

Mycenae

- ↳ The most important stronghold of its civilization
- ↳ Beginning its establishment 1900 BCE
 - didn't become permanent until 1600 BCE
- ↳ They didn't call themselves Mycenaean people, but Achaei
 - also Danaoi, referred to by the ancient Egyptians
- * ↳ Bronze Age Big 3: Achaei, Egyptian,
 - ↳ Ventris deciphered Mycenaean ~~to~~ language to prove its ^{existence}
 - ↳ wealth manifested for these people by 1500s BCE
 - ↳ defenses established in the city near 1400s BCE to protect its people
 - mastered the wheel & began cyclopean construction
 - built a wall 2/3 km long w/ citadel surrounded by its citizens
 - ↳ Megaron, Lions Gate, Cyclopean Construction, Advanced defenses, capital
 - Walls: 1 km long, 20m thick, 40 m. tall (base = rock, wall = stone, top = bricks)
 - Lion gate: shows power & might of king, column btw 2 lions is Cretan (Greek power)
 - Finely cut rocks occur 100 yrs after cyclopean construction
 - ↳ Sacred Areas: 1580-1500, a burial area protected by another interior wall
 - on the right side of the inside entrance from Lions Gate (copied Egypt)
 - ↳ created foreground of Hellenistic & later classical cities
 - ↳ center of religious cults, statues (Φ X)
 - ↳ Palace of the King is near the top of mtn
 - A hall where visitors meet king, & hearth centered btw 4 columns
 - Palace view of the ocean & mountains in background
 - ↳ Created water cisterns as the last form of construction (back of city)
 - * ↳ Stomion, Damos,

Tiryns (Tilynthra)

- ↳ Ancient city/citadel like Mycenae that was just as advanced
 - others were much smaller, less complex, citadels
- ↳ Evidence of other cultures' items in this citadel
 - Tiryns was an ancient harbor, showing proof of ability to trade
- ↳ Walls: depth ranging from 20 ft - 40 ft (defensive, protective, necessary)
- ↳ Defense: huge & thick walls needed to protect the vulnerable city from ground & sea. Tiryns had many rich goods
- ↳ Iliad & Troy: What does it mean? The proof is in the cities
 - Hector, Achilles, Paris, Helen, King of Sparta, & King's brother
 - beautiful descriptions of the battle of Troy
 - Troy = Zeus, Achilles = Athena
 - a story of romance, lust, vendettas, & revenge
- ↳ Tiryns has mortar btw rocks
- ↳ Megaron: 4 pillars, central hearth, king sat on the right side (why?)
 - never axial, defense purposes

Agora & Stoa of Athens (Attalos)

- ↳ There's a big gap btw Bronze age & classical era
- ↳ 'first' Middle Ages occurred, & no trade & commerce happened
 - Geometric Age, until 8th century BCE units grew
 - fiercely independent cities after fall of commerce
- ↳ Synoecism: the process of aggrigation of villages
- ↳ Apoicism: splitting from the former
- ↳ Athena (many Athens) vs. Athens (one city)
 - Greek term combines many little cities into one unified citadel
- ↳ Greeks attributed the old Mycenaean/Minoan cultures from Bronze Age, & their successses as the DORICS (an establishment of strong, sturdy, people)
 - sharing a common ancestor (starting a Renaissance)
 - history is recorded in an alphabet, not orally anymore (written record)
 - separation of classicism + bronze age is the mastering of iron
 - money accumulates & is shared (rather than collected in past)
- ↳ Oligarchy: small principle leaders (8th century BCE)
 - Polis is established
 - Draconian measures (7th century, very strict code of ethics ^{made} needed)
 - Units of people are now established instead of rival tribes
 - Solon (1 of 7 wise men)
- ↳ Klisthenes: 509 BCE
 - redistribution of wealth in huge quantities
 - rather than 4 tribes, 10 new ones created from scratch, new start
 - checks & balances btw different cities to make sure no one has upper hand
 - Demoi (100) made to group in 3 major categories (coast, land, & middle)
- ↳ Boule = Will: 500 senators, 50 reps from every tribe decide terms
 - everyone voted for someone to vote for you (electoral college)
 - agenda was put together daily to discuss current issues
- ↳ EKKlesia: the assembly
 - executive power is given to 50 people from the senate/Boule
 - power is only for 1/10th of every year, name pulled from a bag
 - must be in bag for 40 yrs (20 yrs old - 60 yrs old, men only)
- ↳ Pritenis / Prytaneis: (the direct democracy of men)

Cont'd

- ↳ Metiche: non residents of Greece given civil rights
 - ↳ Tholos: 1/3 of 50 exec members stayed here, a location where news was brought to them + decisions were made
 - ↳ Metron: official documents of the state were placed here (human resources)
 - ↳ Kolonos: West hill of the Agora
- cornerstone of Athens is the Agora of Athens
- ↳ layout of Agora's landscape: an upper boundary, divided by a natural boundary a lower boundary, divided by an open space to meet
 - Tholos + temples = upper boundary, trees, Boule + Metron = lower boundary, plaza
 - ↳ Eponymous Heros: 10 pairs of statues, where senate went to receive daily news
 - senators were elected by Apollo, statues of Apollo on either side of heros
 - senators came here to see what to discuss on daily issues
- dismantlement of a Greek temple in Attica to Agora (?)

