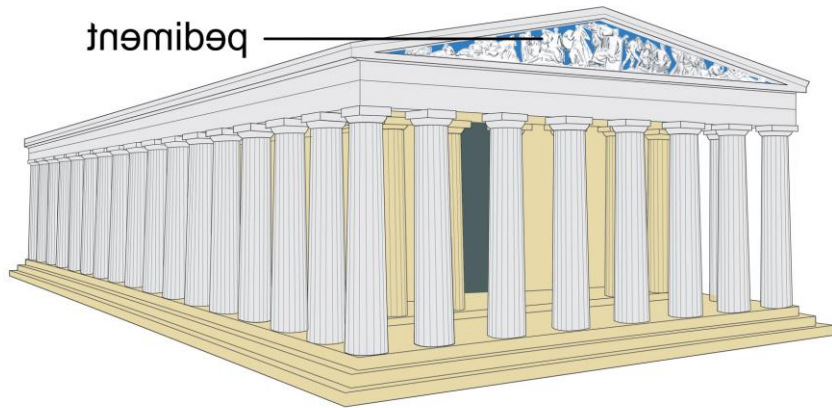


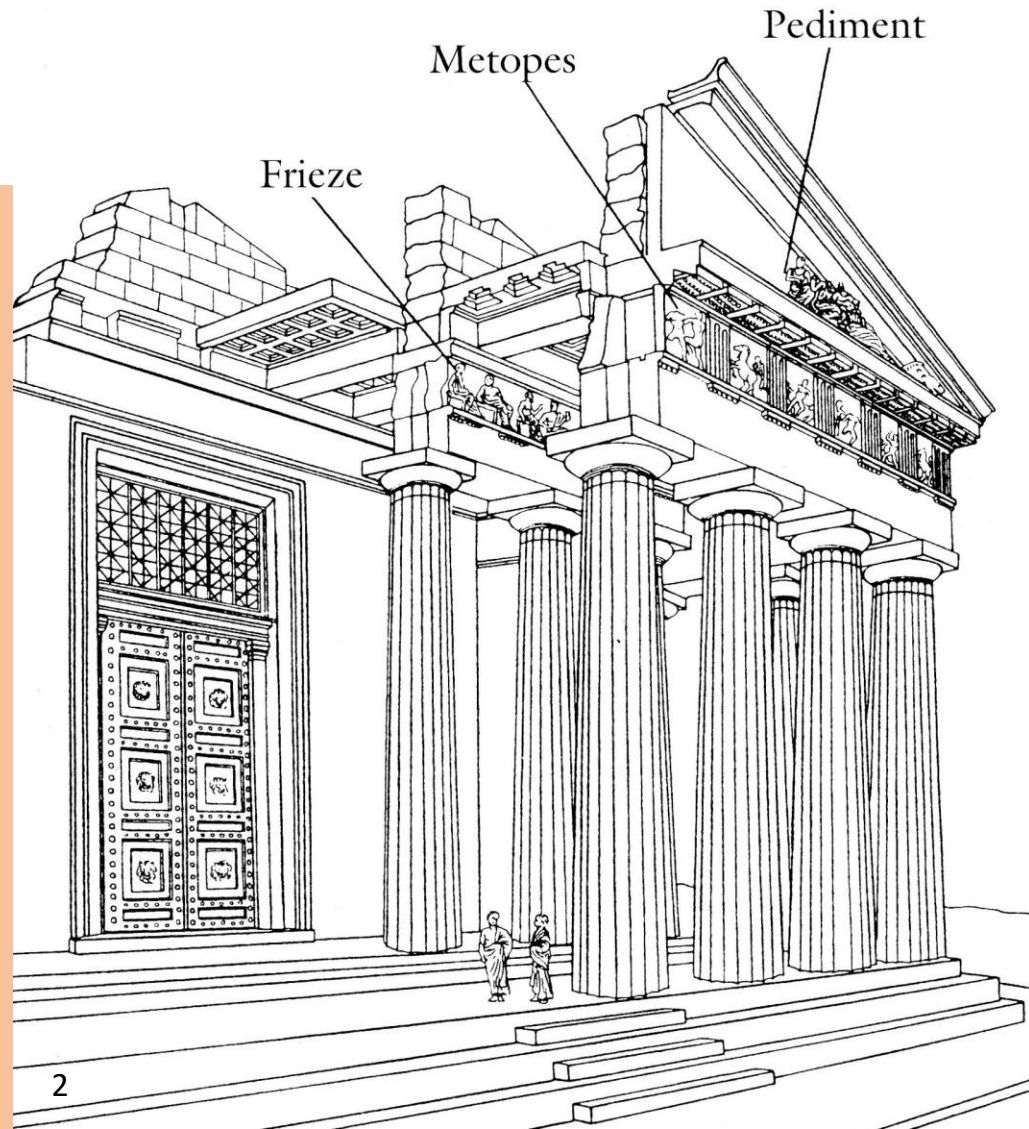
Greek art part ii

- Architectural Sculpture
- Free-Standing Sculpture

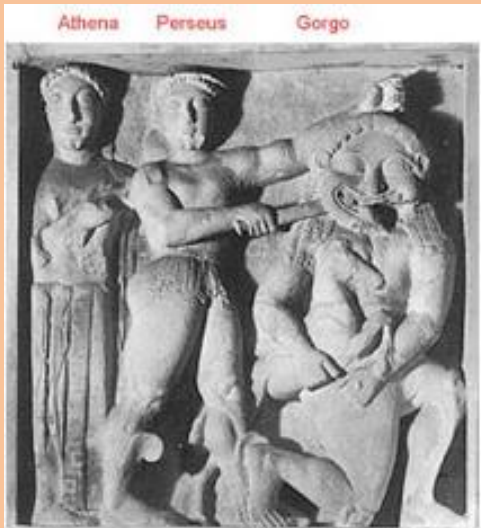
KCL Summer School Class.Civ. July 2019 Greek Art
Dr Nicky Devlin



- Limestone/marble
- Figurative
- Gods/myth
- painted
- must be
 - visible from below
 - identifiable
- later pediment fig's carved in round



Doric frieze – metope and triglyph



Palermo, Museo Nazionale



Hirmer Verlag



Palermo, Museo Nazionale



ionic frieze - continuous



pediments

temple of artemis, corfu
600BC







Where to see sculptures

- British Museum
- cast gallery, Cambridge Museum of Archaeology
- Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Look at their websites!

Siphnian Treasury

delphi, 510bc



Heracles tries to steal a tripod from Apollo



temple of Aphaia, aegina

west pediment, 510-500bc?

east pediment, 500-490bc?

