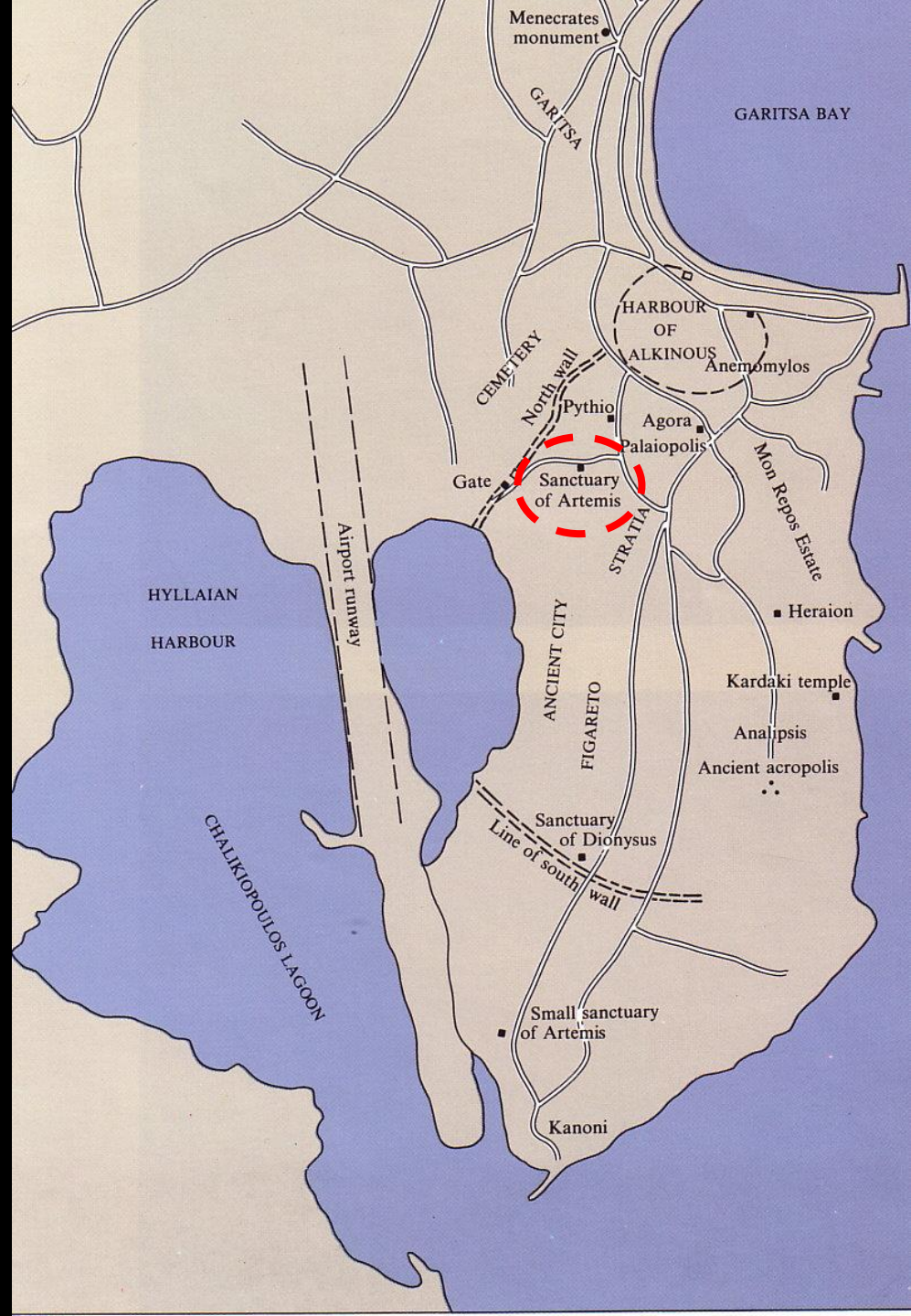


Greek Temples

From 6th to mid 5th centuries BC

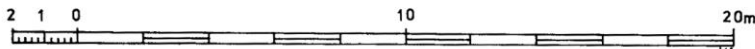
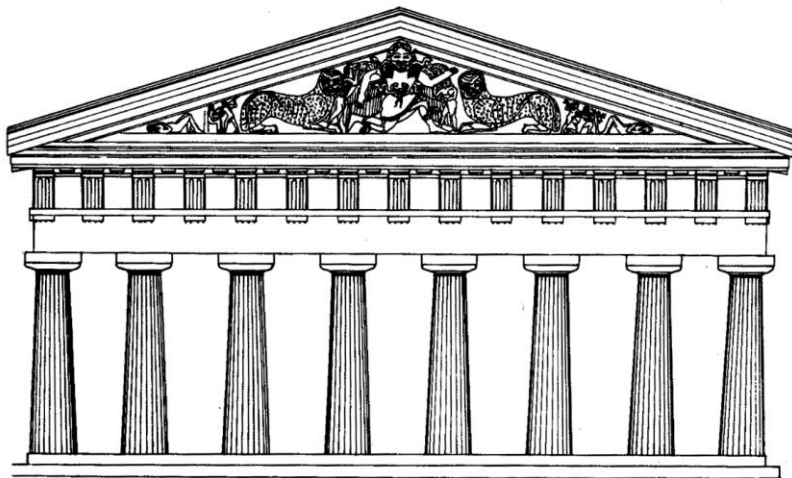
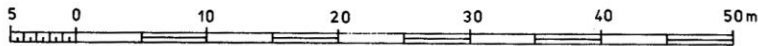
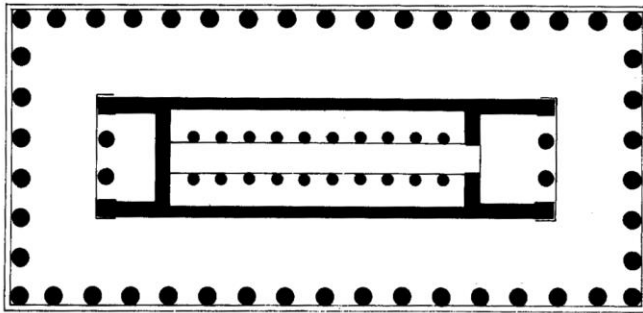
The Sanctuary of Artemis in Kerkyra (c.580-570 BC)



EARLY 6th CENTURY BC: the standardization of the Doric Order

Temple of Artemis in Corfù / Kerkyra.

580-570 BC



First real example of full, standard Doric Order.

The Ionic order will remain much more fluid and less standardized, until well into the Hellenistic period.

The «standardization» of the Doric Order is an important step in the evolution of Greek Architecture.

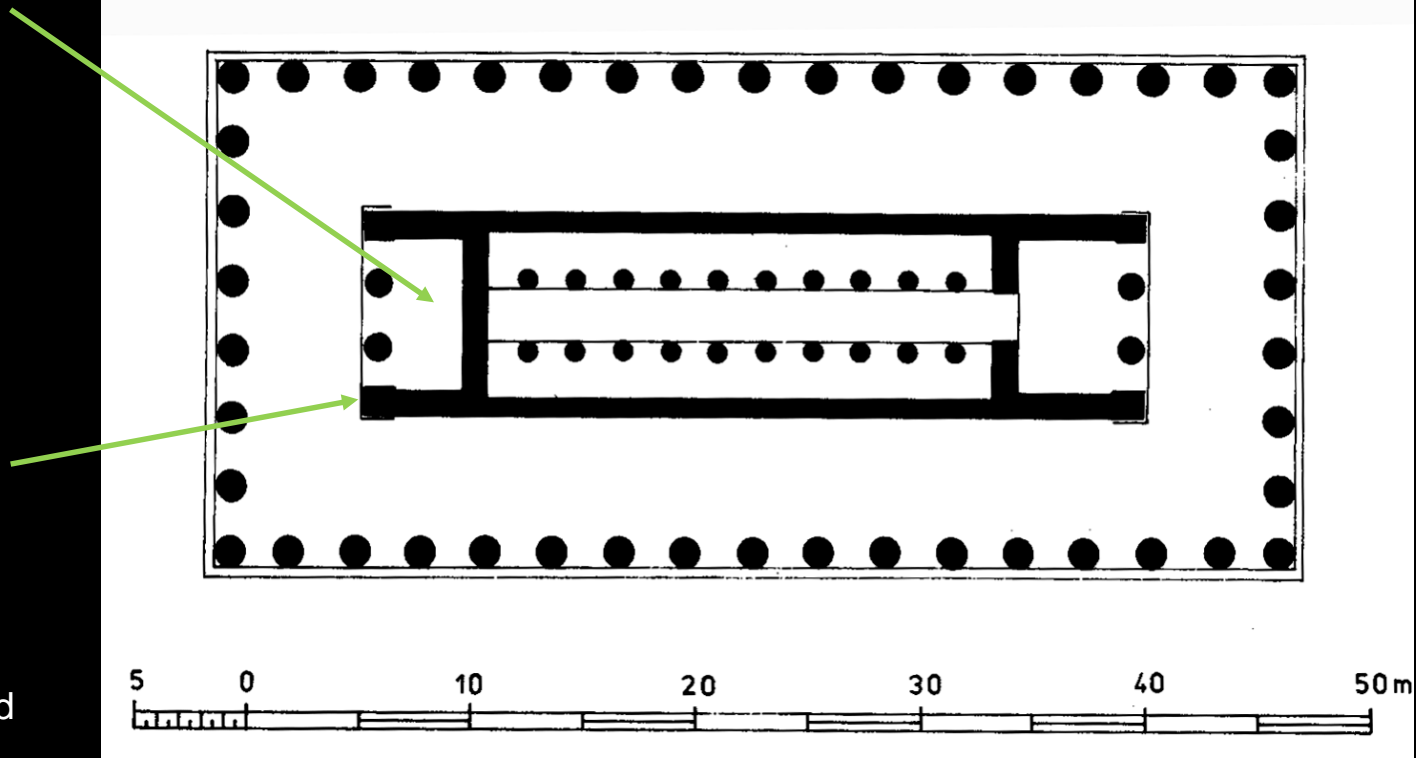
Vitruvius' hypothesis of «petrification» of wooden architectures seems contradicted by the evidence.

- The various parts of the Doric Order appeared separately during the 7th century (metopes in Thermos, Gheison in Isthmia, etc.) and not as working parts of the same system.

- Even if the divided the Greeks kept a sense of ethnic common ethnic identity, especially regarding panhellenic festivals in panhellenic sanctuaries. It is therefore possible that ideas were shared and phenomena of imitation/competition led to the standardization of the Doric Order already in the 6th century BC

PLAN

It already displays an opisthodomos.
This trait will become characteristic of mainland temples, as opposed to the tradition of western colonies

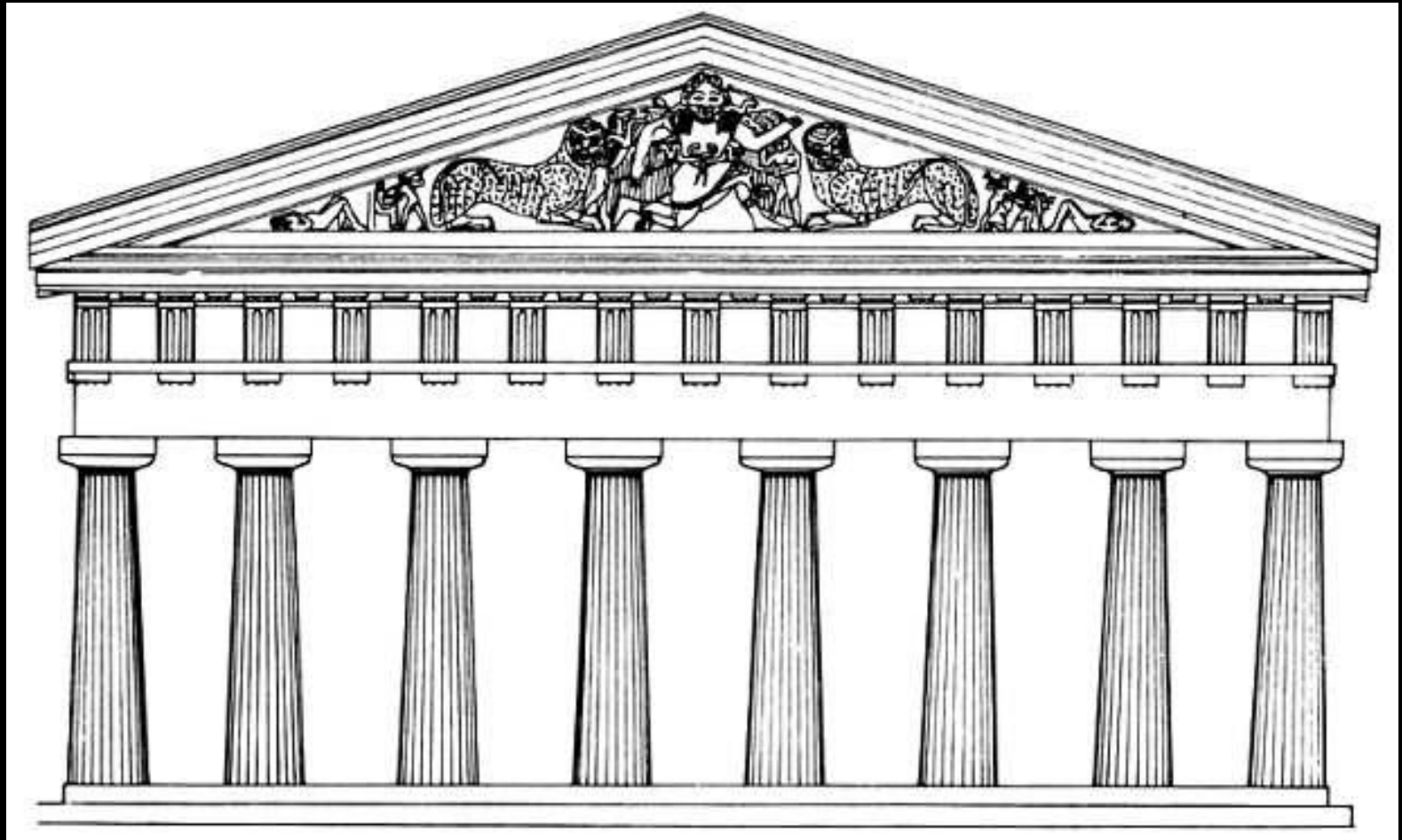


It still does not have the axiality between cella walls and penultimate columns.

The are between cella and pteron is still much wider than in later buildings in Greece.

- 8x17 columns: long plan. Ancient heritages?
- Kekrkyra as a Corinthian colony: influence of Corinth's tradition in temple making (7^o century Isthima and Acrocorinth).

Elevation



The penultimate intercolumnium is shorter to solve the problem of the angle triglyph

First temples completely made of monumental stone blocks

Early attempt at Pediment Decoration



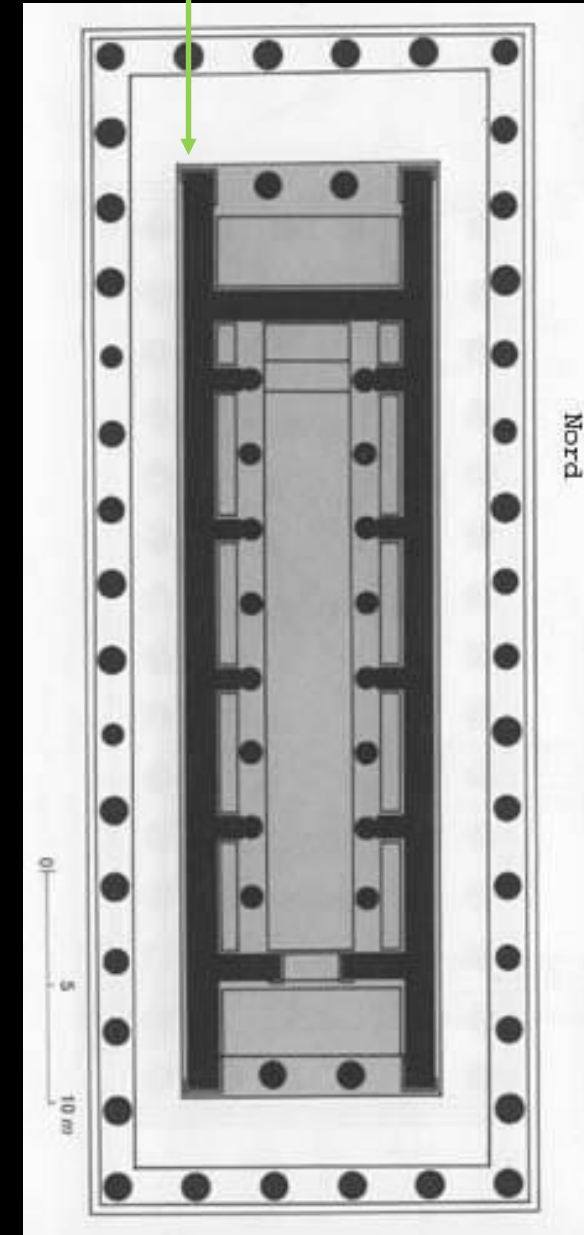
Angle scenes are not related to the main theme



OLYMPIA: Temple of Hera (c.580 BC)



Axis cella wall/penultimate column



- Unlike in Kerkyra here only the base was in stone, but the upper parts of the walls were in mudbrick and wood.
- 6 x 16 columns: long plan = heritage of earlier models?

OLYMPIA, Temple of Hera (c.580 BC)

Wooden columns were substituted with stone ones throughout the centuries, from 6th century BC to AD 173, when there was still one single wooden column in the opisthodomos

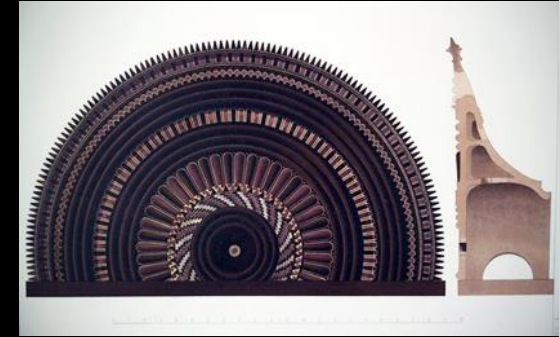


Different columns of different dates

OLYMPIA, Temple of Hera (c.580 BC)



Capital



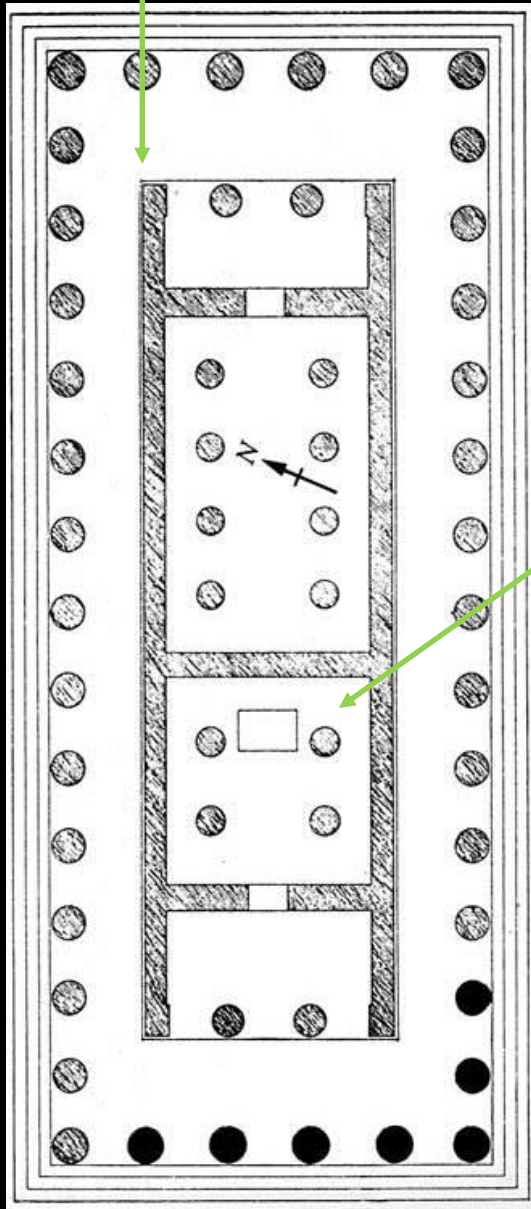
Disk Akroterion, probably Spartan-style.