- ↳ Stoa: very important location for legislation
- ↳ Temple of Apollo Patros (Father)
- ↳ Synadion: a space for gathering, in this case in front of the temple
 - the supposed location of Socrates trial
- ↳ Naos: Temple of the gods, made of sundried brick + wood
 - beginning of temple construction in stone btw 7th - 6th century
 - variations of room separation in beginning until official dimensions made
- ↳ Hephaistos Temple: made in 400 or ~~430~~ 430 BCE
 - Pronos = vestibule inside front
 - Opisthodomos / Opisthonaos = vestibule inside the back
 - Amphi = central room
 - Pteron = wing
 - hexistyle: 6 columns front, 13 on side (2n+1 ratio)
 - anything longer than hexistyle most likely antiquity to classicism

Main Reconstructed Stoa in Athens Agora

- ↳ marble, concrete floors, wood beam ceilings, reconstructed from foundation
- ↳ outside columns a mix of Doric, Hellenistic, + Mannerist
 - contrast btw light + shadow, the 'lower buffer' design to avoid damage
- ↳ You get a feel for the natural light + cooling of the structure
- ↳ Why these public meeting locations were so popular
- ↳ length of wood beams = longest tree trunks found, determined column spacing

Intro to the Acropolis + its Parts

- ↳ Mnesicles: architect of Propylaea, job was to provide Pericles a beautiful entrance

Propylaea: hexistyle entrance, enormous central doric drums

- ↳ emphasis on grand, spacious entrance by division/expansion of its massive entry
- ↳ never symmetrical b/c of Athena Nike Temple position
- ↳ symmetry however for the Doric Façade
- ↳ Pinacothekē: resting place for visitors to relax + eat (left)

Temple of Athena Nike (by Kallikrates)

- ↳ not a part of the axial/staging order of Pericles design, b/c built on top ^{more} ancient wall

Back of Propylaea: 5 doors entering it, open for festivals

- ↳ roof is all out of stone, not wood!
- ↳ even the coffers were of solid marble
- ↳ stylobate = base support of column, curvature in Propylaea just like Parthenon
- ↳ angor (elbow), fasteners on marble pieces still showing, meaning construction never finished
- ↳ no pediment sculpture, only decoration is the Ionic capital
- ↳ uniform, picturesque, commanding, uniform vanishing pts in all designs, just like Acropolis

Erechtheion (Erechtheos - mythical god of Athens prior)

- ↳ Megaron of ancient city that it was built on top of
- ↳ Ecatobidos was on the other side of the former temple before it was the Erech.
- ↳ Olive tree of Athena, Salt water of Poseidon + the floor/ceiling hole he struck
 - commemorating the battle, victory, + salty loss for the title battle of the city
- ↳ multi-symmetric + complex temple commemorating all gods + the Tomb of Kekrops
- ↳ it holds the Xoanon (Ancient 8th cent. BCE wooden statue of Athena)
- ↳ 'most' important structure in historical significance to the Ancient histories/festivals
- ↳ next to hexistyle form of ancient temple of Athena
- ↳ Vitruvius + Caryatid columns: false. The true story is they resemble the six daughters of the mythical king of Athens
 - Eternal holders of the safety/protection of the Athenian people
 - they sacrificed their lives to help Athens win a battle, jumped off Acrop
 - they protect their father's grave

Acrop Cont'd

Parthenon (from East Side)

- ↳ 3rd Parthenon to date: 100ft Hecatepedos temple
- replaced after Battle of Marathon, so they expanded former Parthenon to create the modern/present one
- it was in the making when the Persians came + destroyed it
- ↳ Temple is Doric octostyle exterior, + hexastyle interior
- called Athena Parthenos
- Iktinos + Kallikrates
- lost book of Parthenon w/ everything cataloged (lost...?)
- 9:4 ratio

New Acropolis Museum

- ↳ 4 basic colors: white, black, red, ochre (air, water, fire, earth)
- ↳ Empedocles
- ↳ Diogenes of Apollina + diseases

- Greeks: blonde hair, to rep power of gods
- brown skin of warriors/athletes rep virtue + valor
- white skin of Korai rep grace + radiance of youth
- ↳ snakes = power of earth + Attica (Medusa?)
- Athena = city, snake = thon (earth)
- ↳ Atrypias: pushing away evil w/ more or greater evils
- The Gigantomachy Athena

Modern Olympic Stadium (Stadion)

- What makes a city a city, more importantly a greek city?
- ↳ a space for athletic competition and contests
- ↳ Agora of Athens has the origin + background history of these greek contests, until Athens grew too much in population where they needed to expand outward
- ↳ Licourgos: Architect who transferred the games in 330 BCE, its Hellenistic style
- originally had to cross ~~the~~ a river + bridge to enter the new stadiums area
- ↳ Herod Atticos: Born in Marathon, architect of the stadium
- put pantellic marble on the stadium, it was a megajewell of ancient world
- put Ancient traditions of Greek theatre view, seeing nature + putting that in effect
- used in 1st Modern 1896 Olympics, held 45-50,000 people
- * Technical Terms: Stivos, Theatron, Sphedoric Curve

Plaka - Ancient ~~road~~ ^{road} leading from behind Acropolis to the acropolis theaters

- ↳ Monuments erected by benefactors of the arts for performances + dramas
- ↳ Monuments became more sophisticated over time, Corinthian style begins to evolve here
- initially monuments in classical style, beginning works of circular, semi-engaged columns

Ampitheater of Acropolis: Theater of Dionusos

- ↳ Activities for performances, music, + dancing
- temporarily moved from Agora to this location until it was officially established here
- ↳ Koilon: convexity, its the location of the orchestra
- ↳ Theatron: spectators look down, performers look up, orchestra in middle
- ↳ SKline: stage or backdrop of theater
- ↳ 1st monumental theater; it required a sanctuary behind the stage
- it was also a location for public meetings + discussions, easily held 15,000

The Sanctuary of Asclepios - The Doric Stoa, 418 BCE

- ↳ acted as a major hospital area w/ Stoa, courtyard, temple, + was Tetrostyles

Pnyx: no one knows the origin of the name, but close to word Pico

- ↳ EKKlesia: the whole body, or voting body, of Demos resided here + heard direct issues
- everyone of Demos came here to vote, they traveled near + far for Direct Democracy
- ↳ if no Quorum happened, Police went thru Agora to collect people w/ red robes to vote
- ↳ votes happened every 10 days, they took all day w/ agriculture compensation from the state
- ↳ originally a theater where people voted until they changed b/c the men got too distracted from its beautiful scenery in the background na!

