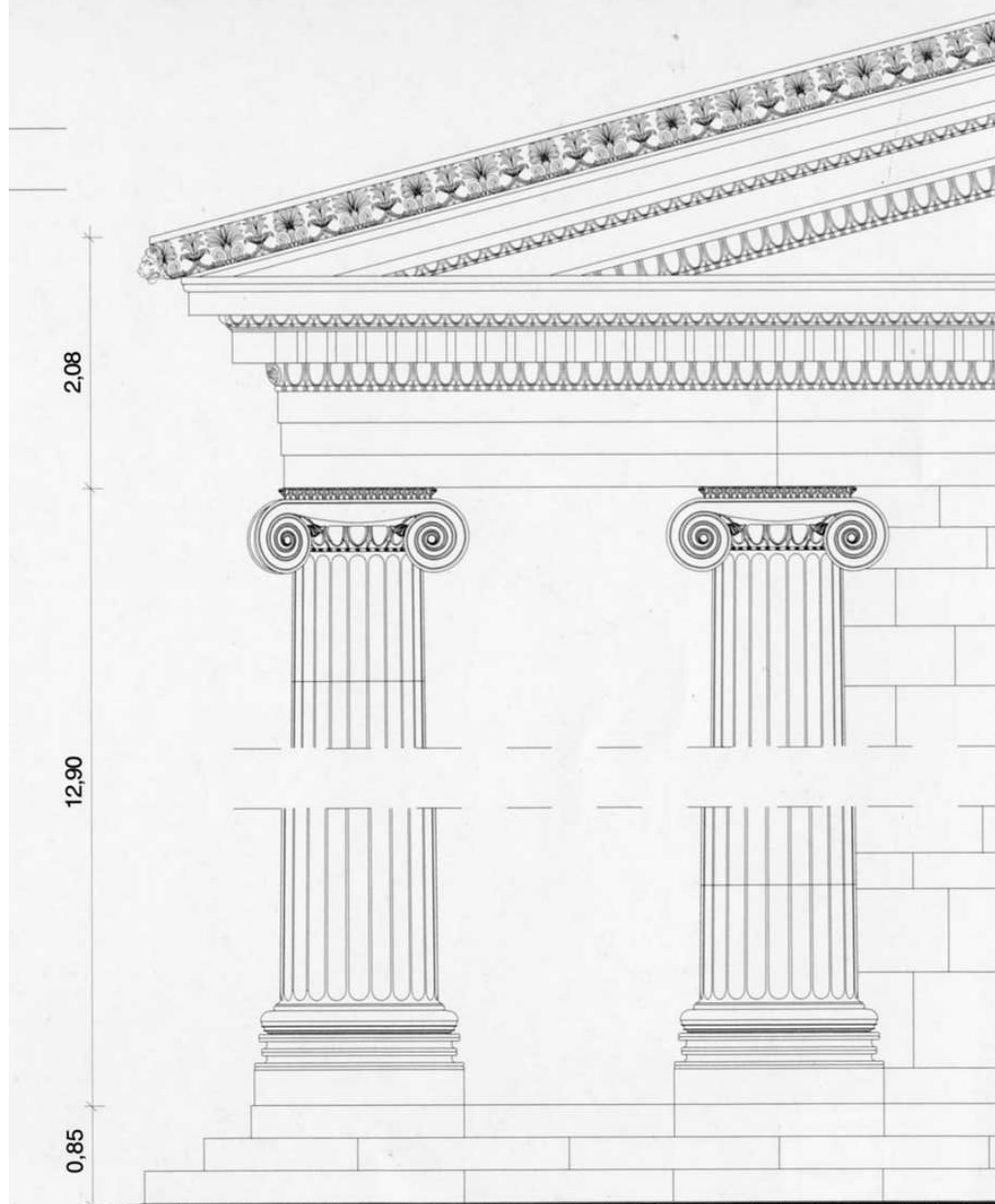
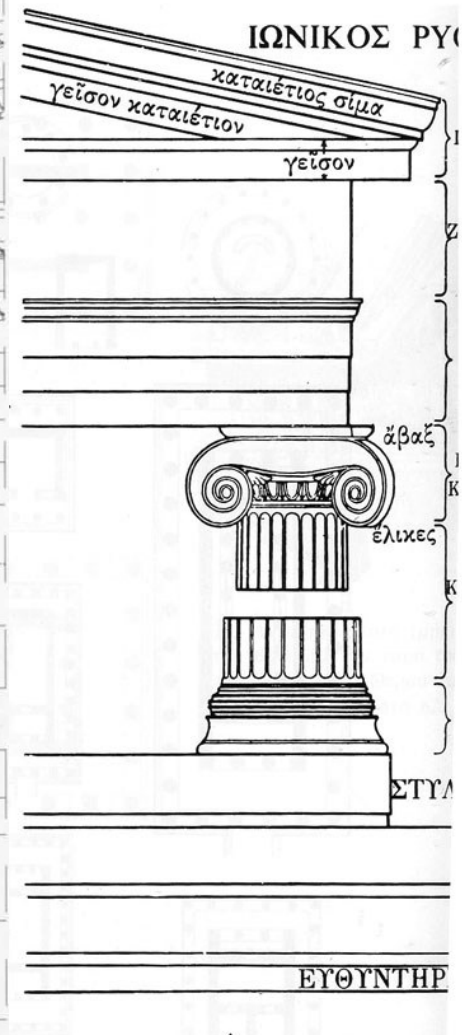


ORIGINS OF THE IONIC ORDER

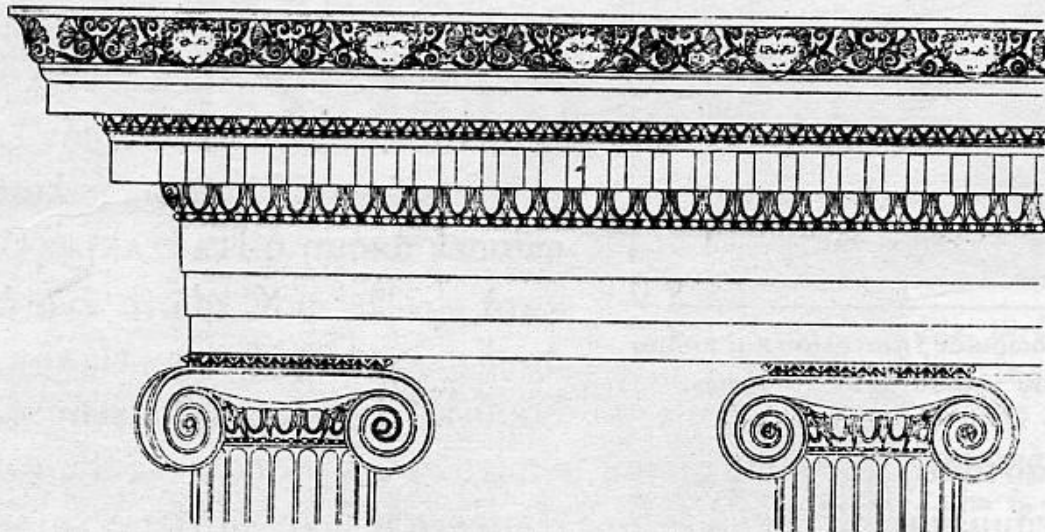
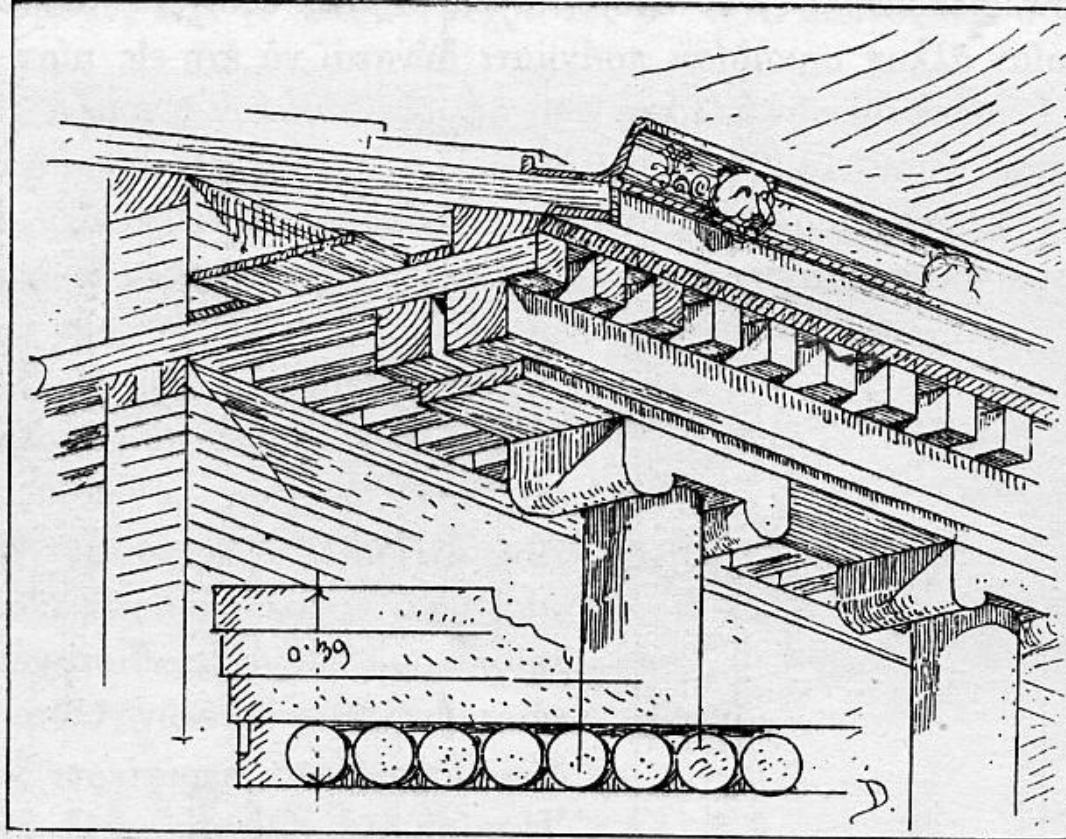




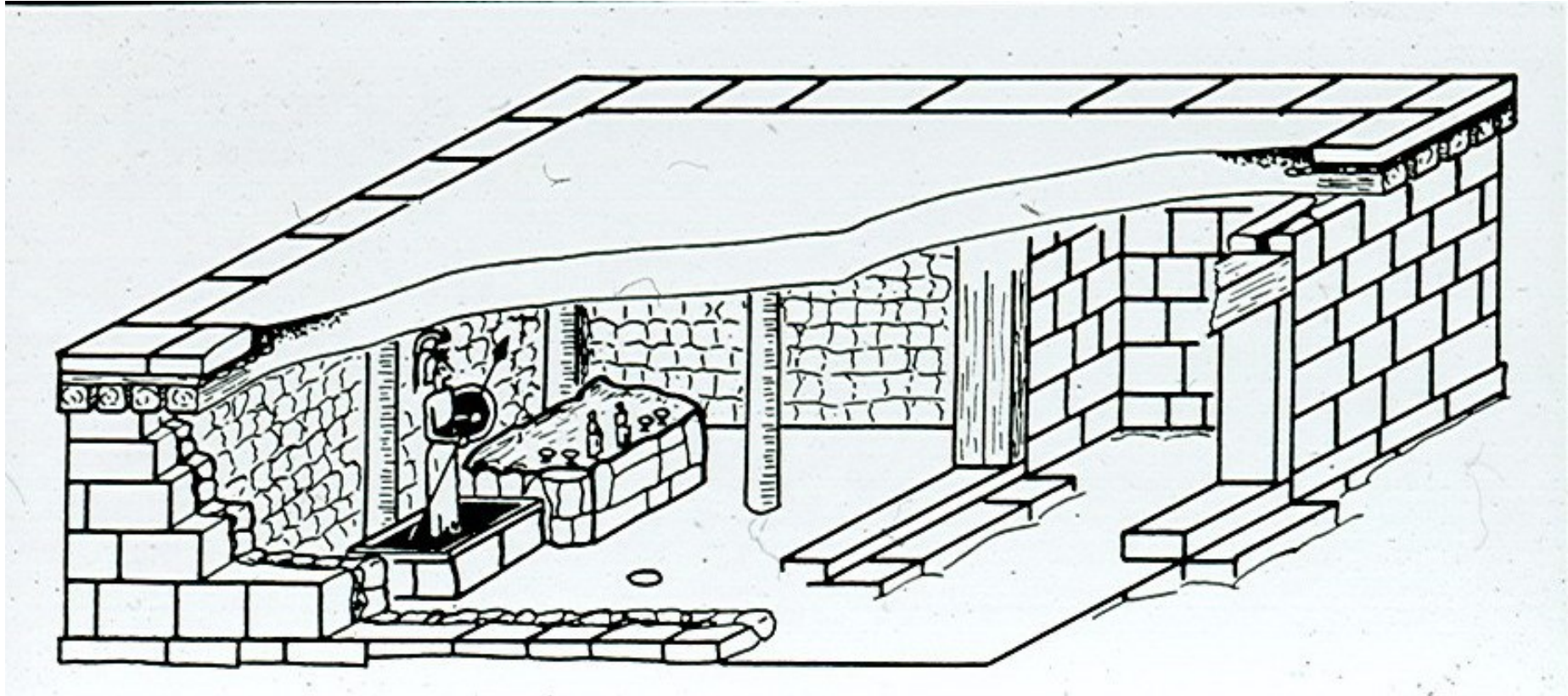
DENTILS



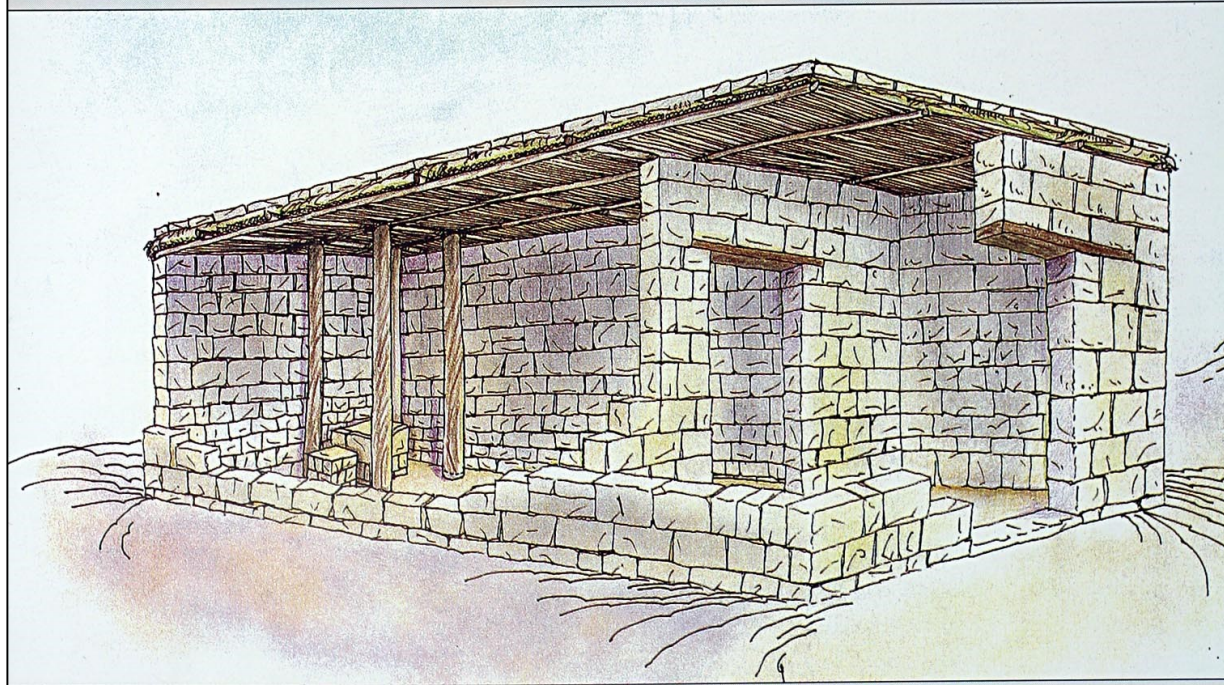
PLAIN FRIEZE



FLAT ROOF



CHIOS, TEMPLE OF THE 6th C. B.C.

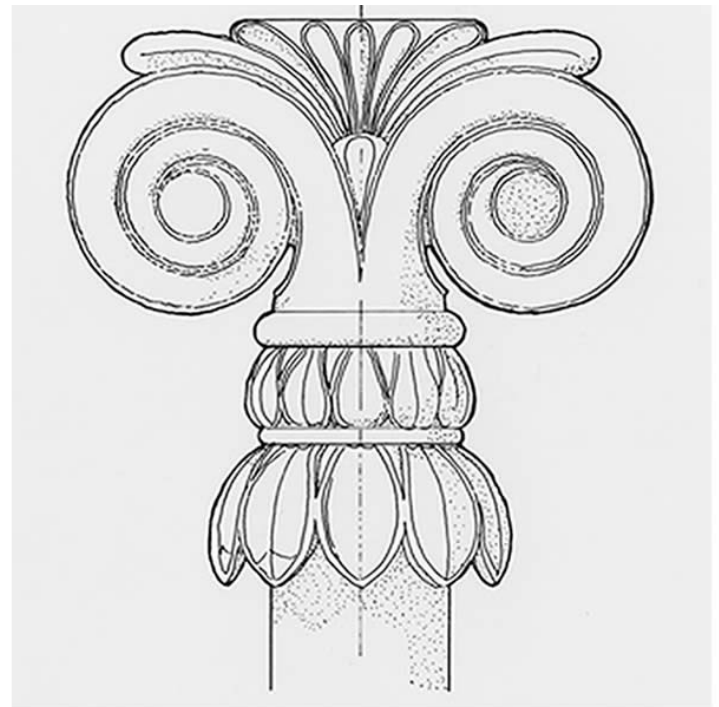








AEOLIC CAPITALS



VOLUTES (FLORAL)



A. (N.M. 4797), Face A



OROPOS CAPITAL. ~ 500 B.C.