Reconstruction of the elevation

Corinth, Temple of Apollo (mid 6th century phase)

Axis cella wall/penultimate column

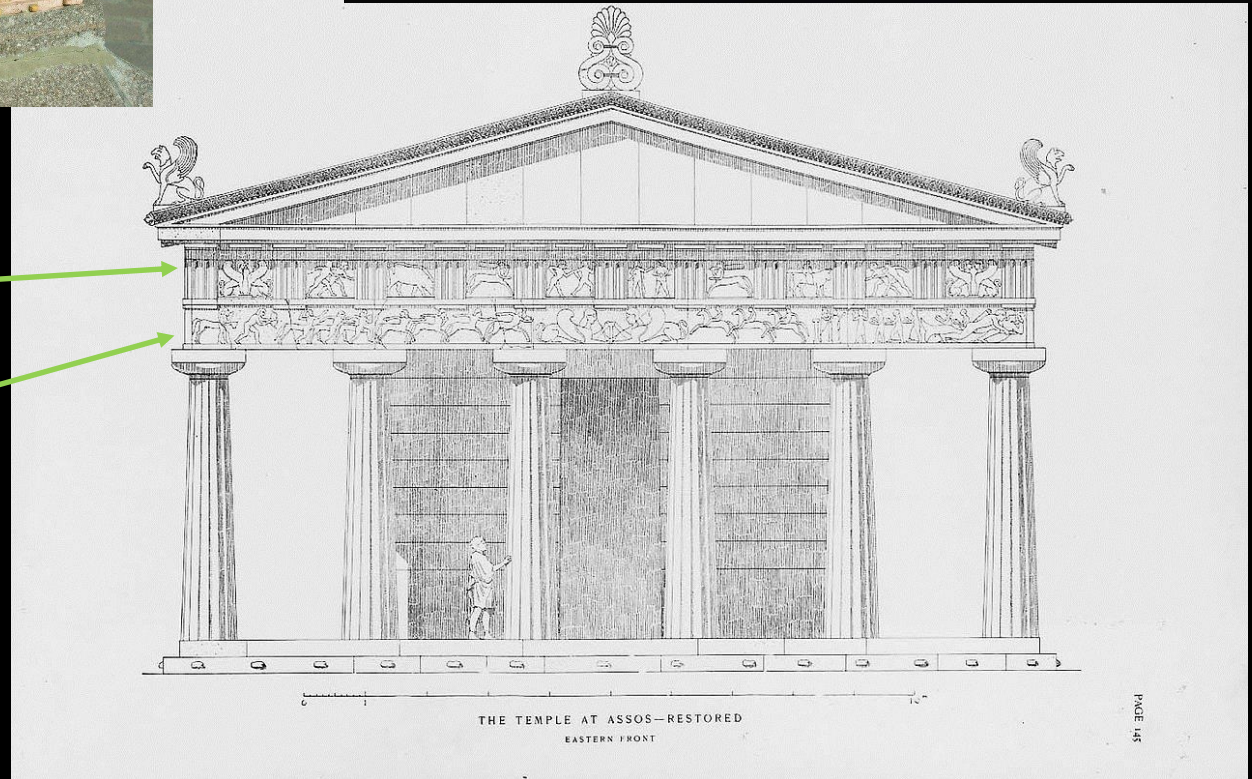


Double
adyton/second
cella



Long plan (6x15): heritage of earlier temple models?

Assos, Temple of Athena (late 6th century)



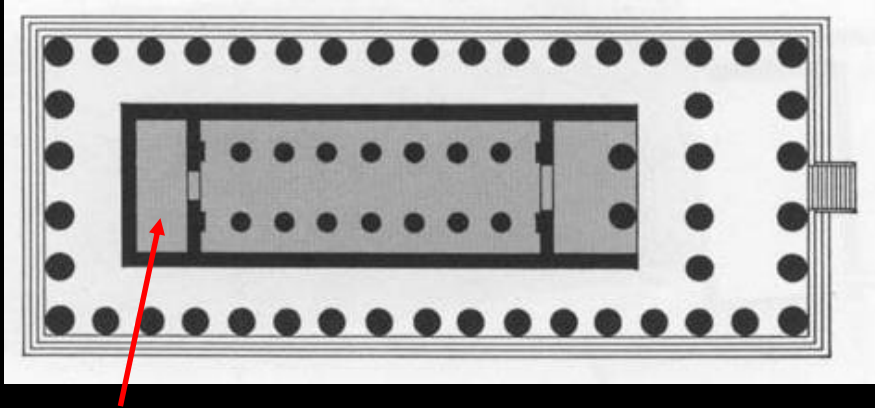
Doric Frieze

Ionic continuous frieze
instead of a plain architrave

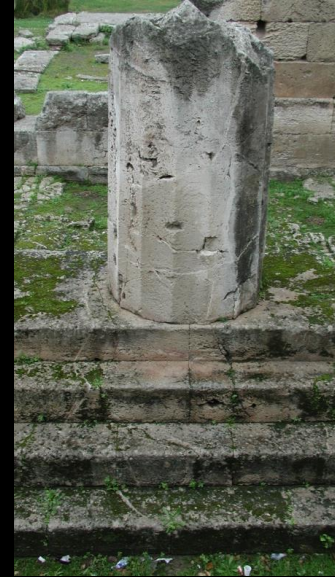
- Built in Andesite (a local volcanic stone).
- **The only substantial Doric Temple in Ionia (possible Athenian Influence?)**
- Mixing of Ionic habits: Ionic Frieze, slender architrave, no sculptures in the pediment.

Syracuse, Temple of Apollo (570-560 BC)

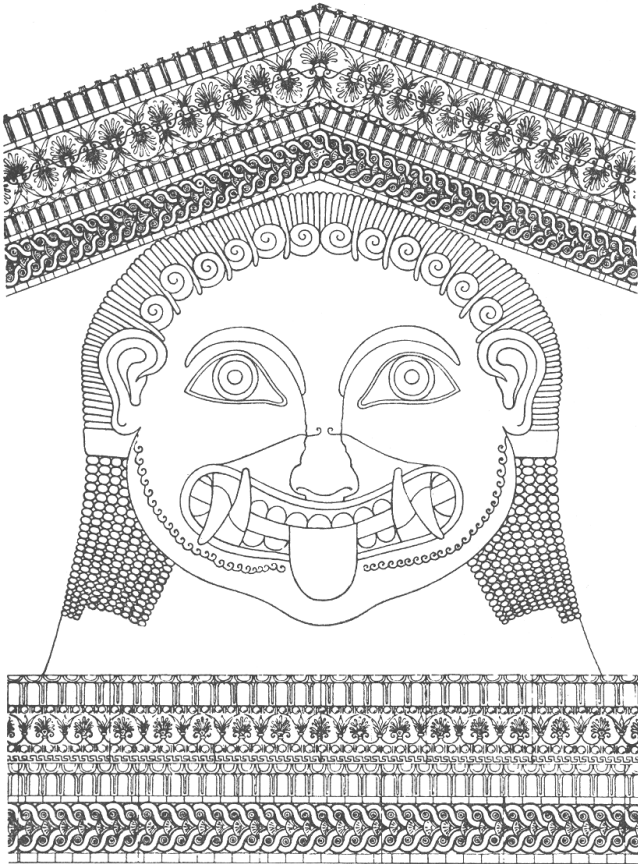
- Pioneer of Western gigantic temples (6 x 17 columns) (Ionic Influence?)
- Long plans due to the presence of second colonnade in front of the cella (Ionic influence?), to be found also in other Sicilian temples.
- Sicilian habit: Pteron more closely spaced at the sides than at the ends



Western Tradition: Adyton and not an Opisthodomos

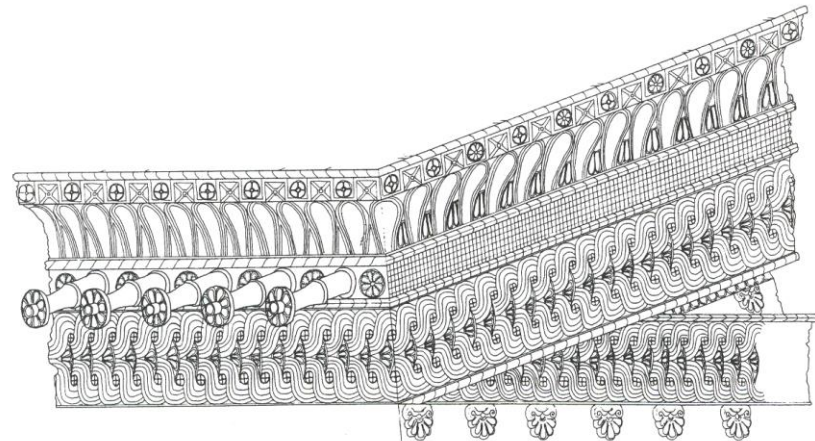


Sicilian terracotta decorations: Ionic Influences?



**Athenaion
of
Syracuse**

Temple C in Selinous



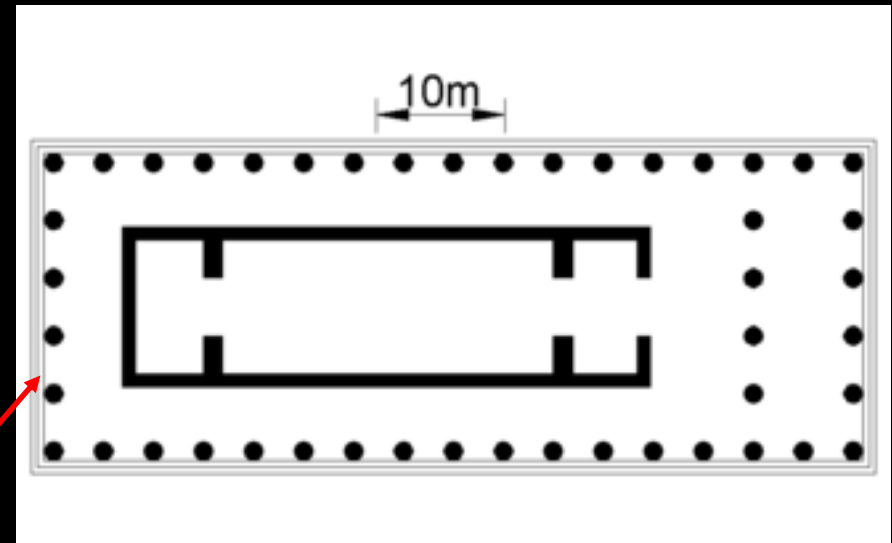
SELINOUS

Although it shows [archaising](#) aspects, it imitates the models of the Greek mainland (such as the [Temple of Apollo at Corinth](#)) in the period in which the canons which would characterise the proportions of the Doric temple were becoming solidified.

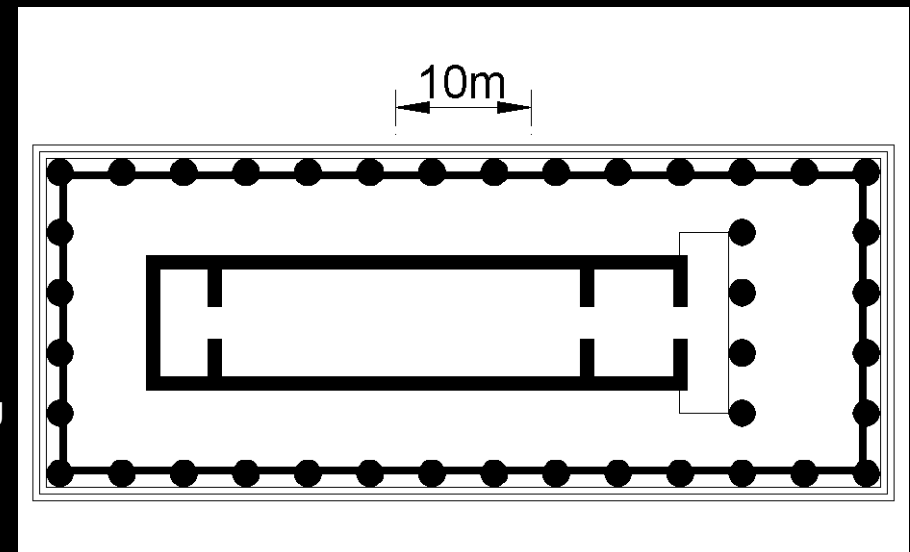


The temple has six columns at the front and fourteen on the sides and represented a development of the very elongated [archaic](#) temple to a more balanced form which was becoming the norm on the Greek mainland as well,^[1] and foreshadowing the 2:1 [intercolumniation](#) ratio between the long and short sides.

In any case they still have Sicilian details:
The adyton, narrow and elongated cella, wide space between cella and pteron



TEMPLE C (mid 6 th century BC)



TEMPLE F (mid 6 th century BC)

*Eastern
Temples*



G



F



E



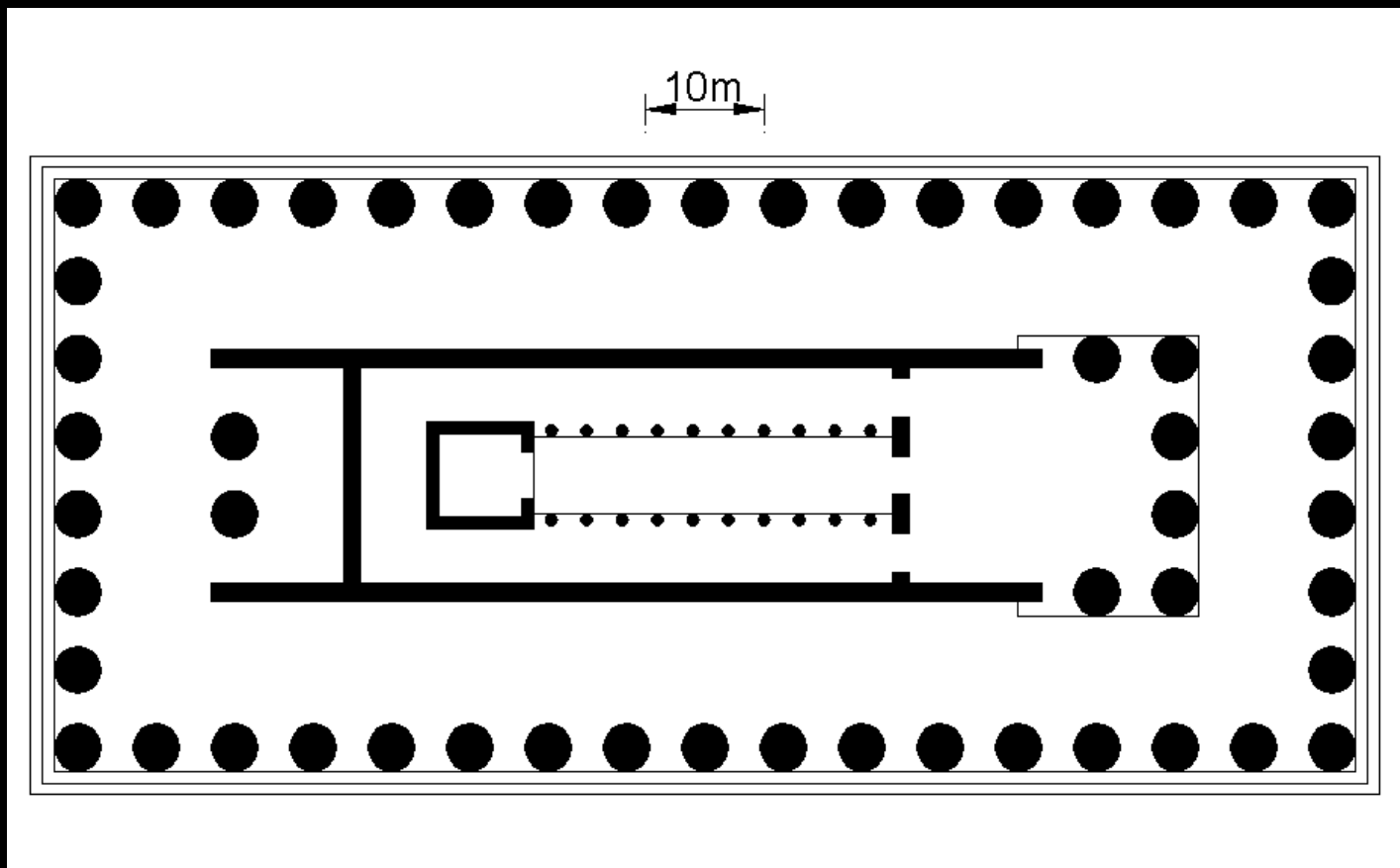
Temple F

550 BC



SELINOUS, Temple G

- Still incomplete in 409 when the Carthaginians destroyed Selinus
- One of the largest (50 x 110 m, 8 x 17 columns)
- Combination of Sicilian traditions with Mainland influences.



