

College of Engineering
Department of Interior Design


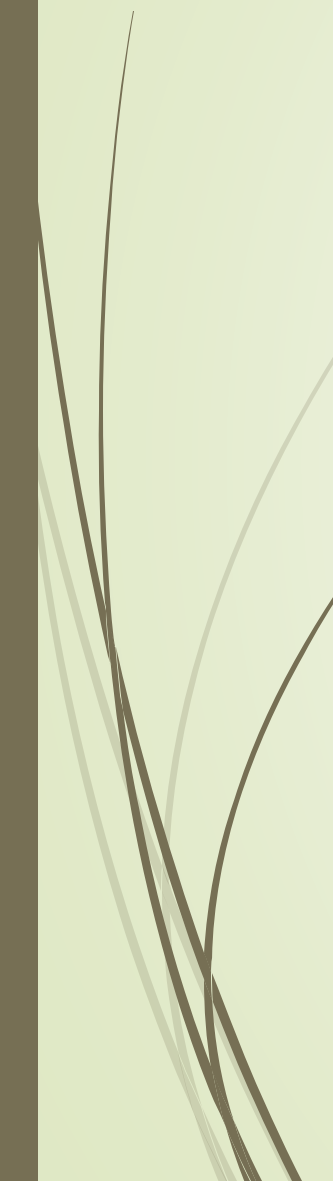
History of Interior Design

2nd year – 1st Semester

M.S.C. Madyan Rashan

Room No. 313

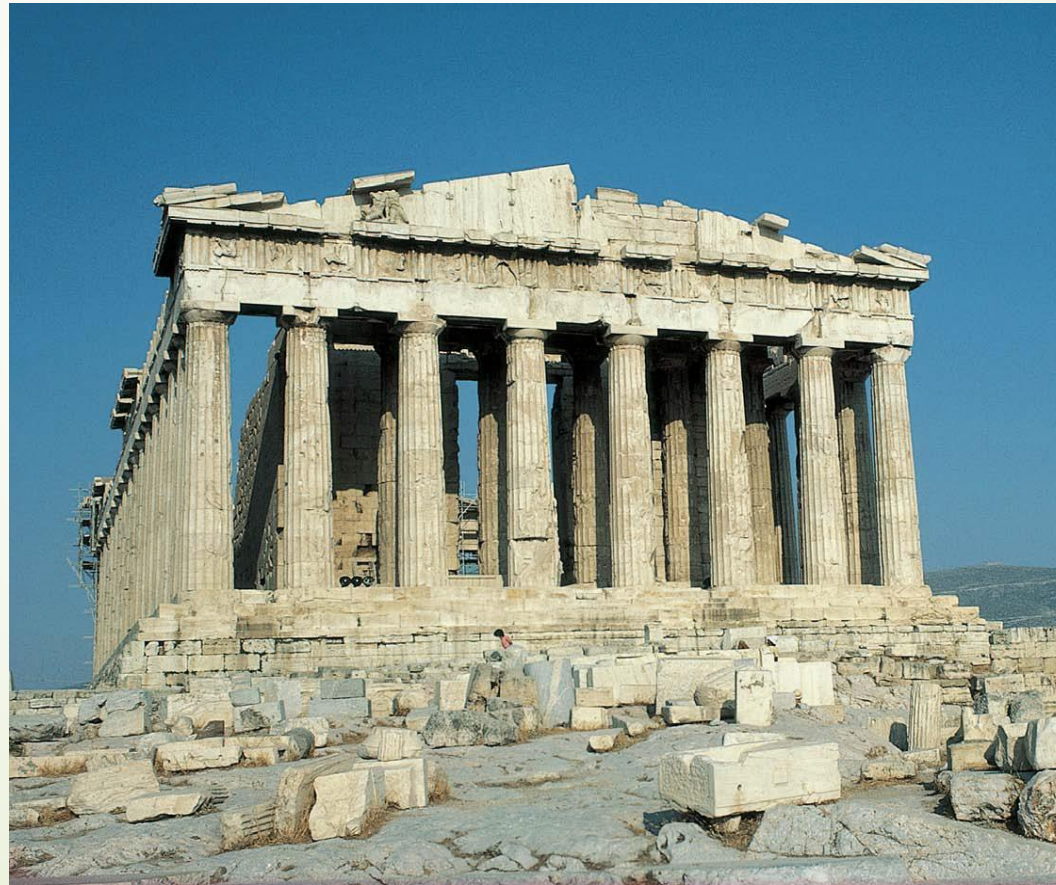
Academic Year 2019-2020

	Course Name	History of Interior Design
	Course Code	INDS 315
	Lecturer in Charge	Asst. Lecturer
	Department/College	Interior Design / Engineering
	Contact information	e-mail: madyan.maher@gmail.com
	Time(in hours) per week	Theory: 2 h.
	Keywords	Greek Architecture, Ionic, Doric, Corrinthian
	Objectives: At the end of this lecture, the students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish basic concepts about Classical Civilizations: Greek. 	

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Greek Architecture





Course Reading List and References:

- ➡ A History of Interior Design
by John Pile & Judith Gura

Classical Civilizations: Greece (Greek)

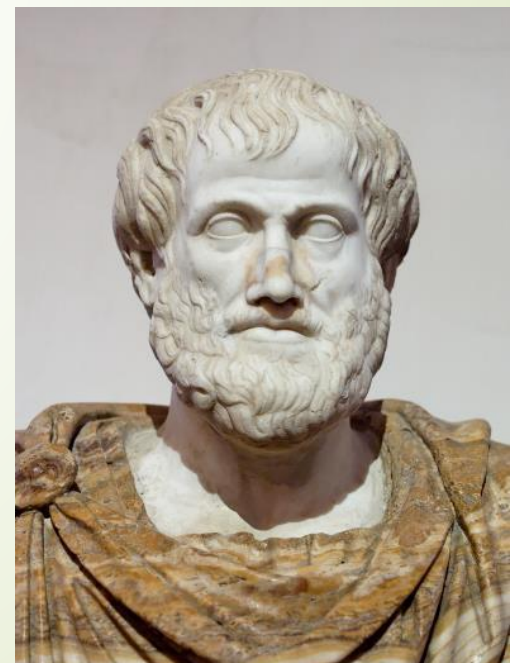
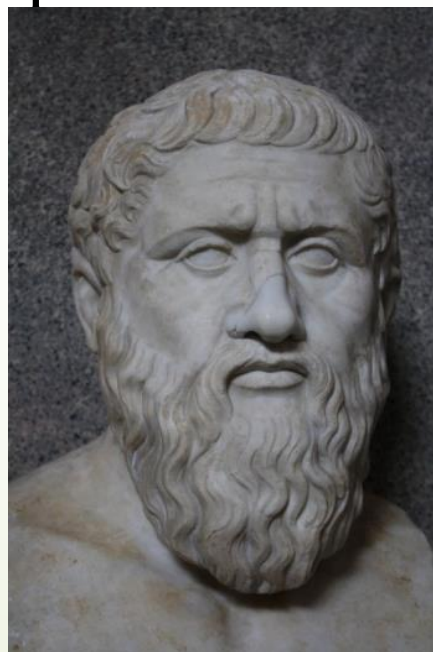
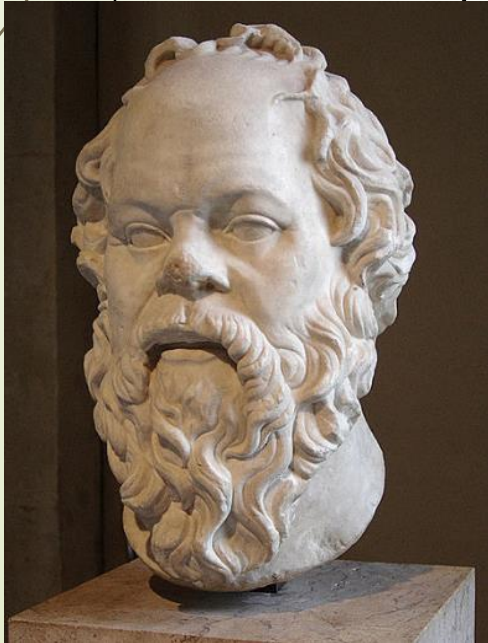
Geography of Greece

- Greece is surrounded by the Mediterranean, Ionian and Aegean seas.
- It is a mountainous country
- Small mountain ranges kept villages separated.
- A lot of Greek villages are isolated on the coasts, making the sea an important means of transport.

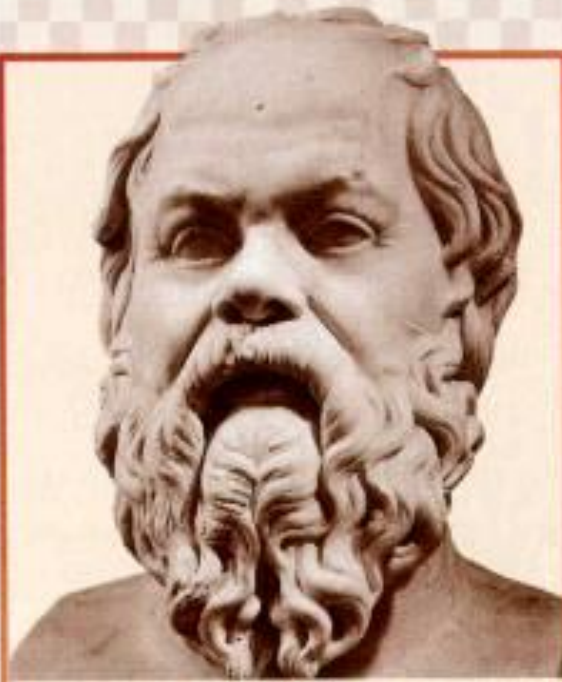


PHILOSOPHY

- Greek philosophers approached the big questions of life sometimes in a genuine scientific way, sometimes in mystic ways, but always in an imaginative fashion.
- Greek Philosophy as an independent cultural genre began around 600 BCE, and its insights still persist to our times.

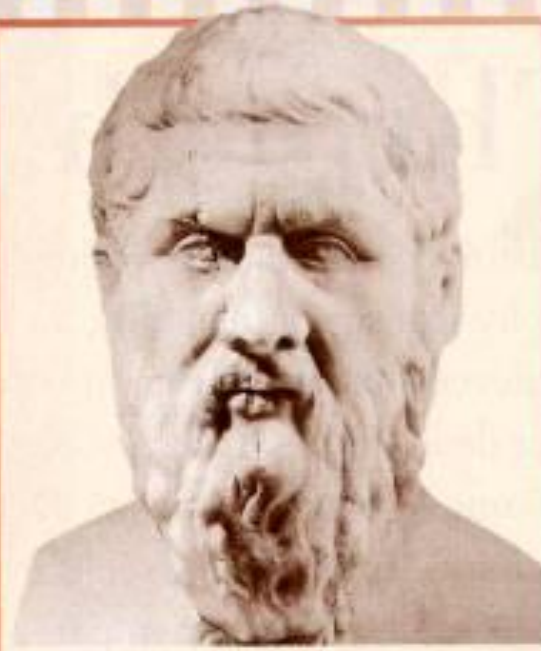


HISTORY MAKERS



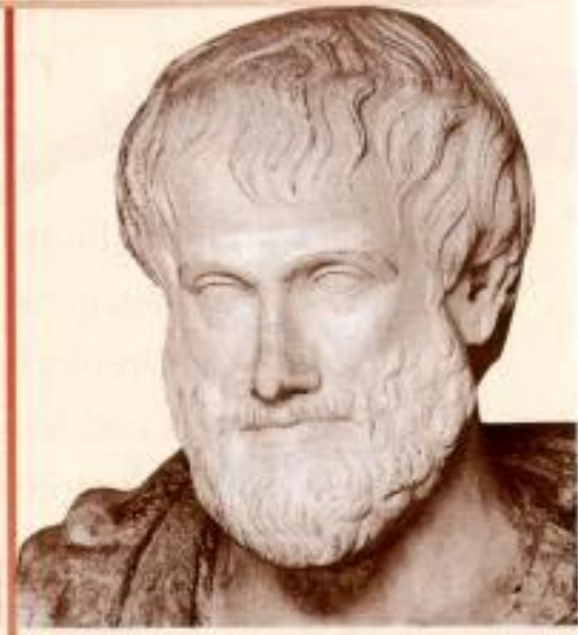
Socrates
469–399 B.C.