c 500-490

W

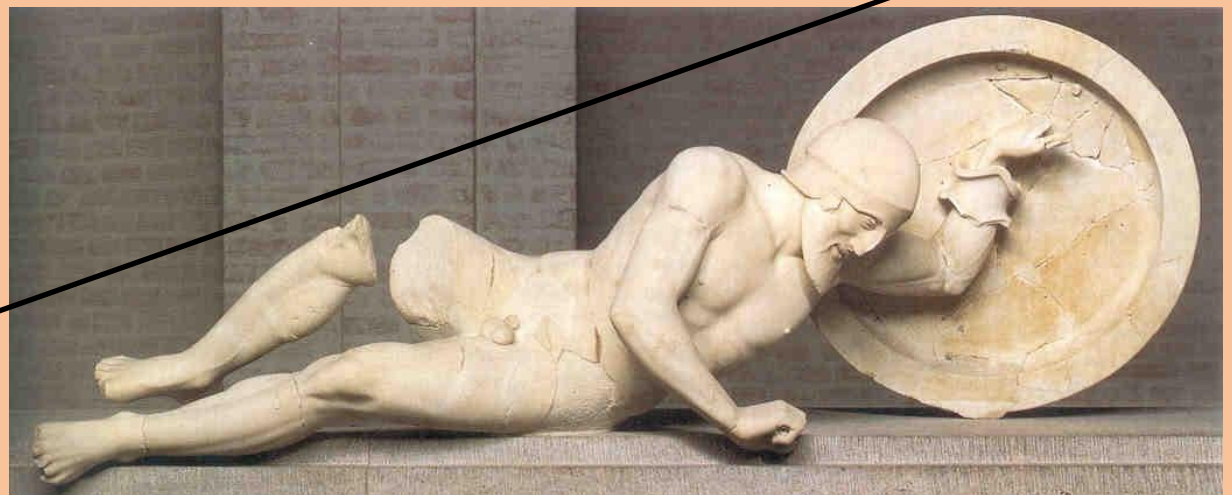
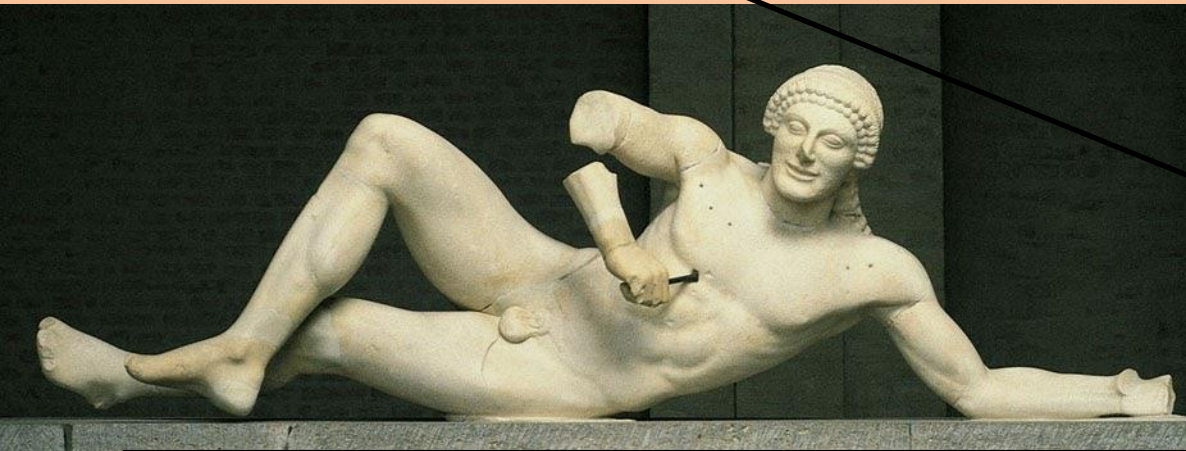


c 490-480

E



Trojan Wars – Agamemnon's and Heracles'



See the dying warriors in the round;

