

GÜNEY İTALYA





Santa Maria di Castellabate

1946

PALAZZO

© STN
0 10 20 km

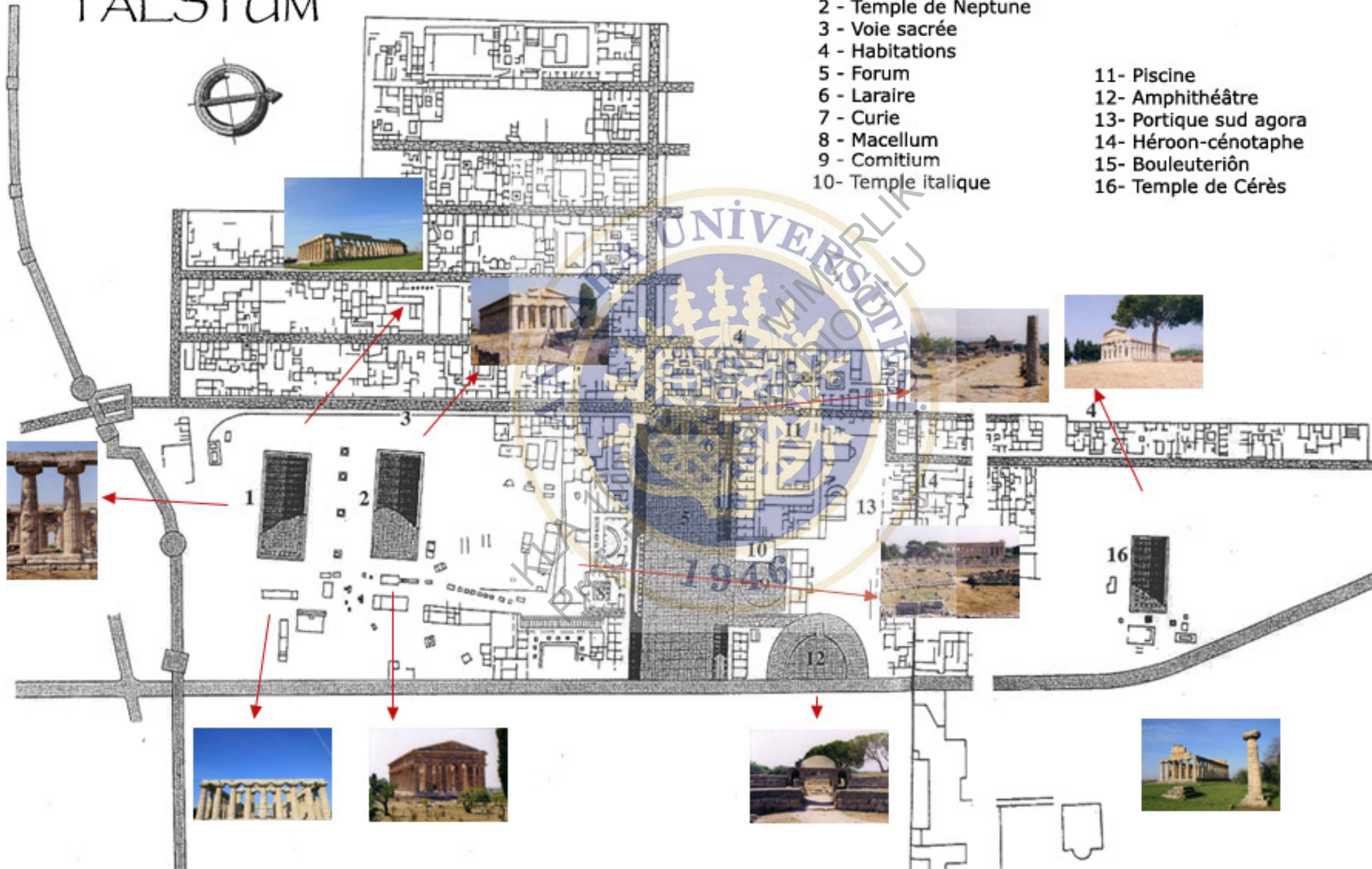


PAESTUM



- 1 - Basilique
- 2 - Temple de Neptune
- 3 - Voie sacrée
- 4 - Habitations
- 5 - Forum
- 6 - Laraire
- 7 - Curie
- 8 - Macellum
- 9 - Comitium
- 10 - Temple italique

- 11- Piscine
- 12- Amphithéâtre
- 13- Portique sud agora
- 14- Héroon-cénotaphe
- 15- Bouleuteriôn
- 16- Temple de Cérès





16-Ceres /Demeter Tapınağı

2-Neptün/Poseidon Tapınağı

1- Hera Tapınağı



PAESTUM



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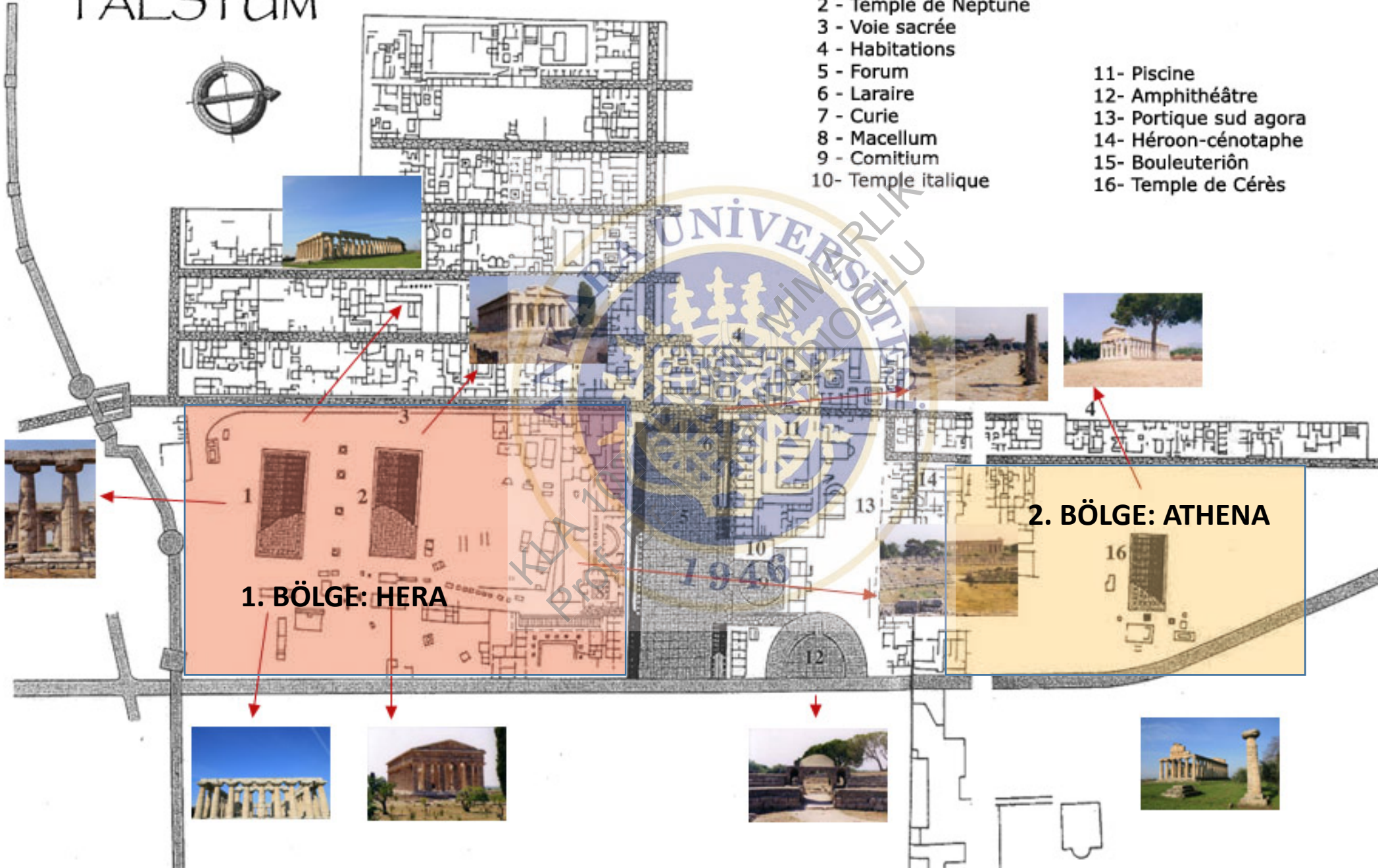
- 11- Piscine
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- 15- Bouleuteriôn
- 16- Temple de Cérés

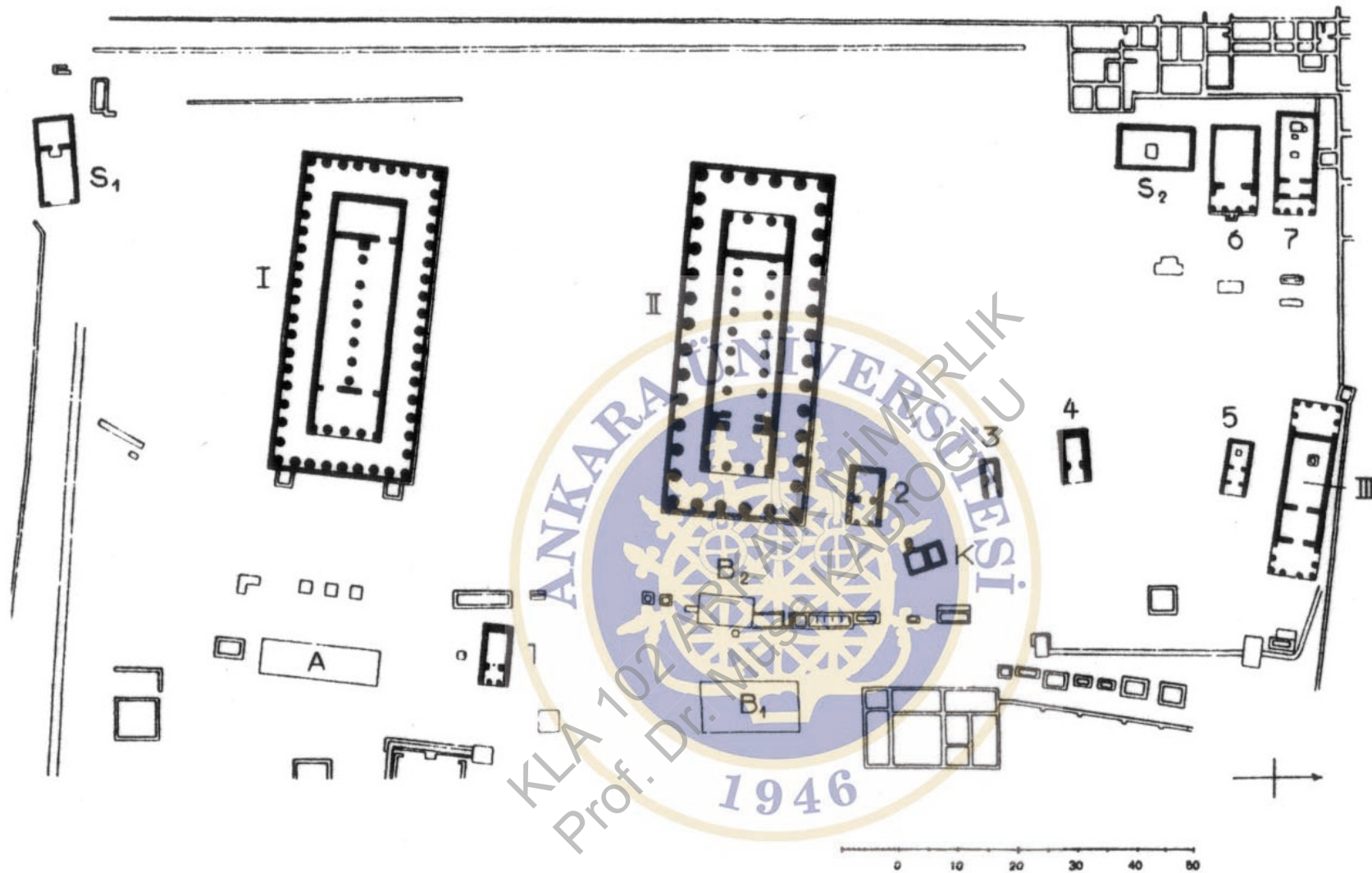


1. BÖLGE: HERA



2. BÖLGE: ATHENA





193 Paestum, Heiligtum der Hera (1:2175). I Hera-Tempel I; A zugehöriger Altar; II »Poseidon-Tempel«; B₁ der ältere und B₂ der jüngere Altar; K Kultbad; III Amphiprostylos, 4. Jh. v. Chr.; 1 Antentempel, Mitte 5. Jh. v. Chr.; 2–7 weitere kleine Tempel oder Schatzhäuser unbekannter Bestimmung, vor ihnen z. T. die zugehörigen Altäre; S₁ und S₂ vermutlich Schatzhäuser