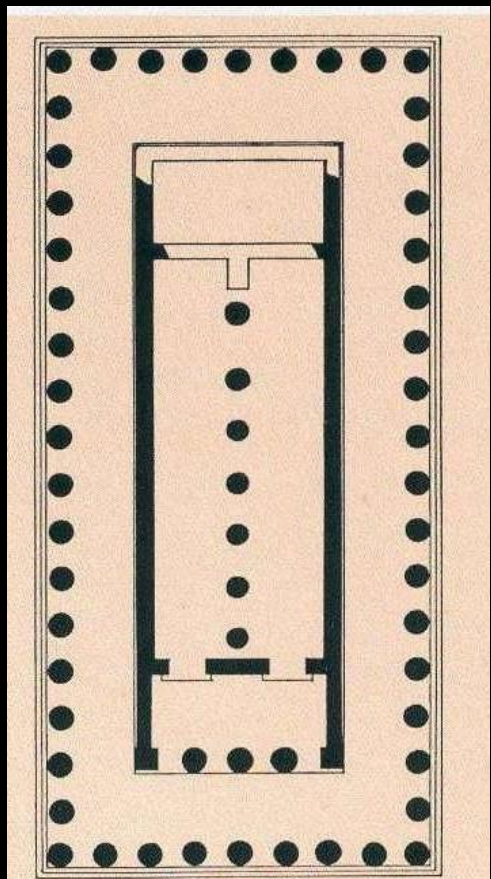
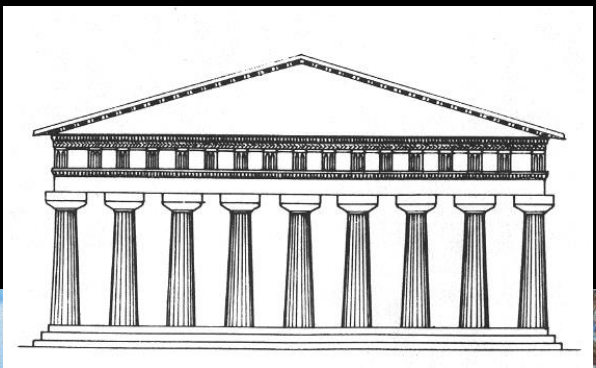
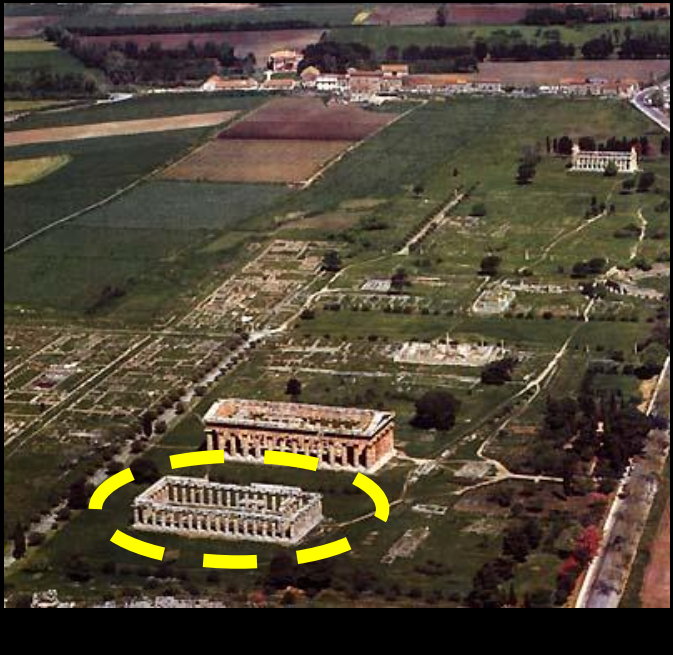


Paestum



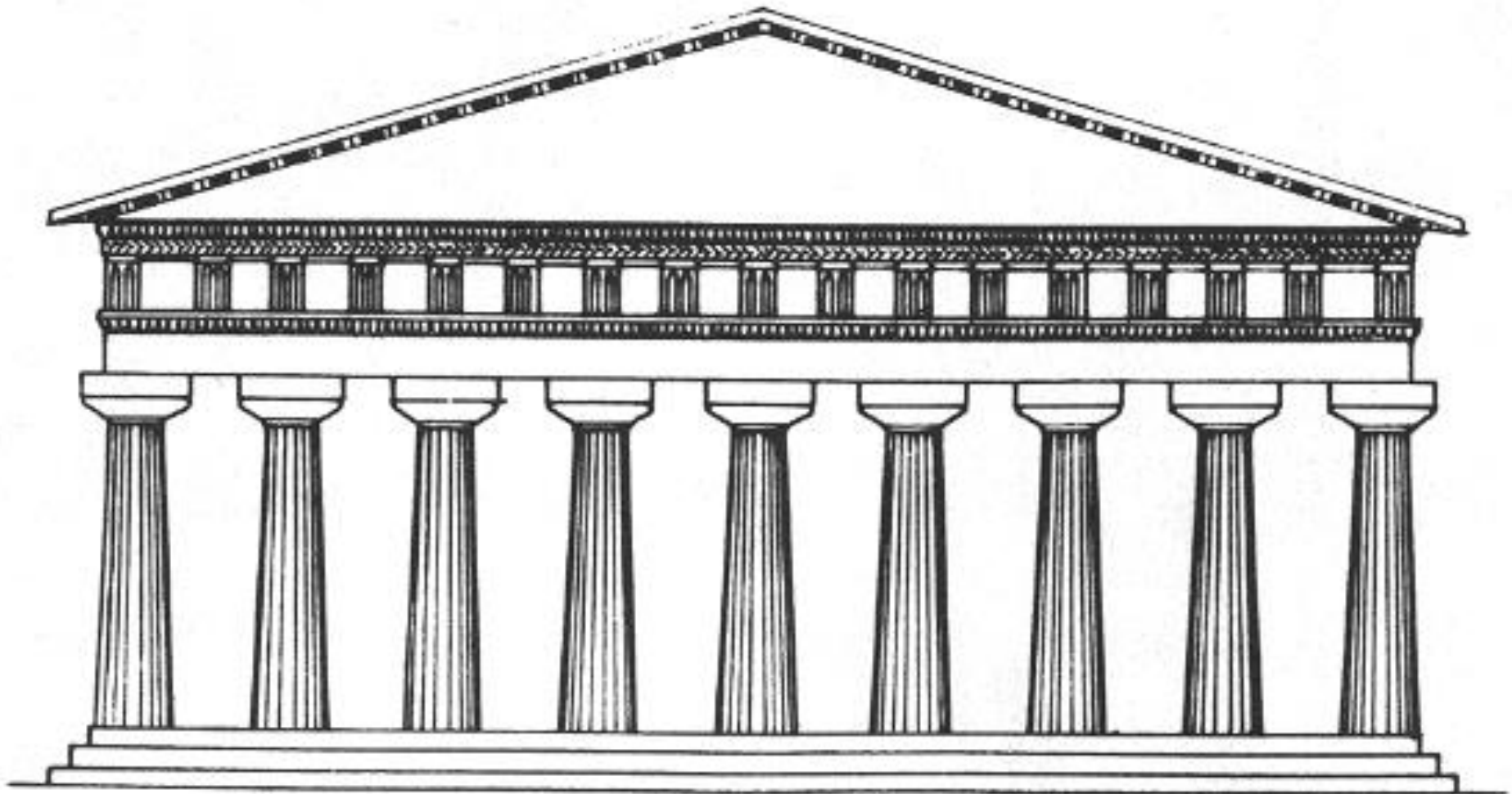


Paestum, (So-called «Basilica» or Temple of Hera). Mid 6 th century BC

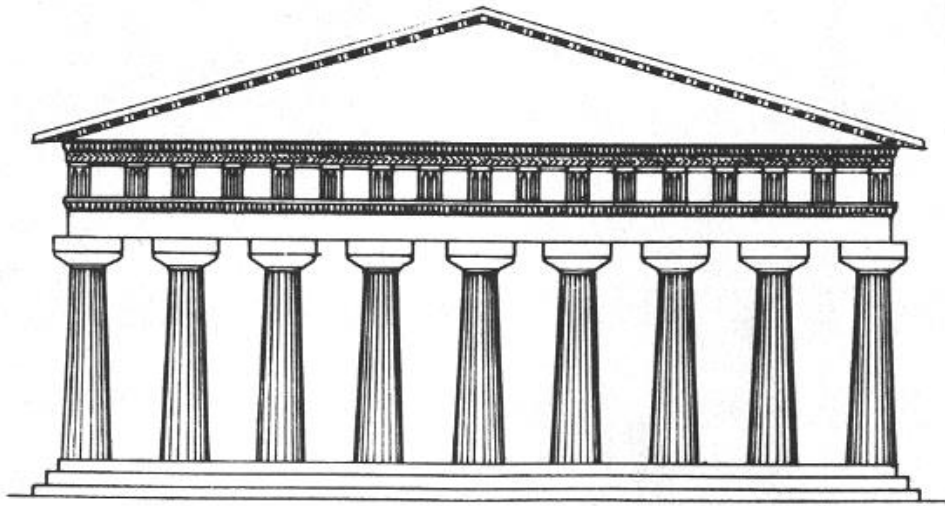


Paestum, (So-called «Basilica» or Temple of Hera). Mid 6 th century BC

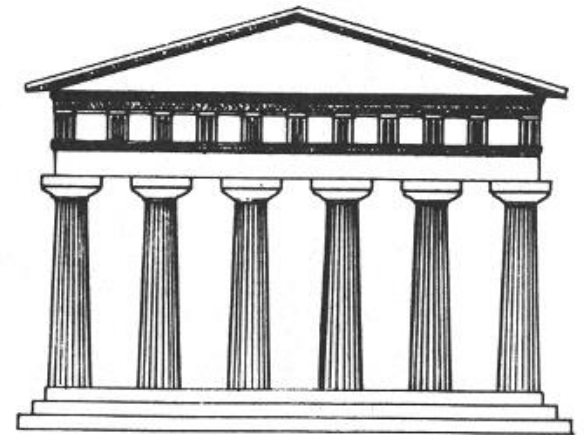
- Enneastyle Temple (limits = same proportions of exastyle temples)
- Ionic details



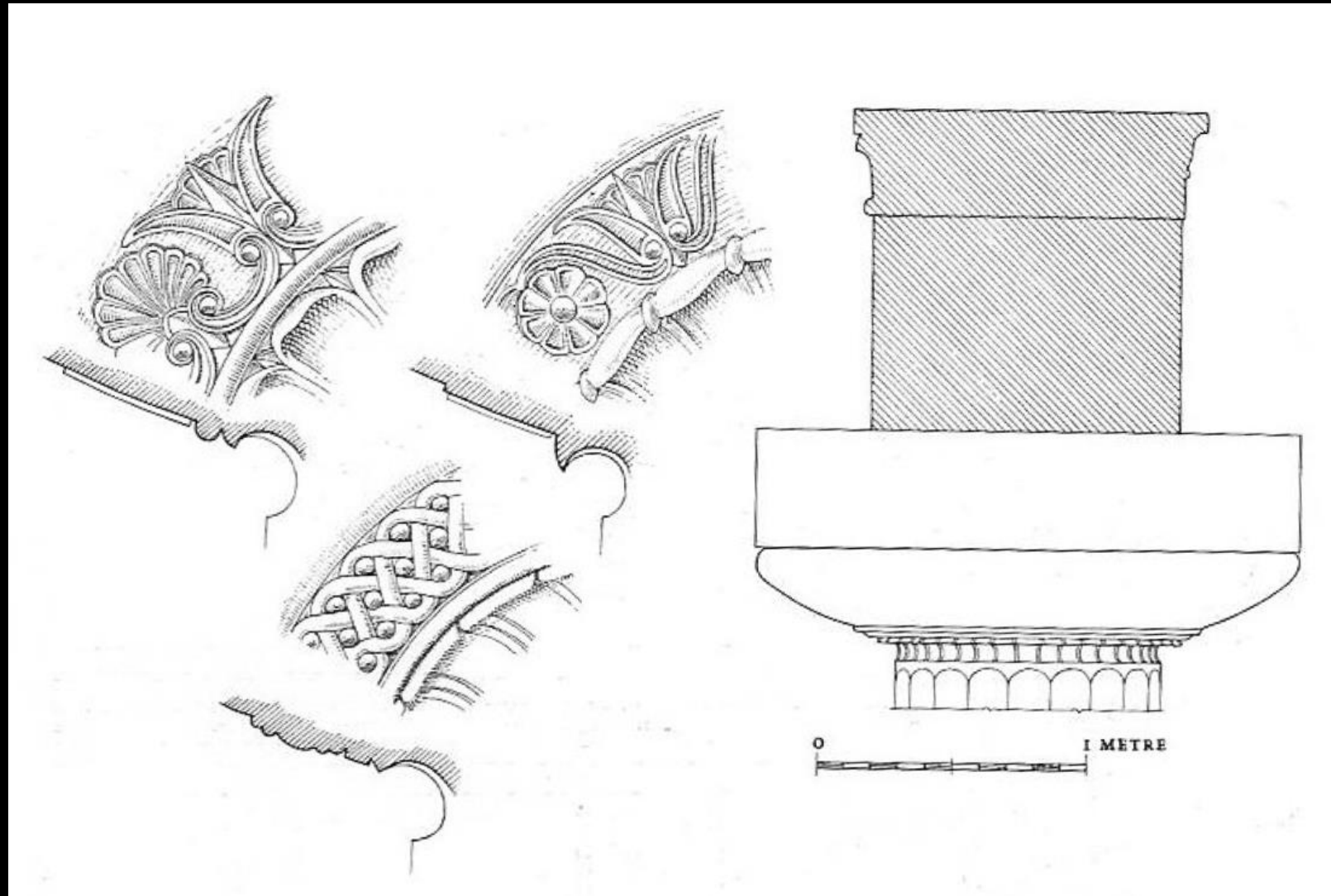
Enneastyle



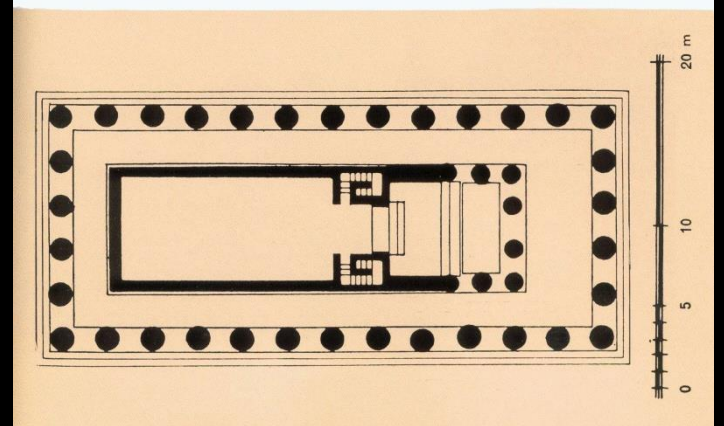
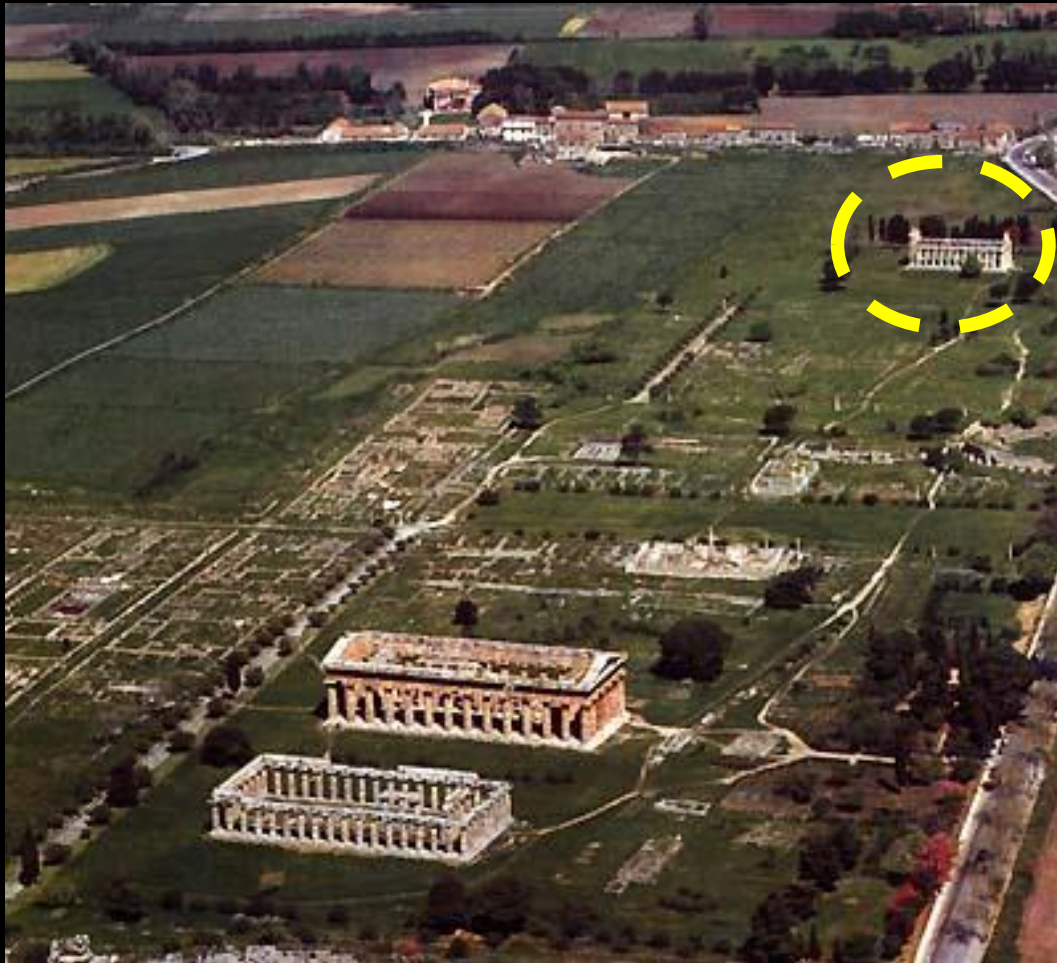
Exastyle



Ionic details on the ornamented capitals of the «Basilica» / Temple of Hera in Paestum