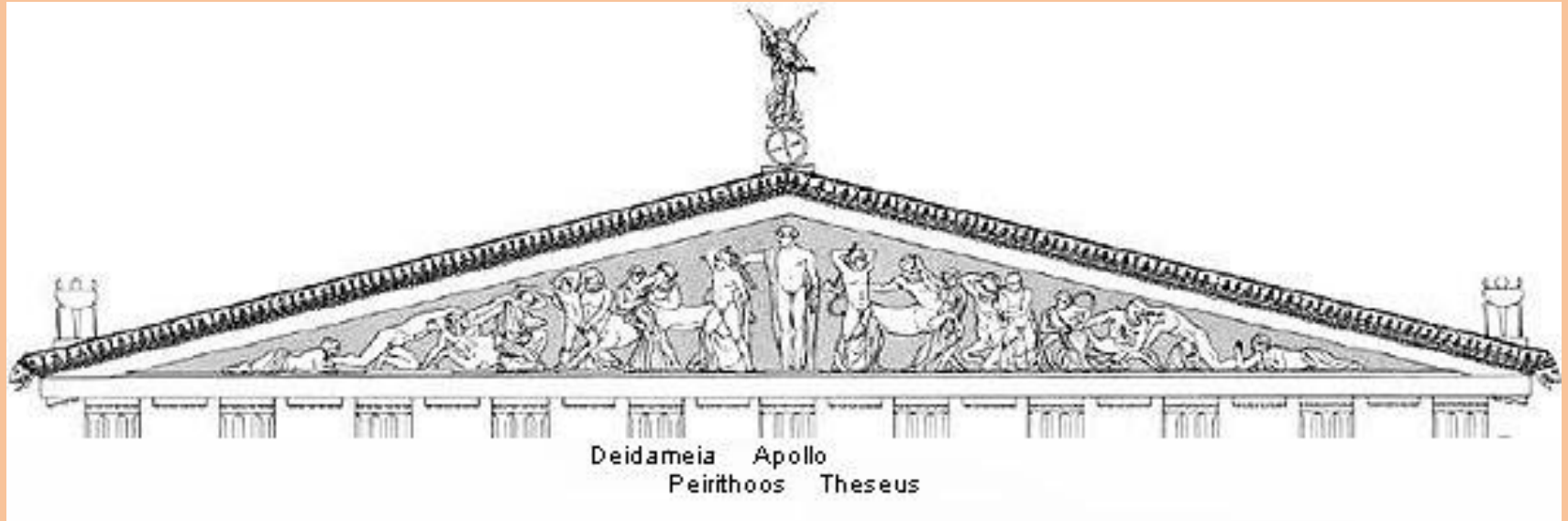
west pediment

east pediment

temple of zeus, olympia ca 460BC

west pediment

Battle of Lapiths and Centaurs

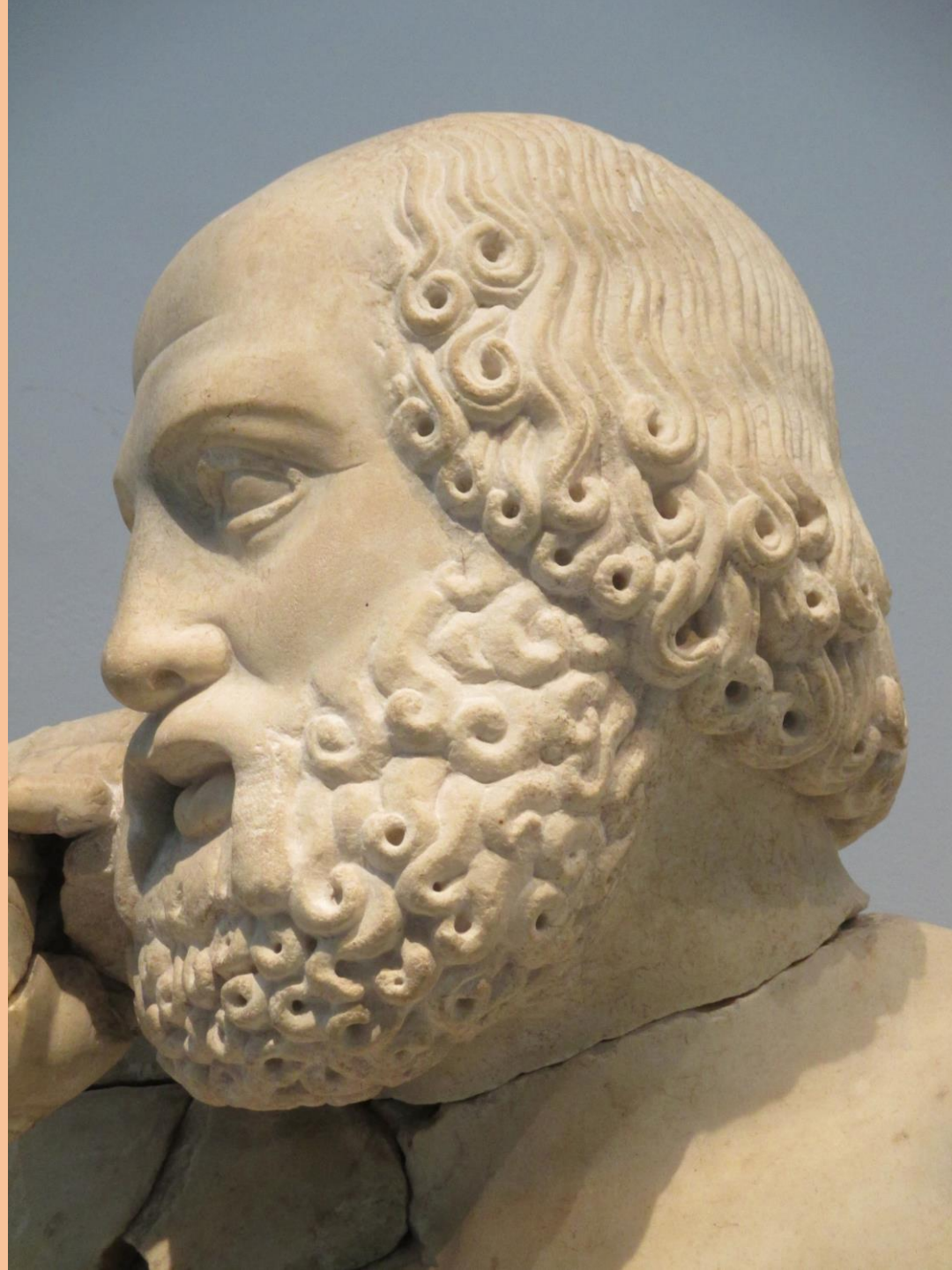




temple of zeus, olympia ca 460BC
east pediment

Prelude to race between Pelops and Oinomaus
- the seer





Parthenon

temple of Athena Parthenos

Acropolis, athens, 447-438 BC

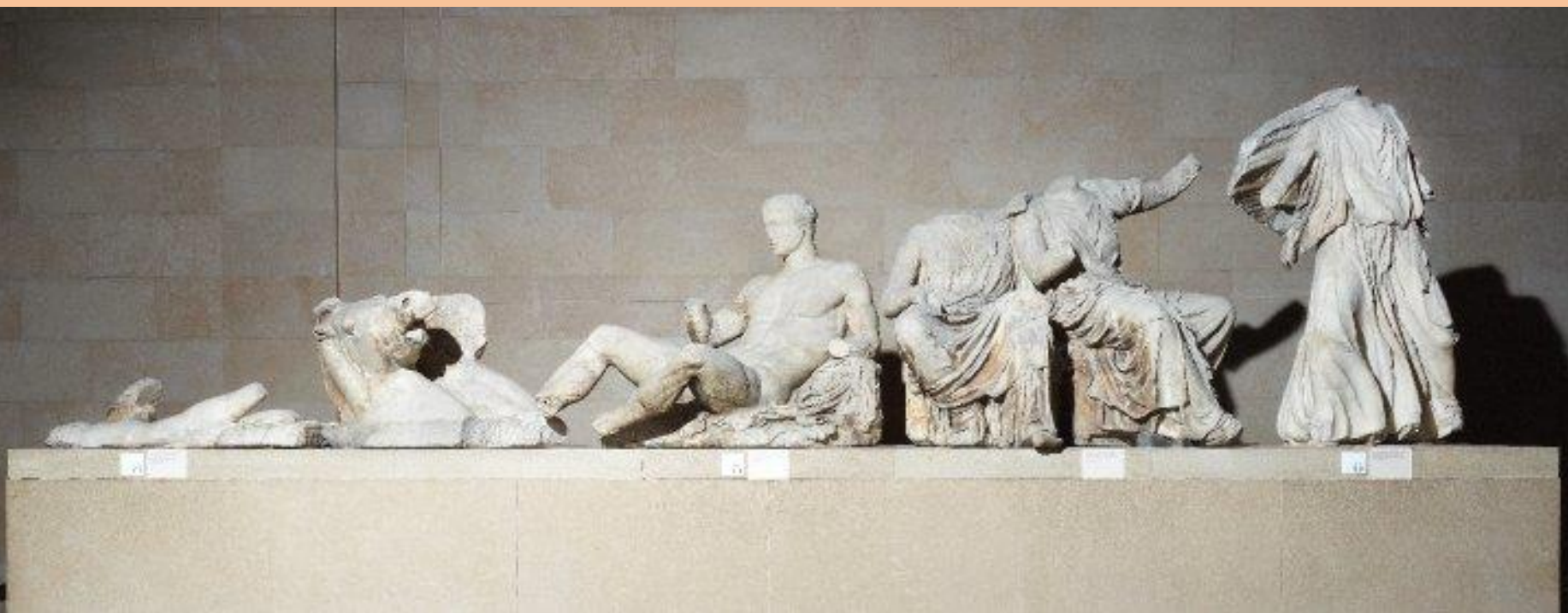
For a video tour of the Parthenon marbles visit:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/ancient-mediterranean-ap/greece-etruria-rome/v/phidias-parthenon-sculptures>

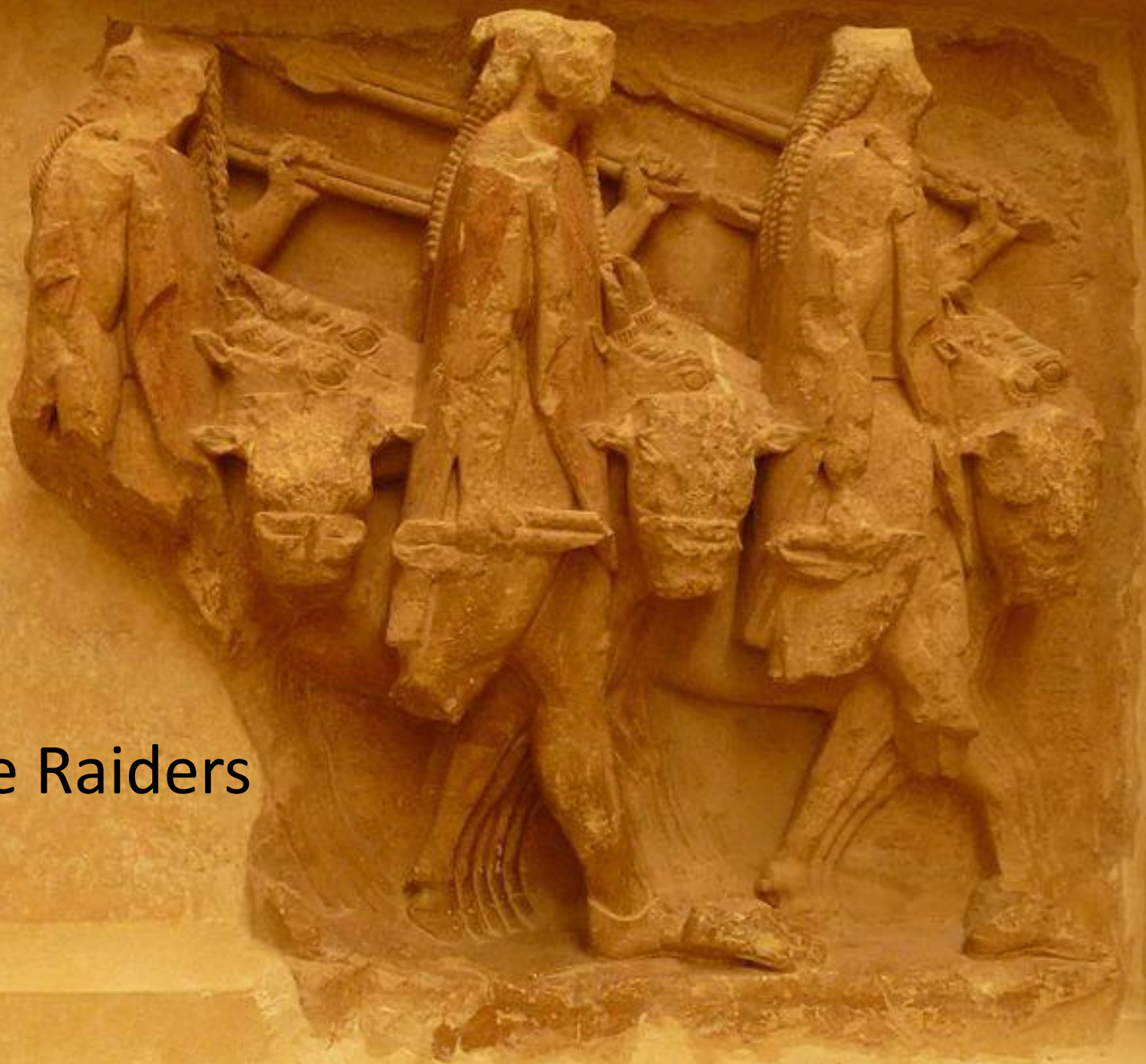
East pediment: 3.25-6.31 mins

More information on the British Museum website:

