The Doric Order:

* + - * Oldest and plainest of the three Greek architectural orders
      * Developed from the 7th to the 5th Century BCE
      * Used in the Parthenon in Athens
      * The columns are fluted, and have plain capitals
      * Shafts have 20 fluted sides
      * Doric columns have no bases and
      * Rise directly from the floor
      * Fluting of the columns meet in sharp edges.
      * The afford little detail
      * Originated in the early wooden forms of construction
      * Wooden decorations were then transferred to the stone columns
      * Entablatures are deeper and visually heavier than Ionic or Corinthian
      * Cornice represents the projection of the lower edge of the roof allowing rain to drip to the ground.
      * Columns are thicker relative to their height
      * Remained more popular, in present-day Greece and southern Italy
      * Ionic and Doric found on the Acropolis
      * Used often in public buildings
      * Simplicity and solidity
      * In Roman architecture there are bases
      * slight elaboration of the capital and head of the shaft of the column.
      * the fluting of the columns is modified so that hollows are divided by narrow strips of unfluted surface rather than meeting in sharp edges.
      * More highly detailed than the Greeks

Small, Julian. The Doric Order. Cadking Design LTD. Edinburgh, Scotland. 1997-2001