Temple of Zeus (Olimpeion)

- ↳ took 700 yrs to complete b/c it got involved in many historical struggles/destruction
- ↳ each formation of the ground determined each god's temple in Greece
 - Athenian temples had Panoramic views, w/ VPs very high in sky
 - Zeus temples had tranquility/balance on the flat earth, near cities + water
 - Poseidon temples on Peninsulas, near large masses of water
 - temples near forests + cultivated land
 - temples in/near caves or entrances to the inside world/underworld
- ↳ Beisistratus: the 560 BCE tyrant who initiated construction of it
 - organized temple construction + the 4-yr festivals of Athena for the city
 - brought water to Agora fountains often
 - repositioned Agora to expand city economy, a very respected man
- ↳ Kallisthens + Antimachidis were its architects
 - octostyle w/ two-wings + inside cella walls
 - had an Adyton (no-one could go there - holiest of holy grounds)
- ↳ Hypaethreal Temple - open air temple described by Vitruvius
 - not accurate b/c Vitruvius wrote on it before it was even finished!!!
- ↳ Antiochios - tried to finish the temple construction
 - used the roman architect Cossutius to finish it (why??)
 - first Corinthian temple, full corinthian, in Greece
 - Athens was devastated + burnt the final product
 - Not a classical temple anymore. Now Roman, under Hadrian (80 BCE)
- ↳ finished in 131 AD
- ↳ Romanticism in 19th century: column that collapsed on site, "Structures live their life, and in time they collapse. No need to revive it"
- ↳ Sanctuary/Perimeter of the Temple was a formal + quiet garden
 - had an ornate Propylaea

Private tour of Propylaea + its Monuments

- ↳ only 30% of the original ~~structure~~ structure can be restored, a universal law
- ↳ Ancient Greeks developed underground storage + drainage system for its original 3 fountains
- ↳ restoration went completely restore to its original work. The Propylaea restoration's fin.
- ↳ pieces of Acropolis lost in its protecting walls. Burnt/melted marble used as fillers
 - examples of seismic shift + shift thru higher marbles collapsing
 - pieces even found in the Plaka
- ↳ Pigments of Egyptian blue found on Propylaea. Apparently more expensive than Gold then
- ↳ Contract of Venice
- ↳ Ministry of Culture
- ↳ Sculpting (5 yrs) after marble study (3 yrs)
- ↳ exact curvature needed on marble members, exactly like Parthenon
- ↳ Doric Order by Petros: Capital lines = ropes, column = tree trunk (nature vs. man)
 - lines capture + emphasize contrast in light (by Thanos)

Hadrian's Library: excavated in the 1950s

- * ↳ no public libraries in BCE
- ↳ Aristotle is first recorded man to collect scripts
- ↳ Alexandria in 300 BCE, very first public library
- ↳ Roman Principle: every city should have 1 library minimum (Mediates private/public sectors)
- * look up style of Nerva *
- ↳ similar style of Temple of Zeus + Hadrian's Gate
- ↳ HUGE walls, corinthian columns, grand propylaeon entrance
 - Propylaeon entrance added on later to its grand entrance later centuries
 - Wall has remnants of Christian church, next to a mosque
- ↳ Walls 2-3 stories high like Stoa of Attalos
 - colonnade, w/ central garden w/ fountains available
 - central area where lectures + public discussions occurred
 - library would've been in the back, eventually replaced by a church
 - paper was in cylindrical papyrus until the codex/book binding invented
 - Christian language written in codex
- ↳ library had 5 rooms, 6 rooms around stoa
- * ↳ Men had scrolls, women had books in ancient images (why?)
- ↳ Divided by Greek + Latin on 1st floor, + public education in stoas
- * ↳ Turkish on 2nd, what is Oikos?
- ↳ schools in Antiquity were private, public students wrote on wood slabs w/ wax
 - developed uniqueness of written language. Not uniform anymore (STYLE vs TYPE)

Roman Forum of Athens (to the right of Hadrian's Library, behind Stoa Attica)

- ↳ Hellenistic w/ major plaza, gardens, + Propylaea entrance (classical)
- ↳ a list of code of ethics before you enter, so you know how to behave inside
- ↳ incomplete b/c there's a church + mosque, all out of marble
- ↳ working gutter acts as central marble plaza perimeter
- ↳ in Vitruvius, forum was 2 stories tall
- ↳ 3 buildings on eastern side
 - Agoranomia: right side, the "police" or "security"
 - Latrines: far left corner, rude humor hehe
 - Tower of the Winds: Andronicos tower of white marble that captures imagination of Ancients, meant to monitor the system. Its a planetarium/sun calendar. Inside are water clock machines
- ↳ Objective: how to create shapes using simple technology + drawing styles
- ↳ Corinthian sun dial tower

Gate of Hadrian

- ↳ a "portal" between Greek + Roman sectors of Athens
- ↳ boundaries + wall signs opposite modern styles
 - when facing acropolis, sign says you are in land of Hadrian. Other side of gate acts as a view, not a destination
- ↳ columns semi engaged
 - lower half, roman arch
 - upper half, greek post + lintel

