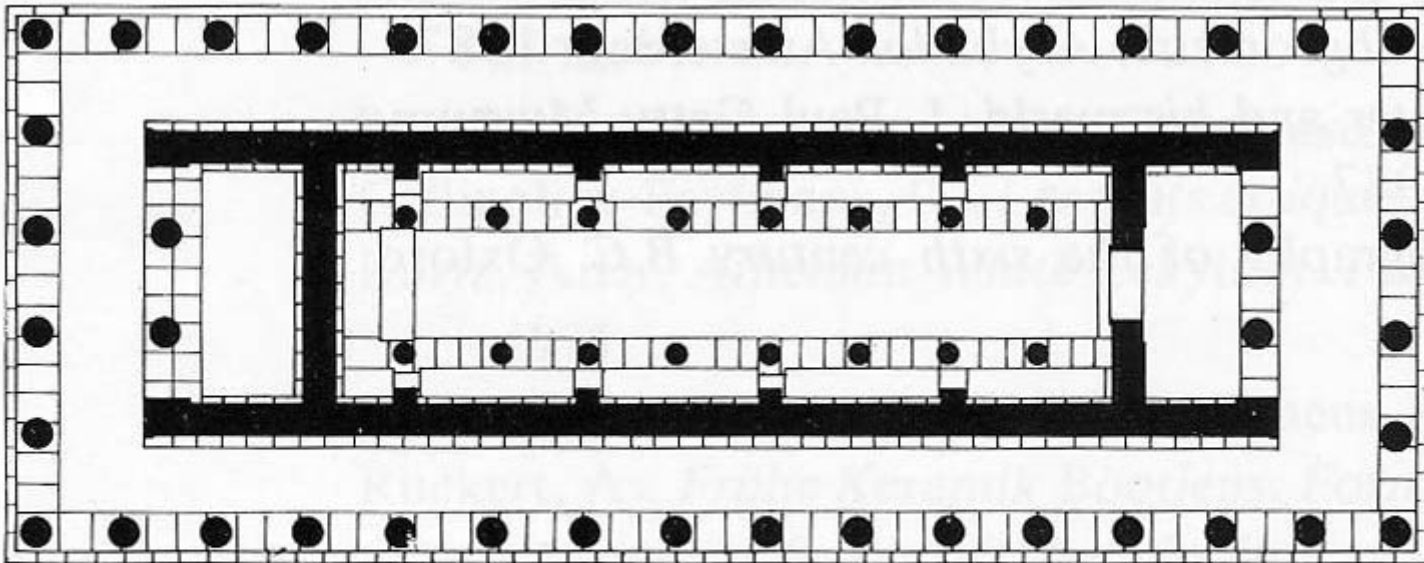


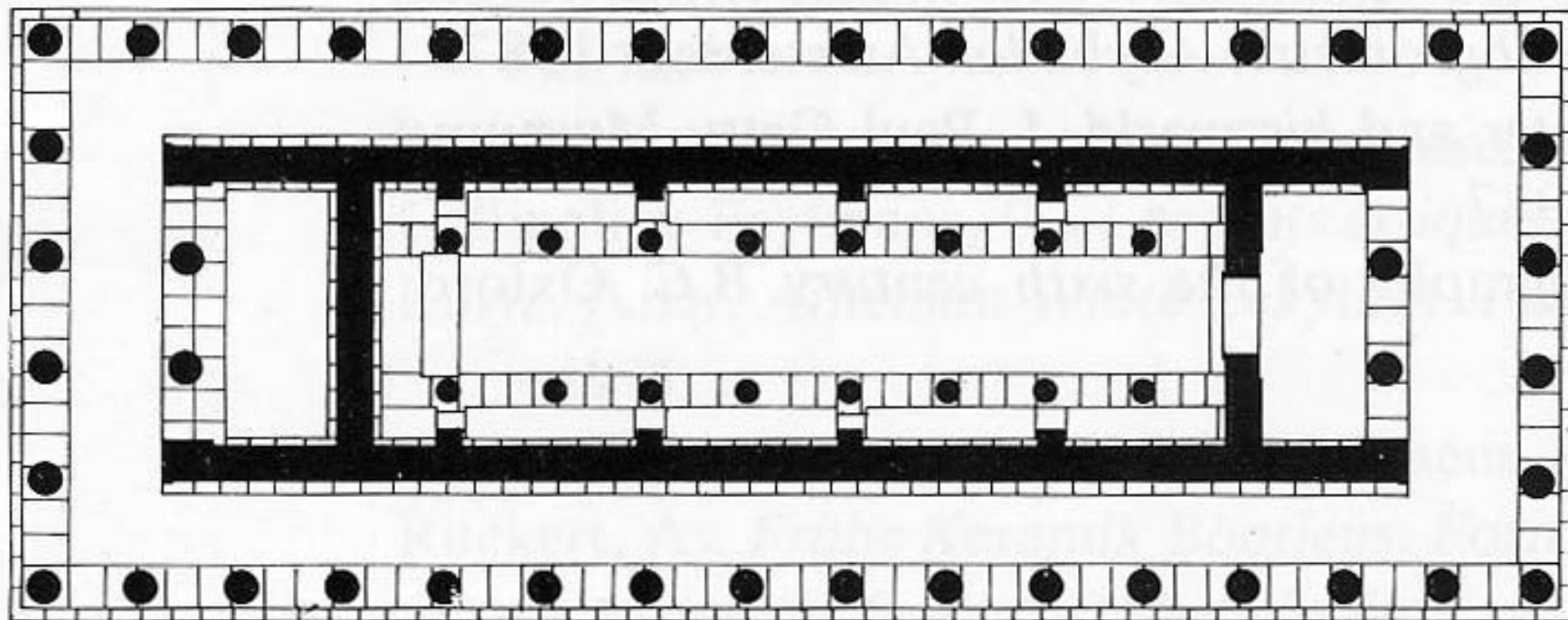
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ΗΡΑΙΟ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΣ, 600 π.Χ.

- COLUMN DISTANCES ARE LONGER IN THE FACADE
- OBLONG SYMMETRIC CELLA
- MUDBRICK WALL
- INTERNAL BUTTRESSES
- ROOF TILES 1.20 X 0.60 μ.





39. Κάτοψη αρχαϊκού Ηραίου Ολυμπίας.
Γύρω στο 600 π.Χ.



REVIEW

FORMS

SECURE AND SIGN

OCR

HELP

MODULES AND PACKAGES

ACTIVATE

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Facing Continuous

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Hellner-Gennatou_ASAA ...

1st CAA GR Conference

Rethymno, Crete, Greece 201

Figure 1 Digital top plan of the Heraion at Olympia (DAP, © 2013 Sapirstein)

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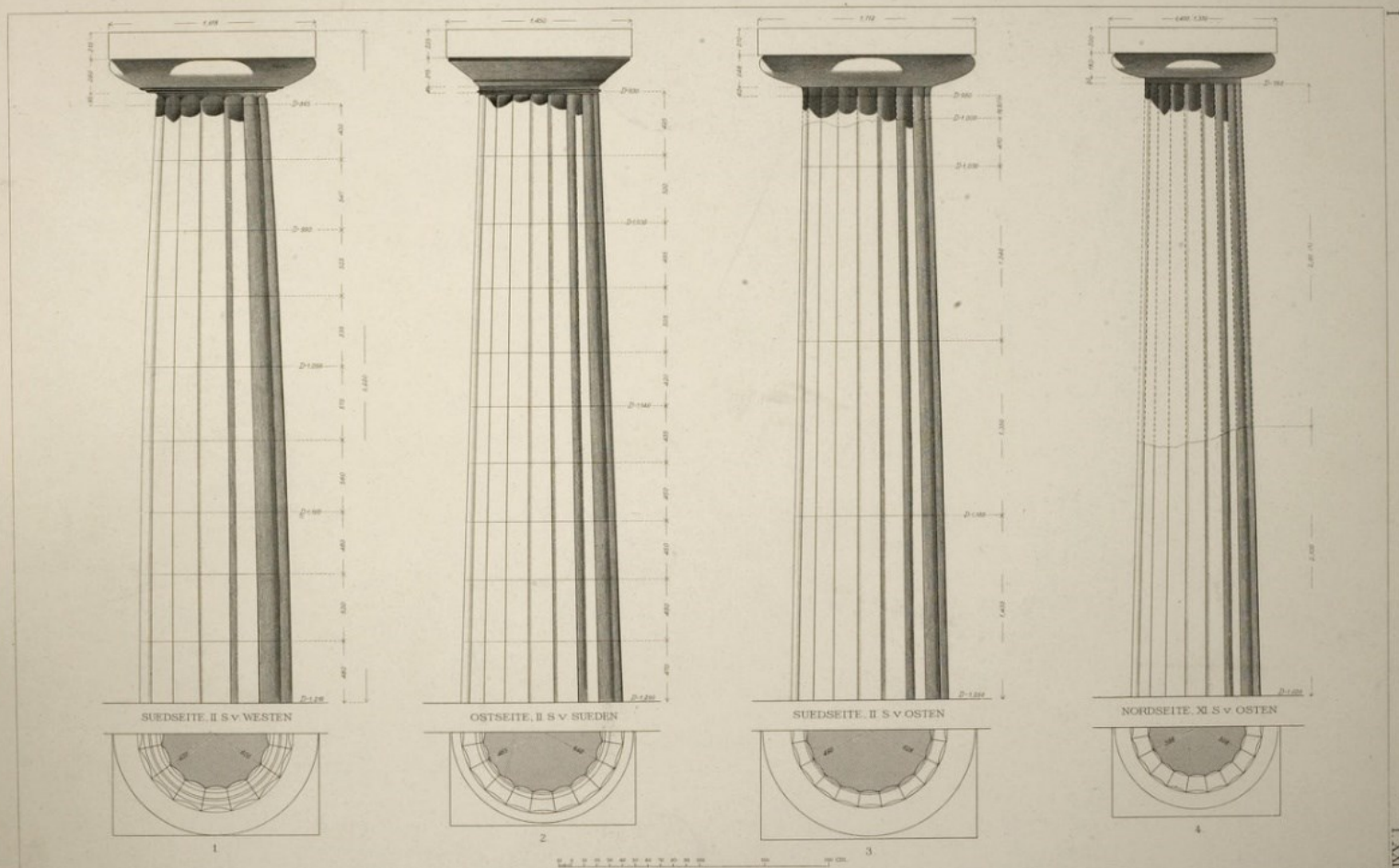
Photoshop

PowerPoint

7:27 AM

10/23/2018

20



W. DÖRFFELD ARCHIT. U. K. HENOLD GEZ.

VERLAG VON A. ZIEGLER UND C. H. BEHLER

SAEULEN VOM HERAION

ZEICHNEN DES HERAIONSKOPFES

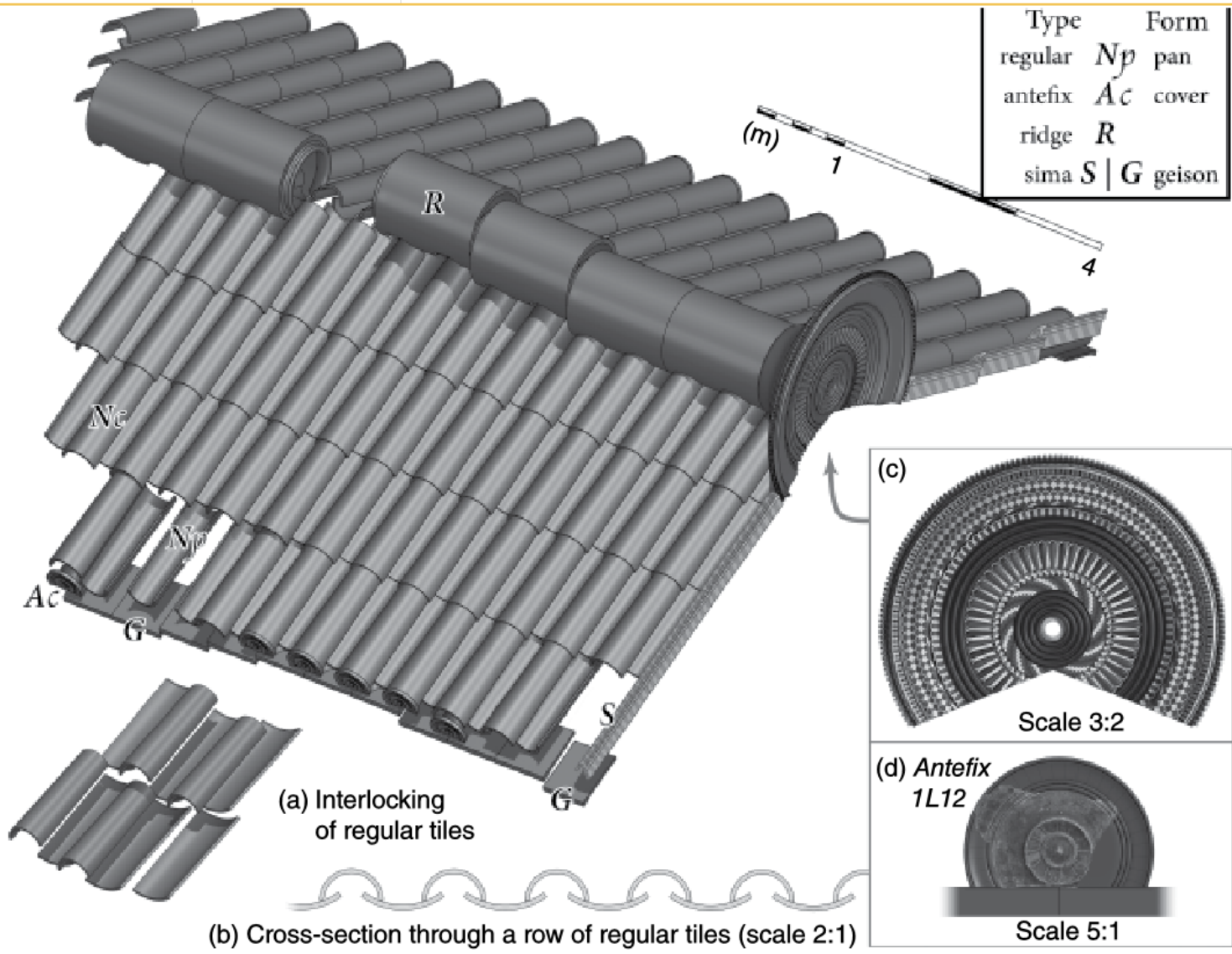
2. DREIER, ÜBER

T. XX



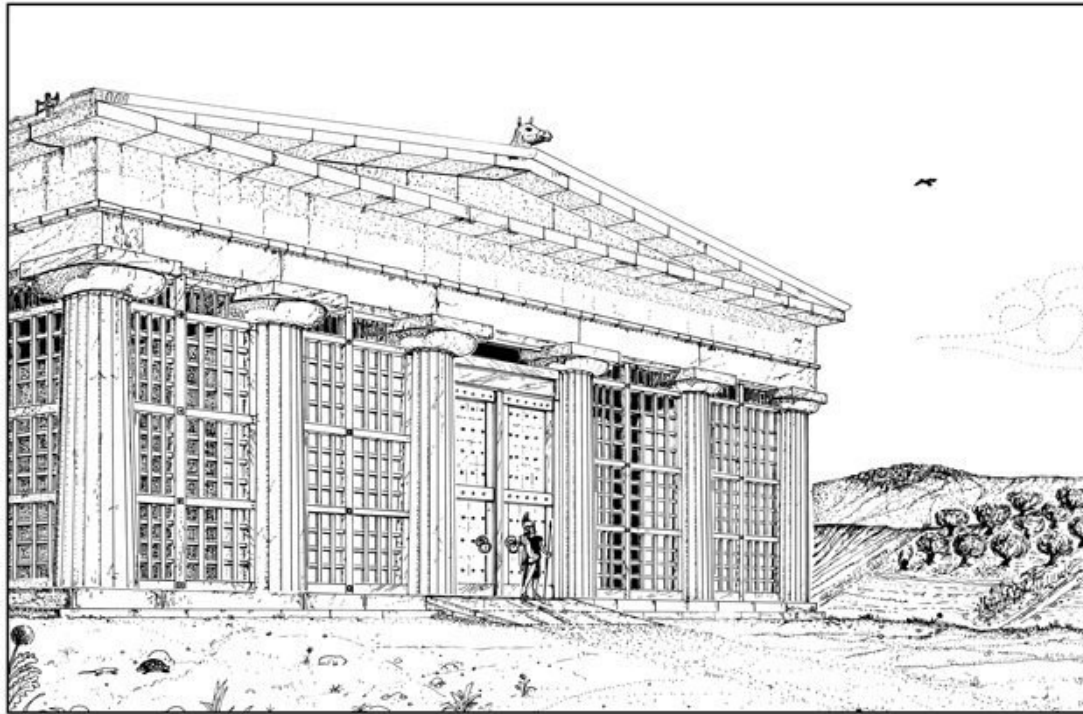


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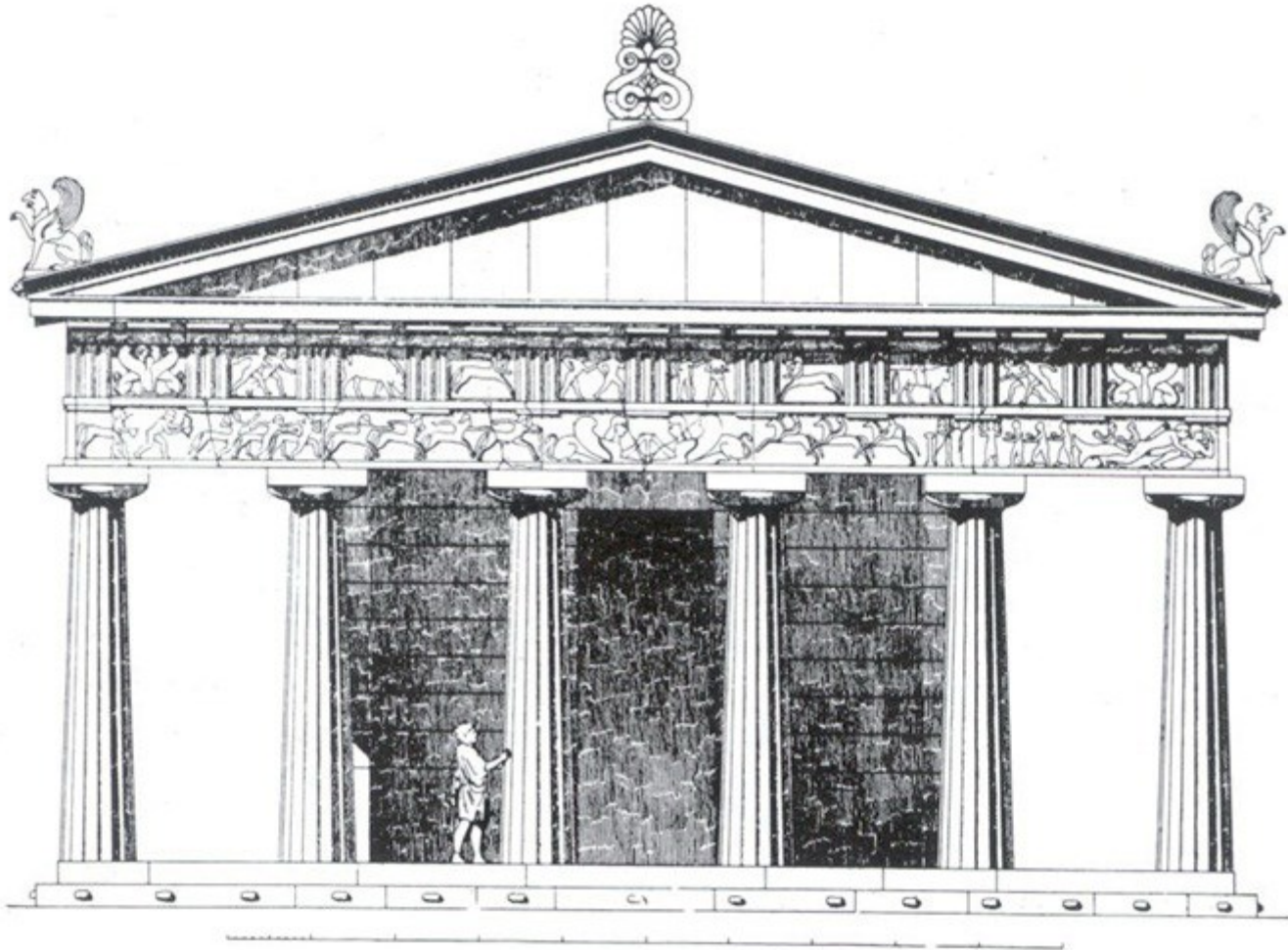


TEMPLE AT KALAPODI, 560



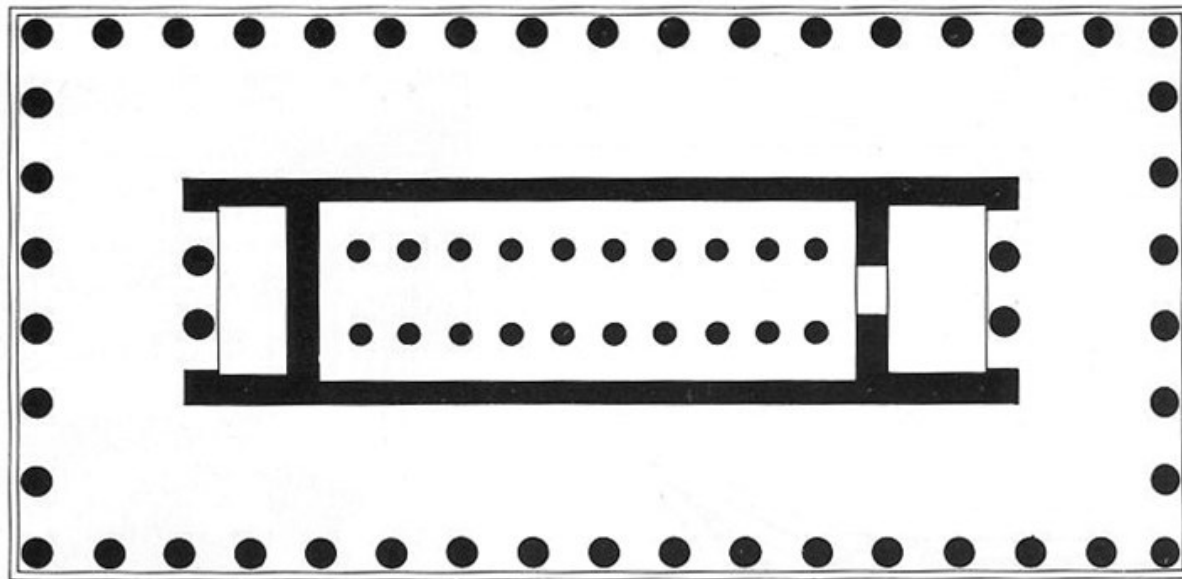
ATHENA AT ASSOS (TROY)

570 BC



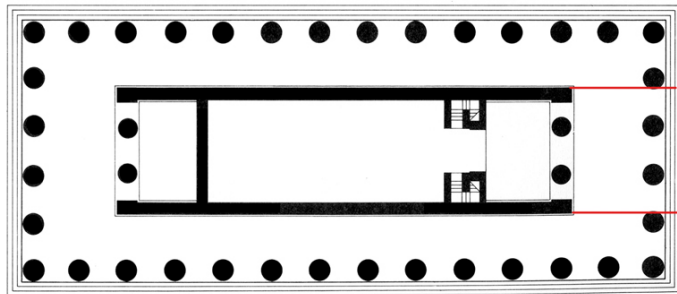
TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS, CORFU, 580 BC

PSEUDODIPTERAL, FIRST TEMPLE MADE OF
STONE IS GIGANTIC, INTERIOR DOUBLE
COLONNADES

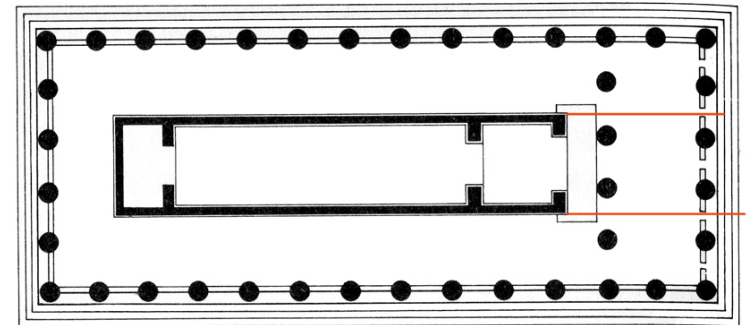


46. Κάτοψη του ναού της Αρτέμιδος-Γοργούς στην Κέρκυρα.
Α' τέταρτο βου αι. π.Χ.