Socrates was one of the most powerful thinkers in history. He encouraged his students to examine their beliefs. Socrates asked them a series of leading questions to show that people hold many contradictory opinions. This method of teaching by a question-and-answer approach is known as the *Socratic method*. He devoted his life to gaining self-knowledge and once wrote, "There is only one good, knowledge; and one evil, ignorance."



Plato
427–347 B.C.

Born into a wealthy Athenian family, Plato had careers as a wrestler and a poet before he became a philosopher. He studied with Socrates. After his teacher died in 399 B.C., Plato left Greece and traveled to North Africa and Italy. He later returned to Athens and founded a school called The Academy in 387 B.C. The school lasted for approximately 900 years. It was Plato who once stated, "Philosophy begins in wonder."



Aristotle
384–322 B.C.

Aristotle, the son of a physician, was one of the brightest students at Plato's academy. He came there as a young man and stayed for 20 years until Plato's death. In 335 B.C., Aristotle opened his own school in Athens called the Lyceum. The school eventually rivaled the Academy. Aristotle once argued, "He who studies how things originated and came into being . . . will achieve the clearest view of them."

The Geography, Climate, and Light

- The mainland and islands of Greece are rocky, with deeply indented coastline, and rugged mountain ranges with few substantial forests.
- The most freely available building material is **stone**. Limestone and marble were readily available and easily worked.
- This finely grained material was a major contributing factor to **precision of detail**, both architectural and sculptural, that adorned Ancient Greek architecture.



The climate of Greece is maritime (connected with the sea), with both the coldness of winter and the heat of summer tempered by sea breezes.

- This led to a lifestyle where many activities took place **outdoors**. Hence temples were placed on hilltops, their exteriors designed as a visual focus of gatherings and processions, while **theatres** were often an enhancement of a naturally occurring sloping site where people could sit, rather than a containing structure.

➤ **The Greek theater** was open to the sky, with semicircular tiers of seating facing down toward the **circular floor or orchestra**, where a chorus might dance or sing.

- Actors played on a temporary raised platform or stage behind the orchestra.
- The theater was usually sited in a spectacular landscape that formed a natural backdrop.

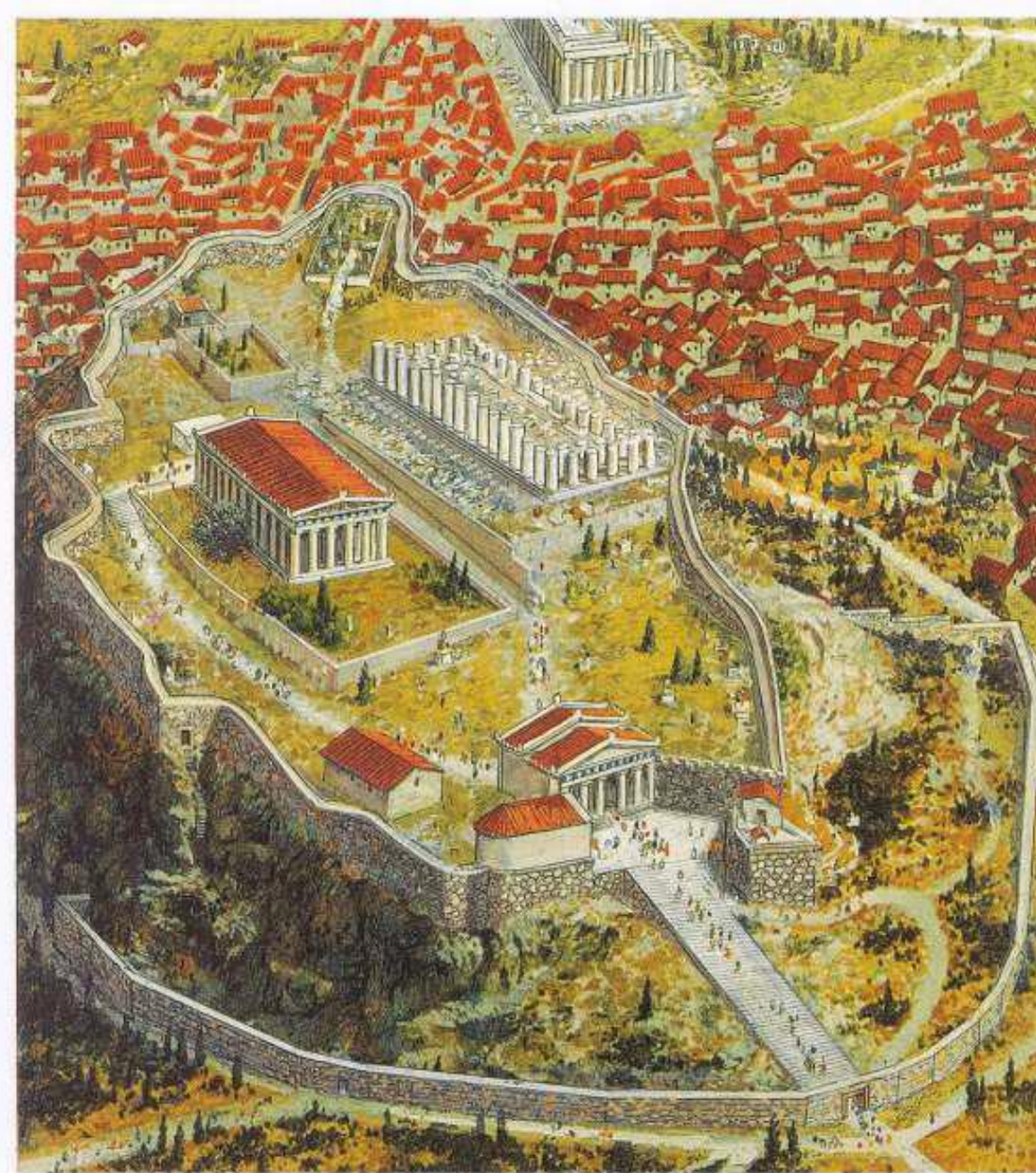


The Effect of Light

- The light of Greece may be another important factor in the development of the particular character of Ancient Greek architecture.
- The light is often extremely bright, with both the sky and the sea vividly blue. In this characteristic environment, the Ancient Greek architects constructed buildings that were marked by **precision of detail**.

Prominent features

- A powerfully assertive landscape influenced the Urban planning.
- The high points of the city were treated as **sacred**.
- In case of Athens, the high place was originally a fortified hilltop which became the **Acropolis**:
- The site for the temples of Gods, their treasures and artifacts.
- The city developed below Acropolis.



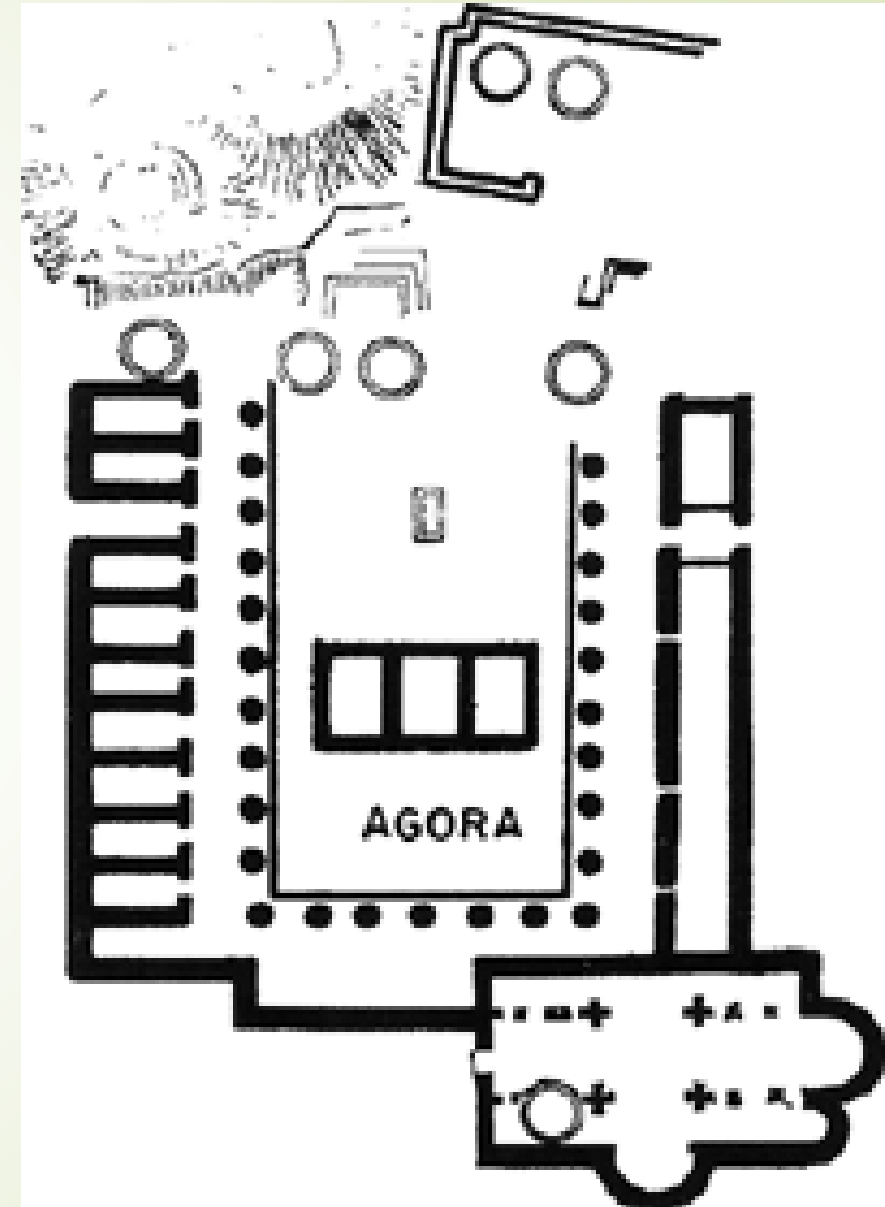
Agora and Acropolis in Athens

- **The acropolis** is the general term for the original defensive hilltop nucleus of the older Greek cities and the fortified citadel of many of the colonial foundation.
- If the acropolis is at the center then, there were no need of city wall.



Agora and Acropolis in Athens

- The agora was a central spot in ancient Greek city-states. The literal meaning of the word is "gathering place" or "assembly".
- The agora was the center of athletic, artistic, spiritual and political life of the city.