Eleuses (12 km from Athens)

- ↳ Means 'the coming' (like Vatican or Mecca) - most sacred place of Attica
- ↳ The Myth: The Kore, or ancient daughter of a goddess of agriculture, was walking around collecting flowers from the ground. The god of the underworld saw her + thought she was very beautiful. When the Kore bent down to pick up the flower, the underworld god grabbed her + took her there. For seasons, the mother went searching for her lost daughter, paying no attention to the specific seasons for farming (hence the seasons of fall, winter, spring + summer). The mother searched all over the ancient land for her missing daughter, until she reached Eleuses where ~~an~~^a man told her the underworld god took her. She then asked Zeus to take to trial the missing girl + the god to try to take her back. Zeus asked the Kore if she has eaten anything, meaning she apparently enjoyed her stay if she ate there. The Kore said she ate pomegranate seeds, meaning she enjoyed her stay + the verdict was she must stay in the underworld. To her mother's agony, Zeus allowed the Kore to come up from the underworld to visit her mother. This is the spring + summer seasons. Hence the Agriculture Cycle (Fall + Winter = Abduction of daughter, Spring + Summer = the reuniting factor of mother/daughter)

- ↳ there's a connection between Ancient Greek culture, Christianity, + Muslim faith here
- ↳ cult of resurrection of the daughter has been here for almost 2000 yrs
 - foundation of modern sciences + religion
- ↳ East + West triumphal arch: similar construction to Hadrian's Gate
 - main entrances leading to the central plaza that opens to the main agora
 - main agora led to sanctuary, the final Roman structure
 - Anyone who was anyone in Ancient times came + visited this place!

★ ↳ Temple + Altar of

- animals were brought, sacrificed, + cooked here
- ↳ Propylaeon entrance to the Agora copied from Acropolis entrances (160 columns)
- Style is Roman/Hellenistic era from front to back
- lesser Propylaea portal behind grand Propylaea divides Roman from Hellenistic
- Caryatid's columns acted as the lesser's instead of classical columns

↳ Temple of Plutus (Wealth) - the gates to the underworld

- Simple design. A door, open space, + an idol, is all they needed
- Kore + the significance of medicine, food, prayer, geology, + safety practiced here
- Pilgrimages from Athens came here to experience the Kore. No documented sites from these times b/c it was apparently an omen to disperse ancient stories at the time

Temple/Church of Holy Prayer

- ↳ Foundations of Greek religion were found here
- small temple evolves to a huge temple facing Athens (2nd or 3rd cent.)
- Ancients only ate meat for festivals. Apparently very expensive & occasional basis
- Festivals occurred at night w/ drugged drinks
- late september - early october was when the festival occurred

Archaeology Museum before Souvion

- ↳ has fragments (original) from the temple site
- Temple is Ionic column structure, Doric structure though. Its frieze is here

Temple of Poseidon

- ↳ southern-most point of ancient Attica, made of white marble from Agrileza
- city controls entry of anyone coming from the gulf
- ↳ Frykonia - towers w/ fire to communicate potential invasions (it had a small harbor)
- ↳ Two statues in Archaeology Museum in Athens
- not a temple, just 2 statues & an altar
- ↳ Sanctuary of Athena was built on its lower hill (L-shaped entrance)
- diagonal entrance, not axial, & is the only one in Greece (bk of its view)
- ↳ Temenos: a sanctuary (in Greek)
- Temple-like Propylaeon entrance in front of the wall
- its surrounding structures were for sitting/eating/holding gifts
- ↳ Inner wall: original temple that was burnt by the Persians
- ↳ Outer wall: Crepis/Crepidoma (base of the temple, huge/thick foundations)
- Architect is
- Doric/Ionic structure; slenderness is questionable
- Doric capital, ← Ionic columnade
- Doric = sturdy man, Ionic/Corinthian = slender/feminine
- 1-7 = D, 1-8 = I, 1-9 = C
- it had an ornamental stylobate/epistyle
- ↳ Terms: Architrave (beam, or epistyle in Greek)
- Euthetaria (foundation where the drum weight goes)

Delphi

- ↳ we've seen the Polis & traced the city structures/history
- Eleusis & Souvion gives us a bigger impact of the Demos
- ↳ Panhellenic Sanctuary - the place that affects all Greek states
- different from the city-state temple system
- common rituals celebrated here, Apollo being the most common deity
- god of light = Apollo
- ↳ Myth: the landscape choice, Apollo chose this beautiful spot. There was an epic battle between Apollo & a ^{serpent} ~~scorpion~~ for this prized location. Apollo won. Resemblance: Persians = serpent, Greeks = Apollo. This temple celebrates Apollo's win, where everyone from Greece came to Delphi to pay homage. Story of Zeus & 2 eagles that collided here, resembling the center of the ancient world.
- ↳ Pytheos = rotten snakes named after the dragon
- temple was built to protect & predict Apollo's ~~advise~~ ^{advise} of human events
- a spot to meet the oracle, & hear of future tellings
- ↳ 2 sanctuaries: lower = preparation temple of Athena Pronaia
- upper = oracle temple/private citadel offerings
- middle/central Tholos = first successful circular/cylindrical Doric order
- Theodoros was the successful Tholos architect, from Phocaea
- he attempted to render traditional rectangular orders
- Tholos: 20 Doric exterior columns, 10 interior Corinthian columns
- ↳ supporting walls to flatten the mountainous terrain was made behind structures
- ↳ Doric Tholos column ratio = 1:6.3
- black base, white column marble gives a bold contrast
- 40 metopes, 80 coffers that are all radiant from curvature
- Tholos truly depicts the ornate & amazing/beautiful structural aspect
- ↳ as the temple grew in annual population of visitors, they constructed areas for games
- gymnasiums & stadiums were made for visitors
- Stoa of Xystos (192 yds long)
- Pandromis: straight running area for training, praying, & bathing
- Kastalia: supposedly the best spring from ancient antiquity
- ↳ Sanctuary Proper: initial entrypiece for citadel gifts for god Apollo
- ranged from bronze to gold statues, statues usually left in the open air
- indulgences used to commemorate Greek battle achievements/agriculture success
- temple of Apollo proper was in the center
- ↳ the oracle determined future establishments of colonial enterprises