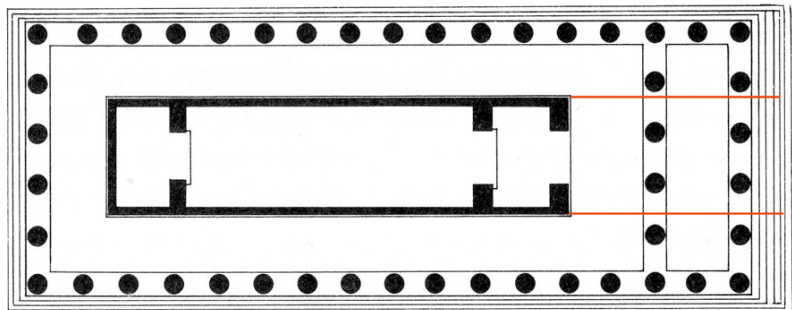
GREEK TEMPLES IN SICILY AND ITALY



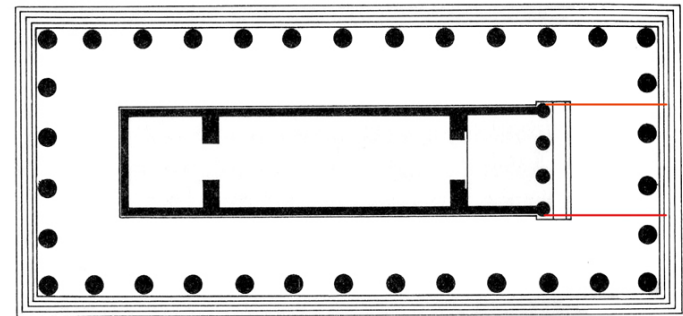
Himera, Great Temple



Tempel F



Tempel C



Tempel D

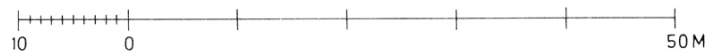
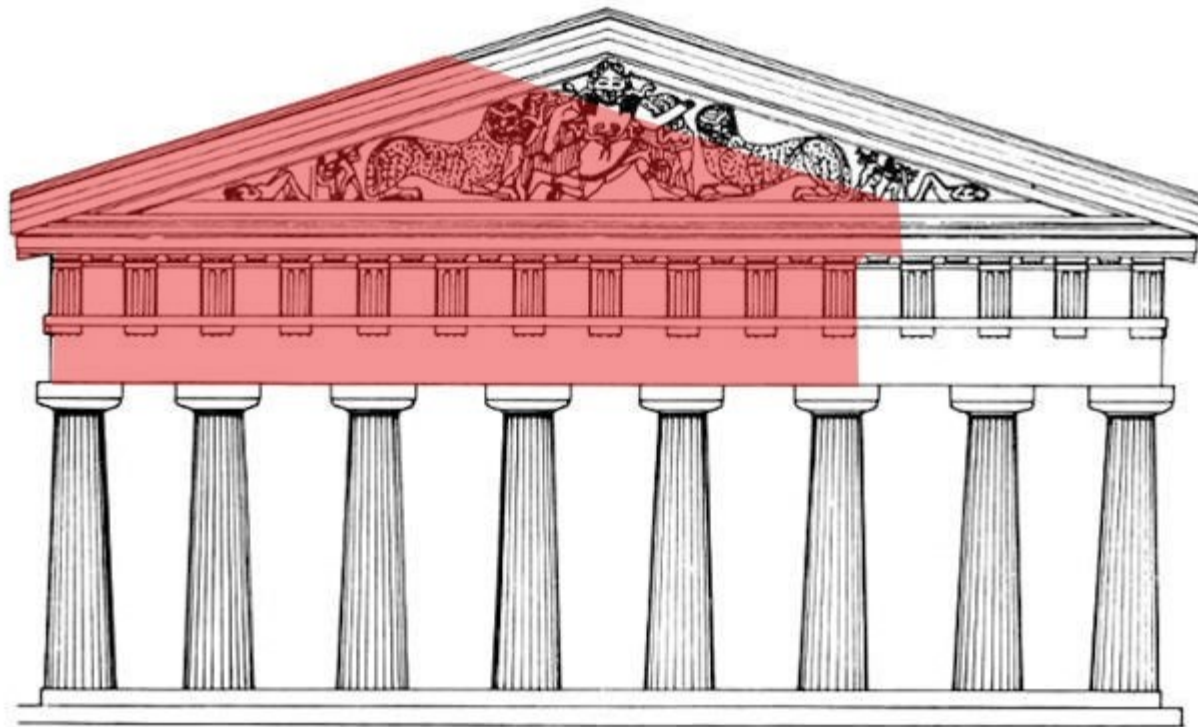
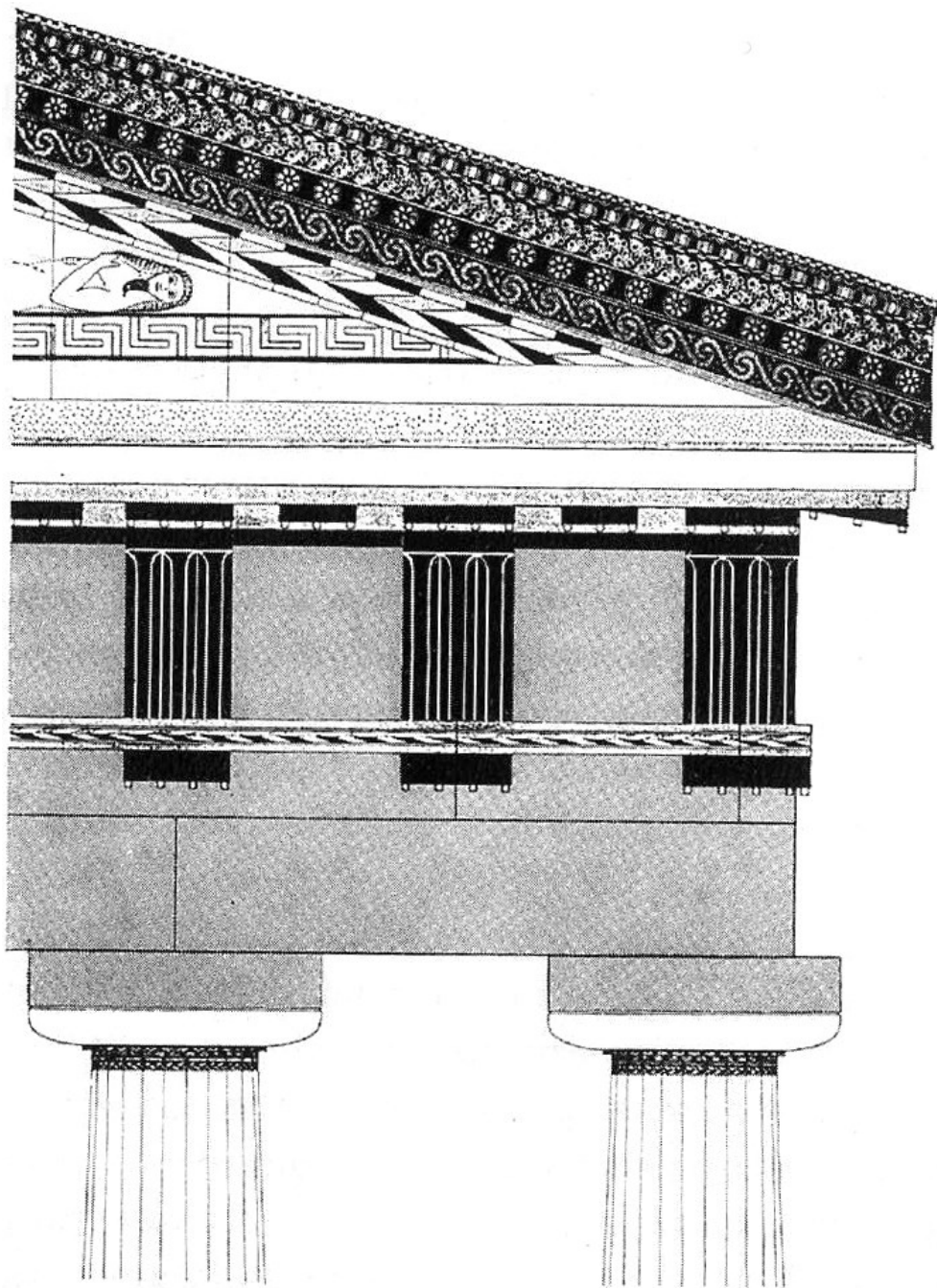


Abb. 77 Grundrisse des Apollotempels in Syrakus und der Tempel C.D.F in Selinunt, 1 : 800



DENSELY SPACED COLUMNS





0 0.50 1.00 2.00 3.00 m







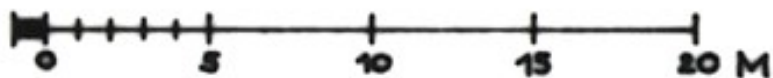
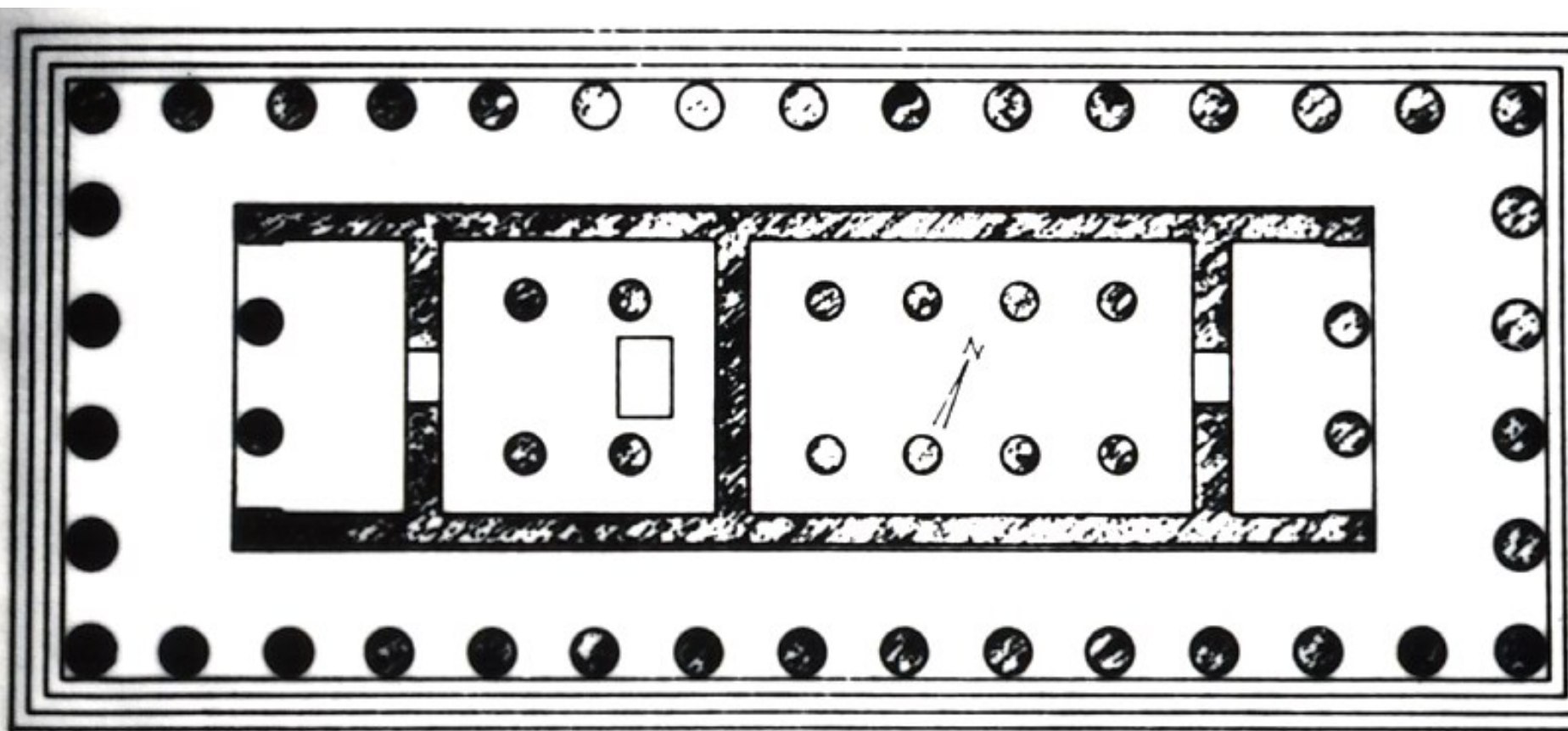
APOLLO TEMPLE, CORINTH



APOLLO TEMPLE. 540 BC

APOLLO TEMPLE, CORINTH

περίπτερος 6X15



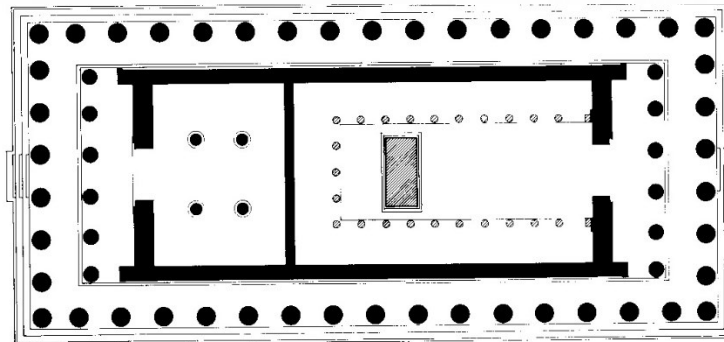
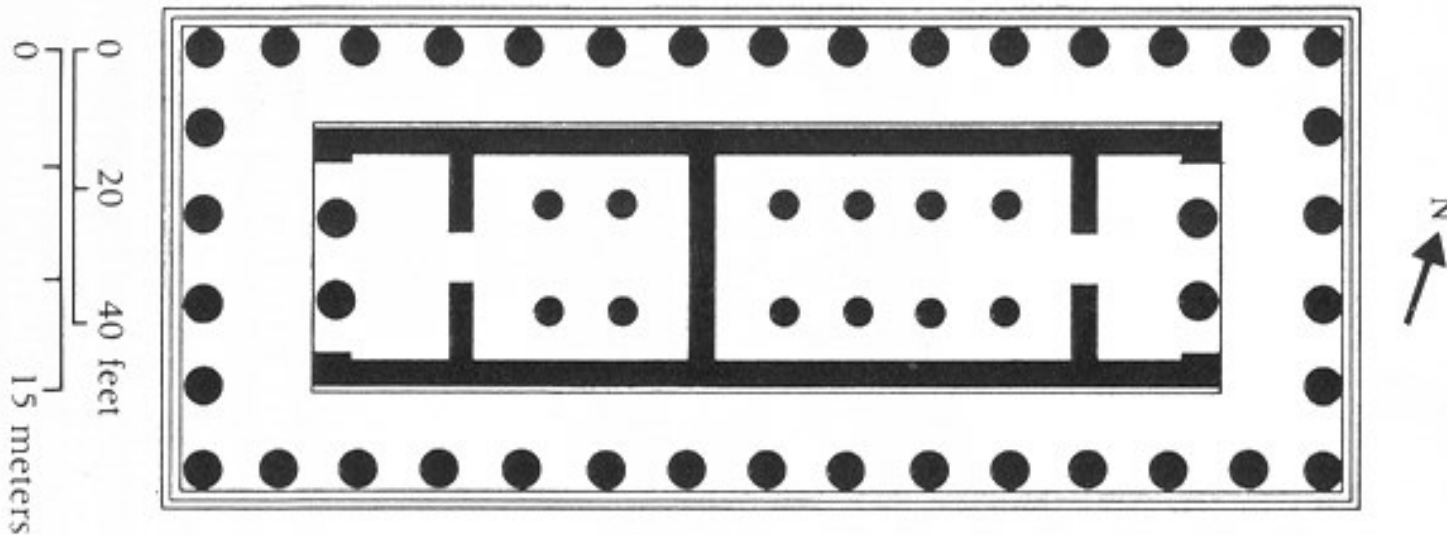
APOLLO TEMPLE, CORINTH

. 540 π.X.

- DENSELY SPACED MONOLITHIC COLUMNS.
- CURVATURE IN STYLOBATE
- ADYTON WITH 4 COLUMNS * PARTHENON. TREASURY?

466

PARTHENON

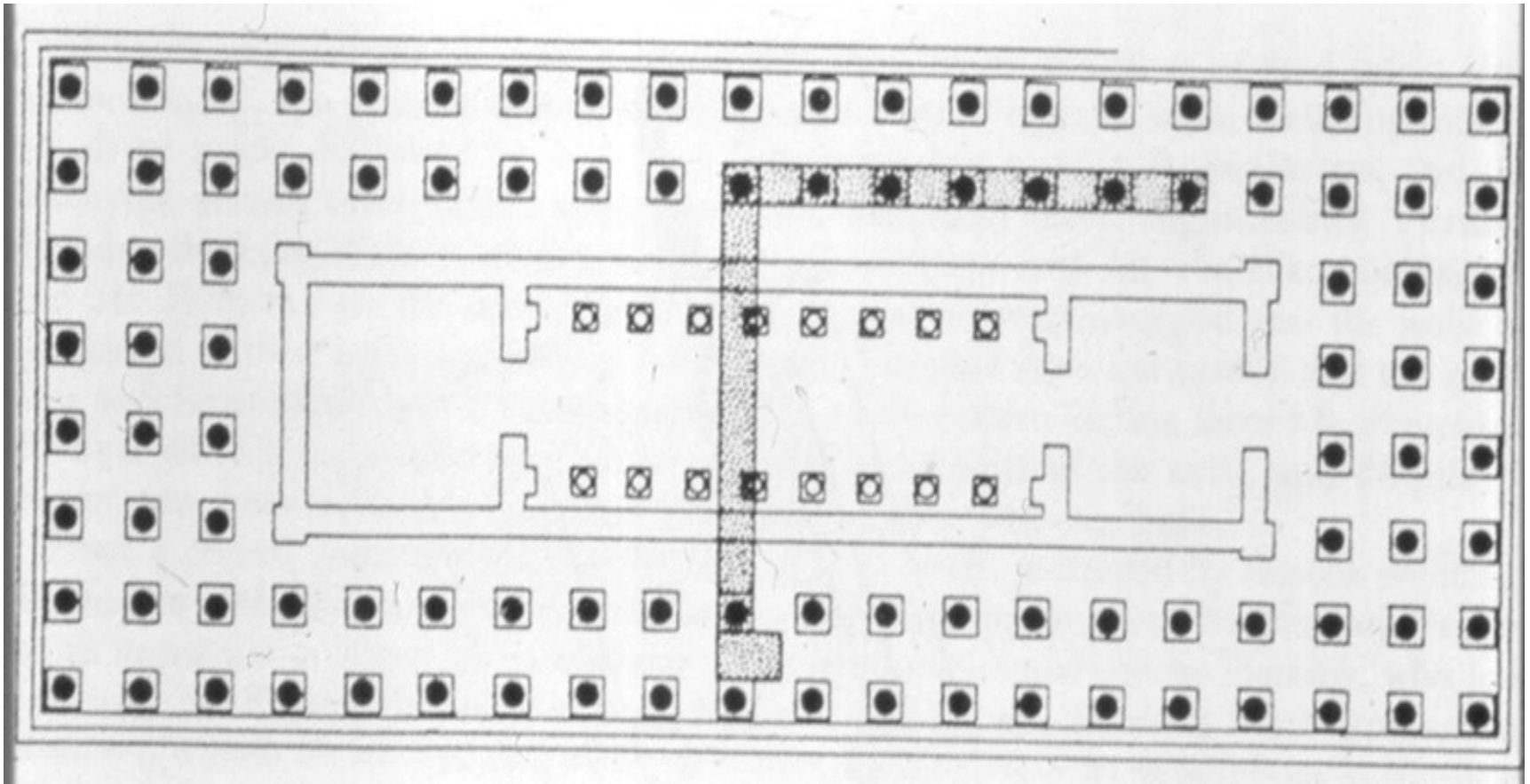


564 Above: the Older Parthenon, 488–480 B.C. Centre: the Parthenon, 447–438 B.C. Below: the

ATHENS. ARCHAIC TEMPLE OF OLYMPIAN ZEUS



PSEUDO-DIPTERAL!!