HATHOR

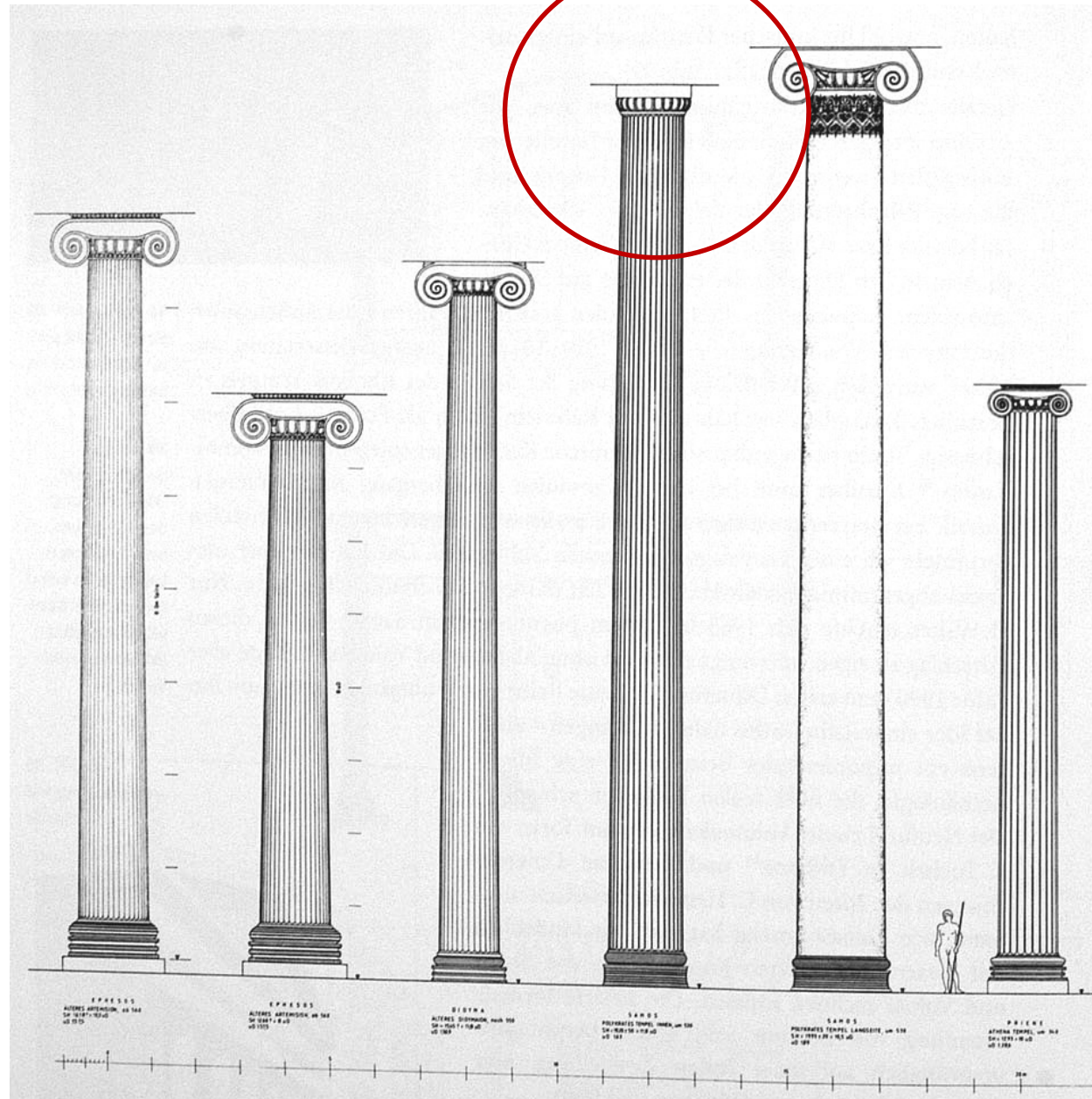


IONIC VOTIVE COLUMNS



ARCHAIC IONIC

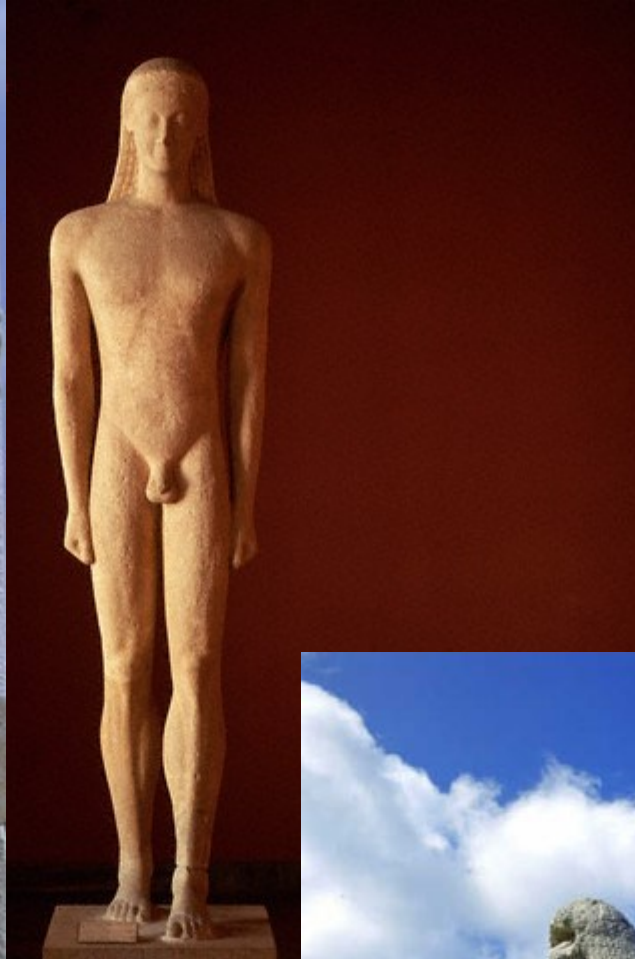
- A VOLUME
- IMAGINATION, INVENTION, EMOTIONAL
- VARIETY OF PROPORTIONS

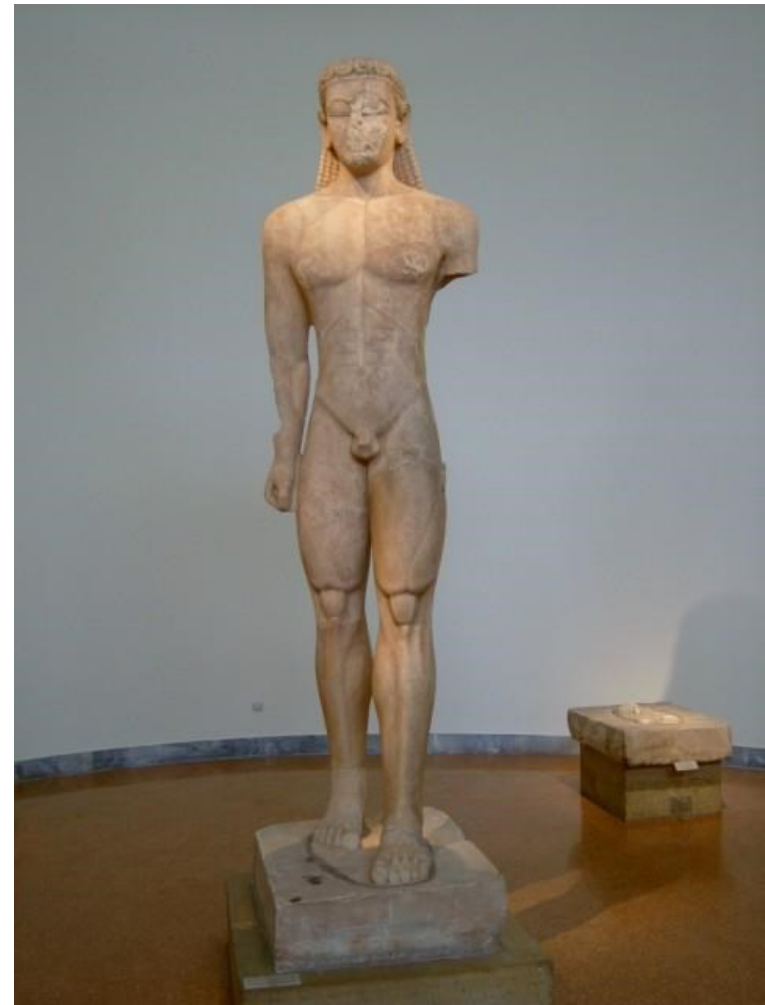




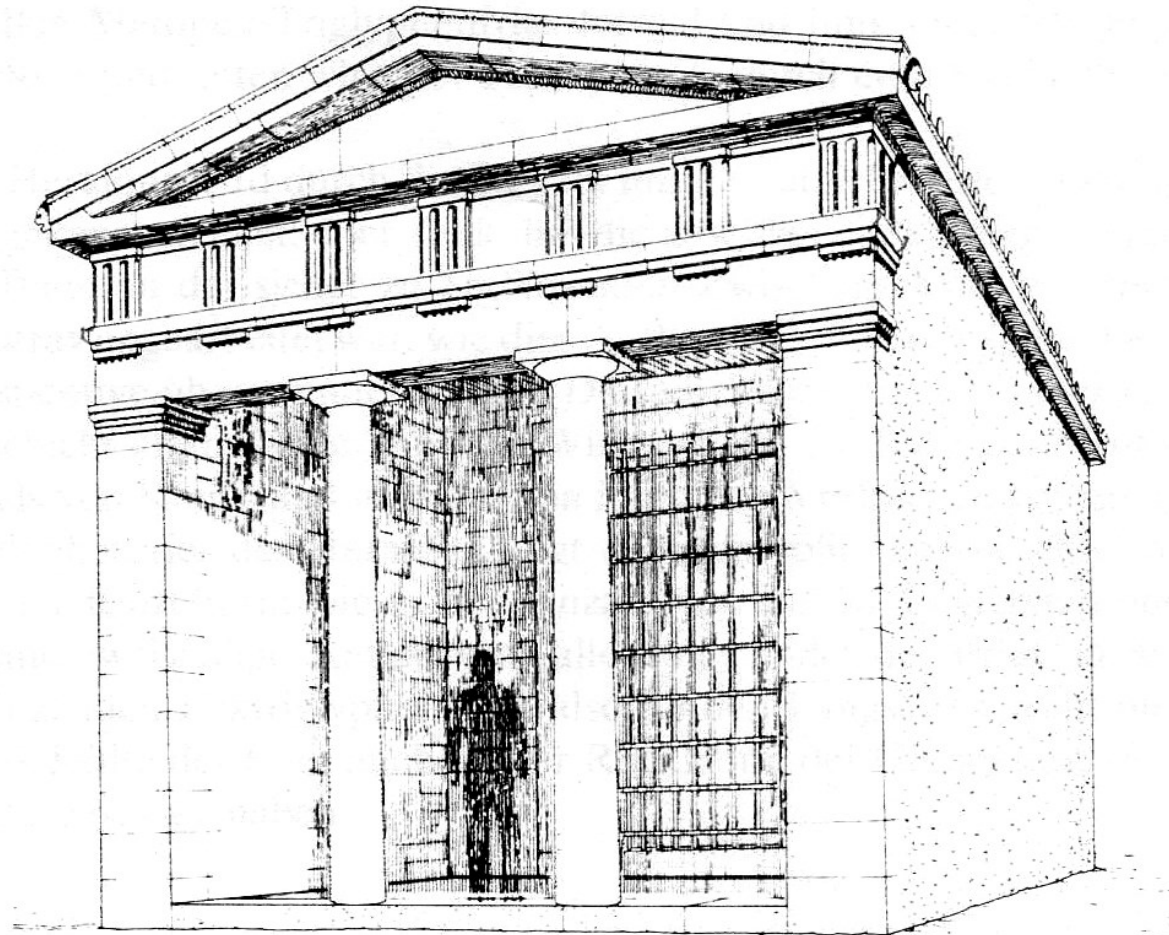


Brigitte CS





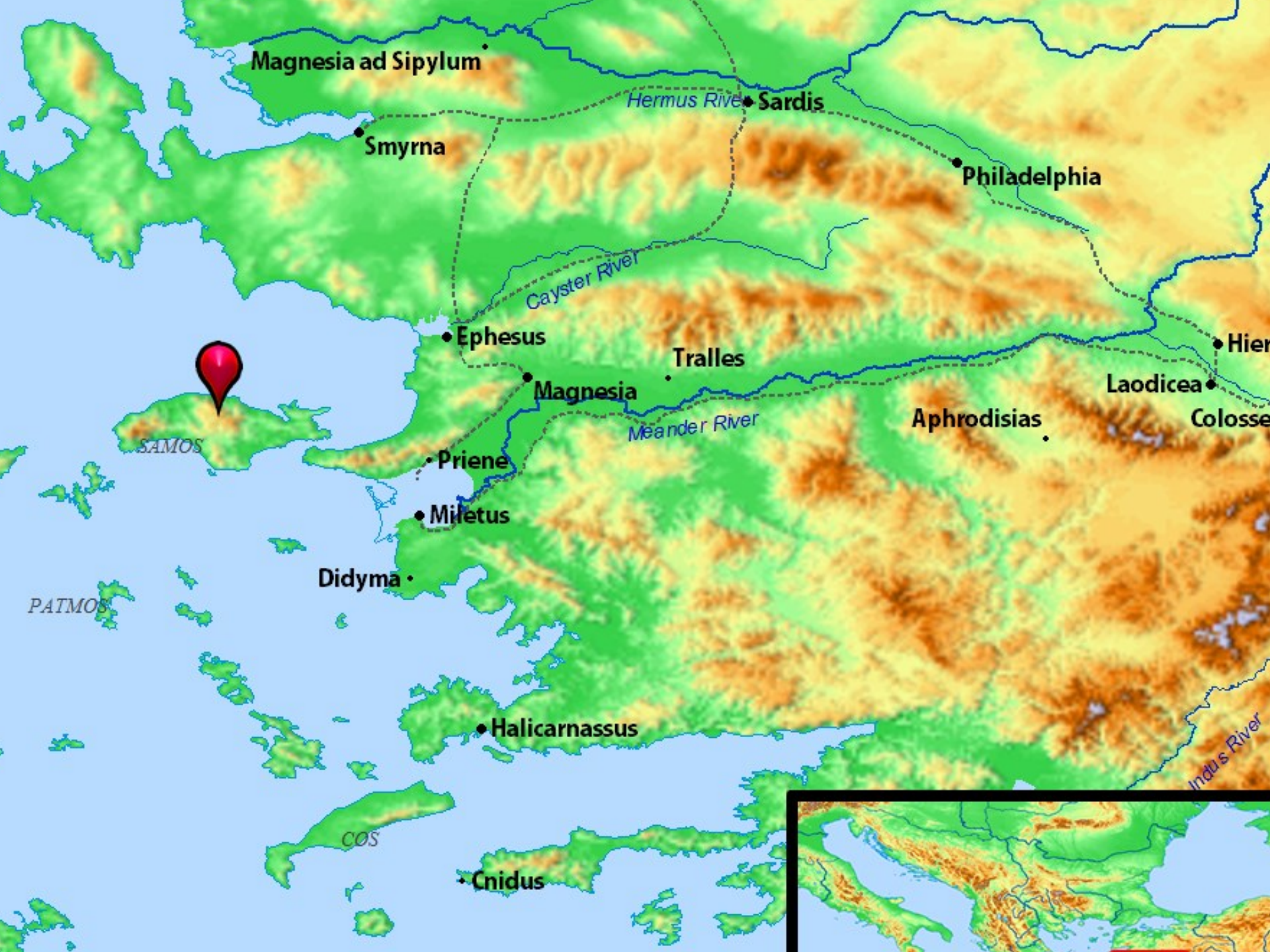
ΗΡΑΙΟΝ, ΔΗΛΟΣ (500 π.Χ.)



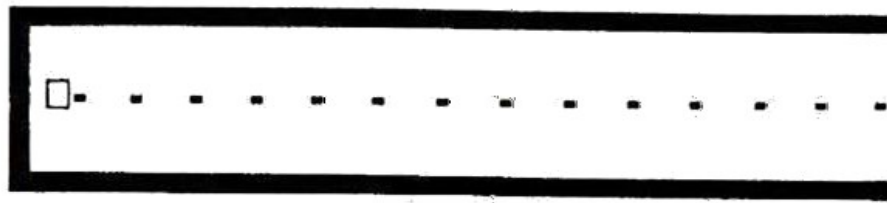


ARCHAIC IONIC TEMPLES

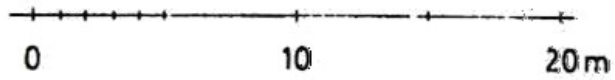
- OIKOS OF NAXIANS, ΔΗΛΟΣ (590)
- HERA TEMPLE, SAMOS
- ARTEMIS TEMPLE, EPHEOS
- HERA TEMPLE IV, SAMOS
- APOLLO, MILETOS (540)
- SAGKRI, NAXOS (540-530)
- APOLLO TEMPLE, NAXOS (530)



Σάμος



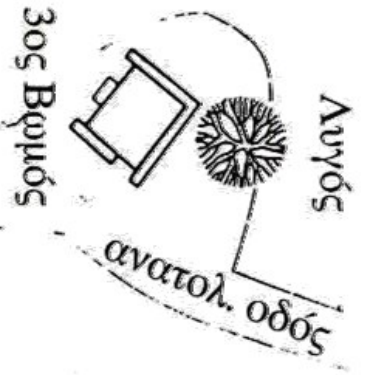
Εκατόμπεδος 1

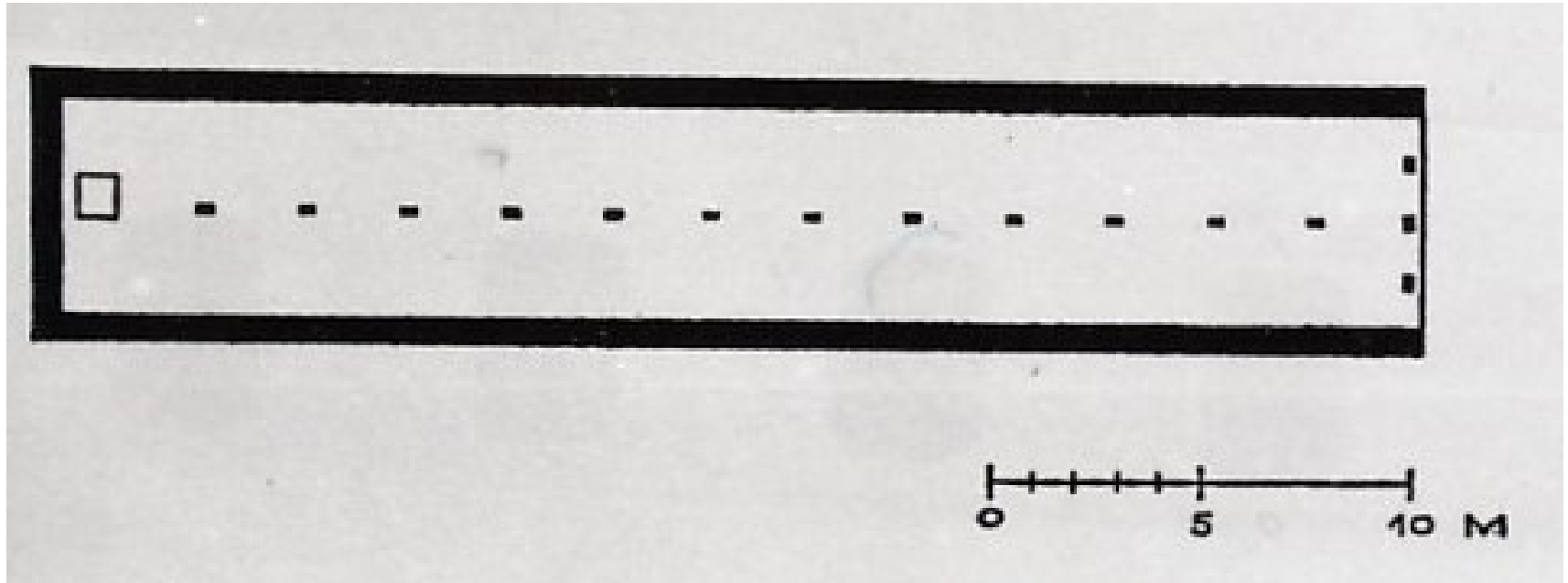


Βάση

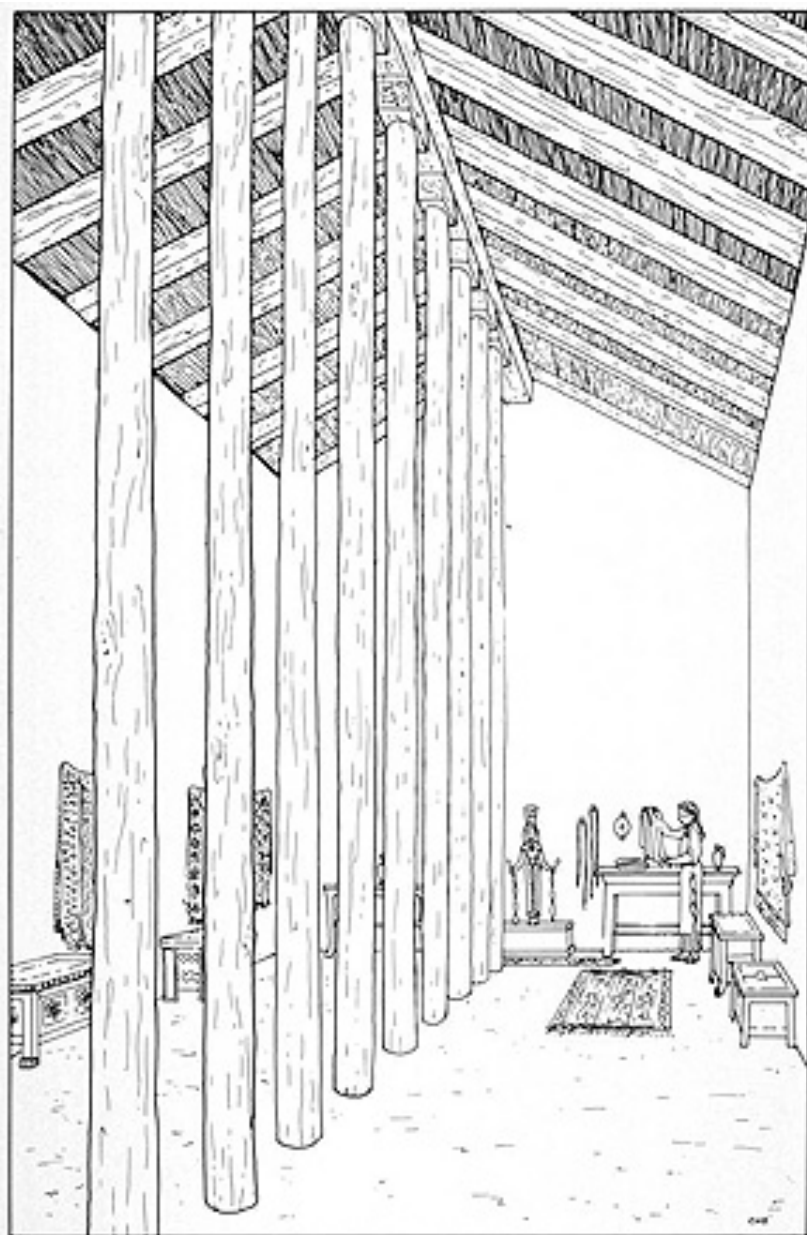


φρέα





TEMPLE I HERA, SAMOS LATE 8TH C. B.C.



TEMPLE I HERA, SAMOS

LATE 8TH C. B.C.

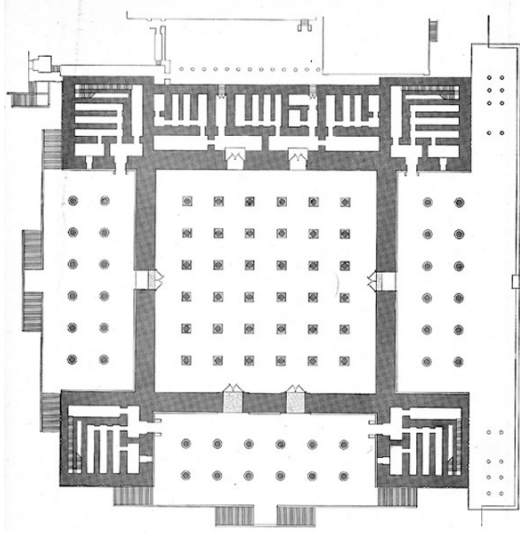


SAMOS



BASE FOR WOODEN PILLAR.
7 C. B.C.