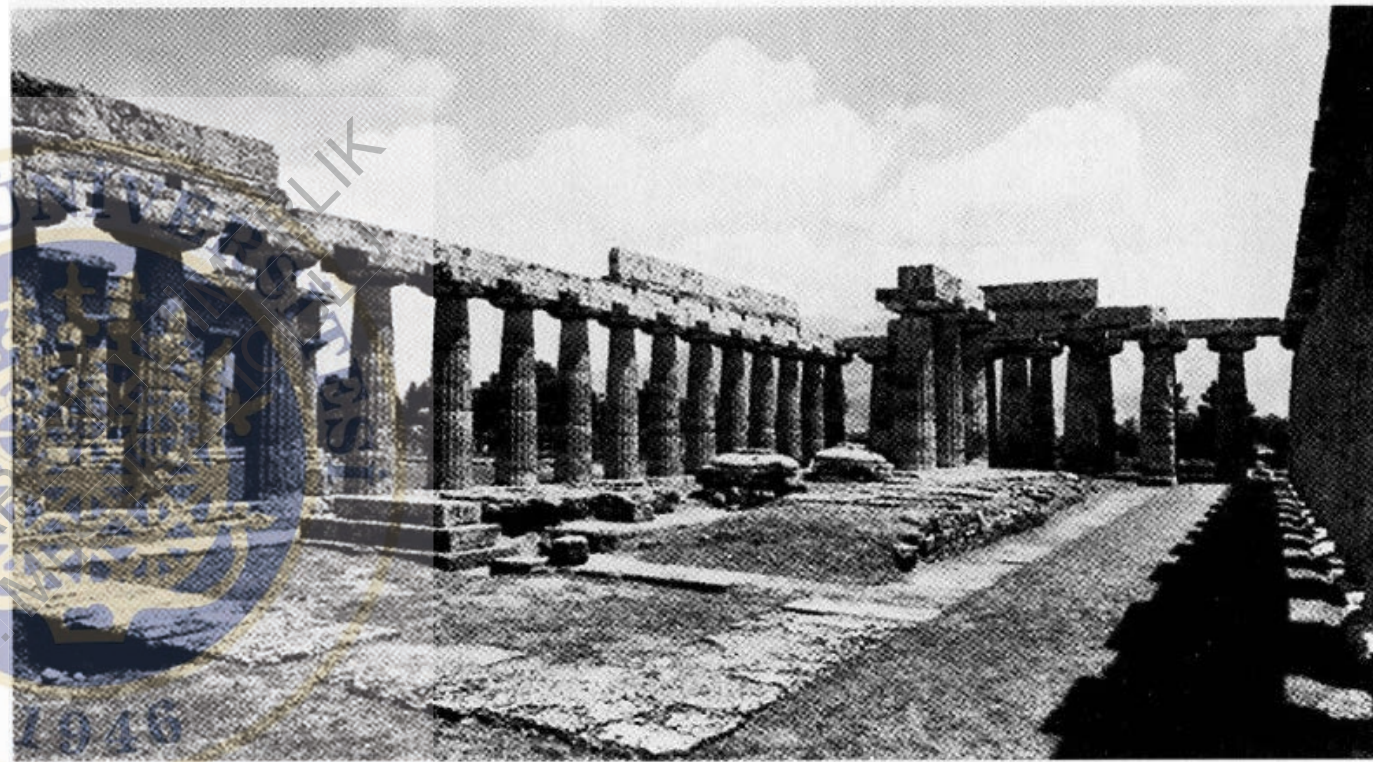


Güney İtalya'da Poseidonia'da yer alan Hera tapınağı 24,52 x 54,27 ölçülerinde 9x18 sütunlu ve 1:2.2 oranlamasına sahiptir.





196 Paestum, Hera-Tempel I, sog. Basilica. Blick aus der Cella auf Pronaos und Ost-Peristasis



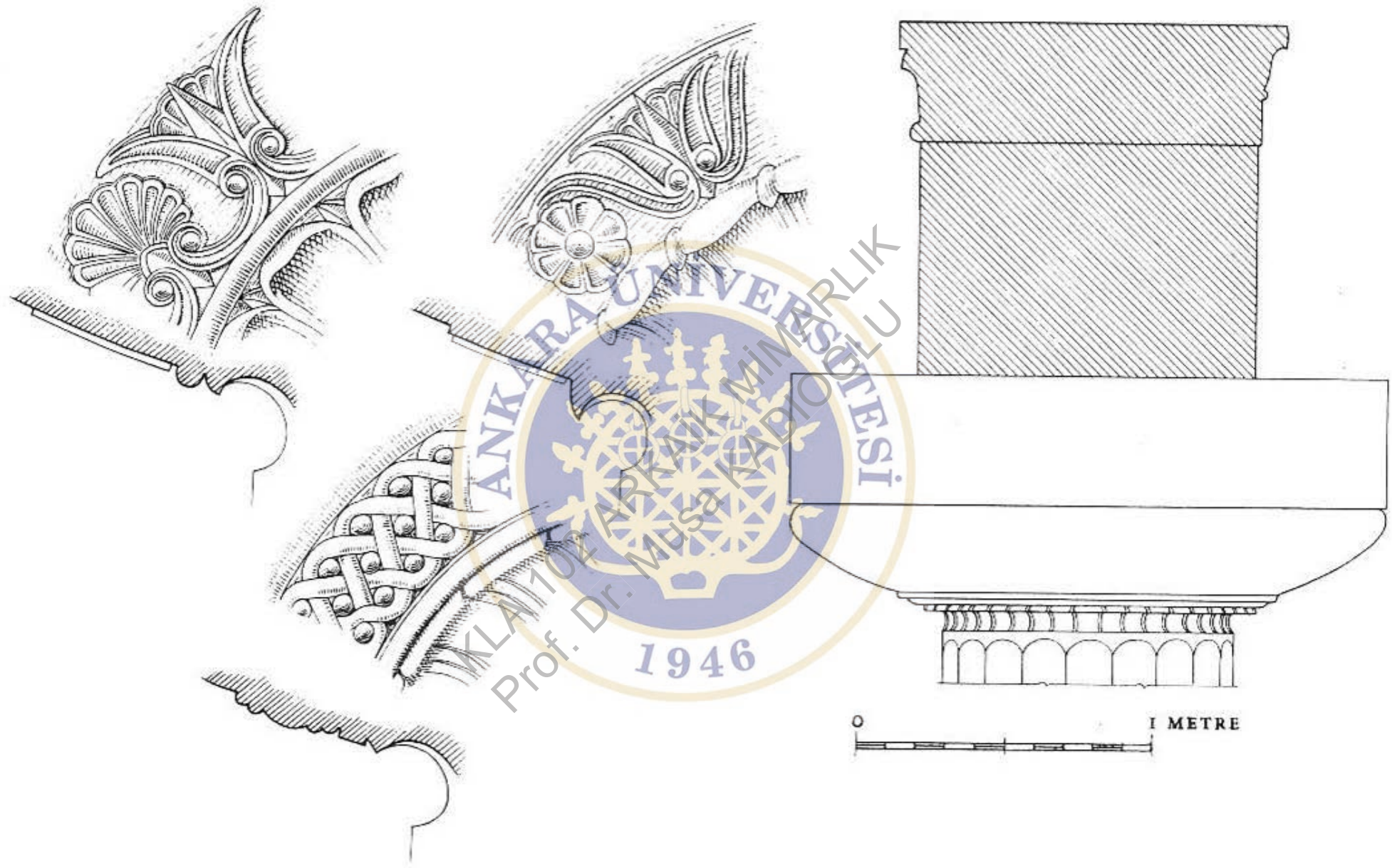
197 Paestum, Hera-Tempel I, sog. Basilica. Blick auf Cella. Nord- und Ost-Peristasis



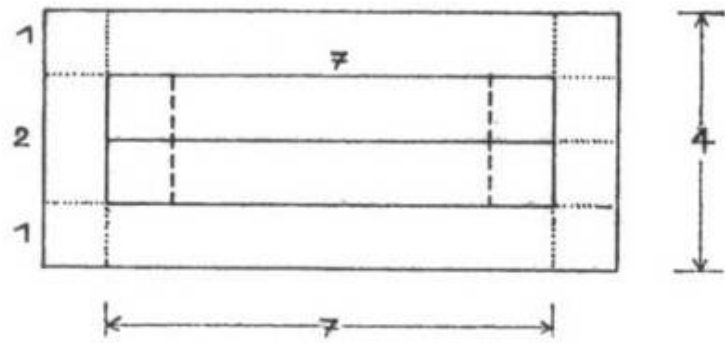
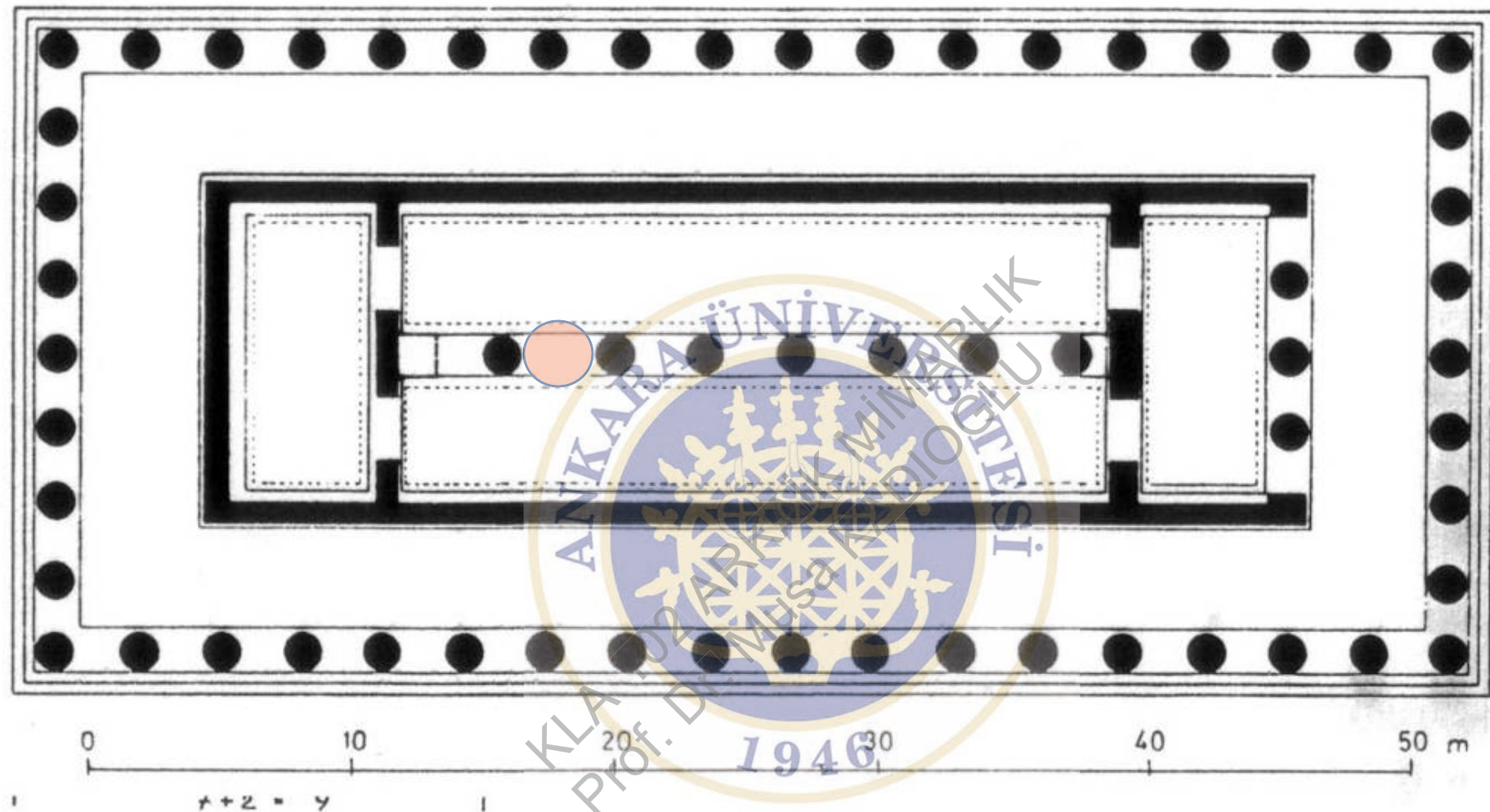