DORIC, FROM COLUMN HEIGHT . $LD = 2.42$ M.

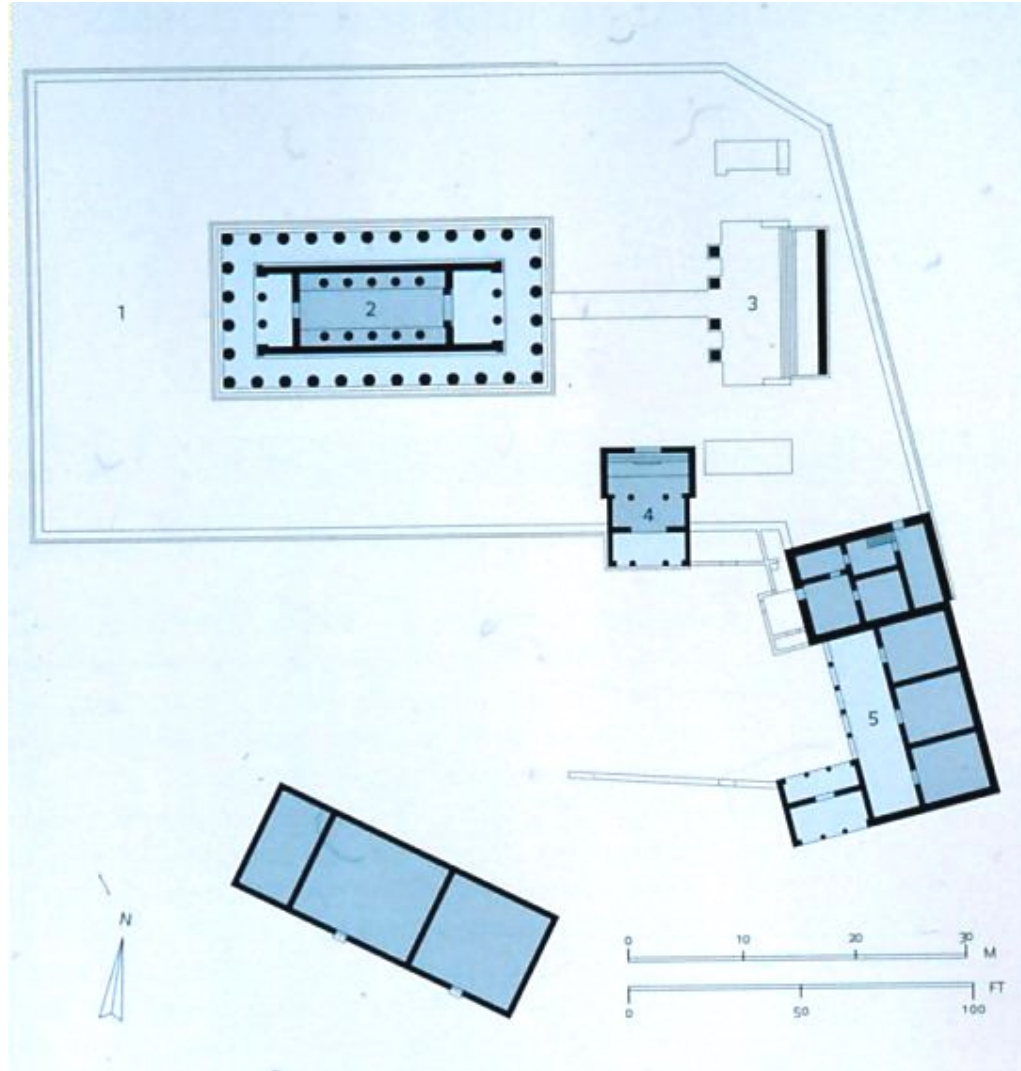
COLUMN DRUMS = 2.42 M.