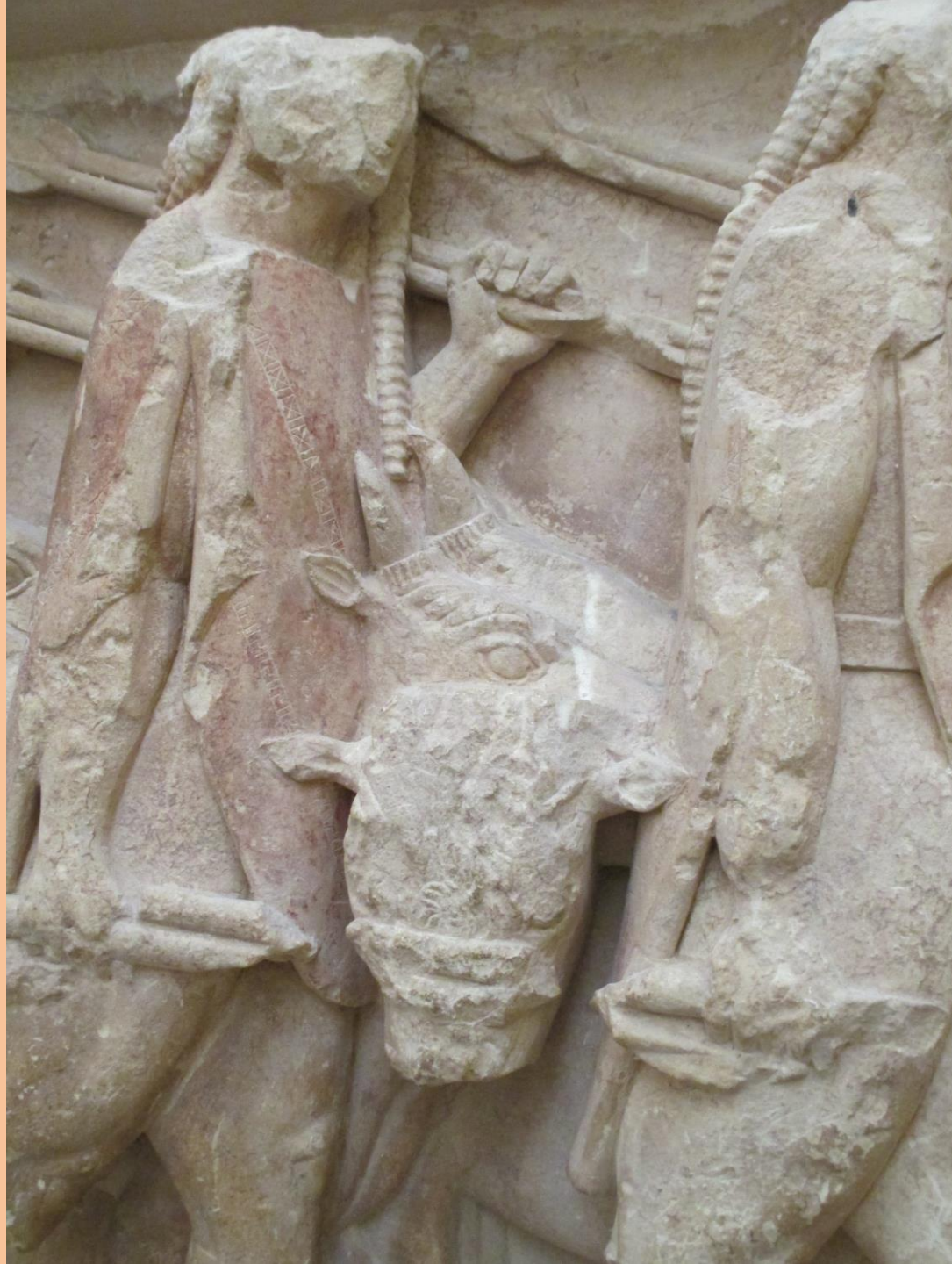
[Parthenon sculpture blog](#)







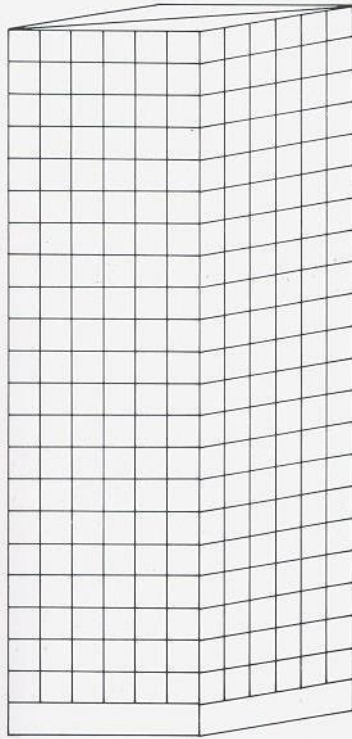
The Cattle Raiders



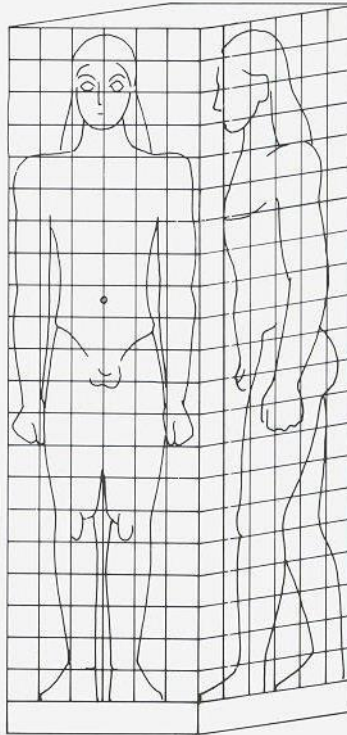
FREE-STANDING sculpture

- male/female
- initially single figures
- cult statues of gods
- votive offerings
- commemorative (e.g. athletic victory)
- grave marker