123. Paestum, 'Basilica', mid sixth century, ornamented capitals



198 Paestum, Hera-Tempel I, sog. Basilica.
Grundriß (1 : 600) und Entwurfsschema

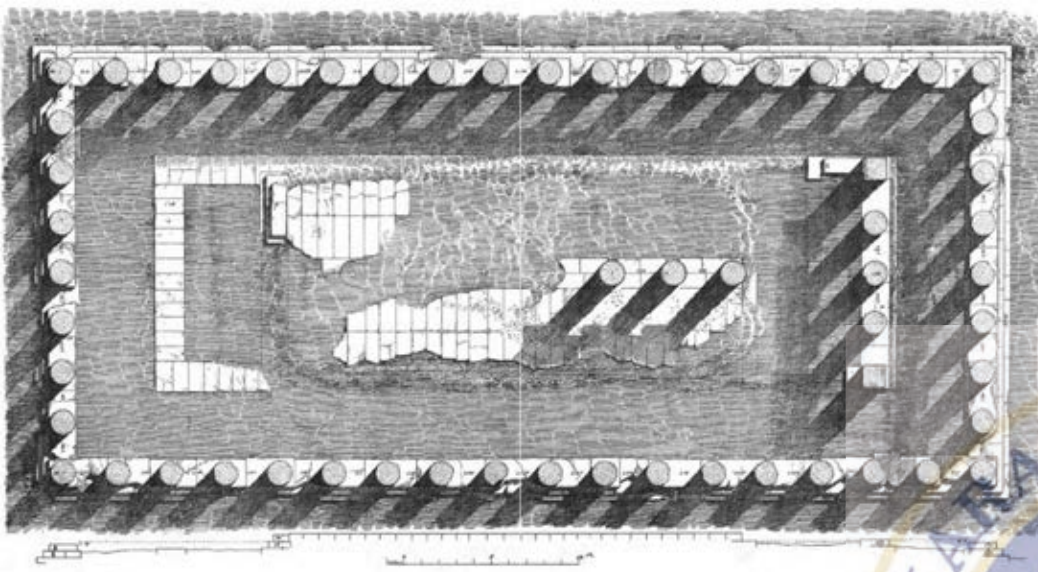


Abb.25 - Paestum, Heratempel I - Steinplan

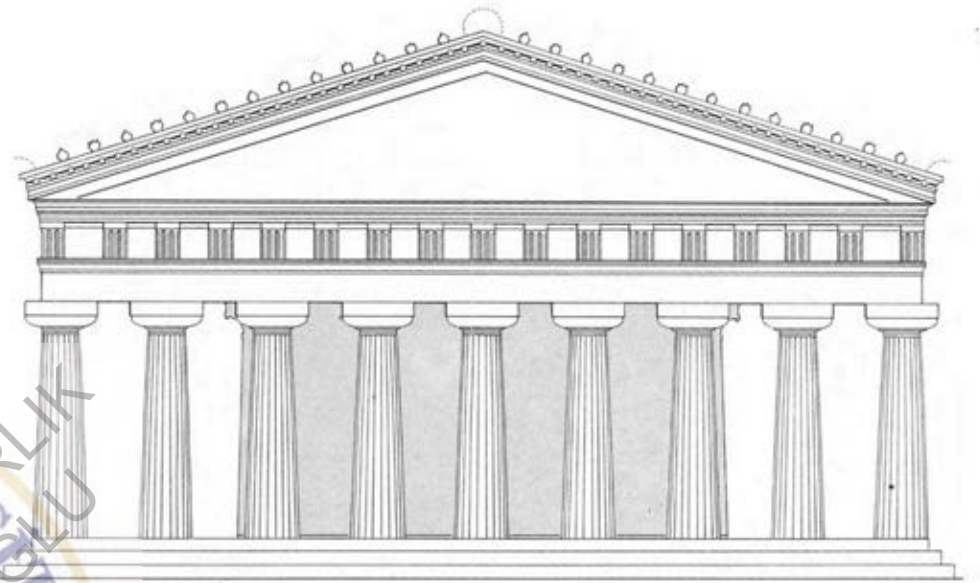
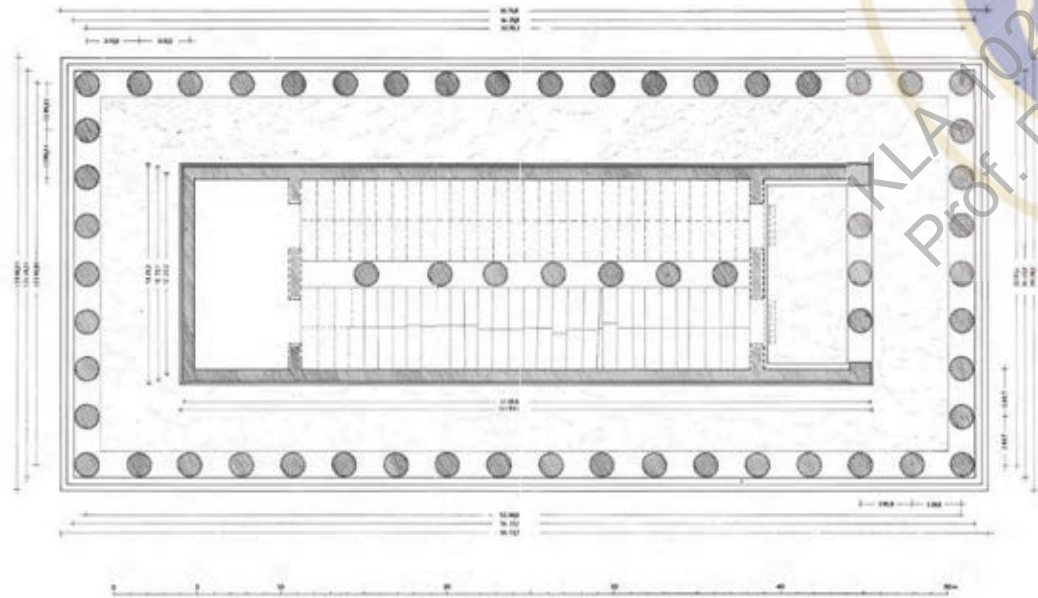
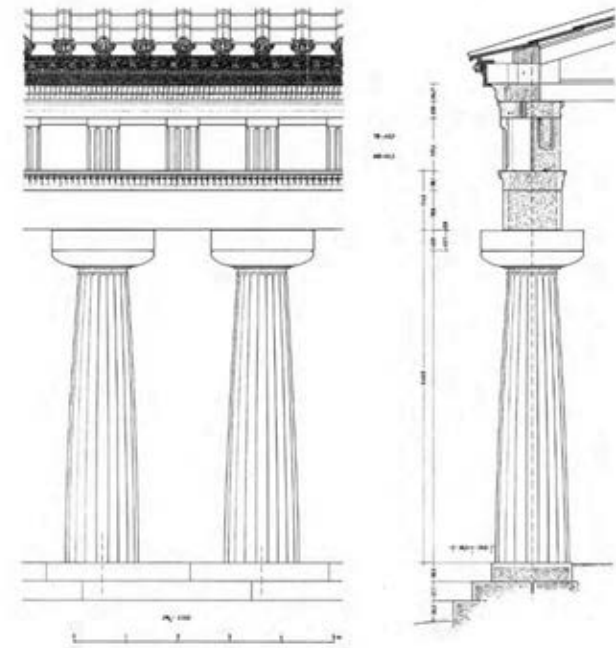
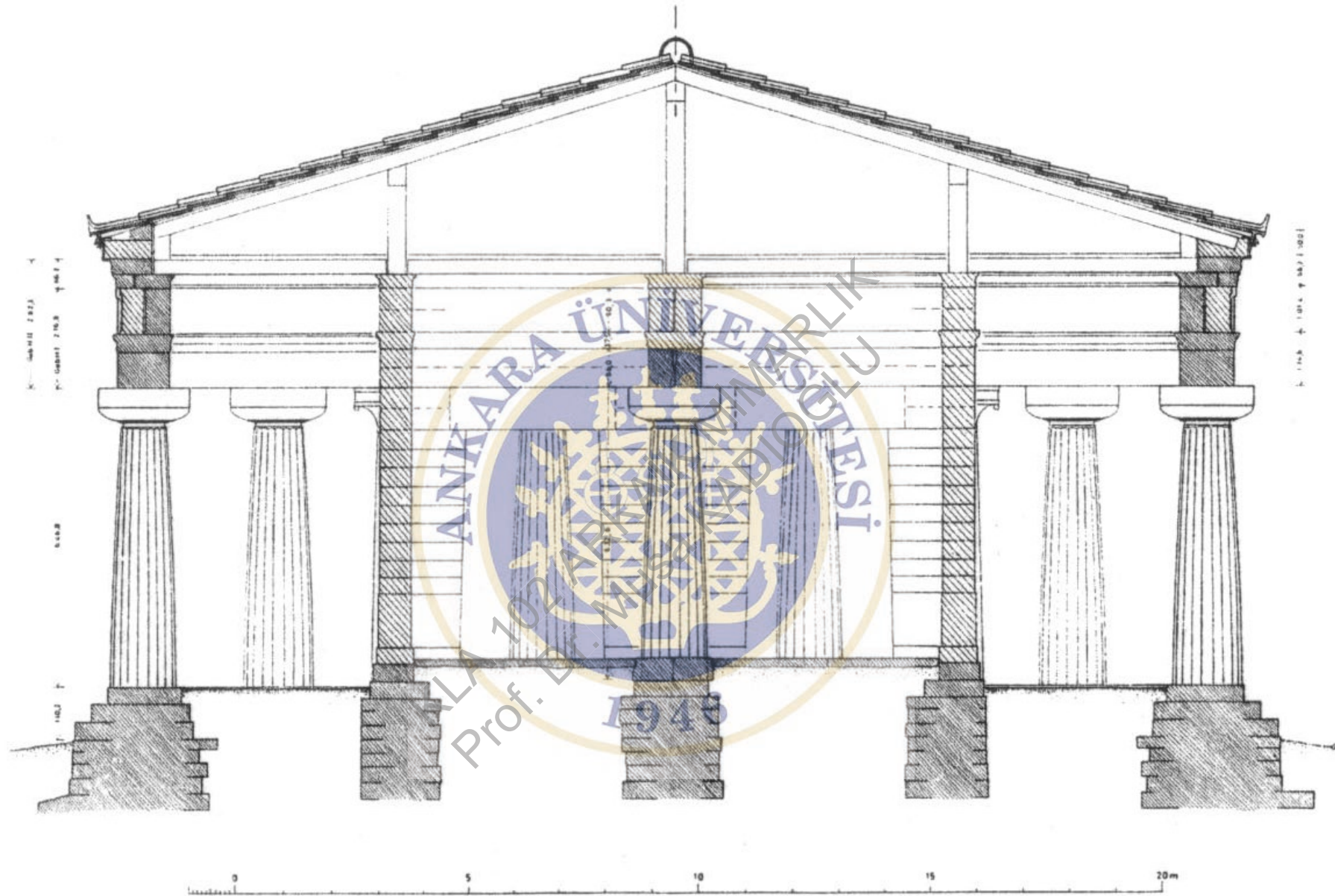
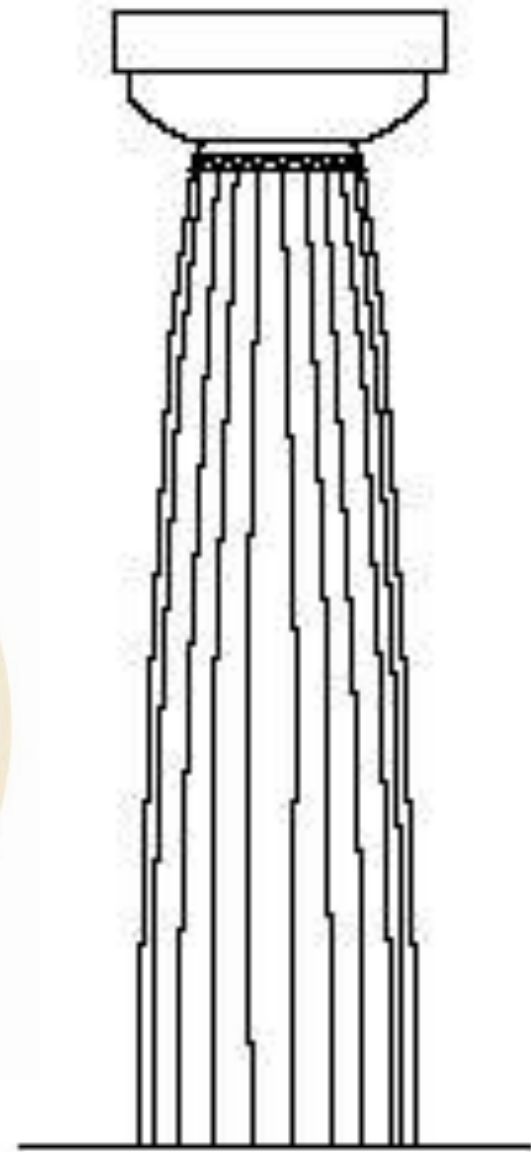


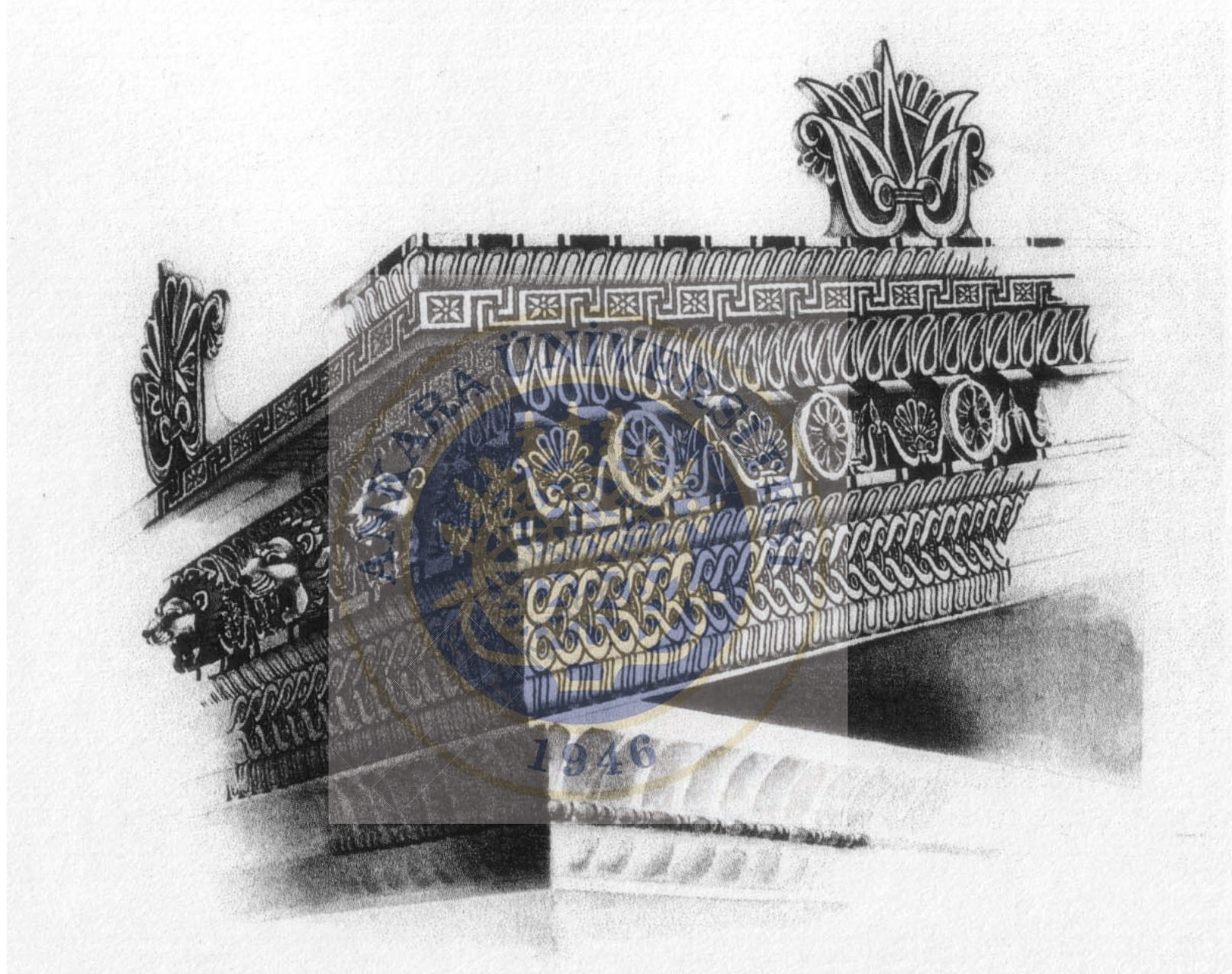
Abb.27 - Paestum, Heratempel I - Rekonstruktion der Front