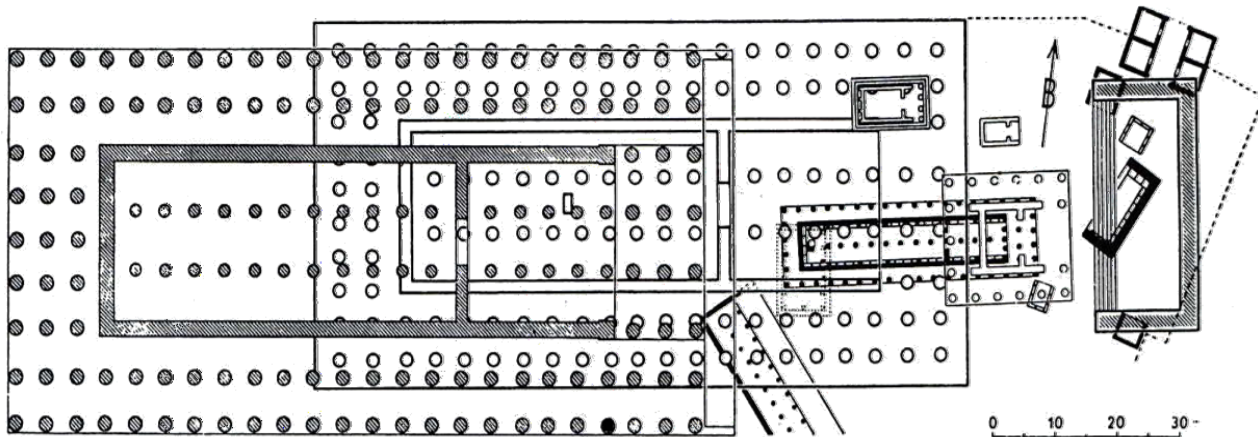




SAMOS

Ναοί I-IV

- TEMPLE I
- TEMPLE II
- DIPTERAL TEMPLE III
- DIPTERAL TEMPLE IV



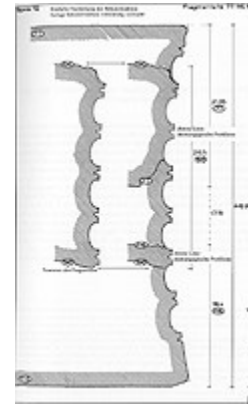
INCREASE OF SIZE

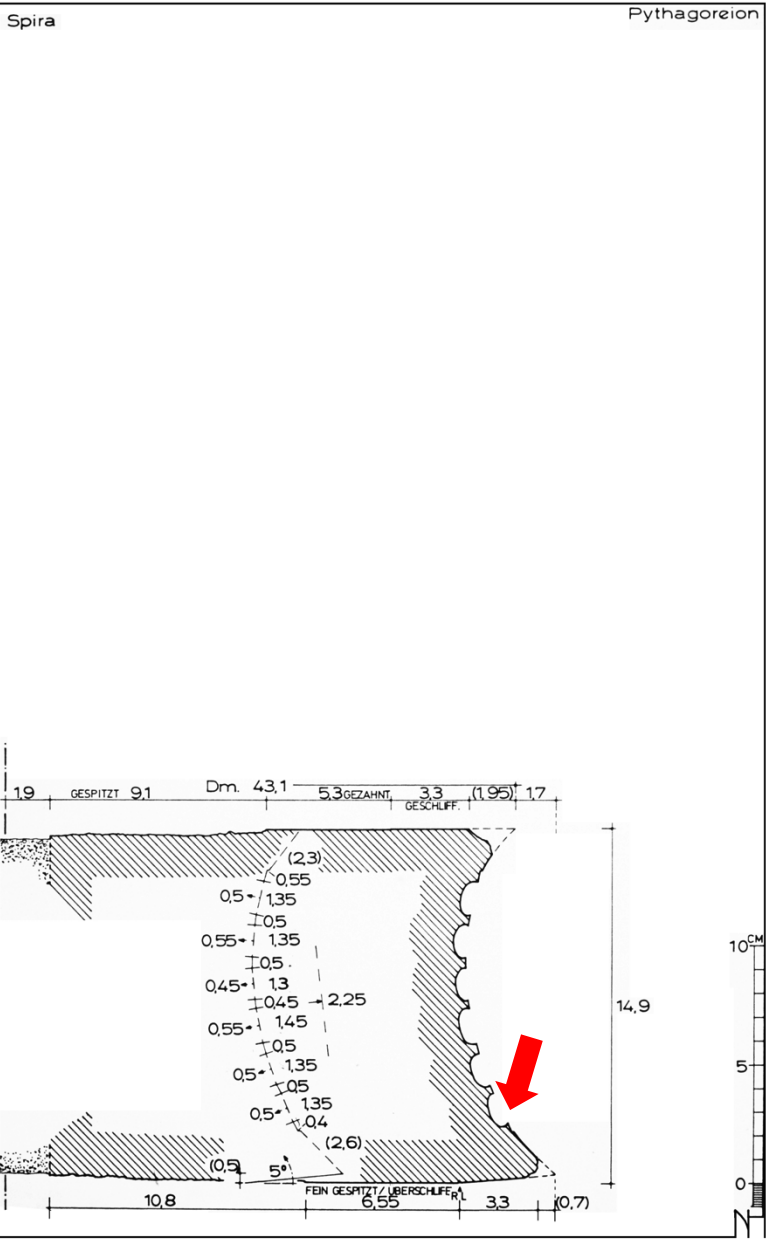
HERA TEMPLE III. SAMOS

- SHALLOW FOUNDATION
- BASES SPINNED ON A LATHE
- WOODEN CAPITALS

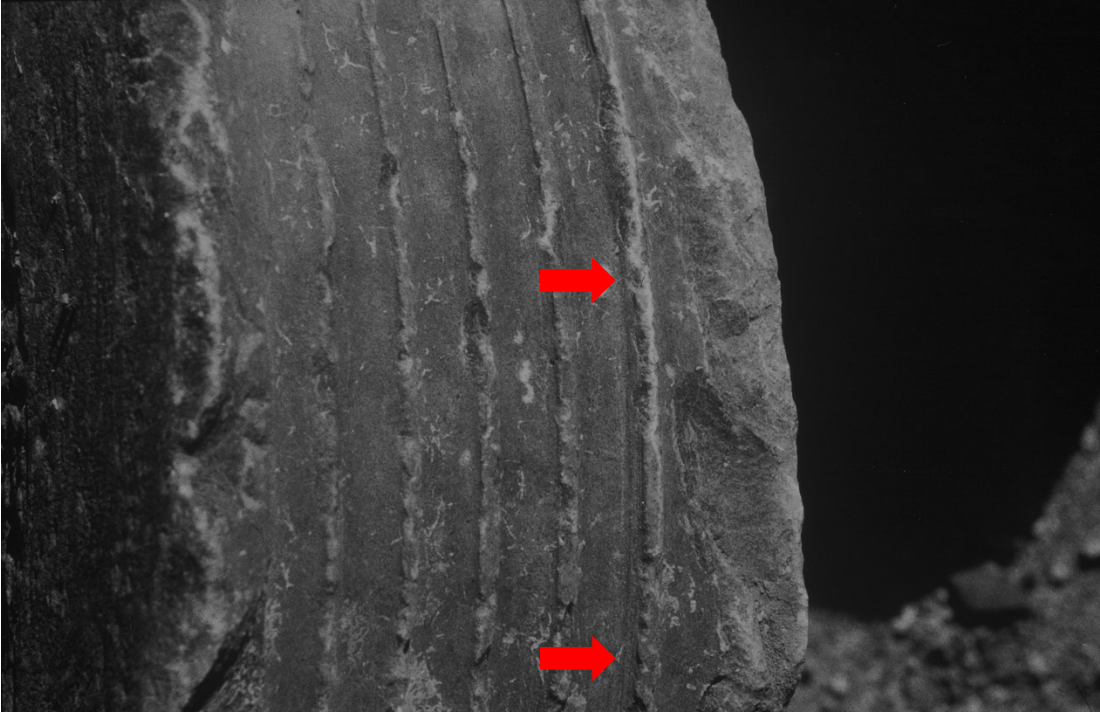
SAMOS

HERA TEMPLE III) εντοιχισμένοι στον υστερότερο ναό





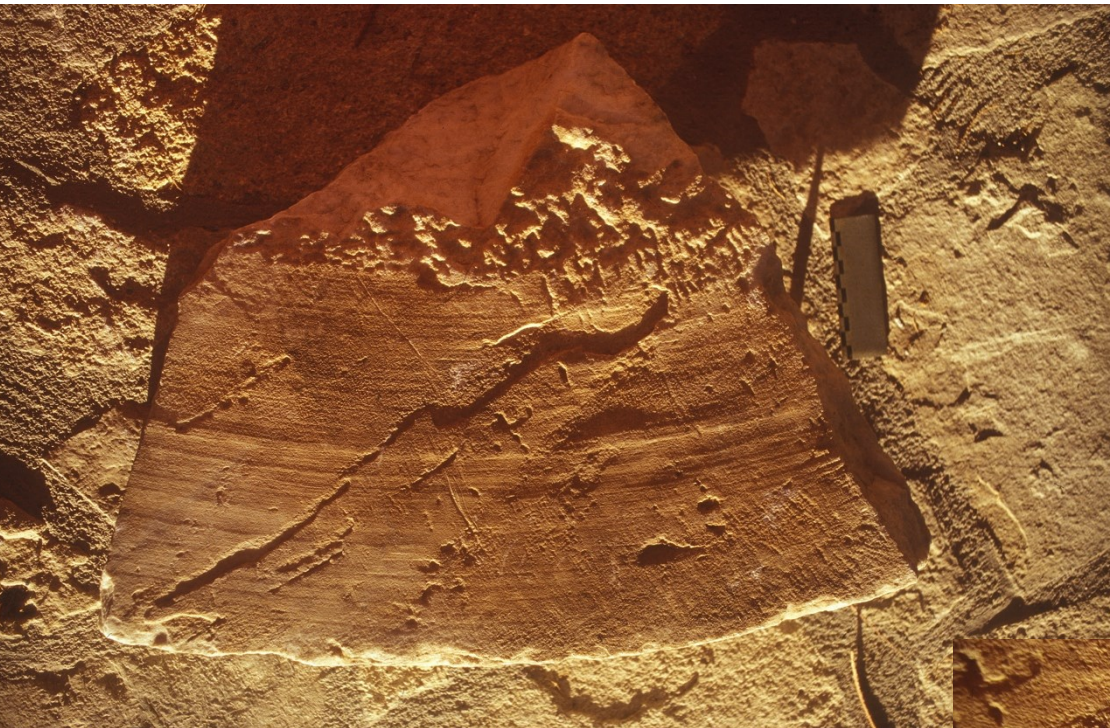
ια ιχνη του
τόρνου επί



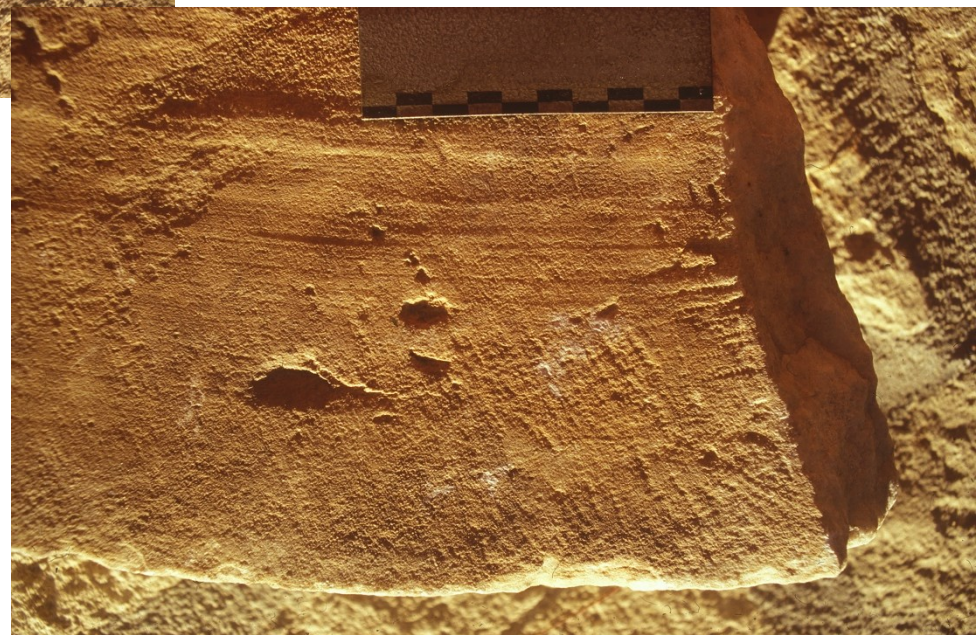


**LATHE
MARKS**



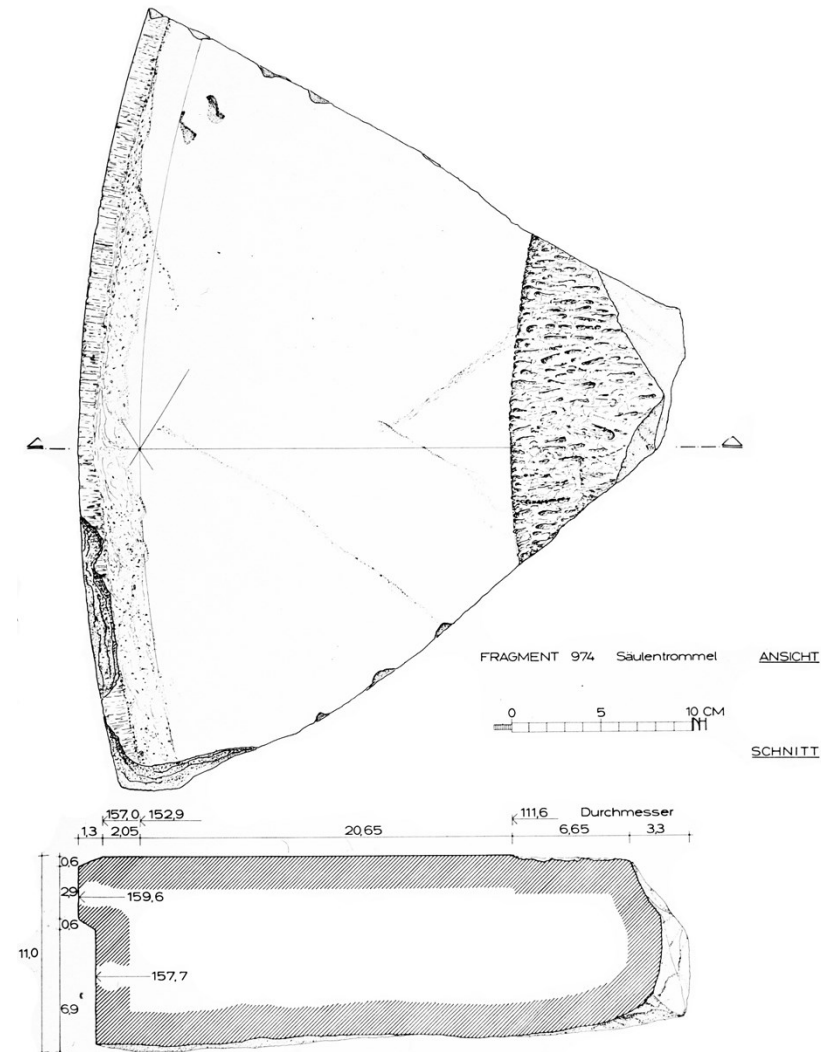


**LATHE
MARKS**

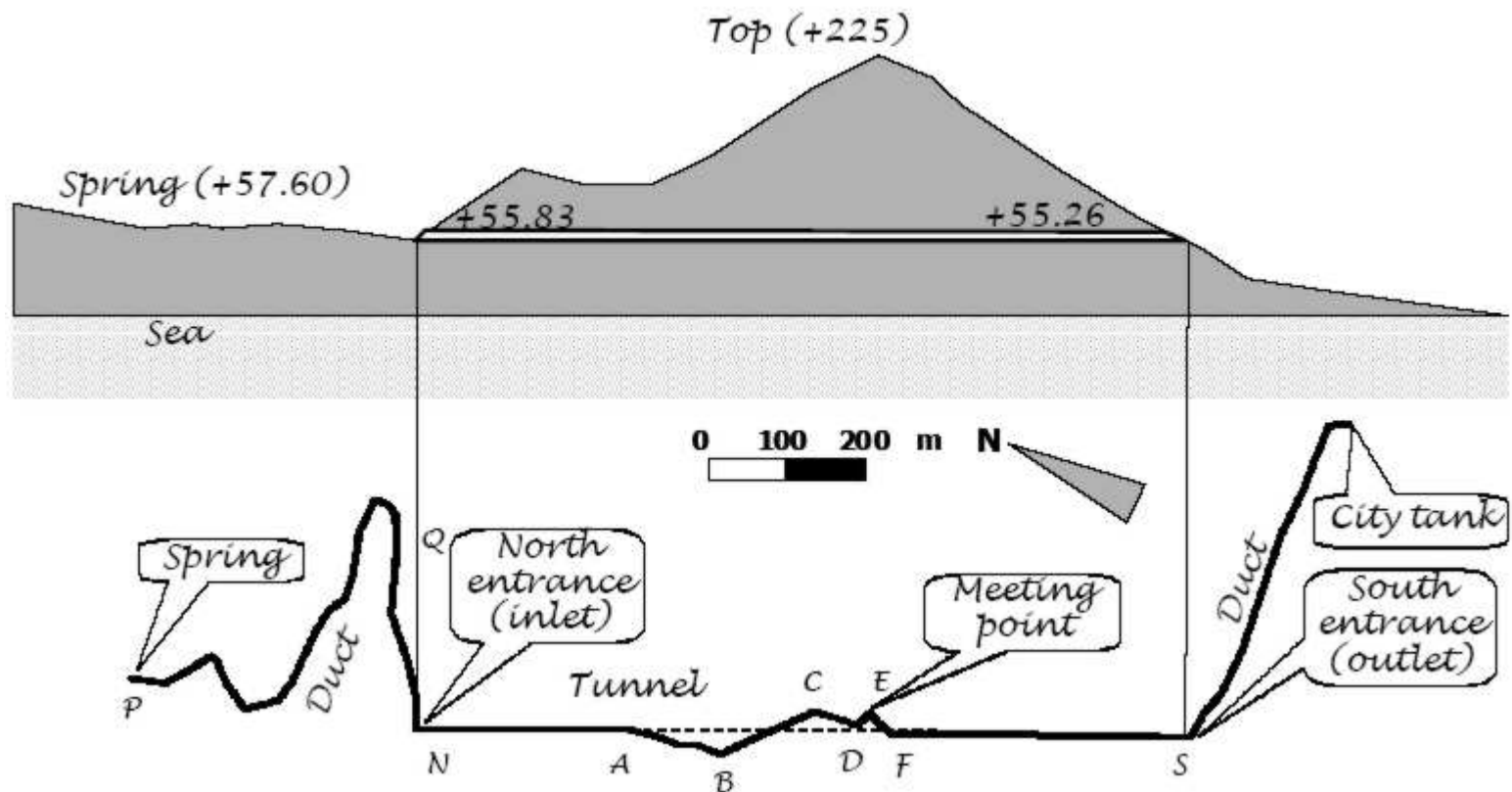




**LATHE
MARKS**



TUNNEL AND CONDUIT



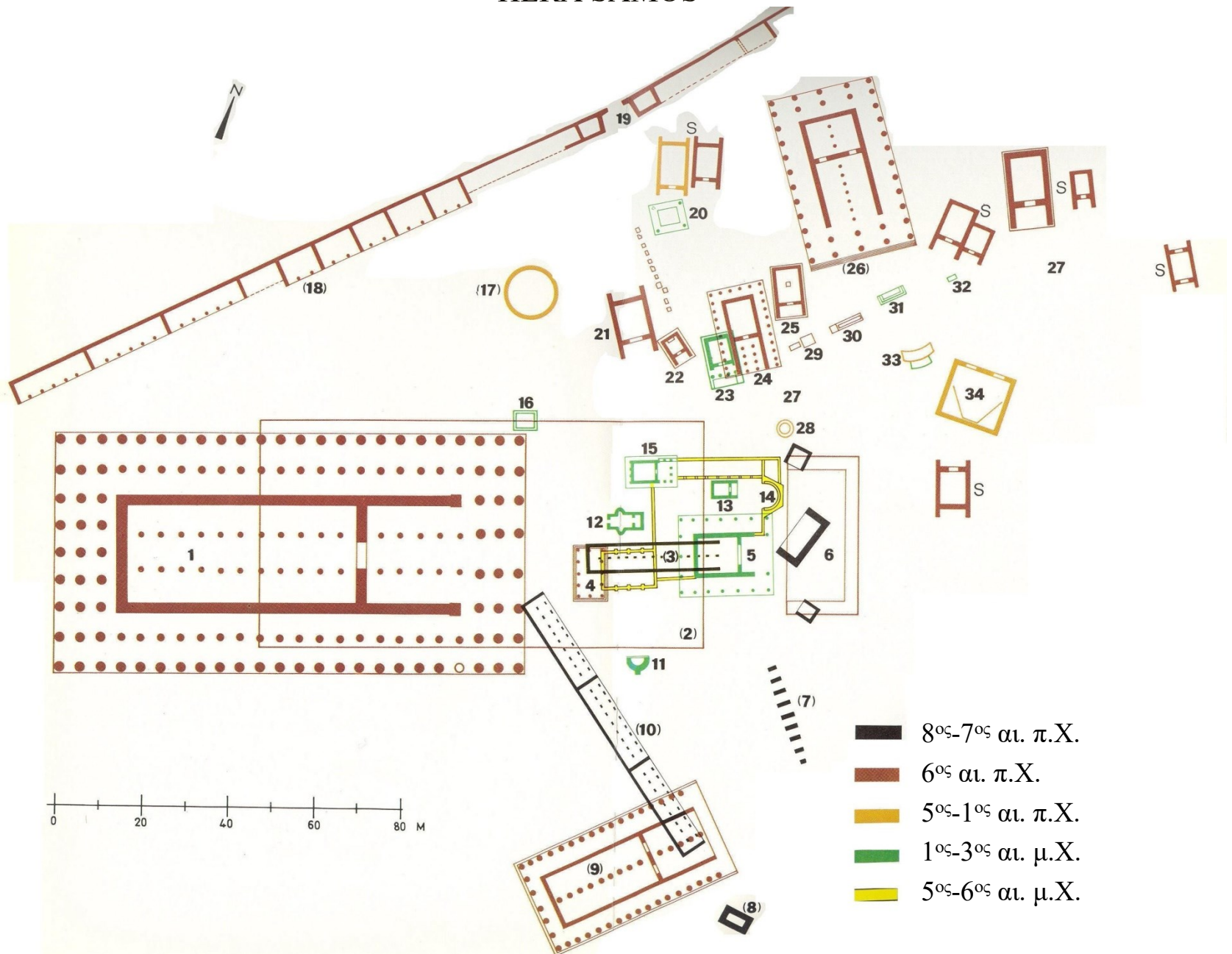
HERA TEMPLE IV. SAMOS

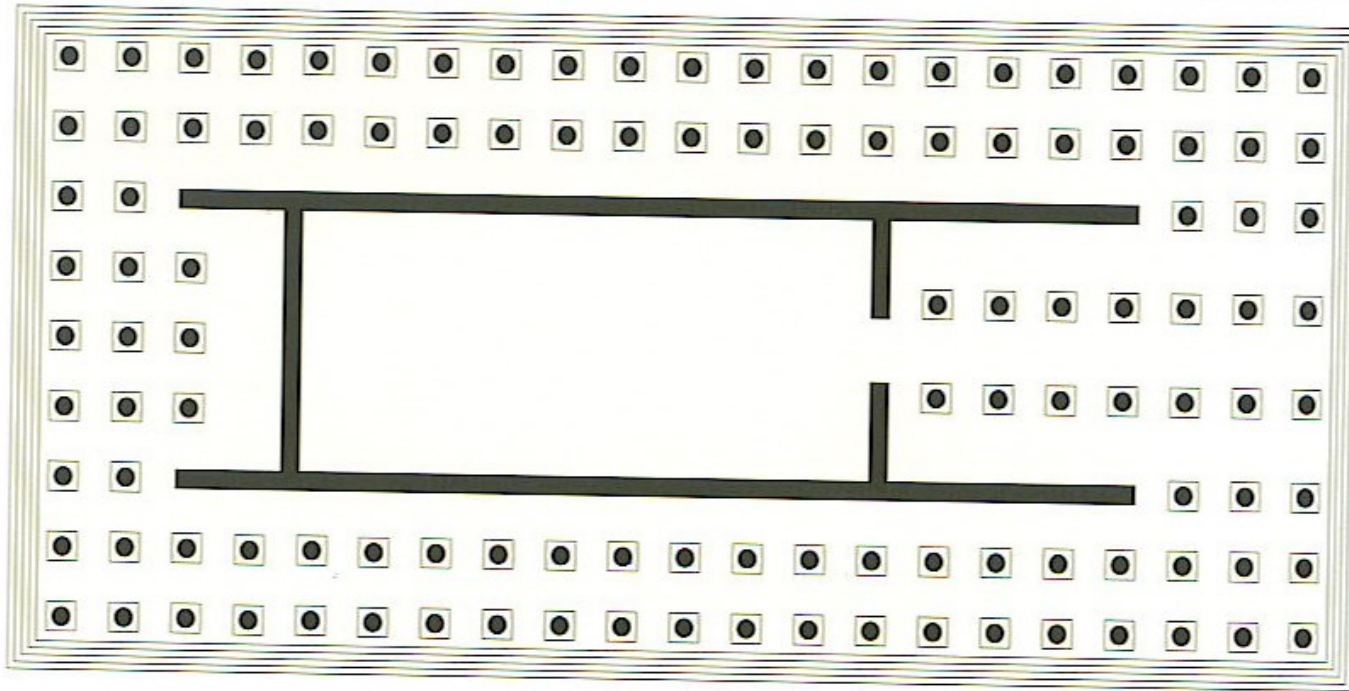
‘POLYCRATES’

538-522 B.C.-end of 4th c. B.C..

