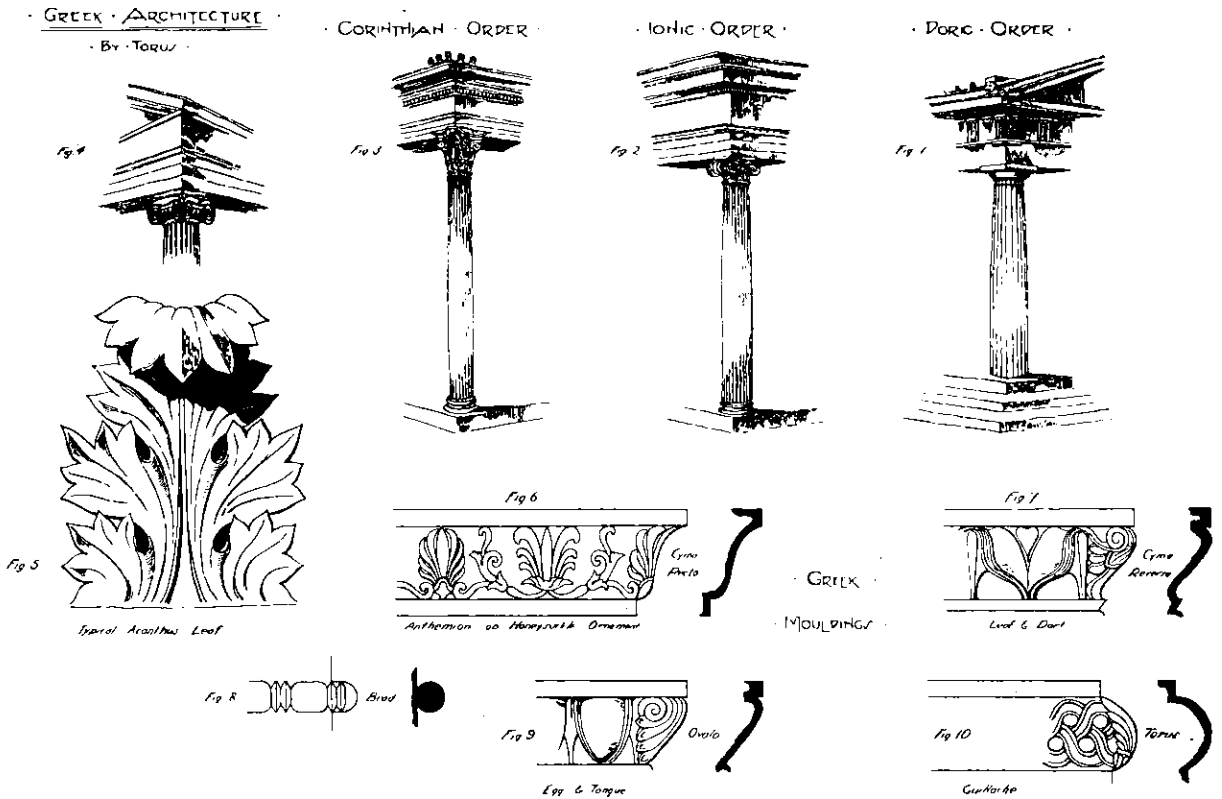


The evidence that some temples at least were lighted by openings in their roofs is very strong. At Bassal a portion of a roof tile was found with an opening pierced in it, and a raised rim around to prevent the rain running down through it. At Aegina Cockerell found a block of stone that had been a coping stone to an opening in the roof. The temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens is mentioned by Vitruvius (Chap. I., Book 3) as having been hypaethral. The same writer says (Chap. II., Book I.) "temples are built, hypaethral and uninclosed to Jupiter, Thunderer, Coelus, the Sun and Moon; because these divinities are continually known to us by their presence night and day, and throughout all space." All authorities agree that the temple

In this, the Minoan period, we have the example of the palace at Knossos in Crete. Another example is the palace at Phaestus. Both these palaces were certainly what are termed monumental buildings.

There is no evidence to show that, during the Niyenacae period, the principal buildings and tombs had but flat roofs of clay. At Tirens passages are roofed by courses of stone in horizontal beds, projecting one over another, and cut on the underside to the contour of a pointed arch. Similar construction is to be seen in the domed tombs, an example of which is the building known as the Treasury of Athens at Mycenae. When studying the plans of buildings we find such features as porticoes-in-antis as at the palace at Tirens, and even at the palace at



Our 25th Competition—Drawings by "Torus"

of Apollo Dilymaens near Miletus in Asia Minor was hypaethral, but here it seems to have been the case more by accident than design for Strabo mentions that after building the temple the builders were unable to roof it on account of the big span. The Greeks did not know how to truss timbers.

The idea that the columns at Beni-hasan in Egypt were prototypes of the Doric columns is now considered wrong. What we know of the history of the Heraeum at Olympia tends to disprove the theory. The temple, which is considered the earliest of Greek temples originally had wooden columns which were gradually replaced by stone ones.

Notes for "Kallierates":—

There are no remains of the earliest of Pre-historic Greek architecture that show by their design and construction the wandering nature of the people.

Knossos (Minoan period), we may feel convinced that the ordinary roofs to important bulidings were of shape and construction similar to those of later date.

The Doric temple at Corinth is not the earliest of its kind known, the Heraeum at Olympia being probably at least 150 years older. This temple is the earliest peripteral Greek temple of which remains have been found sufficient to determine its restoration. The date of its foundation has been attributed to the eleventh century B.C.

The temples at Selinus were built of limestone covered with stucco, but I can find no evidence to show that stucco was used on the early temple at Corinth. However, the practice of finishing buildings with stucco was almost universal, especially in buildings of the Doric Order.