

GREEK

DATE LINE: 2,000 BC—30 BC

MOTIFS:	Acanthus leaf	Caryatid	Rinceau
	Anthemion	Rosette	Festoons
	Honeysuckle	Fret or key	
	Griffin	Garlands	

ARCHITECTURE: Large limestone and stucco temples
 Massive rows of outside columns
 Sculptural ornament
 The Parthenon (greatest masterpiece of architecture in the world)
 Corinthian order
 Greece became a Roman province and Romans copied her art and architecture

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS:
 Developed the wooden truss
 Pitched roof to shed rain
 Basically functional portico and colonnade
 Beauty by line, form, and proportion
 Orders of Architecture:
 Doric--sturdy, heavy, simple
 Ionic--2 large volutes, lighter in appearance
 Corinthian--2 rows of vertical acanthus leaves, delicate in appearance
 Created various moldings
 Artistic rather than mechanical

INTERIORS: Rooms were small and constructed without windows
 Light entered through doors
 Very few pieces of furniture in the home
 Sculptures
 Rendering of human form in marble and bronze

COLORS: Brilliant with a lot of use of color

TEXTILES: Linen, cotton, leather

ACCESSORIES: Pottery
 Sculpture

FURNITURE: Klismos Chair
 Beds
 Folding Stools
 Chests
 Tables

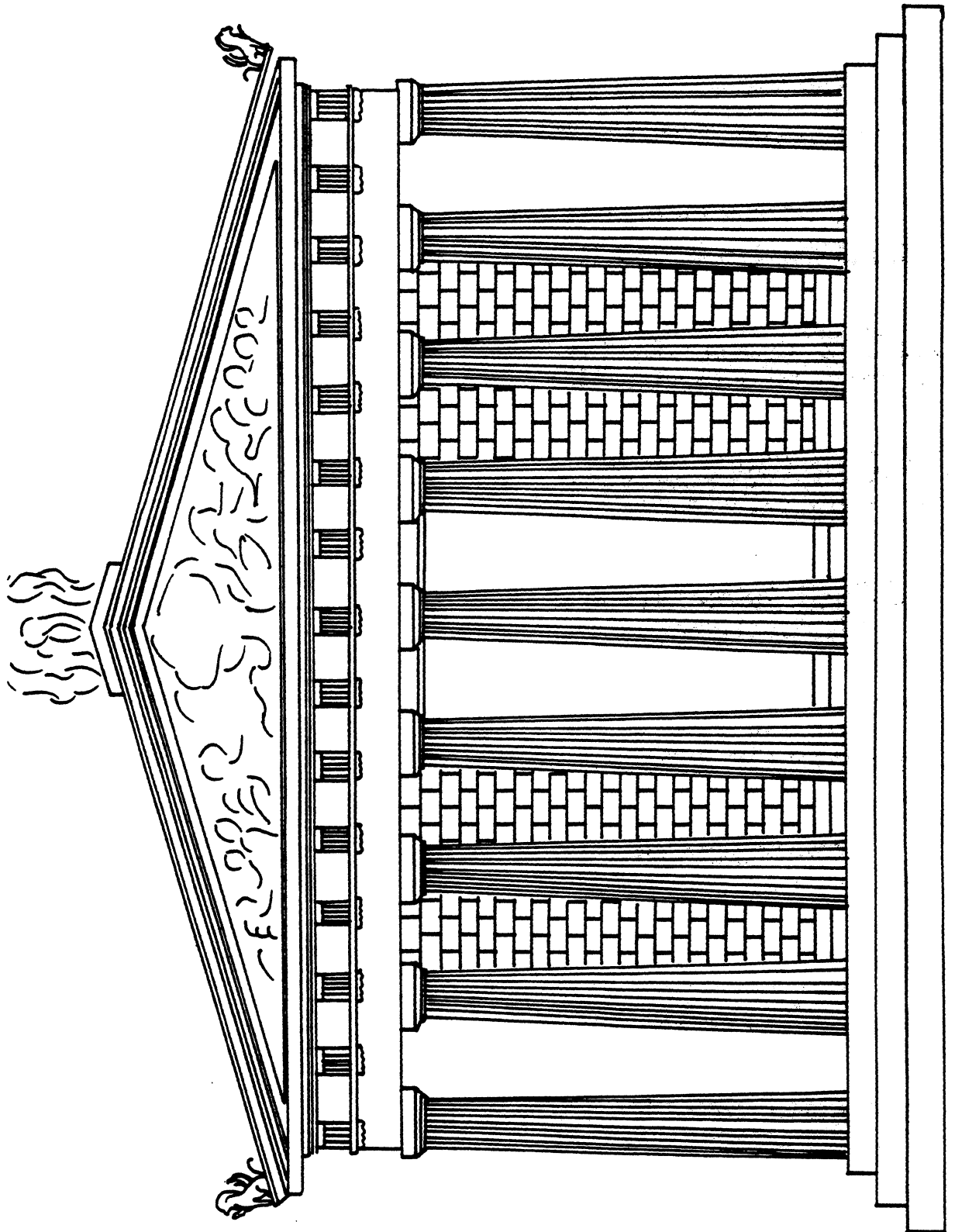
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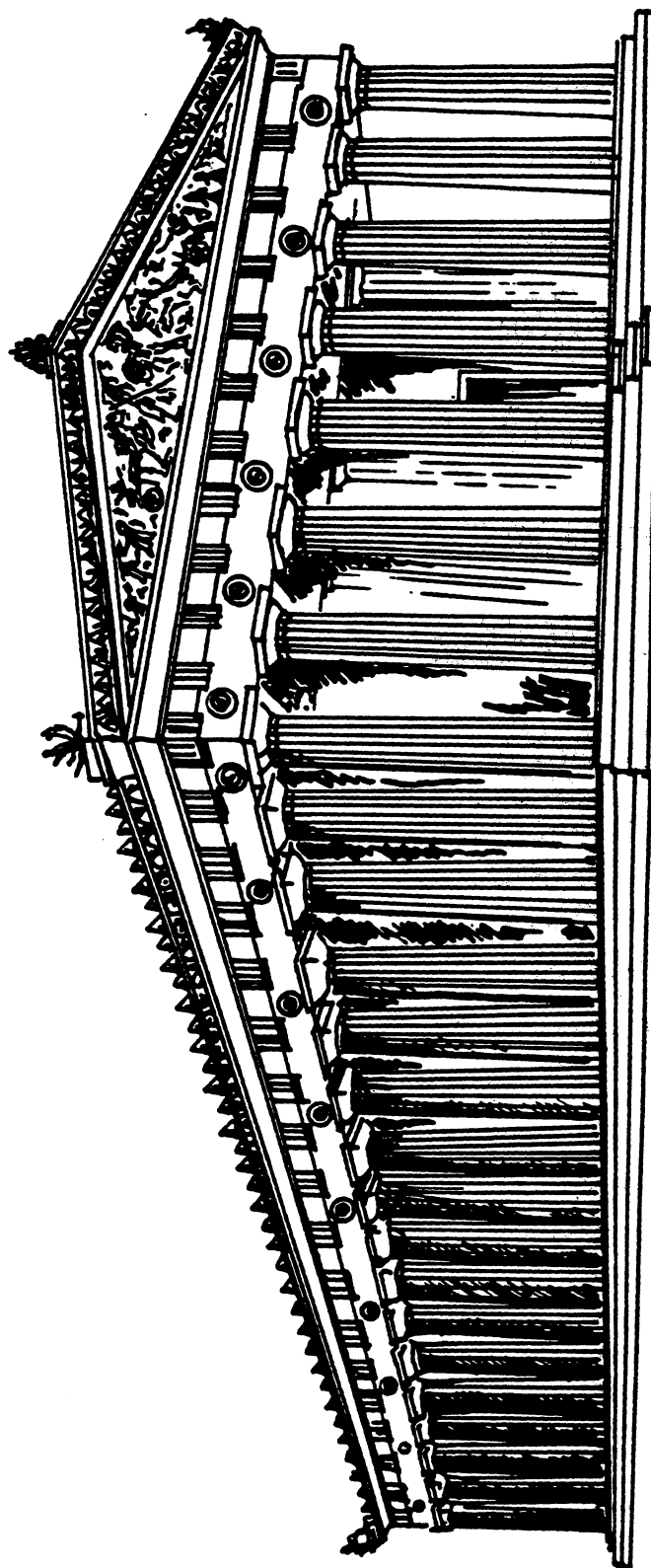
- 1 chair tracing
- 1 current influence
- Recognize Greek Temple