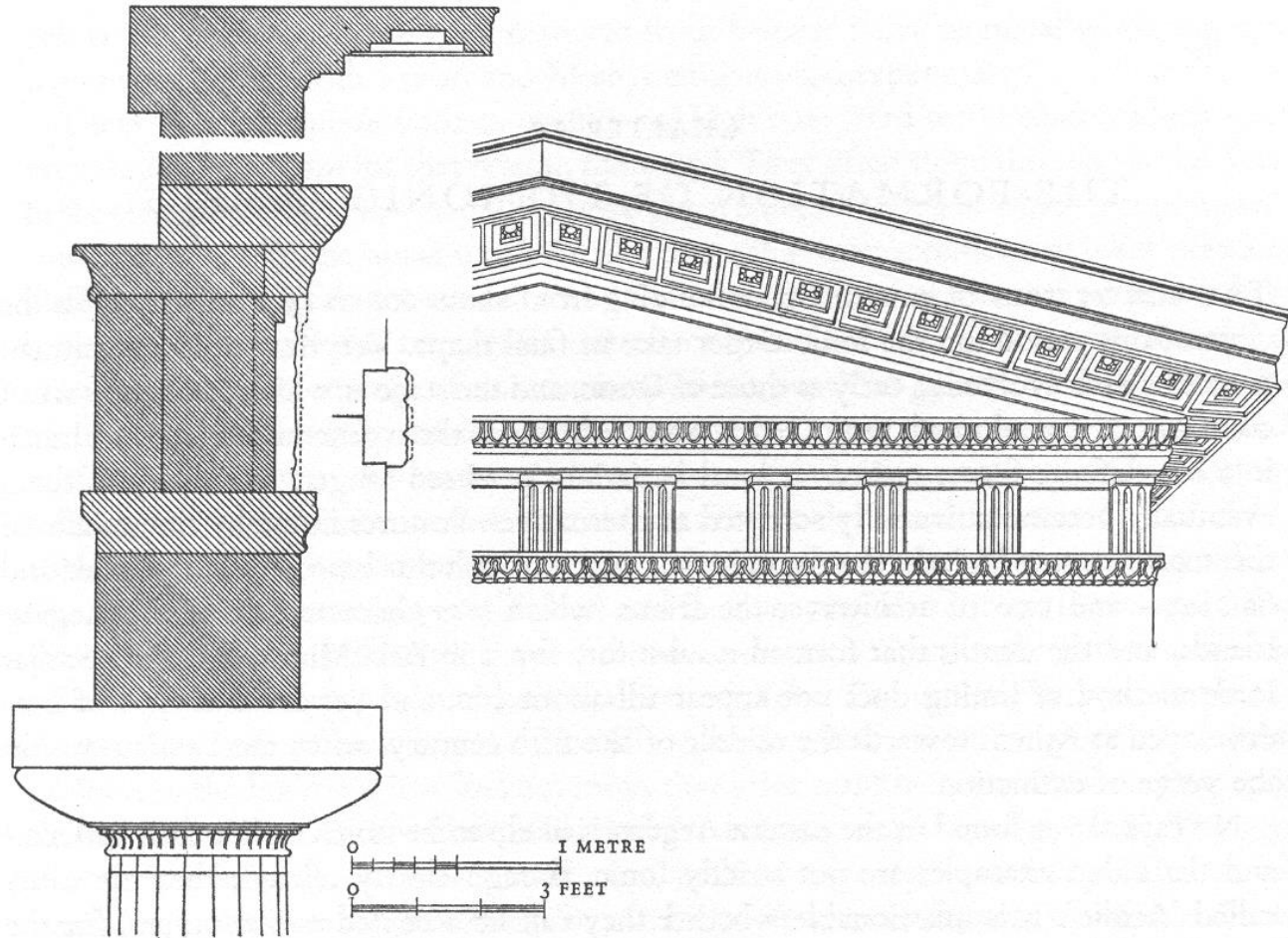


Paestum, Temple of Ceres (Athena), late 6th century

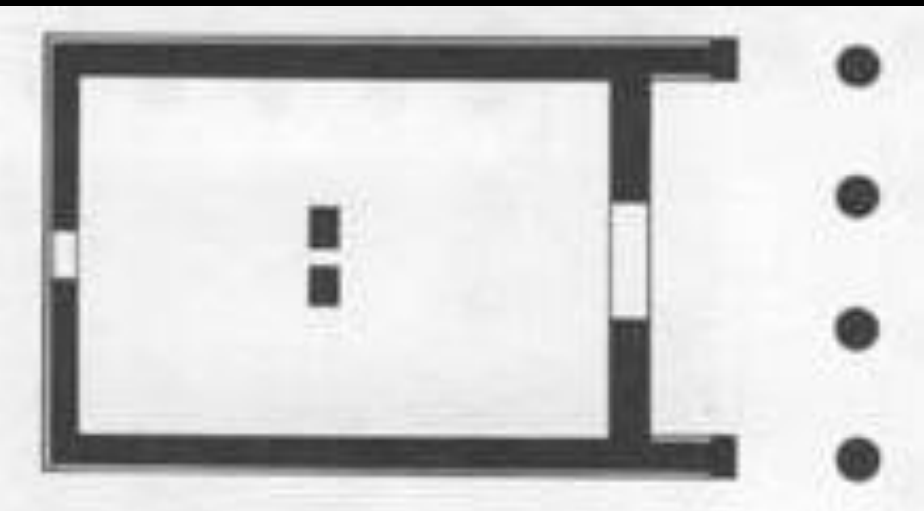
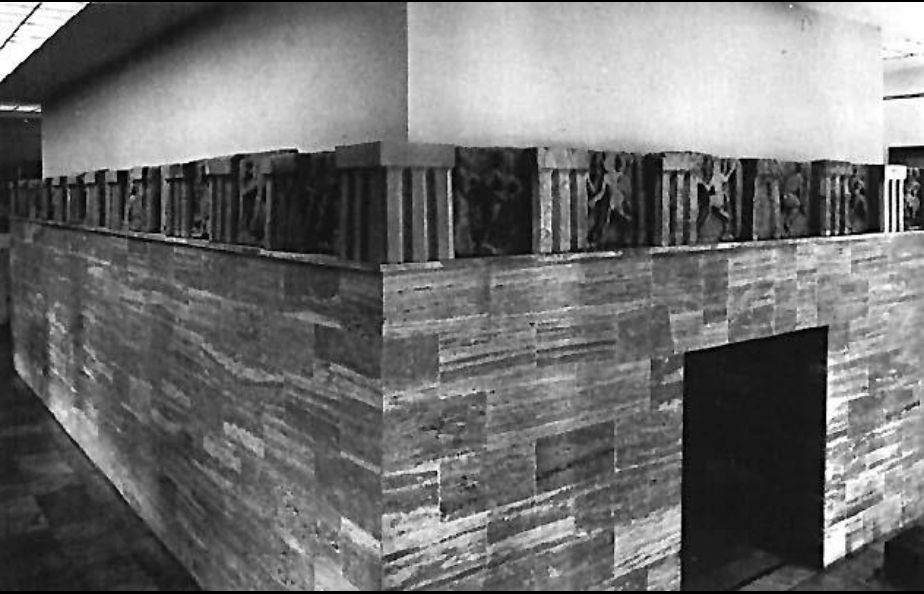


Stairs to the upper level

Details of the Temple of Athena in Paestum



Sele's HERAION (550-540 BC)



«Tavole Palatine» in Metaponto (Temple of Hera?) Mid 6 th century BC

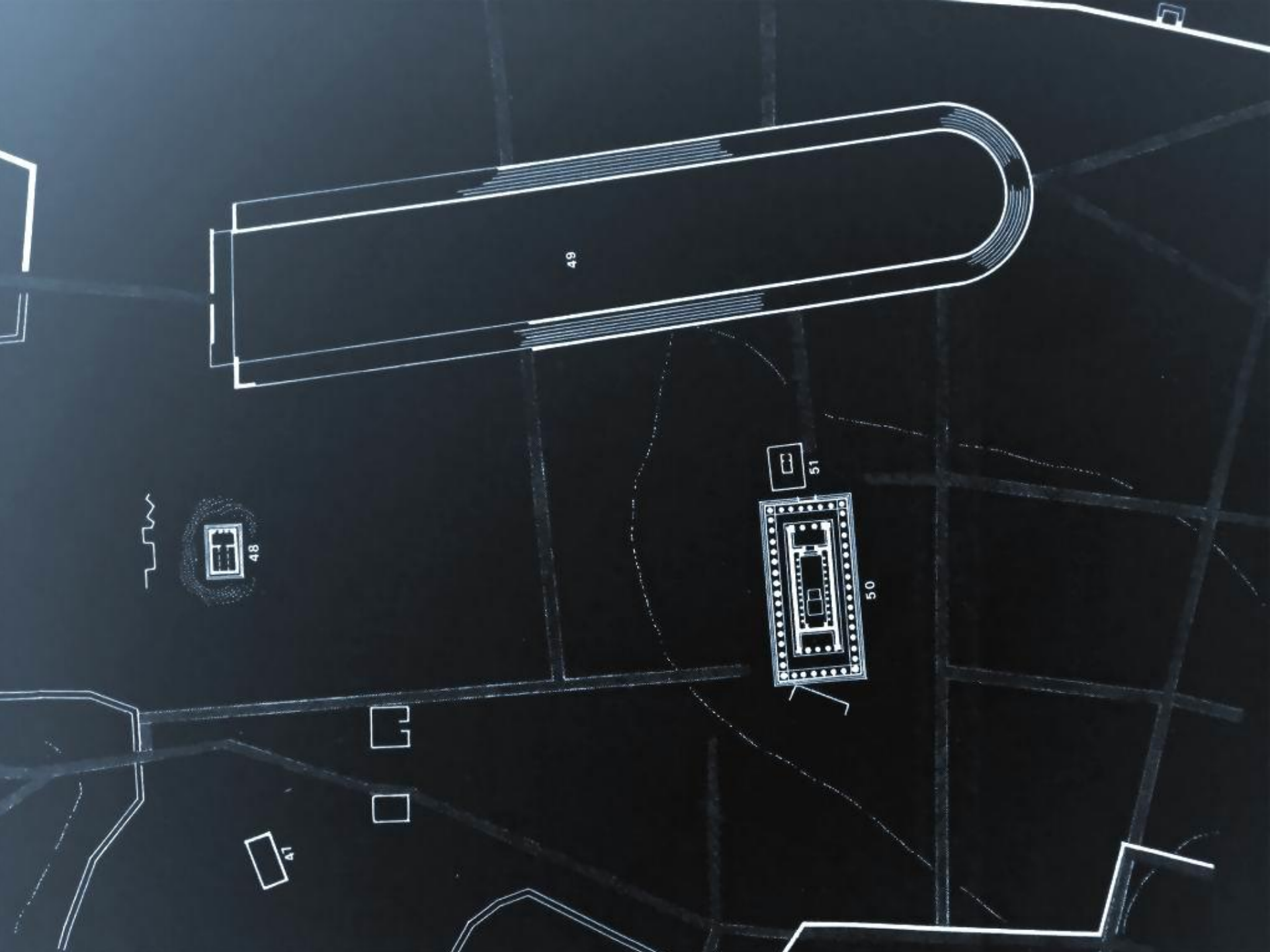


Cyrene

Temple of Zeus

(500-480 BC)





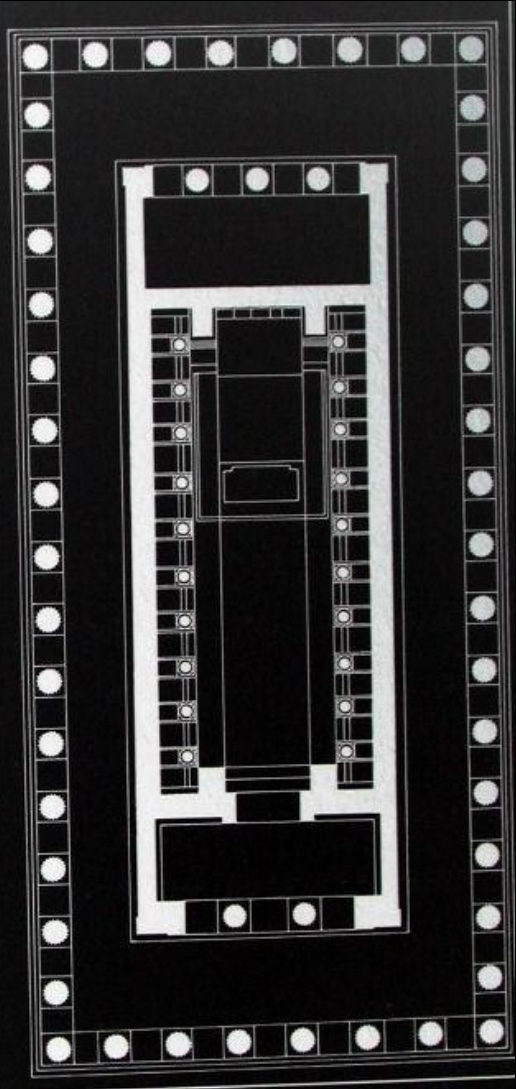
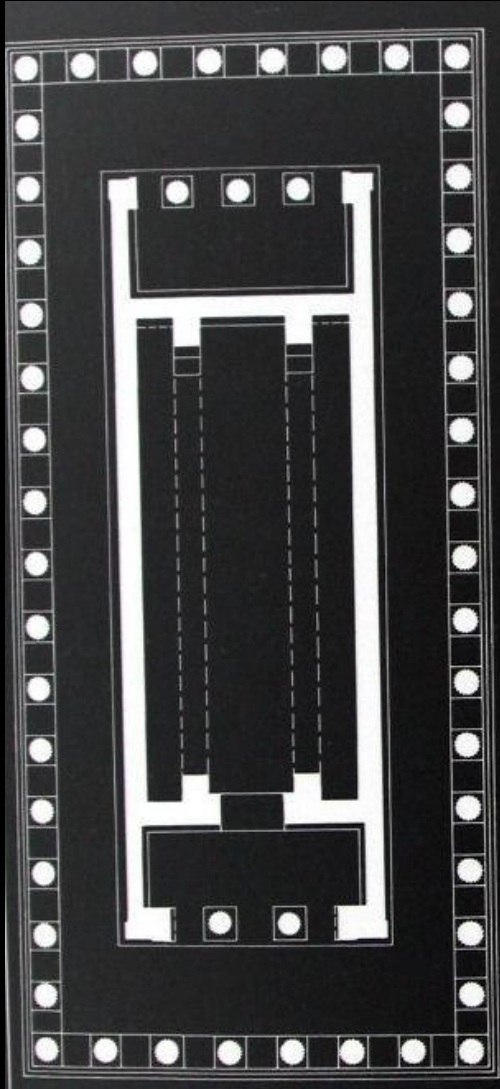
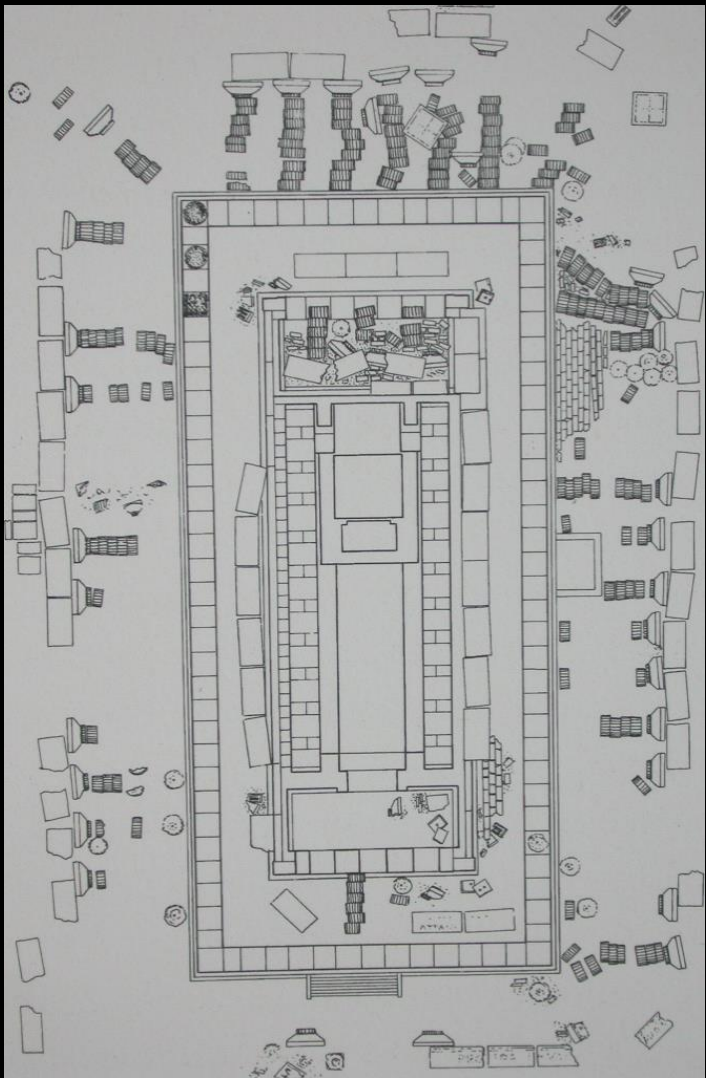
49

