

- A. Roman Gateway.
- B. Flight of steps.
- C. The Propylaea.
- D. Pinakotheka.
- E. Roman Cistern.
- F. Temple of Nike Apteros.
- G. Pedestal of Agrippa.
- H. Statue of Athena Promachos.
- I. Early temple of Athena.
- J. Erechtheion.
- K. The Parthenon.
- L. Altar of Athena.
- M. Temple of Roma & Augustus.
- N. The Odeon of Herodes Atticus.
- O. The Stoa of Eumenes.
- P. Theatre of Dionysus.

PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS

A GREEK TEMPLE
 The Parthenon is ranked as the most beautiful of all the buildings erected by the Greeks... It is the culmination of the Doric Order, specially favoured by the Greeks, after a period of about two centuries of Greek temple building... Designed by Iktinos & Kallikrates (the sculpture by Phidias) the temple is peripteral octastyle on plan with 17 columns on the flanks and stands on a stylobate with 3 steps. The fluted marble columns support an entablature consisting of architrave, frieze & cornice. The principal features are the triglyphs & metopes in the frieze and the mutules under the cornice. The chief glory of the Doric Order apart from its perfect proportions is its sculpture, happily blended with its architecture. This together with its great delicacy of detail & intense refinement has earned for this order its unrivalled position as the noblest of all architectural styles, ancient or modern.

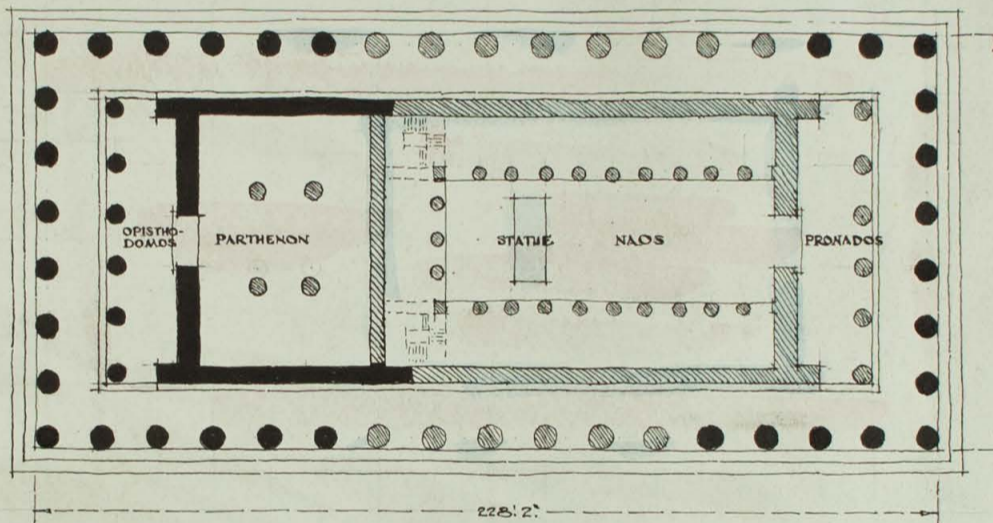


THE PARTHENON FROM THE NORTH WEST

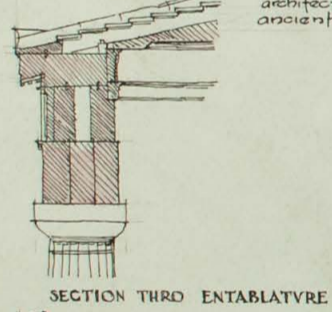
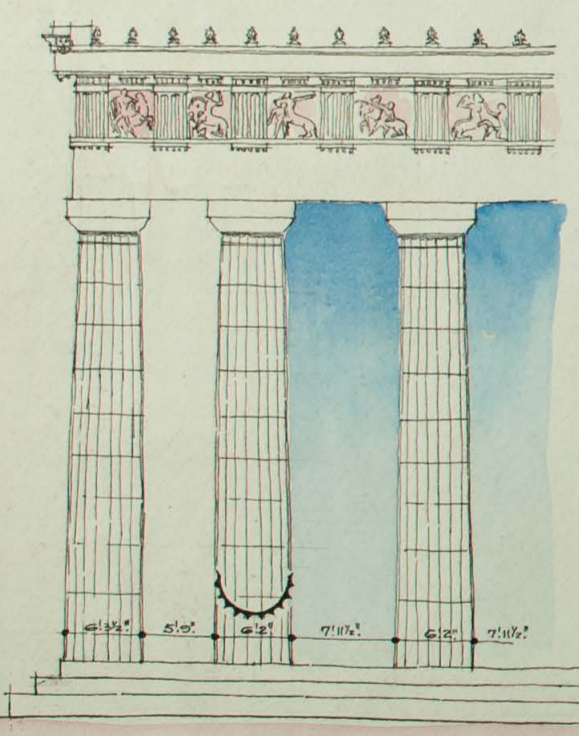