Agora and Acropolis in Athens

- The agora (civic center or market place) in Athens, now restored, was partly surrounded by a covered colonnade, called a stoa.
- A line of Doric columns on the left and a row of Ionic columns at the center supported a wooden roof.
- The doors at the right led to rooms that were used for dining and storage by the merchants, whose wares were displayed in the open portico.

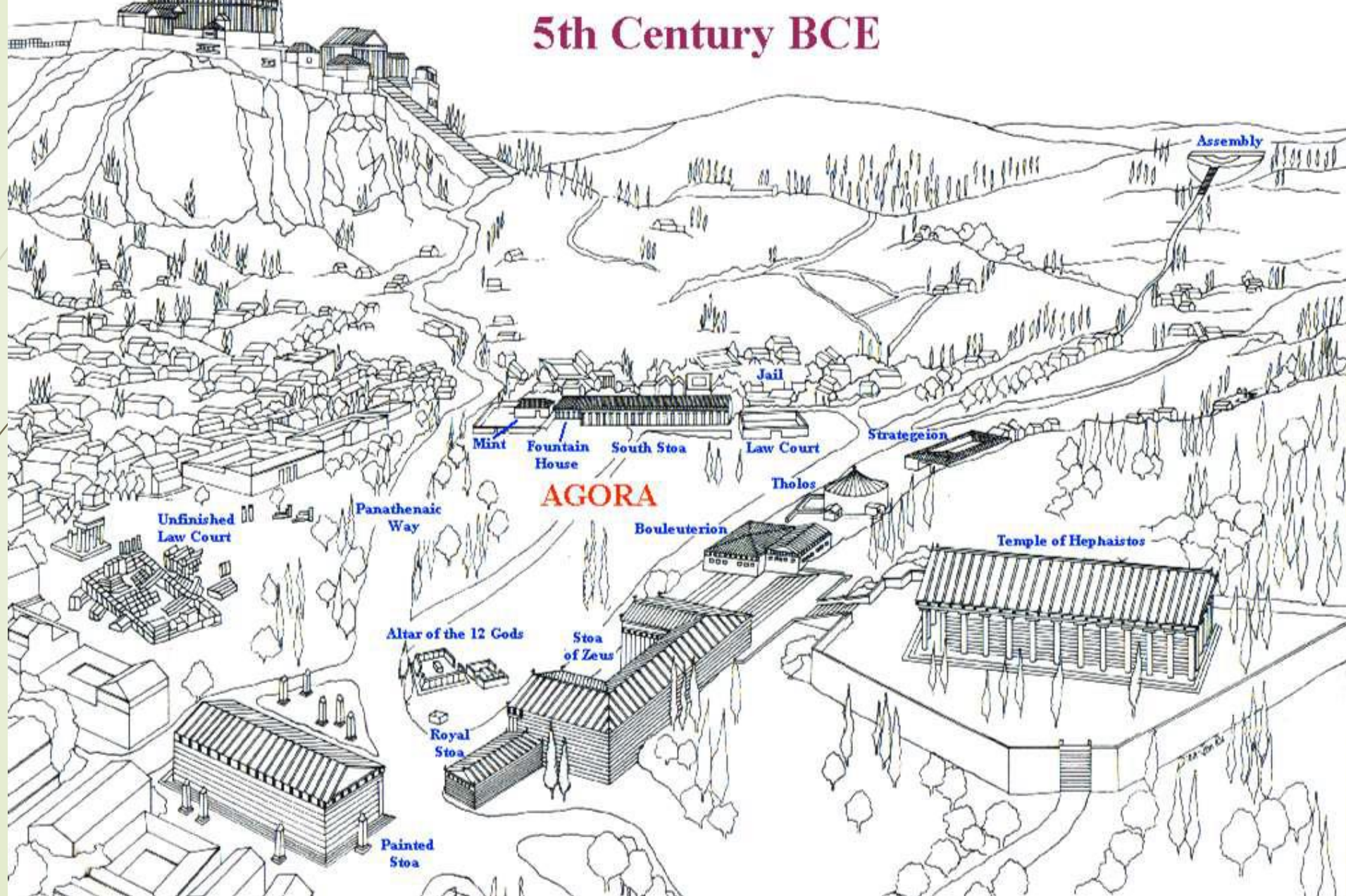


ACROPOLIS

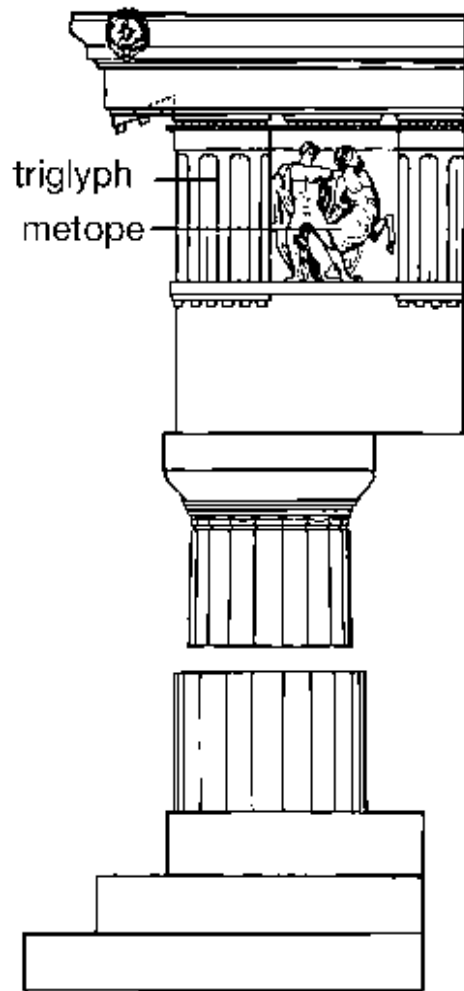
Parthenon

ATHENS

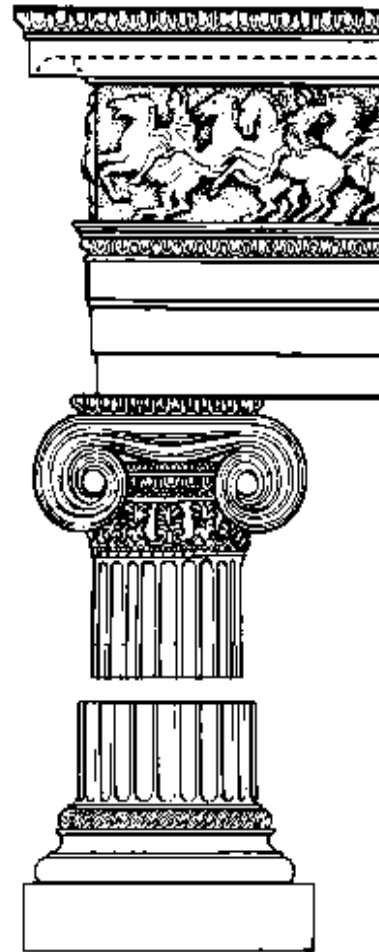
5th Century BCE



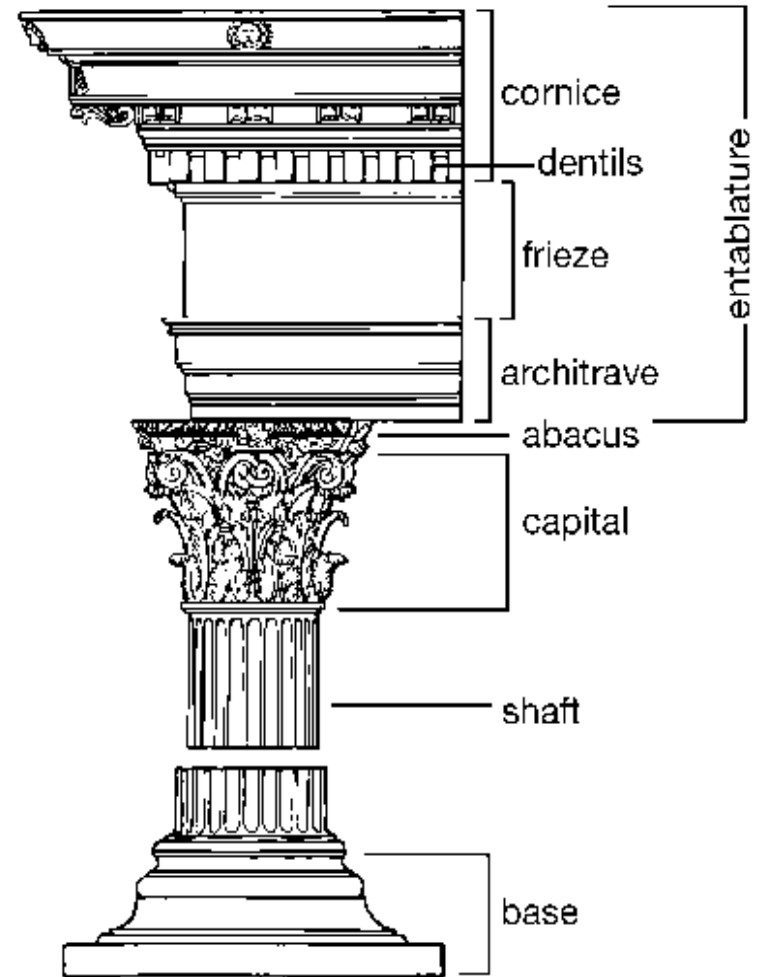
Greek Order



Doric

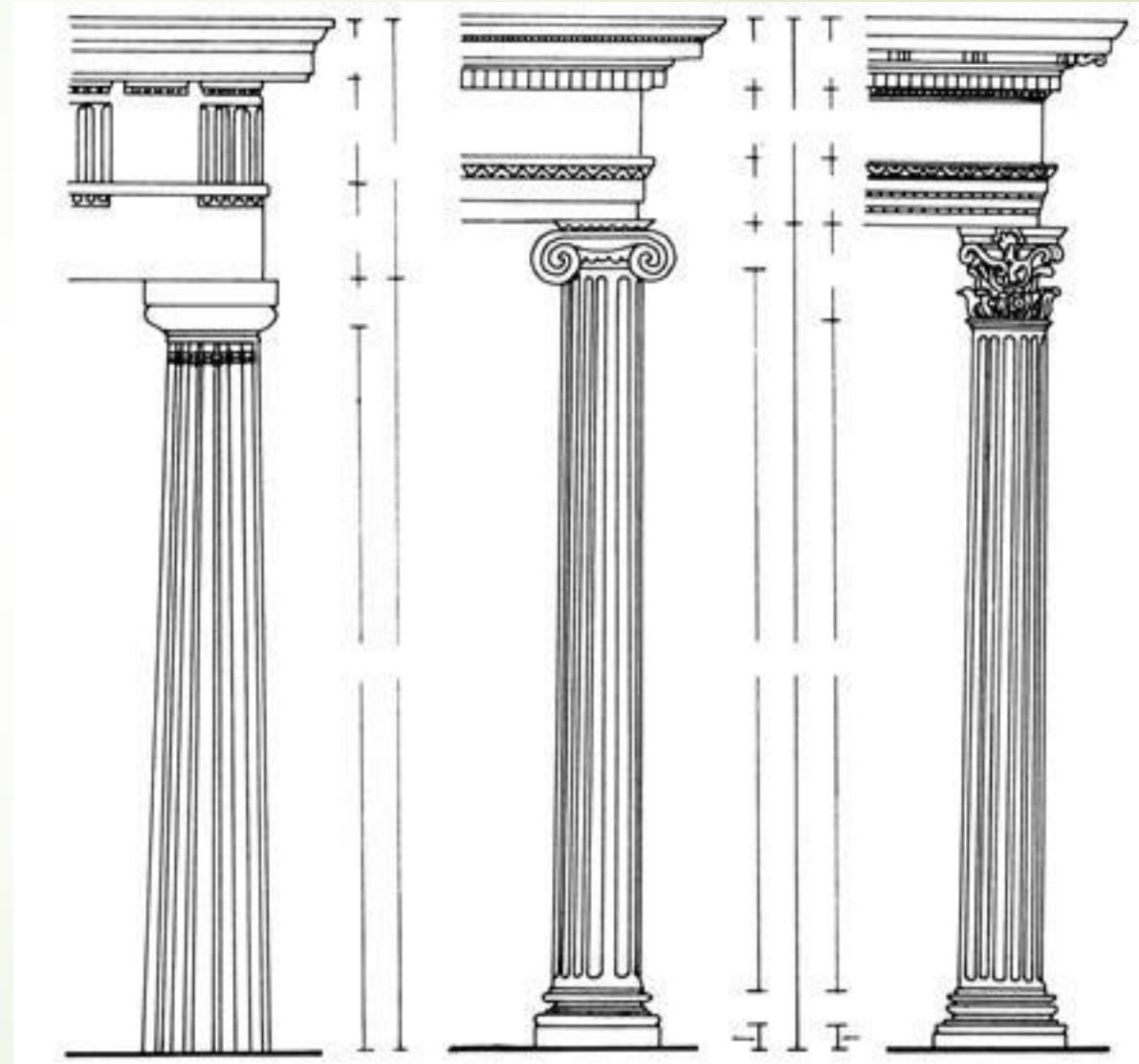



Ionic



Corinthian

- **The Doric order** (left), the style used at the Parthenon in Athens, is austere and sturdily proportioned, its fluted column having no base and a simple capital.
- The column of the **Ionic order** (center) has a capital with two prominent spiral volutes, more vertical flutes and a greater ratio of height to diameter.