48

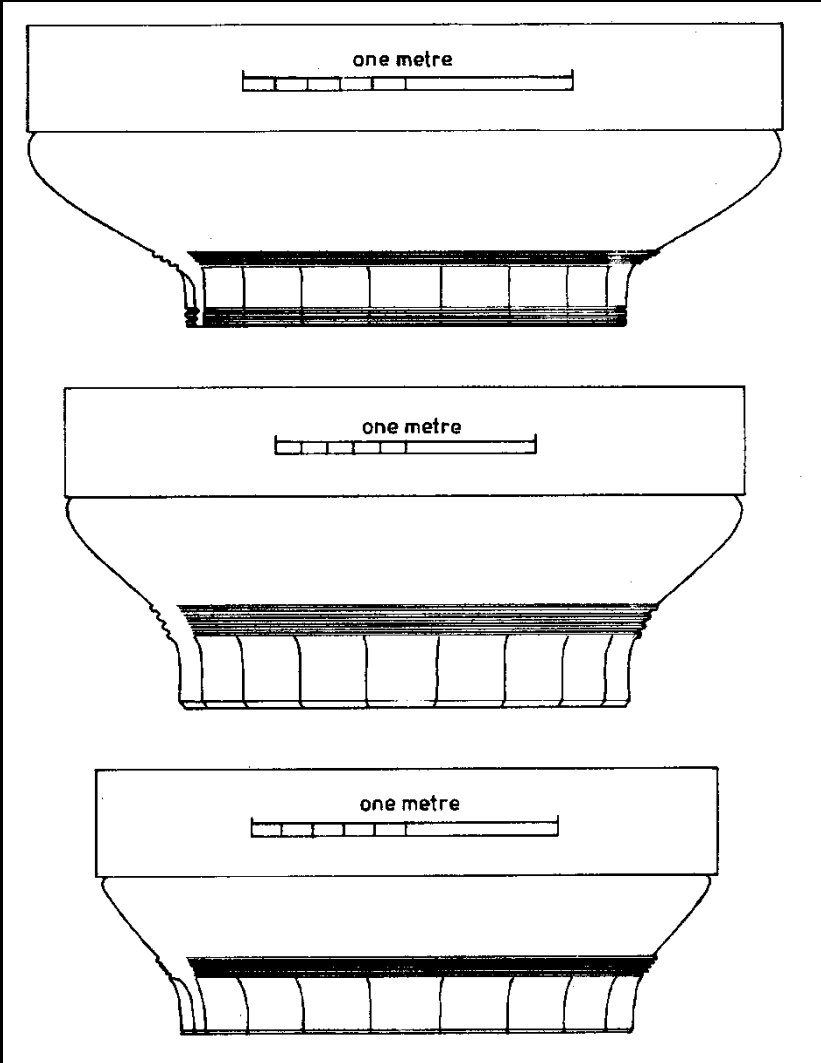
51

50

47





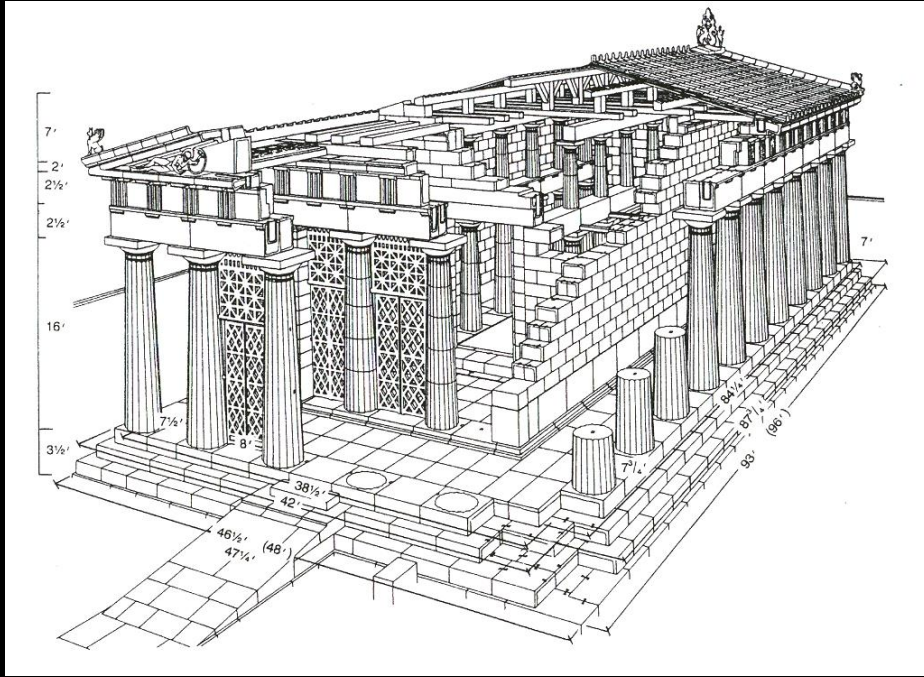


**Temple of Apollo in
Corinth, Phase dating to
540 BC**

**Tempio di Zeus in
Olympia, 470-457 BC**

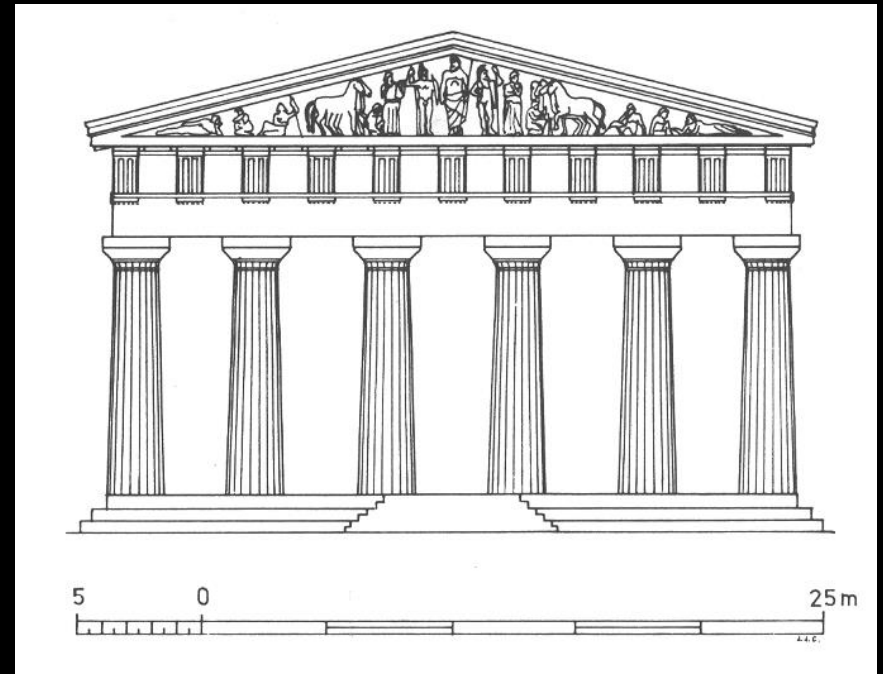
Parthenon, 447-432 BC

The Late Archaic (or «Severe») evolutions in the mainland



**Aegina,
Temple of Aphaia,
510-490 BC**

**Olympia,
Temple of Zeus.
470-457 BC**



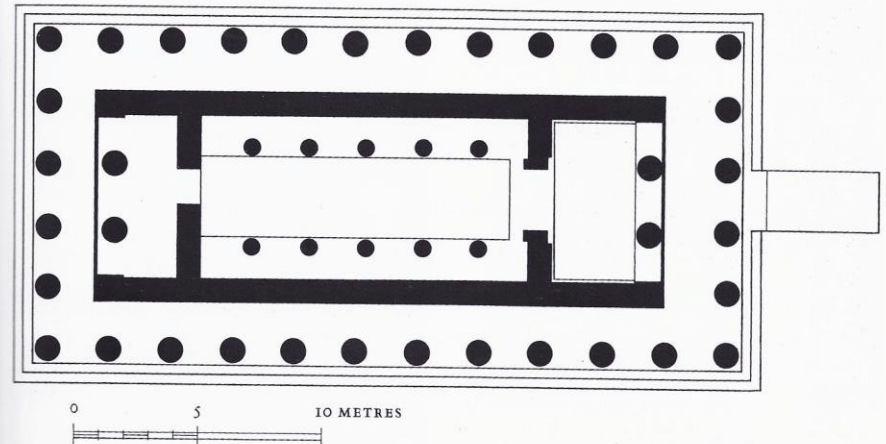
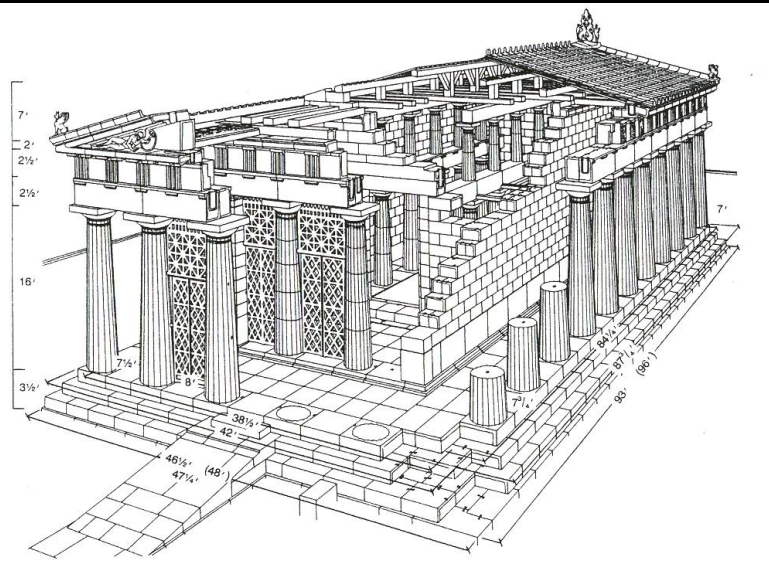
Aegina, Temple of Aphaia.

Late Archaic phase

- Probably dating to 510 BC, replacing a 570 BC dated temple
- Mostly crafted in stuccoed limestone but marble is used for tiles, akroteria and sculptures = novelty in the wider use of marble
- 6x12 columns
- Ramp
- Slender columns

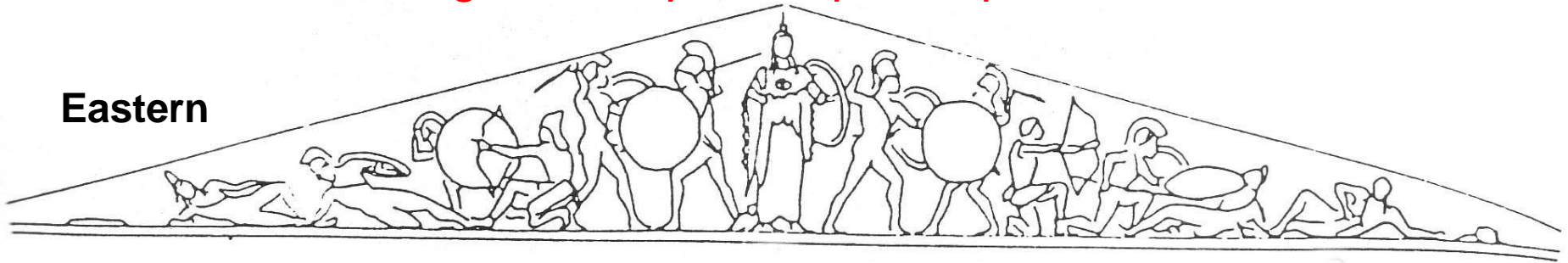


146 and 147. Aigina, temple of Aphaia, early fifth century, east end (*above*) and plan (*below*)

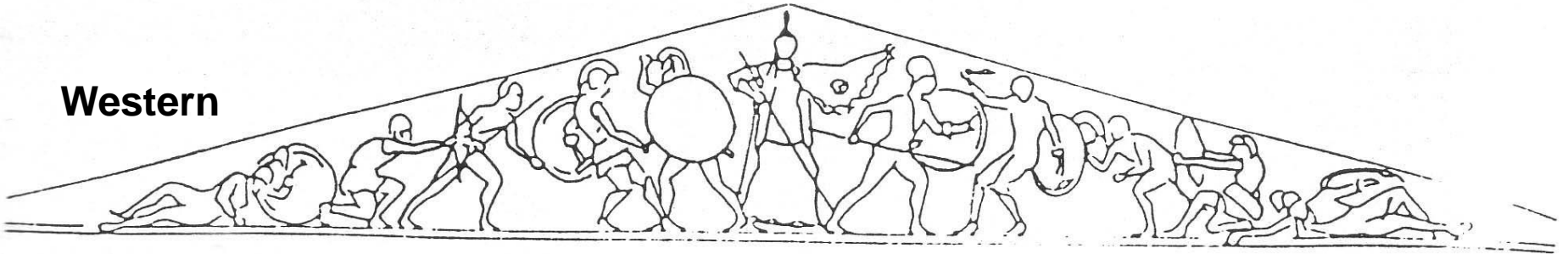


Aegina, Temple of Aphaia, pediments

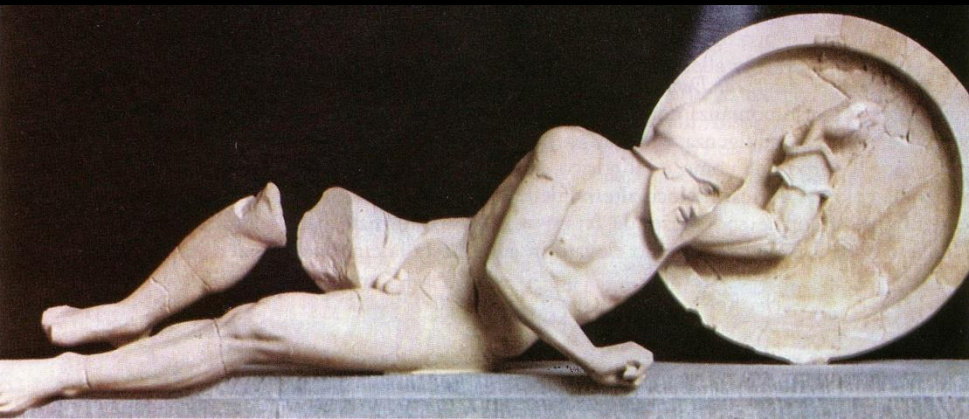
Eastern



Western

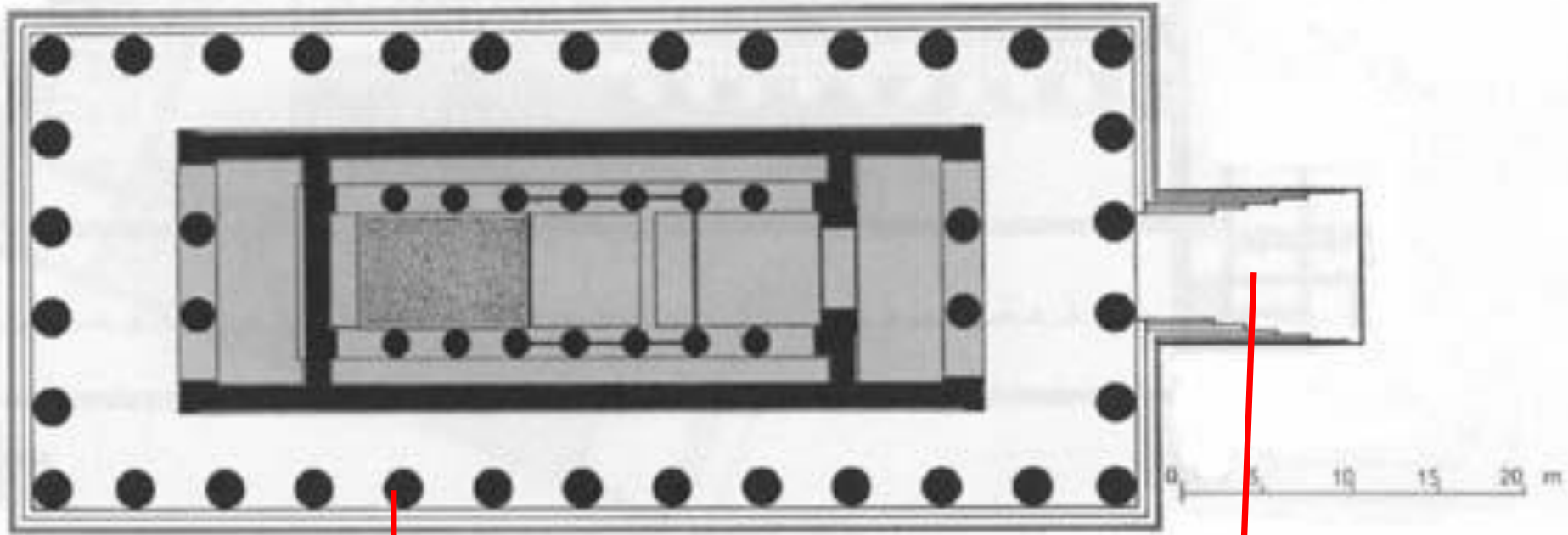


Wounded warrior from the Eastern Pediment (500 BC)

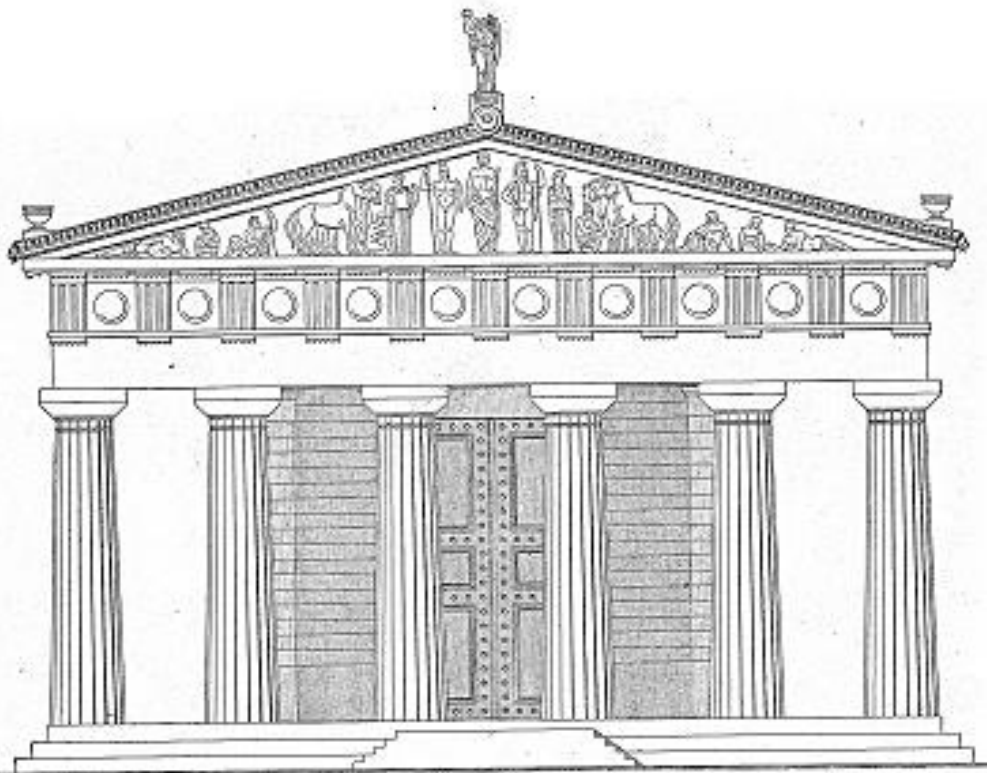
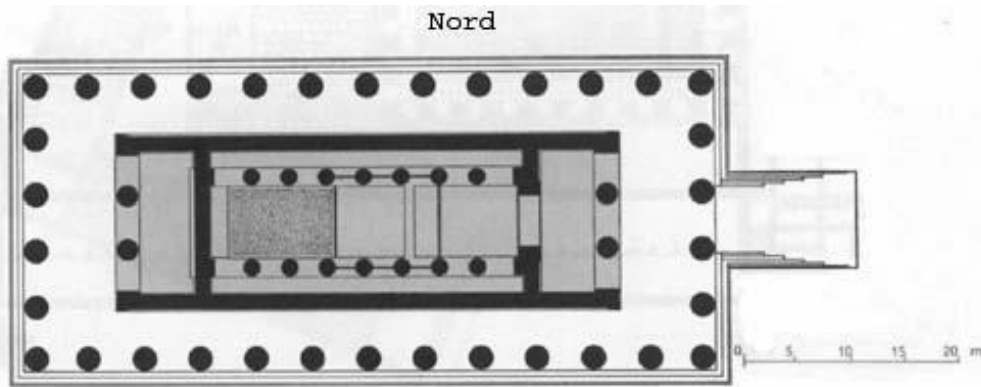


Wounded warrior from the Western Pediment (490-480 BC)

OLYMPIA: TEMPLE OF ZEUS (470-457 BC)

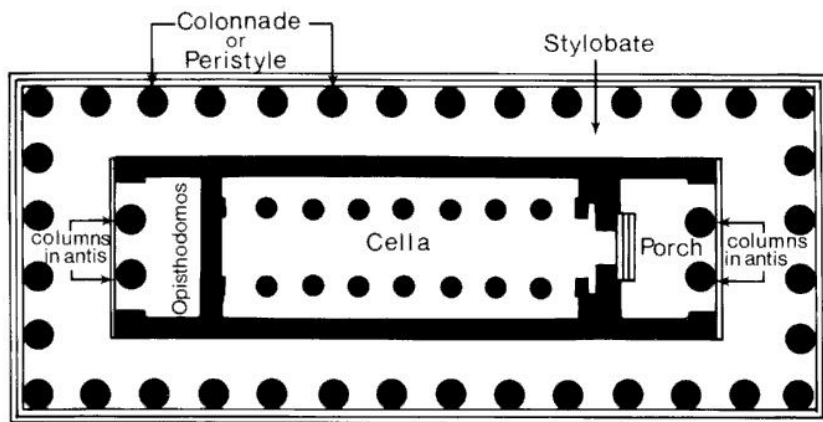


OLYMPIA: TEMPLE OF ZEUS



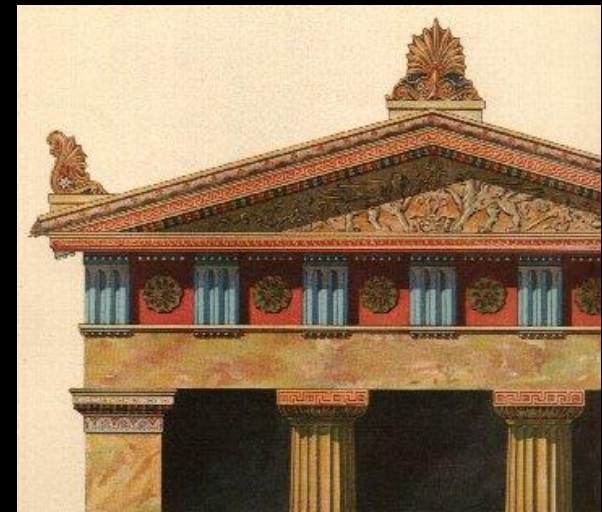
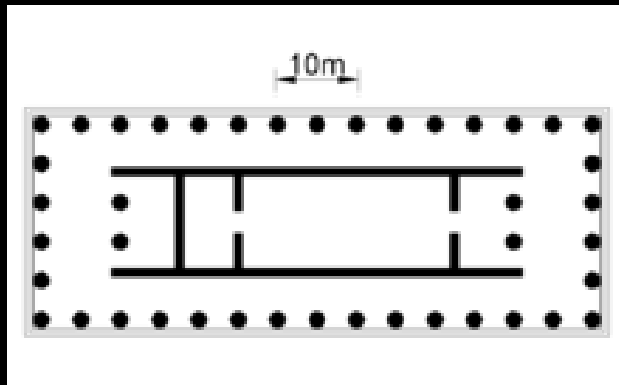
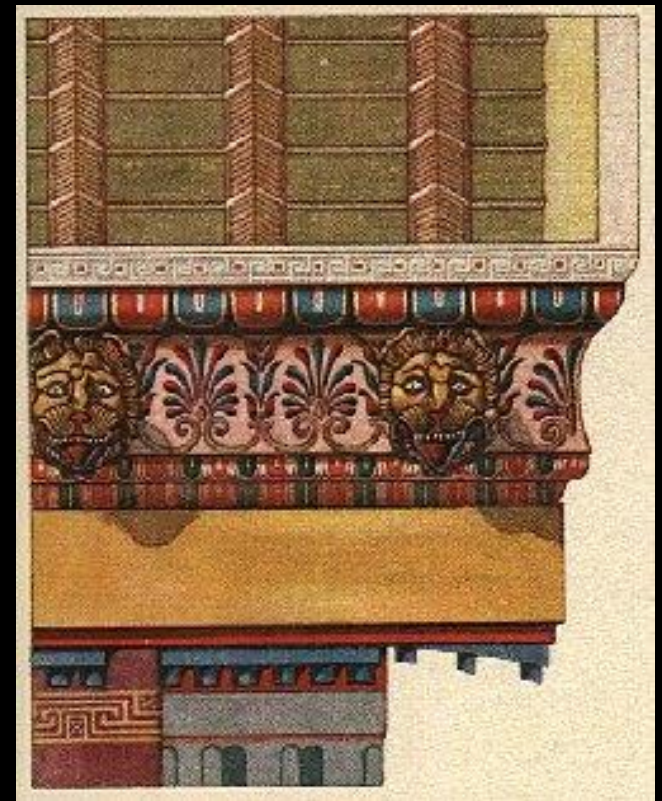
Paestum, Temple of «Neptune» (Hera) (early or mid 5 th century BC)

- The best preserved temple in Paestum
- Acceptance of models from Greek Mainland (opisthodomos, axis cella-penultimate column) but with some Italian detail (the two stairs).
- Last two intercolumniations on the sides are shortened (Sicilian influence)



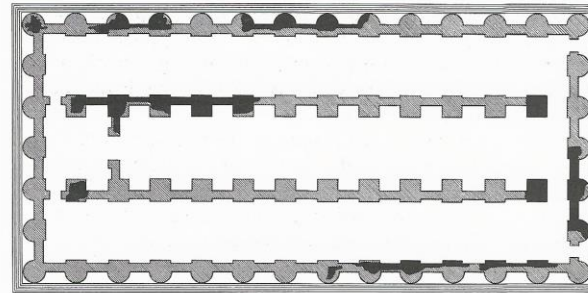
0 5 10m

Selinous, Temple E (early 5th century BC)



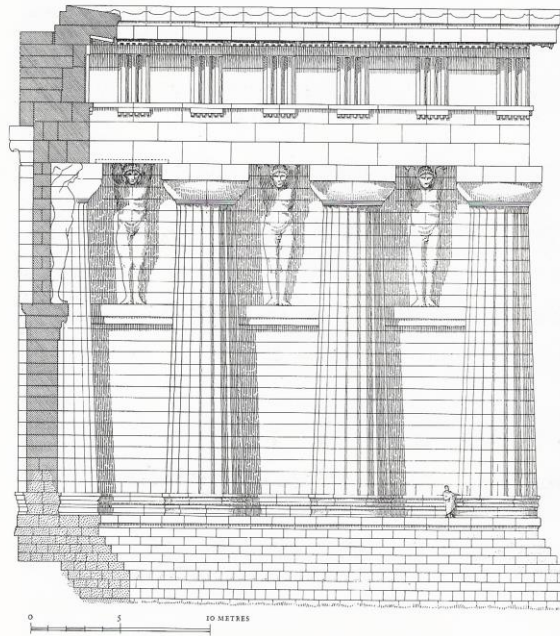
Agrigento, Olympieion (begun in 500 BC)

- The largest of Sicilian temples
57,74 x 110,09 m
- Begun for the the victory against the Carthaginians in Himera (480 BC) but unfinished due to the sack of Akragas in 406 BC
- Pseudo-Pteron (everything is built in a continuous wall, even comun and supporting figures).
- Ionic details (comun bases, monumentality) integrated into the Doric Architecture with important novelties
- The pteron was not covered by a roof: the Naos was a temple inside a temple.