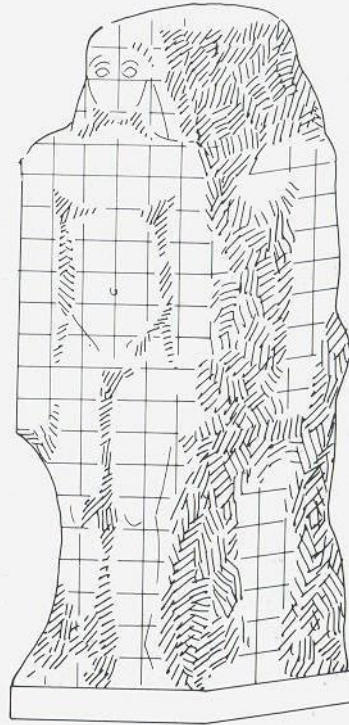
New york kouros
anavyssos kouros



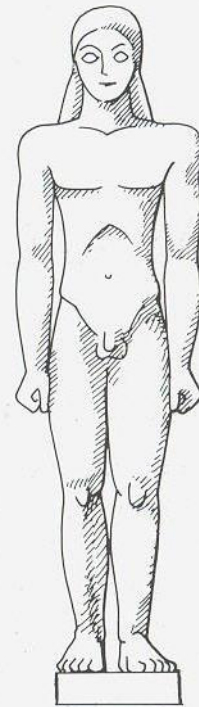
a



b



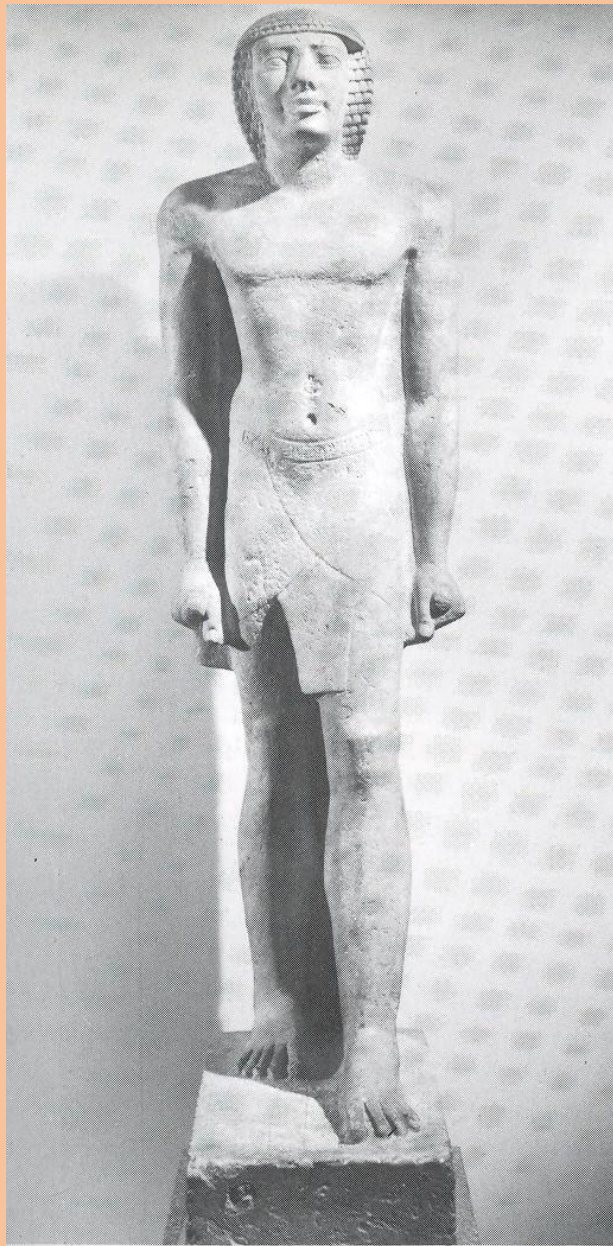
c



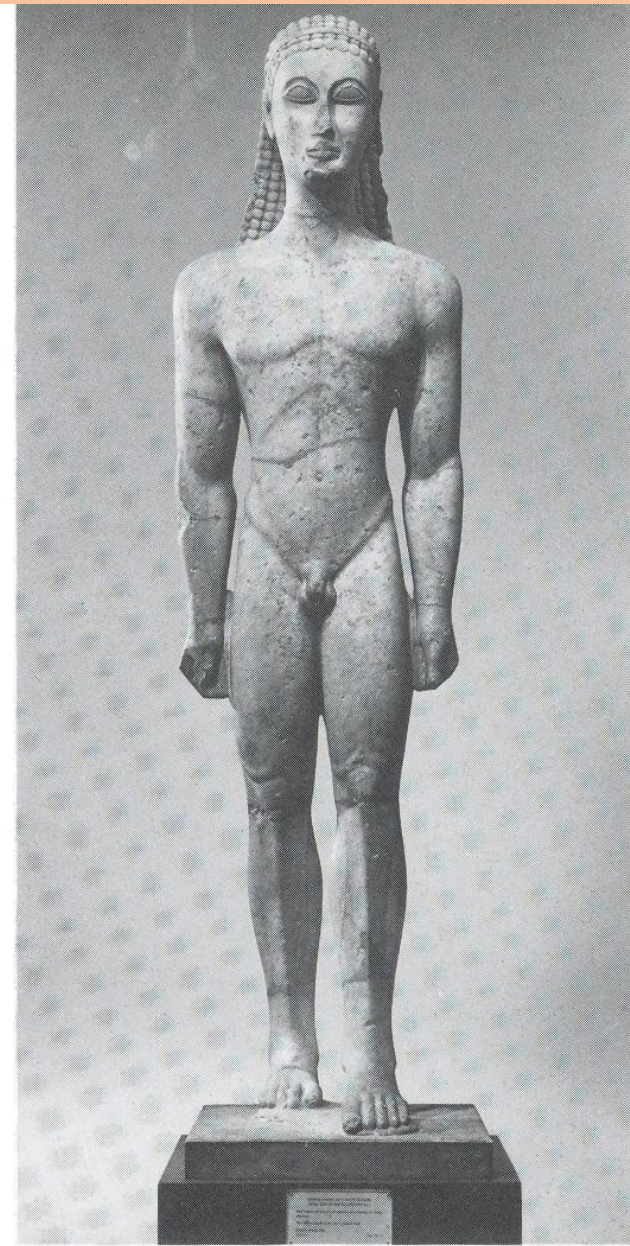
d

Kouroi

Male free-standing statues

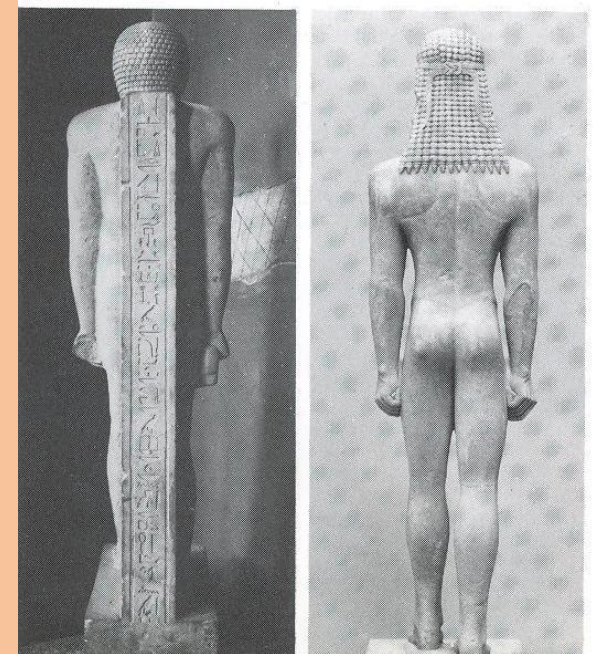
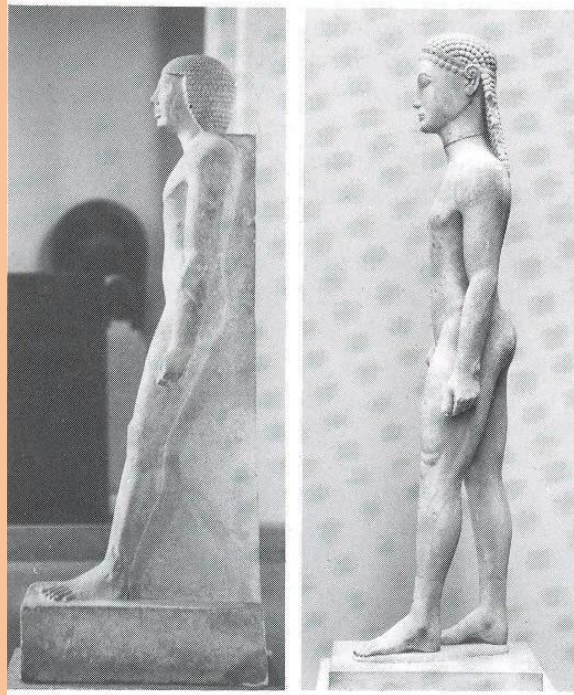
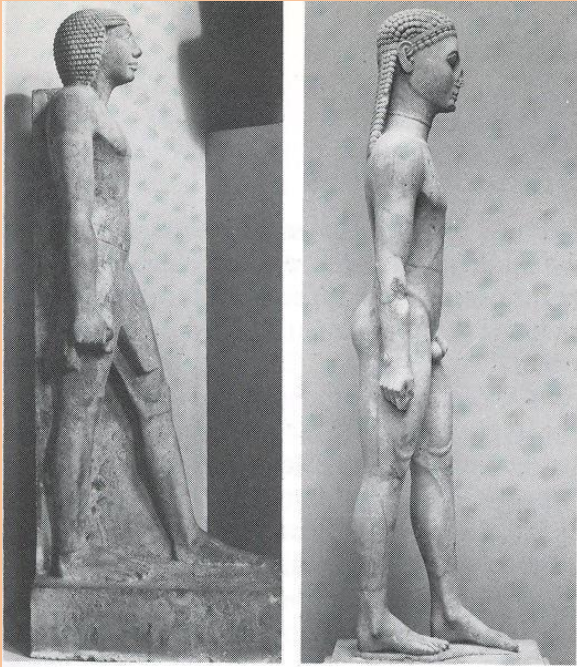