- The capital of the **Corinthian** (right), **the most elaborate of the Greek orders**, is ornamented with acanthus leaves and very small volutes.
- Given the same diameter, a Corinthian column would be the tallest of the three.

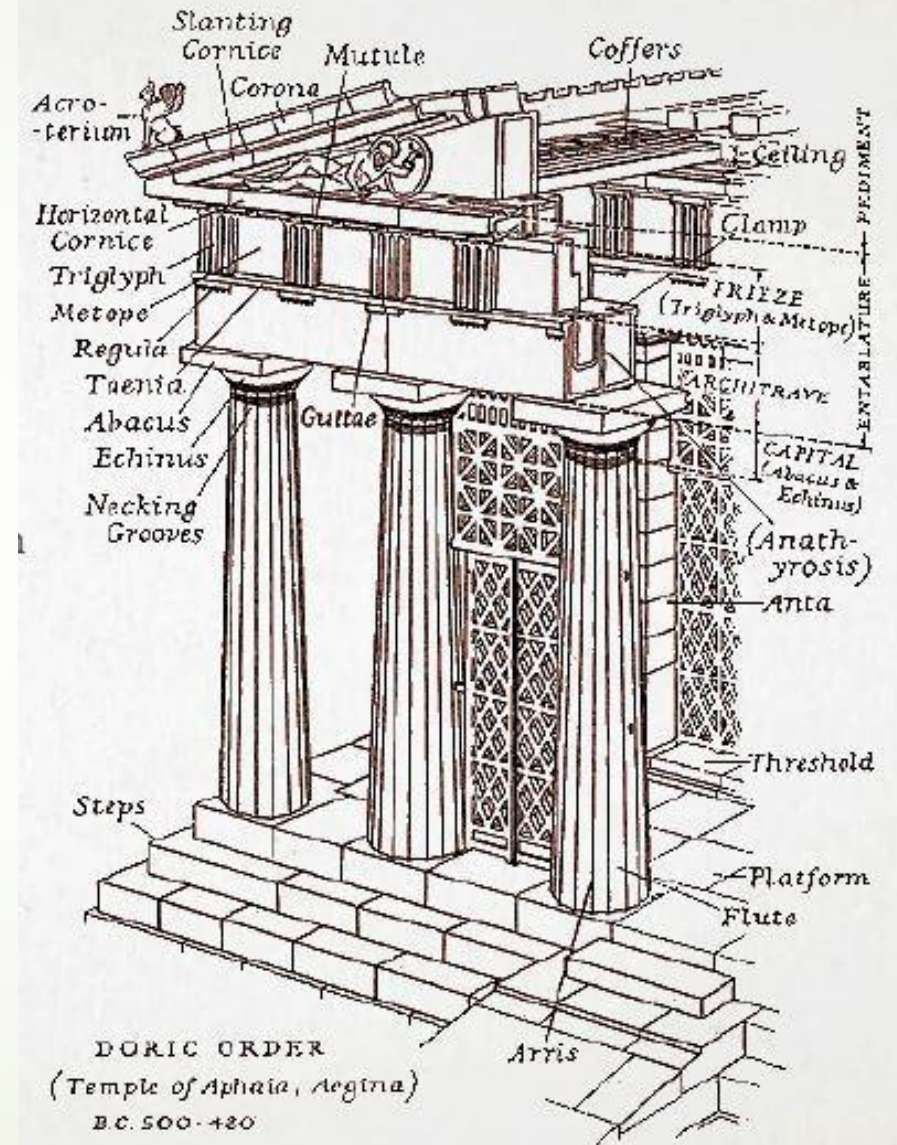




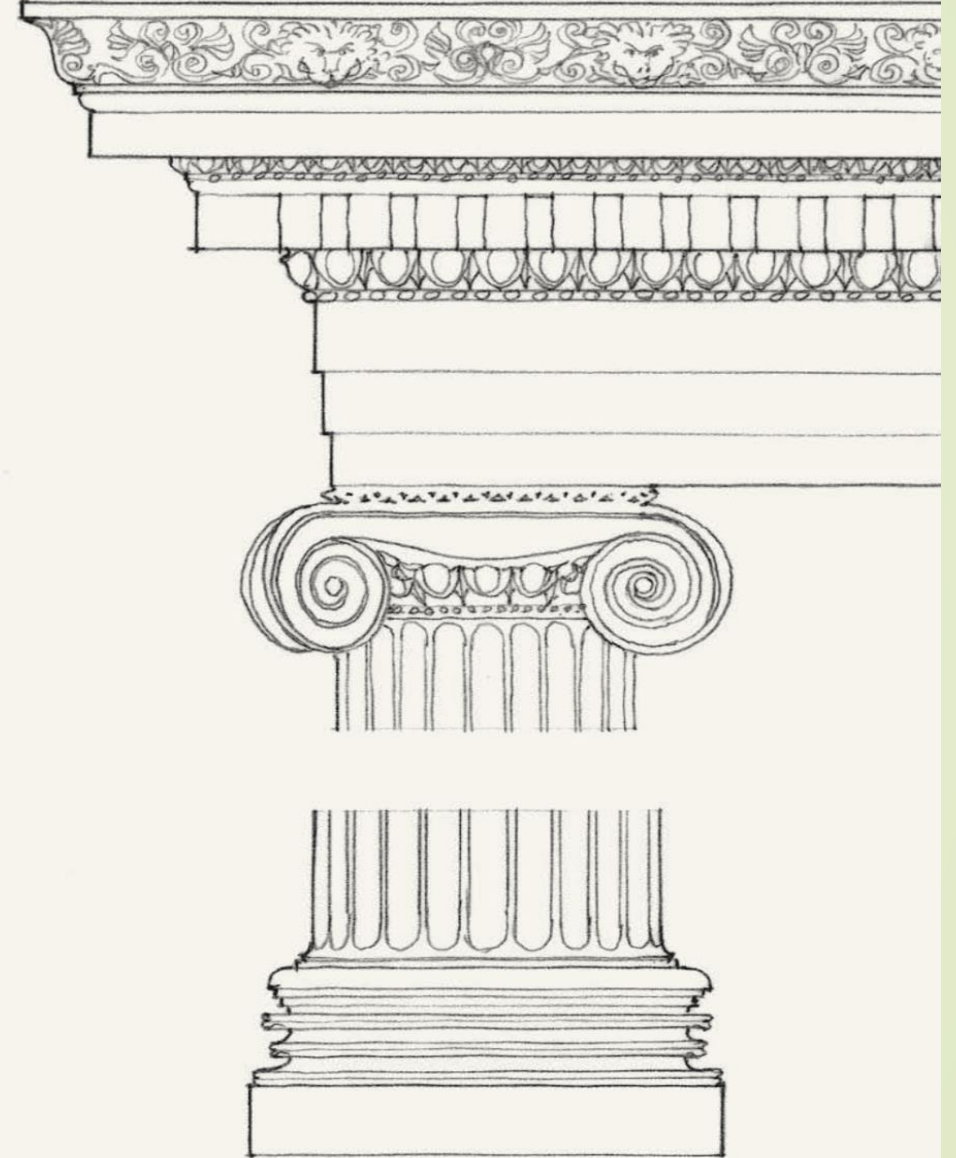
The Doric order developed on mainland Greece and spread to Italy. It was firmly established and well-defined in its characteristics by the time of the building of the Temple of Hera at Olympia, c. 600 BC.

- **The Ionic order** co-existed with the Doric, being favoured by the Greek cities of Ionia, in Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands. The early Ionic temples of Asia Minor were particularly ambitious in scale, such as the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.
- **The Corinthian Order** was a highly decorative variant not developed until the Hellenistic period and retaining many characteristics of the Ionic. It was popularised by the Romans.

