

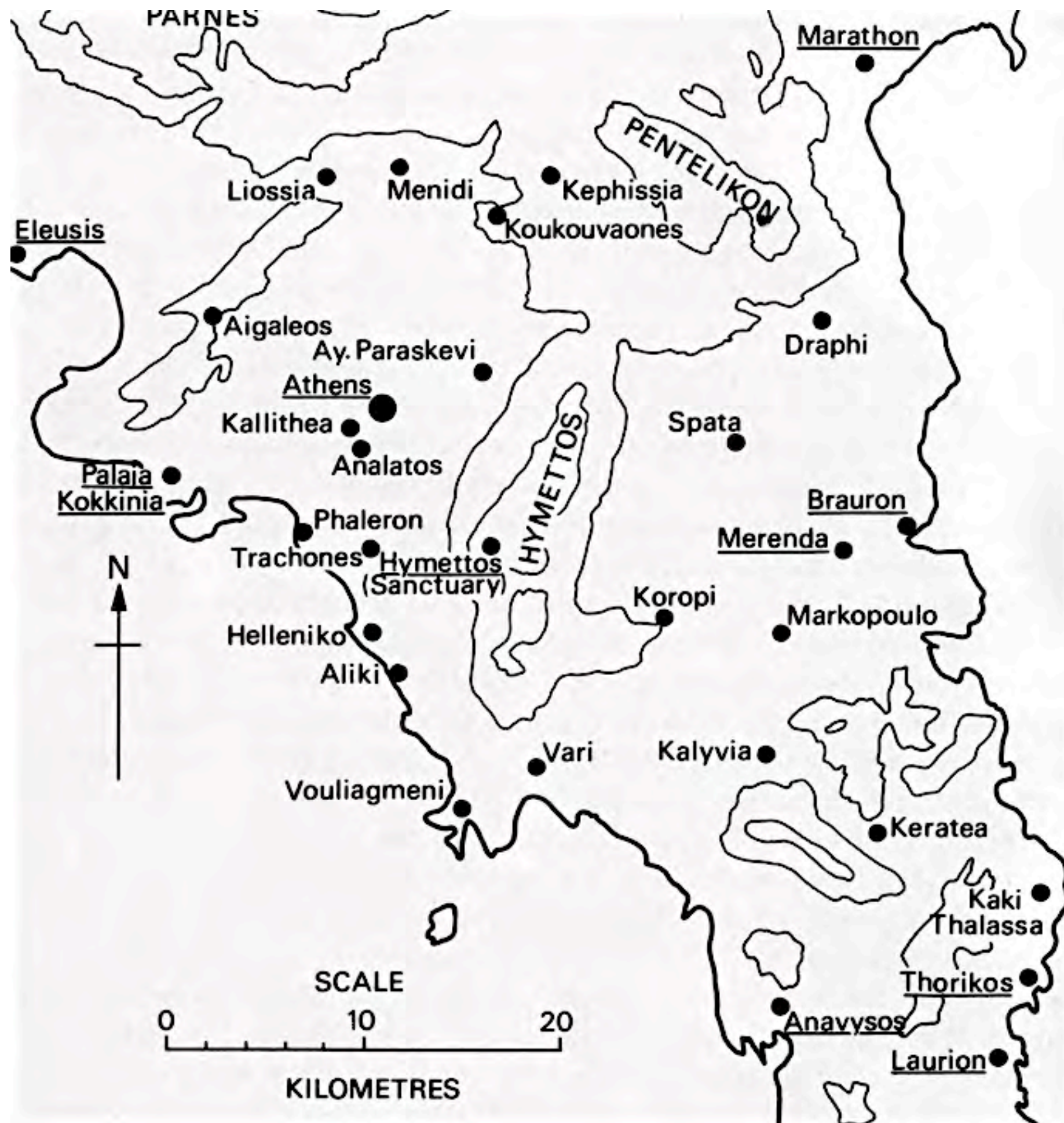
# Vorlesung vom 14.1.2013

## Teil I

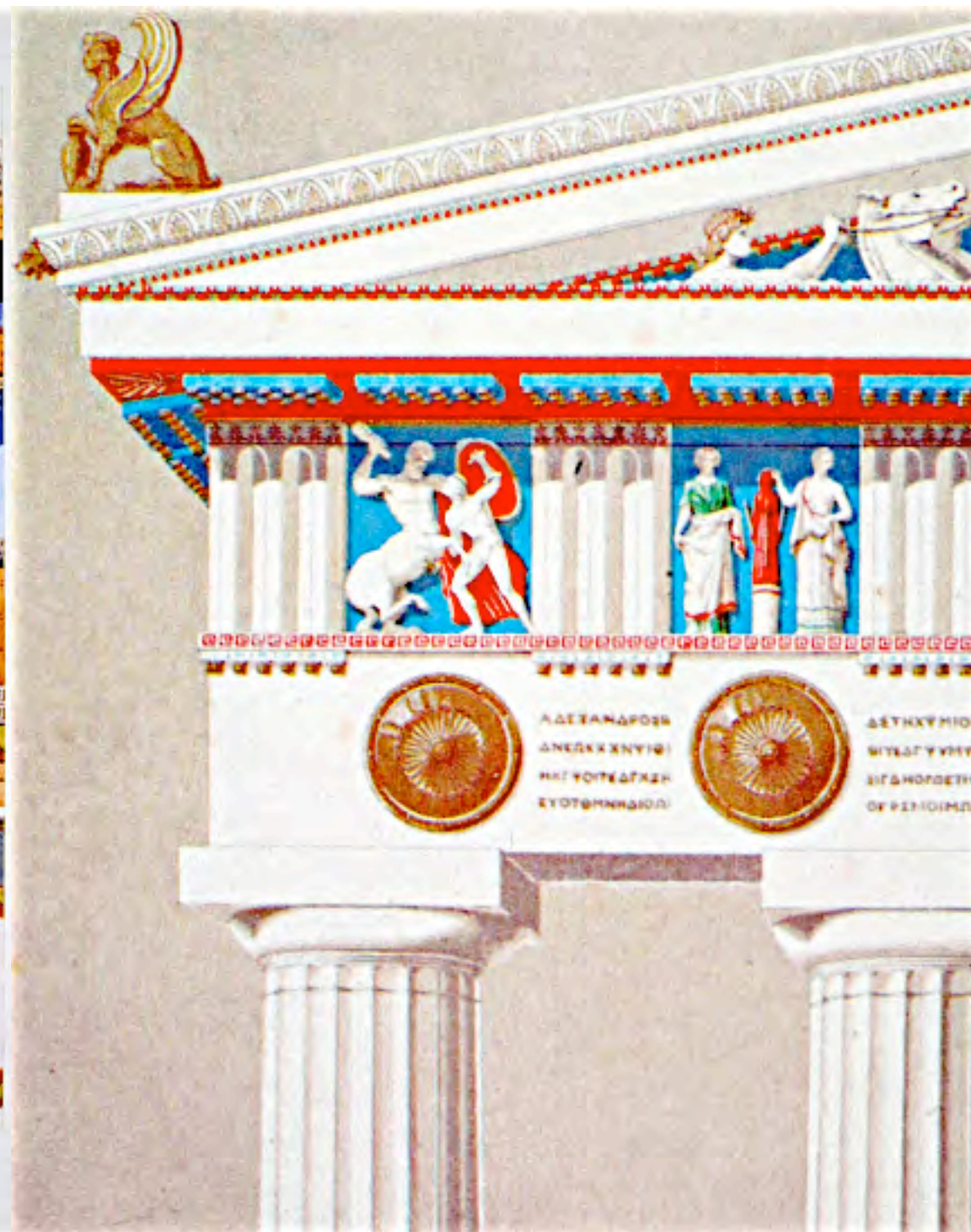