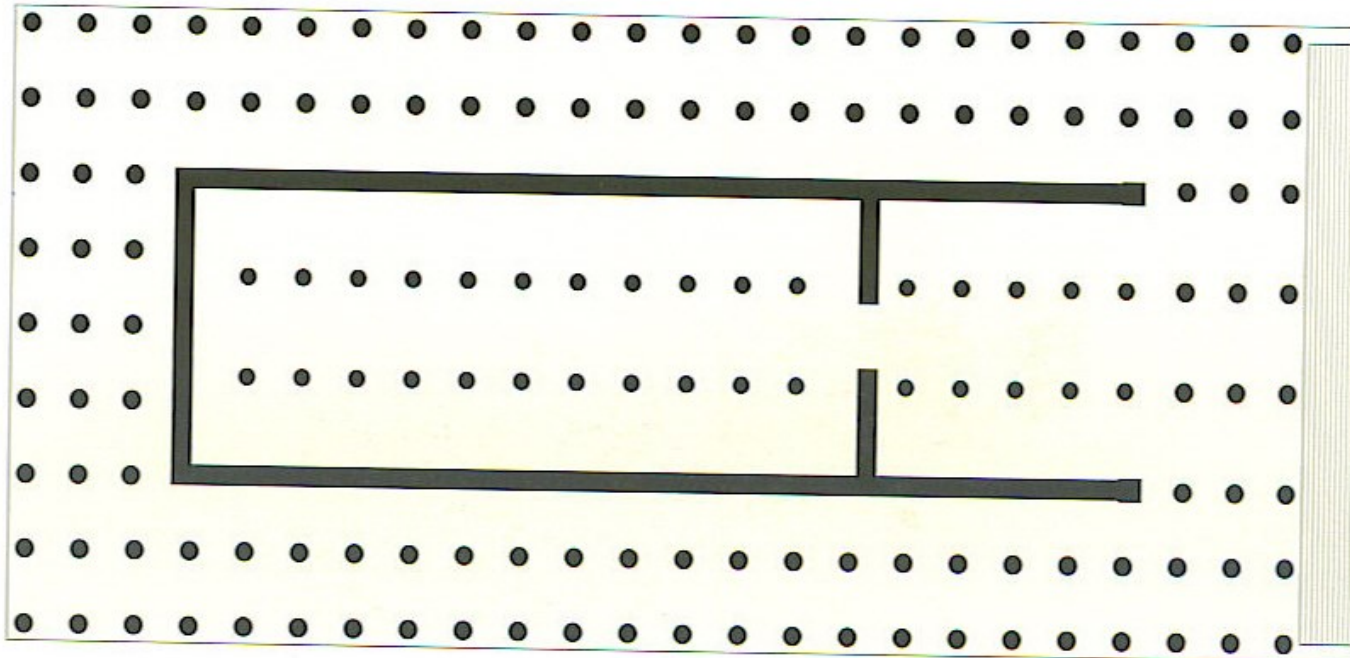


HERA SAMOS



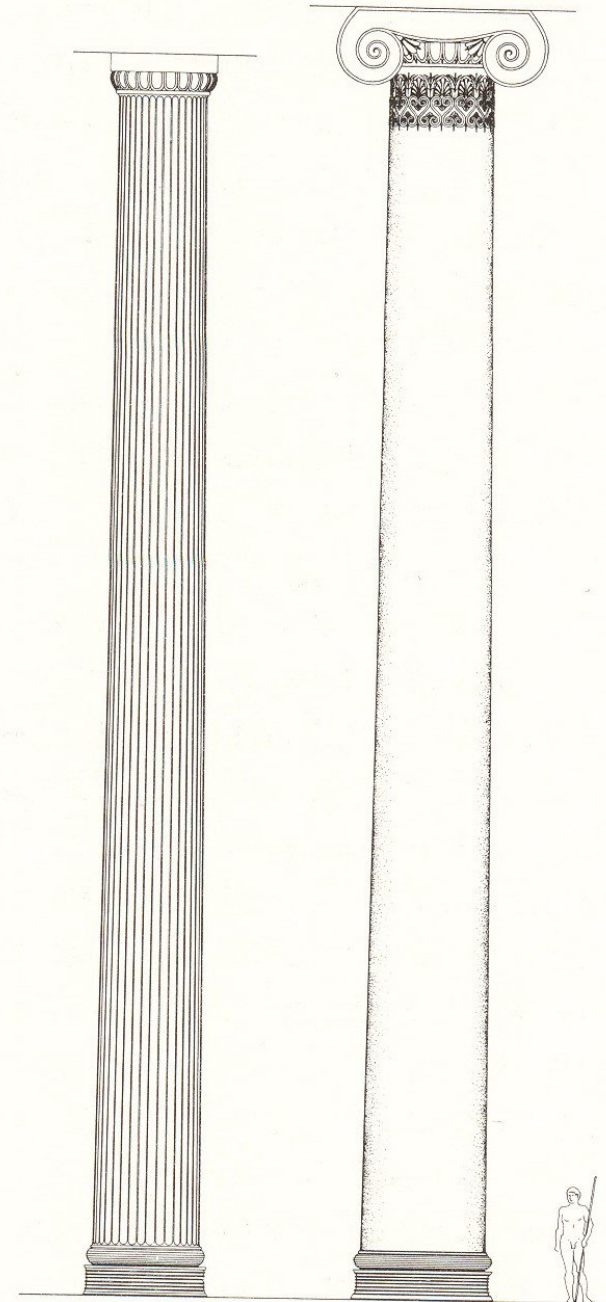


ARTEMIS TEMPLE
EPHESOS 550 π.X.

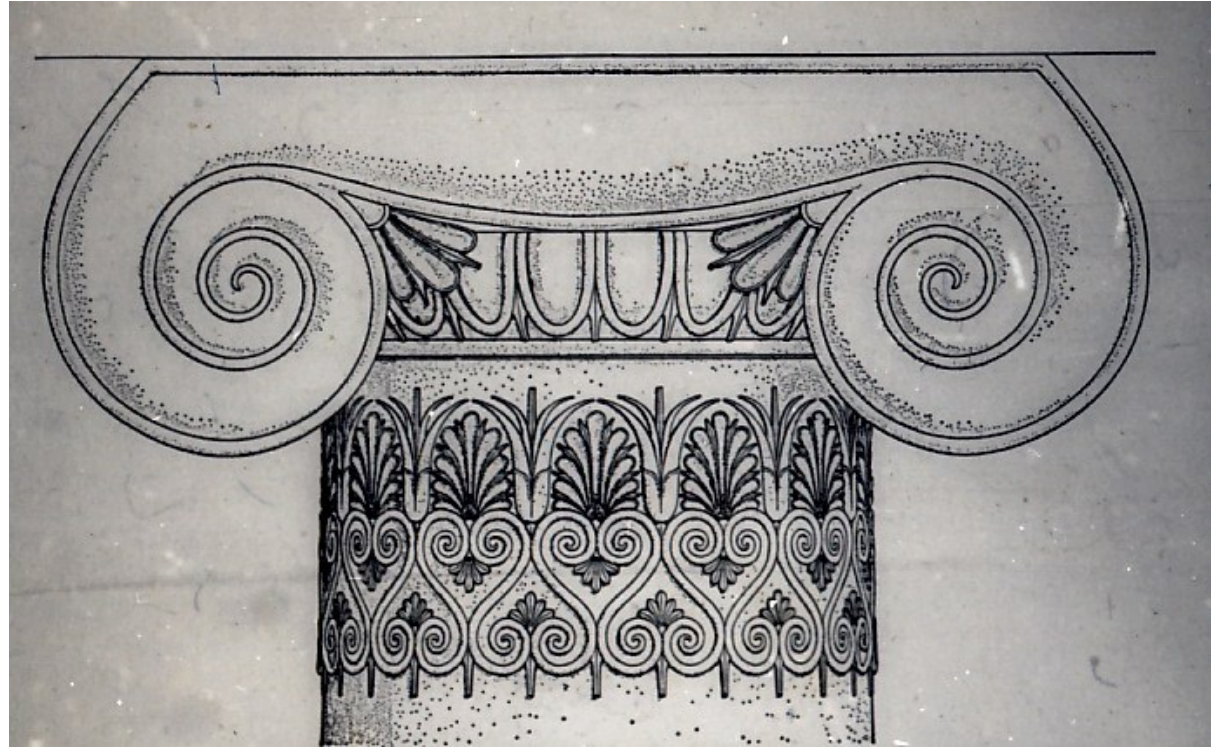
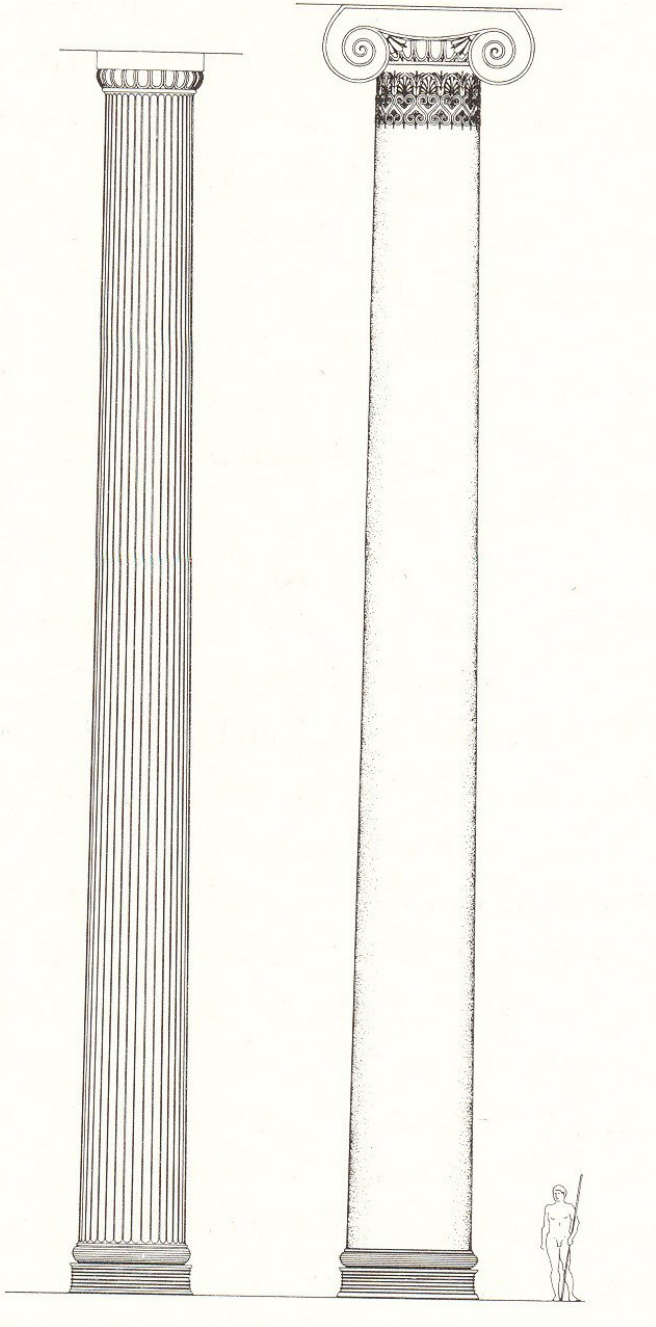


HERAA TEMPLE IV
SAMOS 538 π.X.

INTERAXIAL SPACING OF 8 M!



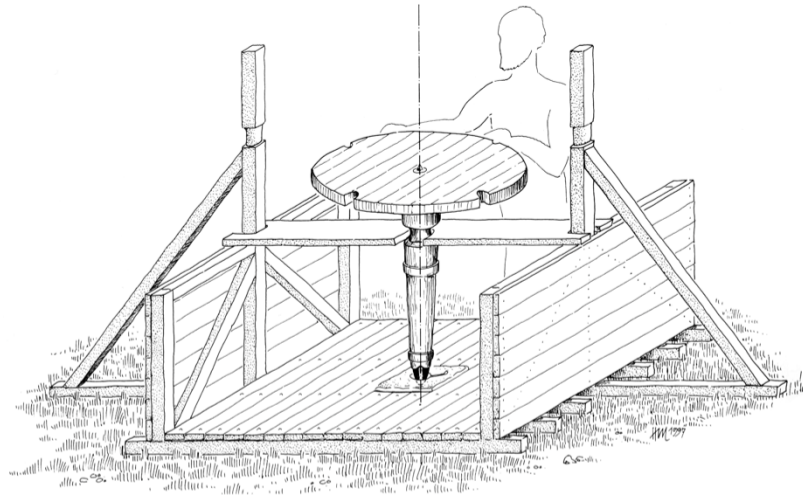
ΣΑΜΟΣ



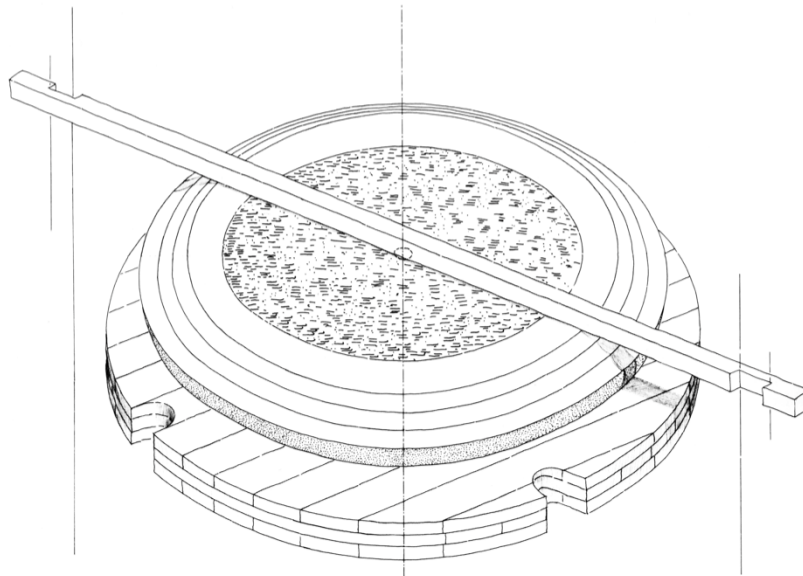
CAPITAL FROM HERA TEMPLE IV
(480 B.C.)

SAMIAN BASE

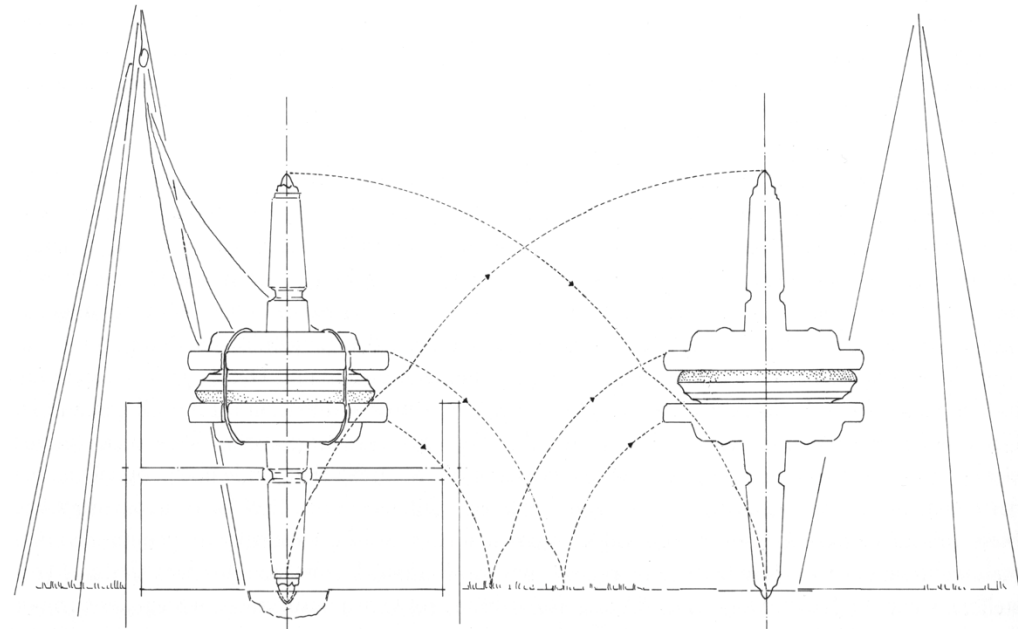
Rekonstruktion des Werkvorgangs



Rekonstruktion des Tornos



Werkstück auf der Drehscheibe mit in das Zentrierloch einrastender Anlegeschiene





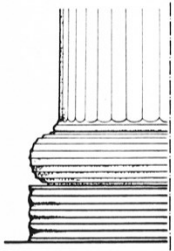
Naukratis, Apollon-T.
um 566 vChr.
(W.M. Flinders Petrie)



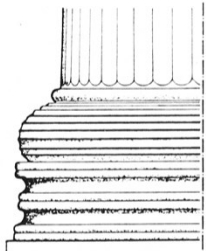
Delphi, Säule d. Naxier
um 570 vChr.
(G. Kaster)



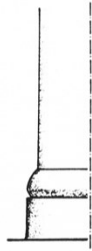
Delos, Oikos d. Naxier
um 600 vChr.
(Innenraum, P. Courbin)



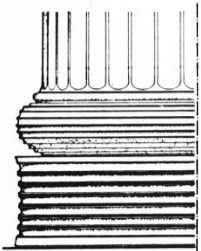
Samos, I Dipteros
um 560 vChr.
(H. Johannes)



Ephesos, alte Artemision
um 550 vChr.
(F. Krischen)



Delos, Oikos d. Naxier
um 550 vChr.
(Prostylos, P. Courbin)



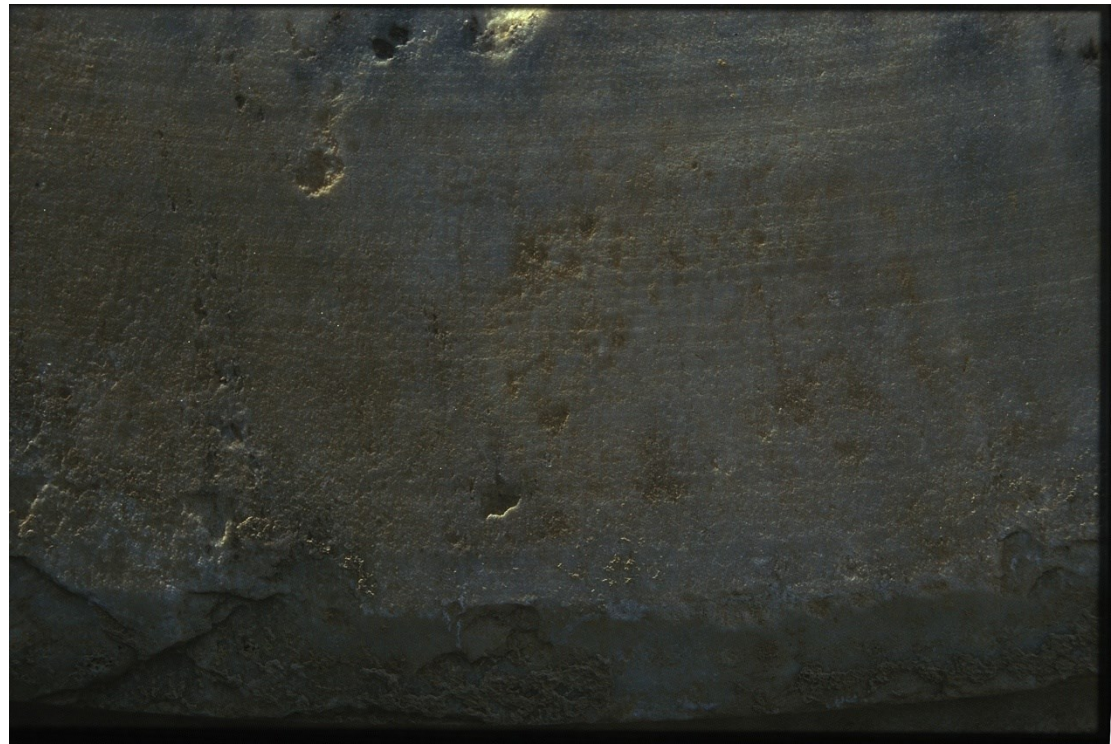
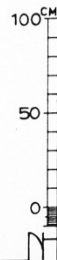
Samos, II Dipteros
um 530 vChr.
(Pronaos)



Chios, Phanai
um 500 vChr.
(Fragmente, W. Lamb)



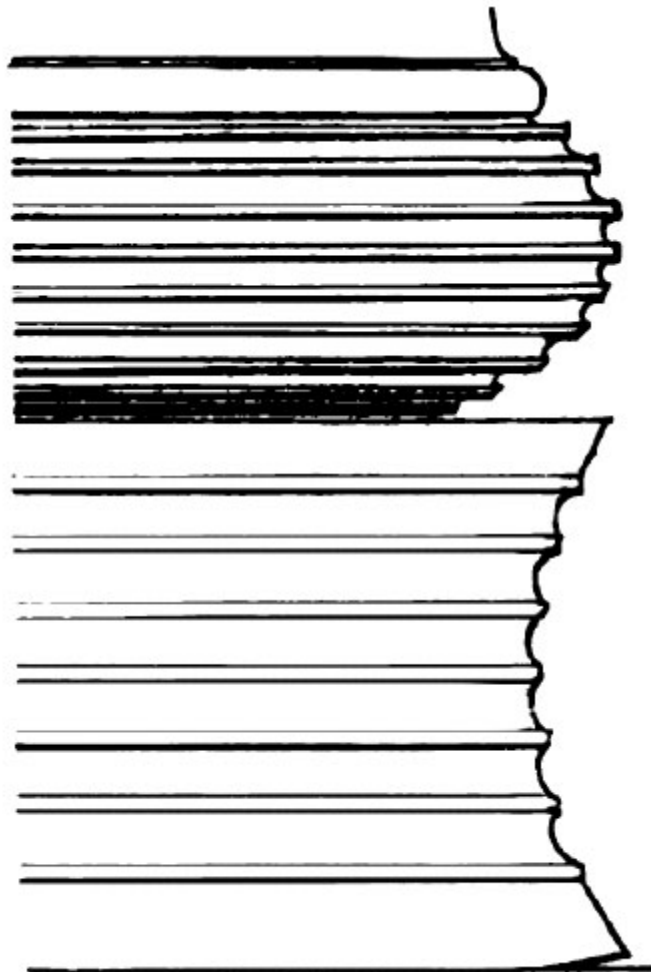
Naxos, Sangri
um 530 vChr.
(G. Gruben)



HERA TEMPLE, SAMOS

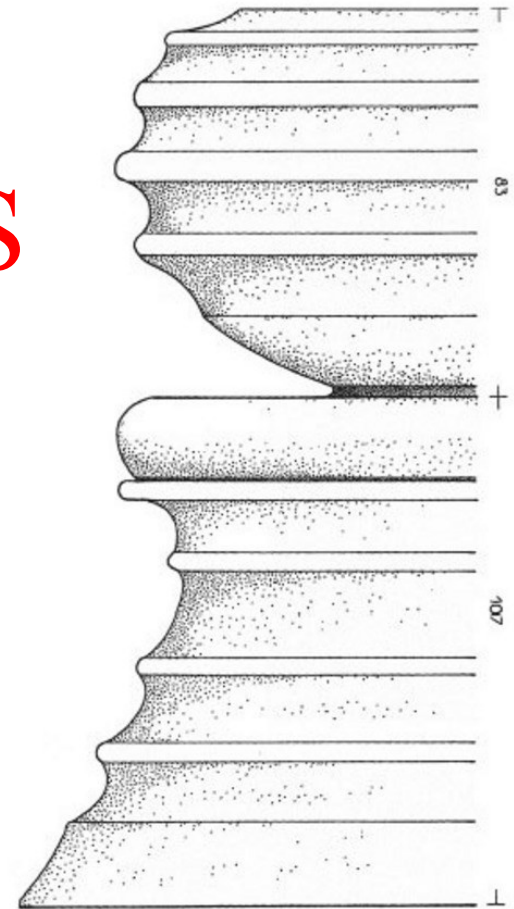
- DIAMETER 2.30 μ.