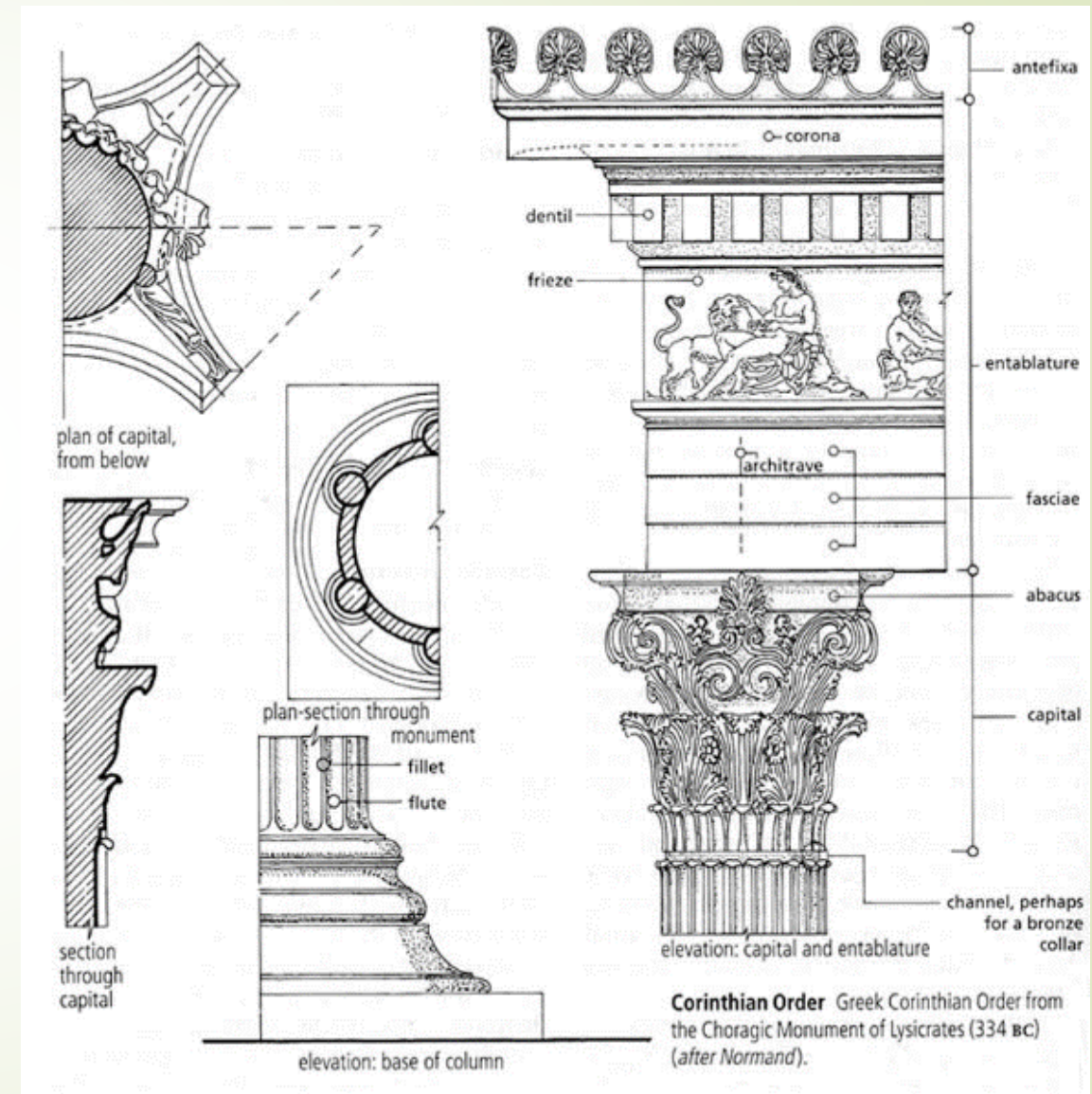
The Doric order

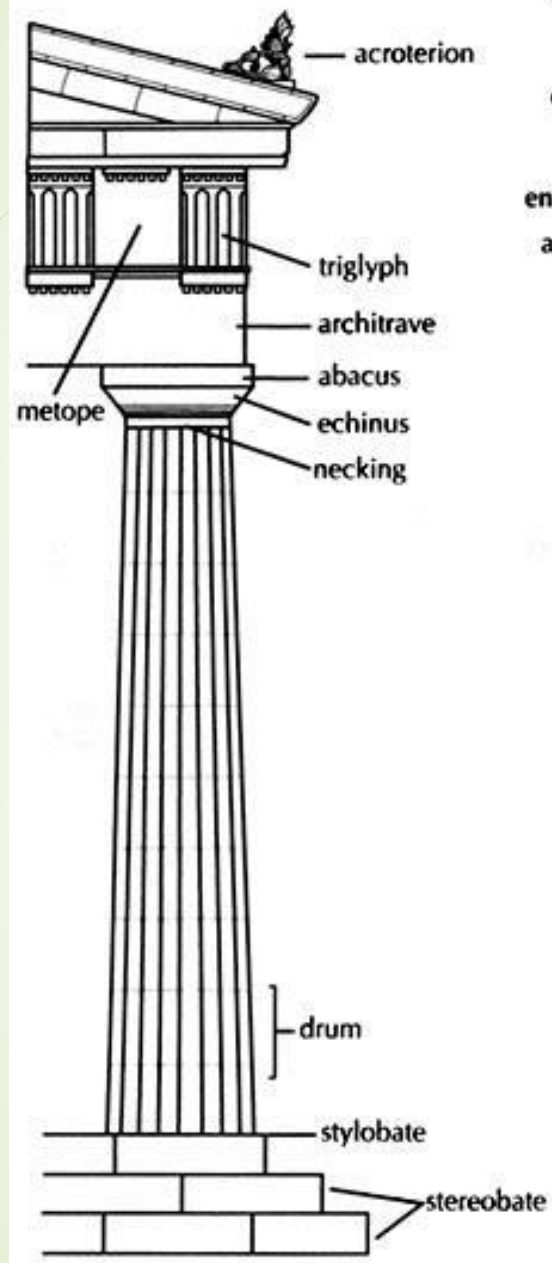


Ionic order

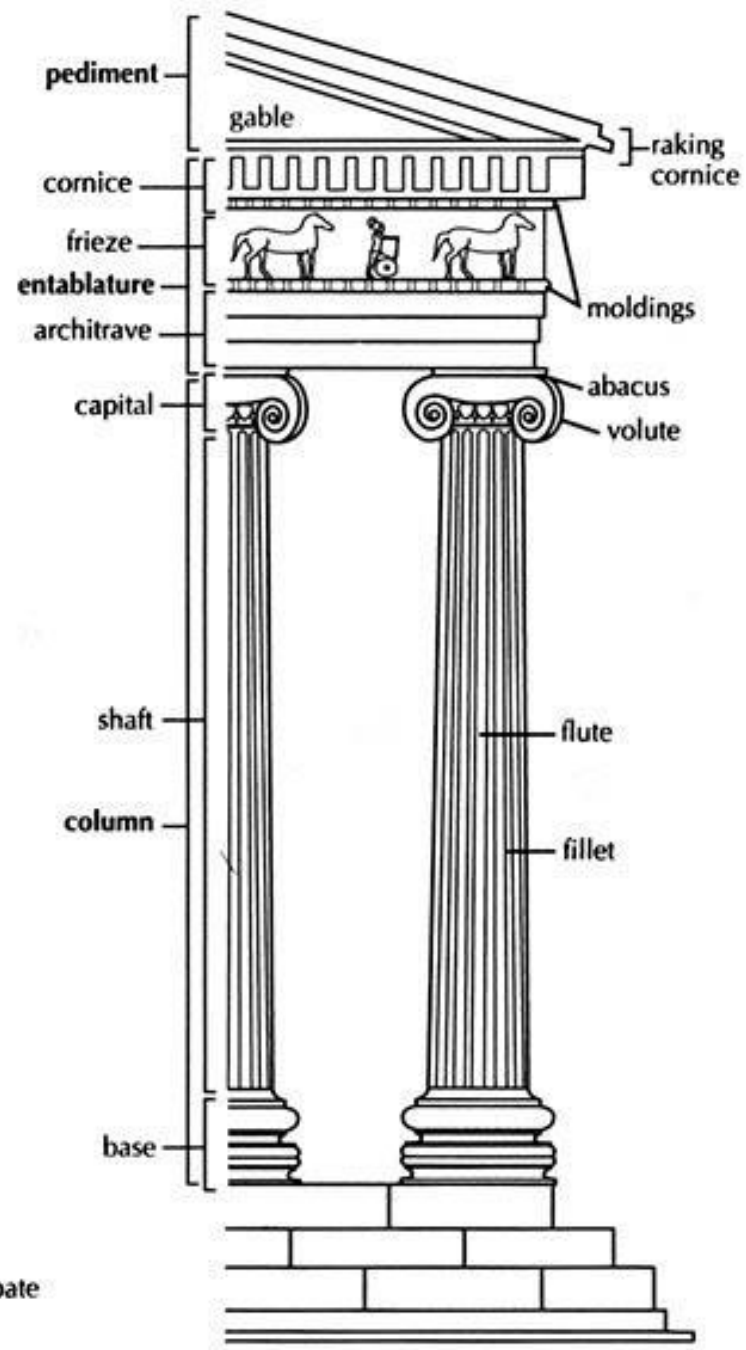


Corinthian Order

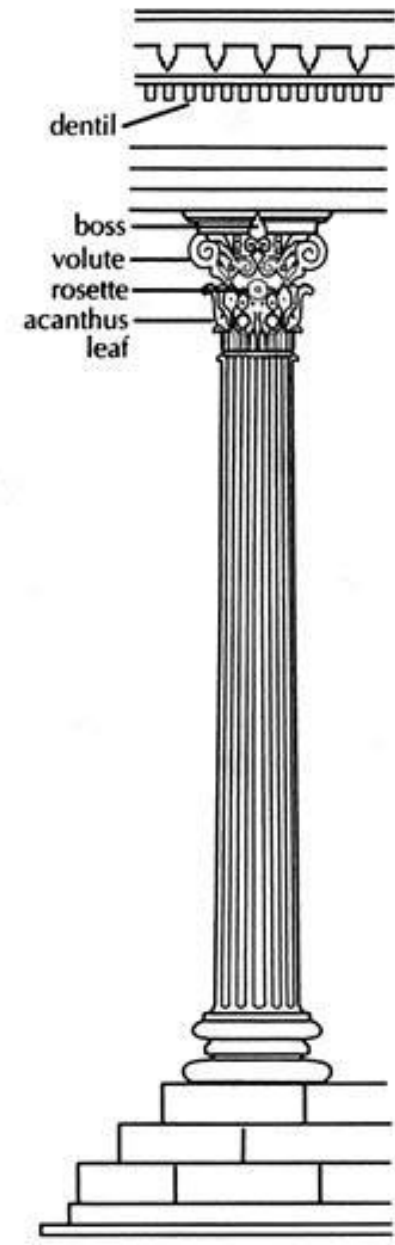




Doric order



Ionic order



Corinthian order

DORIC

- No base.
- Capital is simple and modest.
- Wider shaft and overall robust look, which ancient writers considered it as a masculine attribute.
- The flutes of the shaft (shallow vertical grooves) met in a sharp edge. This attribute increased the height and slenderness of the column.

IONIC

- Has a base.
- The capital is more elaborate, composed by ornamented *abacus* and *echinus*. A new part can be seen, the *volute*, a scroll-shaped element.
- Shaft is narrower than the Doric, it has a more feminine and elegant look.
- The flutes are separated by a narrow strip of stone running from top to bottom of the shaft.

CORINTHIAN

- Preserves the basic structure of Ionic column.
- The capital has evolved into a more organic and complex design, depicting natural forms of leaves. It's also more notable and covers more area in the column.
- Refined base form, more elegant.
- Subtle transition between the shaft's width from top to bottom.

Temples

- Ancient Greek architecture is best known from its temples, many of which are found throughout the region, mostly as ruins but many substantially intact.
- The second important type of building that survives all over the Hellenic world is the open-air theatre, with the earliest dating from around 350 BC.



Temples

- Classification is based on:
- The number of columns on the entrance front.
- Type of collonade surrounding the naos.
- Type Of Portico Classification.