Tjayasetinimu 630 BC



New York kouros
590-80BC

Comparing Egyptian and Greek Styles

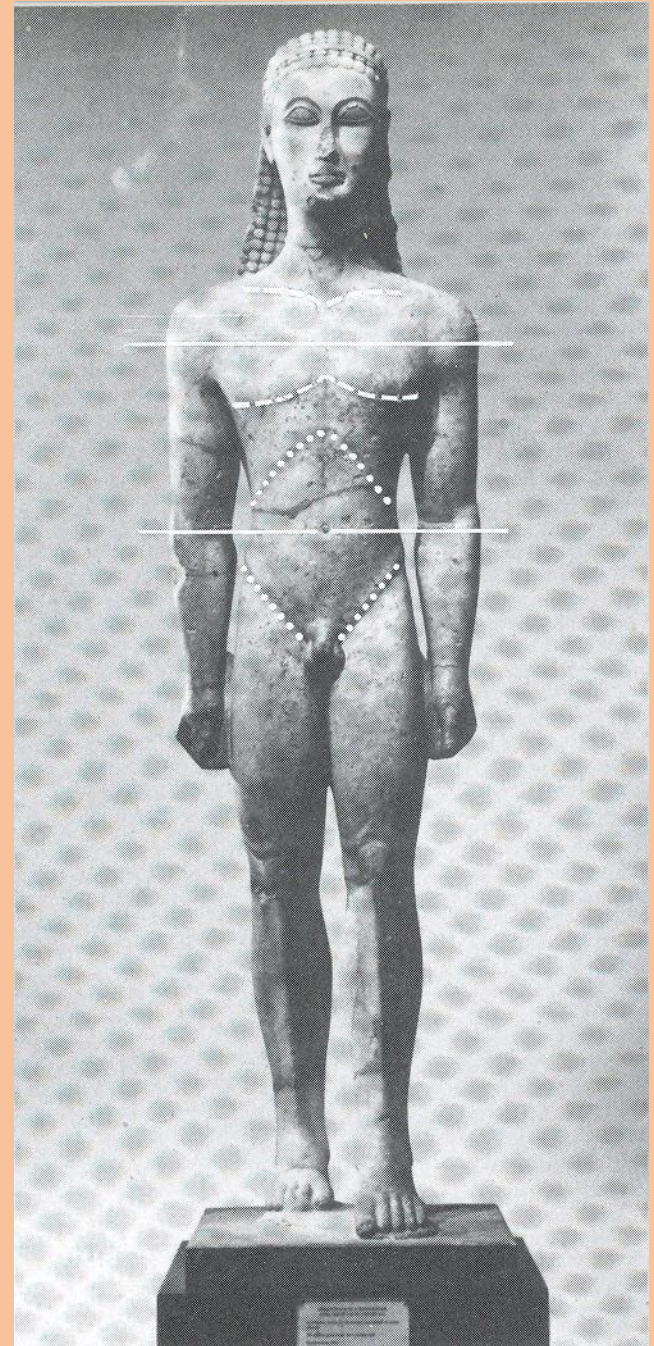


The sculptor imagined a horizontal axis running across the body at the level of the navel.

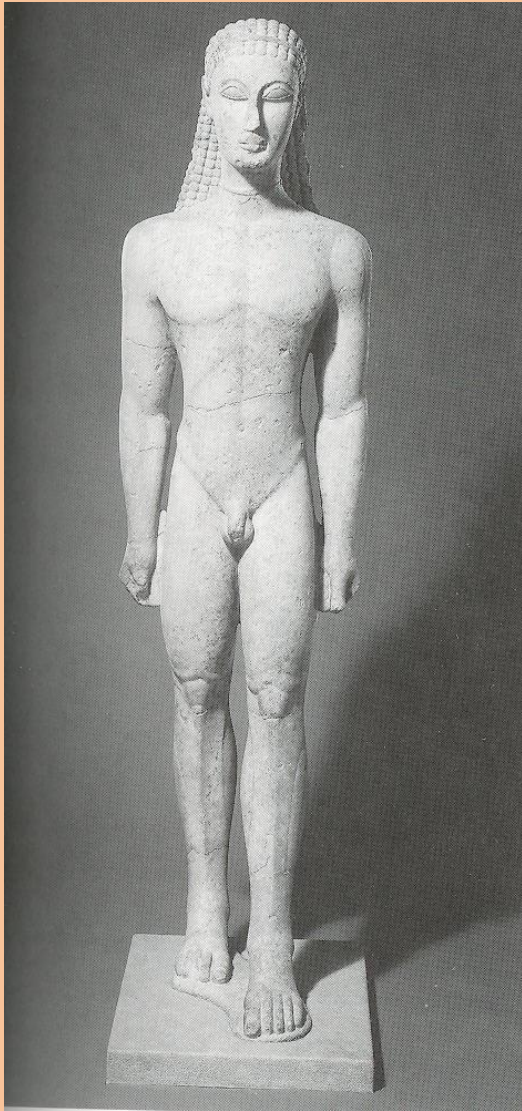
Then he produced a symmetrical design on either side of it making the upright V of the groin and an inverted V on the lower boundary of the thorax.

Another horizontal axis lies midway between the collar bones and the pectoral muscles.

He balanced the shallow W of the pectorals by the inverted shallow W of the collar bones above.



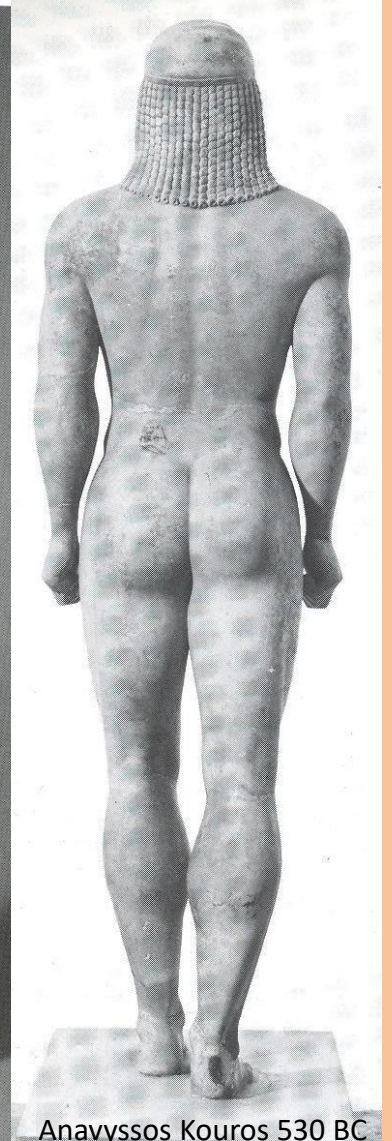
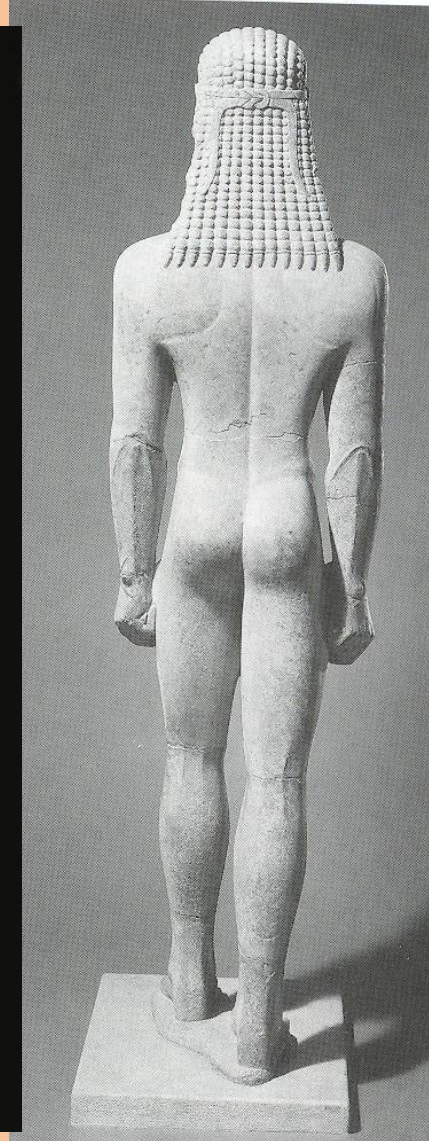
New York Kouros 615-590 BC