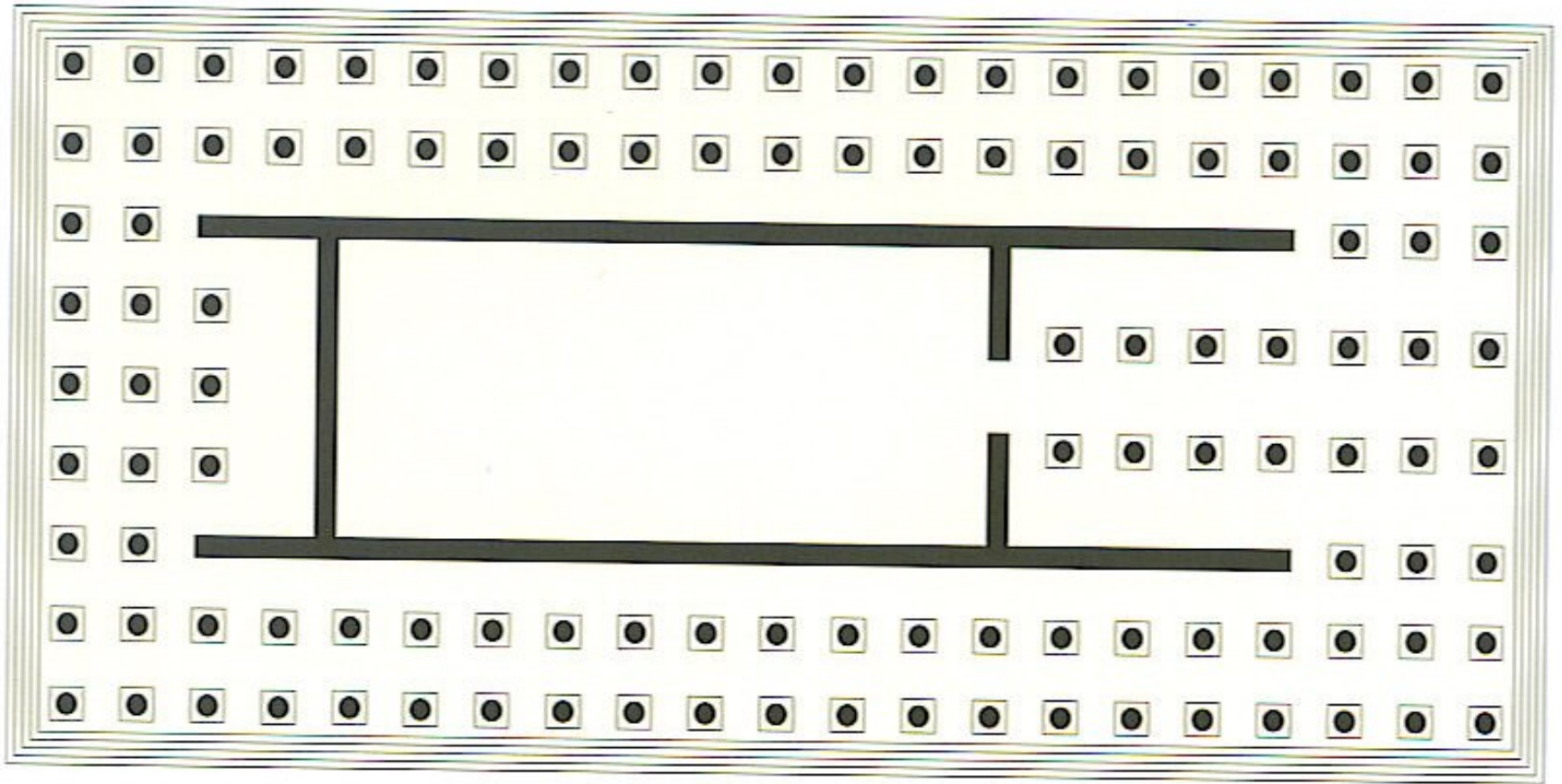


TORUS

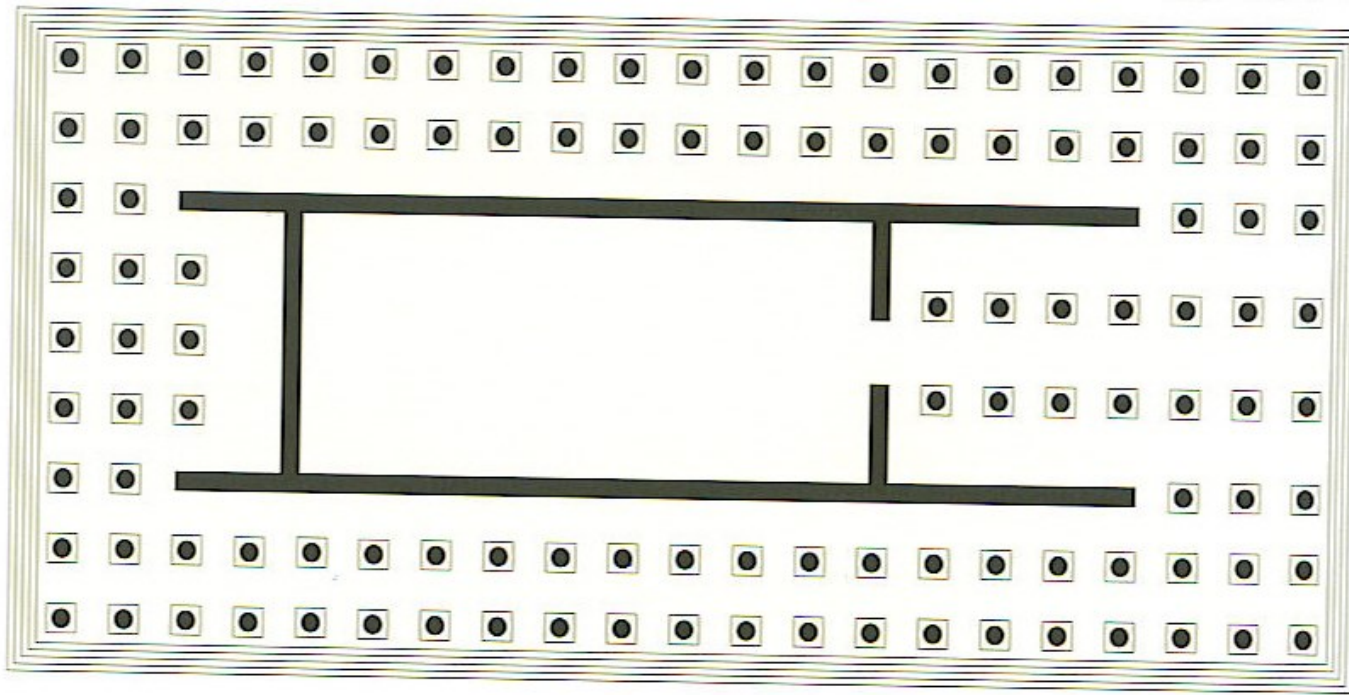
SPIRA



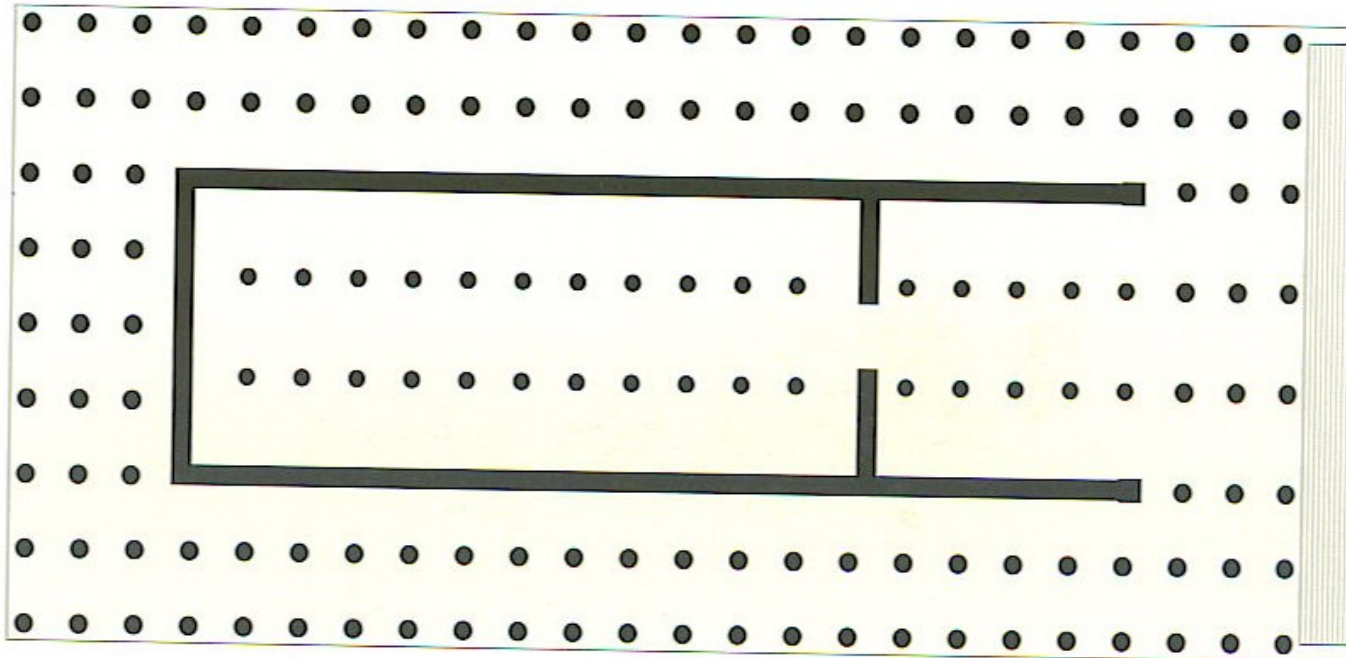
EPHESOS



ARCHAIC TEMPLE ARTEMIS (550-460 B.C.
ARCHITECTS: Χερσίφρων, Μεταγένης, Θεόδωρος
PLINY: 127 COLUMNS



ARTEMIS TEMPLE
EPHESOS
550 B.C.



HERA TEMPLE IV
(Πολυκράτη)
ON SAMOS. 538 B.C.

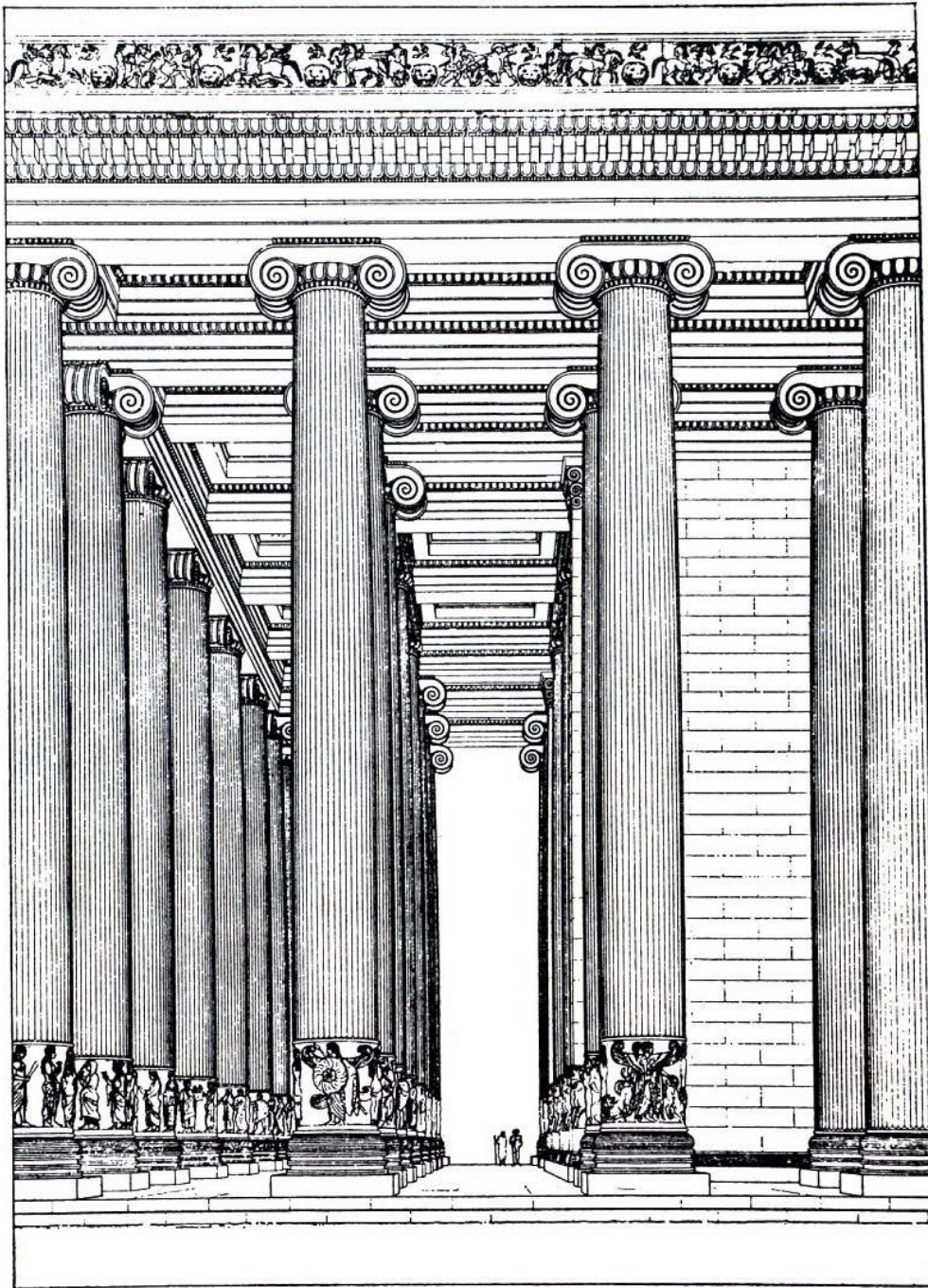
ARTEMIS TEMPLE EPHESOS 560 BC

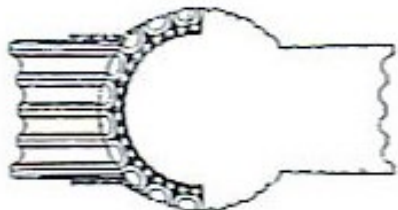
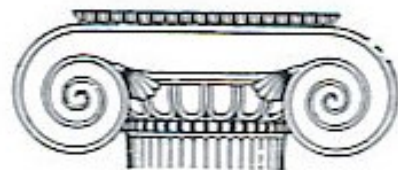
7 WONDERS

36 columnae caelatae

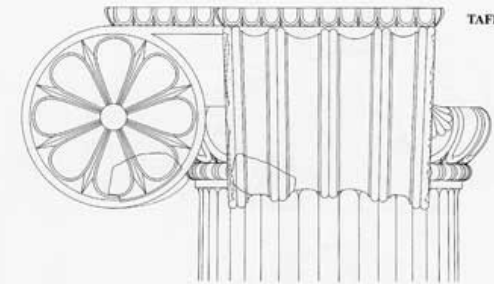
(CROESUS 546 π.Χ.)

*ΗΡΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ 356 Π.Χ.

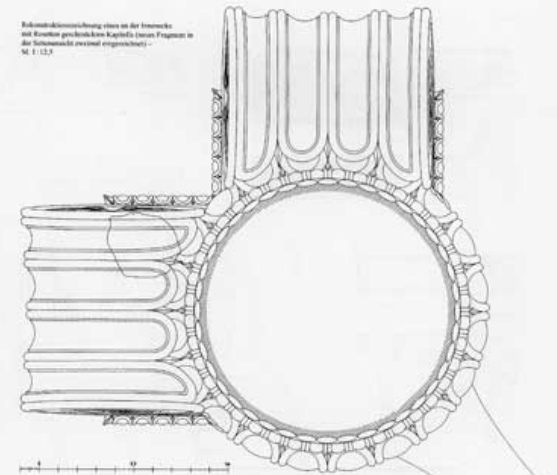




292α,β. Έφεσος, αρχαϊκό Αρτεμίσιο. Θραύσμα-
τα από τους ανάγλυφους κίονες (colum-
nae caelatae), Λονδίνο, Βρετανικό Μου-
σείο B 121, B 91.



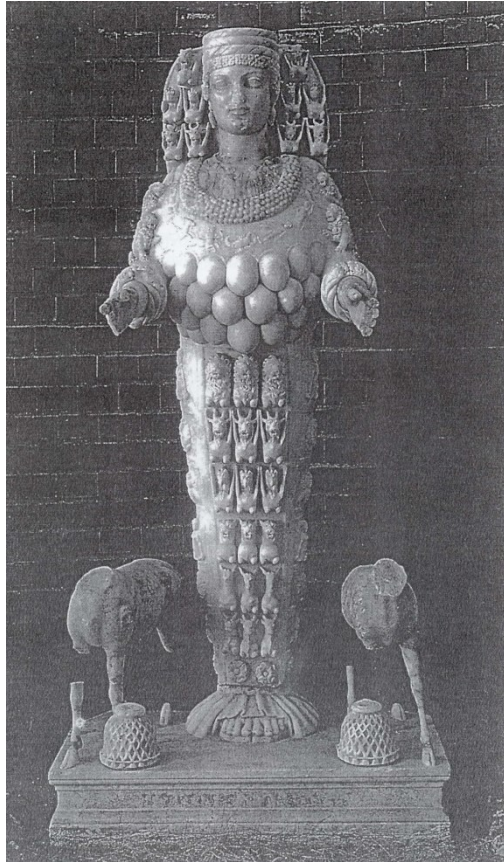
TAFEL II



Rekonstruktion des Kapitells eines an der Innenseite
mit einem geschweiften Kapitell (aus dem Fragment in
der Schauseite) (nach dem Original)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