INTERIOR SKETCH OF PARTHENON

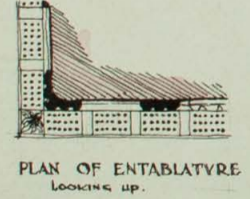
NOTE
 The method of interior construction & lighting of the naos is uncertain, but the naos columns probably supported an upper row of smaller, doric columns carrying the roof timbers. The statue of Athena Parthenos by Phidias was a most impressive gold & ivory statue 40 feet high.



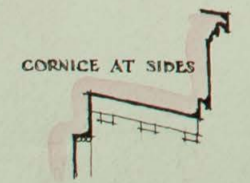
PLAN OF THE PARTHENON (RESTORED)
 black indicates parts existing, shaded indicates parts destroyed.



SECTION THRU ENTABLATURE



PLAN OF ENTABLATURE
Looking up.



CORNICE AT SIDES

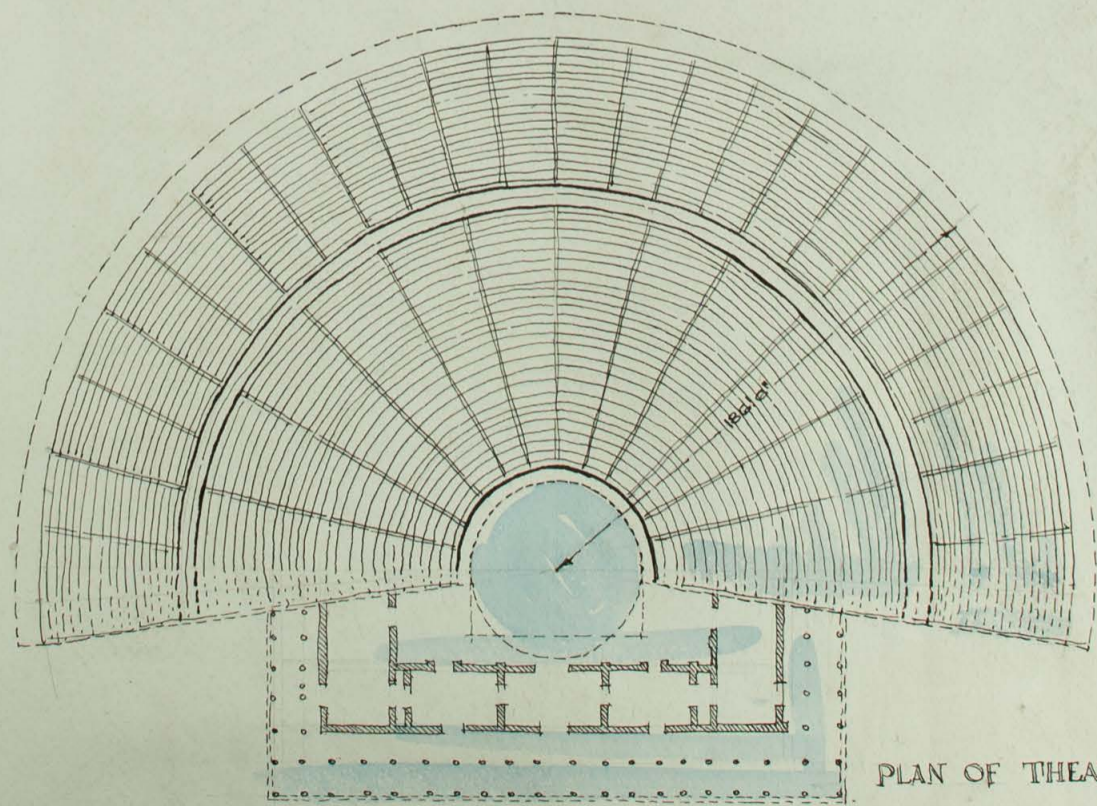
Refinements were used in order to correct optical illusions. The stylobate has an upward curvature towards its centre. Vertical features were inclined inwards towards the top to correct the appearance of falling outwards. The angle columns were set closer to the adjacent columns, they were also slouter in order that they may not appear thinner against the open sky than those seen against the solid background of the naos walls.