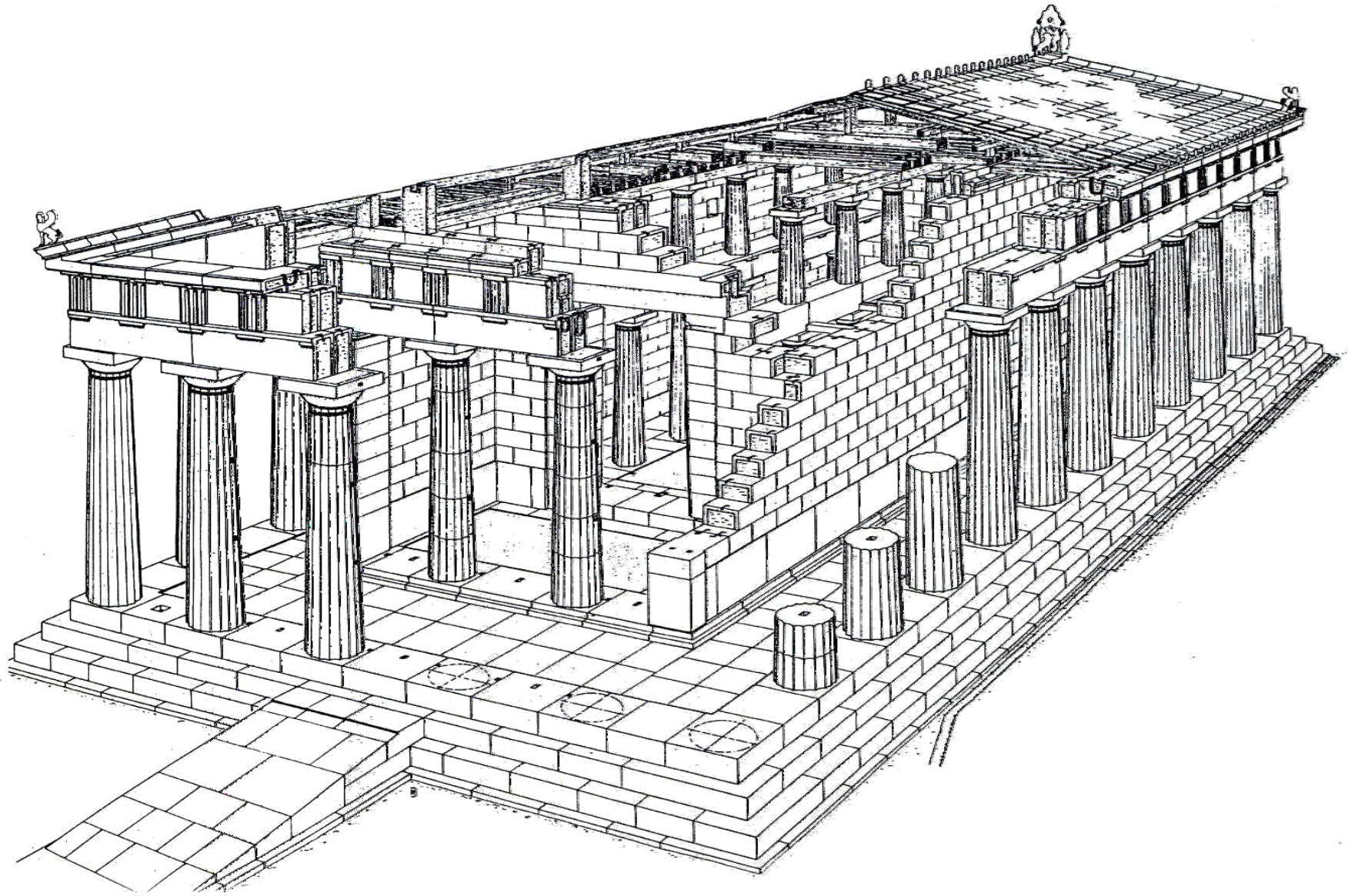
B' TEMPLE OF ATHENA APHAIA, AIGINA



APHAIA SANCTUARY 500 BC

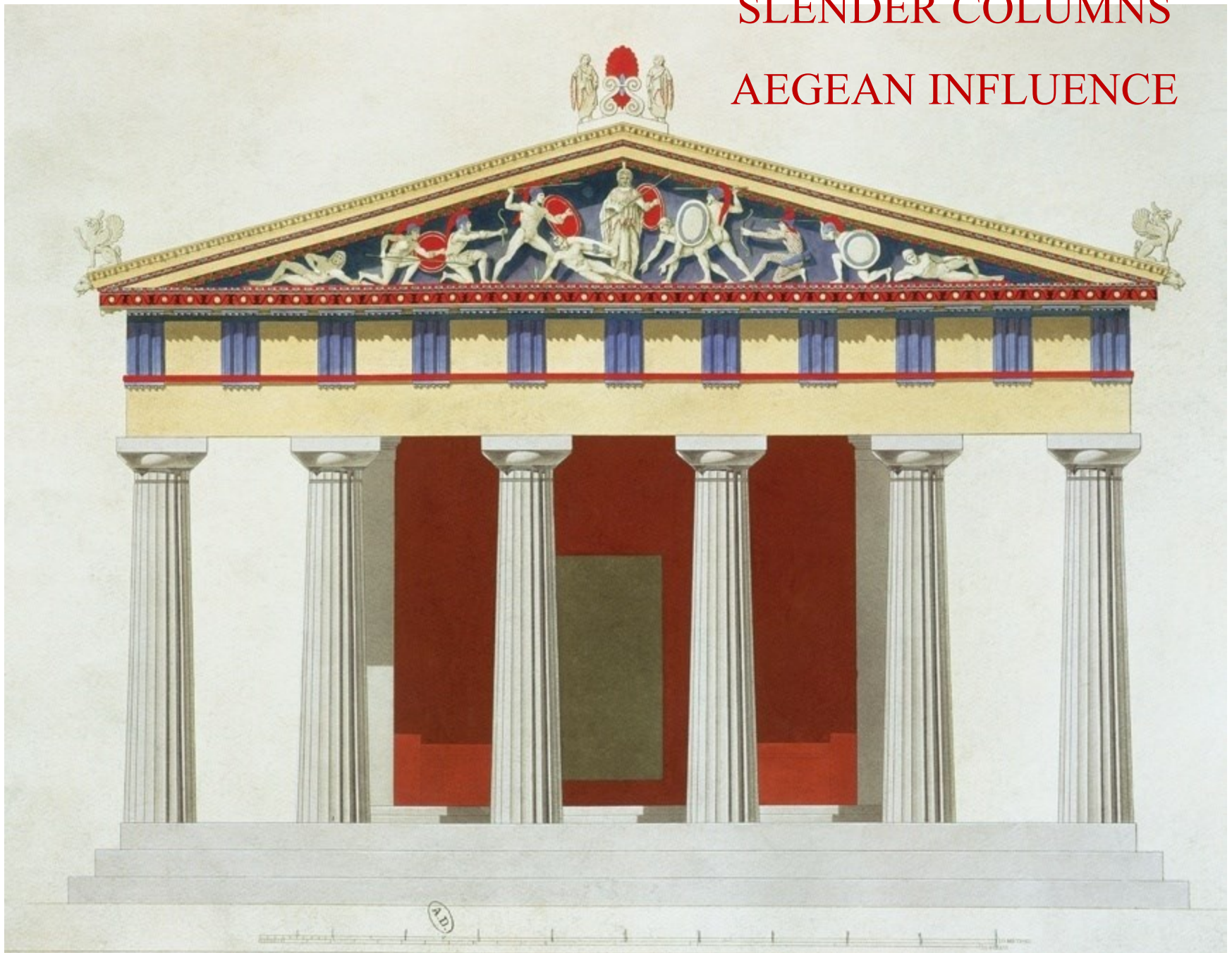


ΑΙΤΝΑ



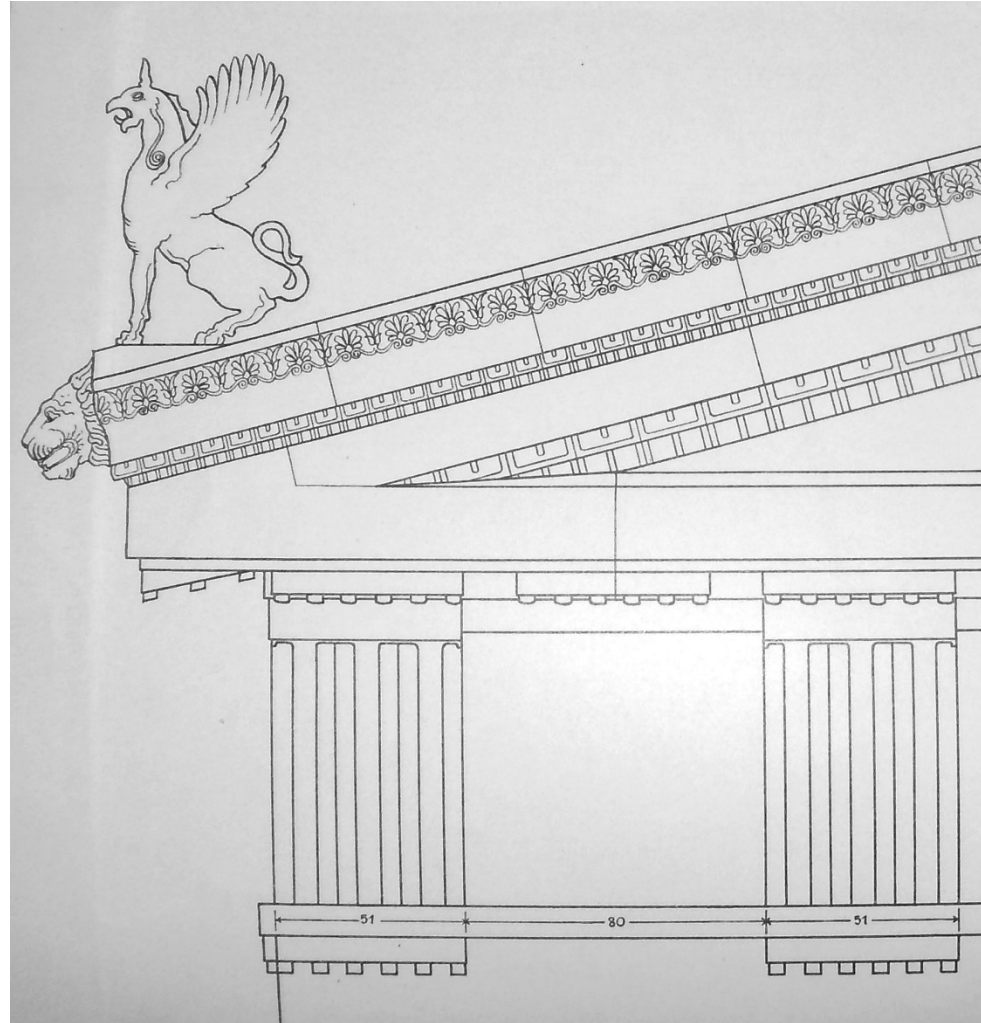


SLENDER COLUMNS
AEGEAN INFLUENCE

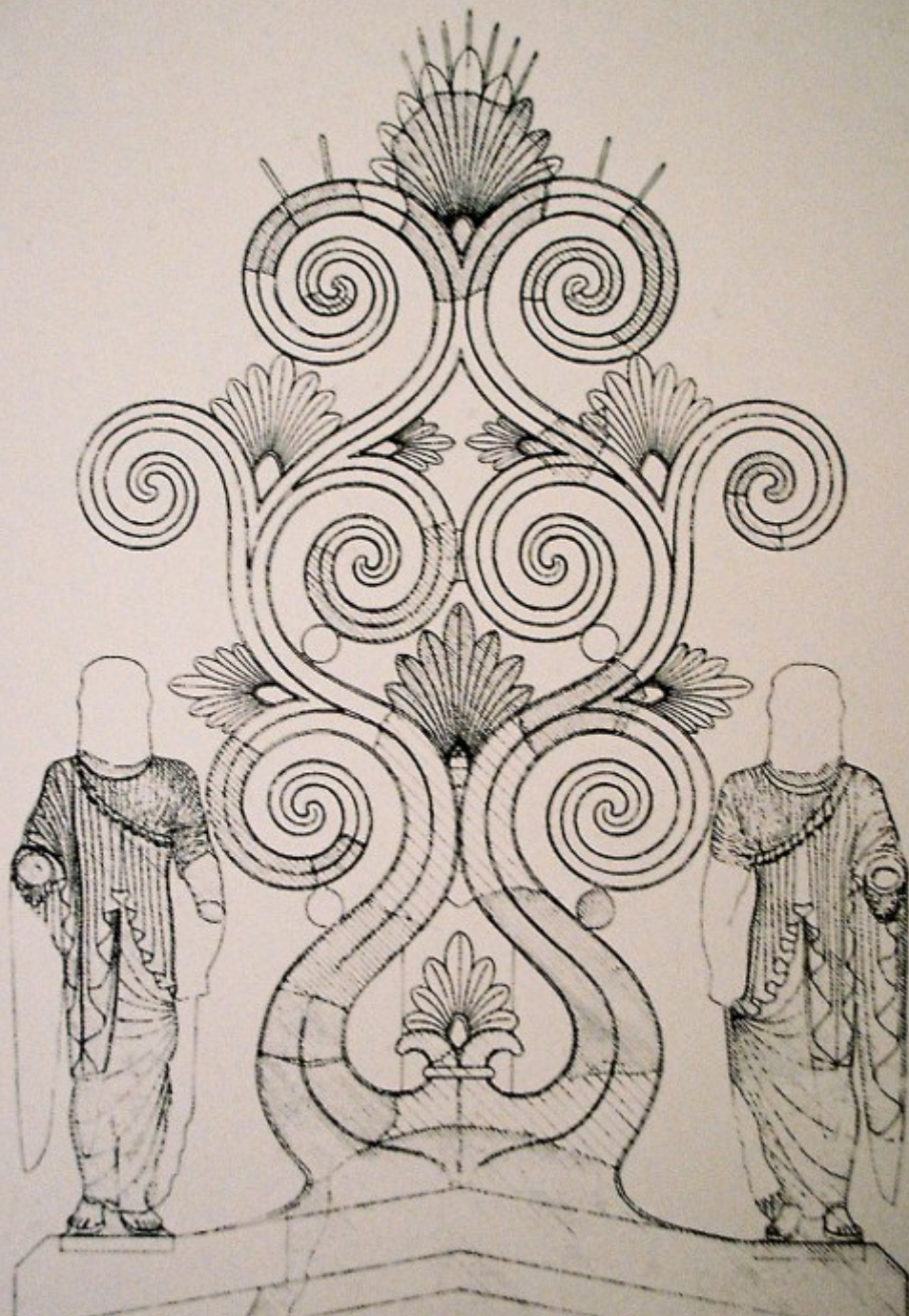




- LIGHT PROPORTIONS
- SLENDER COLUMNS

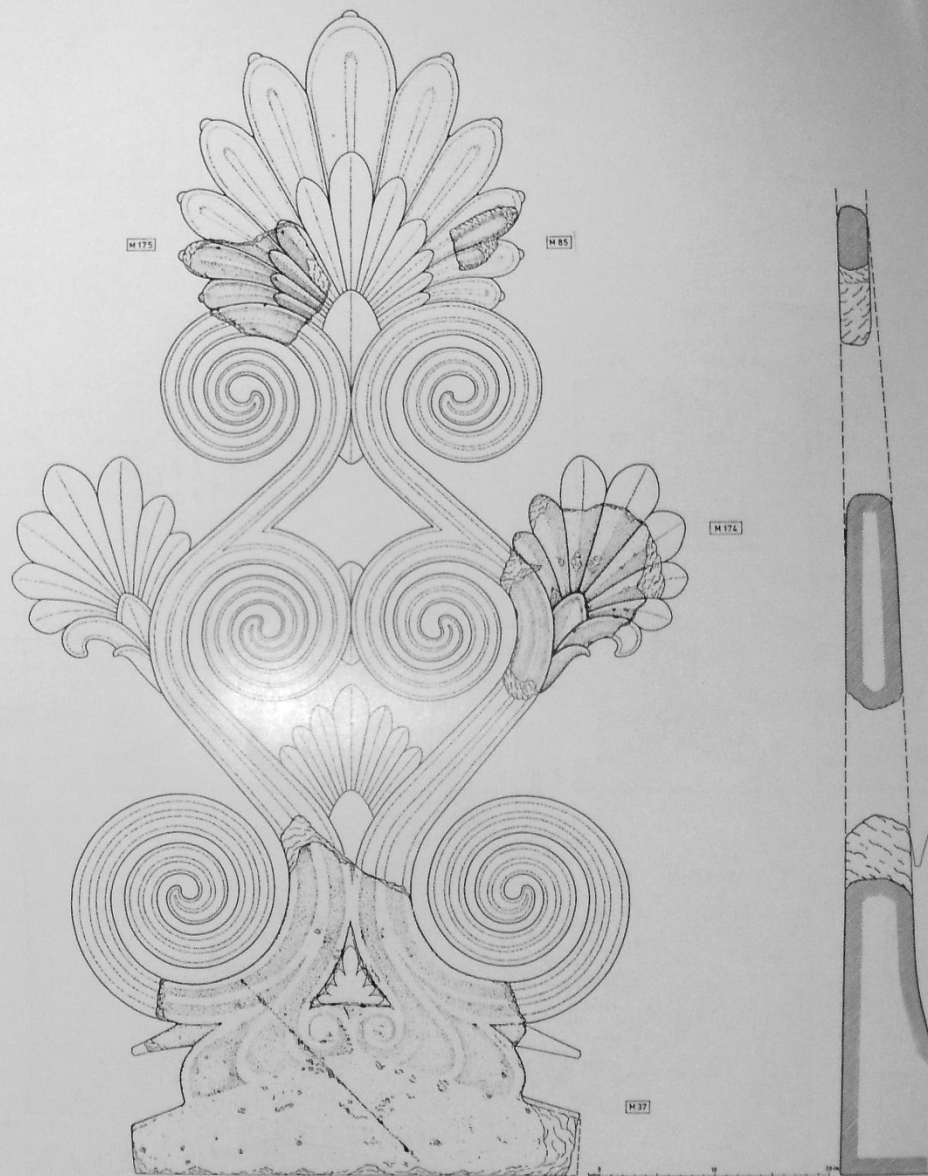




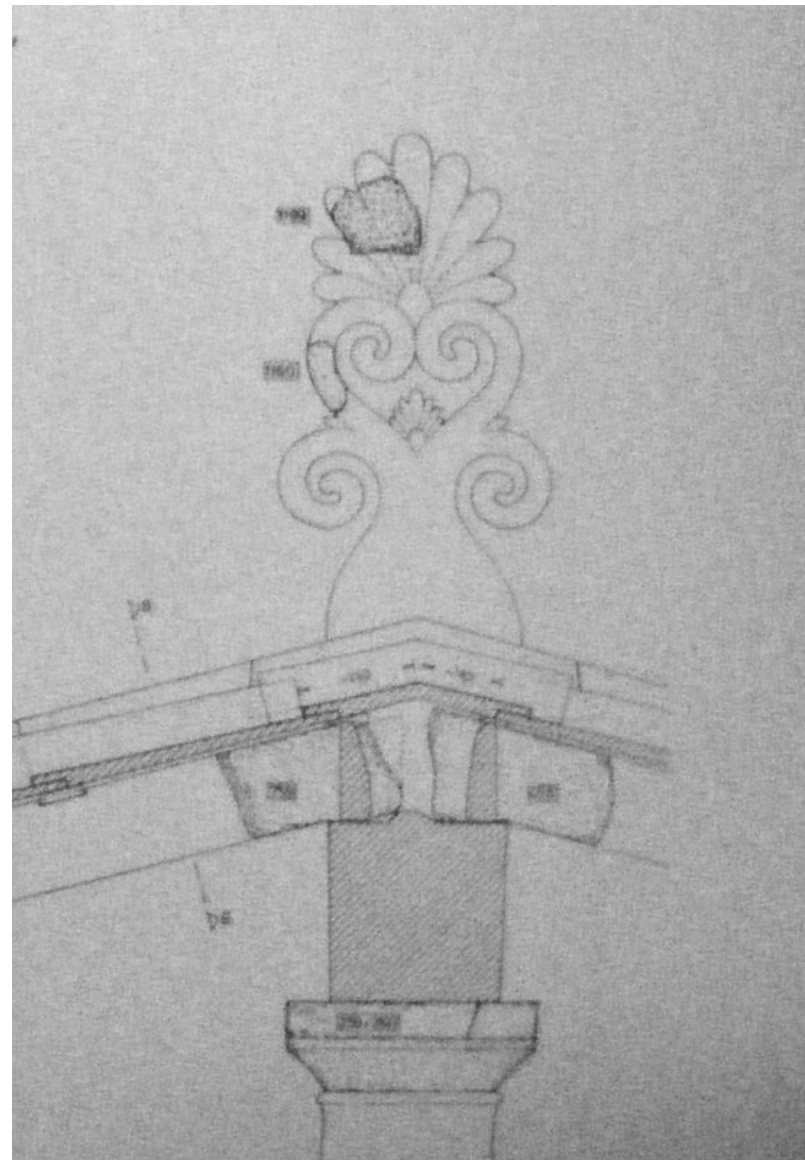


NIKAE, MEDUSA, GRIFFINS SPHINXES



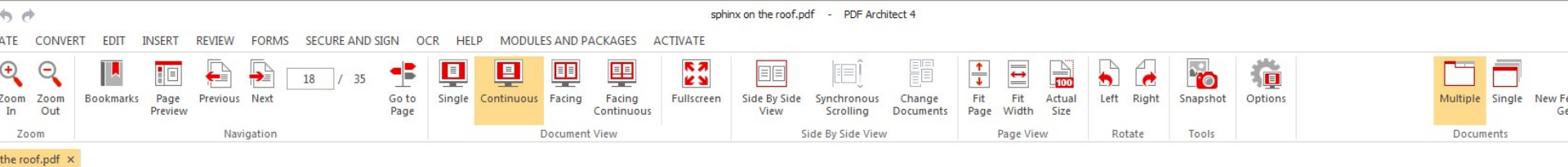


Rekonstruiertes Mittelakroter der Front



ΝΗΣΙΩΤΙΚΑ ΑΡΧΑΪΚΑ ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙΑ
(Η ΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΡΜΟΥ)

THE TREE OF LIFE GUARDED BY WINGED DEMONS



THE SPHINX ON THE ROOF

217



Fig. 10. Nimrud Ivory (British Museum). After Petit 2011, fig. 7.

As for the floral motif, whether it is placed on a disc acroterion (Fig. 2) or consists of a voluted palmette, plain or superimposed (Fig. 3), there is every reason to consider that its meaning and

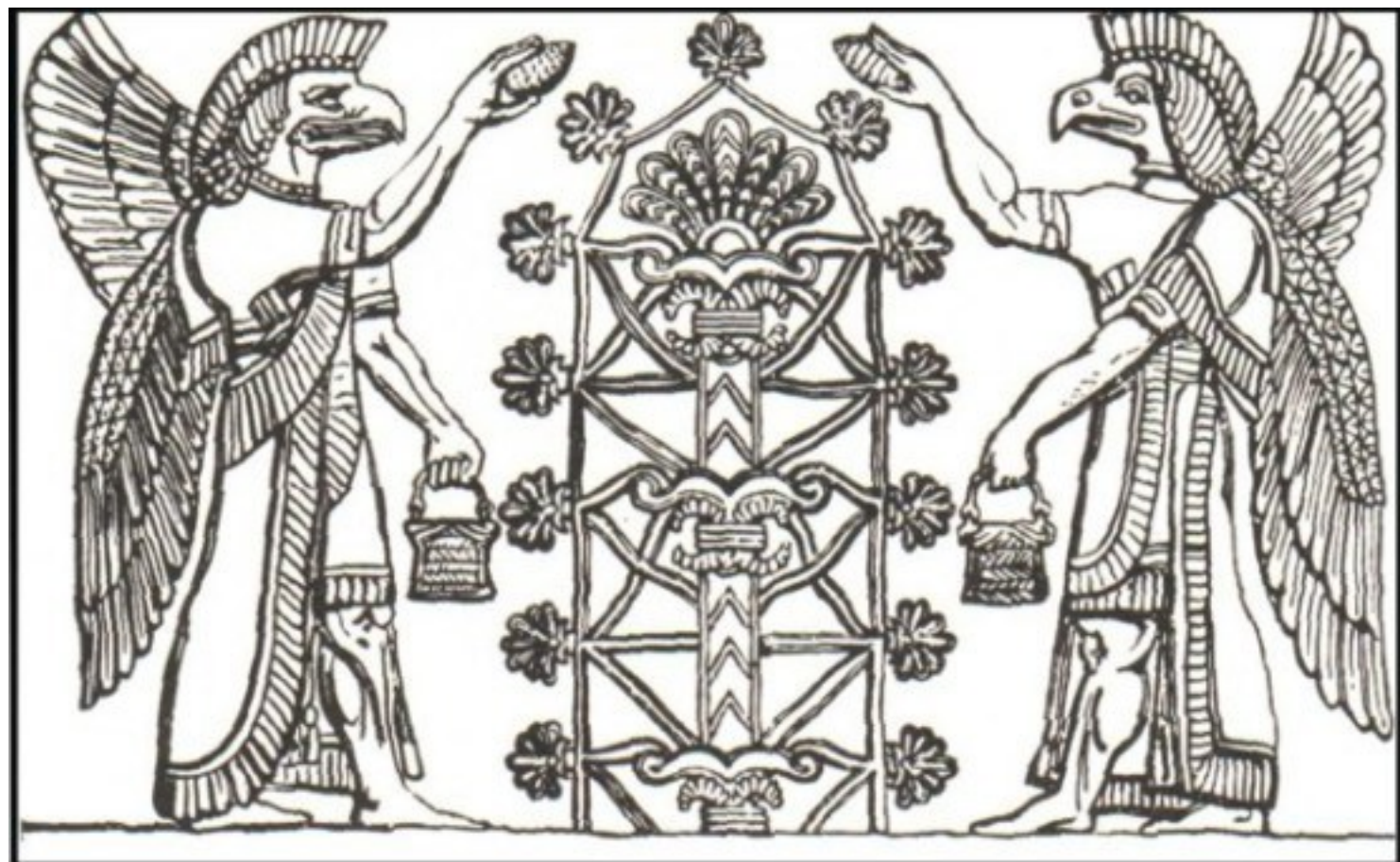




Fig. 11. Cypriot funerary stele (Metropolitan Museum of Art 74.51.2856). After Petit 2011, fig. 41.

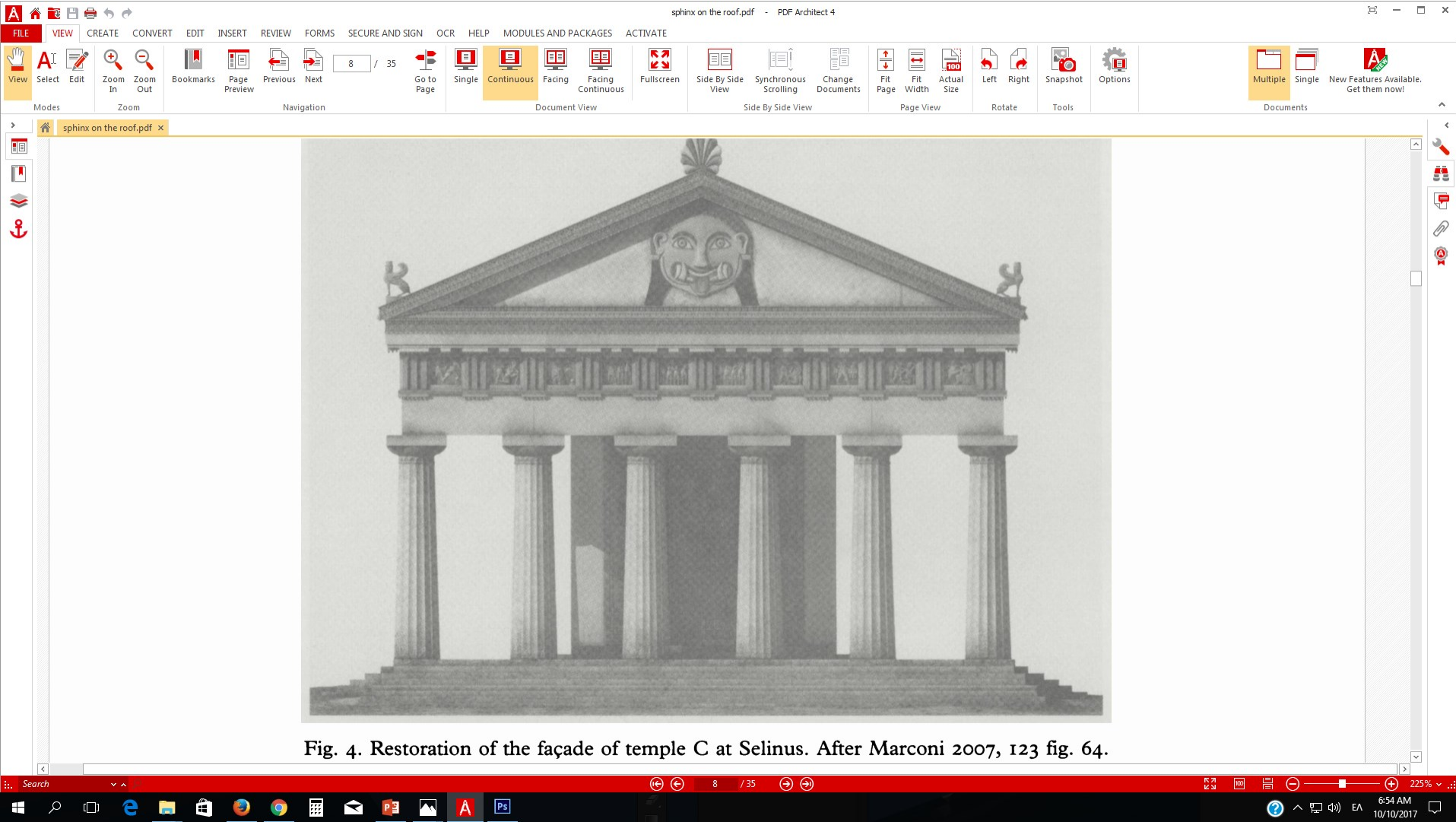
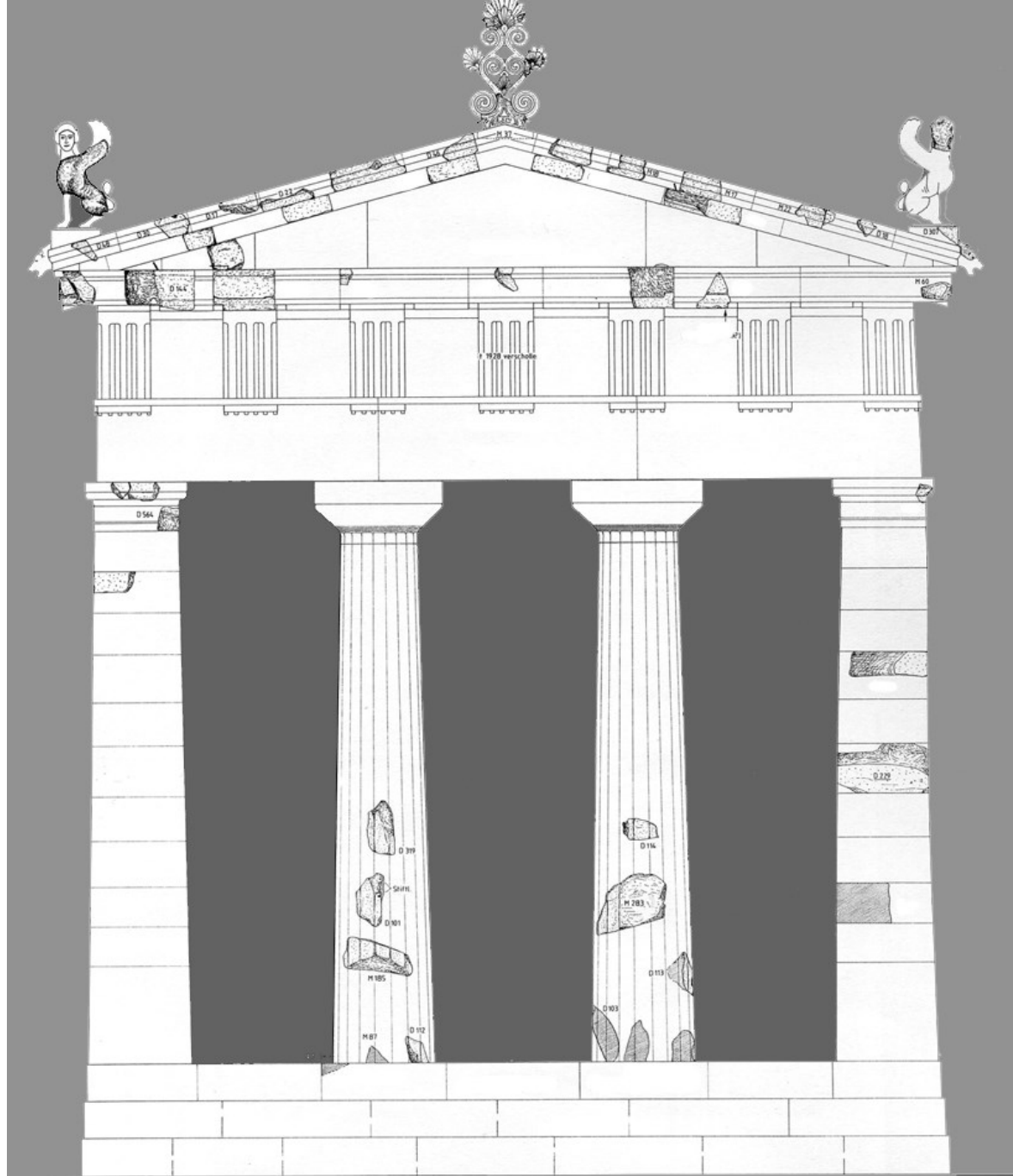
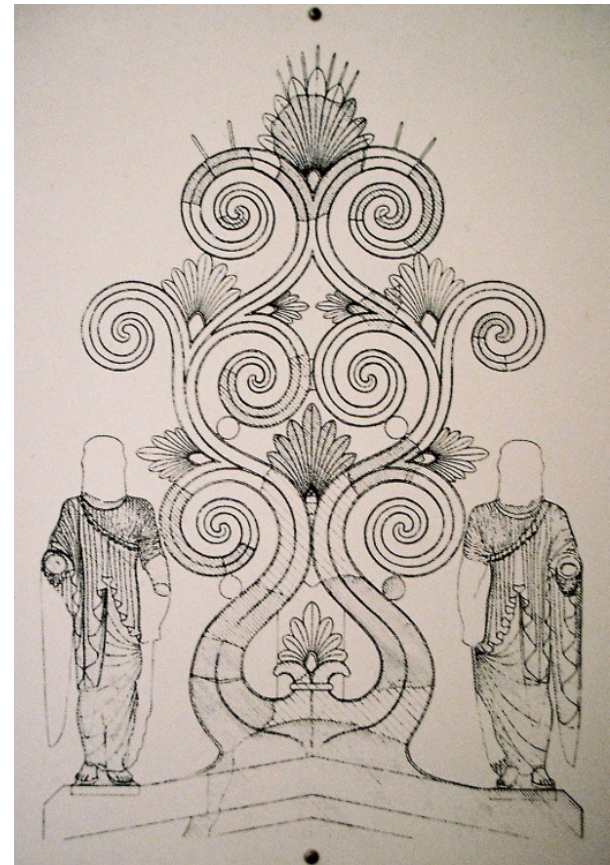


Fig. 4. Restoration of the façade of temple C at Selinus. After Marconi 2007, 123 fig. 64.



PALMETTE - SPHINXES





DECOYS





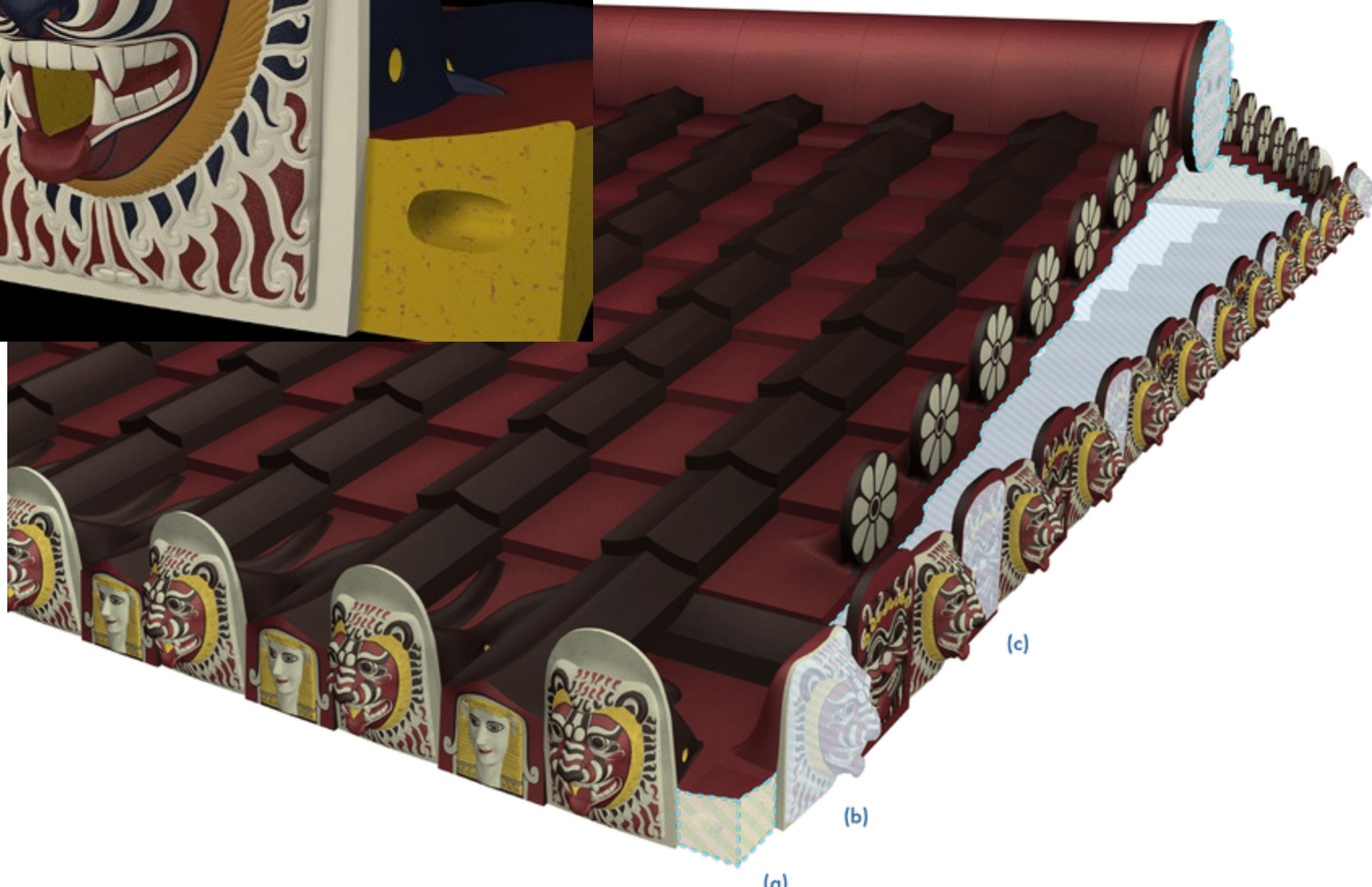






ΝΑΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ : ΑΚΡΟΤΗΡΙΑ
TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS : FINIALS





(c)

(b)

(a)