Temples

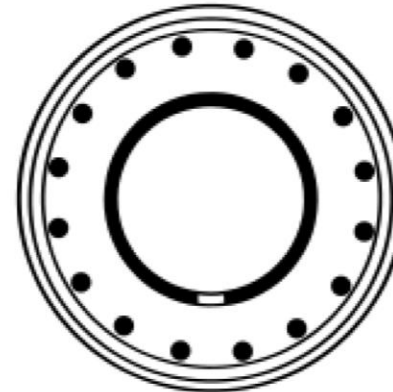
- Typical floor plan incorporated a colonnade of columns (**peristyle**) on all four sides; a front porch (**pronaos**), a back porch (**opisthodomos**).
- Categorized based on their ground plan and the way in which the columns are arranged.
- **1.Prostyle:** is a temple that has columns only at the front
- **2.Amphiprostyle:** temple has columns at the front and the rear.
- **3.**One of the more unusual plans is the **tholos**, a temple with a circular ground plan.
- **4.** Temples with a **peripteral** arrangement have a single line of columns arranged all around the exterior of the temple building.
- **5. Dipteral** temples simply have a double row of columns surrounding the building.



anta



double
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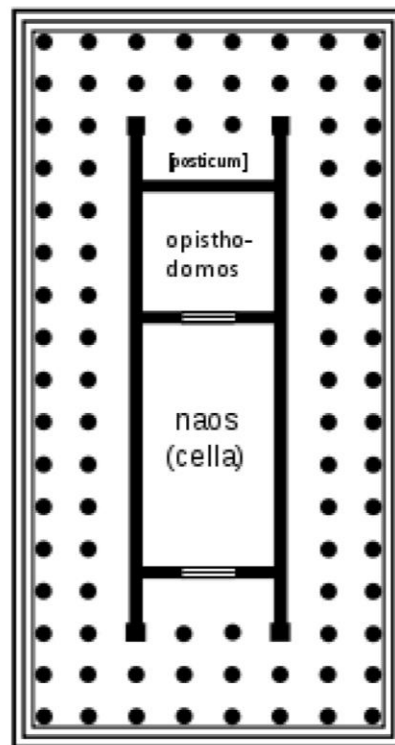
tholos