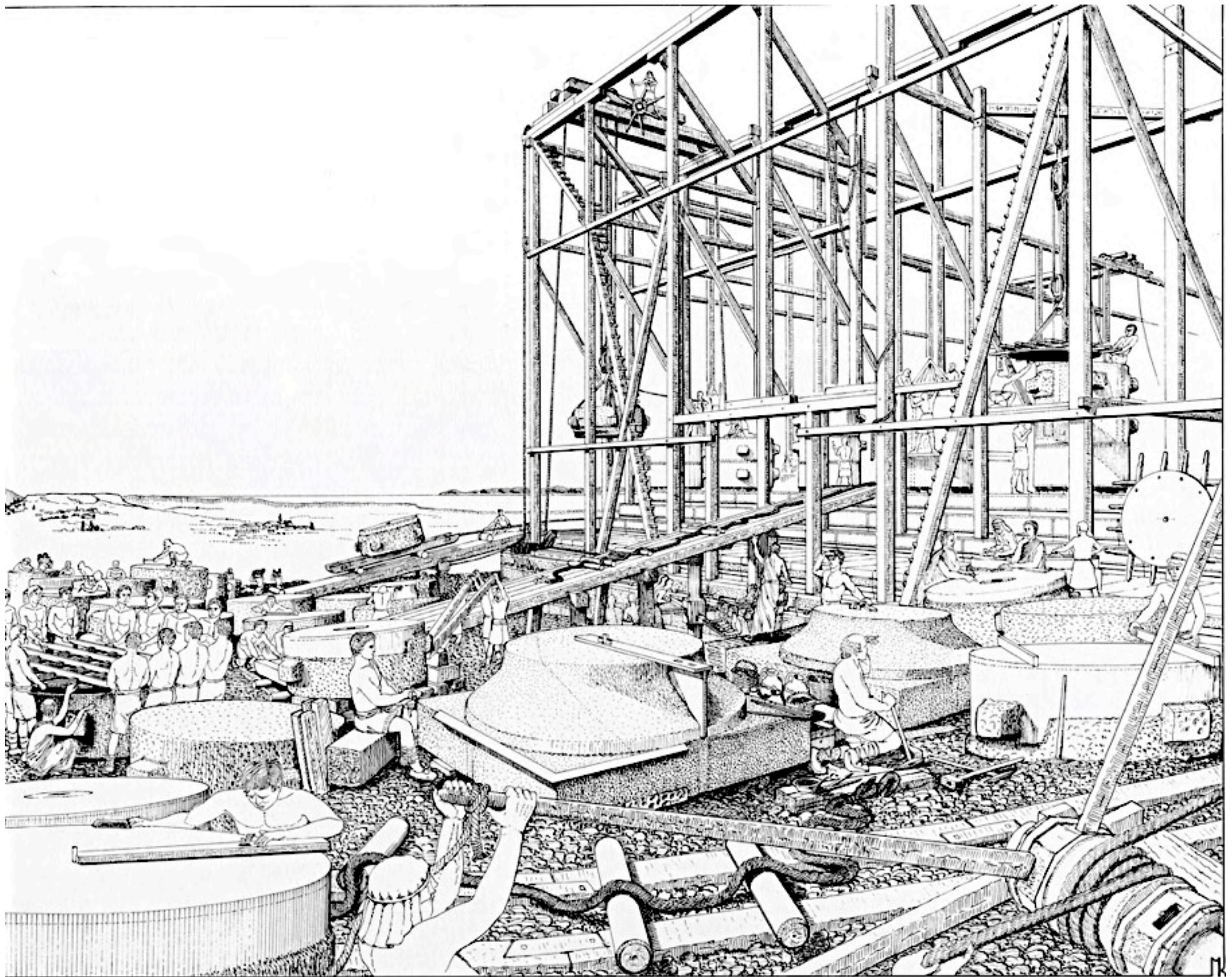




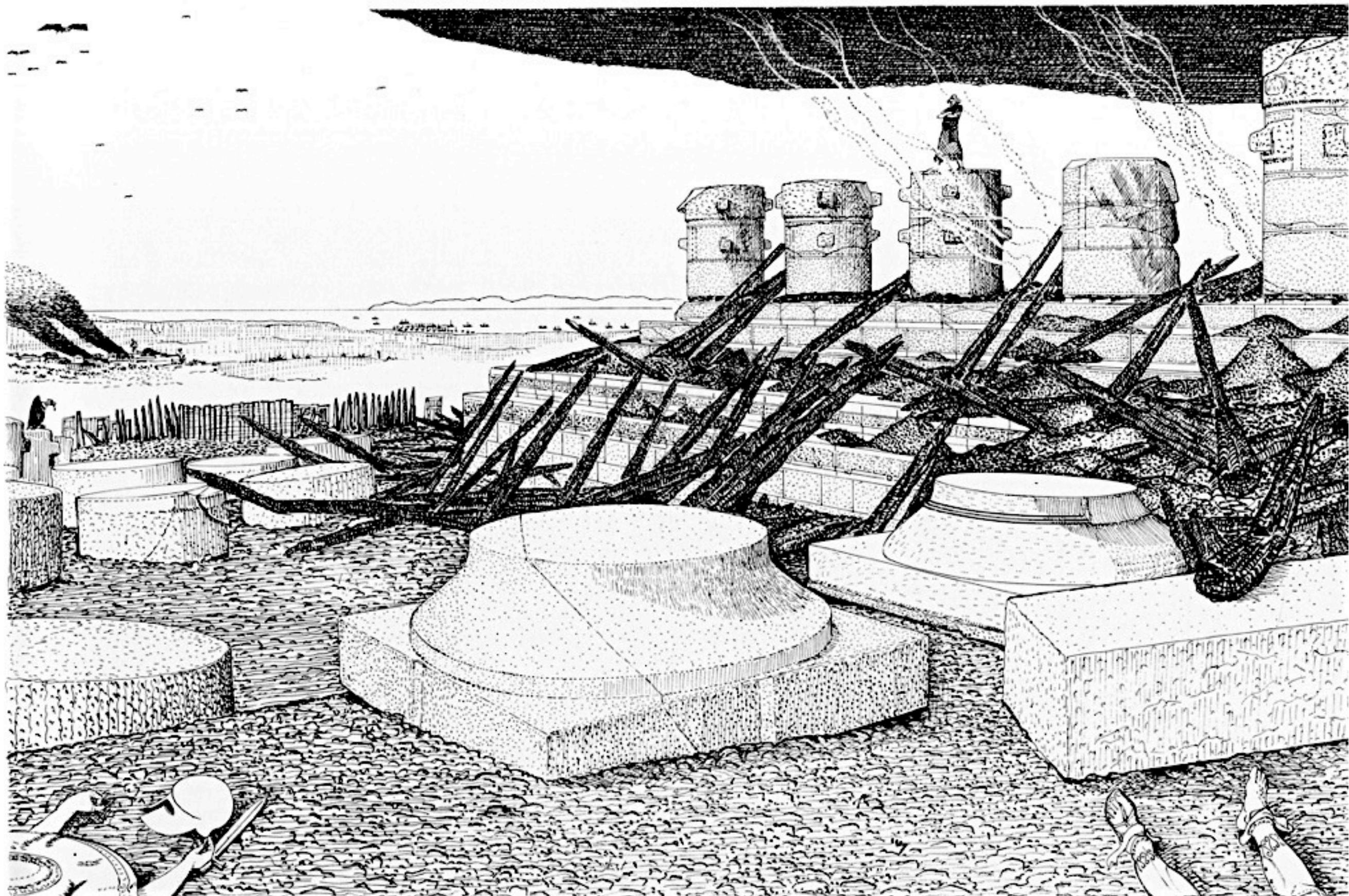