MEDUSA HEAD



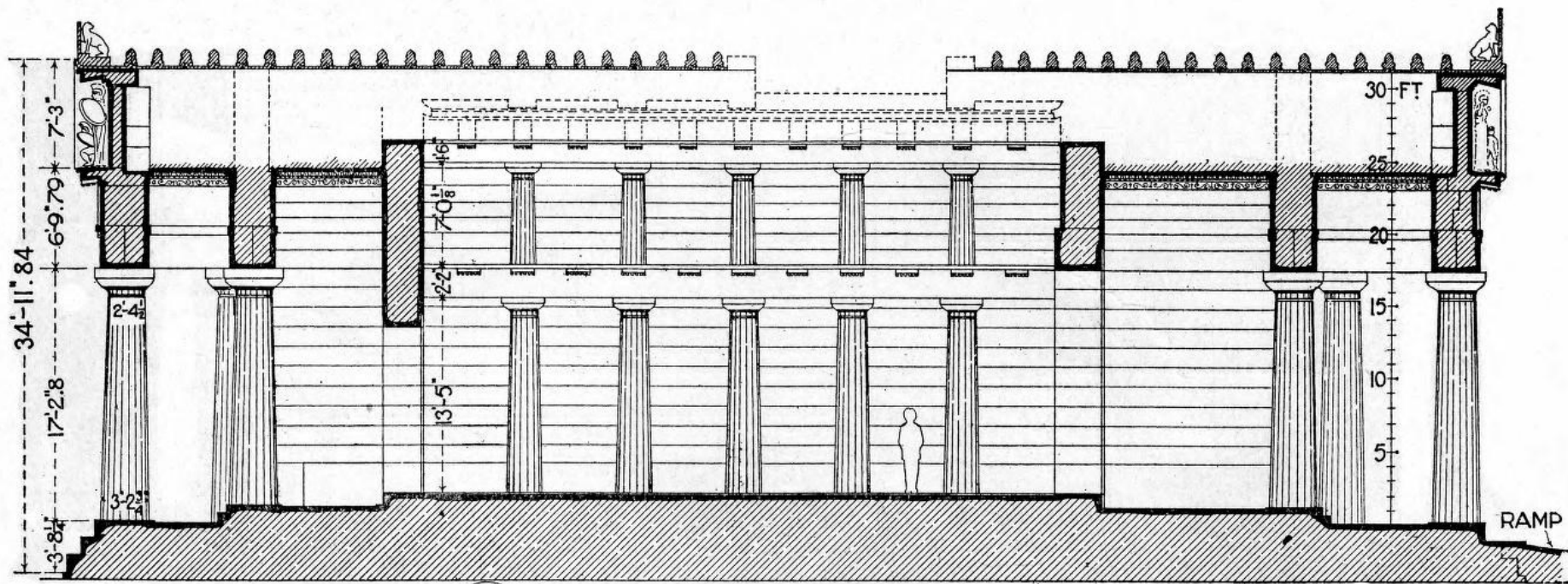






MEDUSA HEAD
PHEIDIAS, ACROPOLIS
5TH CENT. BC

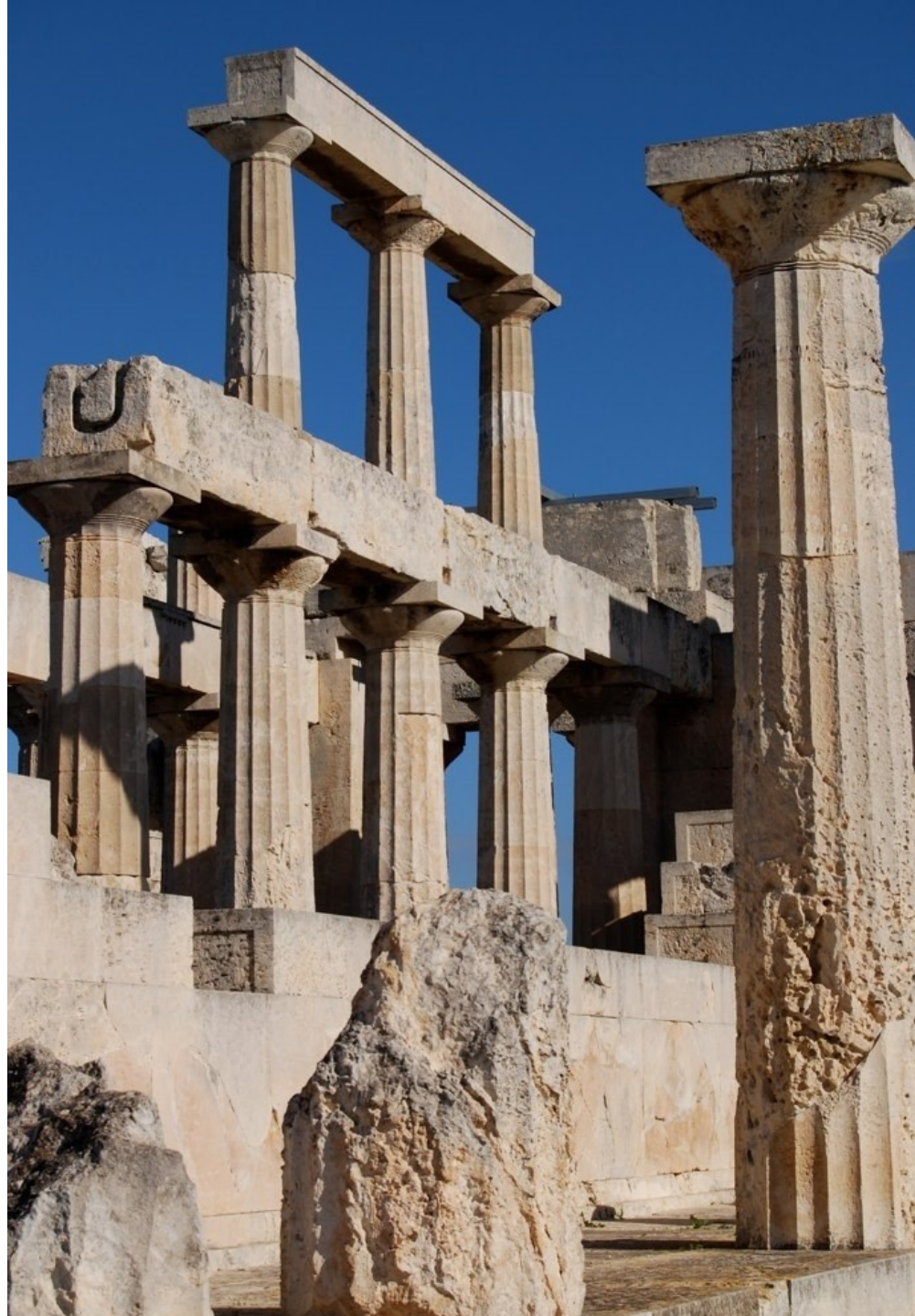




F LONGITUDINAL SECTION



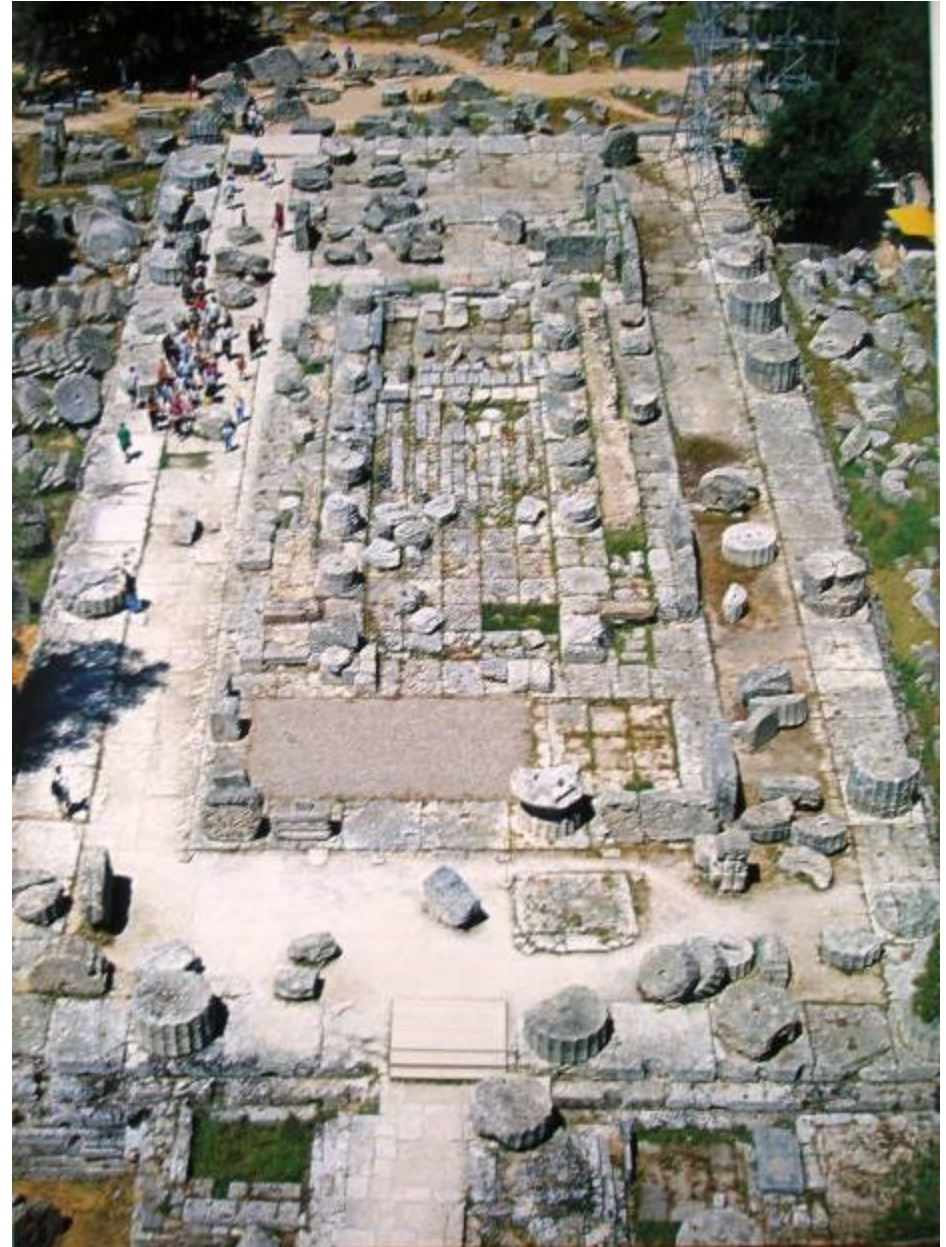
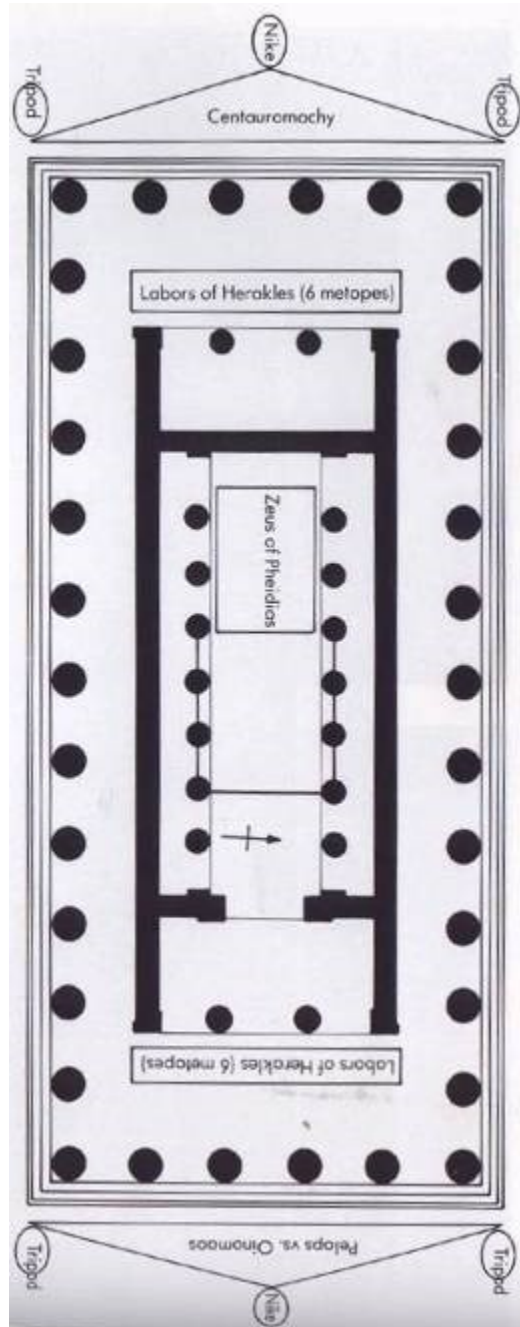
- INTERIOR WITH
DOUBLE
COLONNADE !



ZEUS OLYMPIA, 470

- FIRST CANONICAL DORIC TEMPLE
- 6 X 13 COLUMNS,
- EQUAL SPACINGS
- PEDIMENTAL SCULPTURES
- CURVATURE

Ναός του Διός στην Ολυμπία



COLUMN HEIGHT 10.43 μ .



(480-450 π.Χ.)

Ναός του Διός στην Ολυμπία

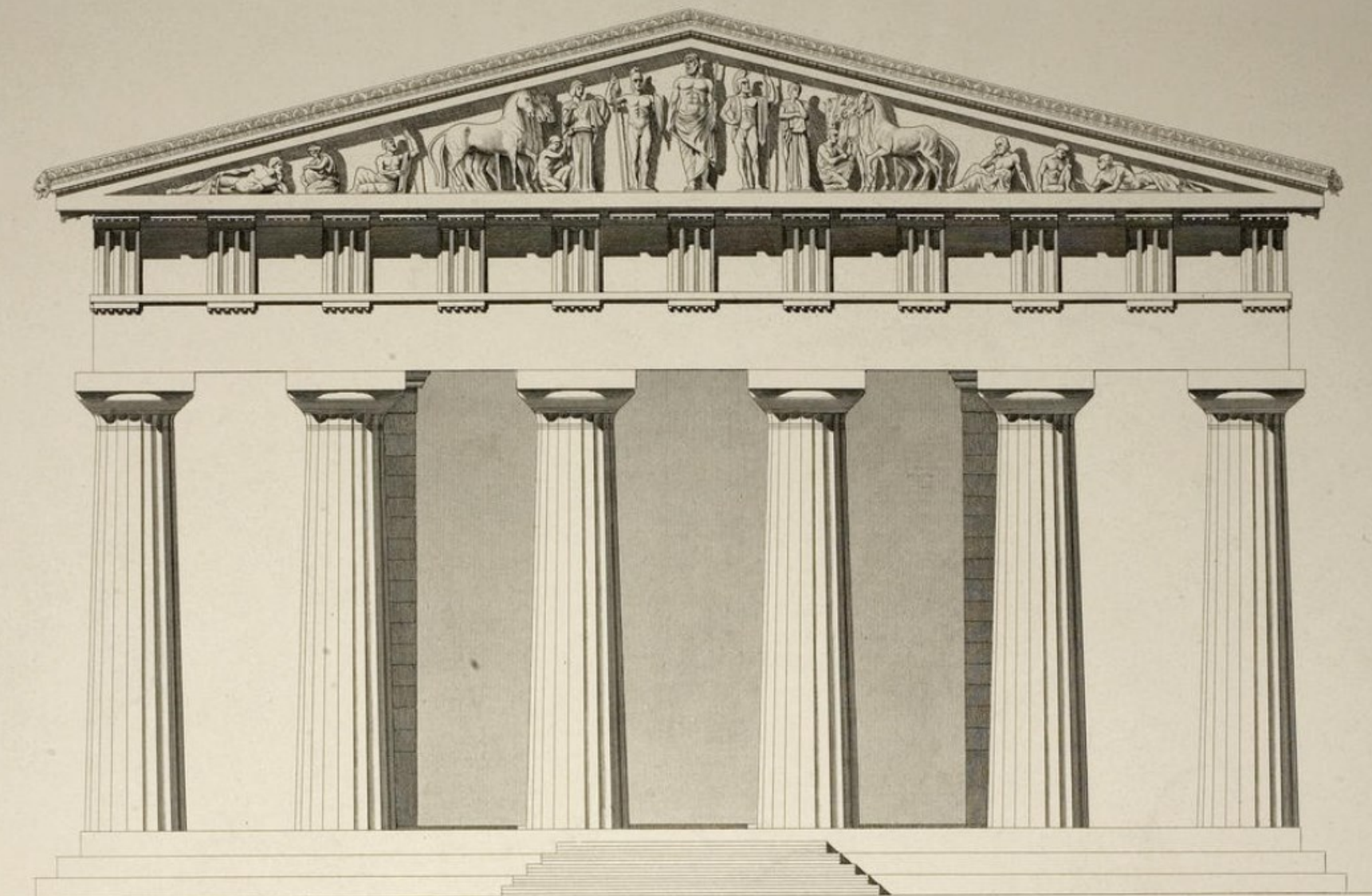




**BUILT FROM THE SPOILS OF THE NEIGHBOURING
CITY OF PISA**



Τμήμα μαρμάρινης επιγραφής από τρία σπαράγματα (OL. V 253), που αποκαλύφθηκαν στην περιοχή του Βουλευτηρίου και γύρω από το Ναό του Διός κατά τις παλαιές ανασκαφές. «Ναὸς μὲν φιάλαν χρυσέαν]ν ἔχει, ἐγ δὲ [Τανάγρας] [τοῖ Λακεδαιμόνιοι συμ]μαχία τ' ἀν[έθεν] [δῶρον ἀπ' Ἀργείων καὶ Ἀθη]ναίων καὶ [Ιώνων] [τὰν δεκάταν νίκας εἶν]εκα τοῦ πο[λέμου] [...] Κορ[ίνθ]ι [...]» (ΠΛΥΣ. 5 10,4). Η ανεύρεσή της πιστοποιεί ότι ο Ναός του Διός πρέπει να είχε αποπερατωθεί γύρω στο 457 π.Χ. ή λίγο αργότερα, εφόσον, σύμφωνα με αυτήν, οι Λακεδαιμόνιοι αφιέρωσαν χρυσή ασπίδα στο ναό από λάφυρα της νίκης τους επί των Αργείων, Αθηναίων και Ιώνων στην Τανάγρα το 457 π.Χ. Η χρυσή ασπίδα με τη Μέδουσα ως έμβλημα, είχε τοποθετηθεί κάτω από την επίχρυση Νίκη-κεντρικό ακρωτήριο του αετώματος, σύμφωνα με την μαρτυρία του Πausανίας.