REFERENCE: Interior Design and Decoration, pages 17—30

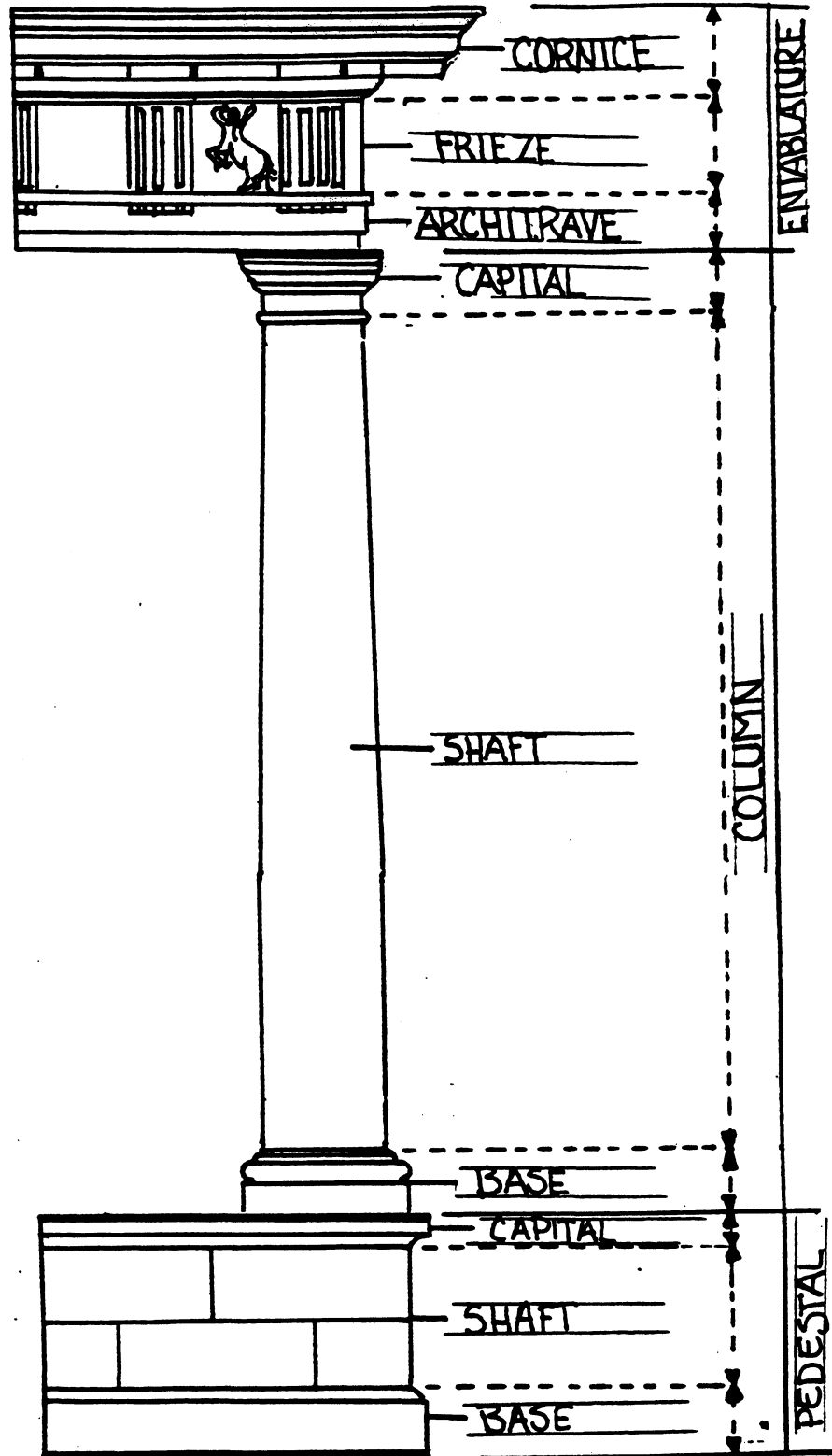
GREEK



GREEK PARTHENON



ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE



KLISMOS CHAIR (GREEK)