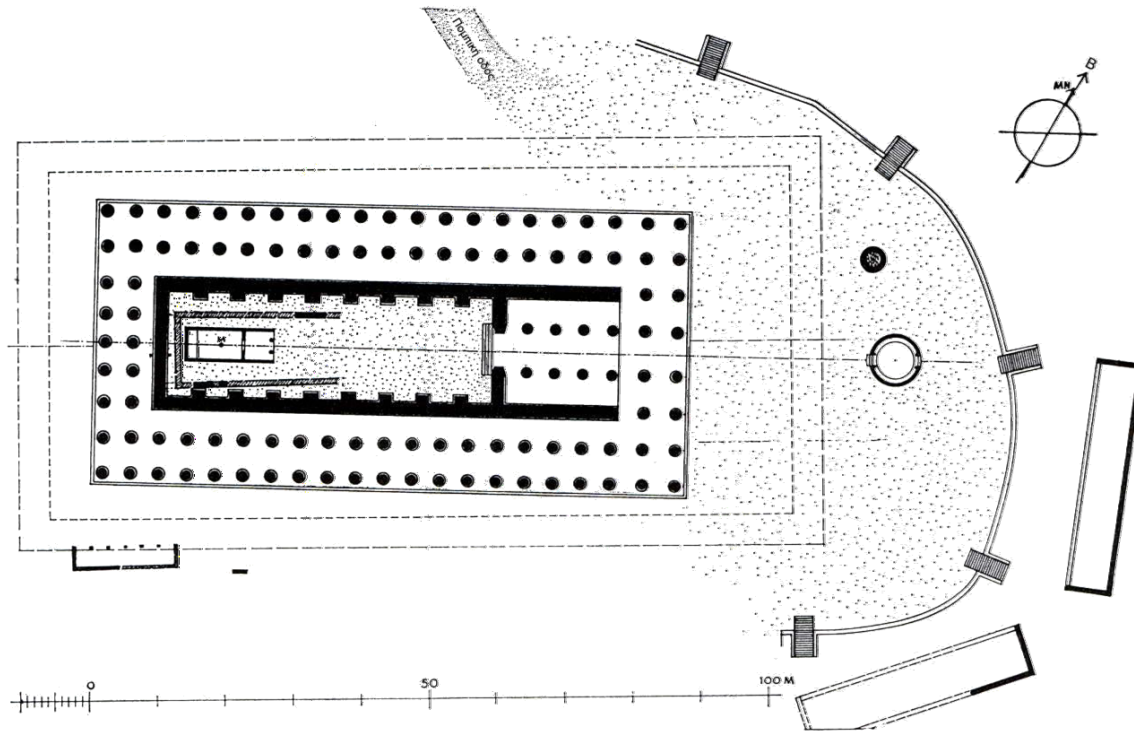
ARTEMIS EPHEBUS



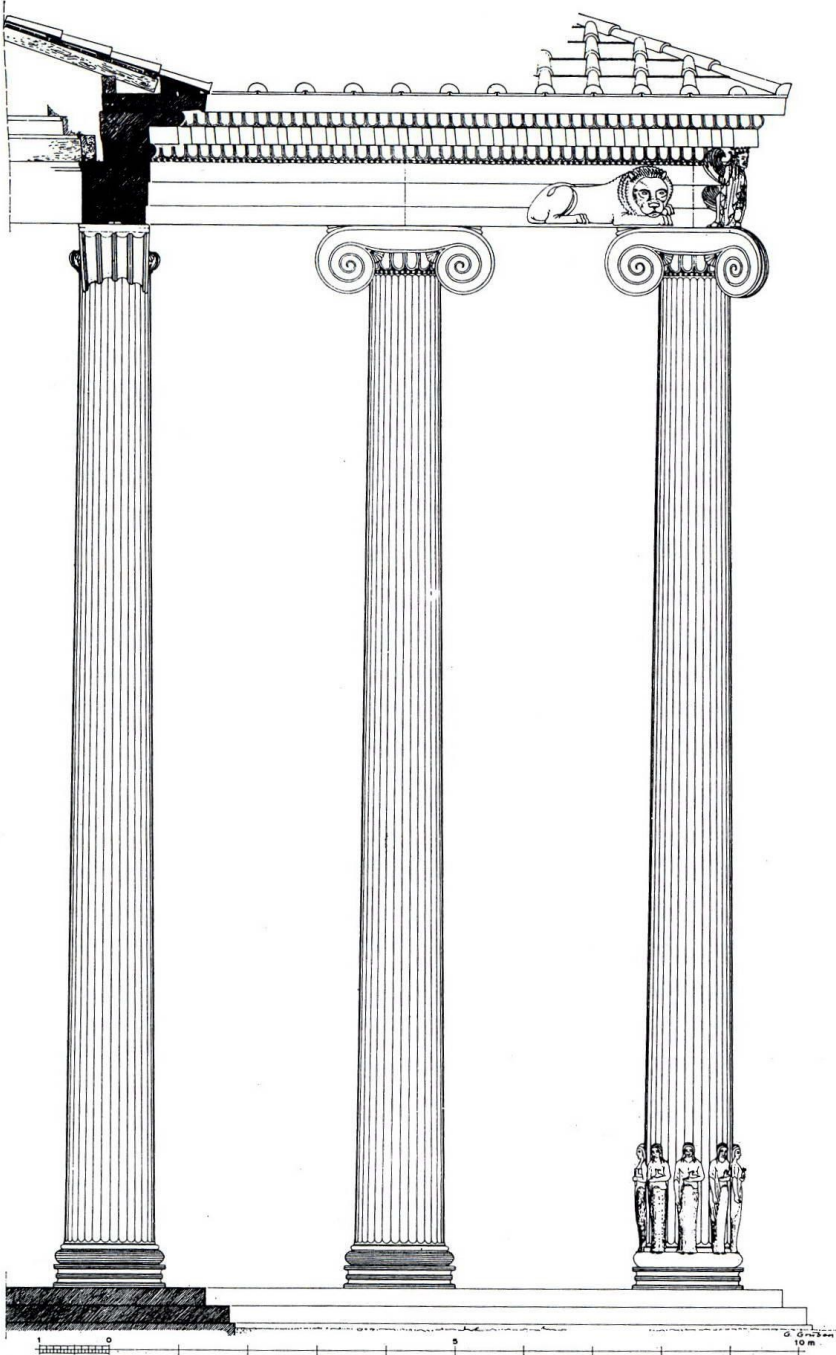
ROMAN COPIES

DIDYMA MILETOS

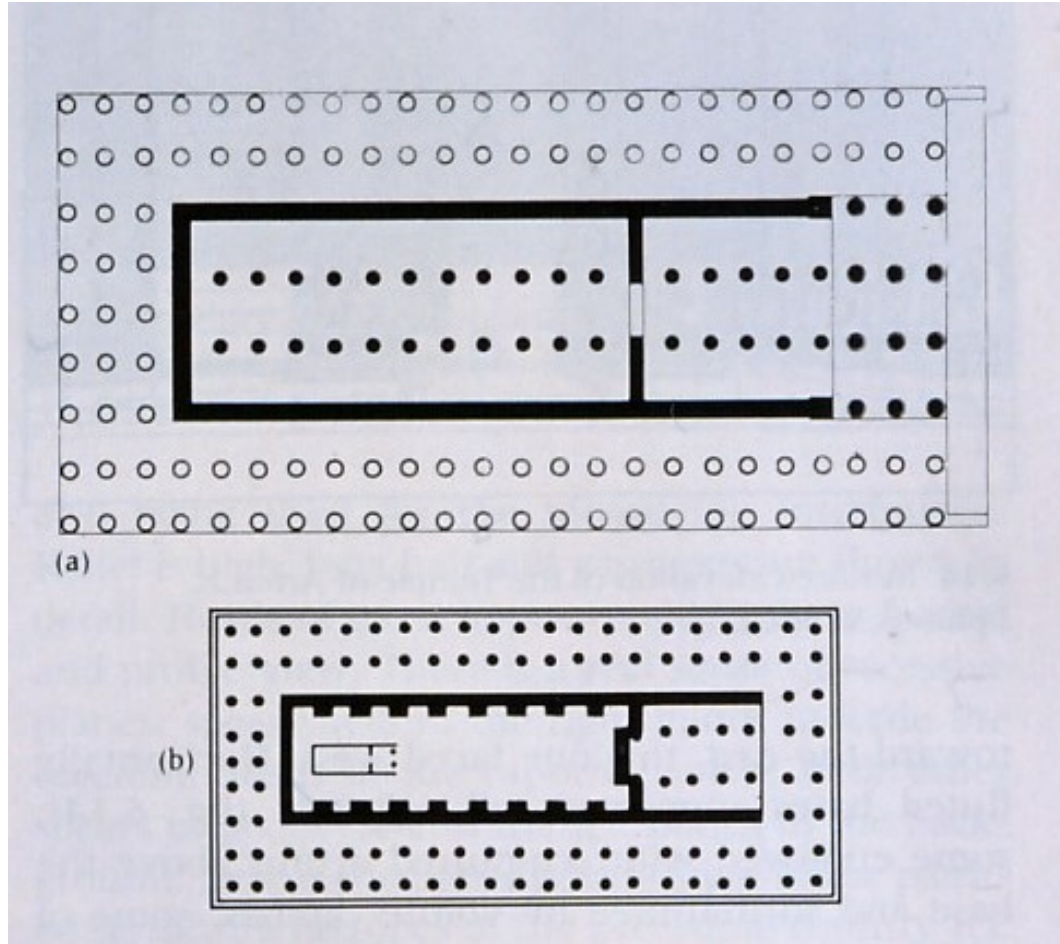
APOLLO TEMPLE
540-525 B.C.



PEDIMENT?



APOLLO MILETOS
(540-525 π.Χ.)

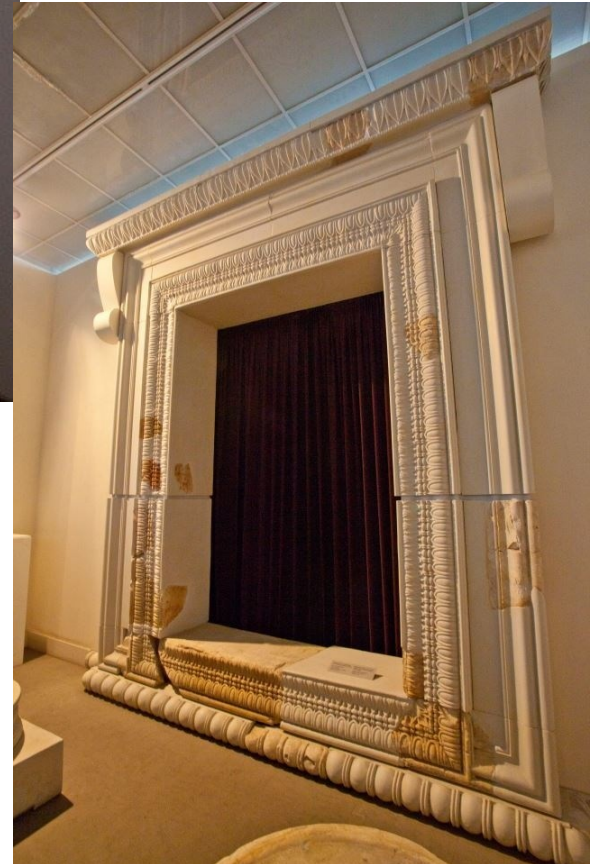


HERA TEMPLE IV
(530 B.C.)

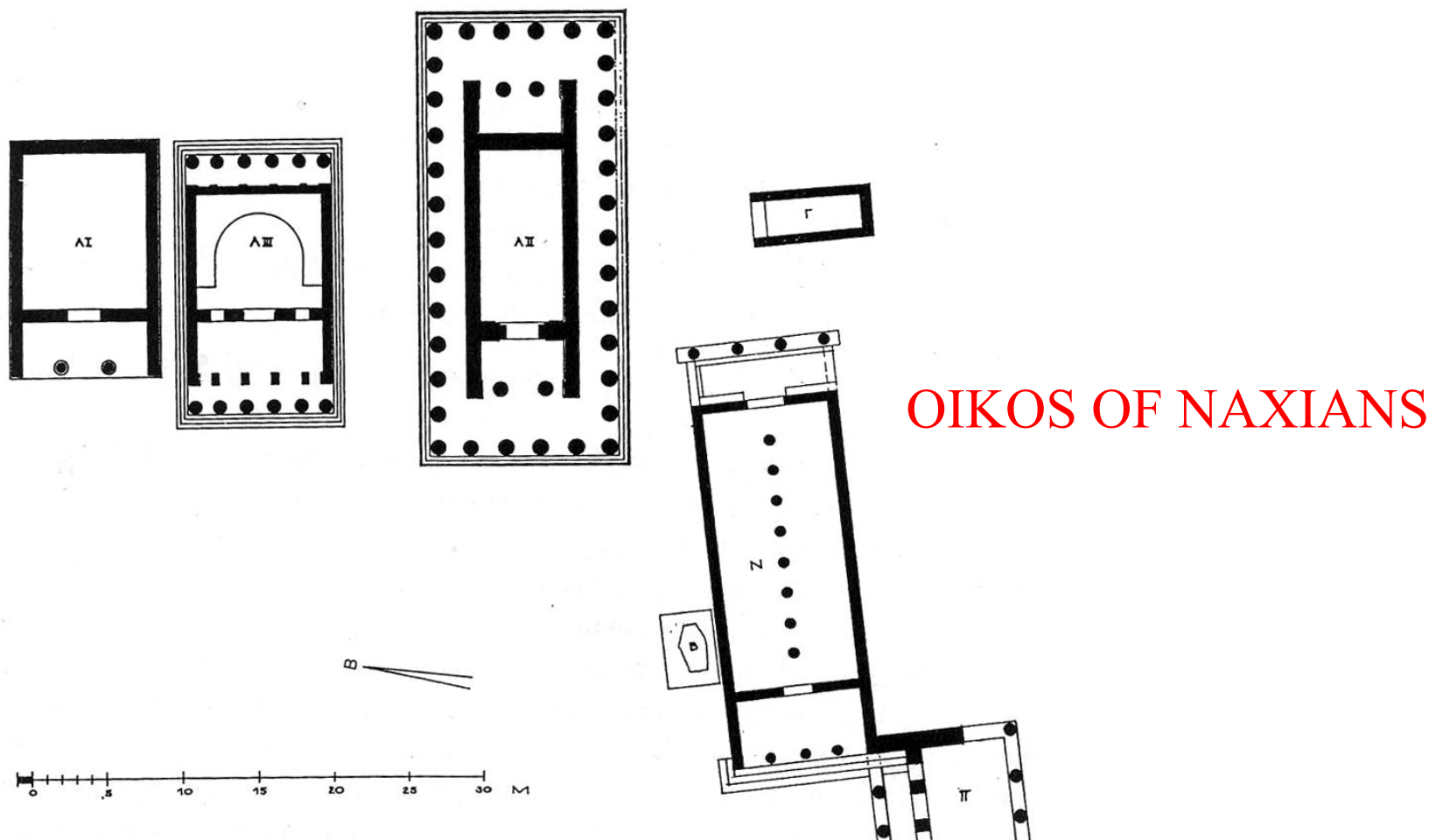
APOLLO TEMPLE MILETOS
(540-525 B.C.)



APHRODITE TEMPLE
(THESSALONIKI)
500 B.C.



APOLLO SANCTUARY, DELOS

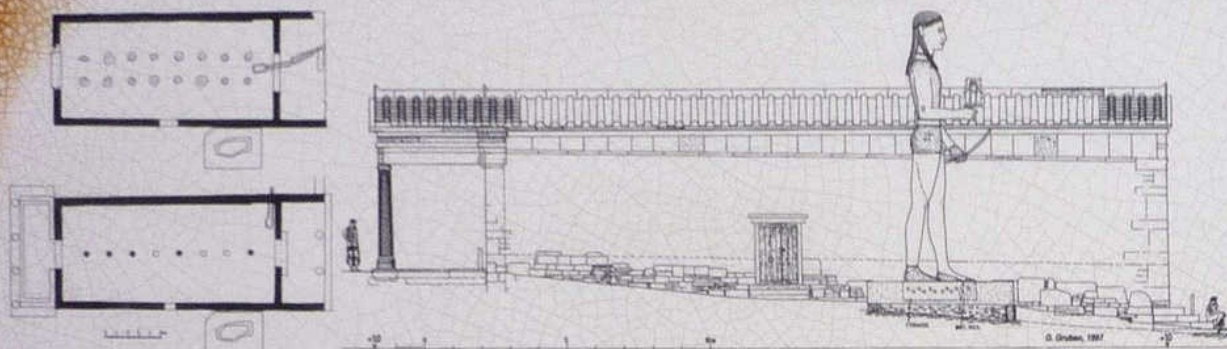


ΟΙΚΟΣ OF NAXIANS

137. Δήλος, ναοί στο ιερό του Απόλλωνα (1:800). Α Ι πρώτος ναός του Απόλλωνα, 530-510 π.Χ.· Α ΙΙ δεύτερος ναός του Απόλλωνα, άρχισε μετά το 478 π.Χ. και ολοκληρώθηκε μετά το 303 π.Χ.· Α ΙΙΙ τρίτος ναός του Απόλλωνα (λεγ. ναός των Αθηναίων), 425-417 π.Χ., Γ μυκηναϊκός-γεωμετρικός ναός (;)· Ν Οίκος των Ναξίων, α' τέταρτο δού αιώνα π.Χ.· Β Απόλλωνας των Ναξίων, 600 π.Χ.· Π Πρόπυλο.







Ο Οίκος και ο Κολοσσός των Ναξίων

The Oikos and the Colossus of the Naxians

Ο Οίκος των Ναξίων οικοδομήθηκε στις αρχές του 6^{ου} αι. με μεγάλους γρανιτόλιθους. Ο πρόδομος, στη δυτική πλευρά, είχε δύο κίονες εν παραστάσει, δηλαδή μεταξύ προεκτάσεων των μακρών τοίχων του κτηρίου. Στα μέσα του 6^{ου} αιώνα προστέθηκε μια δεύτερη είσοδος στην ανατολική όψη με μαρμάρινο προστώο. Η δικλινής μαρμάρινη στέγη στηριζόταν σε οκτώ λεπτούς ιωνικούς κίονες που διαιρούσαν το εσωτερικό του κτηρίου σε δύο κλίτη. Για τη χρήση του κτηρίου έχουν διατυπωθεί κατά καιρούς διαφορετικές θεωρίες: ότι ήταν ο αρχαιότερος ναός του Απόλλωνα, ότι χρησιμοποιήθηκε για τη φύλαξη ιερών σκευών και αναθημάτων, ή ως εστιατόριο.

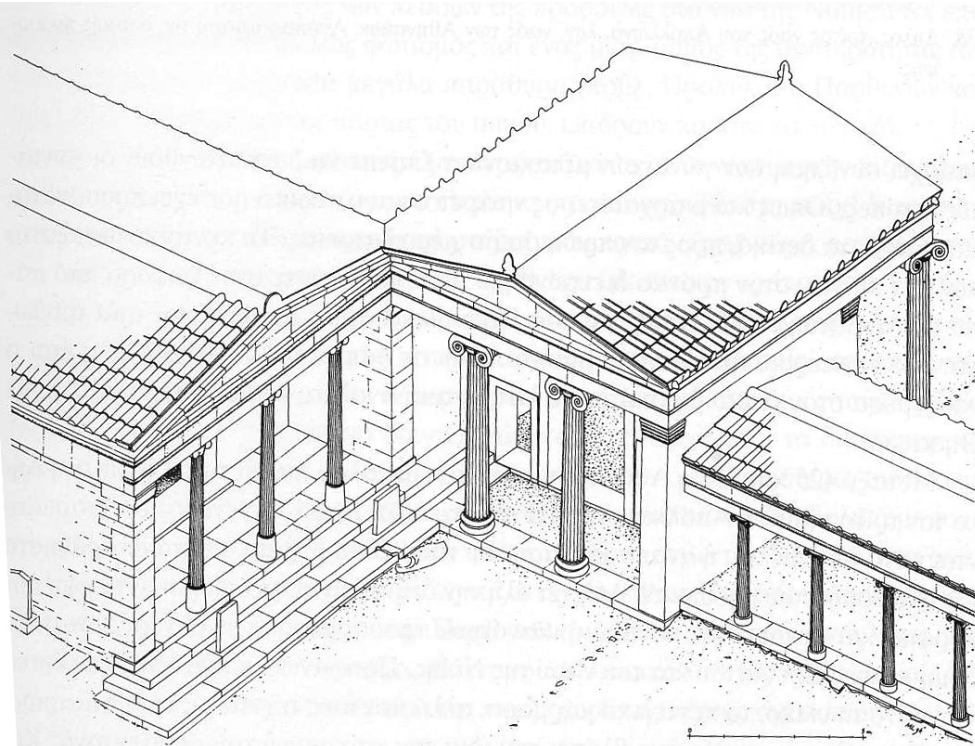
Εξωτερικά της ΒΔ γωνίας του κτηρίου σώζεται η πελώρια μαρμάρινη βάση, βάρους περίπου 32 τόνων, πάνω στην οποία υψωνόταν ο Κολοσσός των Ναξίων, ένα τεράστιο άγαλμα του Απόλλωνα, ύψους 9 περίπου μέτρων, των αρχών του 6^{ου} αι. π.Χ. Ο θεός παριστανόταν στον τύπο των κούρων, γυμνός, κατ' ενώπιον, με μακριά μαλλιά, σπιθαρούς ώμους, και το αριστερό πόδι λίγο πιο μπροστά από το δεξί. Πιθανόν στα χέρια του κρατούσε τόξο και βέλη, ή τις τρεις Χαριτίδες. Στα κομμάτια που σώζονται διατηρούνται οι τρύπες για τη στερέωση των χάλκινων μαλλιών και της χάλκινης ζώνης. Τα λαμπερά μαλλιά του θεού ήταν ορατά από το πέλαγος, στη βάση του κατέληγε η πλατιά λεωφόρος των Λεόντων κι εδώ ολοκληρωνόταν το μακρύ ταξίδι των προσκυνητών. Ακόμα κι όταν το ιερό κατακλύστηκε από κτήρια το κεφάλι του Απόλλωνα ήταν ορατό από παντού. Όπως αναφέρει ο Πλούταρχος, οι δυνάτοι βοριάδες του Αιγαίου έριξαν κάποτε τον χάλκινο φοίνικα του Νικία πάνω στο άγαλμα, που σωριάστηκε στο έδαφος. Οι Νάξιοι το έσπασαν και πάλι στη βάση του και τότε φαίνεται πως χάραξαν την νεότερη επιγραφή της δυτικής πλευράς: ΝΑΞΙΟΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ. Η επιγραφή στην ανατολική πλευρά της βάσης είναι μία από τις αρχαιότερες ελληνικές επιγραφές: "ΤΟ ΑΥΤΟ ΛΙΘΟ ΕΜΙ ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΣΦΕΛΑΣ", δηλαδή "είμαι από τον ίδιο λίθο άγαλμα και βάση". Το 1445 ο Κυριακός ο Αγκωνίτης σχεδίασε τα σωζόμενα τμήματα του κολοσσού, ο οποίος, σύμφωνα με το σχέδιο του Κυριακού, ήταν στραμμένος προς το βορρά, αντικρίζοντας τους προσκυνητές που κατέβαιναν στο λιμάνι του Σκαρδανιά και διέσχισαν τη λεωφόρο των Λεόντων για να καταλήξουν στην βάση του και τον Κερατώνα. Γύρω στο 1675 ένας Άγγλος καπετάνιος, ή ο Βενετός διοικητής της Τήνου έκοψε το κεφάλι του, το οποίο από τότε έχει εξαφανιστεί. Κάποτε προσπάθησαν να μεταφέρουν το υπόλοιπο τμήμα χωρίς να τα καταφέρουν εξαιτίας του βάρους και τα εγκατέλειψαν μπροστά στο Αρτεμίσιο. Εκεί βρίσκονται σήμερα ο κορμός και η λεκάνη του αγάλματος, στο Βρετανικό Μουσείο είναι ένα τμήμα του αριστερού ποδιού, ενώ το αριστερό του χέρι είναι στο Μουσείο Δέλου.

The Oikos of the Naxians was built in the early 6th BC. cent. of large granite blocks. The west entrance had two columns between the ends of the long walls. During the mid-6th century BC., a second entrance with a marble porch was added on the east façade. The pitched marble roof was supported by eight slim ionic columns. There are different theories about the use of the building: some hold that it was the earliest temple of Apollo, others that it was used to store sacred vessels and votive offerings, or yet others that it was a dining hall.

Outside the northwest corner of the building is the huge marble base weighing approximately 32 tons that supported the towering Colossus of the Naxians, a statue of Apollo approximately 9 metres in height, dating to the early 6th cent. BC. The god was depicted in the kouros type, nude, frontally, with long hair, sturdy shoulders, and the left foot placed slightly in front of the right. In his hands he held either a bow and arrows, or the Three Graces. The surviving pieces bear the holes that served to fasten the statue's bronze locks and belt. The god's bright hair was visible from the sea, and the broad Avenue of the Lions ended at its base. Even when the Sanctuary was covered with buildings, the head of Apollo was visible from all sides. According to Plutarch, the bronze palm tree dedicated by Nicias fell over and knocked down the statue. The Naxians restored it to its base and it was apparently then that they inscribed the west side of the base: To Apollo from the Naxians. The east side bears one of the earliest Greek inscriptions: "statue and base, I am made of the same stone." In 1416 the Florentine Cristoforo Buondelmonti reports that he and his comrades attempted to raise the colossus: "we also saw upon a plain on Delos an old sanctuary constructed of many columns and a huge statue fallen upon the ground, so enormous that though we were over a thousand men and had all the equipment and ropes from our ships we were unable to raise it. Thus we despaired and left it at the same location." In 1445 Cyriacus of Ancona sketched the surviving sections of the colossus which, according to the sketch, was facing north looking towards the pilgrims who disembarked in Skardanas bay and walked down the Avenue of the Lions to reach its base and Keraton, the final point of their pilgrimage. Around 1675, either a British captain, or the Venetian Governor of Tinos, cut off its head, all trace of which has since disappeared. At one time an attempt was made to haul away the remaining sections, but was unsuccessful because of their weight, and the parts were abandoned in front of the Artemesion. The statue's torso and pelvis are still there; the British Museum has a section of the left leg, and the Delos Museum has the left hand.