Hieraodes: the 'sacred' way, with treasuries surrounding it from every city-state

- the treasuries contained things like gold pieces that couldn't easily be exposed
- small 2-column temple entrance, like temple of Athena Nike structure
- orientations of private treasuries on the pathway weren't axial, randomly orientated

Siphnos Treasury: $\frac{1}{10}$ th of vital successful wealth was commemorated to Apollo

- gold was found in here
- columns of girls held the pediment for support
- very ornate, like Erechtheion, that is Ionian & was not Doric

Treasury of Athenians (490 BCE)

- Doric style w/ 3 stepped entrance, had an ornate epistyle & metopes
- Metopes showed labors of Heracles & Theseus
- a very rare perimeter of metopes around treasury is here. Other treasuries had only one or 2 sided metopes, like on the front or back of its orientation
- it had no sculptures originally on its pediment

Rock of Sibyl: the location where methane gasses/fumes came to the surface

- all rock & marble came from Paros for Delphi
- Oracle used fumes as an enhancement to predict futures/communicate

Walls look cyclopiam, but were called Lesbian style. Flat surfaced cyclopiam structured walls allowed for more structurally supporting walls in seismic areas!

Theater above temple: Apollo was the god of light & music, so erected for Greek competitions

- this begins the evolution of the god Didymos, & theatrical play/dramas
- Didymos god was then worshipped on the western side of the temple
- Apollo was on the east, it was the first temple in Greece worshipping 2 gods
- Niche & his societal connection later

Upper Stadium, off the ancient 'sacred' ground of Delphi

↳ gym, theater, baths, stadium

- Greek competitions, Roman architectural styles

↳ Herod Atticos financed the formalization of it (170 BCE, influenced by Hellenistic style)

- used local, not imported, stone

↳ the "navel of the earth"

- holes go from surface to center of earth for fumes, the "portal" from man to god communication. Very sacred.

Temple of Apollo (& Didymos)

↳ didn't need a grand Propylaea entrance. Why? It was already sacred ground

- an incline acted as the temple's entrance

↳ 6 x 15 ratio of the Doric temple

↳ earthquakes demolished the temple

* ↳ 490 was the initial reconstruction of its original piece

- they didn't change or alter its original, sacred design

- 380 was its last reconstruction attempt

↳ 3 historically legendary temples of ancient Greece: wood, wax & feather, bronze

- bronze temples were apparently made by the gods.

- bronze temples are still under research, & haven't been proven yet

- apparently 6 total temples in Delphi, in ruins now

↳ 1st stone one in Triphoni-archaic

↳ Apollonian/Dynesian conflict or battle for the 'best' god of the temple

*

* ↳ Stairway to

- Shows/emphasizes the absolute difficulty in the trail to climb/achieve, & master ancient arts of music & theater

National Archaeology Museum

↳ Prehistoric Eras

- Mycenaean collection of Tholos treasures
- Thera excavations + frescos

↳ Sculpture Collection

*

- Archaic
- Beginning of Classicism
- Bronze gilding + statues
- Hellenic era

↳ Bronze Collection

- weapons, small statues, framework

↳ Egyptian + Stathatos Collections

- establishment of Archaic influences

↳ Clay Vases + Glassblowing Collections

- Cypriot Collection

Delos + its Ruins

- ↳ a mythical place, where Apollo was supposedly born by Elito
 - Elito + Zeus had Apollo, where she fled the wrath of Hera
 - An island popped up from the sea, where Elito fled to + birthed Apollo
 - 600 or 500 BCE, this was the Greek story (Myunaeans rituals) for island

- ↳ a place of trade and prayer, the story of the Macedonians/Romans
 - It was a Hellenistic Harbor where all kinds of races + religions came to
 - Similar to Venice in the fact that Delos was a place of international trades

- ↳ Geography of the islands: Cyclades, or circular pathway of islands
 - islanders excelled in merchantism, trade, + naval defenses (how to survive)

- ↳ Myunaeans were the first to settle here, establishing rituals to Apollo + Theseus
 - There's evidence of a Tholos dating from the neolithic + bronze ages

- ↳ Next to arrive were Ionians (From other islands, but mainly Asia Minor)
 - Dorics (from mainland Greece/Attica) never came here to cultivate

- ↳ South Harbor: made by Macedonians + Romans
 - Originally had an Italian piazza + an ancient market forum
 - Behind the plaza + to its right were lavish, organized spaces to live, visit, or sell merchandise. It was formalized

- ↳ Old Square: Tetragon in design
 - Shops surrounded the entire 2-story complex
 - It was the financial district of the city for banking before it established an entrance of Hellenistic design
 - later, Hadrian added a bath to this location (clean yourself upon entering)

- ↳ 2 archade/portico central entrance proper of Macedonian Hellenism
 - East side = 220 BCE, West side = 180 BCE

- ↳ Ancient Powerhouses in Trade + cultural expansion:

- North Greece = Antigidēs
- Pergamone/Turkey = Attalides
- Egypt = Ptolemides

- ↳ Oikos + Colosseus of Maxians: oldest Ionian structure of antiquity

- primary sponsors of the Delos + Apollo (c. 625 BCE)
- look at the temple design + column girth to prove how old it is
- Doric entrance to the west from its central portal } flow of traffic EASY
- Tetrastyle entrance + exit (whichever) to the east }
- VERY thin columns + shallow foundations
- All these temples faced WEST, not classical EAST (why)

↳ Paros temple: Tetrastyle limestone, c. 525 BCE.