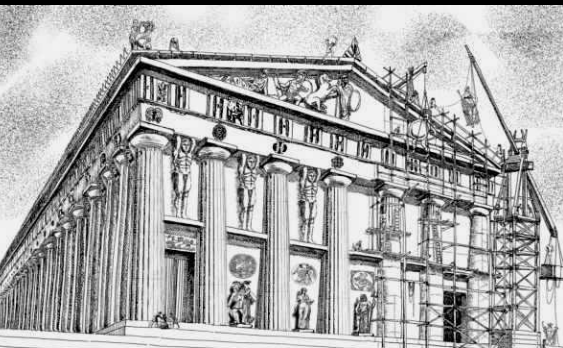
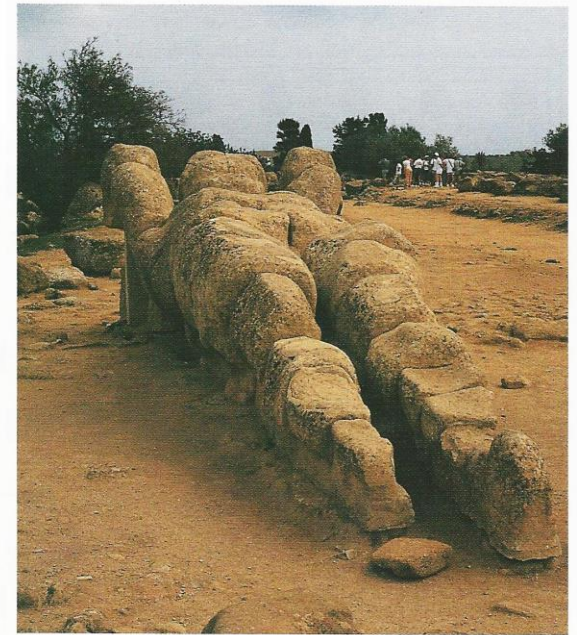


148. Agrigento, Olympieion, begun c. 500, plan (partly restored)

149. Agrigento, Olympieion, begun c. 500, restoration



150. Agrigento, reassembled supporting figure

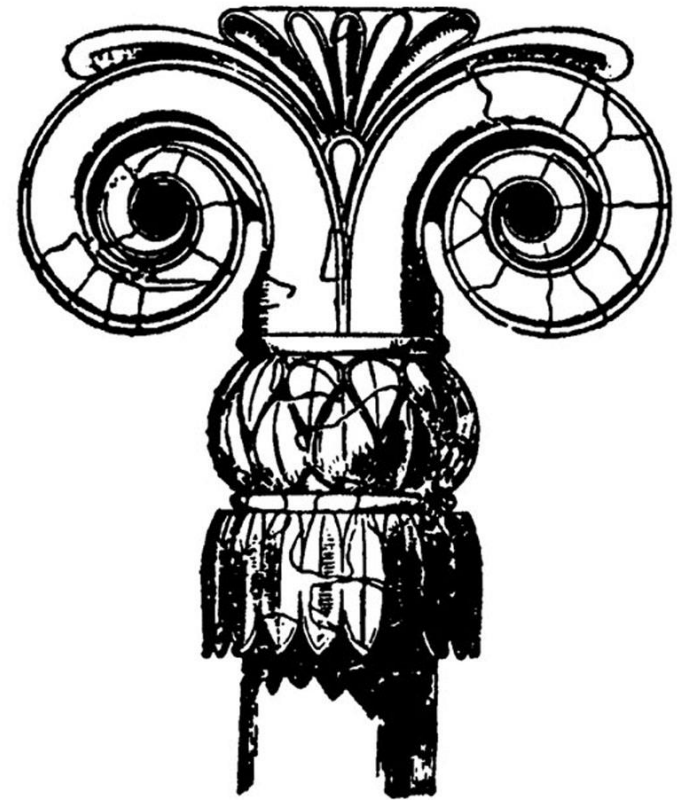


The «aeolic» order



- **This style was borrowed from the Near East**
- It is not a direct ancestor of the Ionic style but rather a variant in the multivariate possibilities of the Ionic order, which is not yet standardized as the Doric one
- **The form developed in northwestern [Asia Minor](#), and developed out of Syrian and [Phoenician](#) capitals. It is also seen in some [temples](#) in [Sicily](#) and ancient [Palestine](#), and is named for the [Aeolian Islands](#).**

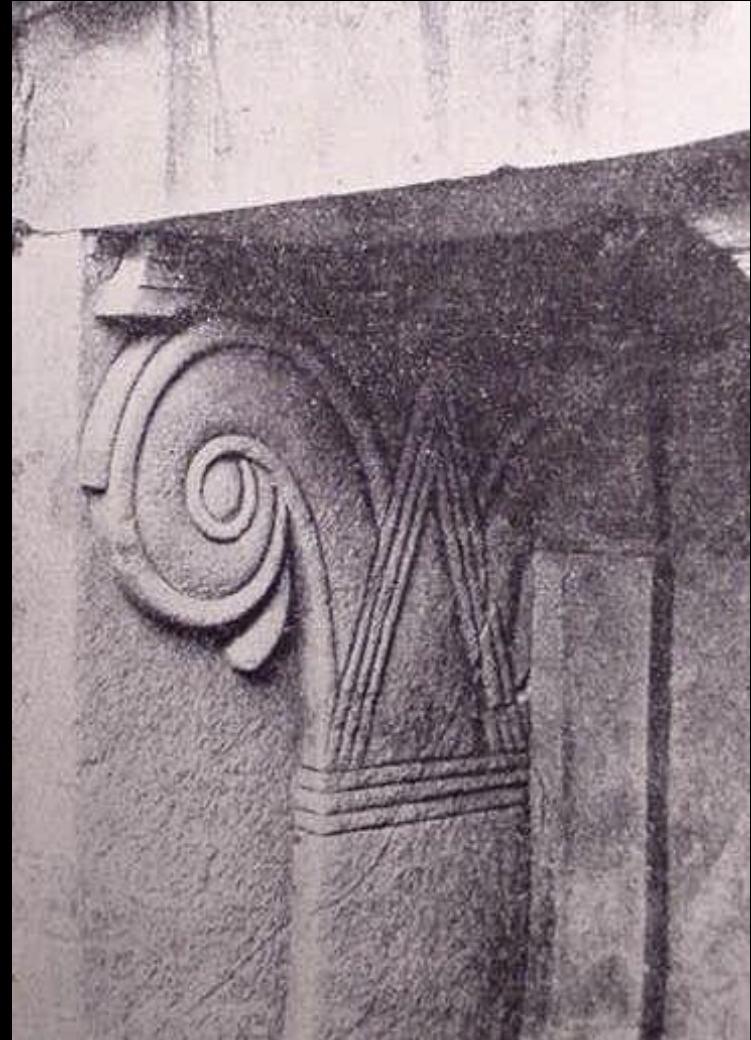
NEANDRIA
capitelli dal
Tempio di Apollo



Near-Eastern antecedents



Proto-Aeolic Capital
Refaim valley (Jerusalem), 9th – 8th century BC

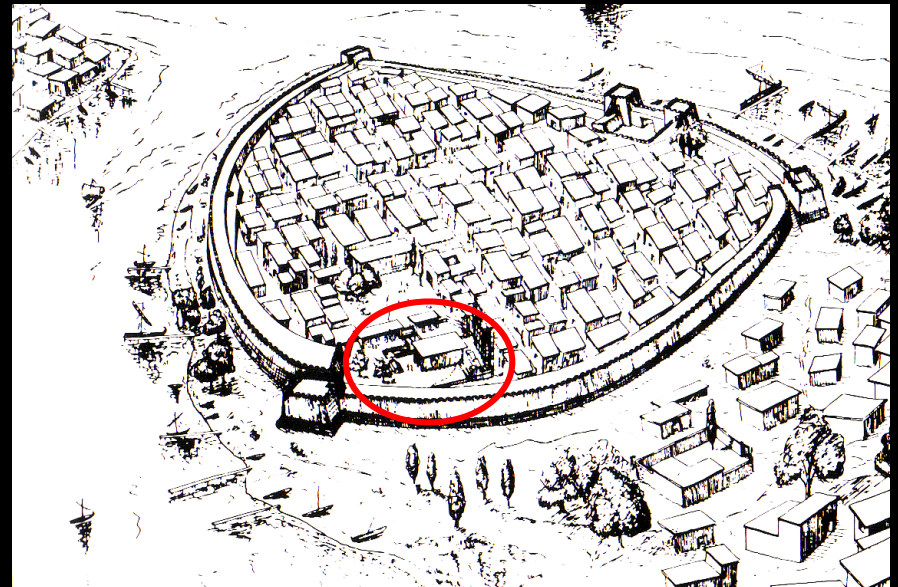


Tamassos, Tomb
«Archaic»



Proto-Aeolic Capital
In Megiddo

Smirne



Smirne, Temple of Athena





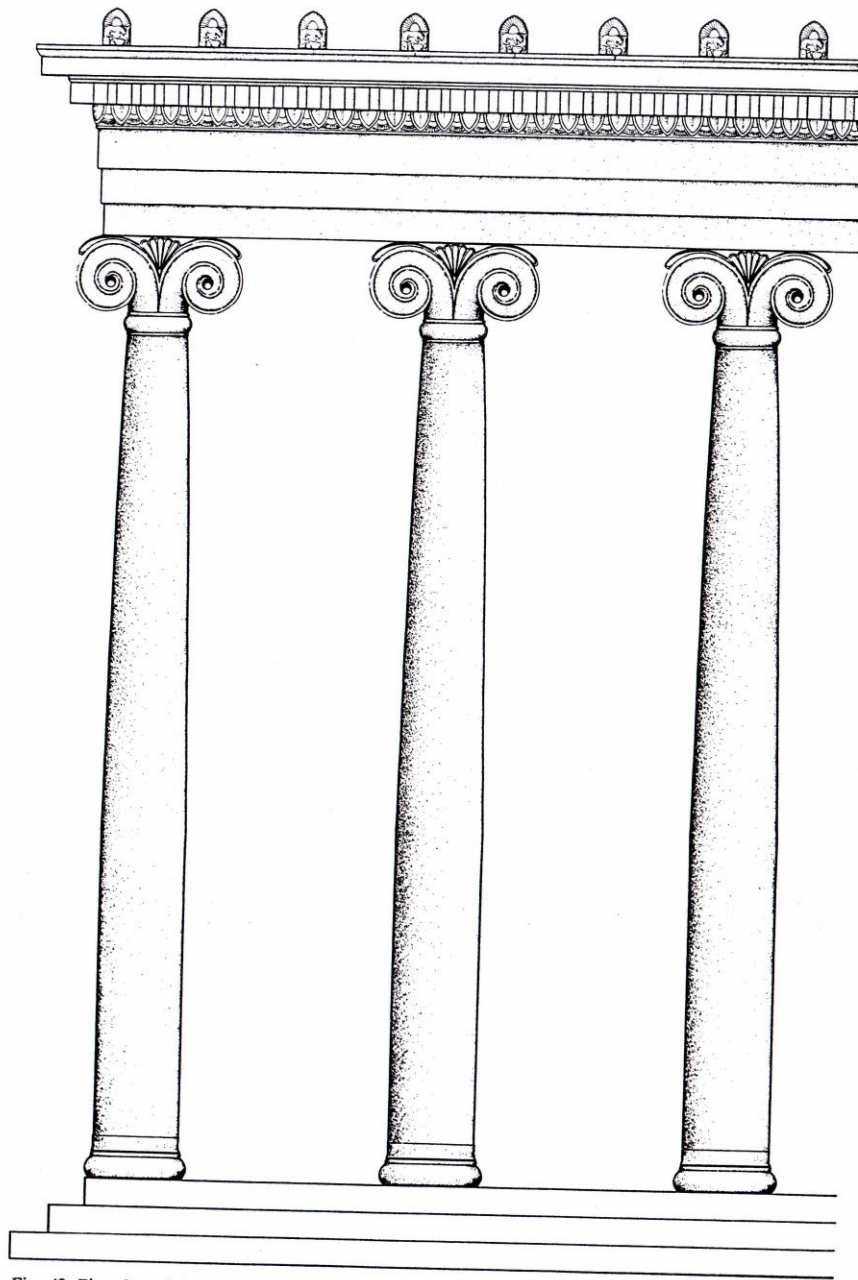


Fig. 42. Elevation of the Aeolic temple at Klopedi.

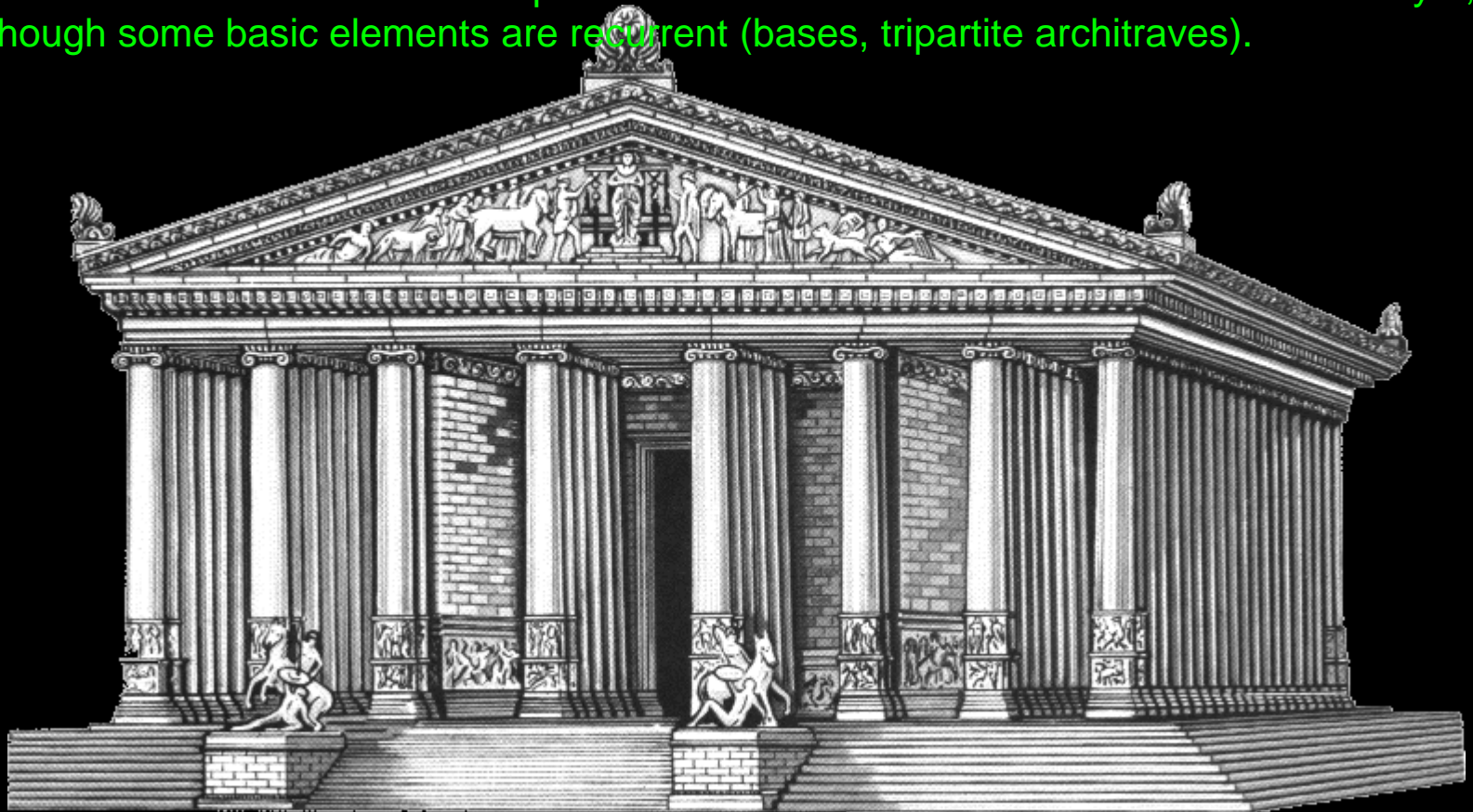
Lesbos, Temple of Klopedi (6 th century BC)

Aeolic style with some details which seem to be consolidating in Ionic style (bases, albeit small, and tripartite architrave).



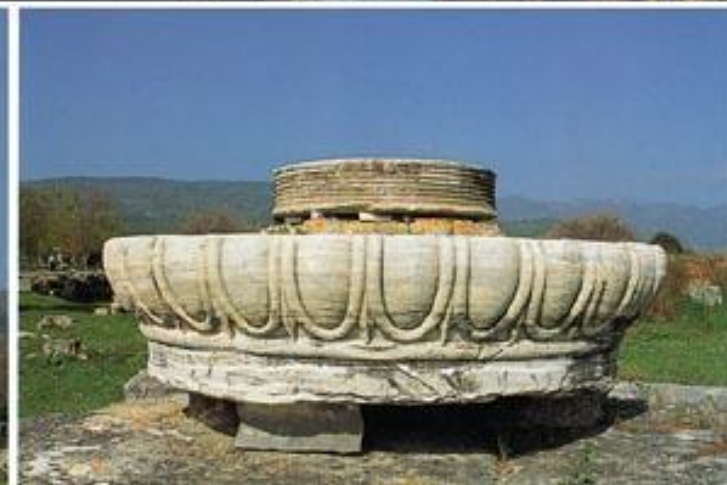
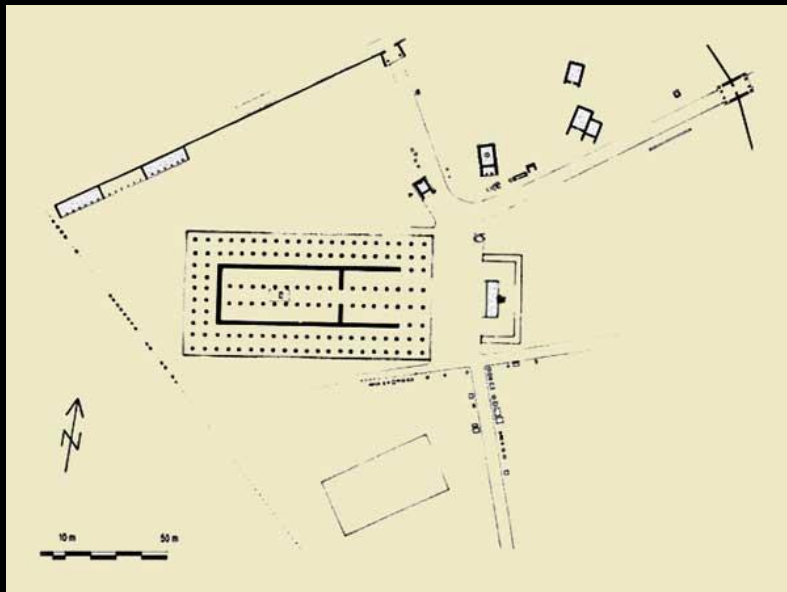
The IONIC GIGANTIC TEMPLES

- Diffused in Ionia
- Enormous structures whose constructions may take centuries (often from the Archaic, to the Hellenistic and even Roman times).
- Consequently sometimes one can see many different phases, abandoned or modified through time.
- Rich decorations and sense of experimentation: the Ionic Order is not standardized yet, although some basic elements are recurrent (bases, tripartite architraves).



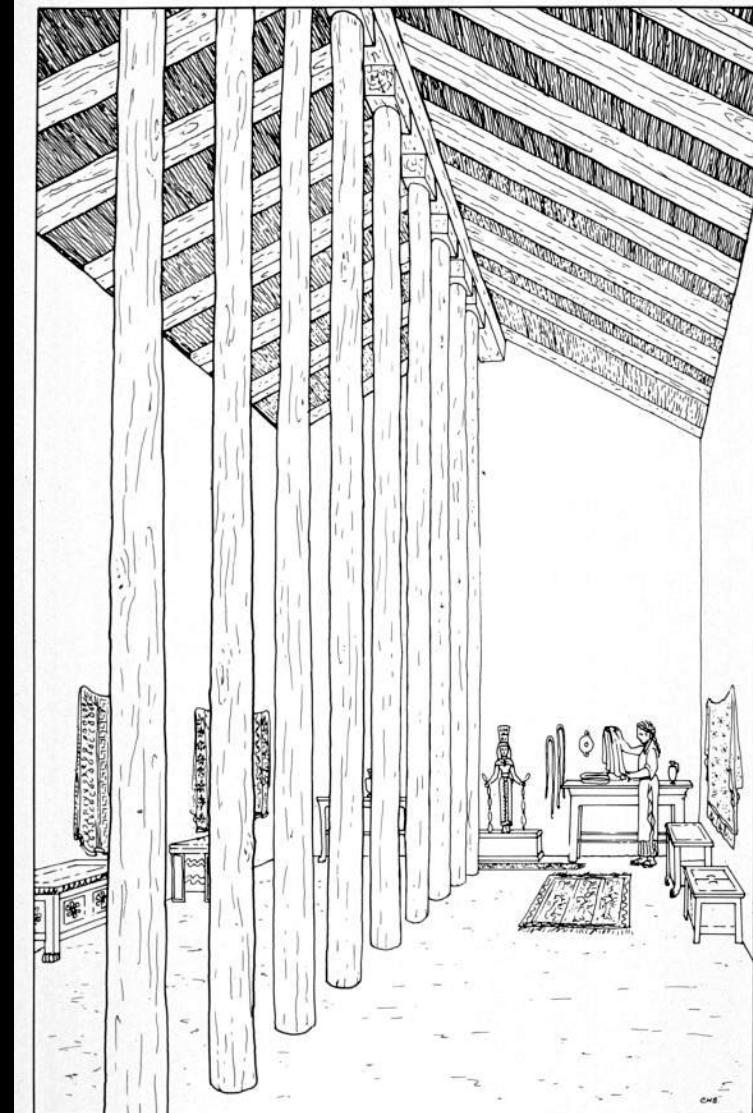
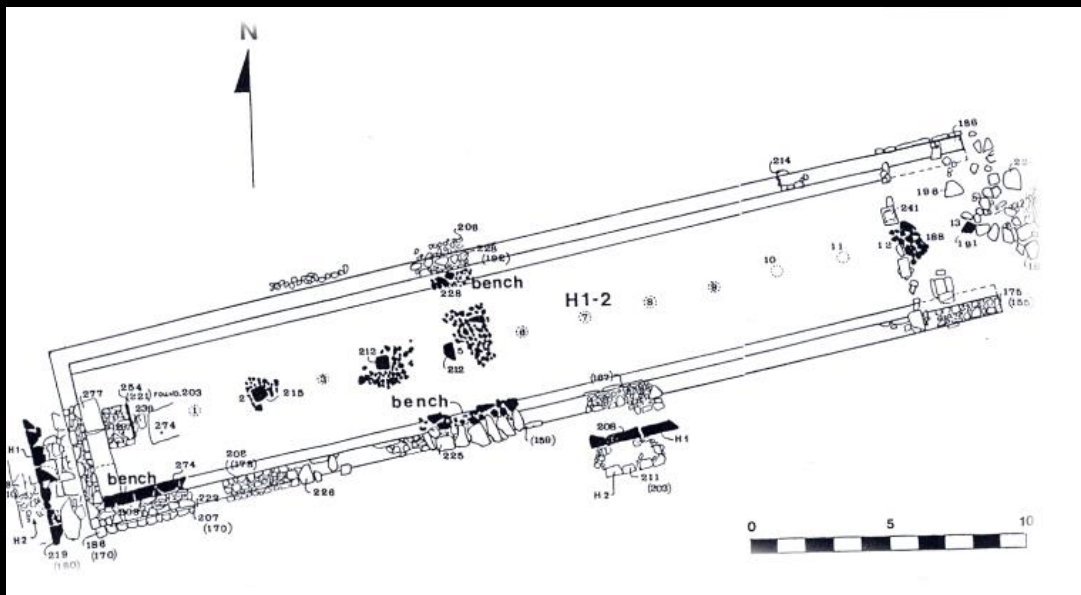
Artemision in Ephesos
4 th century BC phase

SAMOS: HERAION

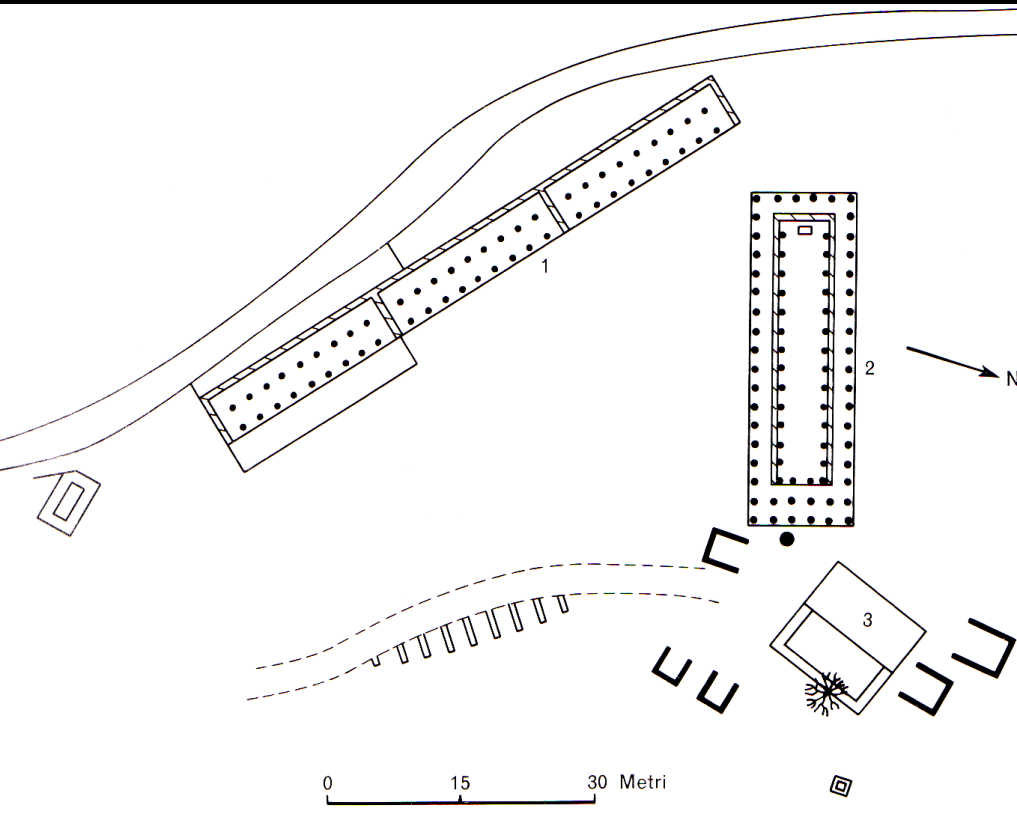


First Heraion of Samos

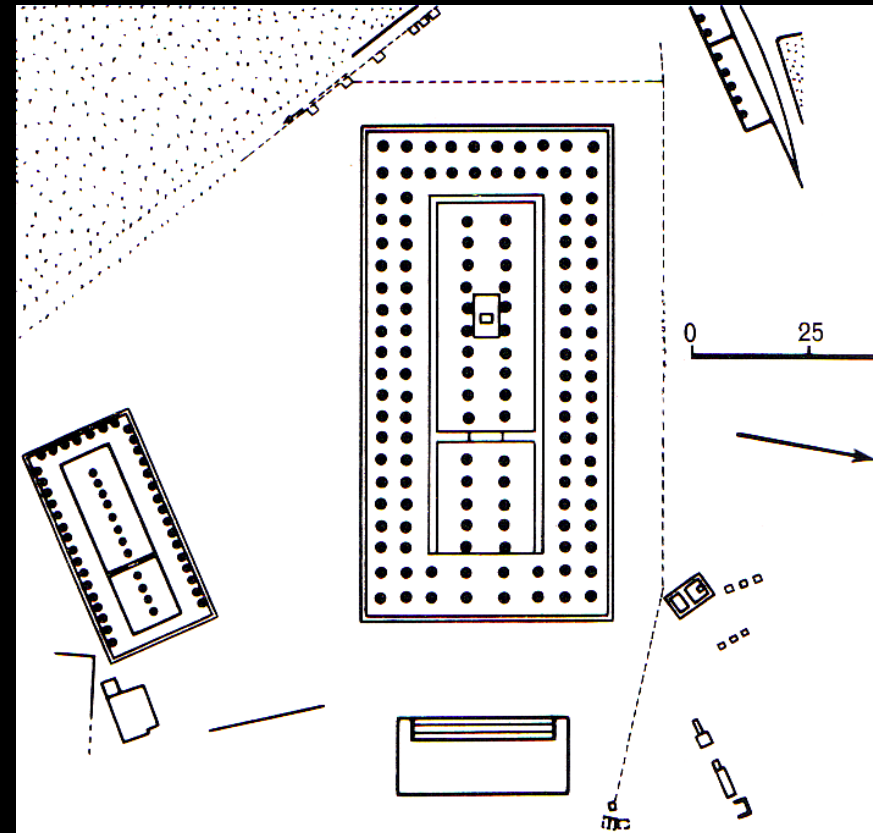
(8 th century BC)



Heraion of Samos, the different phases

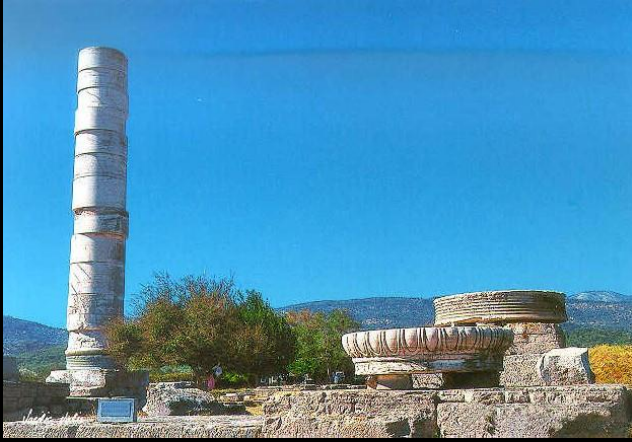


7th century BC phase

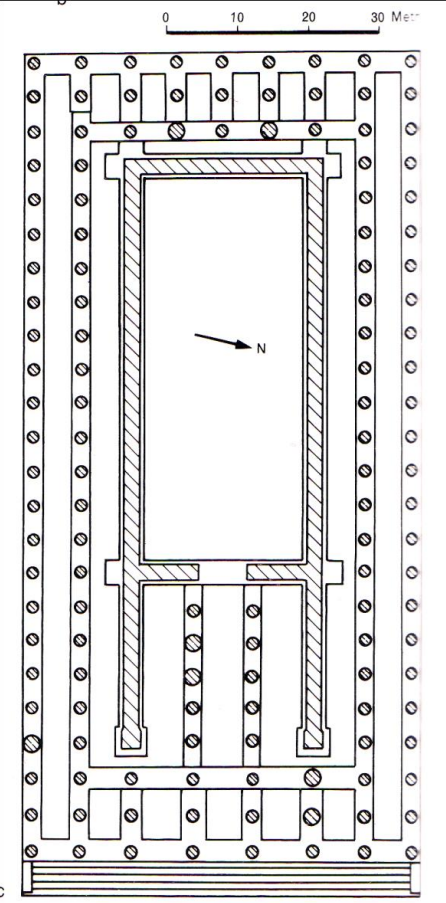
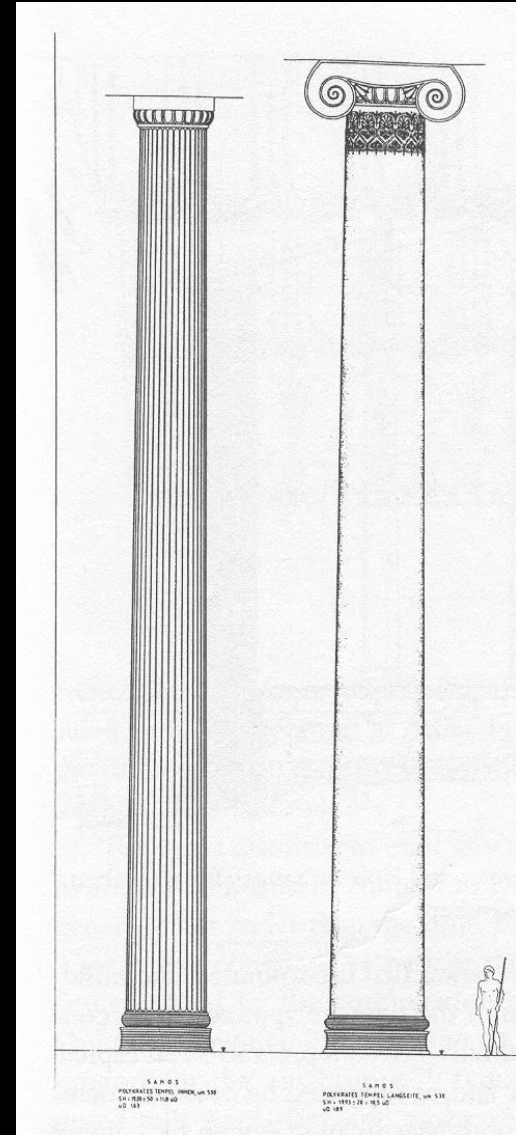


Mid 6th century BC phase





Samos, Heraion: 570 BC phase





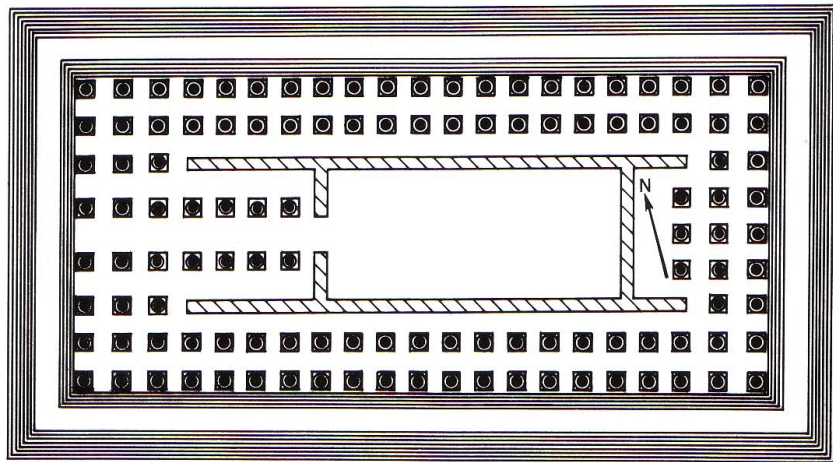
Samos, HERAION



Ephesus

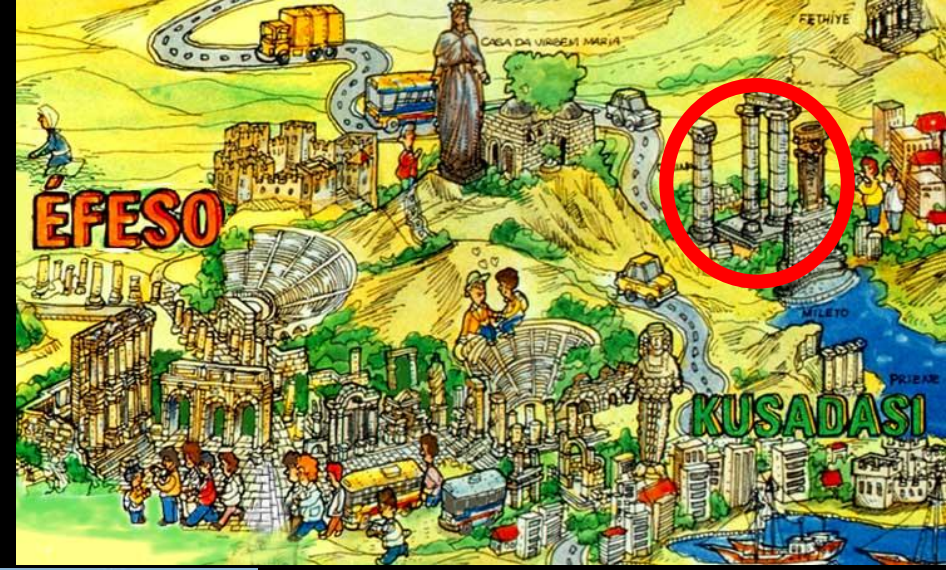


The ARTEMISION



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4 EFESO, ARTEMISION ARCAICO E ELLENISTICO