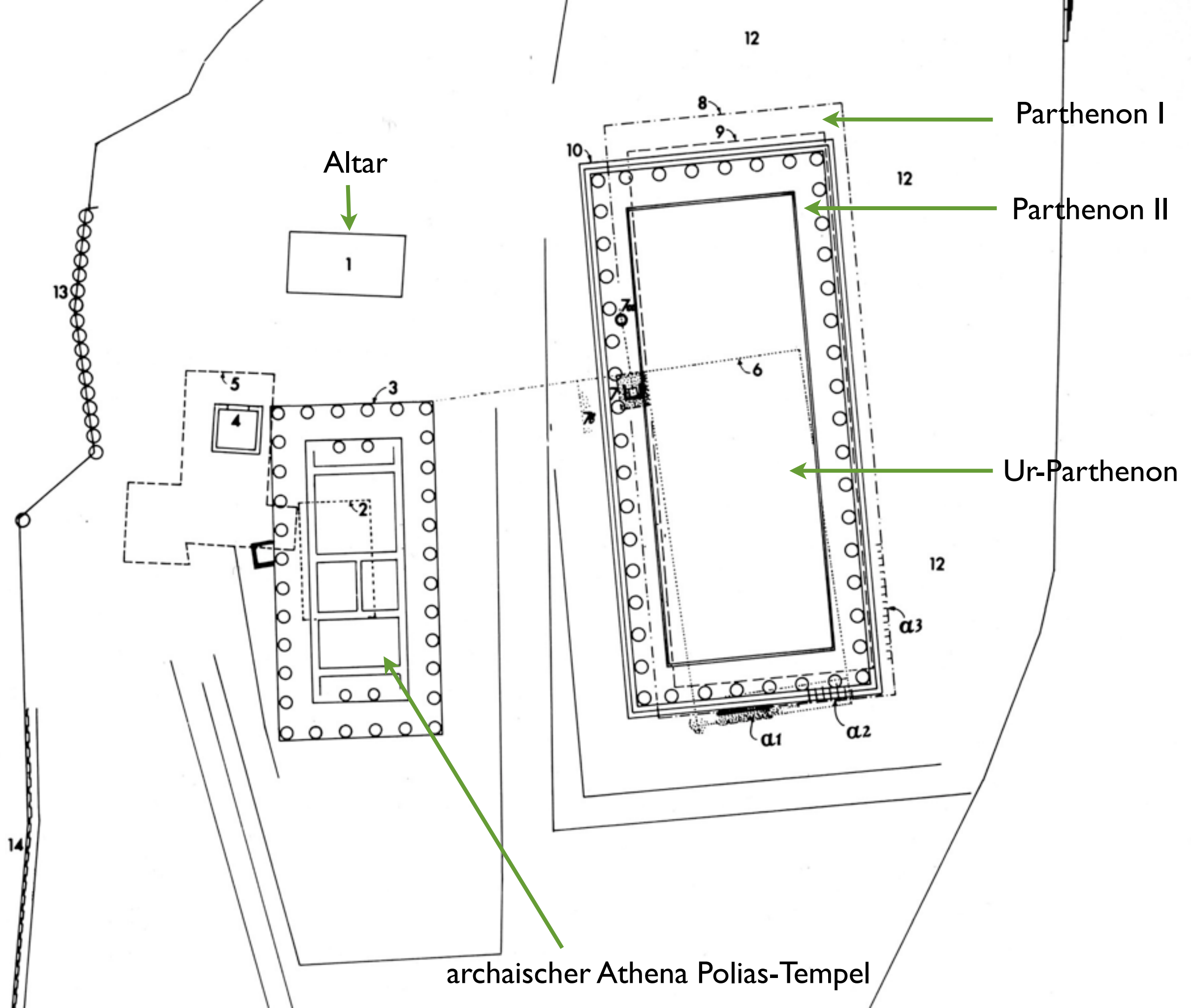














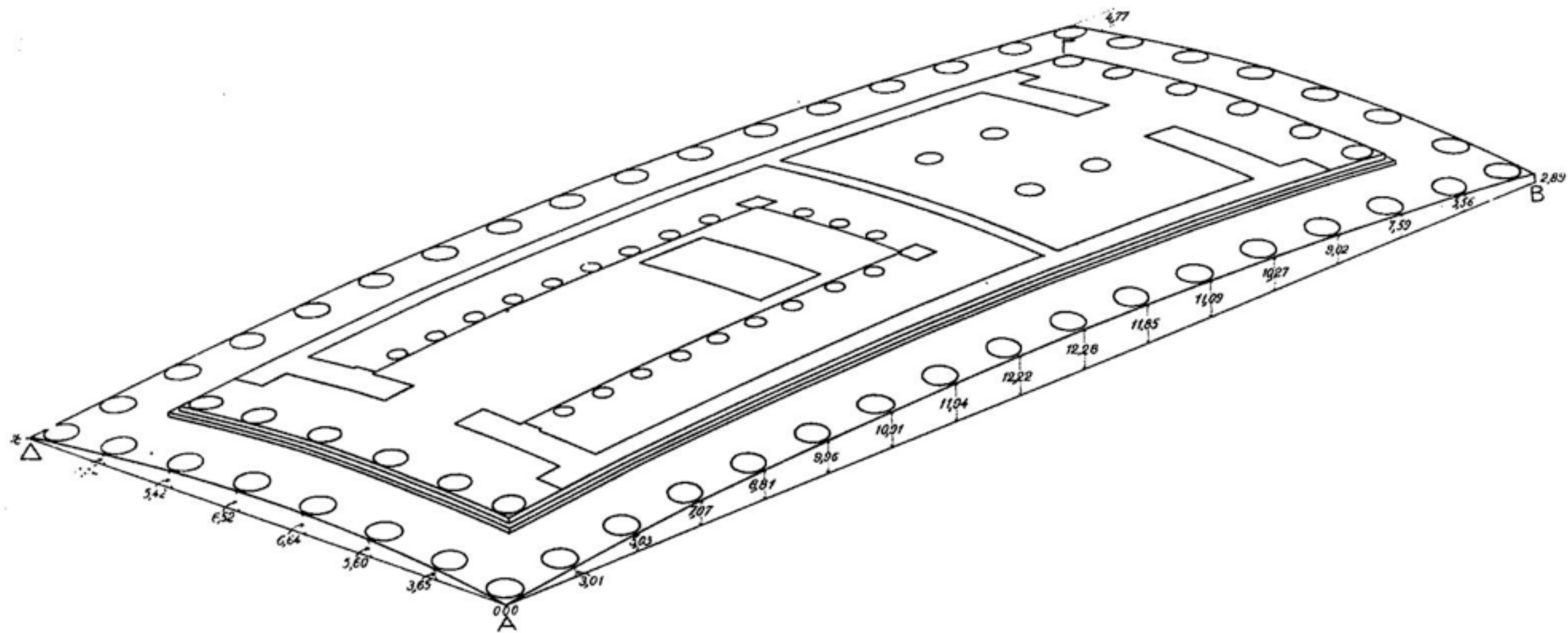
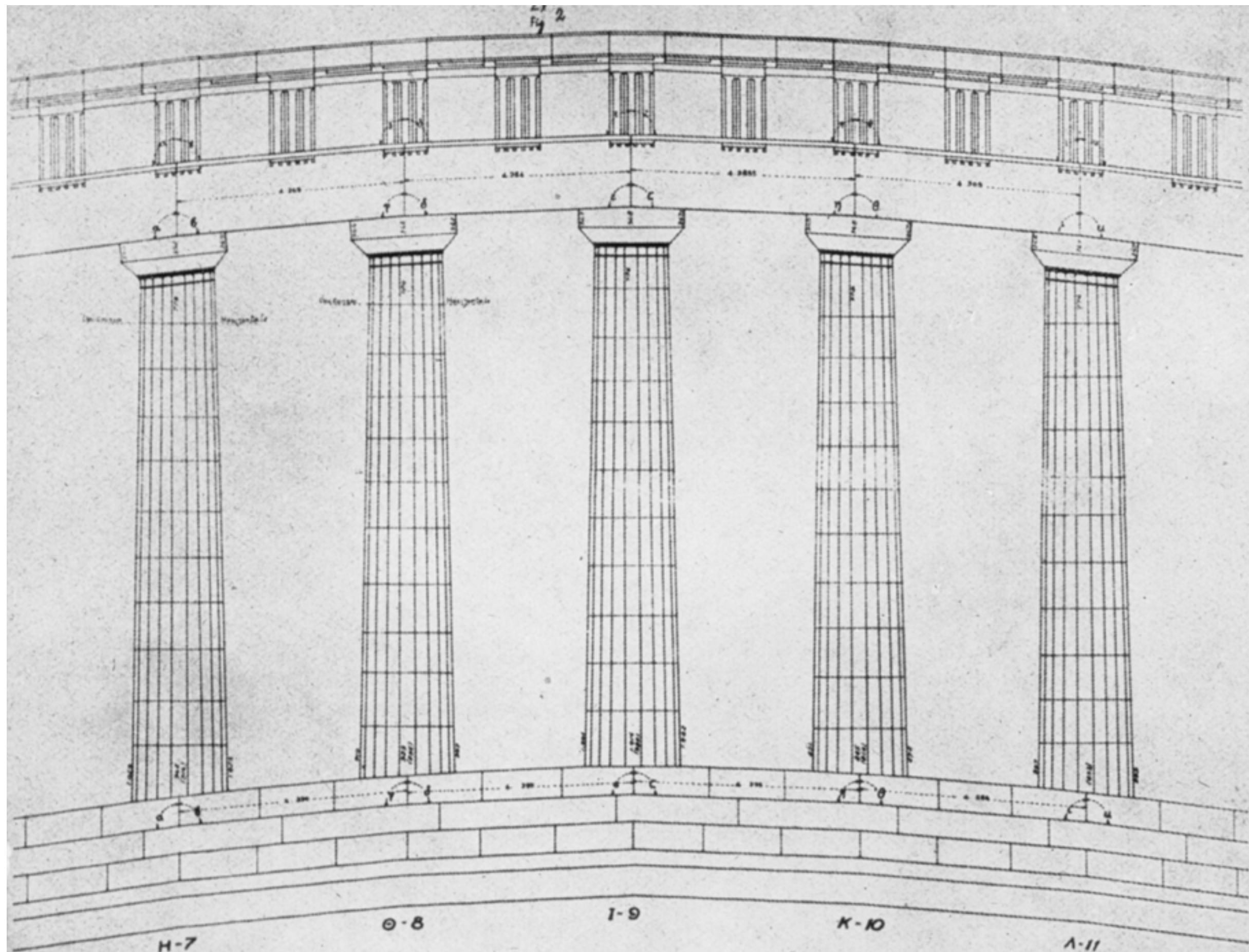