↳ Temple of Delians; the Great Temple: Doric temple initially started as Ionic
 • Hexastyle, Doric, held the Delian league's treasury BEFORE they took it
 • Constructed in 475 BCE
 • 470 - 405 BCE construction was stalled b/c the Athenians took its treasures back to its 'rightful' locations.
 • Money from treasury used to fund construction of Acropolis

↳ Temple of Athenians:

- ~~Made~~ Made by Kallikrates, compare to his Athena Nike!
- more wide than narrow hexastyle
- use of pillar slits, not post + lintel

↳ Mycenaean Traditions: horns (Kenion)

- Minotaur story, where rituals led to religion establishment
- Generous Dance

↳ Hellenistic stoa of the bulls: (frieze w/ Bull sculpture)

- similar to Athens stoa Atticos, but this was by Macedonians

↳ Agora of the Italians:

- Formalized during Roman times (166 - 70 BCE)
- 2 story colonnade w/ an enormous central plaza
- famous slave market of Delos location, (10,000 slaves/day)

↳ Perseidonasts of Beirut:

- clubs for Arabic community of merchants/traders
- courtyard of a huge scale had multipurpose use for trade, purchase, discussions/ forum forums, relaxing
- marble shows societal stature (patronage of the arts begins)

↳ Palestre de Granit: (a Roman cistern)

- a root square construction, a simple atrium design

↳ What made this city a greek city?

- Stadium, gym, baths / prep rooms
- Roman establishment: Hippodrome

↳ Rhodian Peristyle

Museum of Prehistoric Thera (in Santorini)

↳ 5800 BCE: Thesalie, first city along with Dimini ever established in Greece
 • earliest community found before Mycenaean

• 2000 BCE, middle Bronze Age

• evidence of organized/clustered homes, a societal hierarchy

↳ Greek Bronze Age: 3300 - 1100 BCE, use of metals

↳ Greek Neolithic Age: 6800 - 3300 BCE, use of stones

↳ Bronze Age establishes the division of labor tasks amongst community members
 • fishermen, weavers, pottery makers, farmers, artists, etc

↳ No real official evidence of land fortifications yet on sites

* wars were mainly fought in the sea, not land (why? Sacred?)

↳ 1930s: Archaeologist postulating bronze age catastrophes

• Cycladic communities were the names of these found cities

• No evidence of language yet, or record/connection to Greek Mythology

• Ceramics suggest civilization was made in 1450 BCE absolute latest,
 1600 BCE absolute earliest

• destruction due to a volcanic explosion, potentially wiping out its existing
 of any neolithic/early bronze age settlements on all Greek islands

• There must have been some form of language. This community showed
 ability to take numeric values/measurements of volumetric materials

• evidence of ancient seals/stamps used by them for identification things

AKrotiri Archaeology Site

↳ Middle Bronze Age, 1600 BCE

• found by archaeologists btw 1960 - 1970s

• Athenian/Minoan connection, Theseus vs. Minotaur & human sacrifice

• Theseus & his mythological father (King), black soil & Sounion story

* • Labyrinth & connection to bull horns, Cretans & Architect Daedelos

• childhood story of the father & son escaping prison w/ wax wings

↳ Infrastructure divided in blocks, streets, water networks, & trading

• Dendritic system, complexity in private/public divisions, networking

↳ Stone foundations, sundried bricks for walls with wooden frames

• Absorption for seismic shock

• Sill & header of stone, structures 2-3 stories high, w/ courtyards

* • primary & secondary staircases (what?)

* ↳ Jean Michelle Gusteau, & his search for Atlantis (here...?)

• Neolithic era, early Bronze Age, middle Bronze Age

1. The Discovery of An Archaeological Site

2. The Geology of Thera

- The stratigraphy of Caldera
- The late Bronze Age eruption

3. Thera, from Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

- Akrotiri, a city of consumers + traders (having a complex, urban city structure)
- Bureaucracy is now established!

Inscriptions: 

↳ nobody knows what this is supposed to say/mean! Awesome puzzle

Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Museum

↳ Ancient Thera (8th-2nd century, Hellenistic era)

- discussion on pattern + ornament comparisons on pottery surfaces
- Cosmos → making sense of the disorderly world by making order to it in specific, detailed designs + ways

- Reposing order with a center of symmetry (motifs)

↳ Mention of Leonardo da Vinci, his centralized churches

- line versus plane symmetry
- Chaos slowly approaches order

↳ look at on-site sketches led by Thanos for details on this

Ancient Thera

↳ A defensive location, like Mycenaea

- Spartan or Doric colony dating back to 10th or 9th century BCE
- Time of the geometric era

- Potential possibility, but no evidence, of it being Thersian colony

* ↳ Terms: Kellisti (most gorgeous), Strongeli (circular island), Thera (1st sparta colony)

↳ Primarily Hellenistic, built on top of the older Spartan city

- Macedonian or Hellenistic style
- Ptolemaeus had control/authority of this city

- city controlled waters + commerce, its only competitor was Crete

↳ Had major avenues parallel to its terrain elevation

- structures were put in-between these avenues, multipurposed
- residential areas cascaded down mountainside, public areas centralized

↳ Well established city structures

- A combo of Macedonian, Greek, + Egyptian styles

- not yet a polis, but the structures establish groundworks for it

* ↳ Hellenic vs Hellenistic

- what does it mean? Research this!
- Thera is Hellenistic

↳ Basilica evolves + emerges in this city (A Roman emergian??)