199 Paestum, Hera-Tempel I, sog. Basilica. Querschnitt, Blick nach Osten (D. Mertens)





200 Paestum, Hera-Tempel I, sog. Basilica. Farbige Tonverkleidung der linken Giebelecke

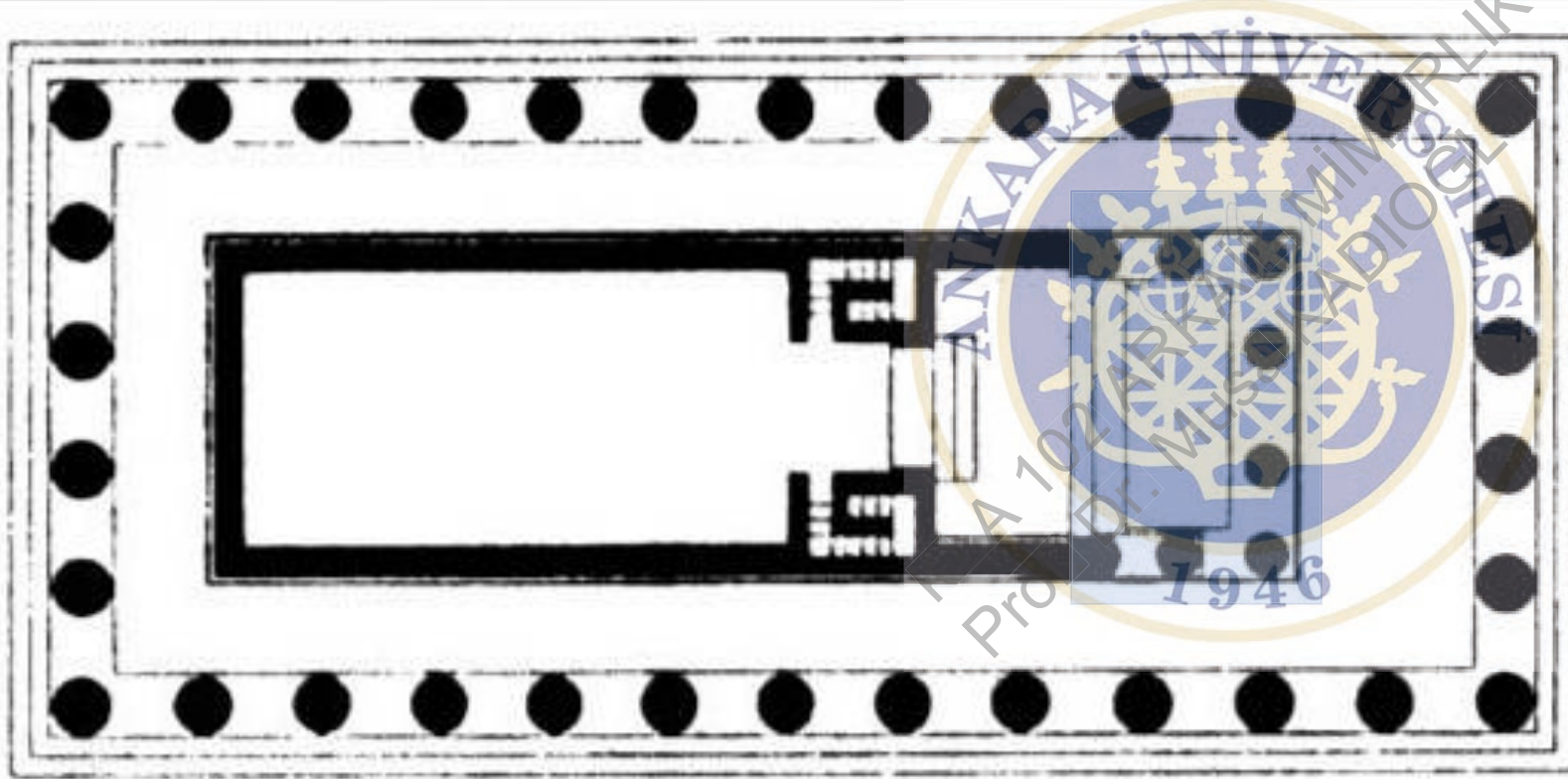




121. Paestum, columns of 'Basilica' and side of temple of 'Neptune', mid sixth and early or mid fifth century



- *PAESTUM ATHENA (CERES) TAPINAĞI :*



202 Paestum,
Athena-Tempel.
Grundriß (1 : 800)

Athena Tapınağı yükselmektedir ki bu tapınak da Ceres Tapınağı olarak adlandırılmıştır.



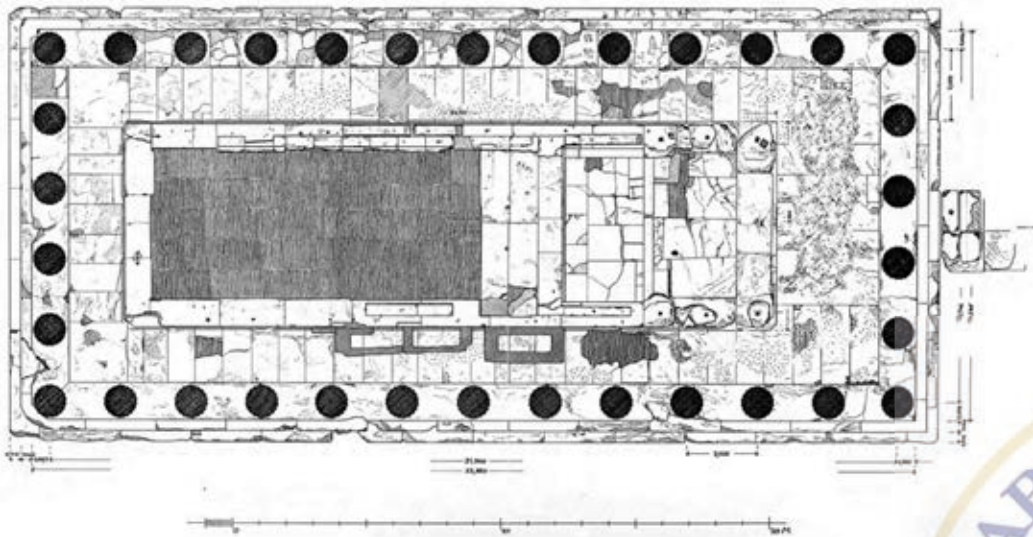
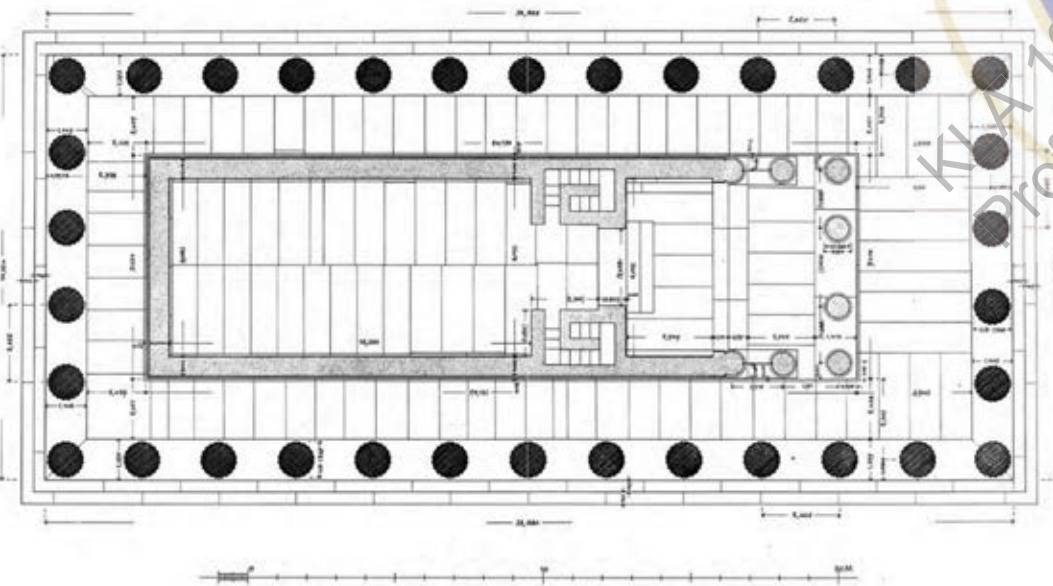


Abb. 41 - Paestum, Athenatempel - Steinplan



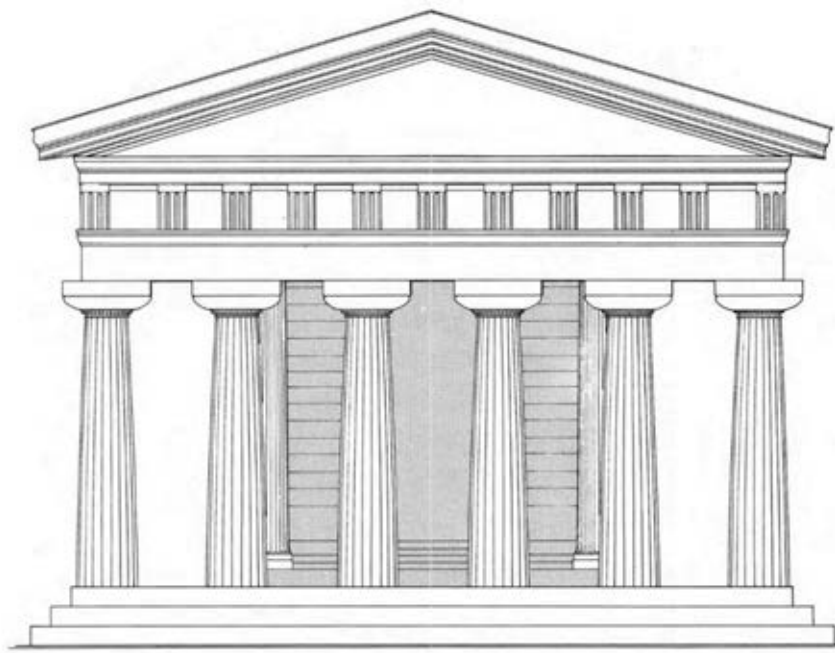
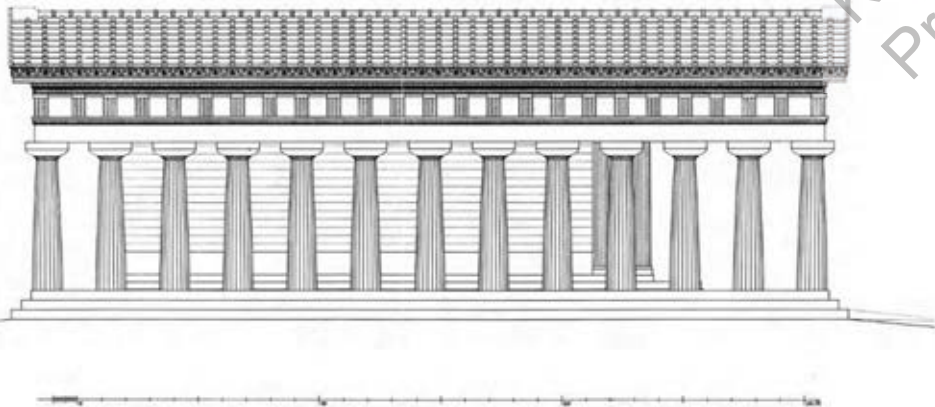