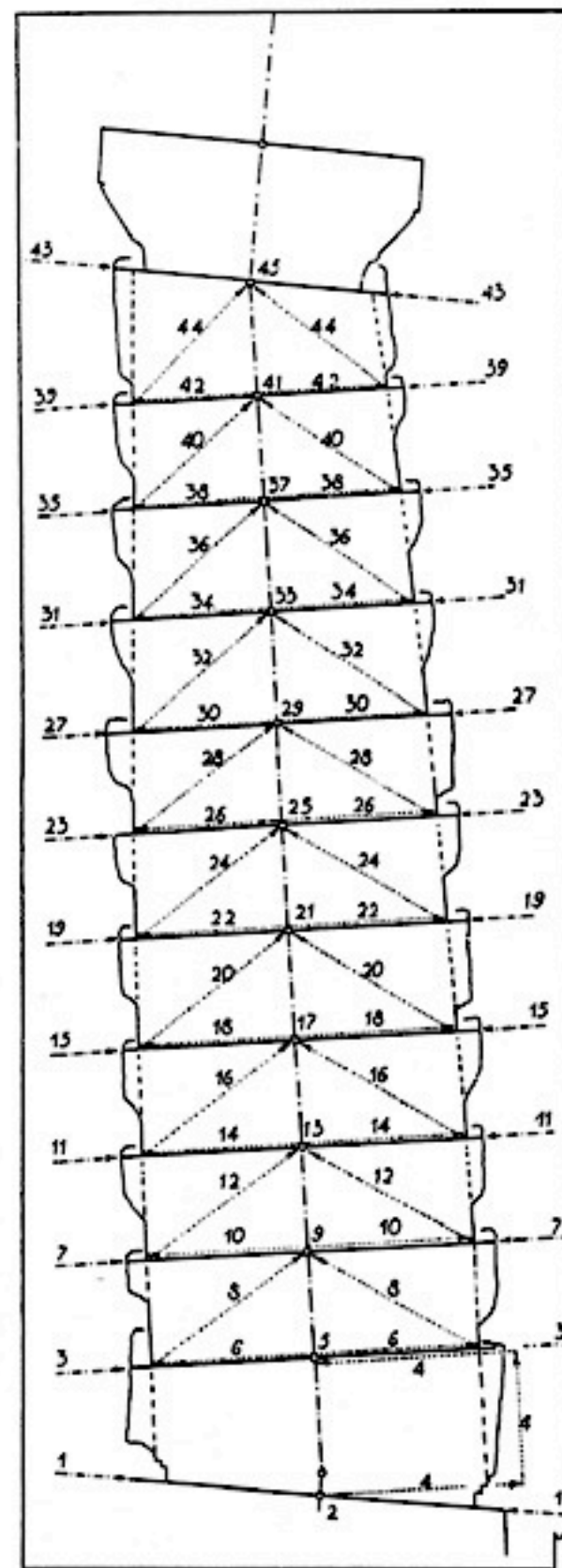
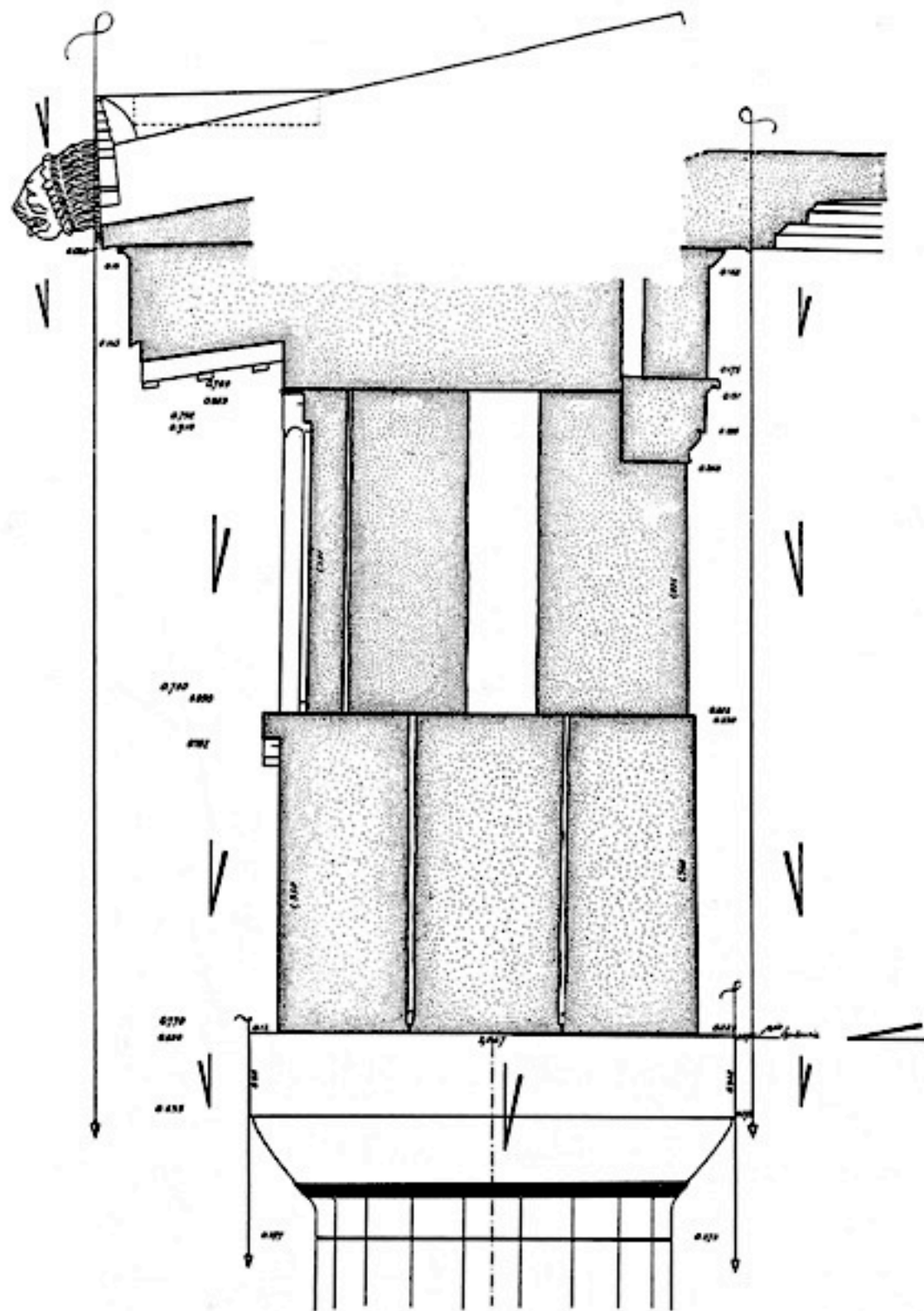