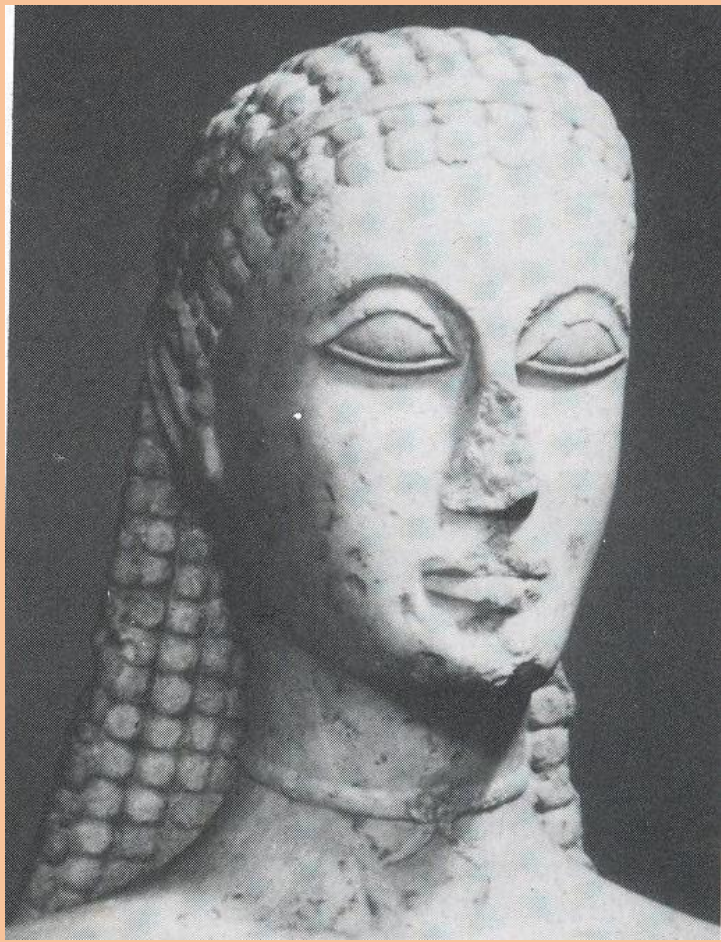
New York Kouros 615-590 BC



Anavyssos Kouros 530 BC



Anavyssos Kouros 530 BC



New York Kouros 615-590 BC

Anatomy delineated
Made up of flat planes
Simplifies face –eyes, nose, mouth



Anavyssos Kouros memorial to Kroisos 530 BC

Anatomy is modelled suggesting soft flesh
Few traces of its origins
Separate form to cheeks and chin
Some original paint found on hair & eyeballs
Ear more realistic

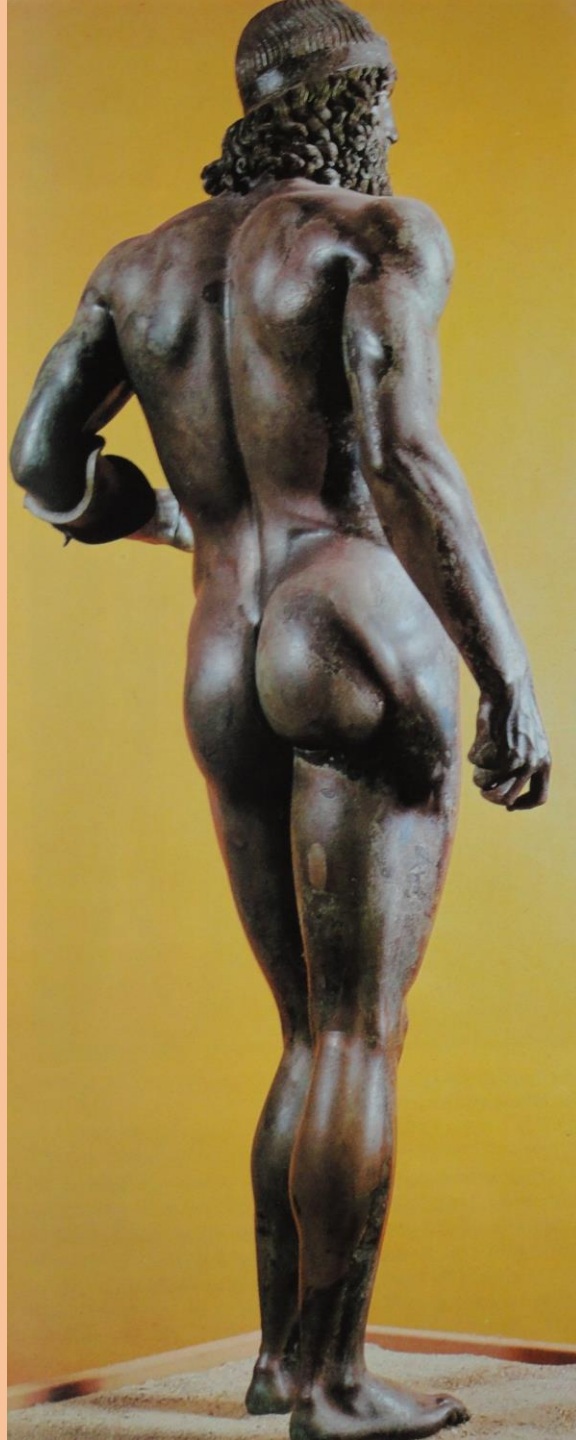
polyclitus and the Canon

bronze

Riace bronzes

'The division between top and bottom has been exaggerated by a crest of muscle across the waist that's more defined than it ever could be on a real human.

The legs have been made artificially long to match perfectly the length of the upper body. To stress the symmetry and separation of the two sides there's an implausibly deep groove running up the centre of the chest.



‘And while the chest muscles are totally relaxed, the muscles on the back are tense and impossibly well defined. The central channel of the spine is deeper than you’d ever see on a real human. And to improve the line of their back, these men have no coccyx bone at the base of their spine. These are unrealistic bodies. Reality’s been exaggerated, and that’s why they’re so overwhelming. ‘

Nigel Spivey, transcript from BBC series *How Art Made the World*



THE CANON

The 'Doryphoros' = 'Spear-Carrier'
—by Polyclitus of Argos, s. Greece
ca 440 BC

Contrapposto – 'opposed' .
See article from Oneonta
University website:
[Doryphoros](#)