CORNICE OF PEDIMENT

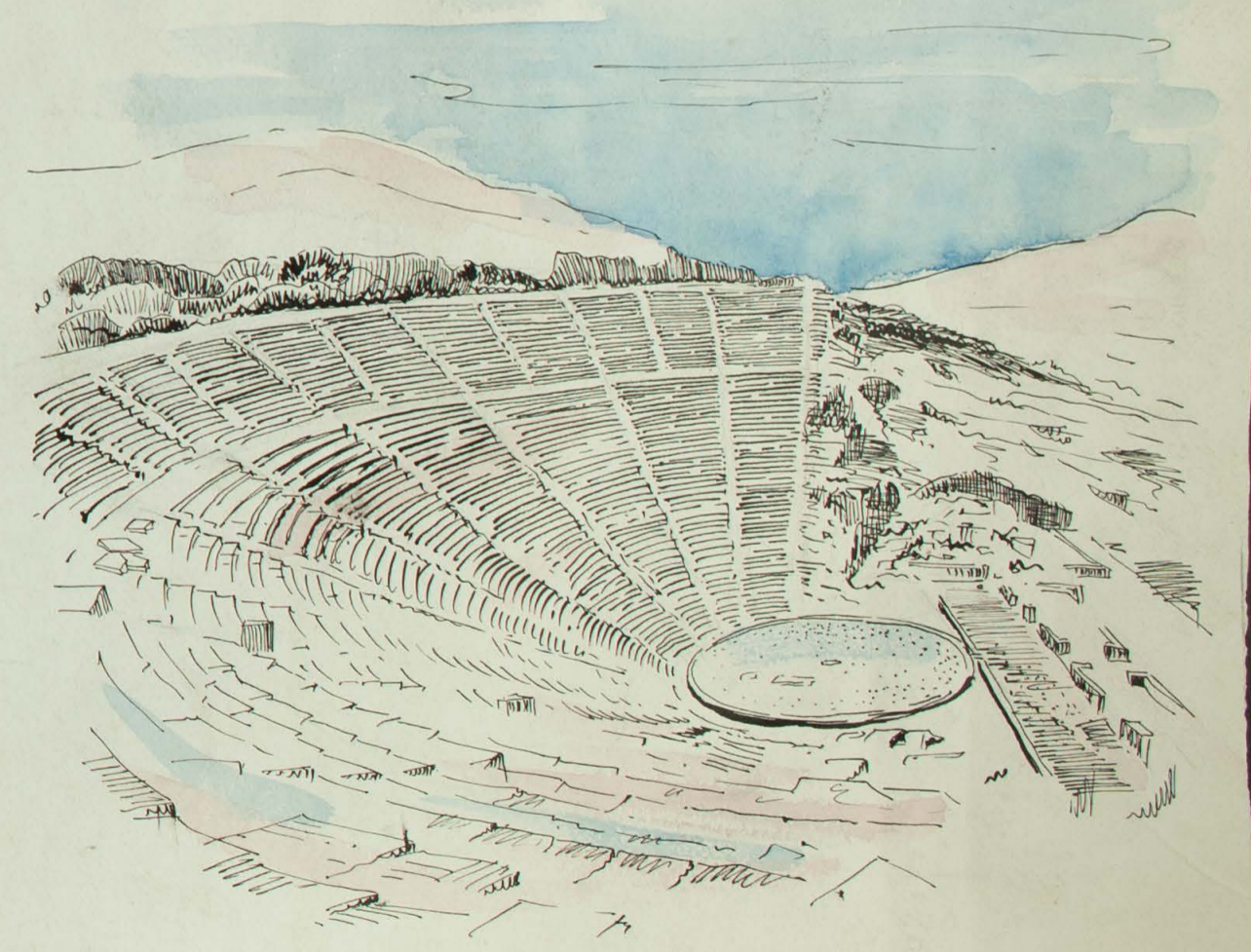


CAPITAL

THE DORIC ORDER
 THE PARTHENON ATHENS FINISHED 458 B.C.



PLAN OF THEATRE AT EPIDAUROS



PERSPECTIVE

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

MICHAEL W. K. SUTTON
 B ARCH II 1952

mention