ANSICHT DER ÖSTLICHEN GIEBELSEITE

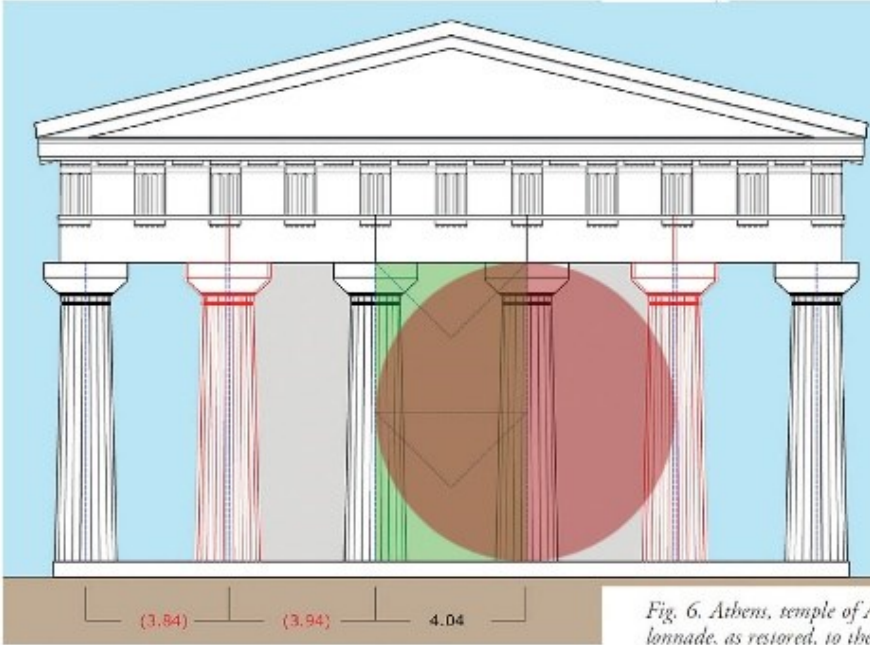


Fig. 6. Athens, temple of Athena Polias, as restored, to the

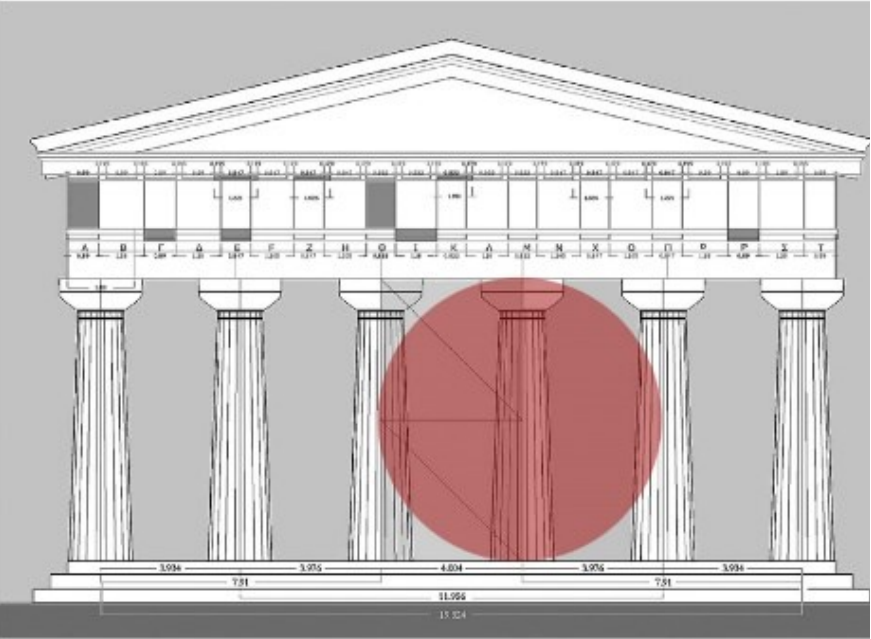
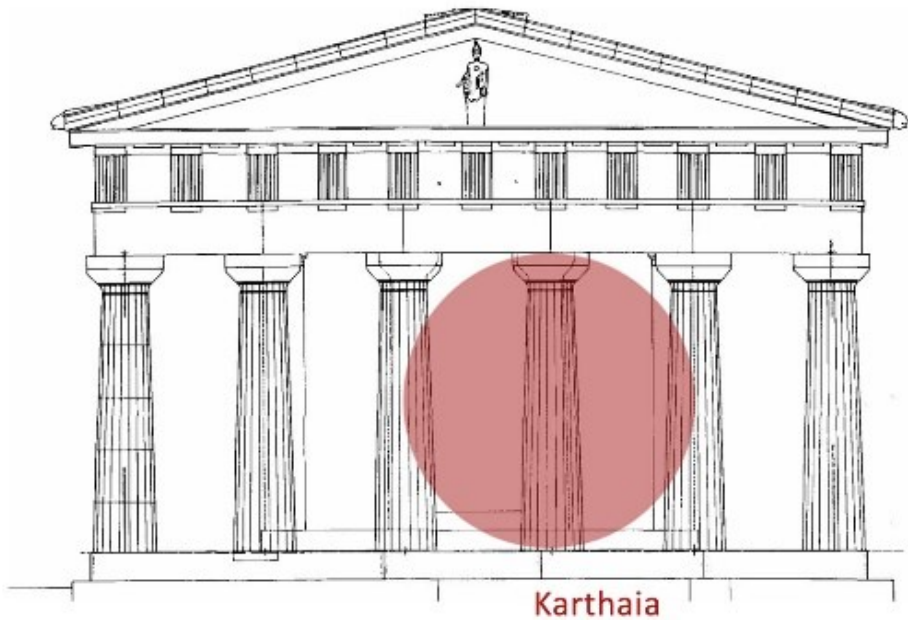
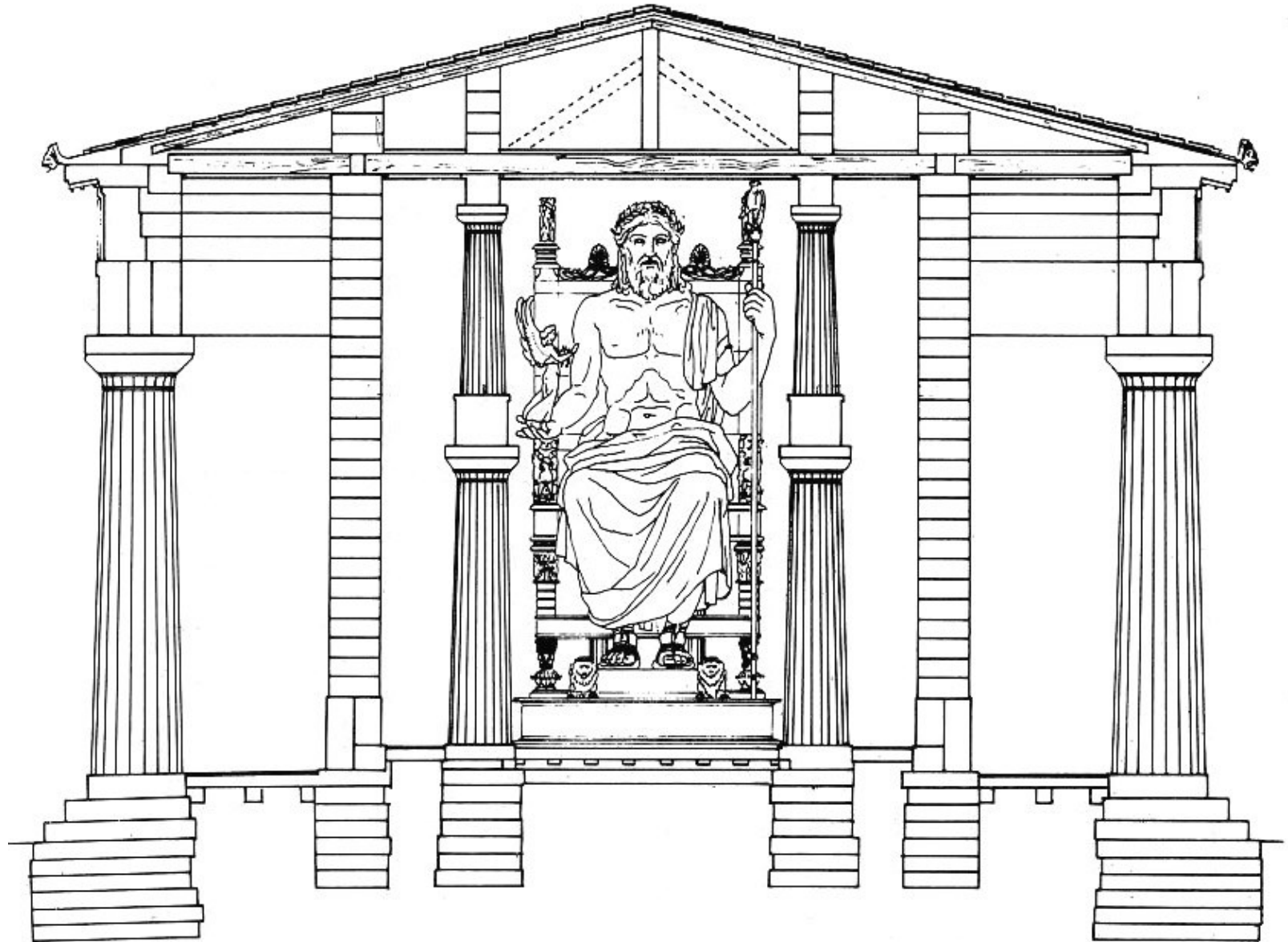
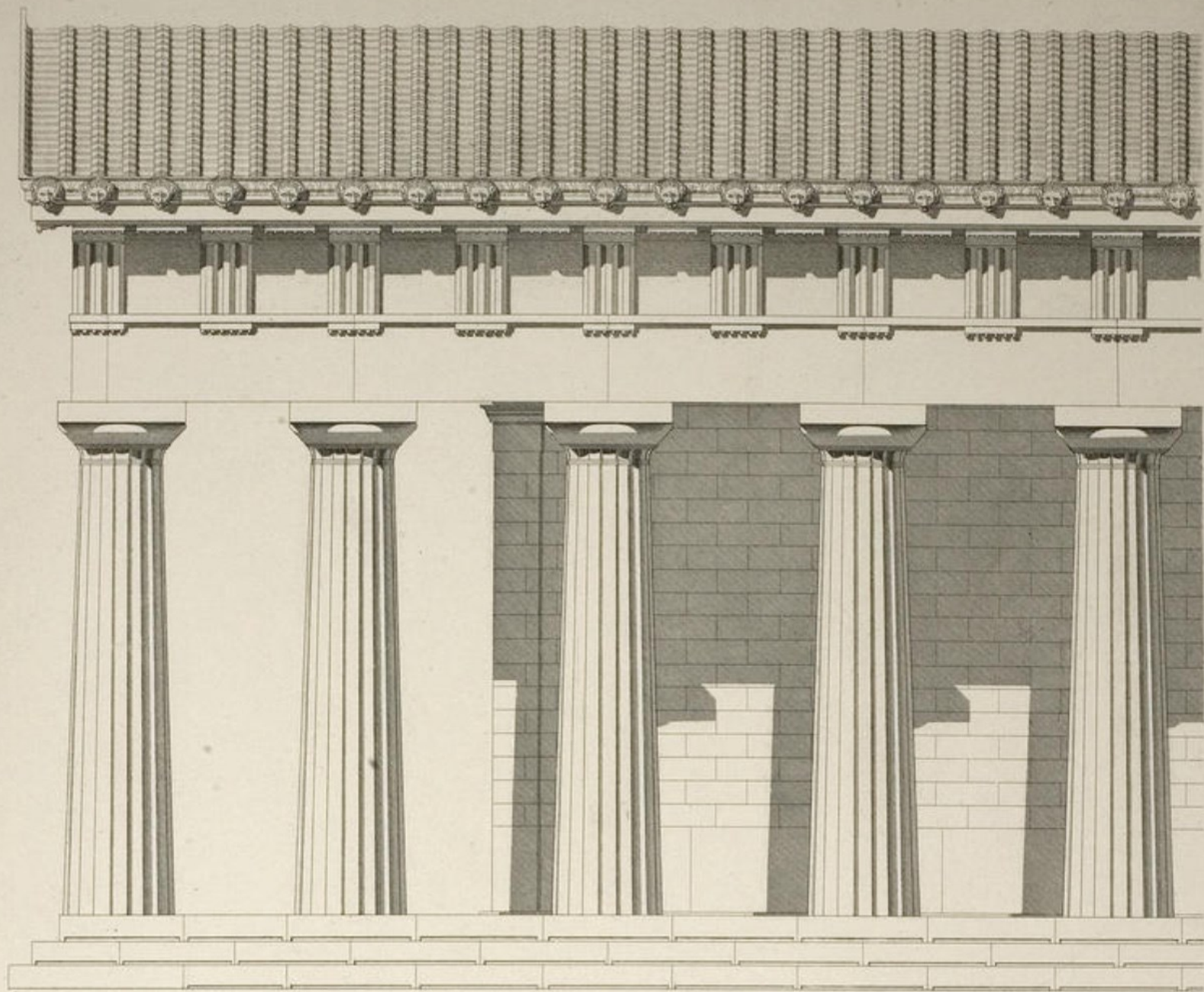