Abb. 43 - Paestum, Athenatempel - Rekonstruktion der Front

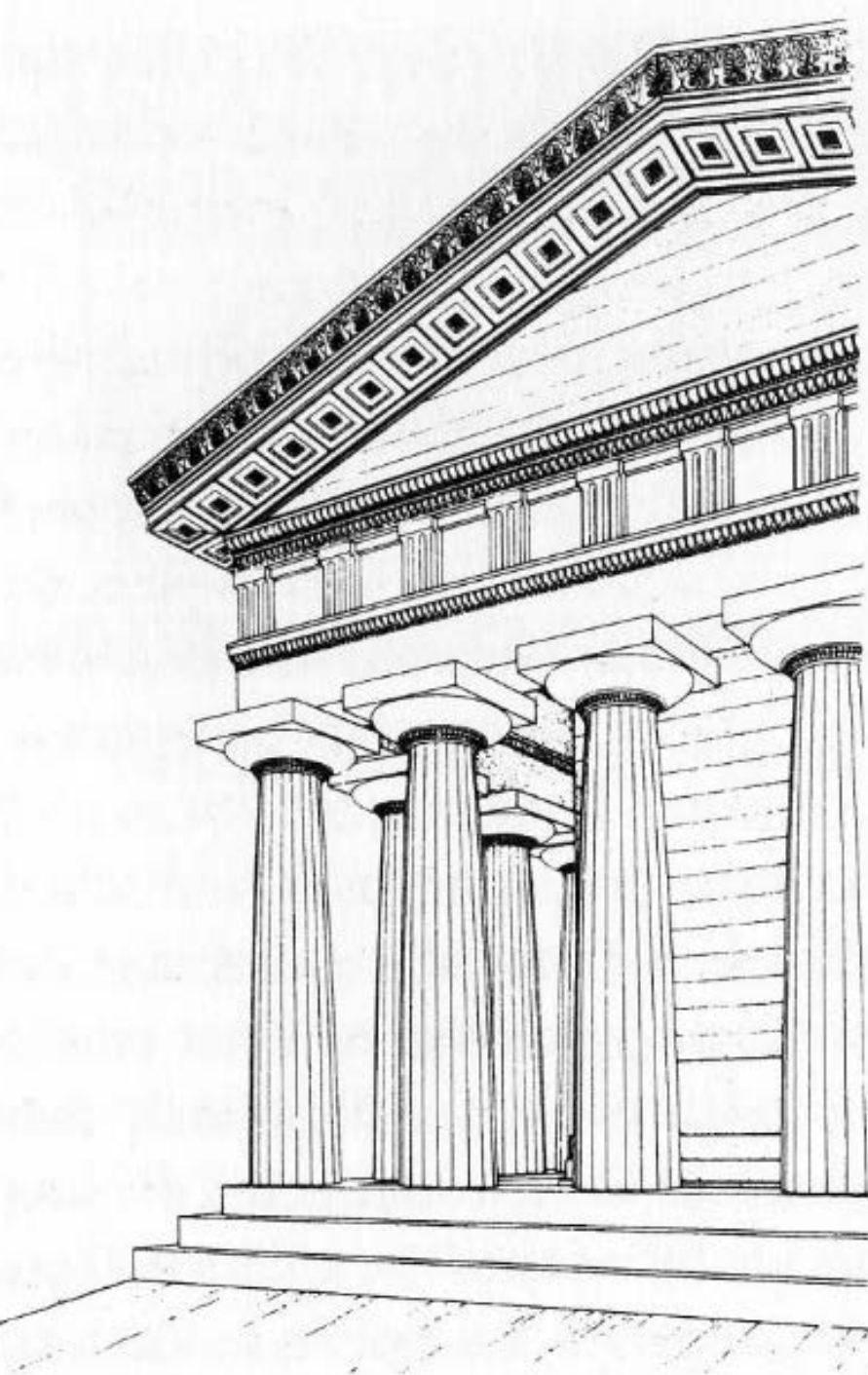






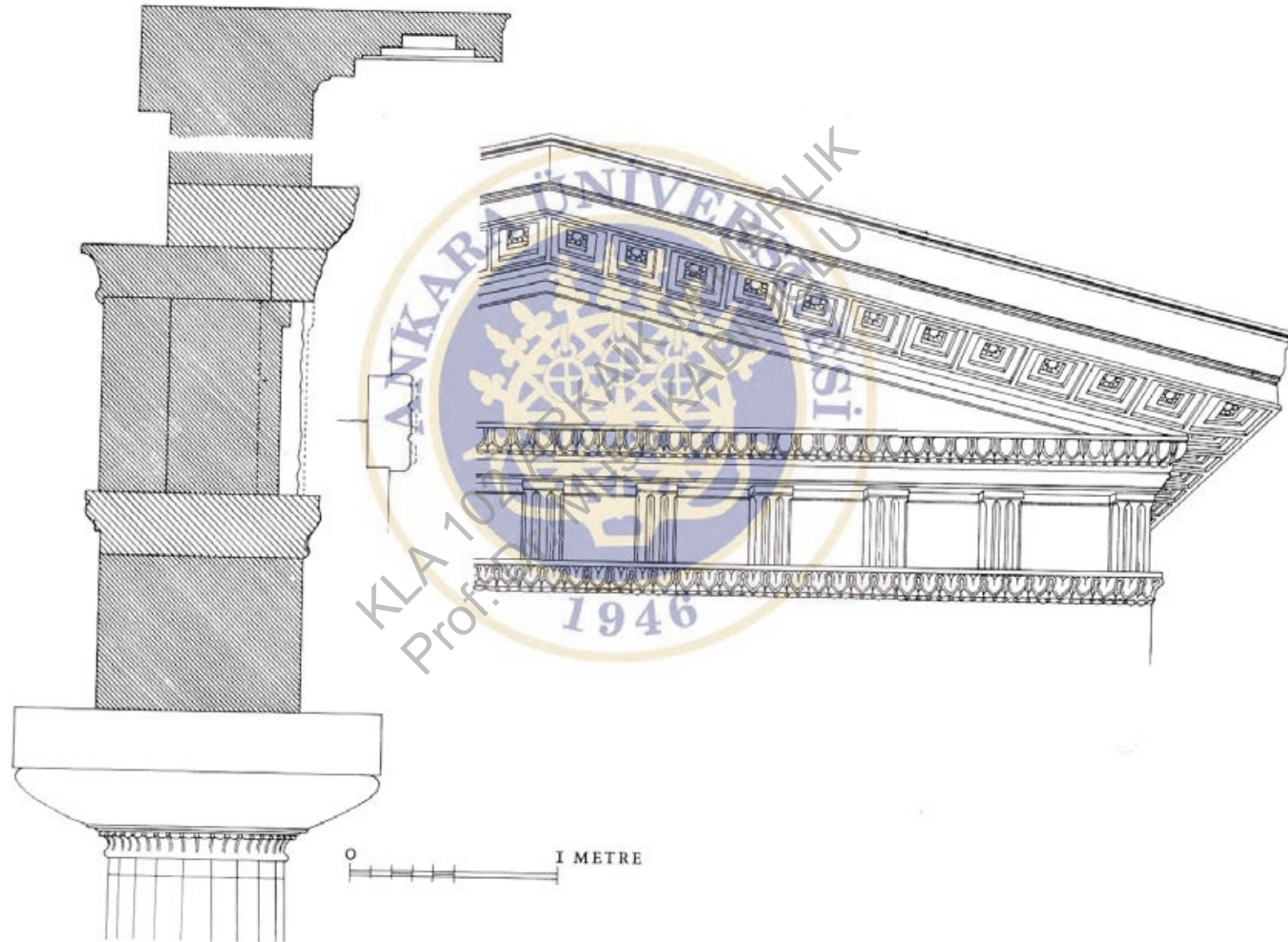
203 Paestum, Athena-Tempel. Ansicht von Süden (1 : 400)



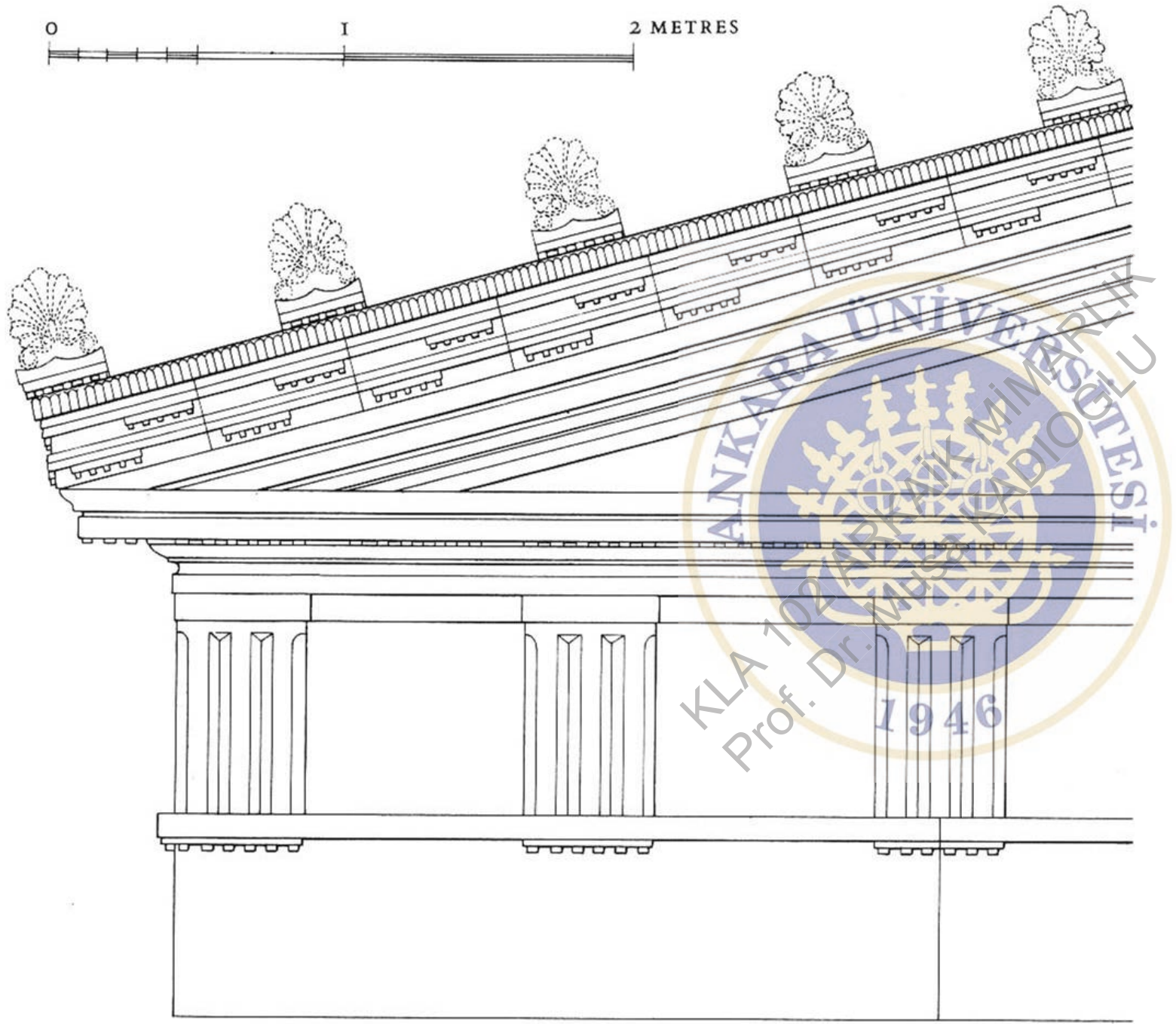


205 Paestum, Athena-Tempel.
 Nordwestecke des Tempels
 und Einblick in den Pronaos.
 Rekonstruktion

124 and 125. Paestum, temple of 'Ceres', late sixth century, entablature and restoration of gable (*below*) and view (*above*)



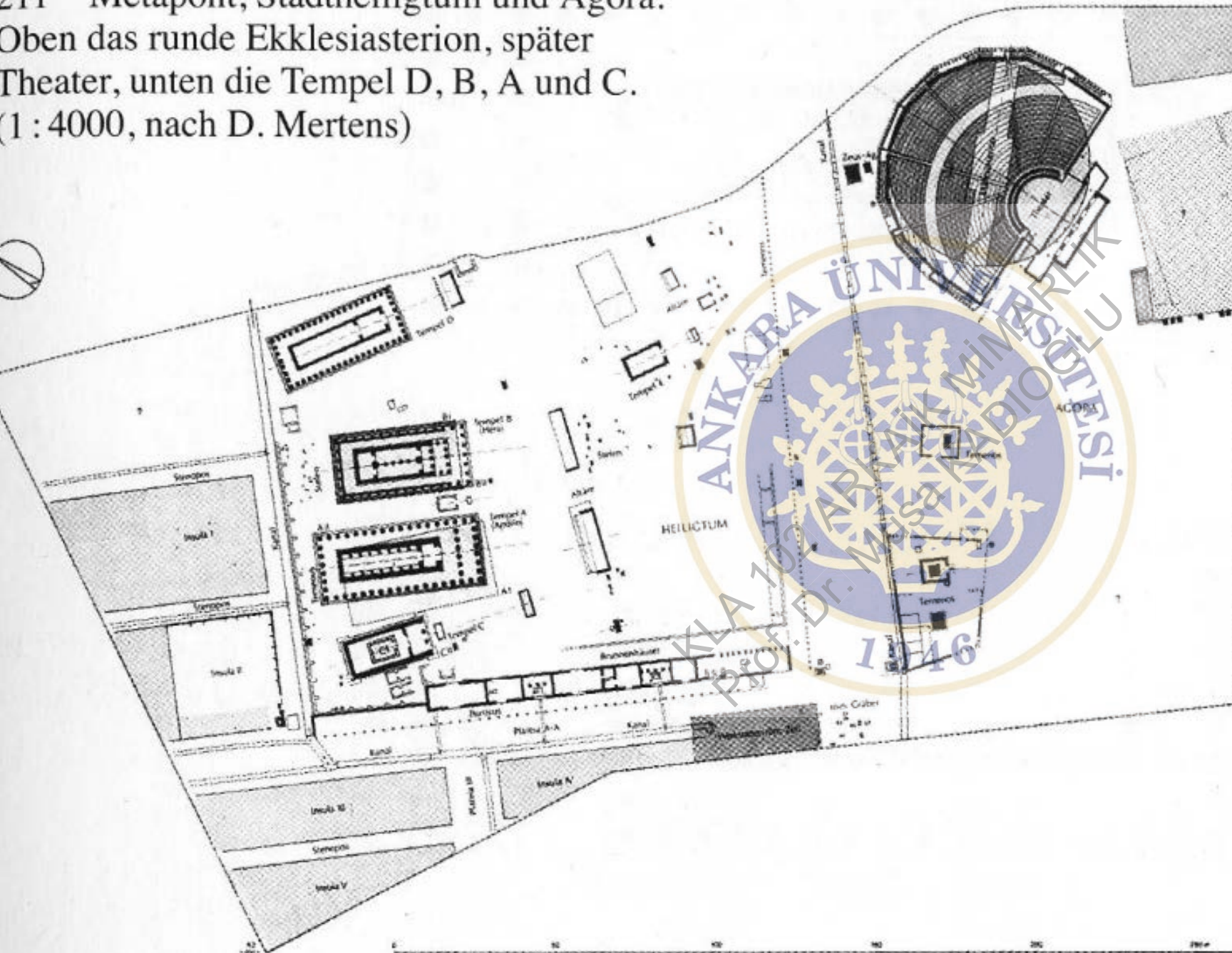




Krimisa'daki Apollon Alaios Tapınağı



211 Metapont, Stadtheiligtum und Agora.
Oben das runde Ekklesiasterion, später
Theater, unten die Tempel D, B, A und C.
(1 : 4000, nach D. Mertens)