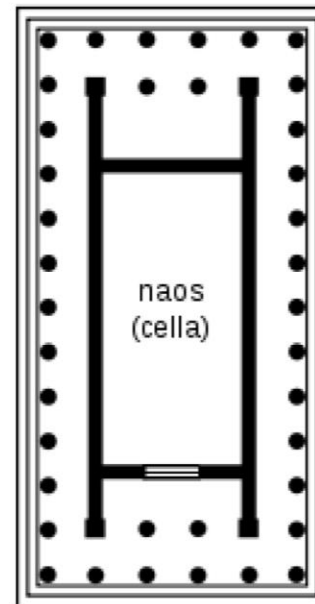
prostyle



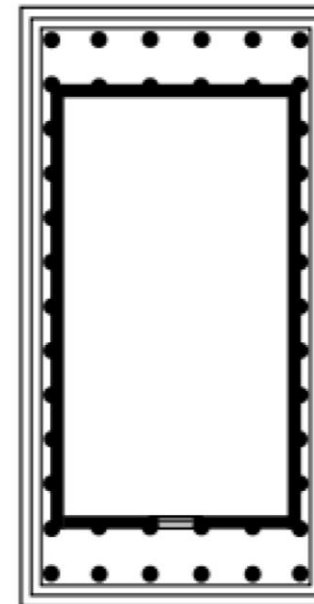
amphiprostyle



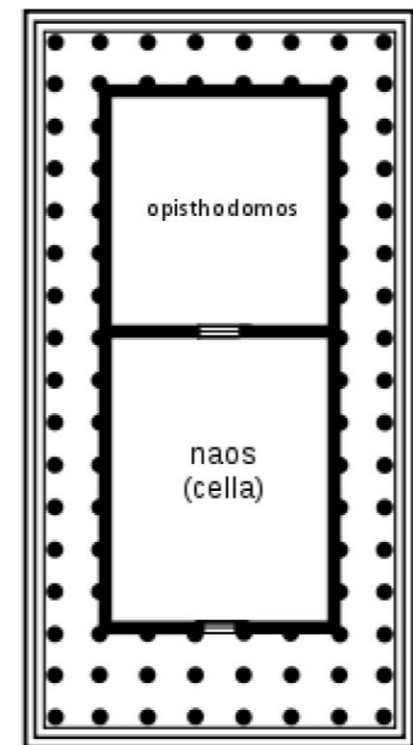
dipteral



peripteral



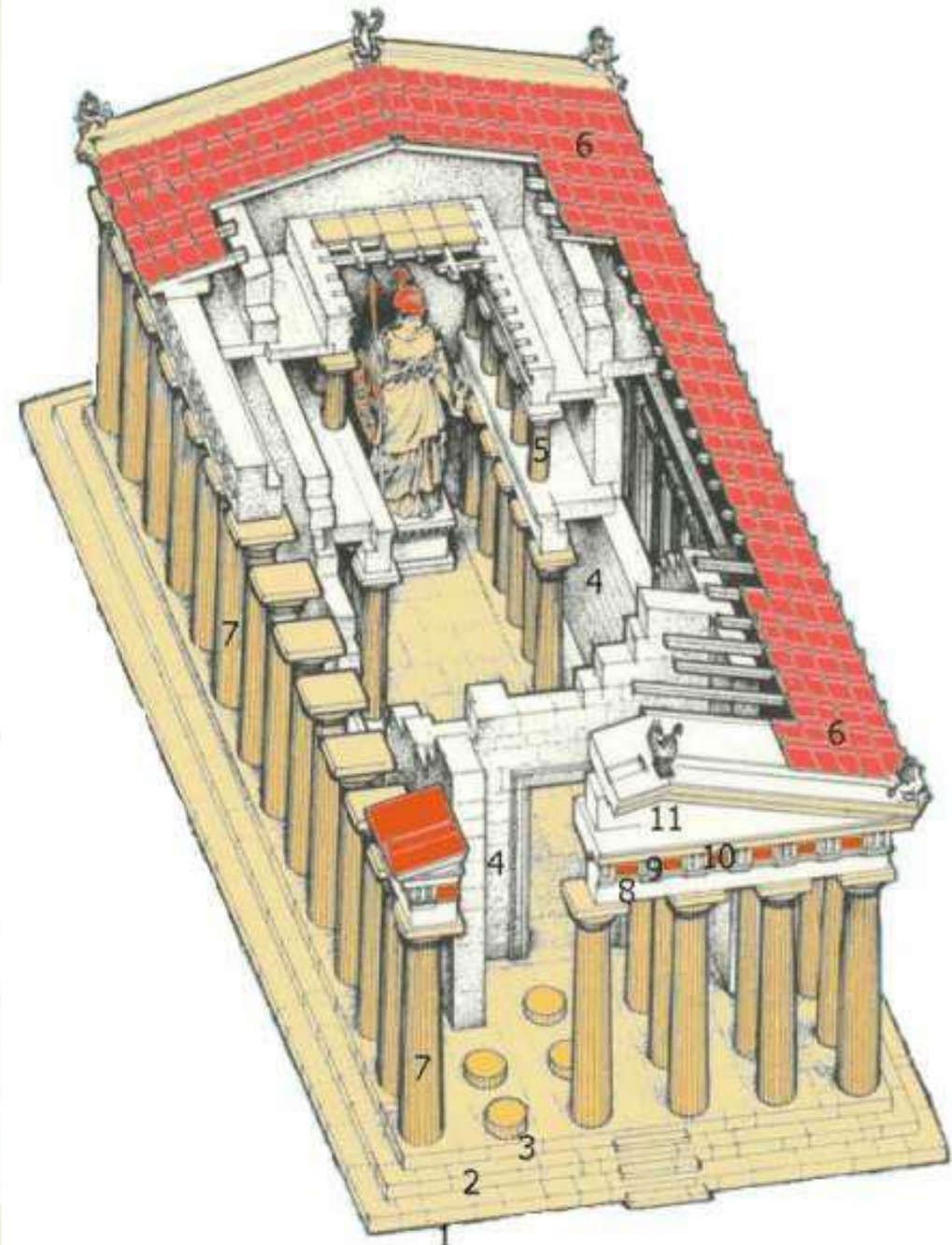
pseudoperipteral



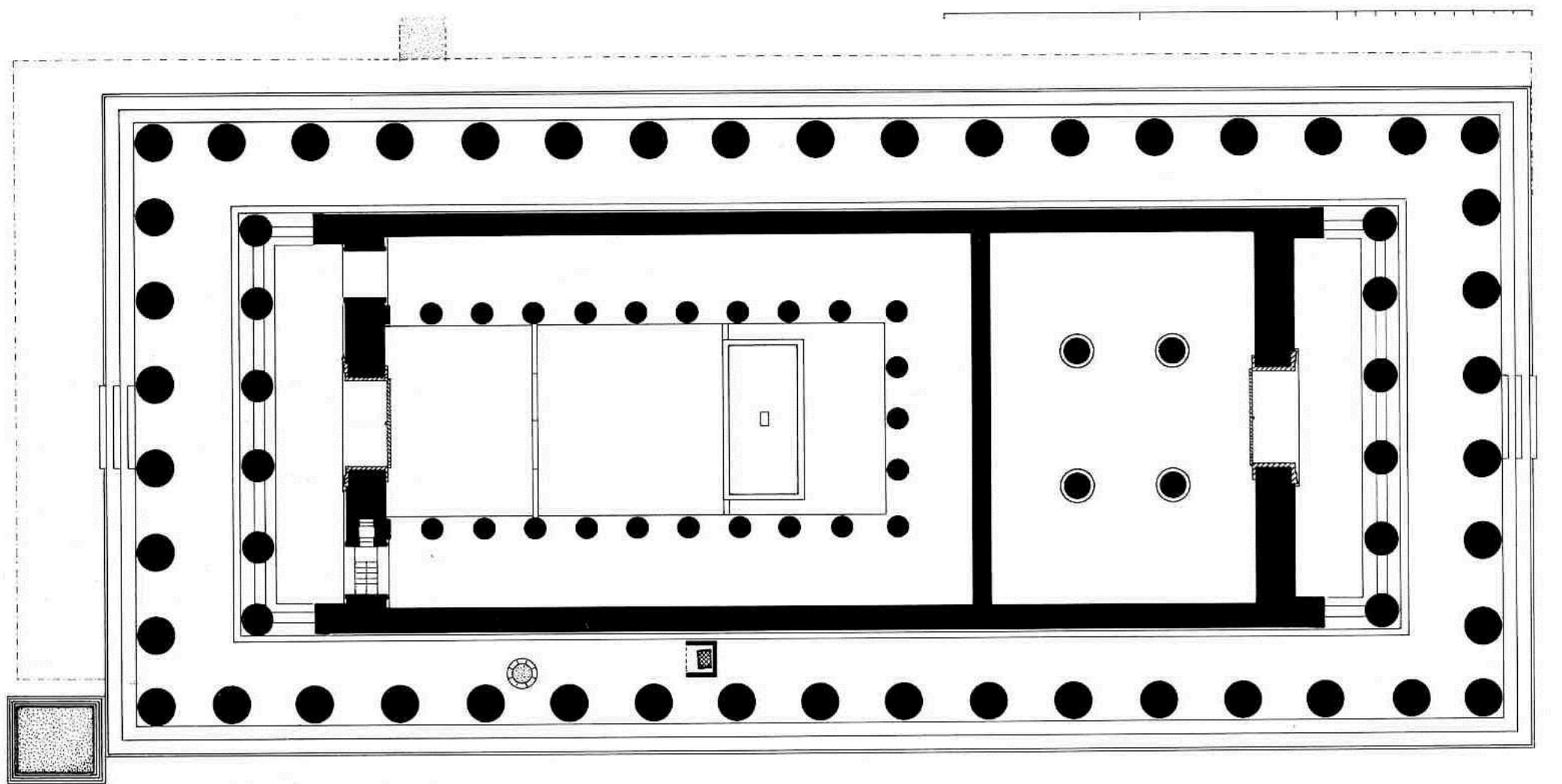
pseudodipteral

Temples

Parthenon

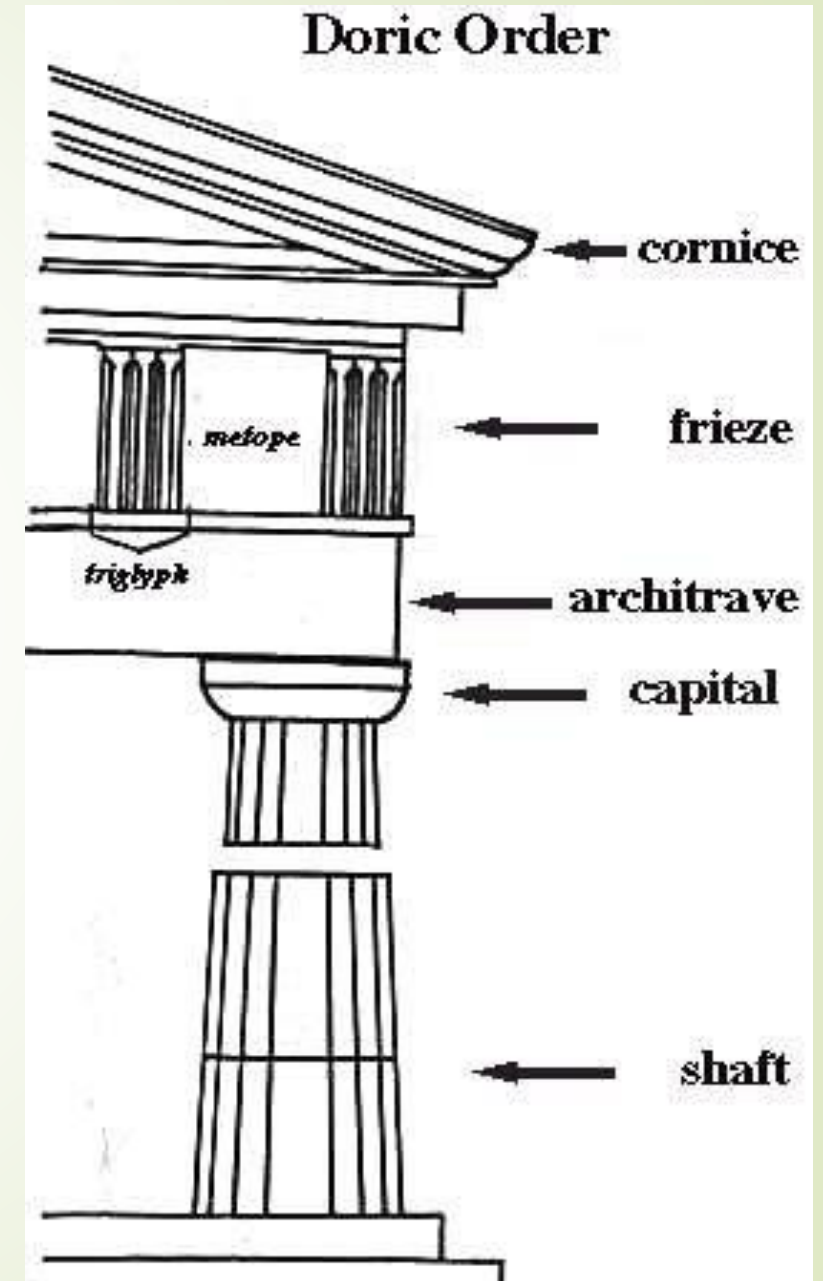


Parthenon



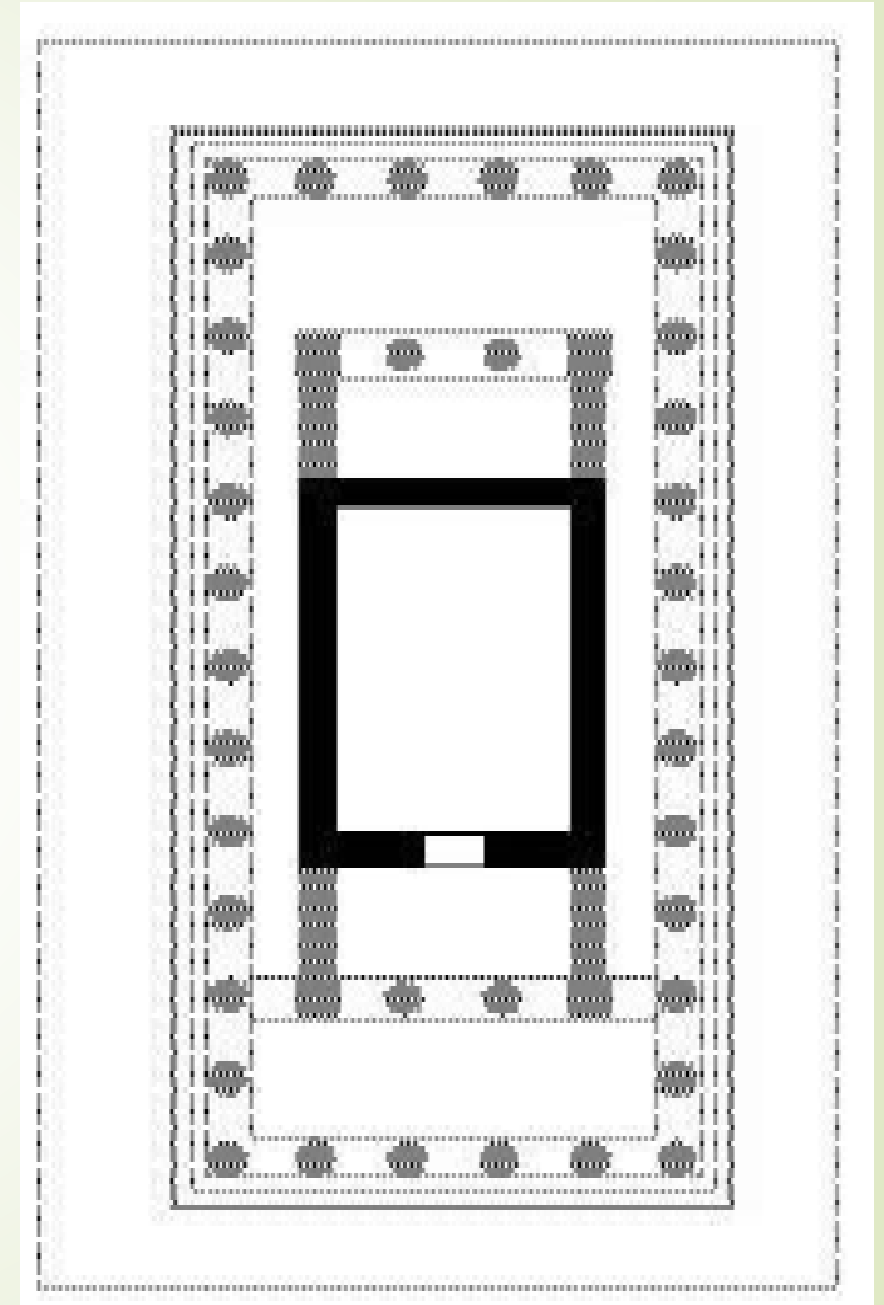
Parthenon

- The Parthenon is a Doric Temple, named because of the style/order of column used in its construction.
- The Parthenon was a Doric temple. The Doric was considered the most ancient and the most dignified order.
- The Parthenon's form grew out of other, earlier Greek temples. The simplest temples had a cella and a pronaos.



Parthenon

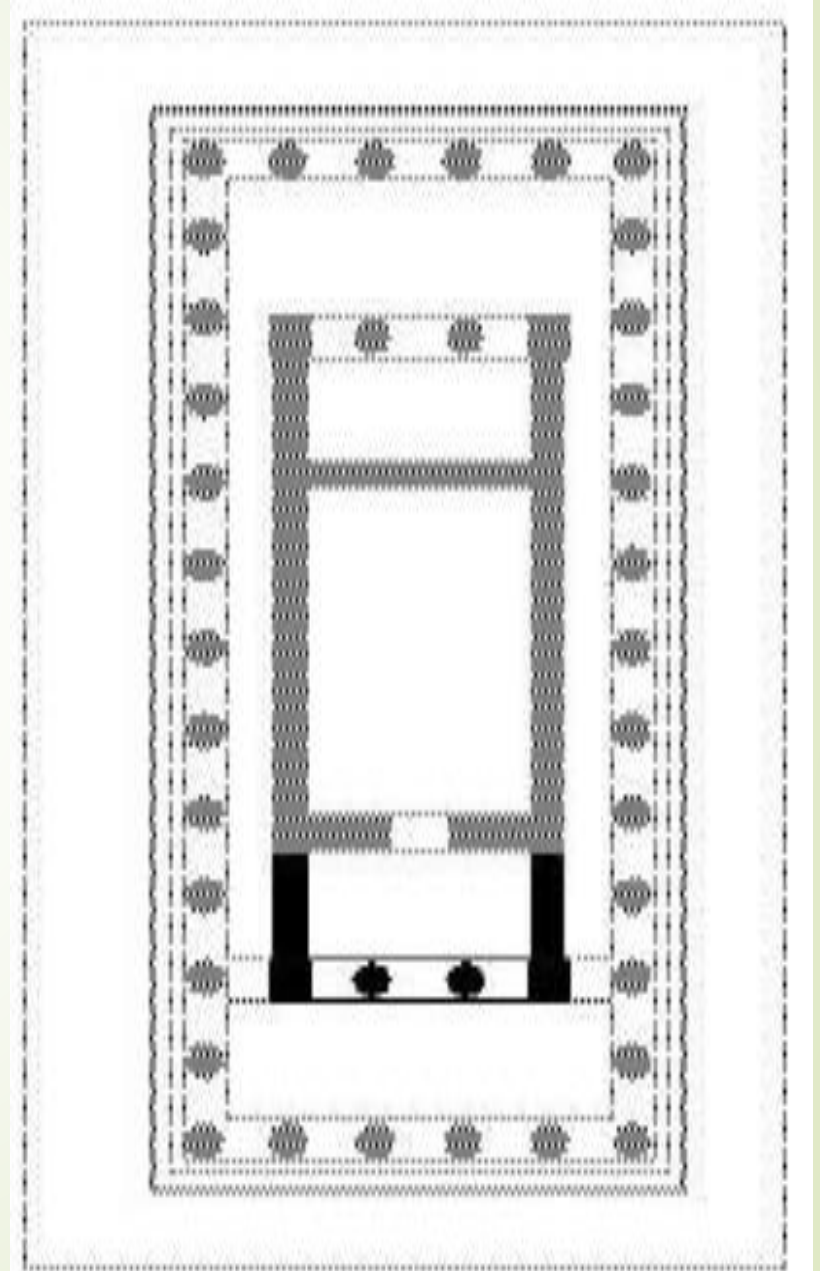
- **Cella**
- “The inner, main chamber of a temple.
Greek term: Naos.
- Description: This chamber containing the image of the god was the principal part of the temple.
- Generally the cella received its light through the open door alone, but sometimes there was also an opening in the roof or possibly windows on either side of the door.”