Fig 2



Model of 1930  
H. HALLAND



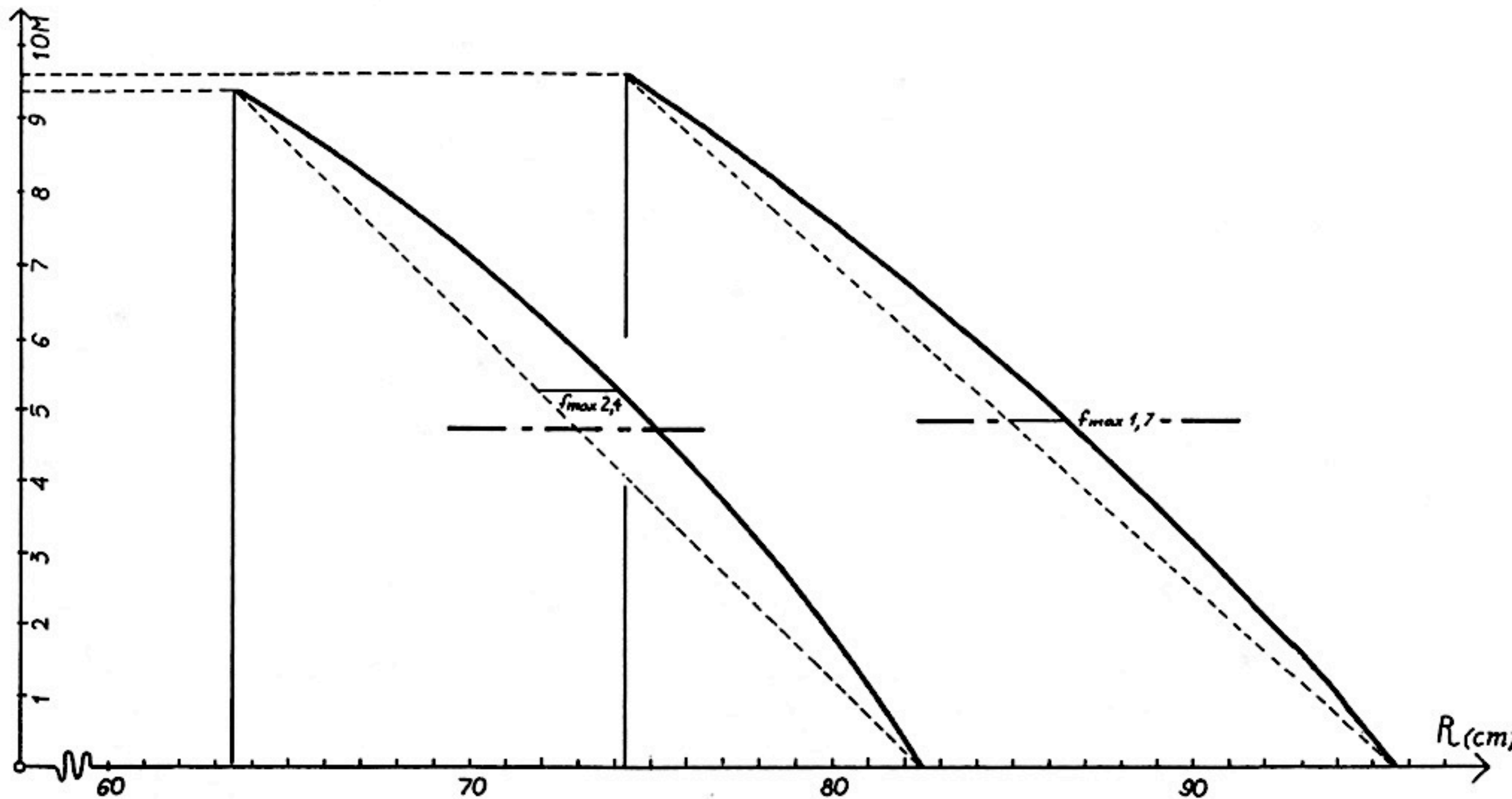


ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF INCLINE OR SLOPE

41a-b. Parthenon, types of inclination in the exterior order. Drawing: After Orlandos 1976-77, altered (left) and Korres 1996, 39 fig., detail, altered (right).

Right: column in exaggerated scale, with inward inclination; both footdrum and capital also have to compensate for the building's curvature. Left: inclinations in the entablature; the outward inclinations of the capital's abacus, cornice front, and antefixes are countered by inward-inclined exteriors of both architrave and triglyph, whose inner faces taper accordingly.





40. Parthenon, entasis of varied intensity in the columns of the pronaos (left) and the peristasis (right), in exaggerated scale. Drawing: After Korres 1999, 96 fig. 3.22, slightly altered.

*While the maximum rise is somewhat above the middle at the pronaos columns, it is approximately in the middle at the peristyle columns.*





1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

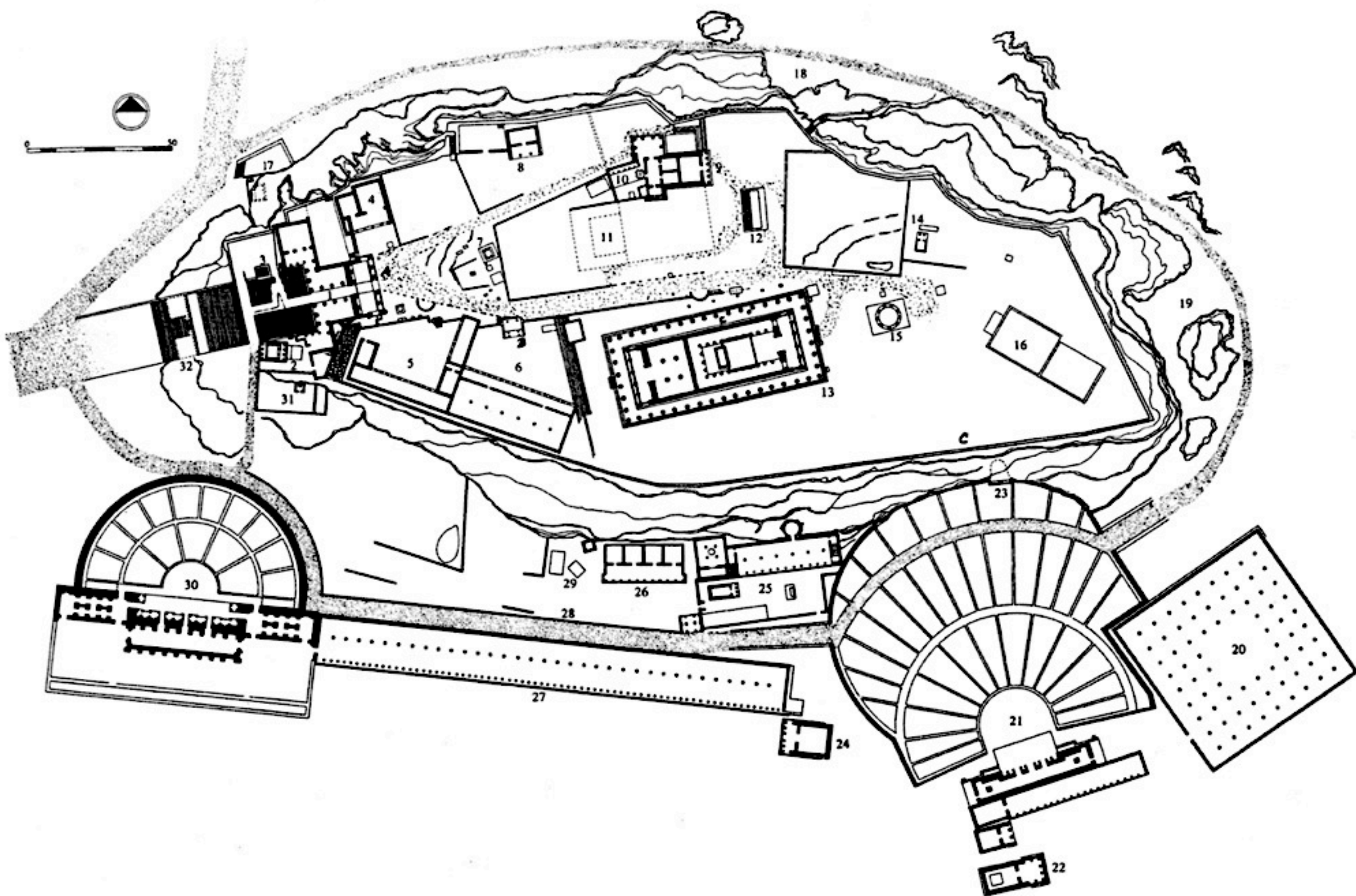








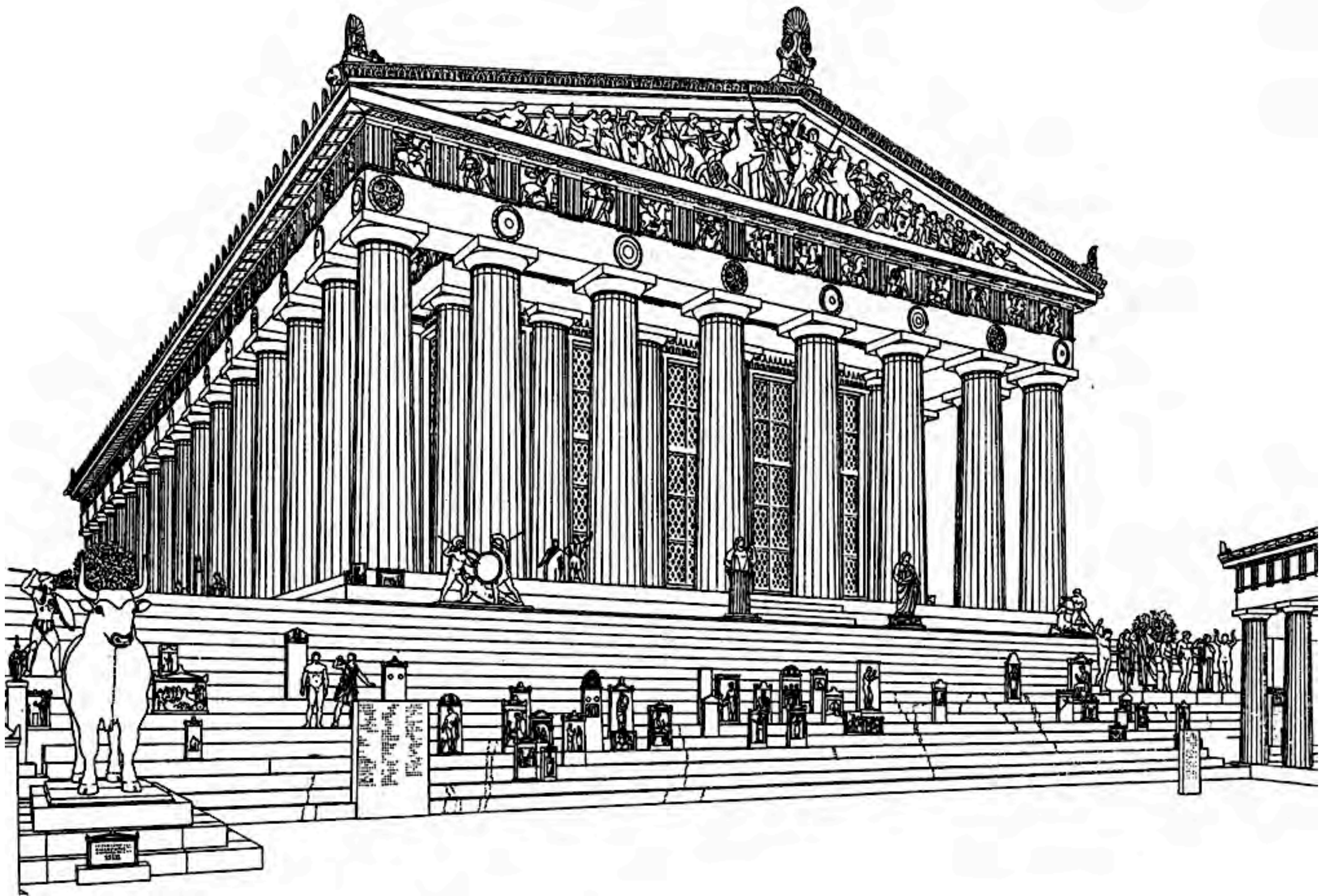








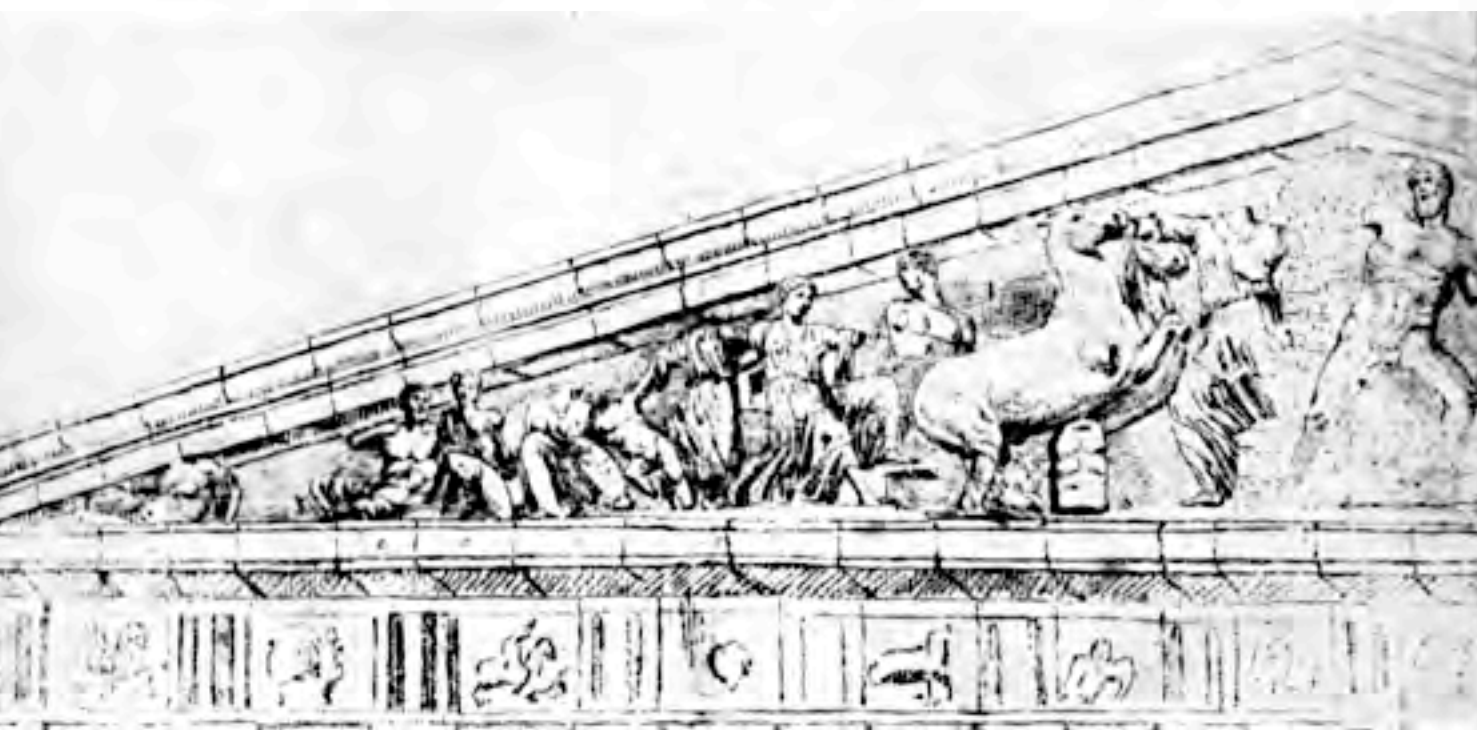
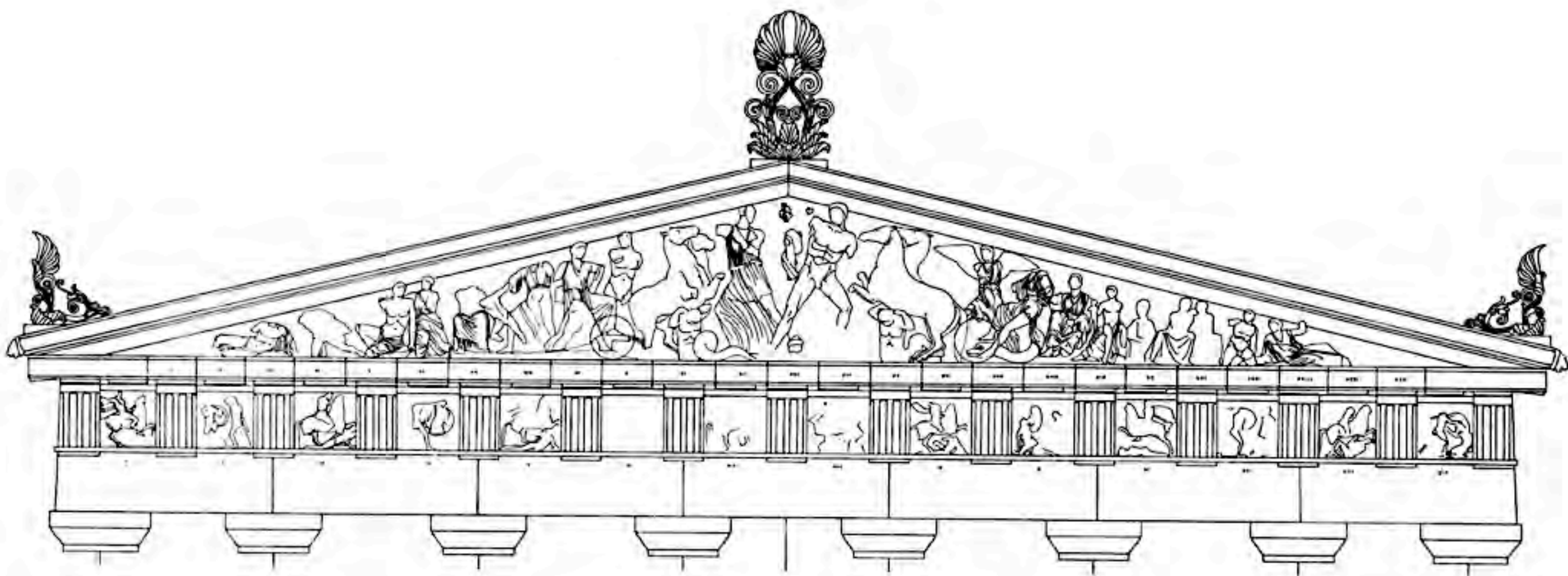