- one of the earliest examples, a rectangular piece, central colonnades
- acted as the new stoa next to the Agora of this city

↳ Its weirdly structured Theater/Boule (?) - Research more on this

↳ Garrison: highest point, like Megaron, a place for Macedonian soldiers

Drawings/renderings of this city by E. Fletcher, Ancient Thera

Epidaurus

↳ Theater: Architect Polyclitus the younger

- very last part in the city's procession; ending point
- 350 BCE
- "Most magnificent theater in both sound + acoustic amplification"
- Circular centerpiece was the location for the orchestra

- * • Altar, a place for sacrifices made for Dionna (?), was behind orchestra
- Ionic colonnade altar behind orchestra, w/ 3 entry doors
- could house up to 14,000 people at once
- bottom portion of the circle flush with perfect hemisphere of stands
- shows first execution by Greeks to make a hyperbolic structure
- structure creates a sense of audience participation, yet division from performers

↳ Diazoma

* ↳ Neoplatonic law, correlation w/ number 55, what is this?

↳ Stage + triangular prisms

- Periaktes scene background mechanism
- Paintings were known as pinakes, skene as the natural scenery, + kolons

↳ Left + Right Parados

- "side streets", symbolize the position of the city + country
- This theater, in between the Parados, was the portal between.
- A means to communicate/spread news/ideas between the portals

↳ North Propylon

- One of the most important sanctuaries in Epidaurus
- Panhellenic, surrounded by great water sources
- People from all over came to pray + be healed from fatality
- When Christians arrived here, miracles still occurred

↳ This is the oldest Esclipean in Roman times

- Pergamos, Kos, ~~Cos~~ Epidaurus
- Esclipeous, Greeks' god + savior of the time

↳ Abatan: the performance of sleeping + meeting/healing by gods.

- Cure would come the next day, Amazing!

↳ Temple of Esclipos: built under architect Theodotos, 380 BCE

- Took 4 years 8 months to construct
- First signs of division of work between architect + other workers
- Typoi, or models, used/created by architect to be executed + built by contractors
- evolution of architect's status from previous mathematic duties to "dreamer"
- Chief sculptor: Timotheos, temple was hexastyle exterior (coxll), intercolumnation (5x10)

Epidaurus cont'd

- ↳ Tholos, Thymele: constructed under Polyclitus 30 yrs after Delphi's
 - bizarre substructure, it has a basement
 - concentric walls (5) underneath cynpachoma connected by small doors between them. A mini labyrinth was accessed by the middle of the Tholos
 - potential uses: sacrifices, purifications, or the home of the city's snakes
 - supposedly most ornamental structure of antiquity in Greece
 - unique geometrical patterns seen later in middle ages or Baroque times

↳ South Propylon

- other entry point into the city, Doric

↳ Hestiatorion

- behind Propylon, houses/temporary living quarters

↳ Odeum

- Roman construction

↳ Katagagion

- the waiting rooms for traveling patients coming for aid from doctors + medicine
- possibly a graveyard?

Olympia Museum

↳ Model of the City: Pentagon shapes resemble old structures in ancient times

↳ Temple of Zeus was supposedly the most symmetrical temple of the time

↳ East Pediment of Temple of Zeus: Chariot Race of Pelops and Oinomaos

- Read Left to Right
- River Alpheios, Seer, Charioteer or servant, Horses of Oinomaos, Myrtilos, Sterope, Oinomaos, Zeus, Pelops, Hippodameia, Maid-servant, Horses of Pelops, Seer, Charioteer or servant, River Kladeos

↳ West Pediment of Temple of Zeus: Battle of Lapiths and Centaurs

- Read Left to Right
- Lapith Women, Lapith, Centaur, Lapith Woman, Lapith, Centaur, Deidameia, Evrythion, Periths, Apollo, Theseus, Centaur, Lapith Woman, Centaur, Lapith, Lapith Woman, Centaur, Lapith, Lapith Women

↳ Terracotta disclosed acroterion from Heraion

- atop the pediment of the Temple of Hera

↳ Bronze protomes of griffins

↳ The Early Helladic II Pelopion Tumulus

↳ Bronze helmets belonging to the Geometric period

↳ Bronze Assyrian (Persian) helmet

- ΔΙΙ ΑΘΕΝΑΟΙ ΜΕΔΟΝ ΛΑΒΟΝΤΕΣ

- The Athenians dedicated to Zeus this body which they took from the medes

↳ Bronze helmet of Miltiades

- ΜΙΛΤΙΑΔΕΣ ΑΝΕΘΕΚΕΝ ΤΟΙ ΔΙ

- Miltiades offered to Zeus

↳ Hermes of Praxiteles Sculpture

↳ Statue of emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD)

- owl + serpent represent Athena + city, found on his chestplate

↳ Statue of emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD)

- Medusa on breastplate

↳ Statue of emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD)

- found in east monopteral naiskos of Nymphaion

↳ Statue of emperor Titus (79-81 AD)

Olympia

↳ Inhabited since neolithic times until 8th century, when it became the ancient epicenter

↳ Zeus is celebrated here (rich landscape, river, tranquility, nature, birds)

↳ The First, and probably most important, pan-hellenic cities

- Second in Delphi
- Third in Epidauros

↳ 776 BCE: the time and date Greeks began their time table, the beginning records of their human time, counted every 4 years instead of every year

- 697.5 Olympiads as of 2014 when comparing to 776 BCE

↳ Adoption of Thersesian language as a Greek one

- Arete and Agon, Virtue and Strive
- Neolithic era, Mycenaean era, Geometric era, Classical era
- Peloponisos

↳ Atllis: core and center of the ancient city (625-600 BCE)

- started from wood, the building evolved over time into stone, brick, + terracota
- Story of Pausanias and the last column placed was out of oak
- Crepidoma + base of stoa was of local stone (rest: brick, wood, terracota roof)
- First temple with symmetry, a front + back chamber entrance, + cella
- It was more of a museum of the time, not a temple
- First one to have a double colonnade
- First signs of cella wall vestibules
- Herion (?)