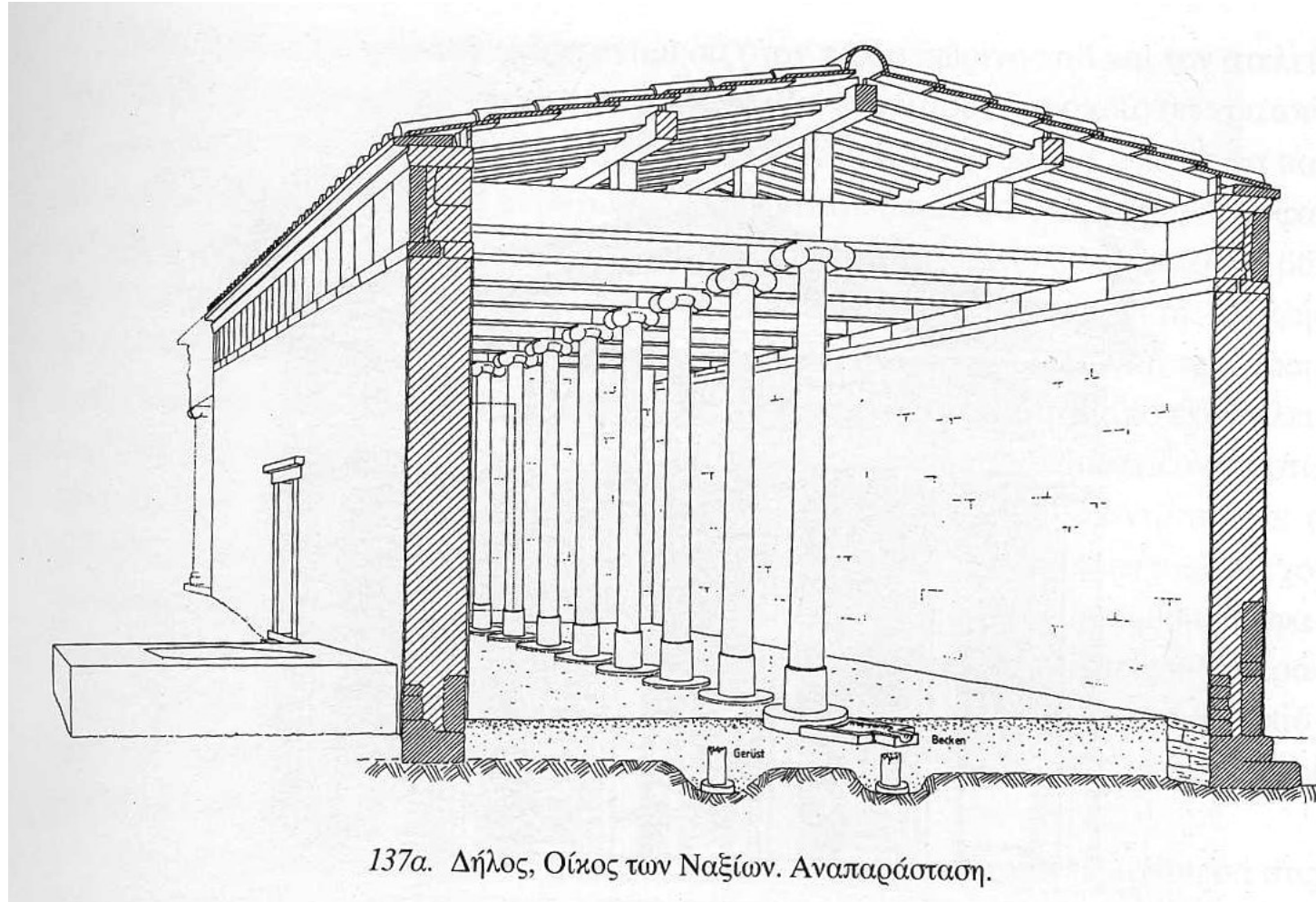
OIKOS OF NAXIANS (590)

- GRANITE WALLS
 - CYLINDRIACLA BASES
 - COMPLETE CAPITALS
 - MARBLE ROOF BEAMS AND TILES
- AND TILES

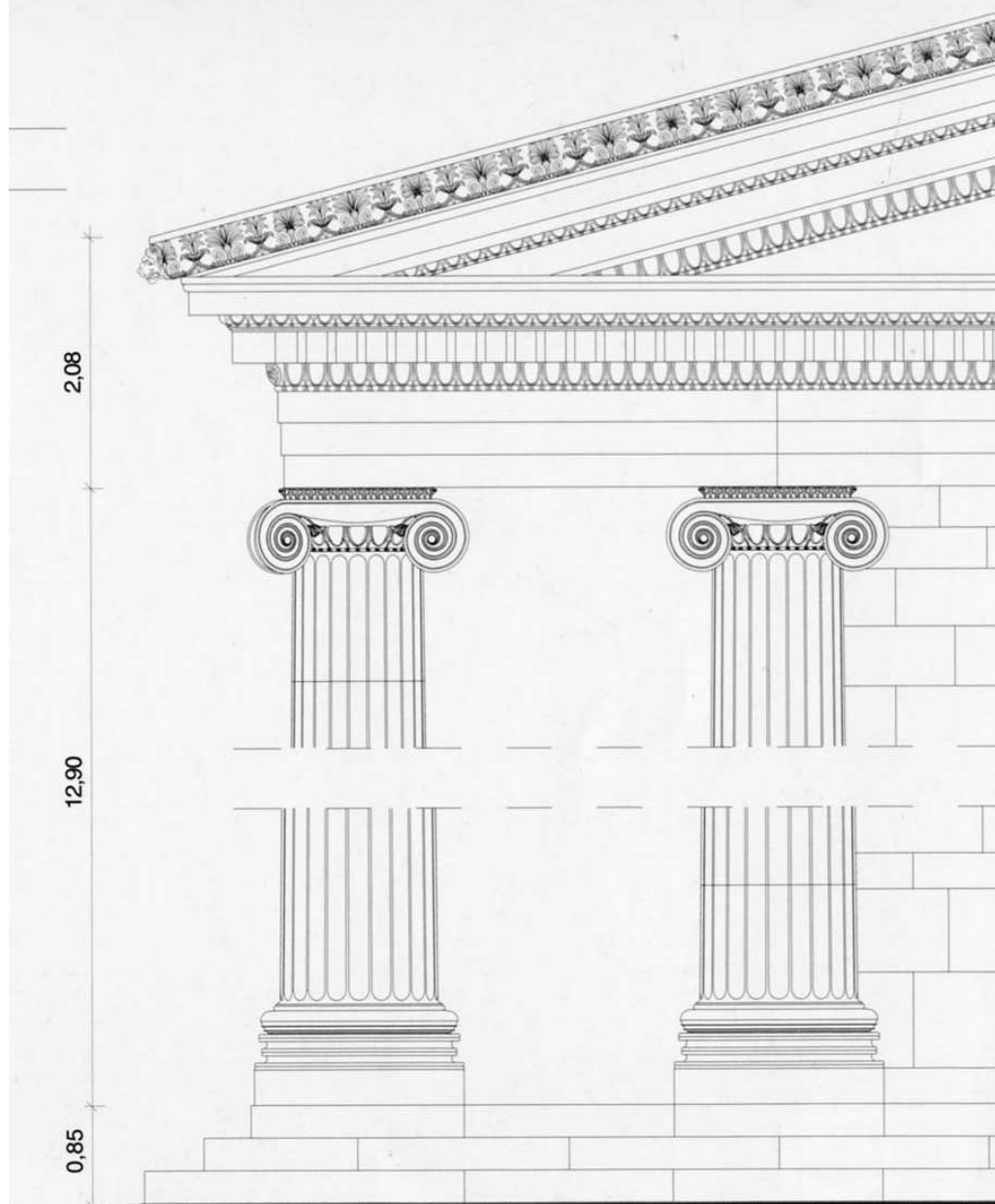


7β. Δίηλος, το σύνολο των Ναξίων: Οίκος (590/580 π.Χ.), Πρότυλο (τέλη 6ου αι. π.Χ.) και στοά (540/530). Αναπαράσταση.

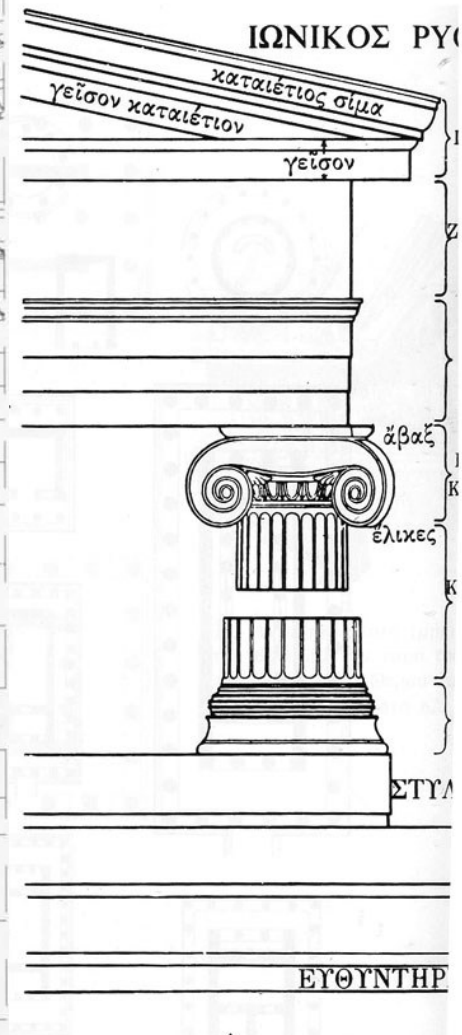
OIKOS OF NAXIANS (590)



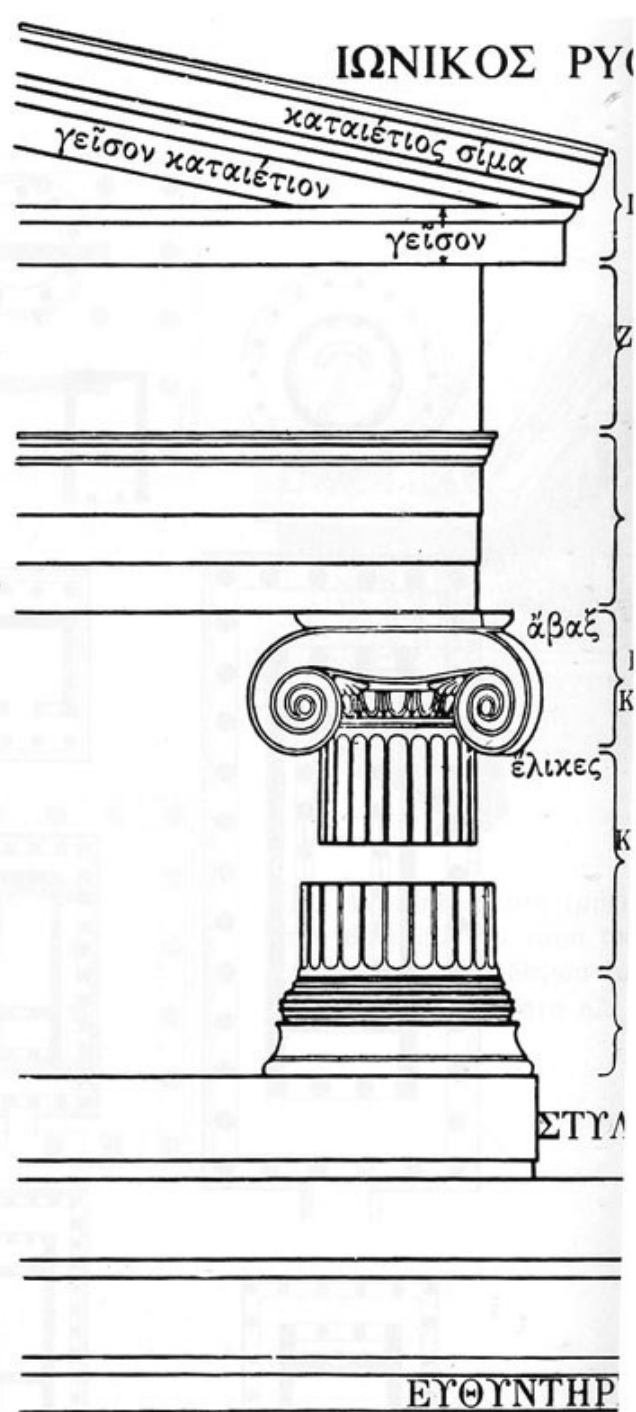
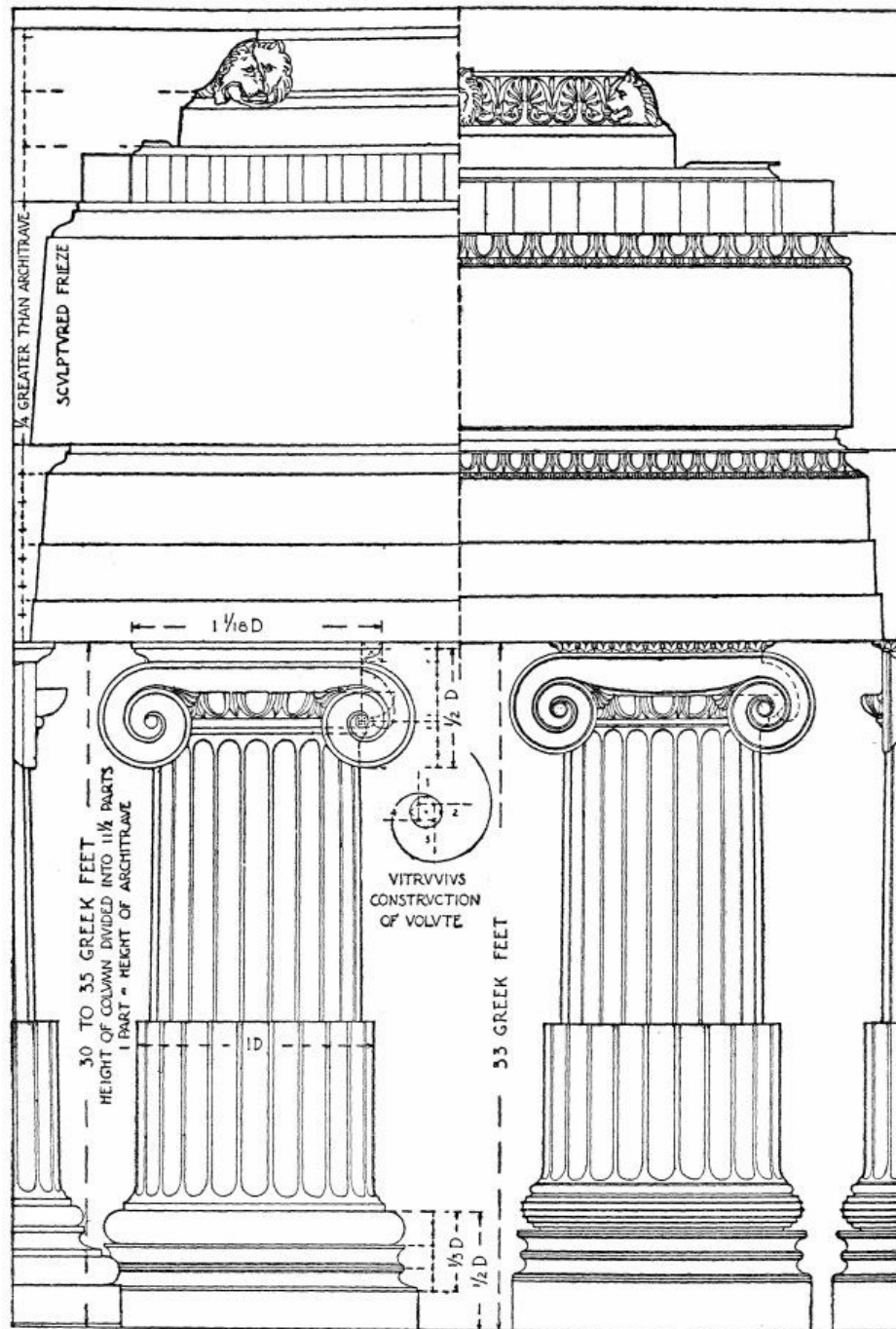
- ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΕΡΟ ΚΤΙΡΙΟ ? Ή ΒΑΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΙΚΡΙΩΜΑΤΑ (ΣΚΑΛΩΣΙΕΣ)?
- * ΑΠΛΗ ΖΩΦΟΡΟΣ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΟΔΟΝΤΕΣ (ΓΕΙΣΗΠΟΔΕΣ)



DENTILS



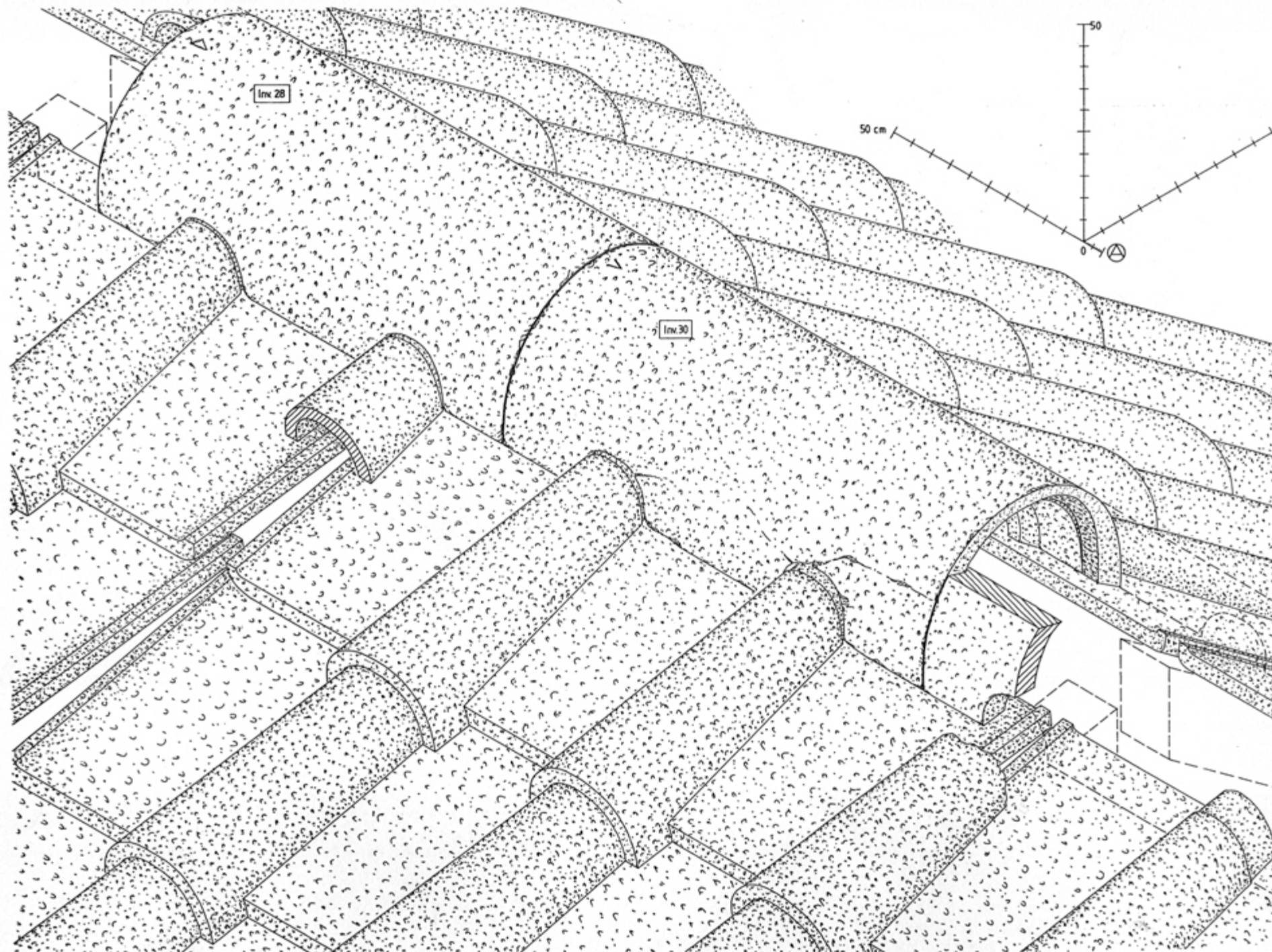
PLAIN FRIEZE

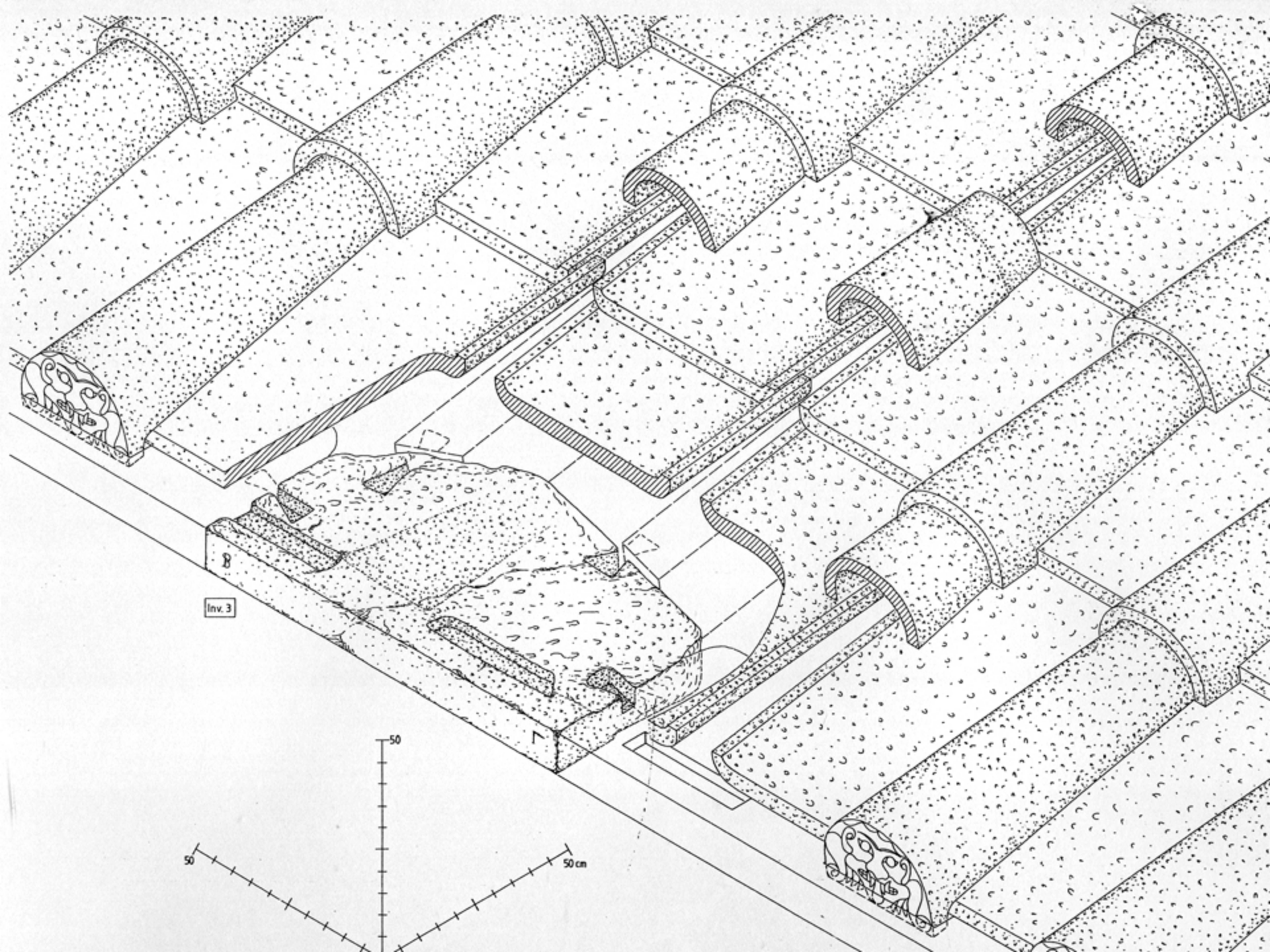


The architectural drawings of the East Portal of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Prague include the following elements:

- Longitudinal Section (Top):** Shows the roof structure with a slope of 1:5. Key dimensions include a 95-unit span, a 75-unit span, and a 15.3-unit vertical rise. Elevation markers include ~8.63, ~9.28, and ~9.69. A section line is labeled (Schwäggelstein).
- East Portal Column and Arch (Middle Left):** A detailed view of the column and arch. The column has a diameter of 520-1. The arch has a height of 490-4. The column is labeled with elevations 455+02, 44.7, and 426. The arch is labeled with elevations 427 and 448. A scale bar indicates 0, 1, and 1.5m.
- Fragment of the East Portal Arch (Middle Right):** A detailed view of the arch fragment. It has a height of 48.7 and a width of 48.8. The elevation is marked as 4.7.
- Cross-section of the East Portal Column (Bottom Right):** A detailed view of the column. It has a diameter of 520-1. The column is labeled with elevations 426, 427, and 448. The arch is labeled with elevations 427 and 448. A scale bar indicates 0, 1, and 1.5m.