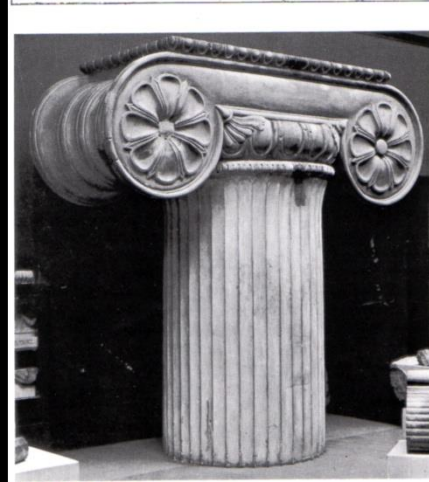
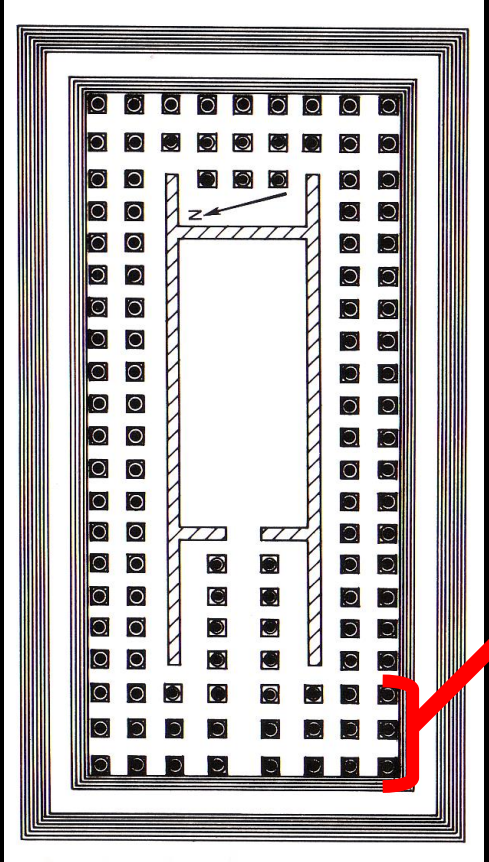
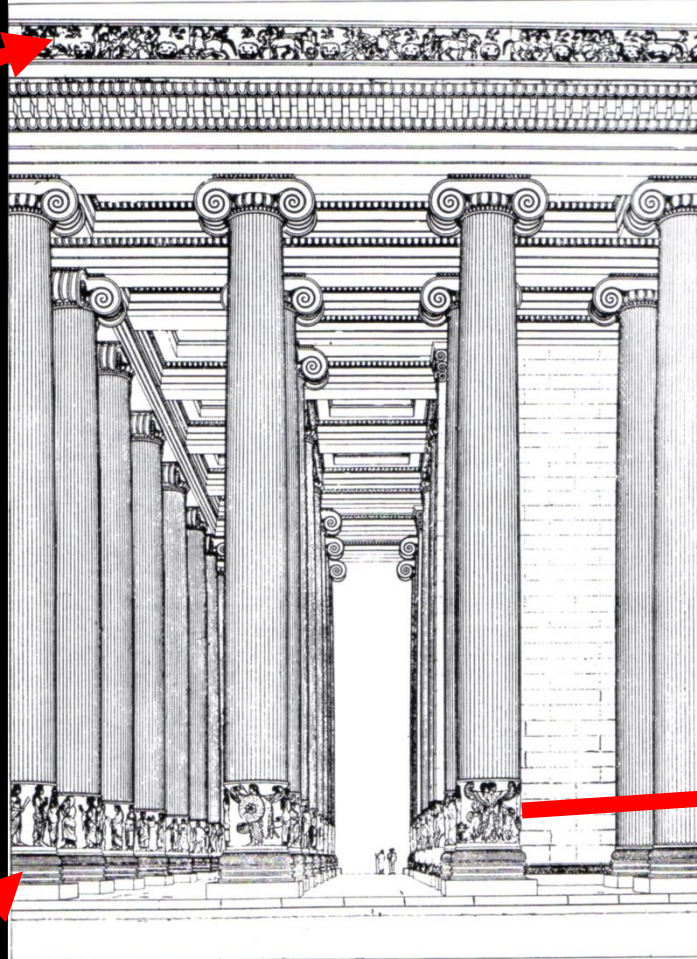
Ephesian Artemision (Archaic phase, 560 BC onwards)

- A temple is supposed to have been present here since time immemorial (Bronze age? Dark Age?), but in the 7th century BC it was destroyed by a flood.
- The new temple was sponsored at least in part by [Croesus](#), who founded [Lydia's](#) empire and was overlord of Ephesus, and was designed and constructed from around 550 BC by the Cretan [architect Chersiphron](#) and his son [Metagenes](#).
- It was 115 m (377 ft) long and 46 m (151 ft) wide, supposedly the first Greek temple built of marble.
- Its [peripteral](#) columns stood some 13 m (40 ft) high, in double rows that formed a wide ceremonial passage around the [cella](#) that housed the goddess's cult image. Thirty-six of these columns were, according to Pliny, decorated by carvings in relief.
- A new ebony or blackened grapewood [cult statue](#) was sculpted by Endoios,¹ and a [naiskos](#) to house it was erected east of the open-air altar.



The earliest known inscribed [coinage](#), from the foundation deposit of the Temple of Athena: [electrum](#) coin of [Phanes](#) from [Ephesus](#), 625-600 BC. Obverse: [Stag](#) grazing right, ΦΑΝΕΩΣ (retrograde). Reverse: Two incuse punches, each with raised intersecting lines.¹

Ephesus, ARTEMISION





TEMPLE OF DIDYMA (nearby Miletos)



Didyma was an [ancient Greek sanctuary](#) on the coast of [Ionia](#) and belonged to the famous city of [Miletus](#).

Apollo was the main deity of the sanctuary of Didyma, also called Didymaion. It contained [temples](#) for the twins [Apollo](#) and [Artemis](#). Other deities were adorned within the sanctuary too.

The Didymaion was well known in antiquity because of its [oracle](#). This oracle of Apollo was situated within the world's greatest temple for Apollo.

the first archaeological evidences of Didyma date in the 8th century BC.

The 6th century temple of Apollo enclosed a smaller temple that was its predecessor, which archaeologists have identified. Its treasury was enriched by gifts from [Croesus](#).

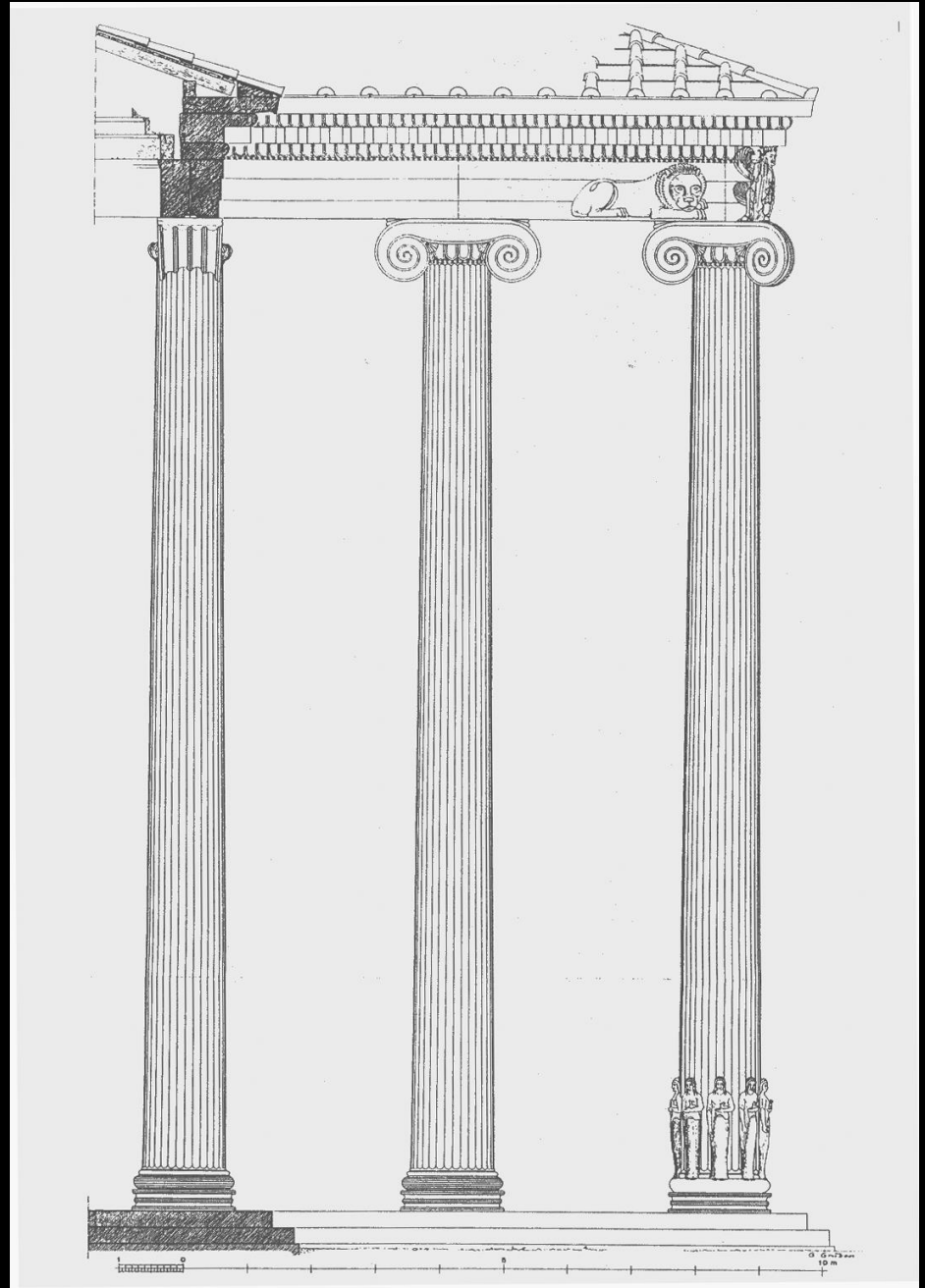
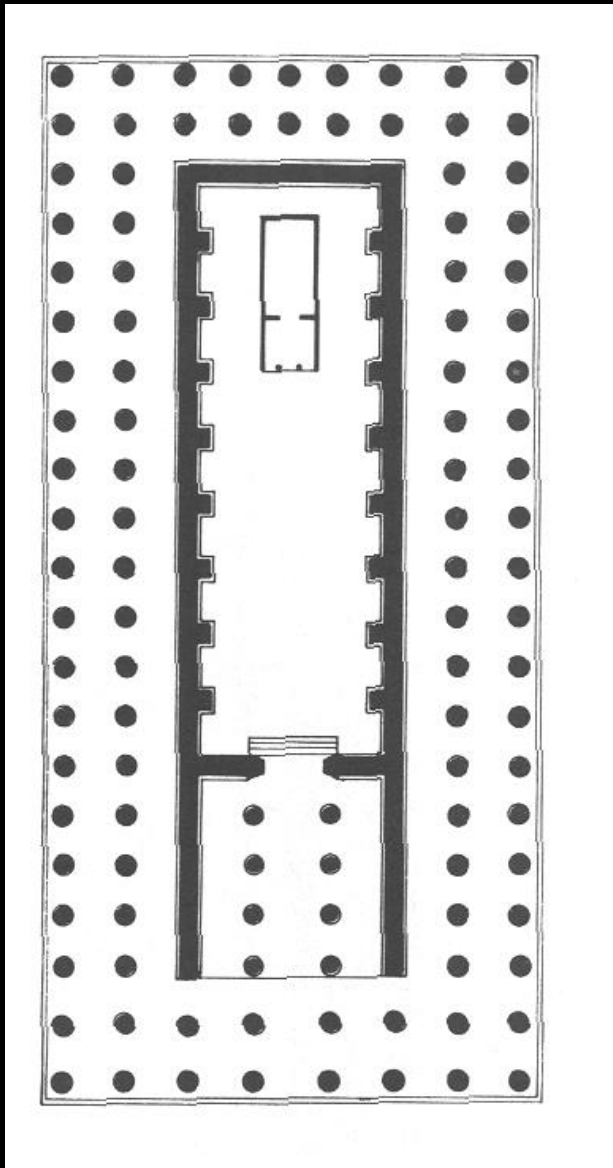
Most of the ruins visible today date to the Hellenistic phase.



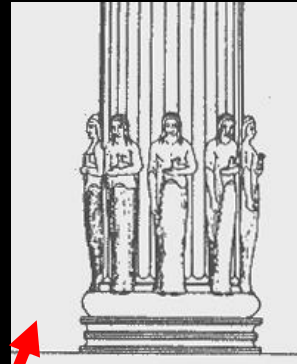
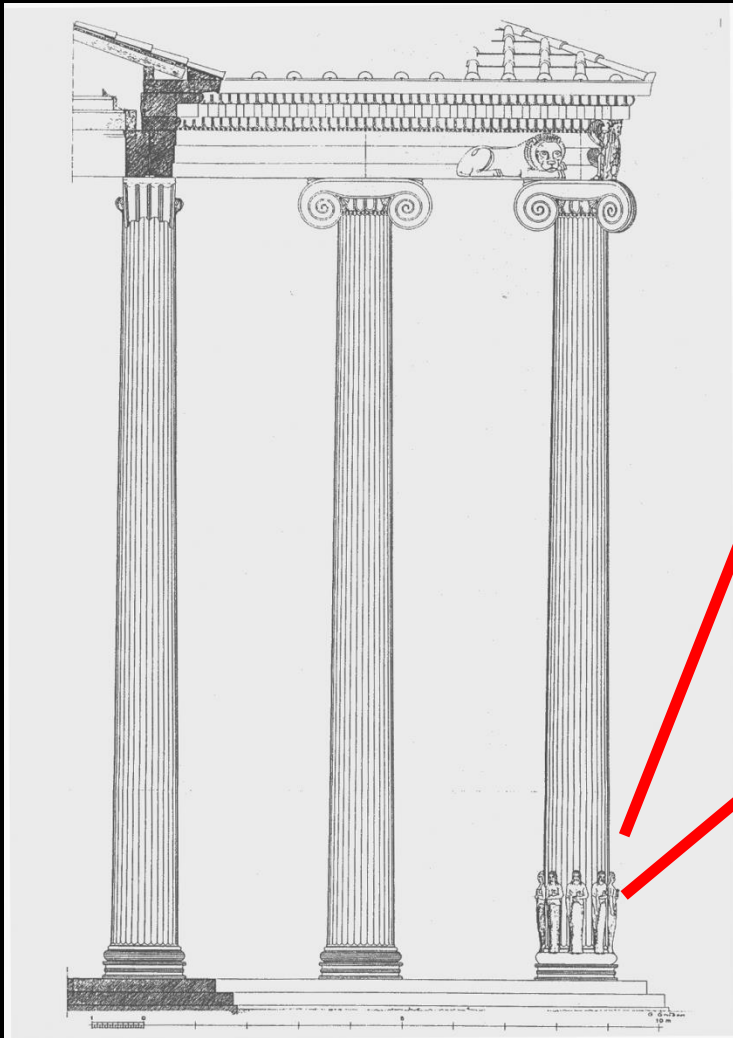
DIDYMA TEMPLE OF APOLLO



DIDYMA: TEMPLE OF APOLLO, Archaic phase



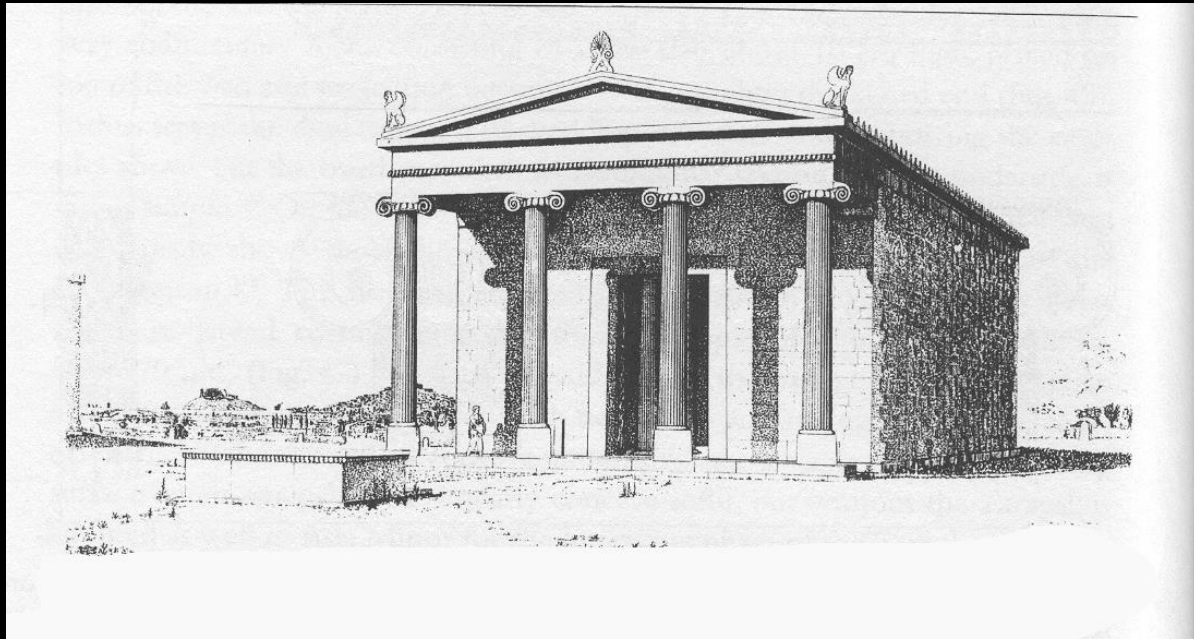
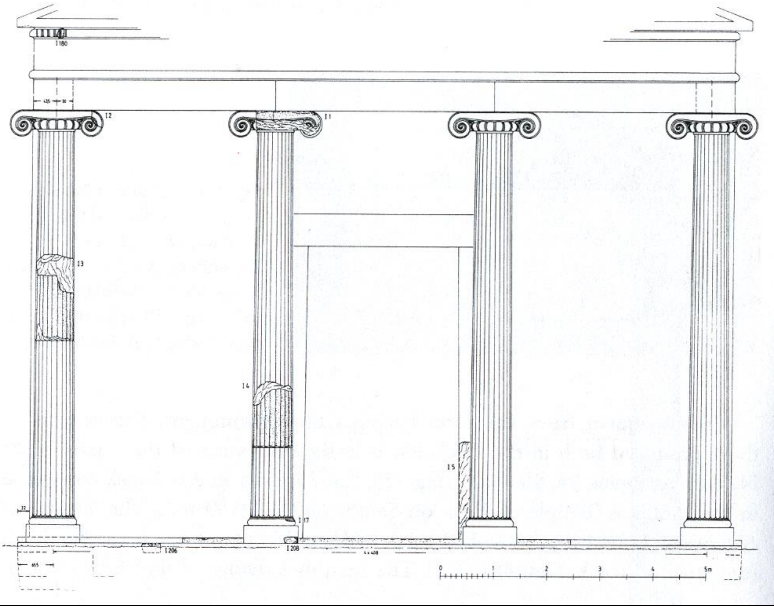
Didyma, Sculptures



The «Island Ionic»

- Smaller temples
- Often are completely made in marble

Naxos, Yria. Temple of Dyionisus, Phase 4
(580-570 BC)



Delphi, Treasure of the Siphnians (circa 525 BC)