↳ Temple of Zeus: Architect = Libon of Elis, constructed 570-550 BCE

- biggest temple in Peloponisos, competing for the biggest in all of Greece
- 2nd alteration by Phidias, making the golden idol of Zeus
- exterior: 6x13 (80x190 ft), interior: 5x12, Doric Order, cella: 3x9
- Strabo: his 'Ancient Wonders of the World'

↳ Antiquity Symmetry: measurement, not proportion

- 1 metope and 1 triglyph combined is 8 ft long

↳ Temple of Zeus fell in 6th century because of a severe earthquake

- 7x6 ratio for stilo-bate/crepidoma

↳ Administration area, and the area where priests resided, was near the Tholos/Atllis

- area of the dig-site underway

↳ Council House Bouleuterion

- where athletes came check in, and take their oath before the games began
- Zane statues

Taranto Archaeology Museum (MARTA)

↳ Funerary Architecture

- 4th - 3rd century BC

↳ Naikos from Via Umbria

- home of Achilles weapons?

↳ Soldiers in Canosa + Taranto

- 10 yr long battle! (282-272 BCE)

- Greeks vs. Romans

- What are Daunian centres (Teanum Apulum, Arpi + Canosa)

- Progressively Joined in 319 BCE

↳ After Roman Conquest, the colossal statue depicting Heracles was dedicated to the capitol by Quintos Fabius Maximus as a "symbol" of his "success"

- Constantine later transported this symbol to Constantinople

- The bronze image stayed in Bosphorous Straight capitol till its conquest in the 4th crusade (early 13th century)

- Bronzing by Lysippus in Taranto Acropolis, 4th century BCE Greece

- Lysippus also sculpted Colossus of Zeus in Agora of Taranto

↳ Who is Pompeus Magnus? He is connected to Augustus

Area Archeologica di Metaponto (Means 'after the sea')

↳ Tiempos Athena, Hera, Apollo, + Artemis

- Tiempo Apollo, specifically, 560-520 BCE

↳ Tiempo Ionica

↳ founded by Greeks, where Romans re-established the cities

- Greek establishments + constructions stuck in a time machine

- compare to Cuba with America; 50s cars still prevalent in 2010s

- dated, old technology + styles since so distant from mainland sources

Paestum, Ancient Paesdonia

↳ Sirens of Odyssey were apparently here

↳ Apoicism: process of making cities from other urbanized portions of main city

- Apoicia, when a city branches out, what we are talking about
- Similar to Native Americans / Colonials, + Manifest Destiny

↳ Teikos: temporary fortifications, pacifying the area with commerce

- 7th - 5th century: attempting city designs in new ways! Learning things now!

↳ Hippodamos: the attributed 'lord' and originator of city planning

- Born during + near battle of Salamis
- created foreground gridding and wall borders for the later Romans
- established bold divisions between Greek rich + Greek poor
- 5 Km long wall acts as boarder, w/ 2 wide + central avenues
- founded 600 BCE, with basic structural components

↳ the two central religious sites were divided by an Agora

- experimenting old styles with new costly ones
- temples of different deities + cults in the same city (Egyptian style?)
- similar to today's church structures in cities (Christian, Catholic, Methodists)

↳ plots of land divided in 30 x 280 m grids

- Terrain of 2 rivers, a lagoon/harbor near sea, fertile land, surrounded by mtns
- why not a central farm division? There were fields outside city walls for everyone
- Rocky fertile land within walls of city, like New England

Temple (Basilica) of Hera A

↳ Dates to 525 BCE, the same era as the ancient Temple of Athena in Athens!

- Doric, but look at the differences in flutes, taper, + capital shapes! (Archaic)
- 9x18 style (Hera statue held a deer or pomegranate)

↳ Ask Thanos about the pictures of Hera compared to Mary + Jesus

- housed both statues of Hera + Zeus
- Echinos: flat, bell-shaped capital
- sculptural divisions: Trachilion, Astragalos

Temple of Apollo (480 BCE)

↳ Same dimensions as Hera A

- 6x14
- double colonnade, with internal columns + members thinner
- cella surviving shows the thickness of the Doric Temples!
- only Temple that can truly reflect what Olympia Temple of Zeus may have looked like. WOW

Latin City of Paestum

↳ end of Greek studies, beginning of early Roman civilizations

- established 270 BCE

↳ Forum layout is East to West

• aligned with the sea and mountains, acting as the "spine" of the city's survival

• all other Forums of antiquity oriented North to South. WEIRD

↳ Epicenter of Metapontionism

• Pythagoras resided in Paestum for a while

↳ Temple of Athena, last temple of the city

- 510 BCE

• combined Doric exterior, with an interior Ionic order

• Pediments ornate design of coffers, seen in Pantheon, also seen

• Emphasis of columns supporting a more vaulted building, not just a roof like

• Elevation becomes a classic distinction in later works from Greek style. ^{earlier temples}

• first type ever introduced or seen in Italy

• Gerson

Museum

↳ look up:

Paestum - Tempio di Hera by Dieter Mertens

Tempio di Nettuno by Henri Labrouste

COA 3/14

FIN