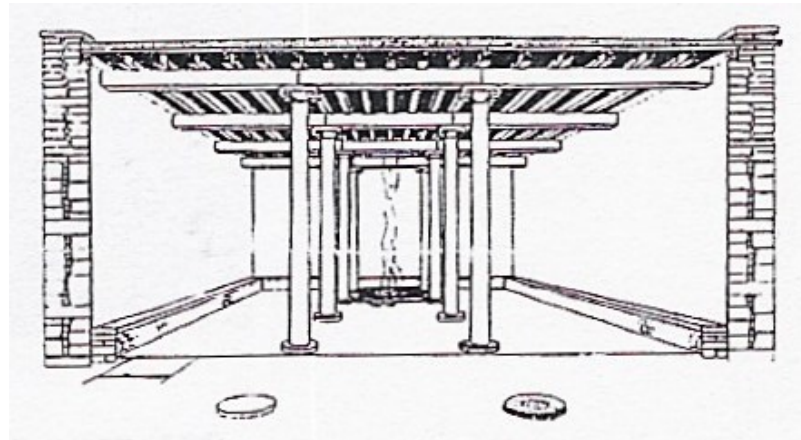
Delos, Oikos der Naxier. Rekonstruierter Querschnitt durch die Cella. M. 1 : 20



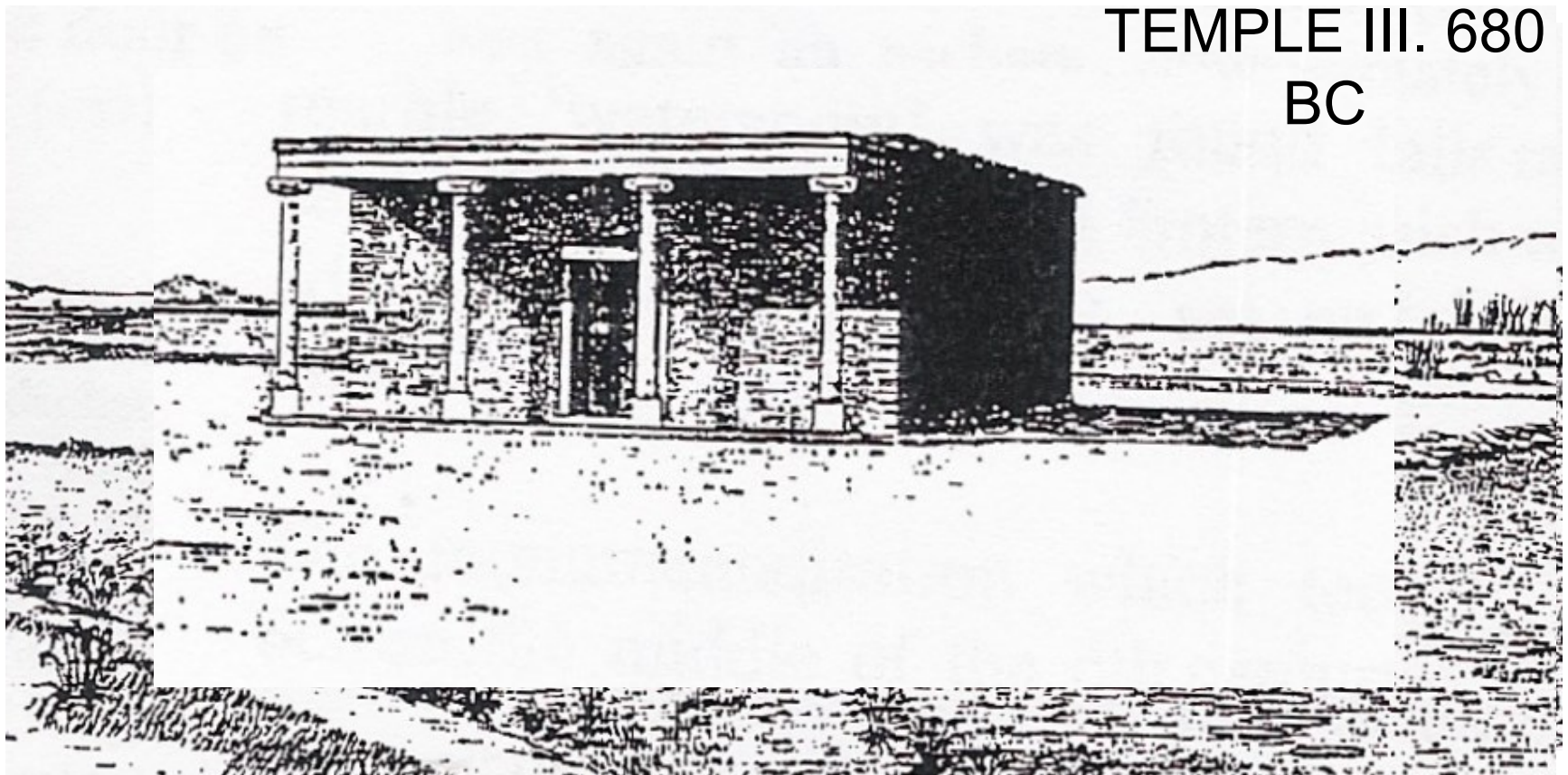






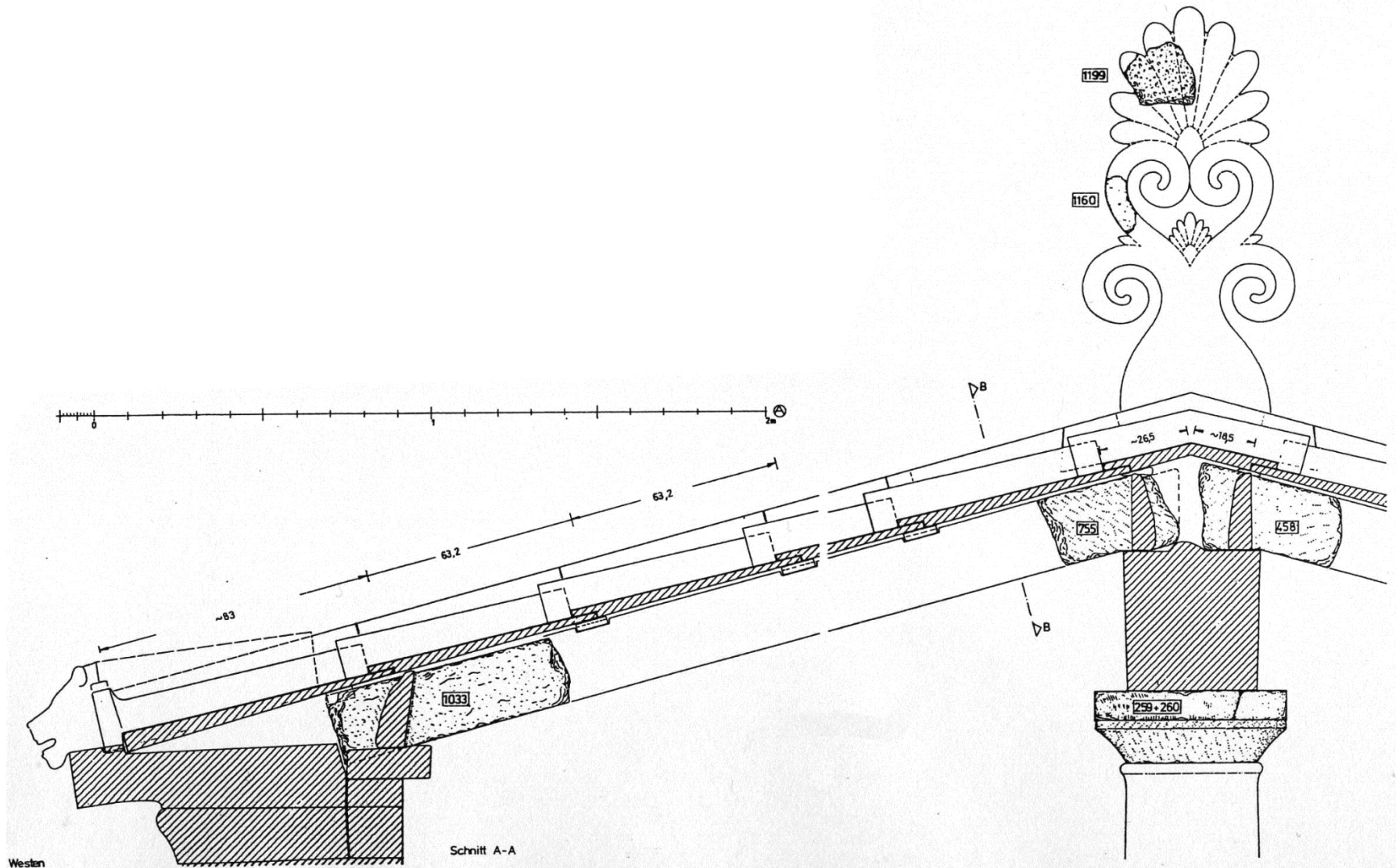


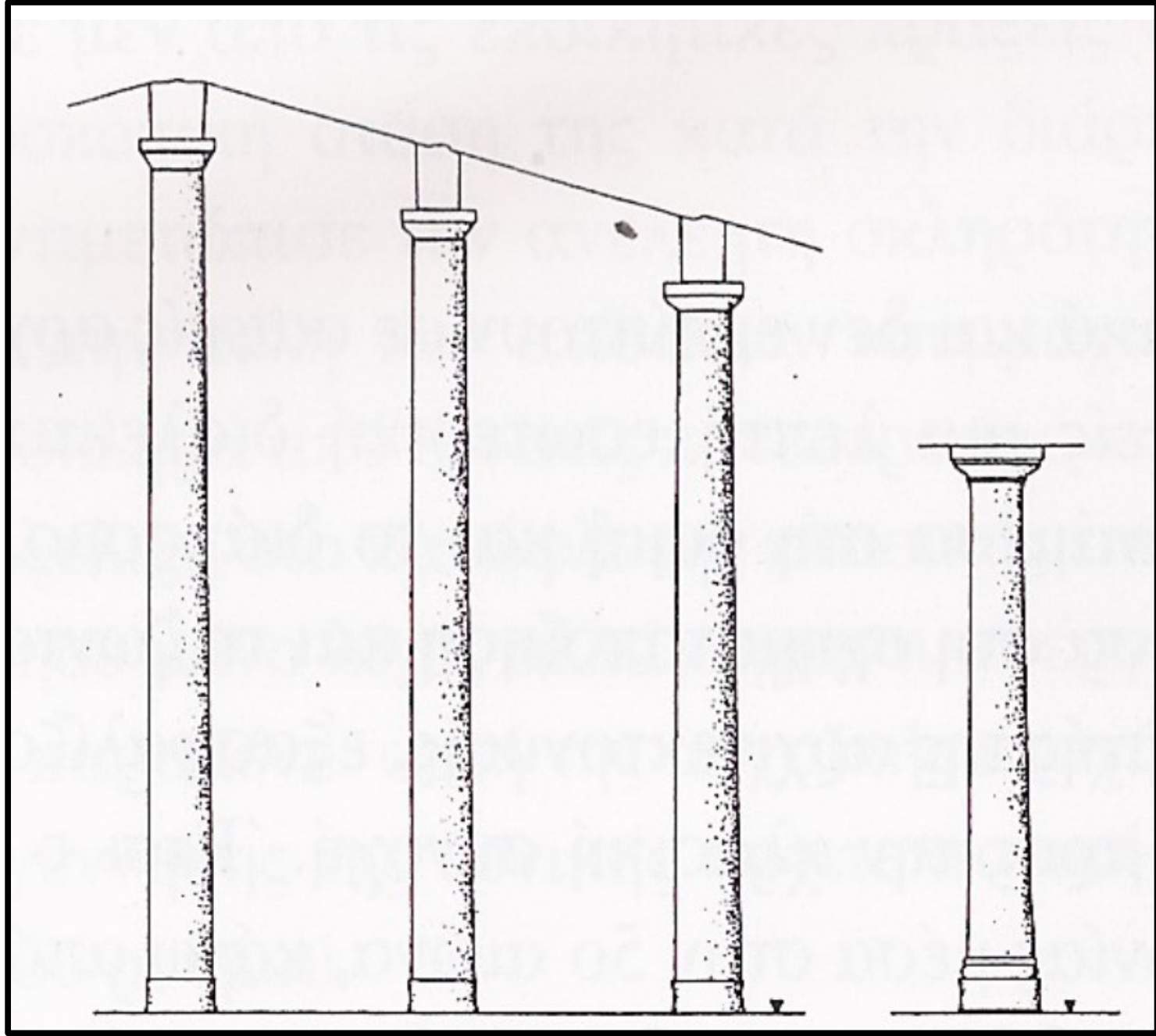
YRIA TEMPLE
NAXOS

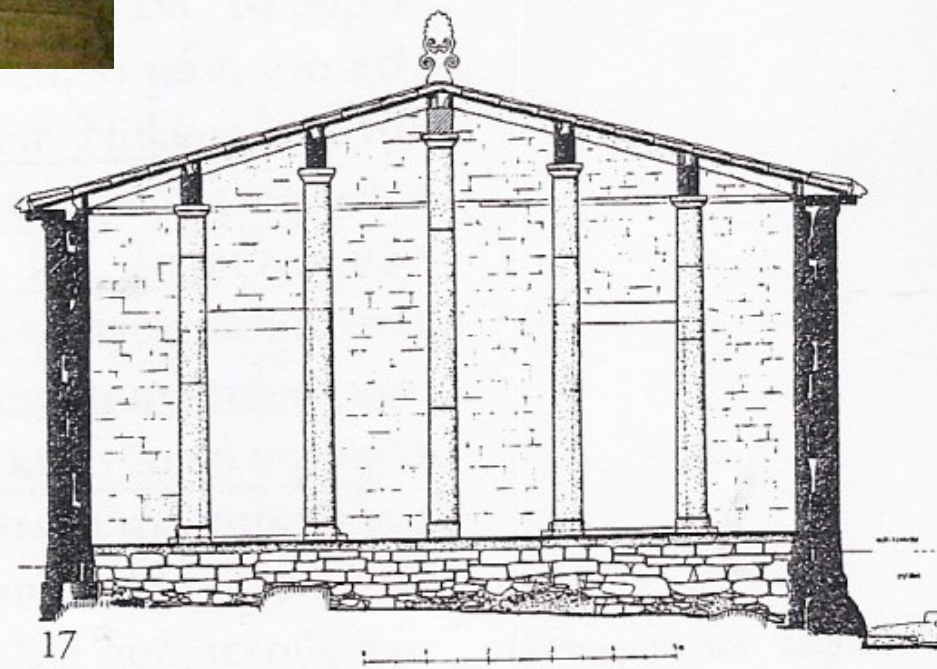
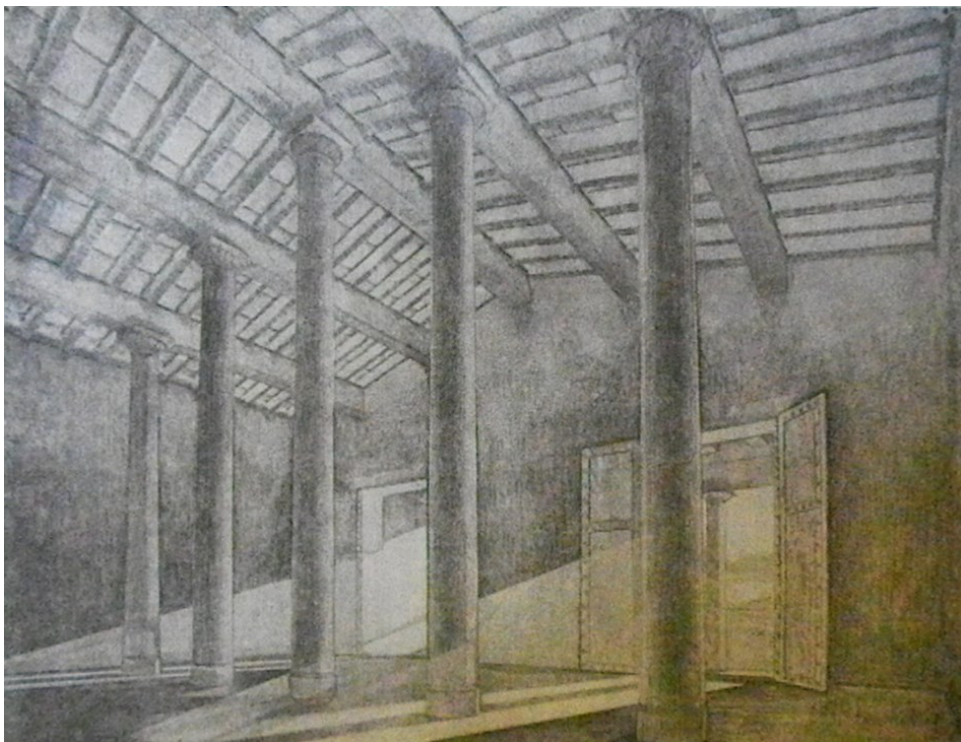


TEMPLE III. 680
BC

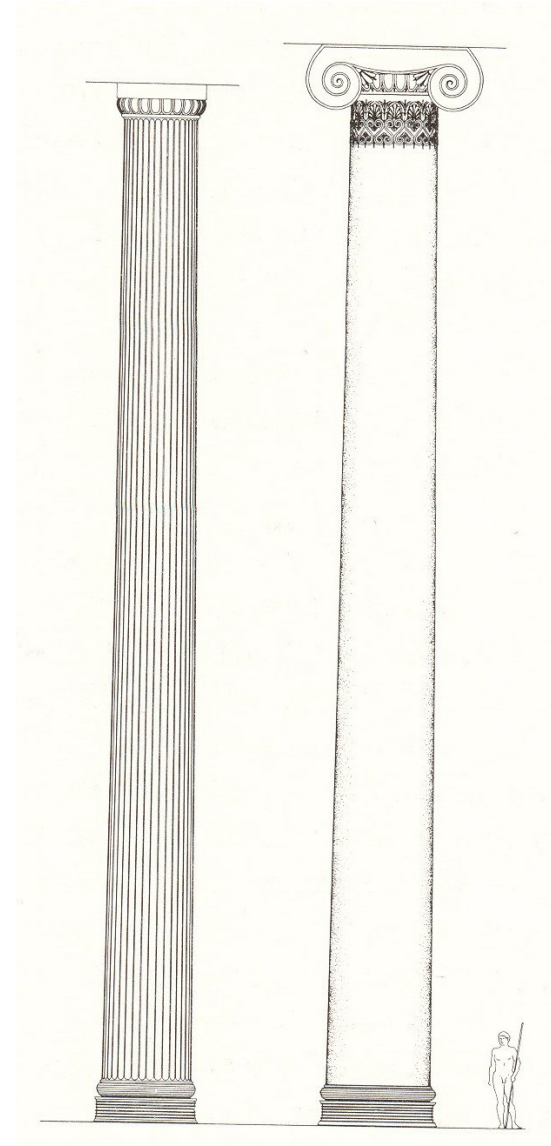
MARBLE ROOF ON NAXOS







TEMPLE OF DEMETRA, SANGRI, NAXOS (540-530 BC)



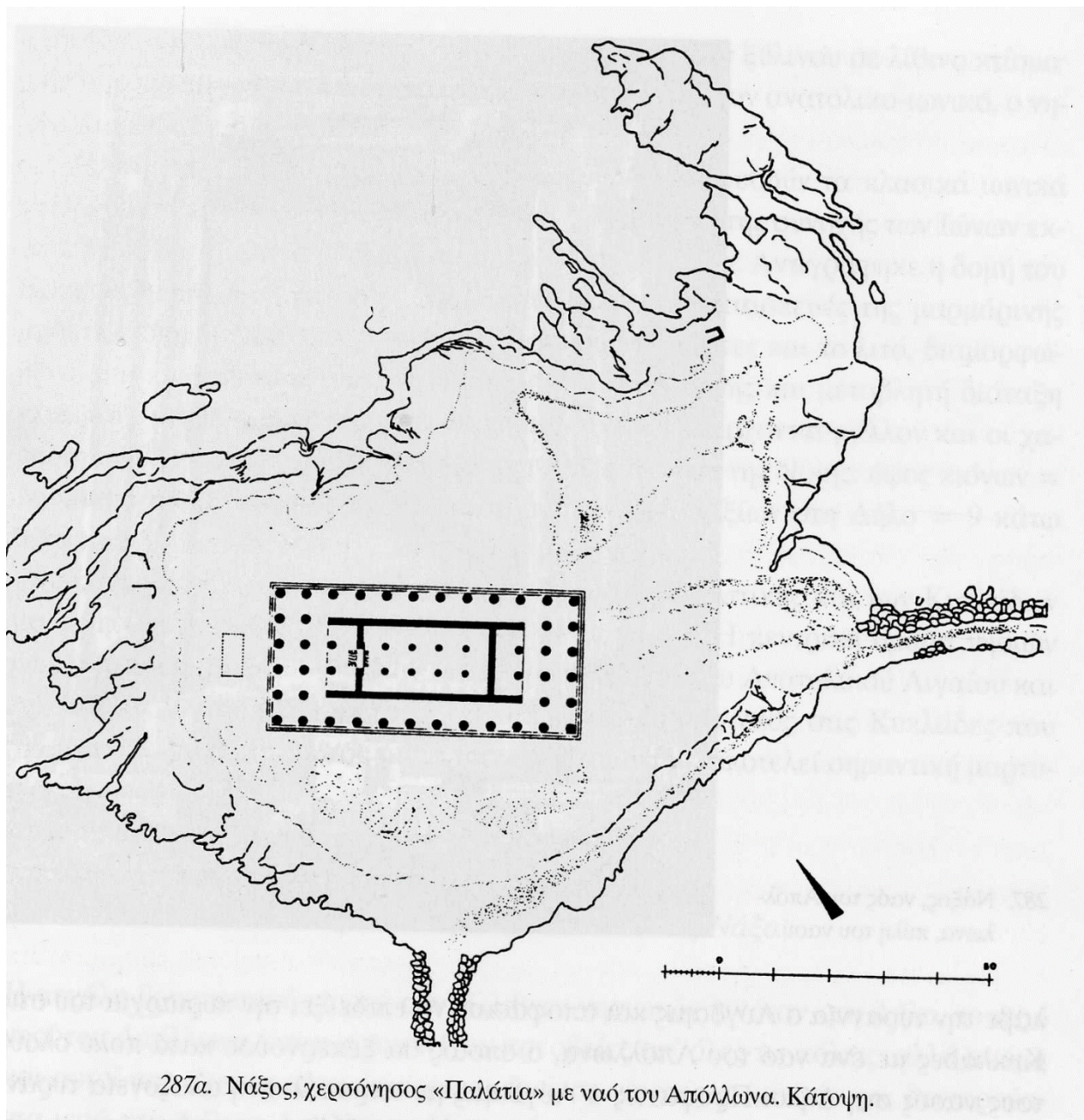




TEMPLE OF APOLLO, NAXOS, 530 BC

* «ΔΗΛΙΑ» * ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΣ ΛΥΓΔΑΜΙΣ







- DEEP MARBLE FOUNDATION
- PERIPTERAL
- .
- ΚΙΟΝΟΚΡΑΝΑ ΠΡΟΝΑΟΥ
ΜΕ ΦΥΛΛΑ, ΧΩΡΙΣ ΕΛΙΚΕΣ

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