0 20 40 60 80 100 m



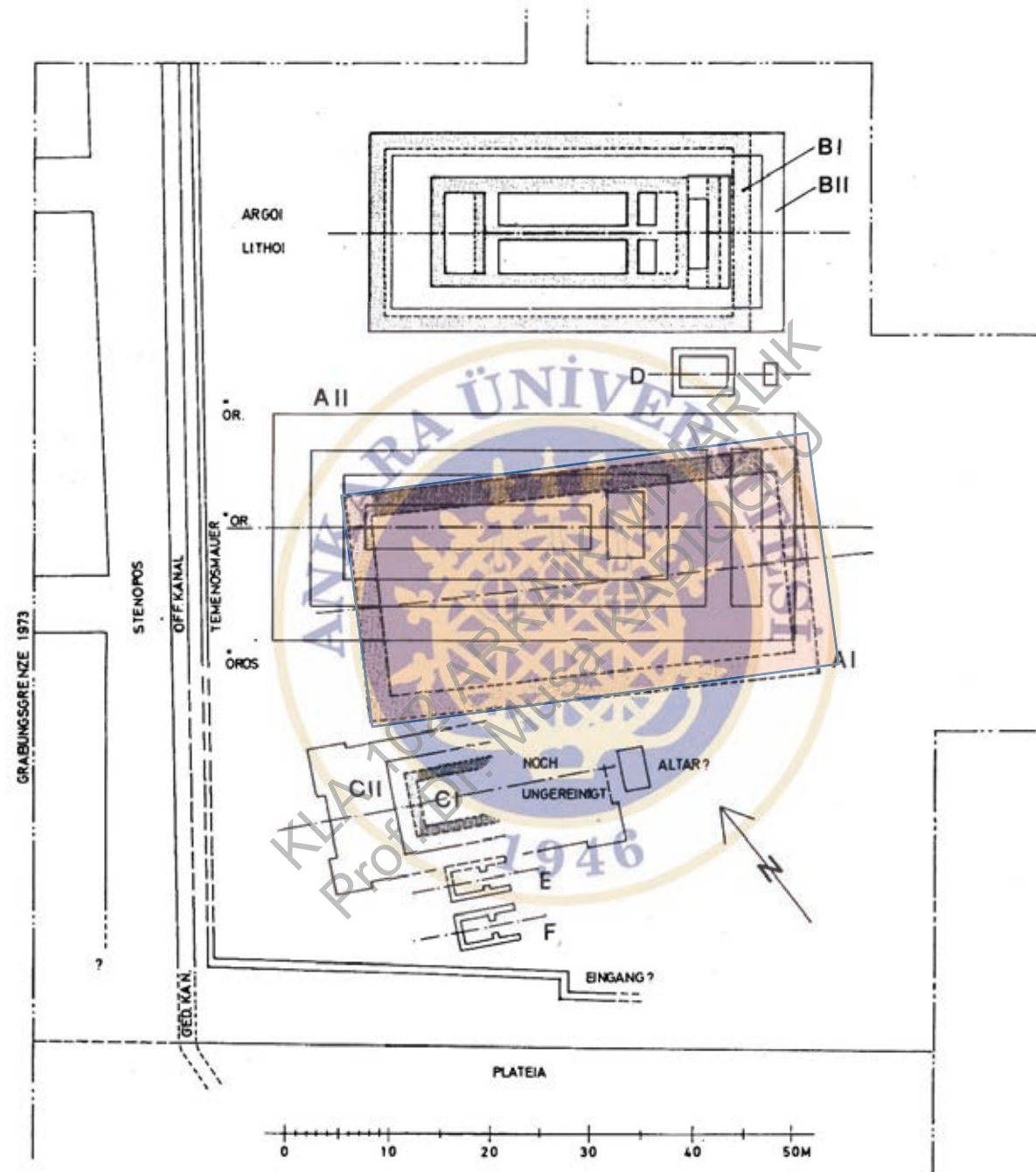
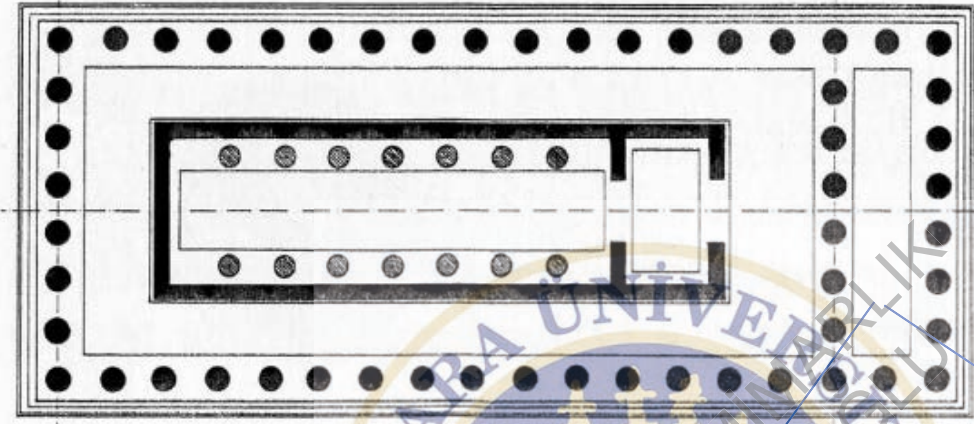


Abb. 3 Metapont, Schematische Lageskizze des Stadtheiligtums, Grabungsstand 1973.

**METAPONT, TAPINAK A (Apollon Lykeios Tapınağı,
20,20 x 50,50 m ve 6 x 18 dor sütunlu)**

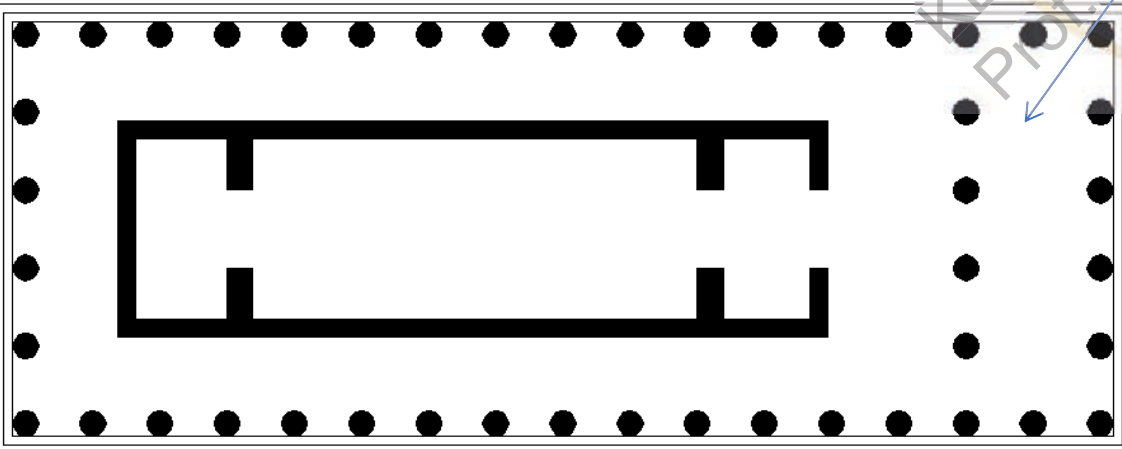
İlk Evre A1:MÖ 570/560
İkinci Evre: 5 yy. ortası



Metanpont, Apollon Lykeios Tapınağı

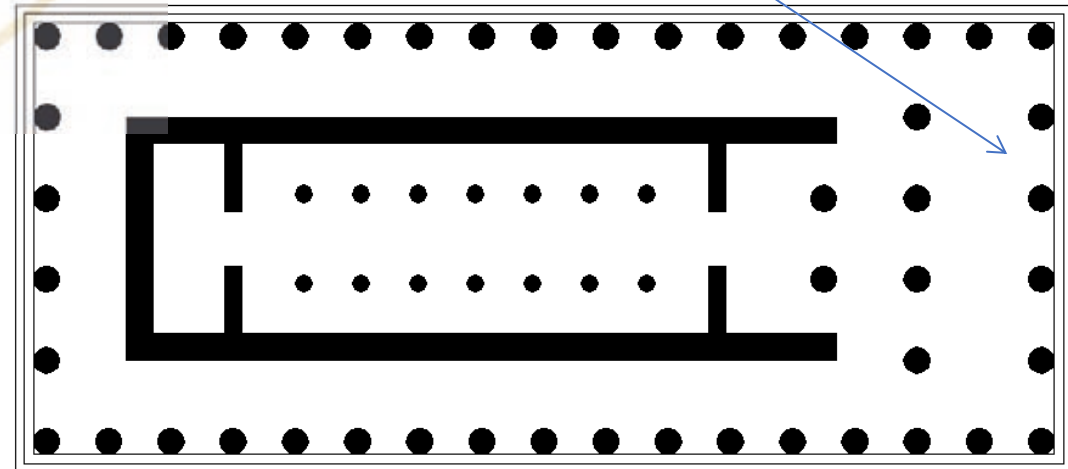
Selinunte, Tapınak C

10m



Syrakusa, Apollon Tapınağı

10m





Tempio di Apollo B

METAPONT, TAPINAK B (Hera Tapınağı)

İlk Evre B1: MÖ 570
İkinci Evre: MÖ 530

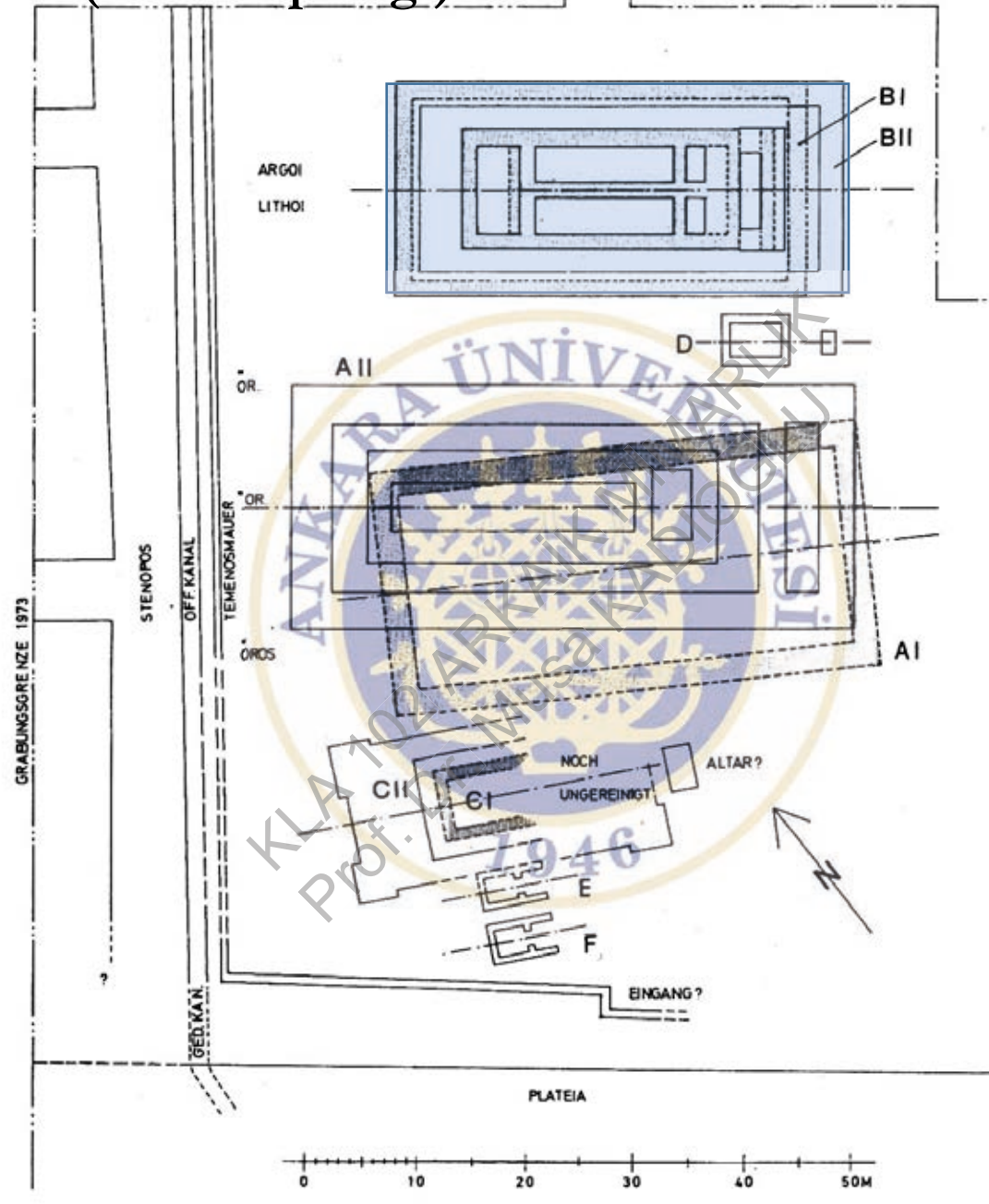
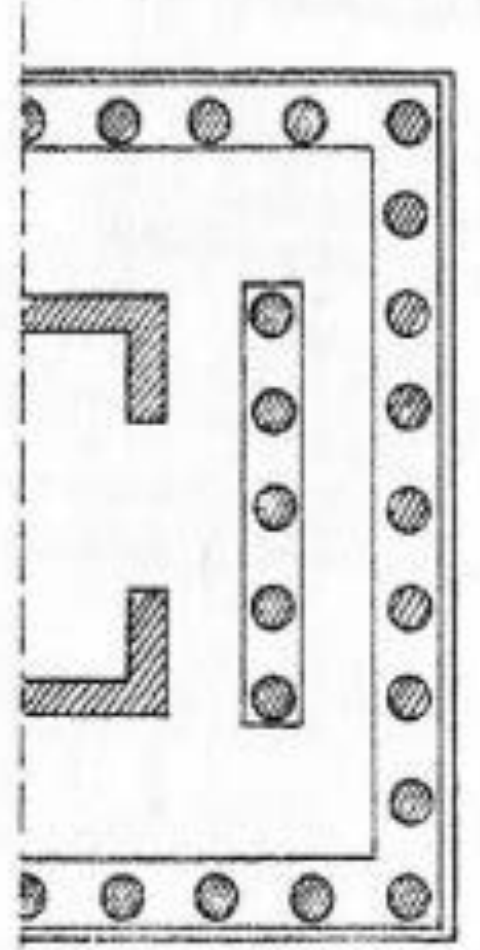
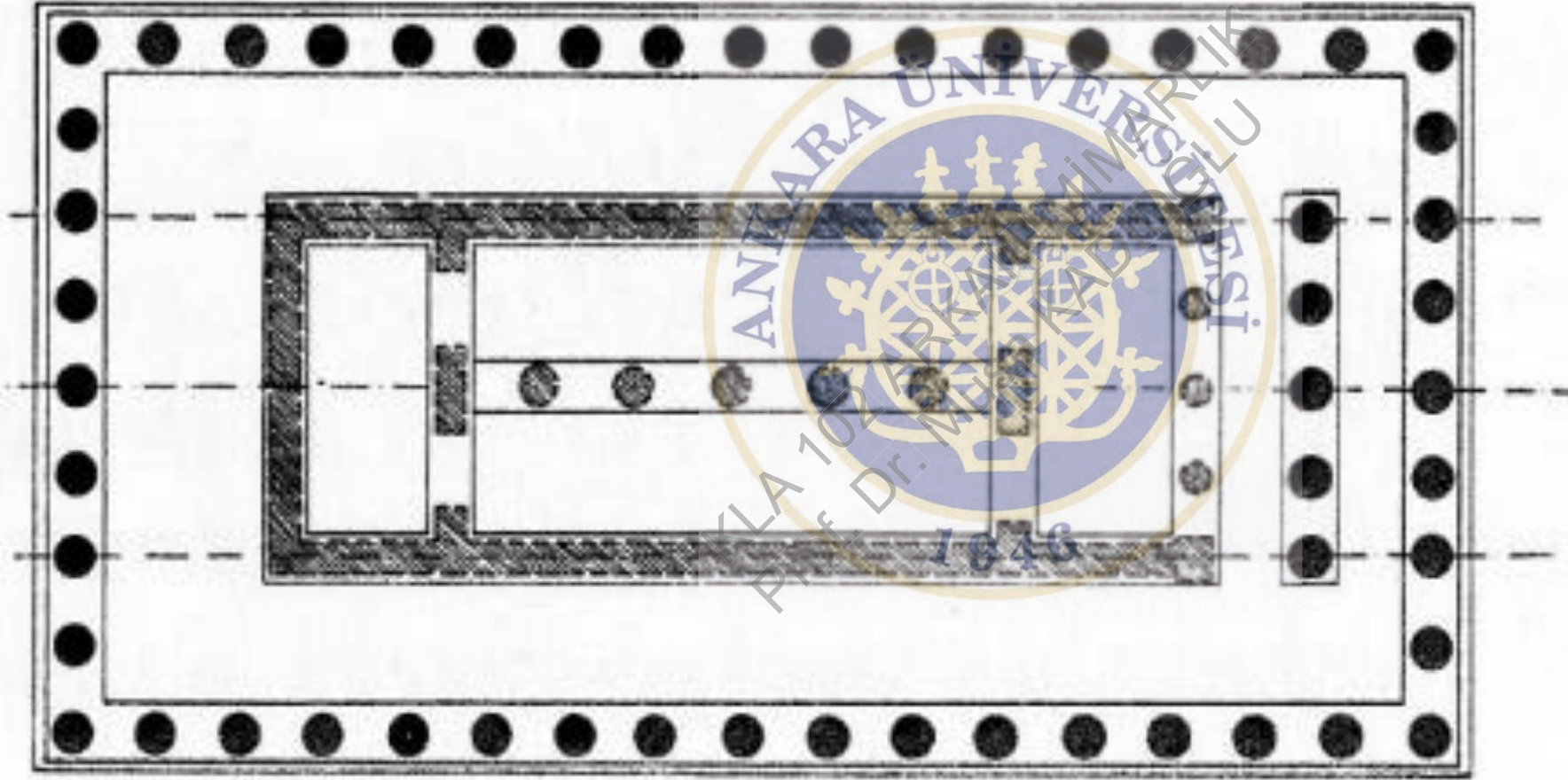