Parthenon

➤ Pronas

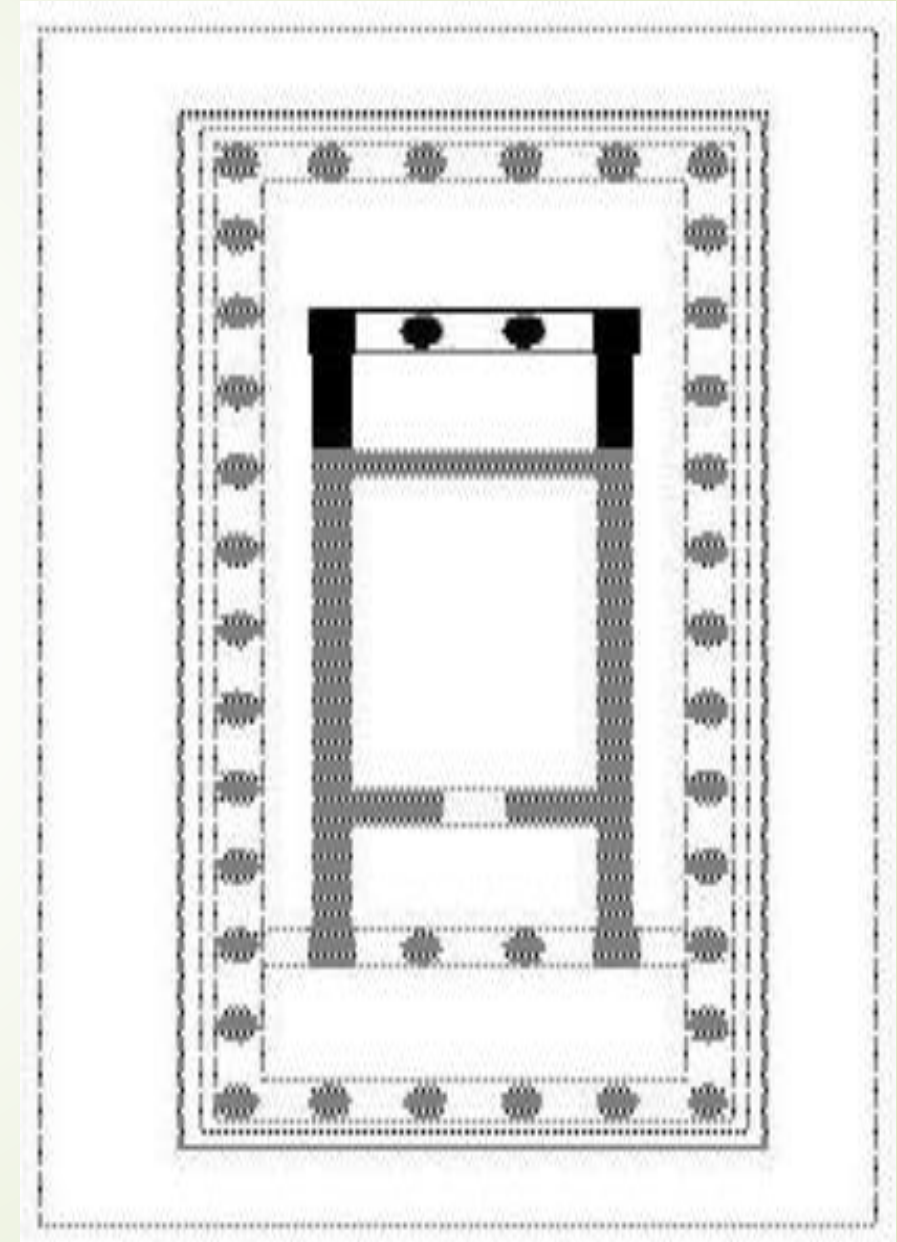
- “In the Greek temple, the porch, portico, or entrance-hall to the temple proper or cella.”

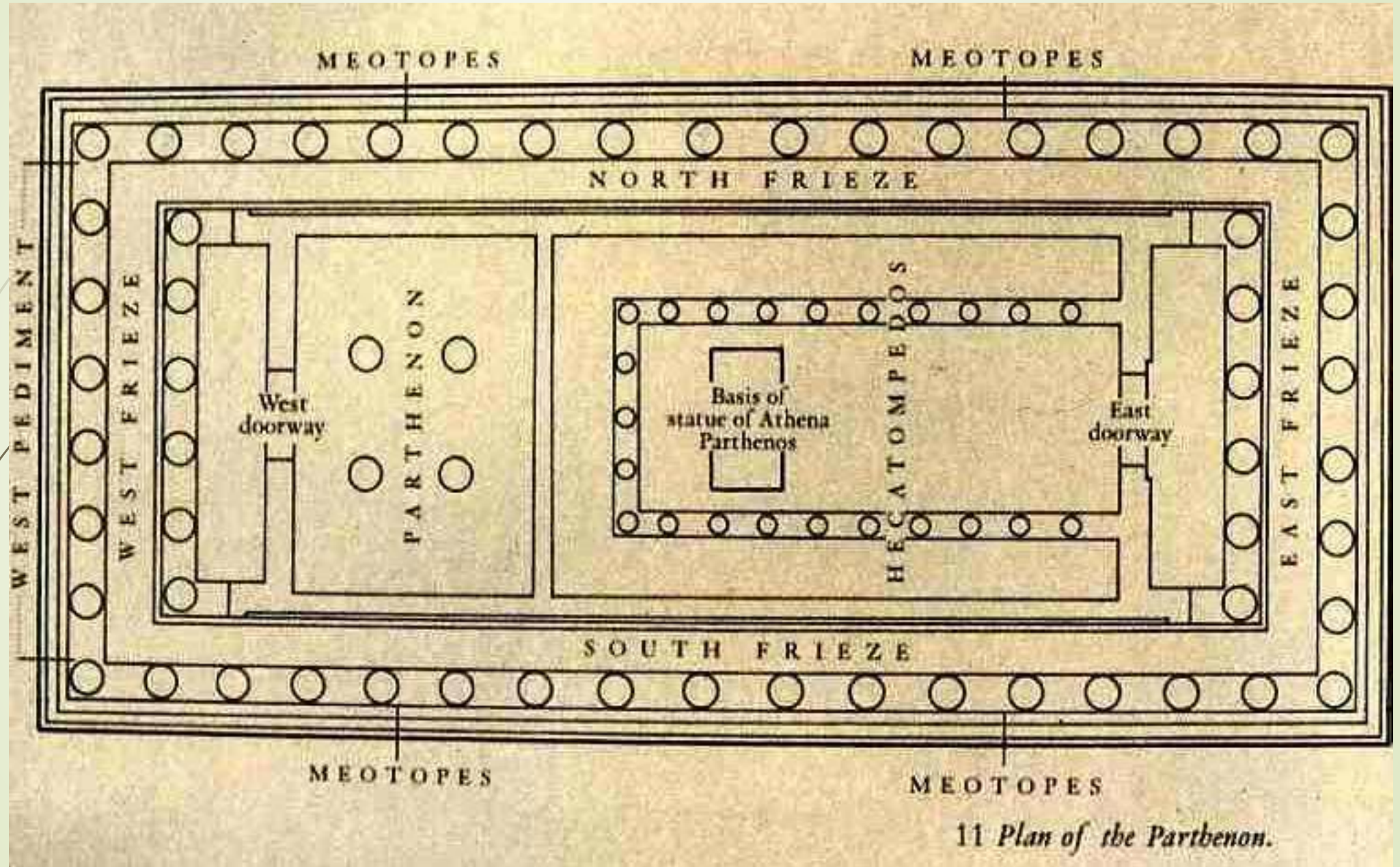


Parthenon

➤ OPISTHODOMOS

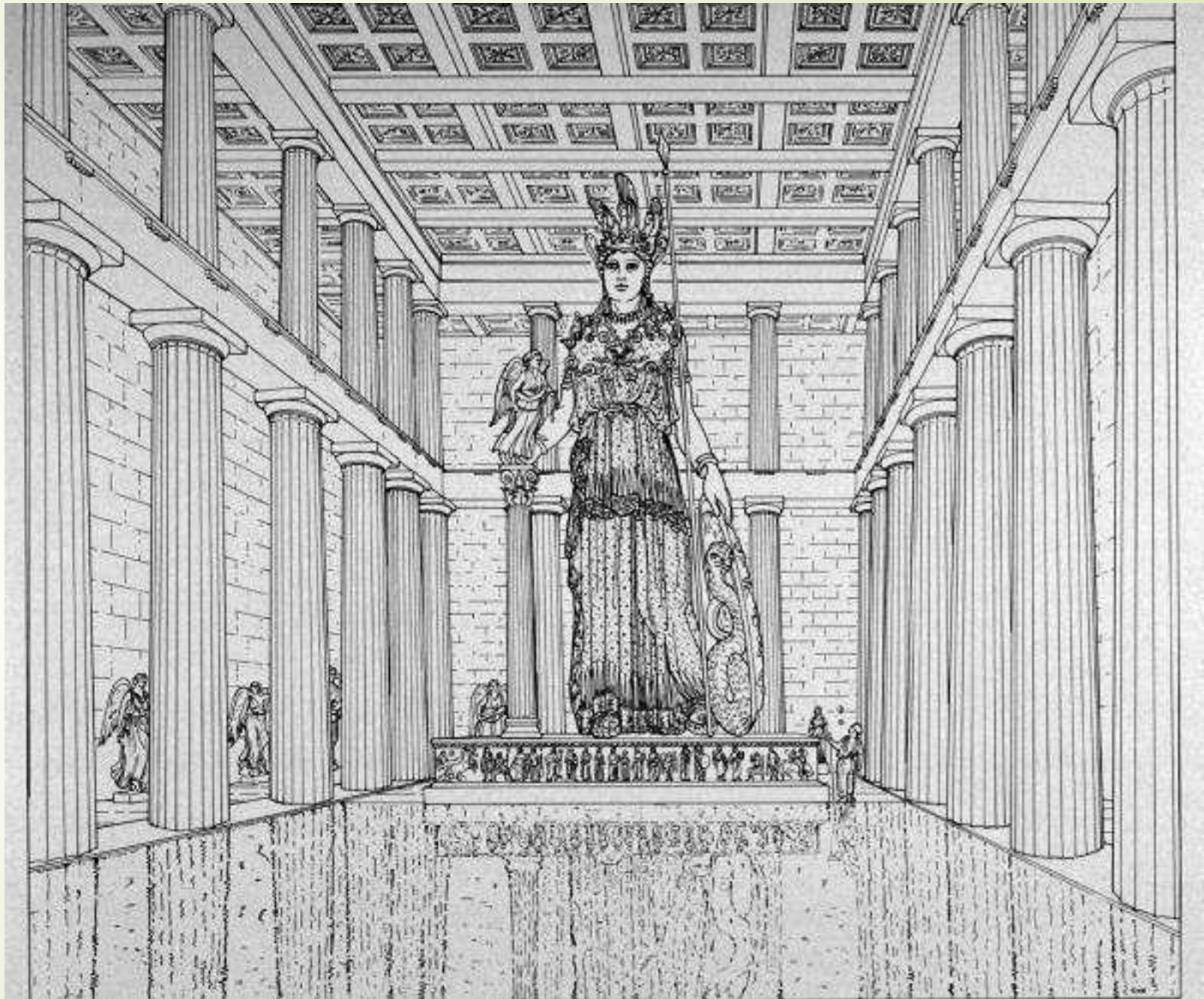
- The Parthenon had a double cella with a pronaos and opisthodomos (“a porch at the rear of the cella which often served as a rear entrance.”)





▶ Parthenon

▶ Interior View





**THANK
YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION**