GREEK

DATE LINE: 2,000 BC—30 BC

MOTIFS: Acanthus leaf  Caryatid  Rinceau
        Anthemion  Rosette  Festoons
        Honeysuckle  Fret or key  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 providence 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
GREEK, continued

ASSIGNMENTS:
1 chair tracing
1 current influence
Recognize Greek Temple

REFERENCE: Interior Design and Decoration, pages 17—30
GREEK
GREEK PARTHENON
ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE

- Cornice
- Frieze
- Architrave
- Capital
- Shaft
- Column
- Base
- Capital
- Shaft
- Base
KLISMOS CHAIR
(GREEK)

- FRET OR GREEK KEY BORDER
- HONEYSUCKLE MOTIF
- KLISMOS LEG OR SABRE LEG