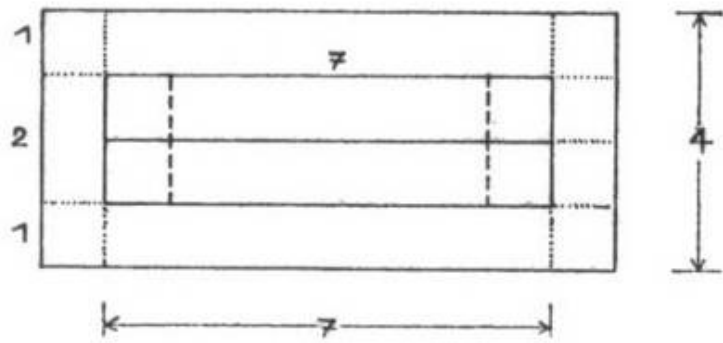
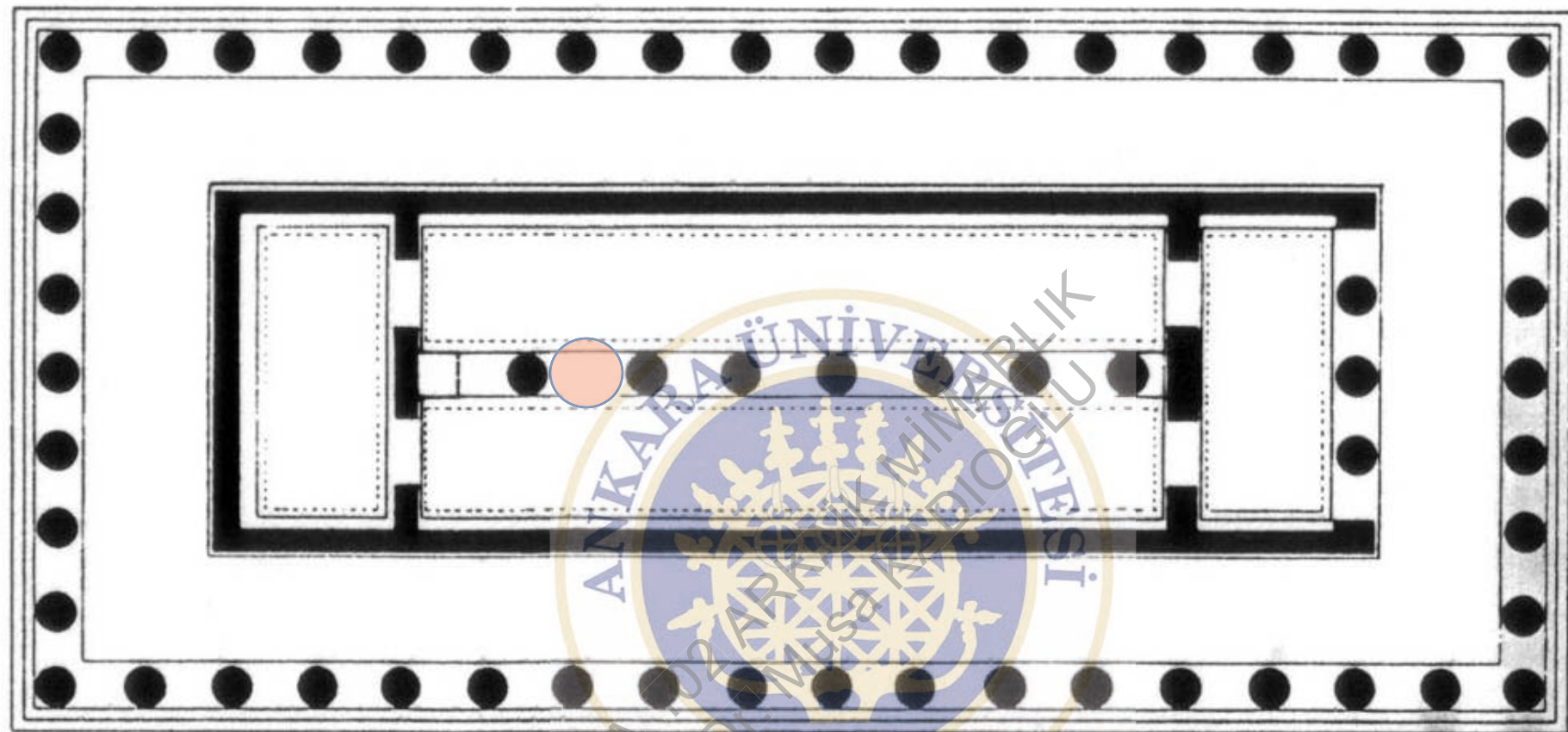
Abb. 3 Metapont, Schematische Lageskizze des Stadtheiligtums, Grabungsstand 1973.

METAPONT, TAPINAK B (Hera Tapınağı), 9 x 17 sütunlu

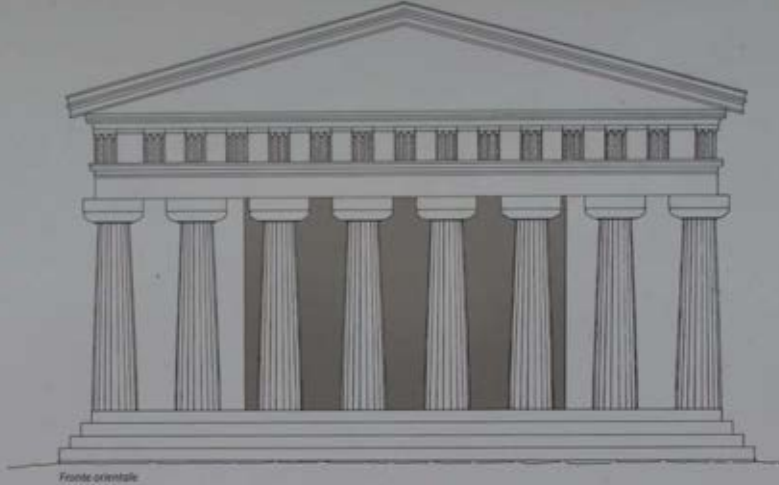


2 Metapont, Tempel B

a) Bauphase I



198 Paestum, Hera-Tempel I, sog. Basilica.
Grundriß (1 : 600) und Entwurfsschema



Fronte orientale

Tempio di Hera

(AI - AI : 570-530 a.C.)

Il tempio maggiore del santuario urbano, costruito secondo i canoni dell'ordine dorico-achaeo, è dedicato ad Hera, la divinità cui è imputata un'indiscutibile primizia in tutte le colonie achee dell'Italia meridionale.

Il grande numero di colonne (8 x 17), le stile passivo delle forme architettoniche ed il mancato rispetto dei rapporti dimensionali tra le varie parti costituiscono una conferma dell'alta qualità dell'edilizia e lo indicano come uno dei primi e più grandi templi concepiti interamente in pietra della Magna Grecia.

La pianta molto allungata, il colonnato frontale rastrellato, la cella tipo megaron con due file di colonne addossate alle pareti interne consentendo di stabilire confronti anche con i più antichi templi greci della Sicilia.

Lo scavo ha documentato anche qui l'esistenza di una prima fase costruttiva (AI), mai completata, caratterizzata da un orientamento leggermente diverso rispetto all'asse del tempio successivo ed alla geometria regolare dell'insediamento urbano.

Il monumento è stato molto danneggiato ed attualmente è ricostruito solo per i filari di fondazione e per la presenza di alcuni elementi architettonici: baschi di colonne, capitelli e modanature disposti in modo da segnare il perimetro. Marca la base su cui poggiavano le colonne (stiloibate) e tutta la gradinata (propylaea). La ricostruzione parziale della fronte orientale suggerisce pertanto solo la possibile posizione del colonnato e la sequenza delle parti ancora conservate dell'elevato.

Temple d'Héra

(AI - AP : 570-530 av J.-C.)

Le temple principal du sanctuaire urbain, construit selon les canons de l'ordre dorico-achéen, est consacré à Héra, divinité dont l'histoire des colonies achéennes d'Italie méridionale ont recréé le présent. Le monolithe élevé de colonnes (8 x 17), le style aux formes lourdes, le respect des proportions traditionnelles entre les parties, confirment la haute qualité de l'édifice, qui est l'un des plus anciens et, simultanément, l'un des plus grands temples antérieurement construits en pierre de Grande Grèce. Le plan très allongé, la double colonnade de façade, la cella de type mégaron avec deux rangées de colonnes adossées aux parois, invitent à le comparer avec les premiers temples grecs de Sicile. Les fouilles ont révélé, en effet, une première phase de construction (AI), qui n'a jamais été achevée et est caractérisée par une orientation légèrement différente de celle du temple définitif et des axes du plan urbain.

Le monument a subi de graves dégradations. Actuellement, on le régitre seulement grâce aux tranchées de fondations et à quelques éléments architecturaux (bases de colonnes, chapiteaux, modanures), qui ont été placés de manière à en marquer le périmètre. On distingue en outre la base sur laquelle reposaient les colonnes.

Temple of Hera

(AI - AI : 570-530 BC)

The largest temple in the urban sanctuary, constructed using the Achaean Doric architectural canon, was dedicated to Hera, the divinity who enjoyed an indisputable primacy in all of the Achaeans' colonies in southern Italy. The large number of columns (8 x 17), the heavy style of the architectural forms, and the respect for traditional relationships of dimension among the various parts confirm the building's very high quality and indicate it as one of the first and largest temples in Magna Graecia conceived entirely in stone. The highly elongated plan, the doubled front colonnade and the megaron style cella with two rows of columns placed against the interior walls suggest comparisons with even the earliest Greek temples in Sicily. The excavations have documented the existence of a first phase of construction (AI) that was never finished. The temple was oriented at an angle slightly different from the axis it would use in the second phase and from the regular geometry of the urban framework.

The temple has been heavily plundered and is now reconstructible only by the lines of the foundations and by the presence of some architectural elements: column drums, capitals, and moldings arranged to mark the perimeter of the structure. The base on which stood the columns (stiloibate), as well as the entire platform of steps (propylaea), is missing. Therefore, the present facade has been partially reconstructed to show only the possible position of the colonnade and the arrangement of the parts of the entablature that have been preserved.

Heratempel

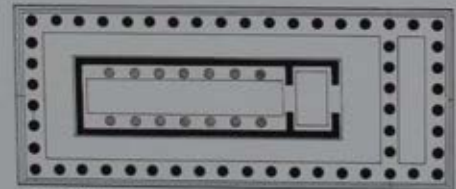
(AI-AI: 570-530 v. Chr.)

Der größte Tempel des Stadtheiligtums ist ganz nach dem Vorbild der achaischen Tempel errichtet. Er ist der Hera geweiht, einer Göttin, die in den achaischen Kolonien Unteritaliens eine besonders bedeutende Rolle spielte. Der grosse Ägypt der Säulen (8 x 17), das schwere Erscheinungsbild der Bauelemente und das hohe feine Beziehungen zwischen den Proportionen der einzelnen Teile entsprechen dem hohen Alter des Baues, der zu den ältesten und größten ganz aus Stein erbauten Tempeln der 'Magna Graecia' gehört. Das sehr lange Grundriss mit der doppelten Säulenhalle auf der Front und die megaron-artige Cella mit ihren drei Innenwänden vorgelagerten Säulen lassen sich auch mit einigen der ältesten Tempel Siziliens vergleichen.