Fig. 1. Delphi, temple of Athena Polias (Athena Parthenon), as restored, to the



ZEUS TEMPLE OLYMPIA





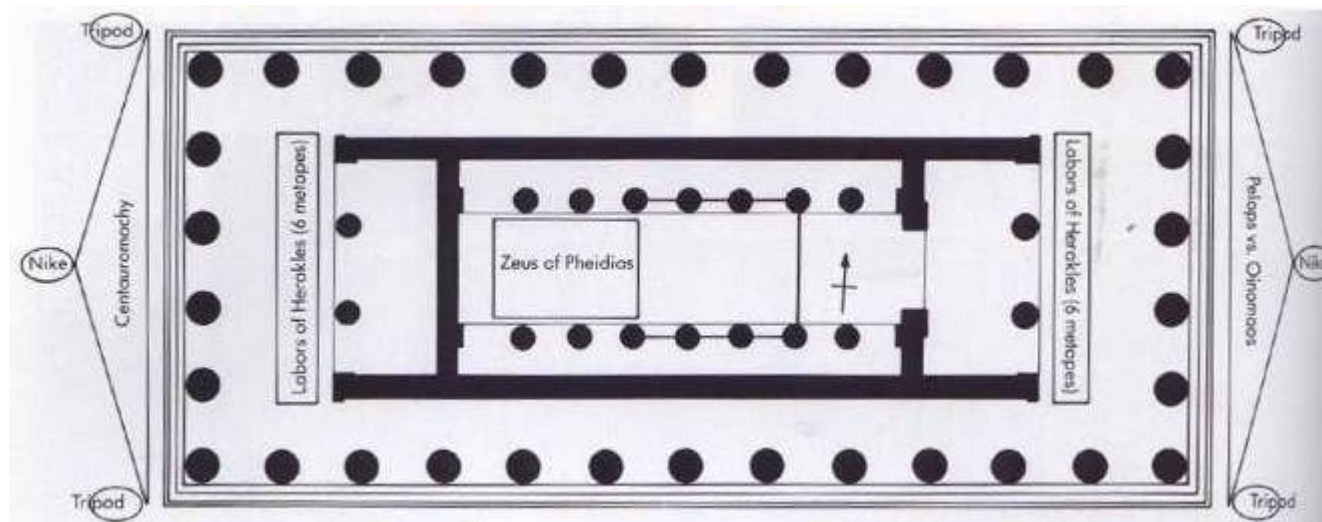




- HERODOTUS, ALTIS OLIVE TREE



SCULPTURES



WEST PEDIMENT

HUMANS AND CENTAURS

APOLLO



PEIRITHUS THESEUS

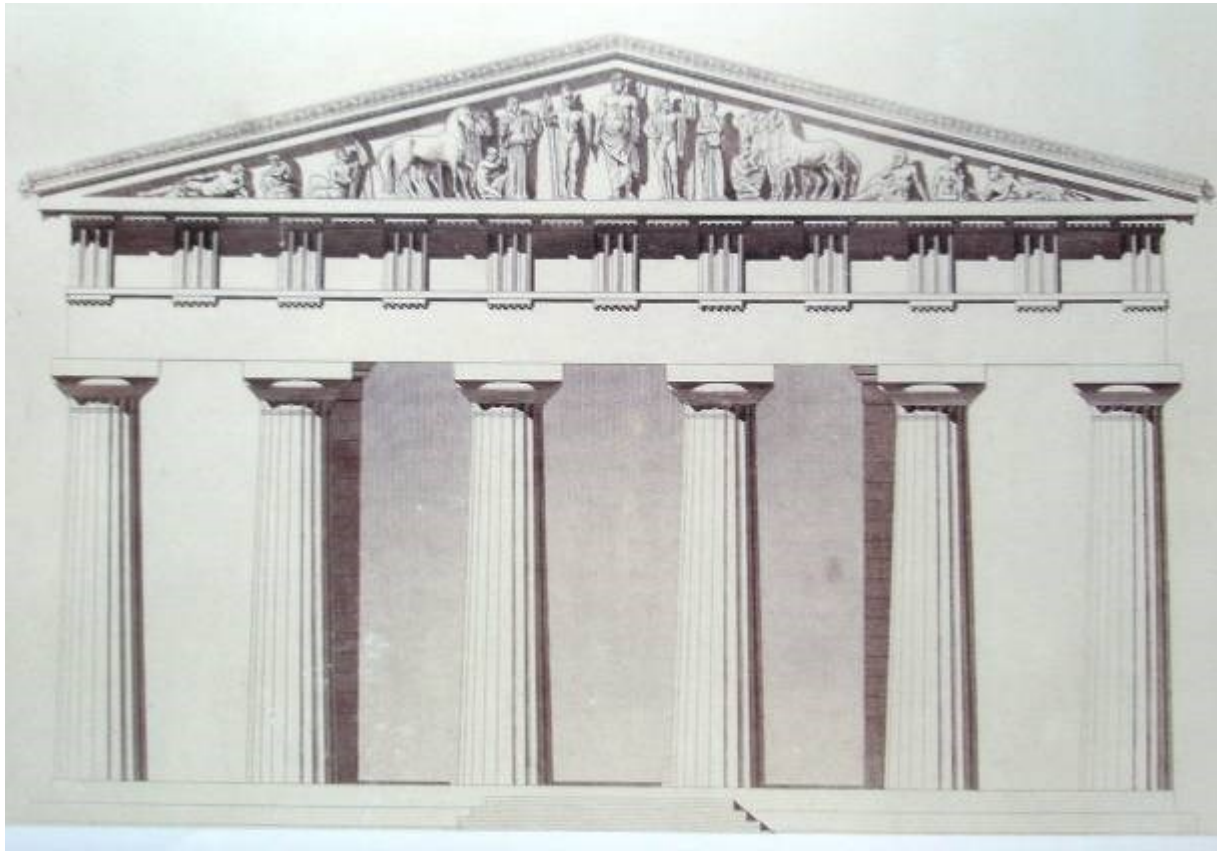




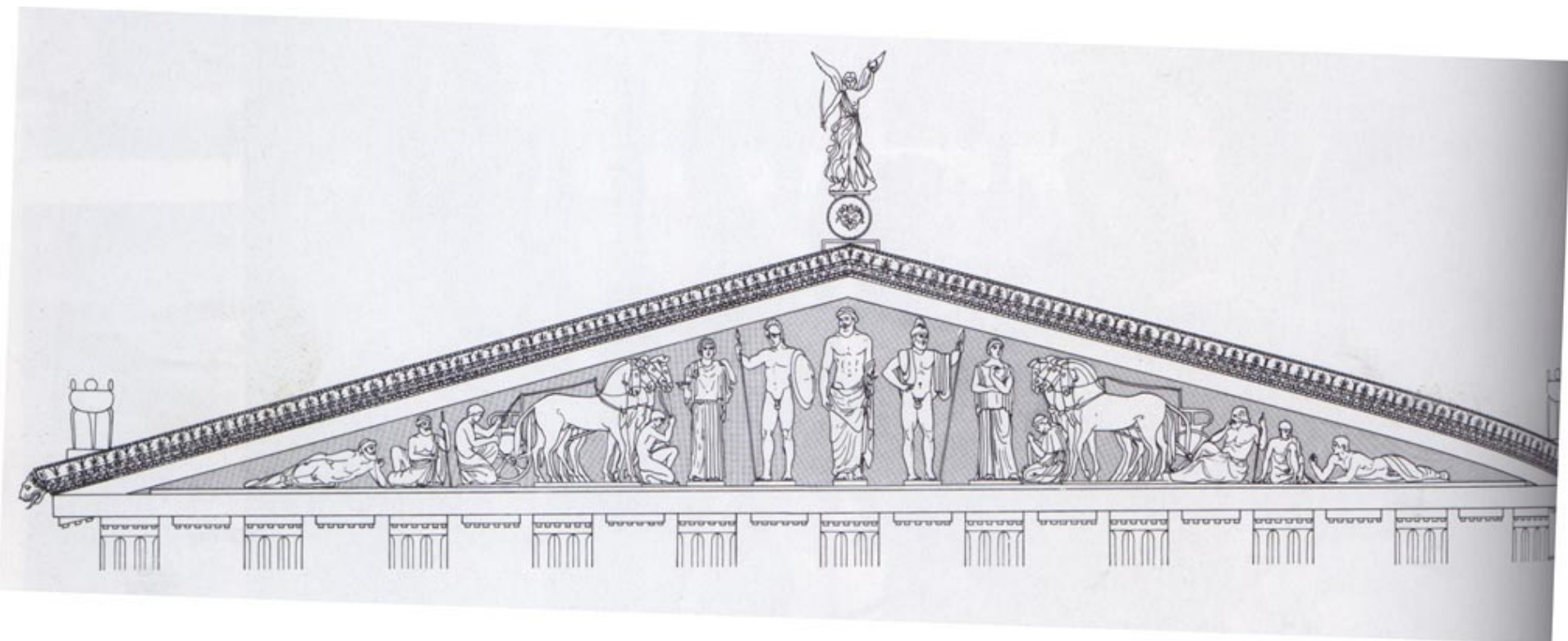




HORSE RACE

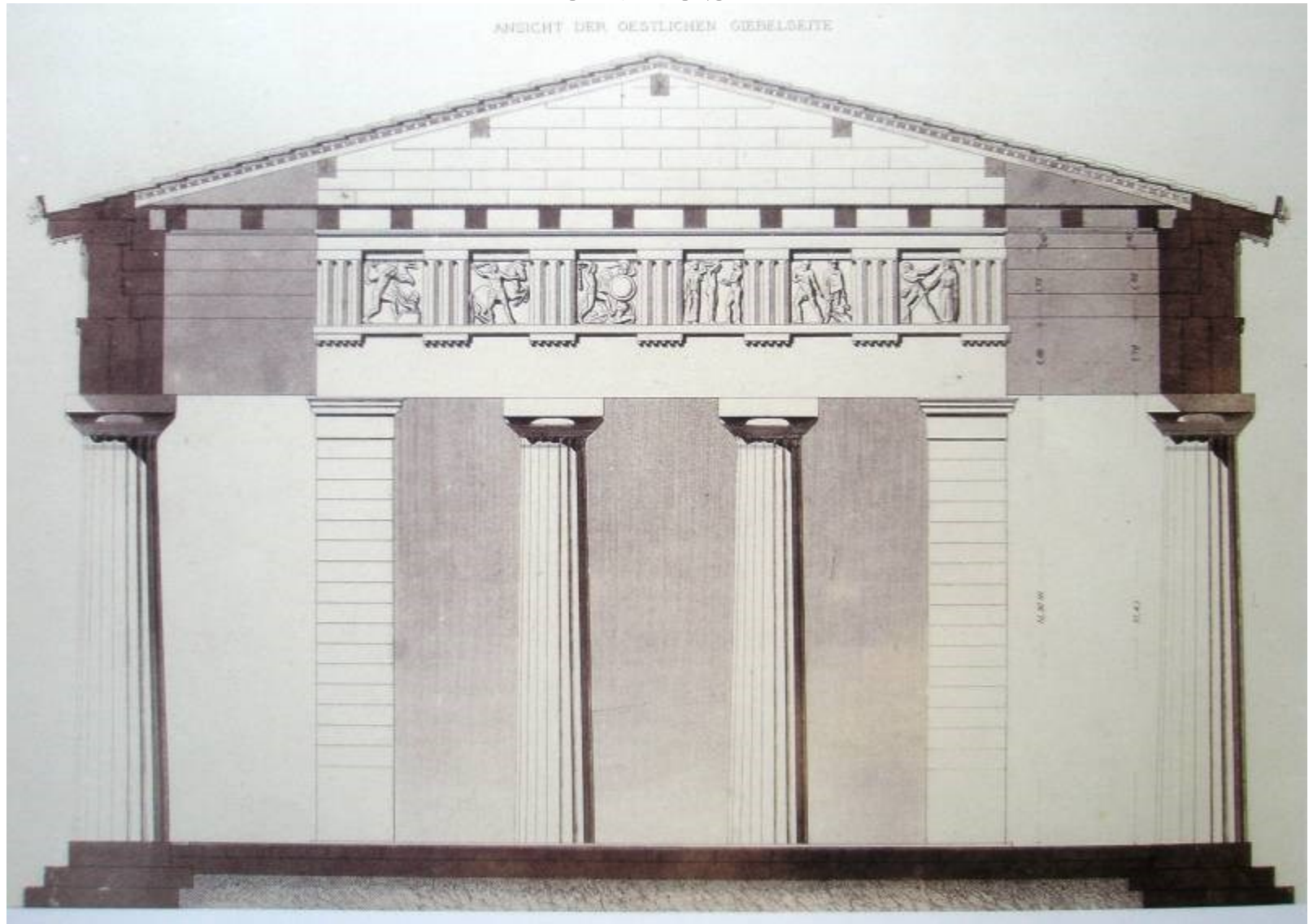


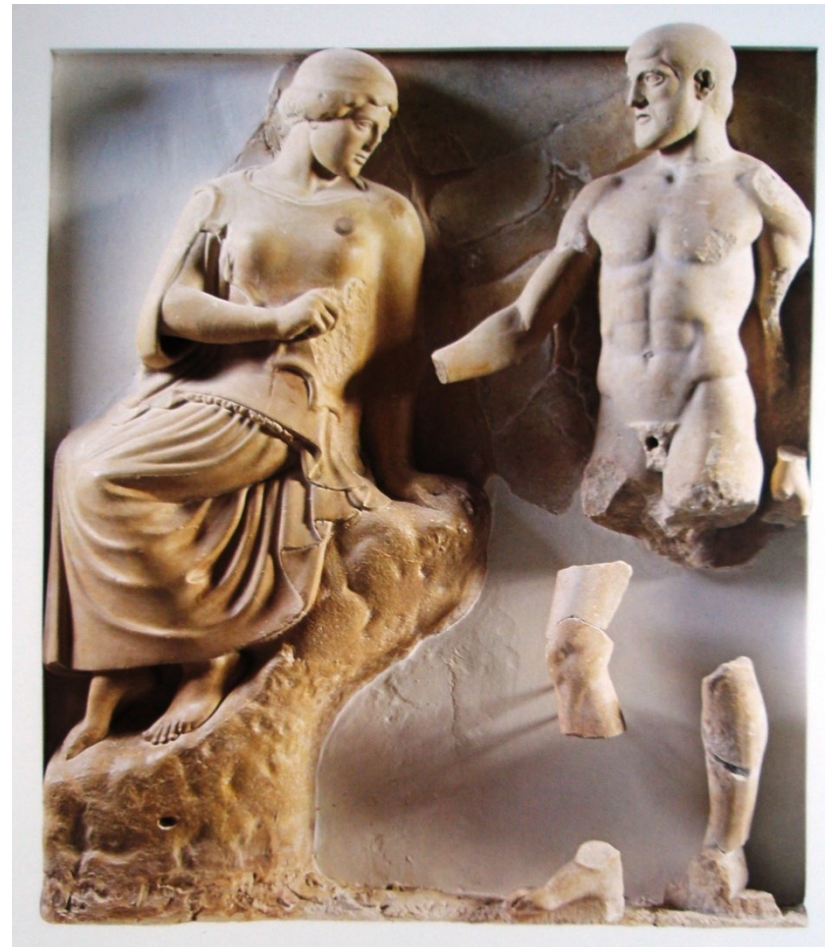
EAST PEDIMENT



HERACLES' LABOURS

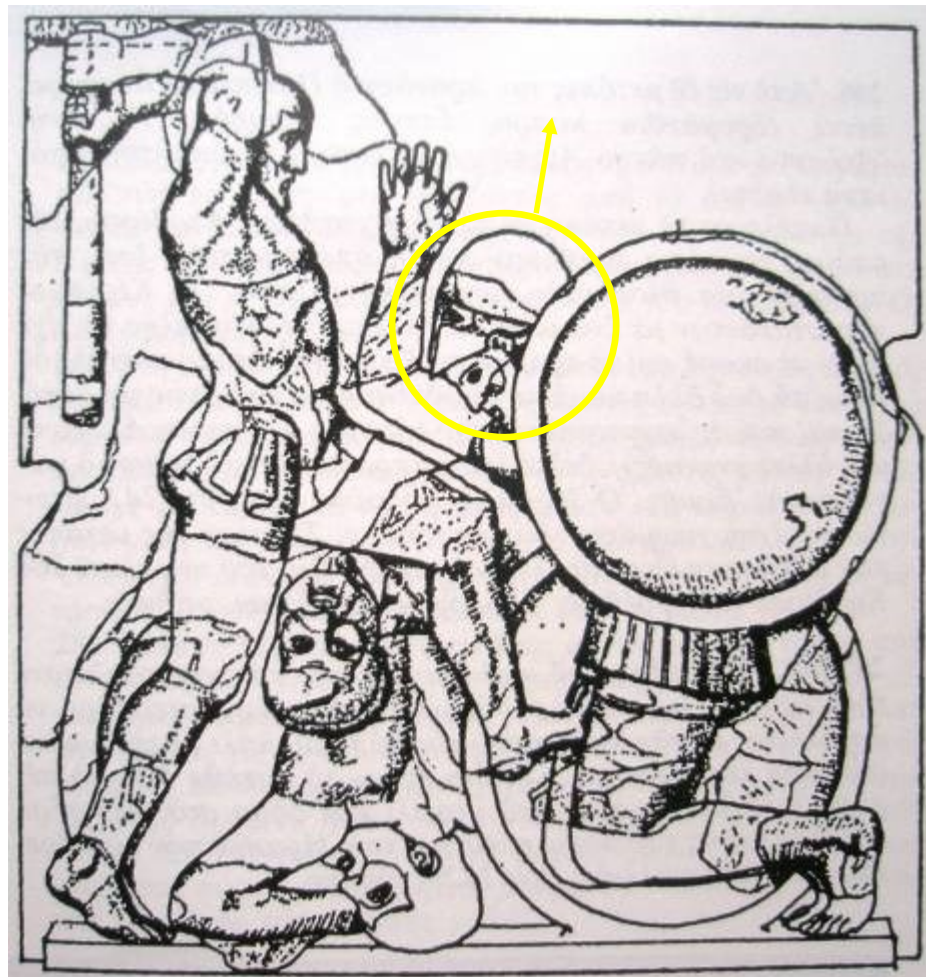
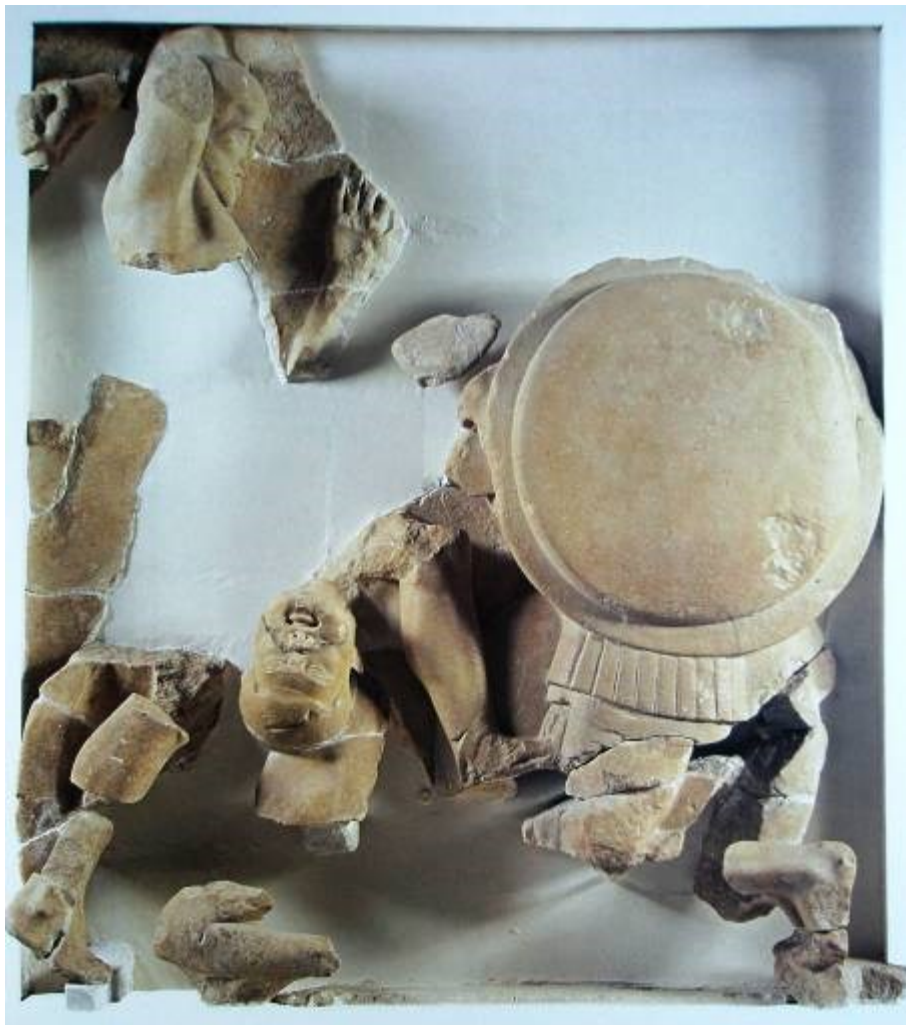
PRONAOS



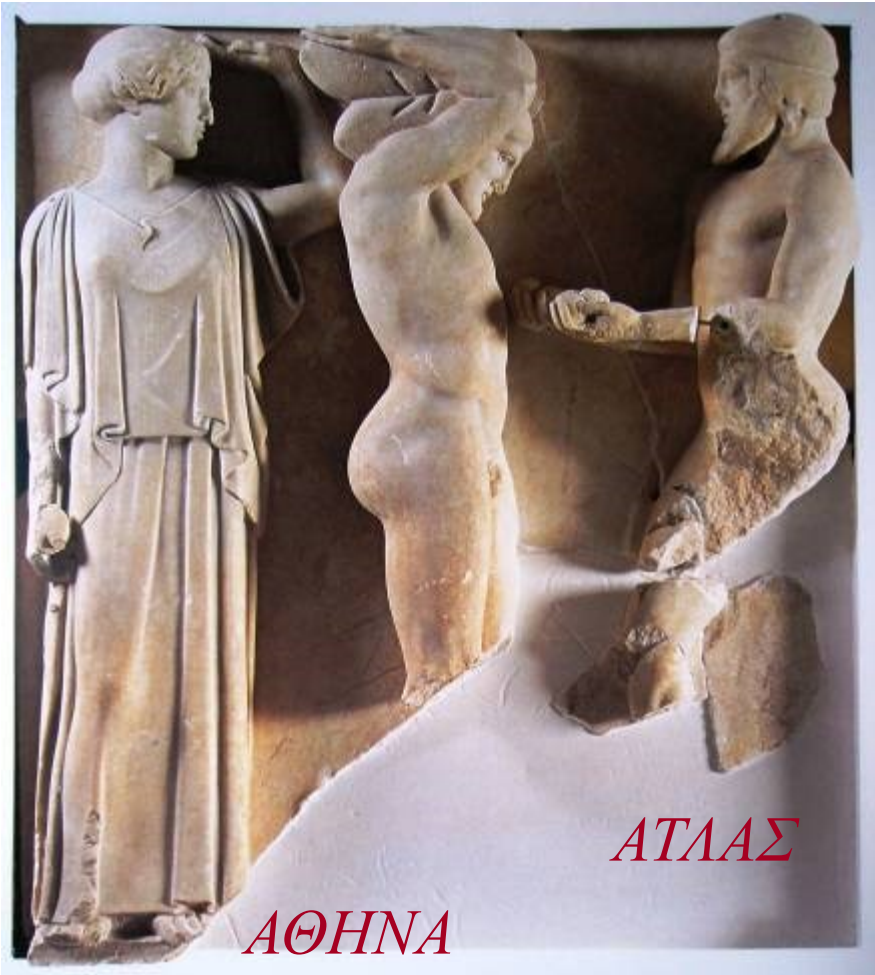


ΤΑΥΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΝΩΣΟΥ (ΛΟΥΒΡΟ)

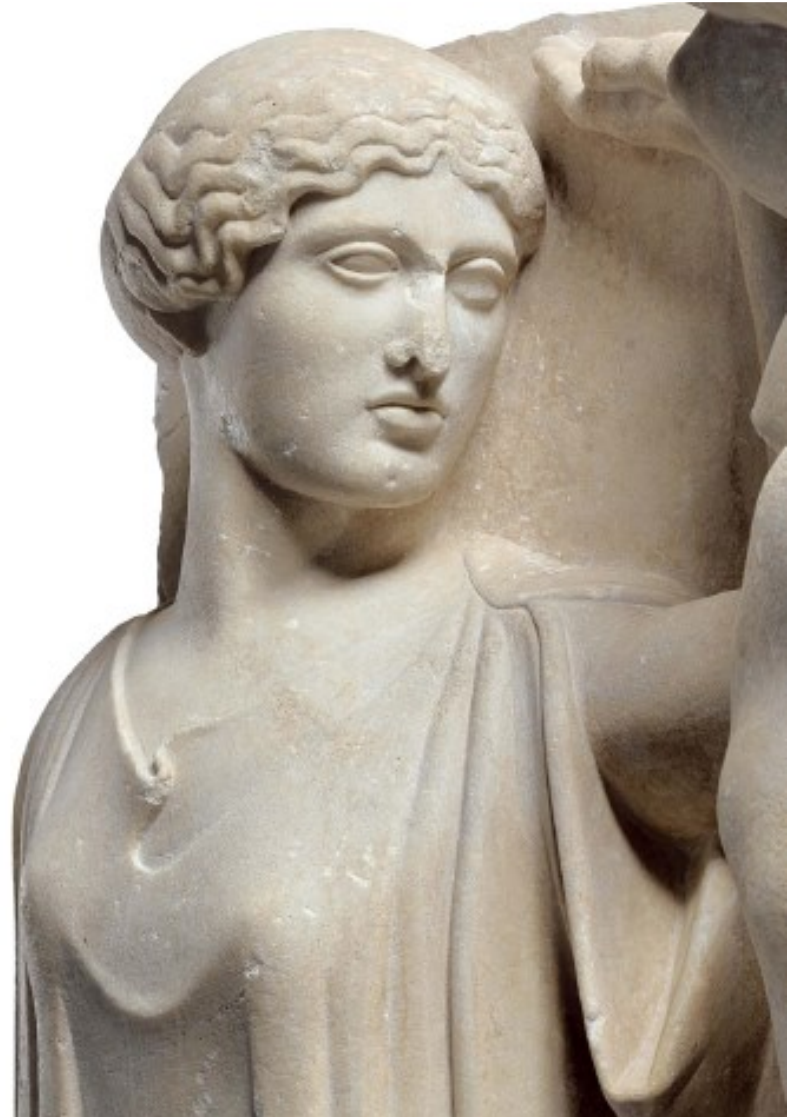
ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΔΕΣ ΟΡΝΙΘΕΣ



ΤΡΙΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ ΓΗΡΥΟΝΗΣ



ΜΗΛΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΣΠΕΡΙΔΩΝ



PHEIDIAS WORKSHOP



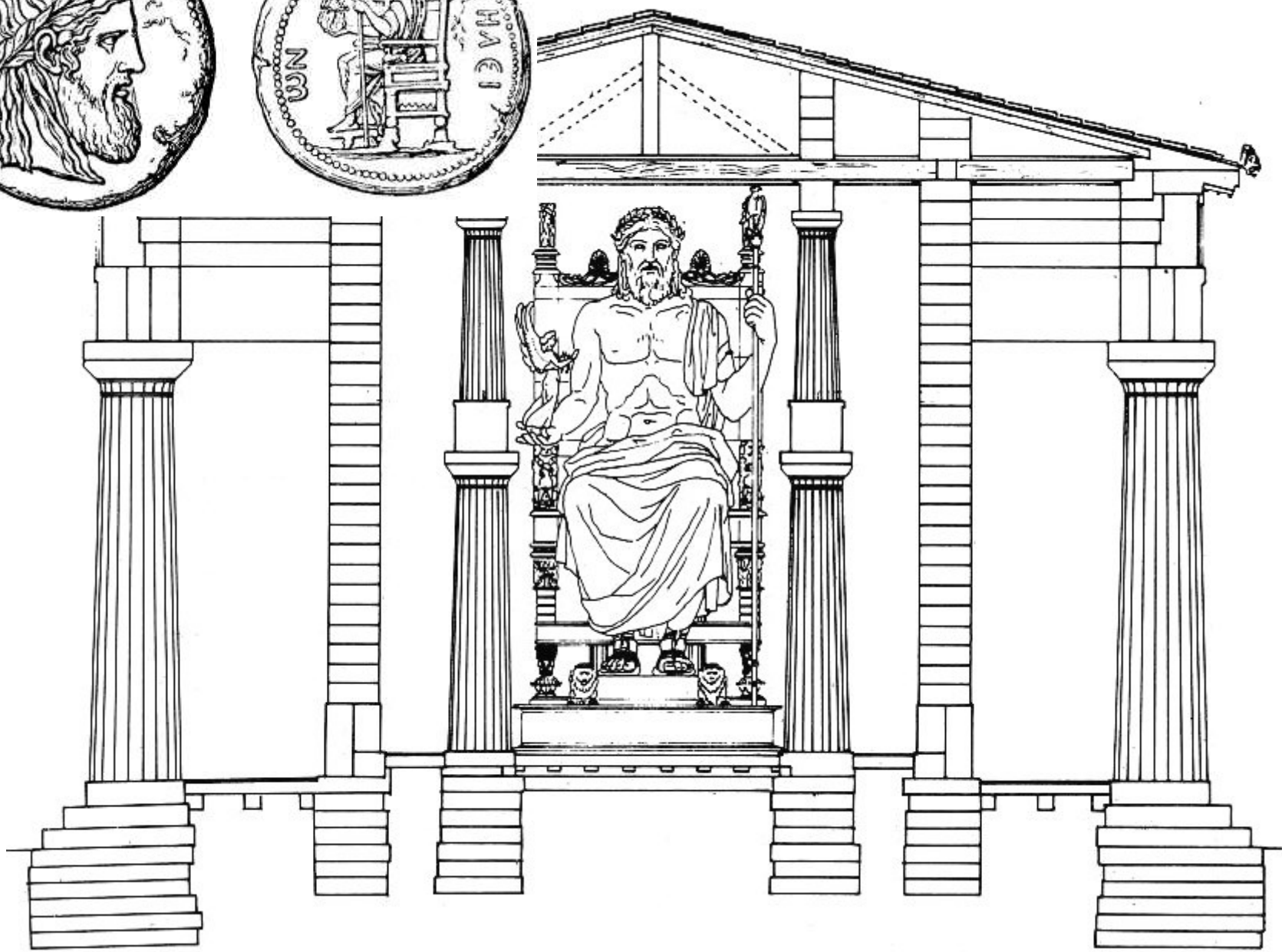












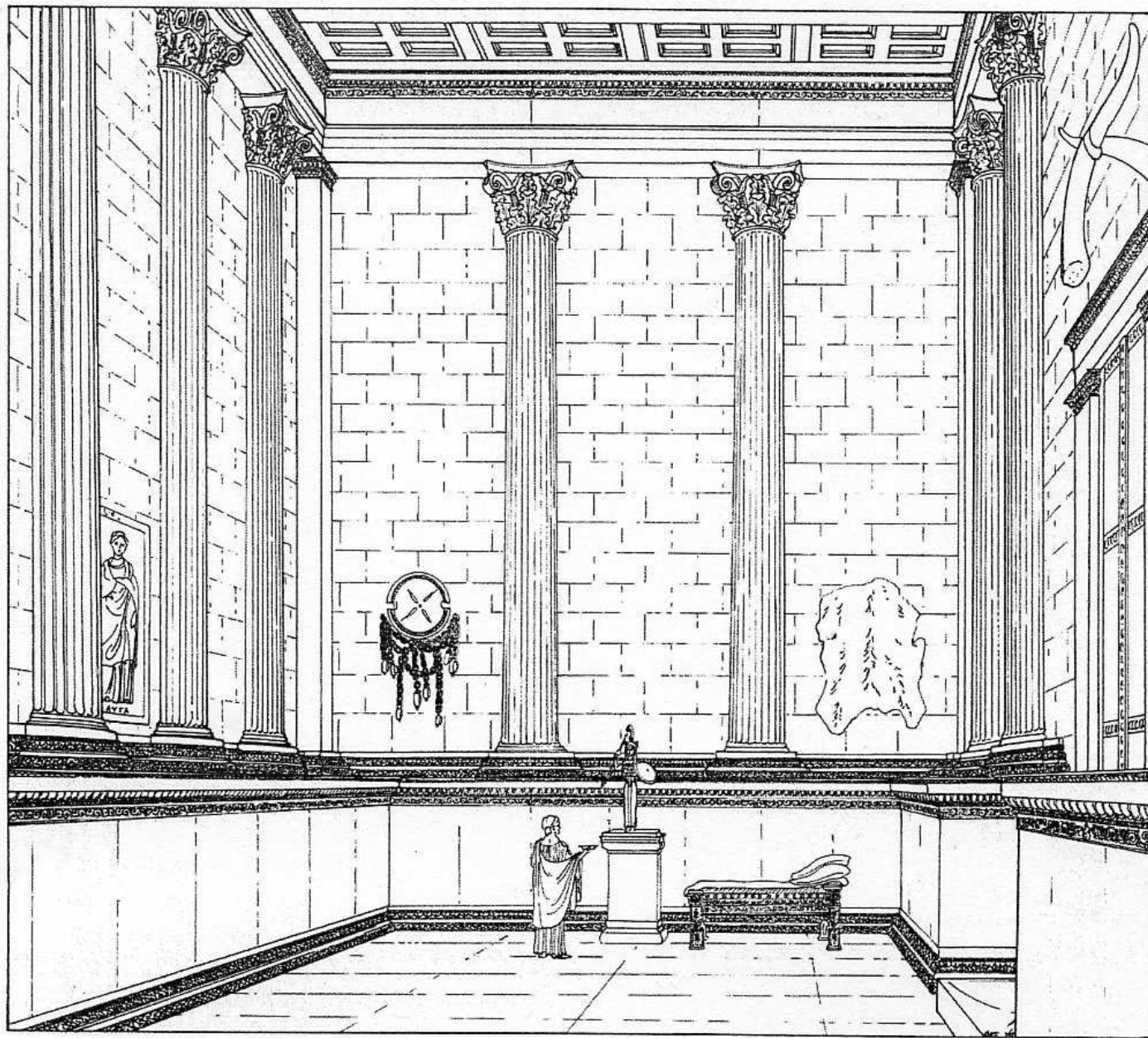
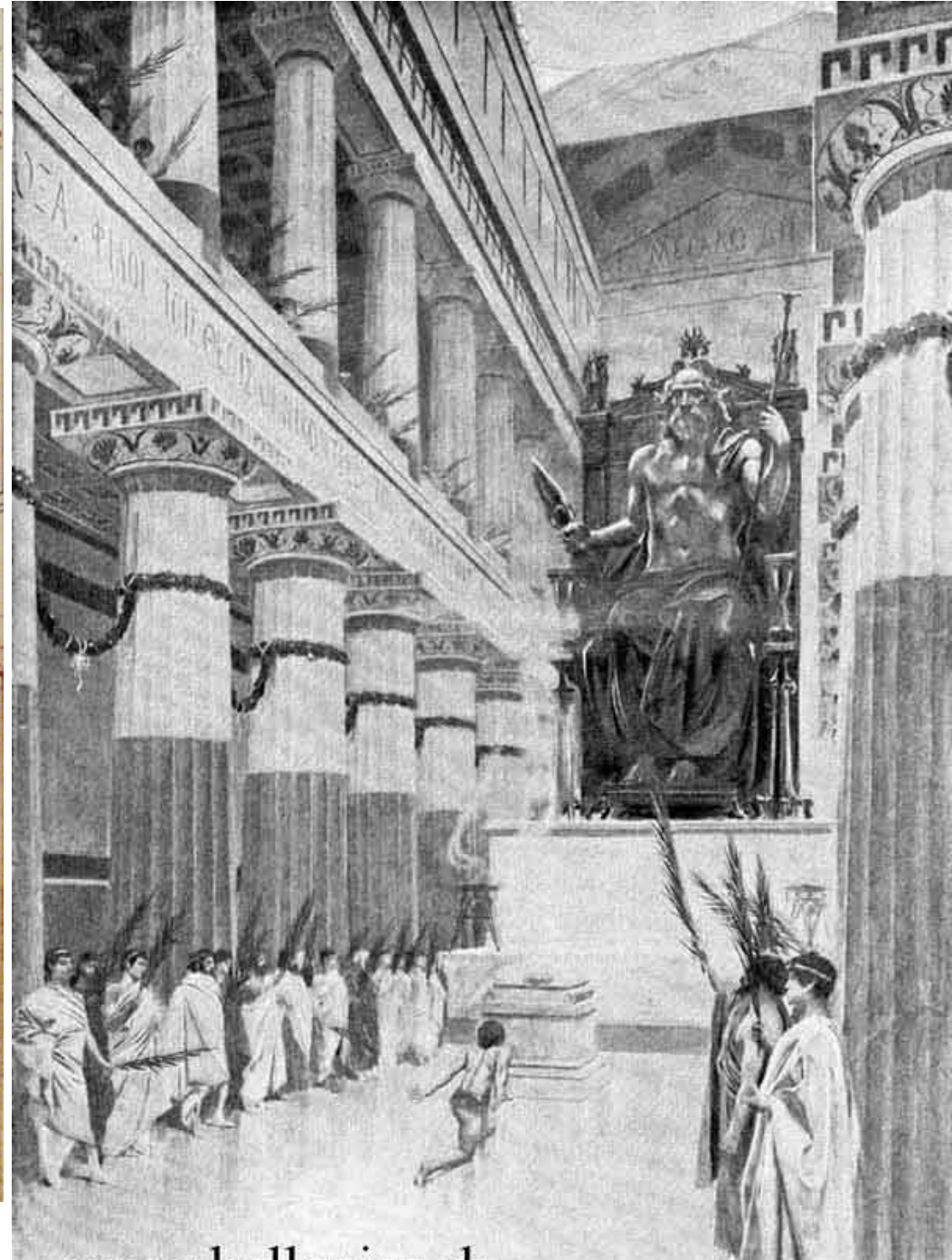
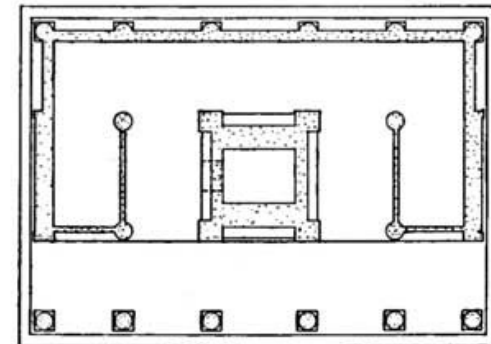
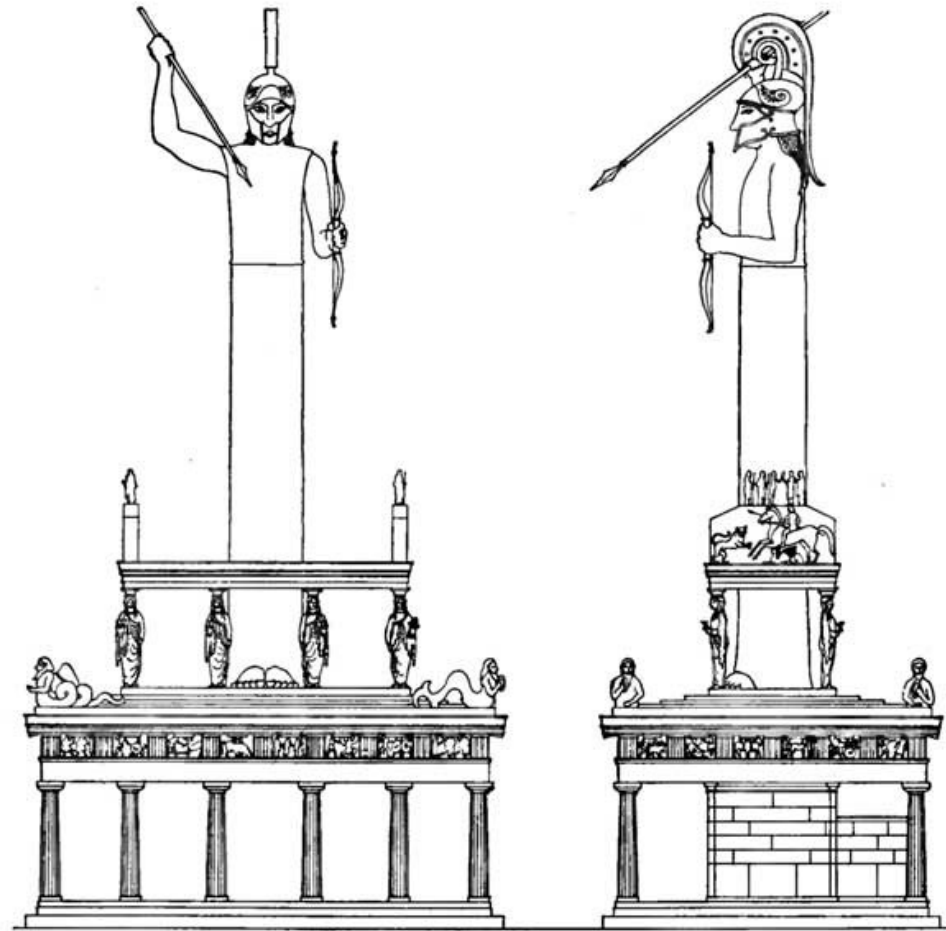
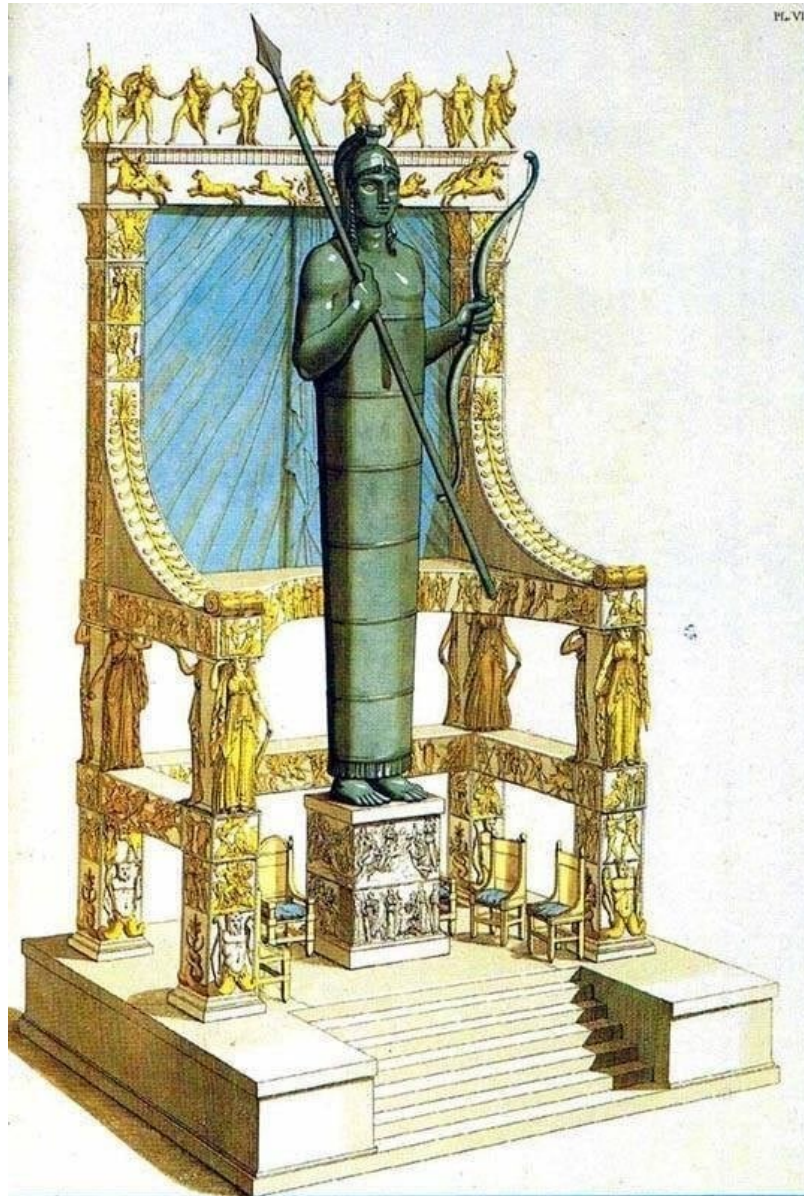


Figure 3. Perspective drawing of the interior of the temple cella, according to the reconstruction proposed by Pakkanen 1996. (Drawing C. Smith; reproduced with permission)





THRONE APOLLO AMYKLAE



Whoever saw it would never
become wholly unhappy.

Arrian

- SEVEN WONDERS
- OF THE ANCIENT
- WORLD



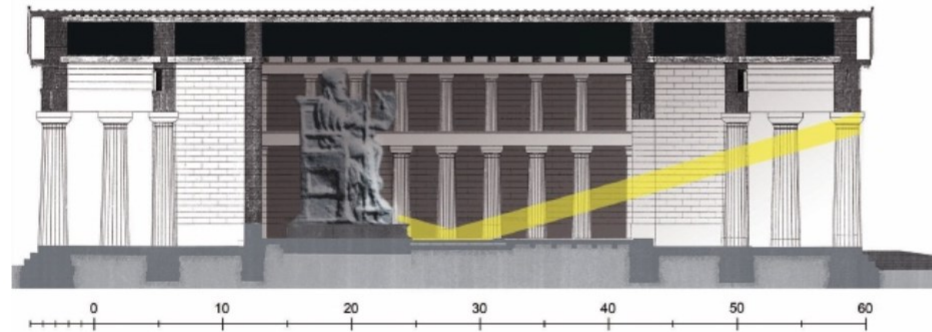


Abb. 1 Zeustempel. Längsschnitt mit Eintragung der hypothetischen Lichtreflexion im Becken vor der Zeusstatue

Grabungsberichten und Skizzen entnehmen lässt, an der Ruine des Zeustempels eine hypäthrale Rekonstruktion als erwiesen an. Erst nachdem Grabungen am Olympieion in

zu, ob in den Wänden beispielsweise Fensterschlitze als sekundäre Belichtungs- oder Belüftungsöffnungen der Cella gedient haben könnten, wie sie beispielsweise am

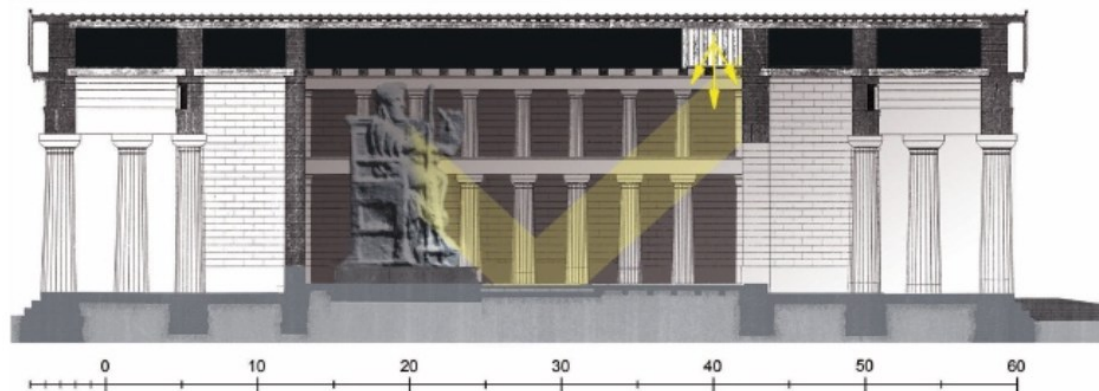


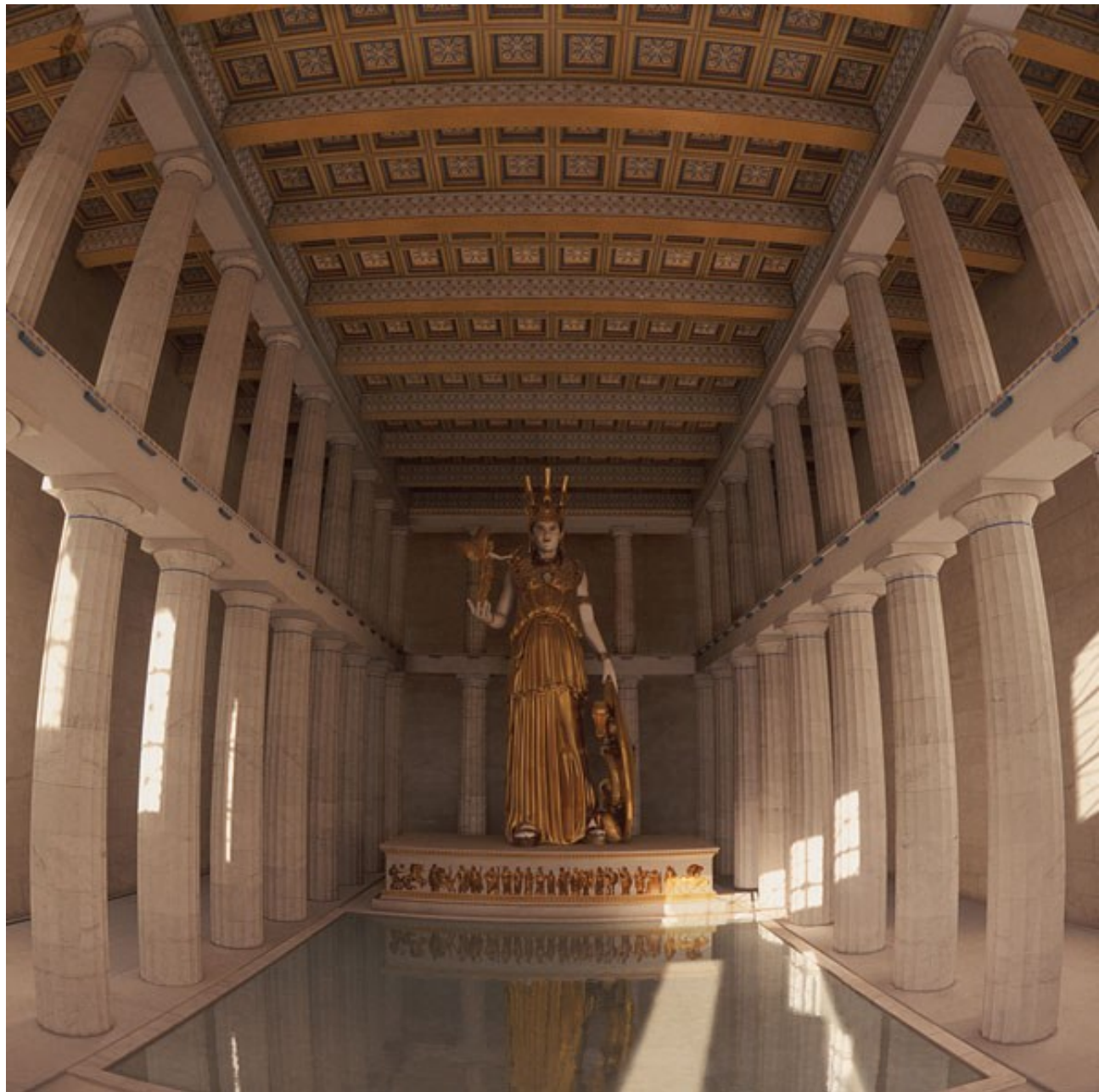
Abb. 2 Zeustempel. Hypothetische Lichtöffnung im vorderen Teil der Cella und Eintragung der Lichtreflexion

übereinstimmend annimmt, frühestens zwei Jahrzehnte später begonnen⁹. Wohl in diesem Zusammenhang sind

flachem Winkel reflektiert und nur auf den ohnehin schon am besten ausgeleuchteten Bereich der Zeusstatue, näm-





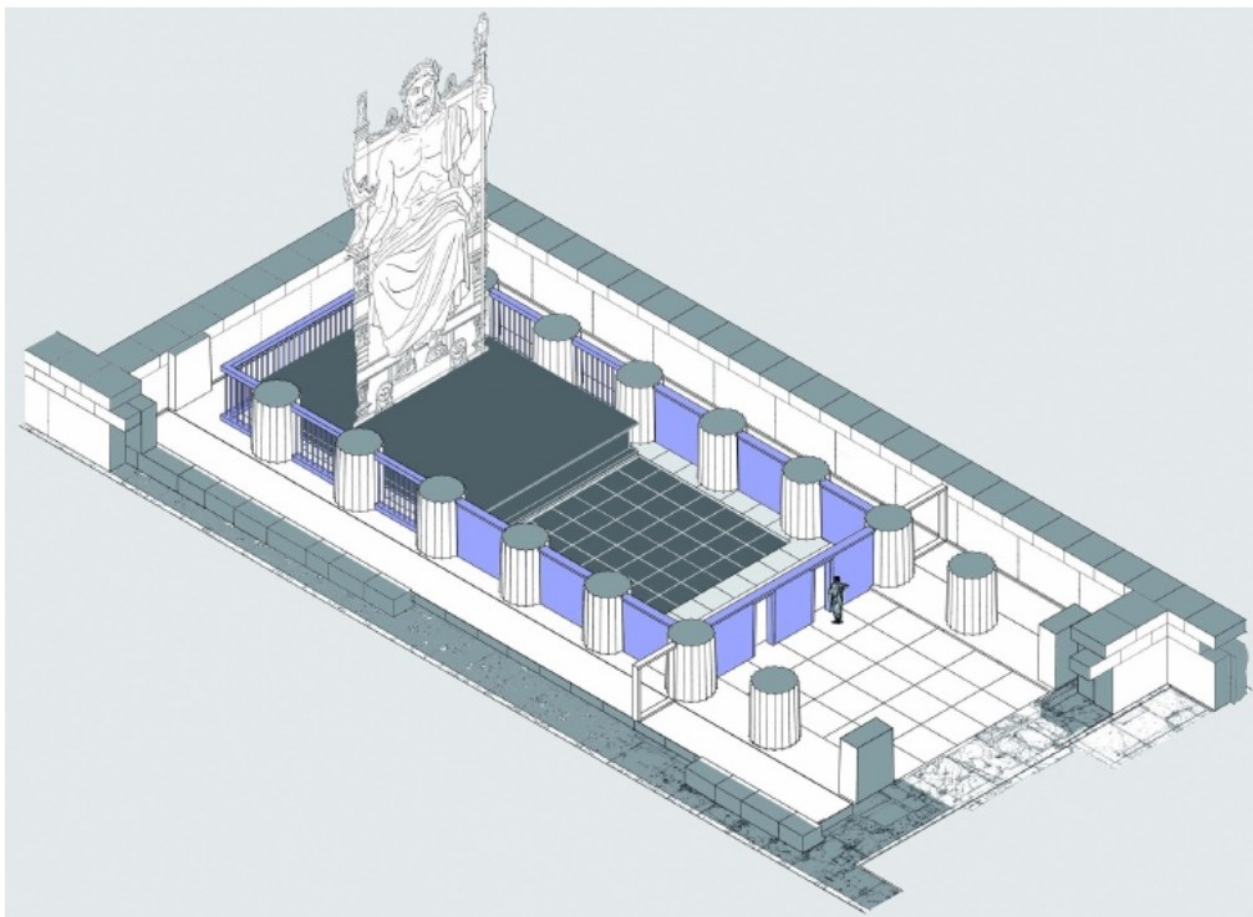


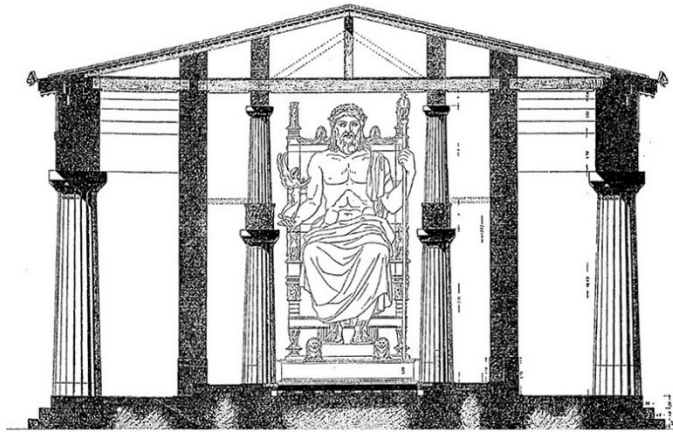


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Colossus Neroni

m. 40 ca. (Plin. 34.41)

Colossus Rhodi

m. 32 ca. (Plin. 34.41)

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