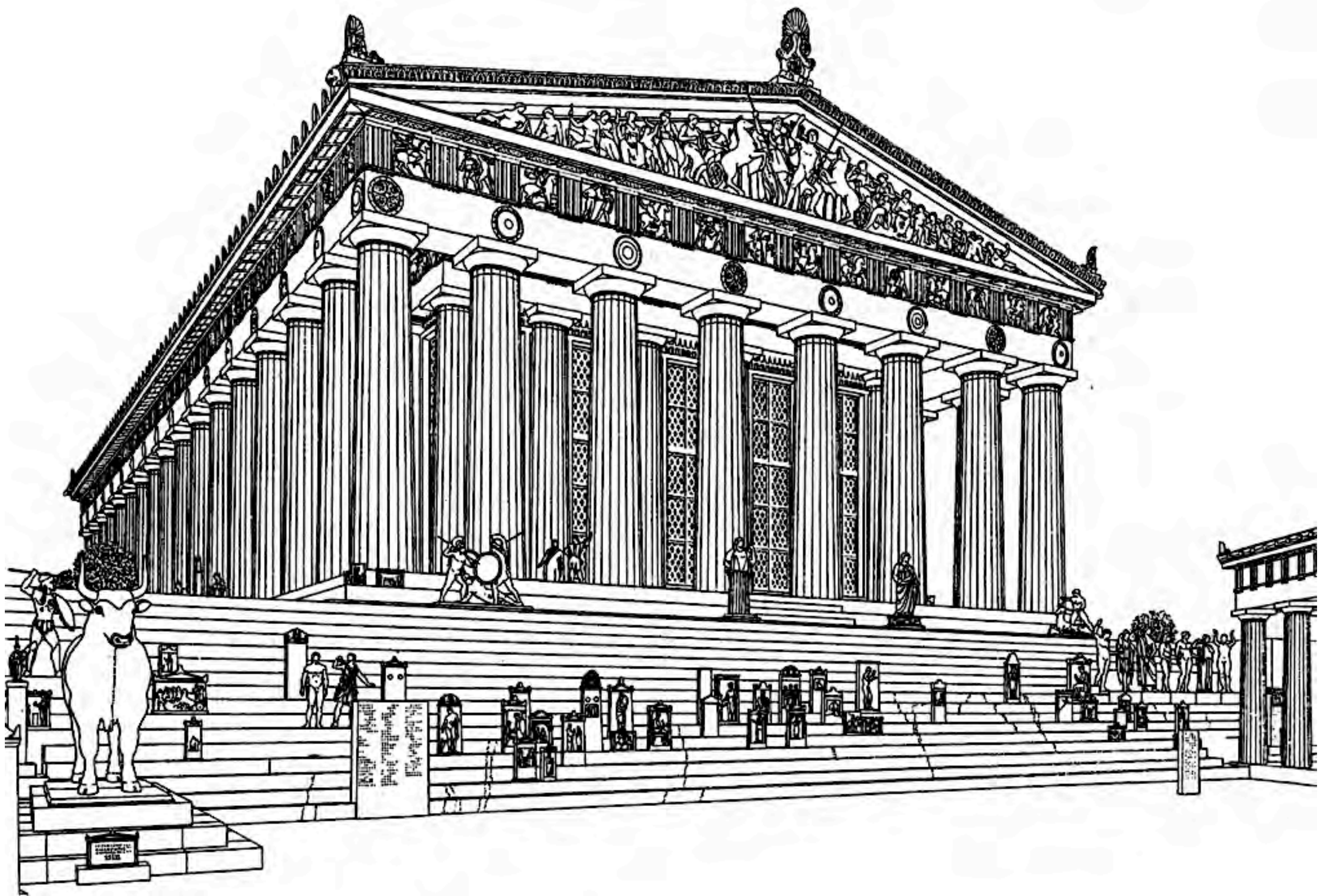




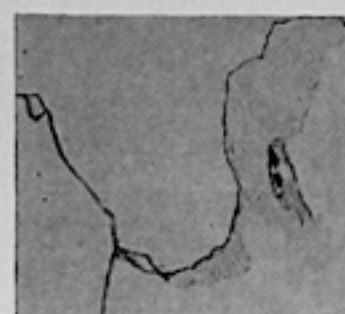
















1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16



3 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24



4 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32









2 1 2 3



A



3 23 24 25 26 27 28



4 29 30 31 32