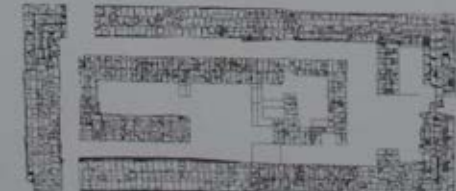
Auch hier hat die Ausgrabung Spuren eines Baues einer noch früheren ersten Bauphase (AI) aufgedeckt, der eine leicht andere Ausrichtung hatte. Er hatte eine etwas von der Achse des zweiten Baues und vom gesamten Stadtplan abweichende Ausrichtung. Das Heratempel ist weitgehend ausgeräumt worden, und im gegenwärtigen Zustand ist es nur an den Resten von Fundamentresten zu erkennen, welche einige Bauelemente wie Säulentrümmern, Kapitelle und Profildarstellungen, seinen ursprünglichen Umrisz entlang aufzuweisen. Es fehlt die Treppung, auf der die Säulen aufgestellt waren (Stylobate) sowie der ganze Außenbau (Propyläen). Die in einigen besonders aufschlussreichen Teilen wieder aufgetauchten Partien des zweiten Bauwerks bezeugen die ursprüngliche Position der Säulenhalle und gibt eine Vorstellung von der ursprünglichen Anlage der Bauelemente.



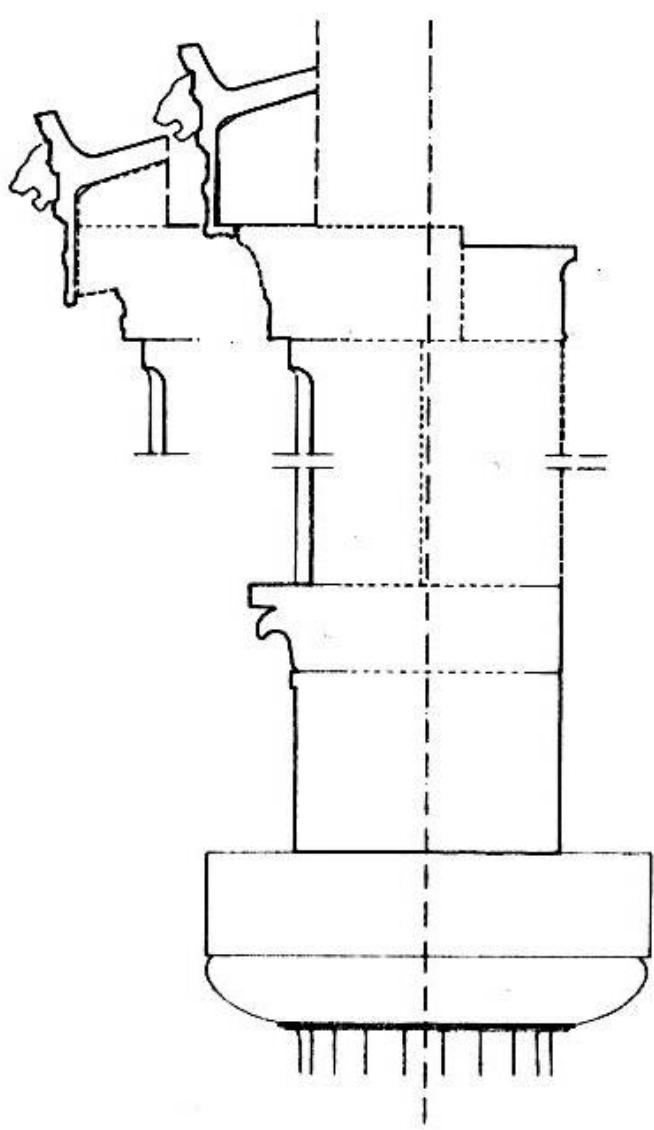
Prospetto laterale



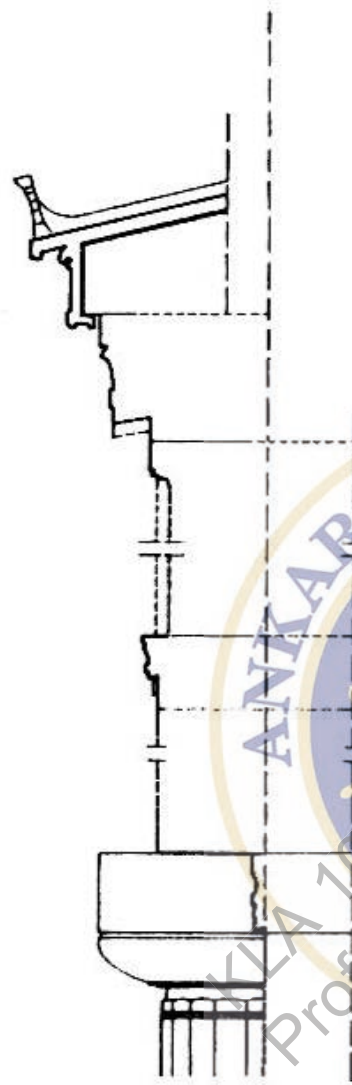
Pianimetria ricostruita



Pianimetria di scavo

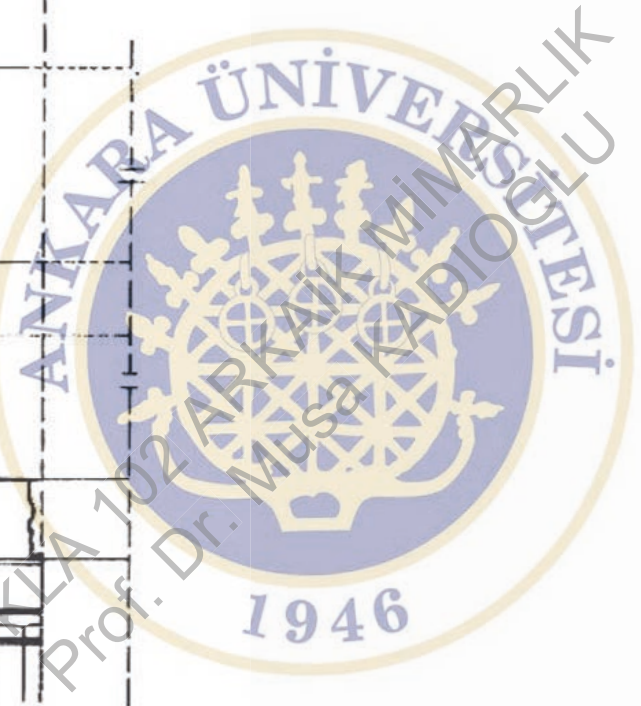


Apollotempel

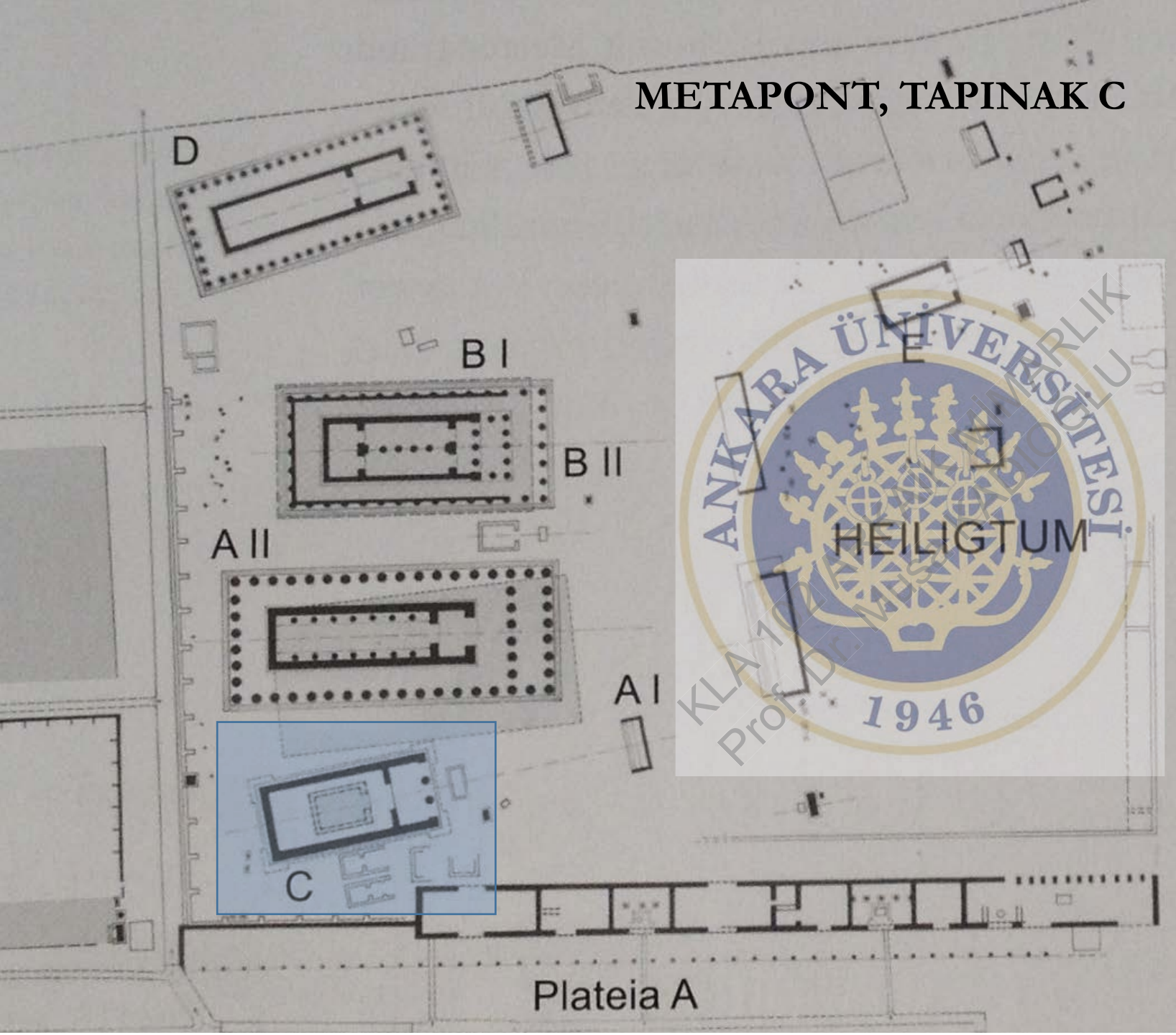


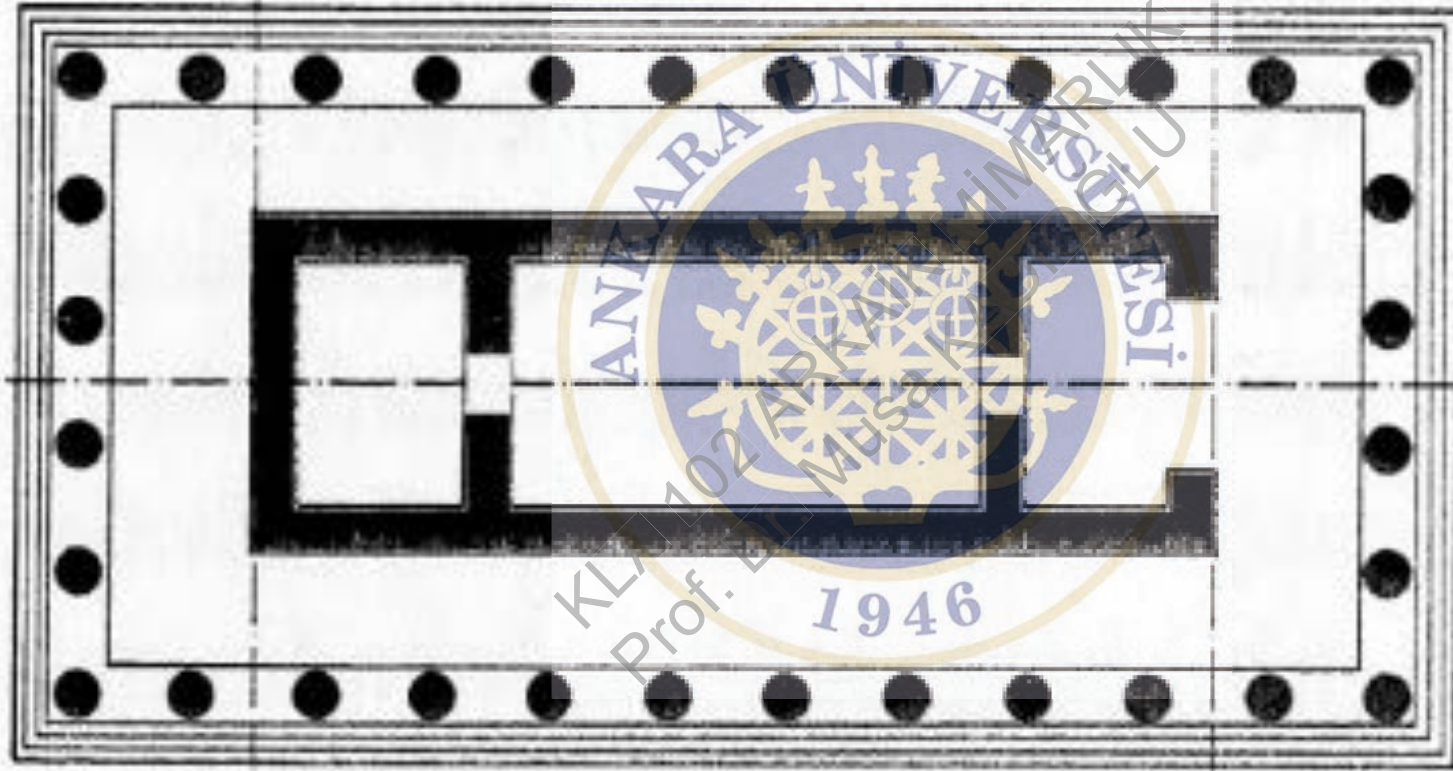
Heratempel (Tempel B)

METAPONT



METAPONT, TAPINAK C





3 Metapont, Tavole Palatine