Hermes and Dionysos
Praxiteles
Olympia
Marble
ca 340BC



Apoxyomenos

= 'Man scraping himself'

by Lysippos

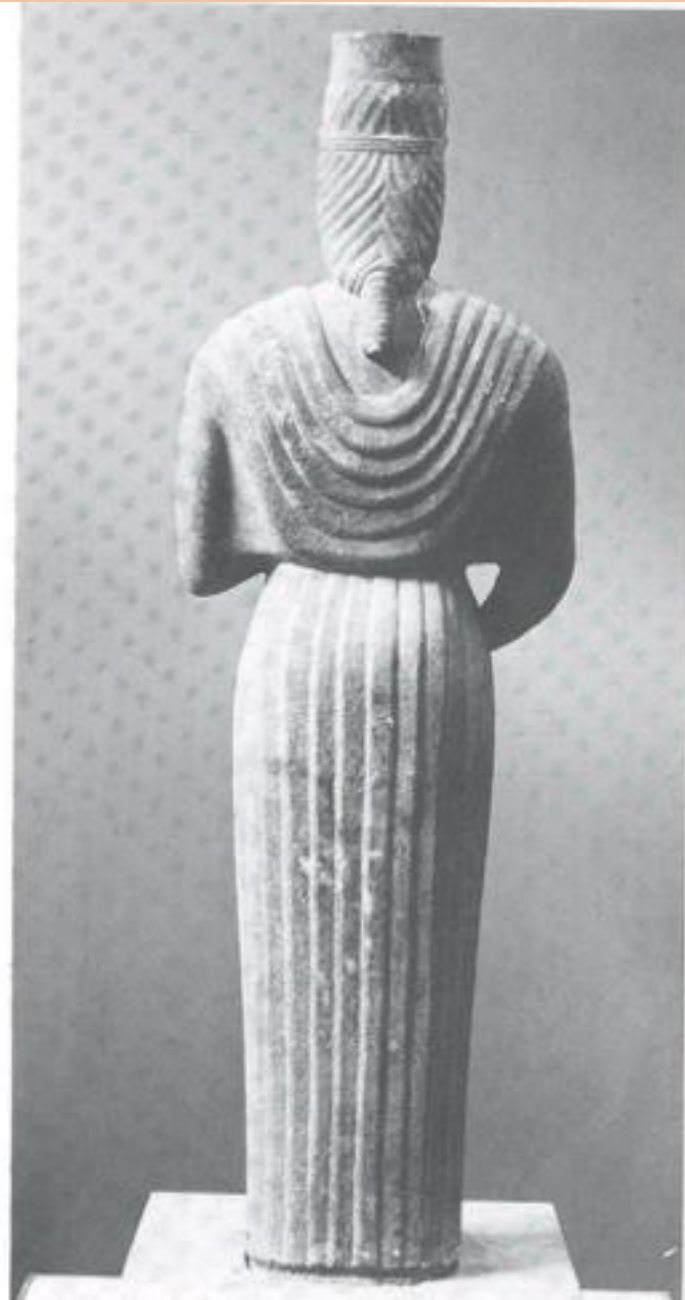
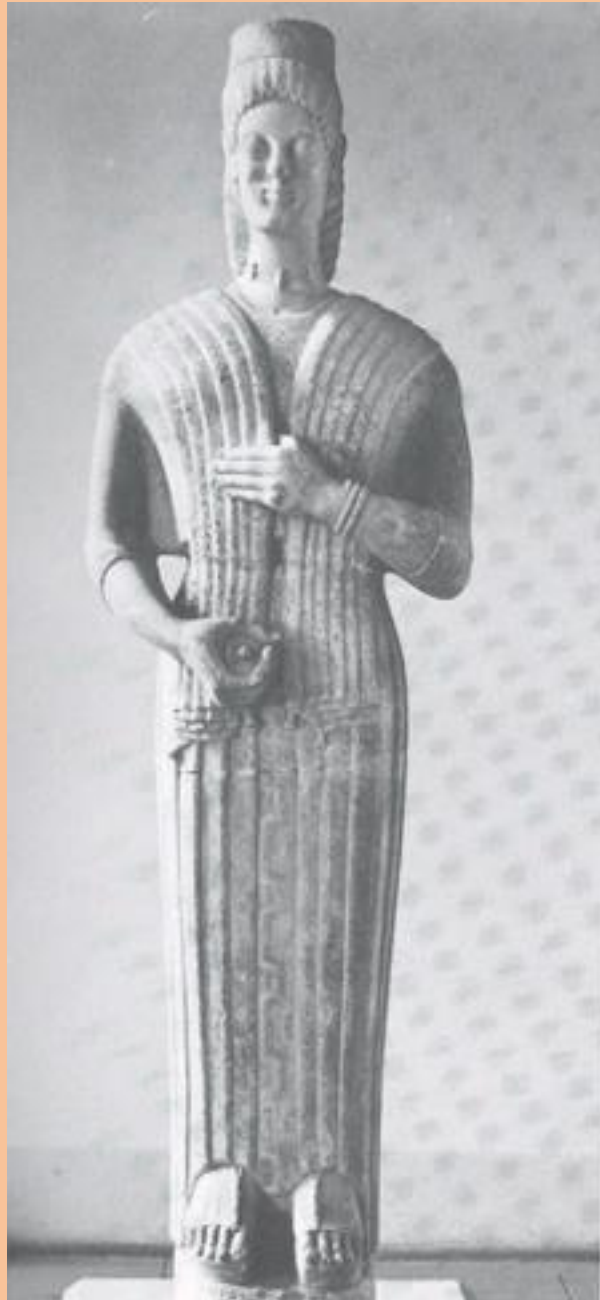
Marble copy of bronze
original

ca 330BC

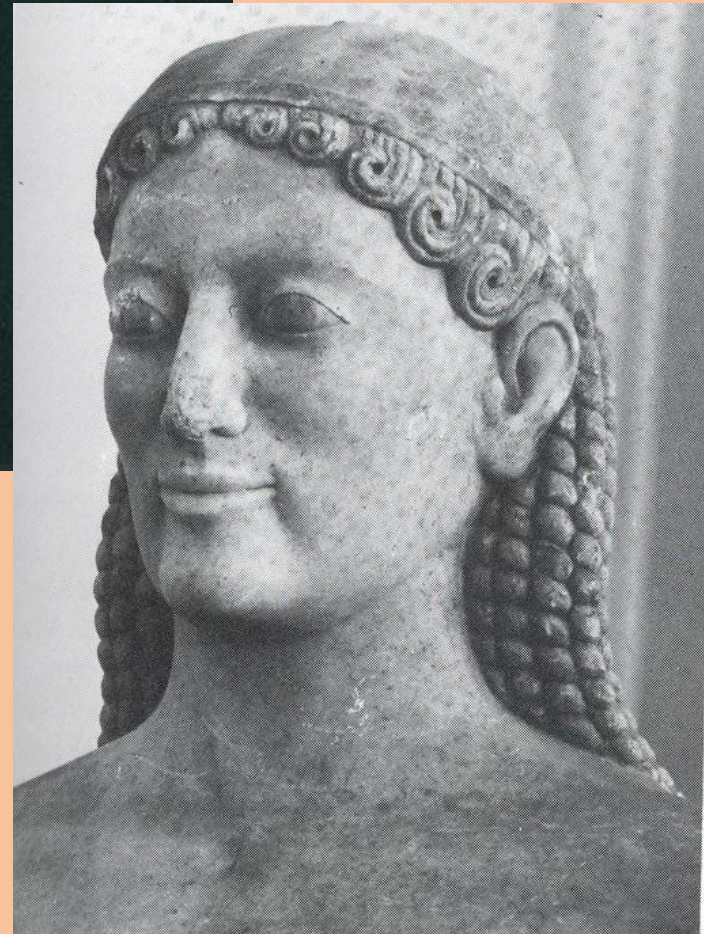




Berlin kore







Praxiteles –
Aphrodite of Cnidos
ca 340BC
marble
Copy



observing /describing

Kore 675

520-510BC

Found on the Acropolis,
Athens

‘The neck is long and rounded, the head strikingly oval, the face with the long, oval chin, wide mouth and slanting almond eyes beneath the wide curve of the brows, is curiously flat.



‘The hair above the brow is rendered in beautiful sinuous waves, and above this in thick strings of beads emerging in rows from beneath the lower edge of a tall diadem... Behind and below the ears 5 thick pigtails emerge, of which the two at the back end on the shoulders, while the three others fall in front of the shoulders over the forearms and along the breast. Large round discs with a red volute pattern on a blue background decorate the ears. A green painted band encircles the neck.’ Lullies/Hirmer *Greek Sculpture*



try this

In pairs; teacher gives out pictures to one half of group, who should not show it to other half...

Person A: Describe a sculpture as to someone who has not seen it before and knows nothing about Greek sculpture.

Person B: Draw what your partner describes...