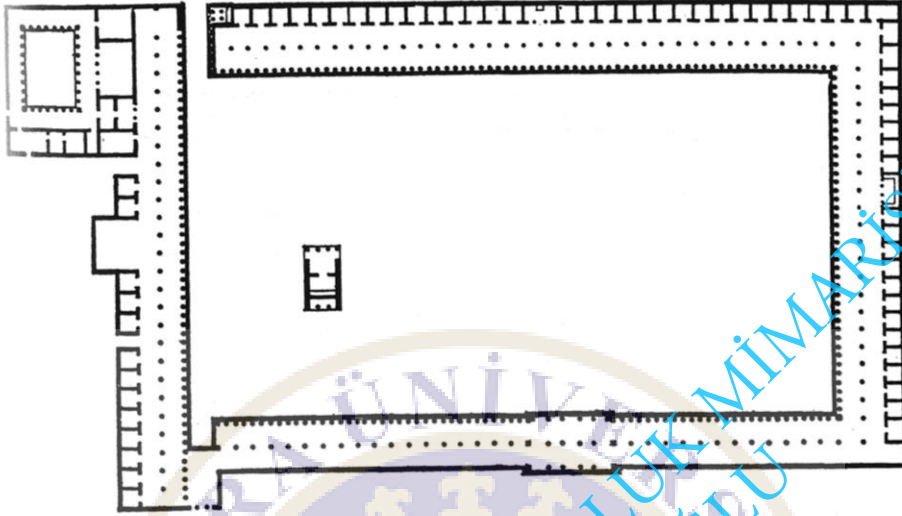


YENİ YAPI TÜRLERİ

KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

The seal of Ankara University Faculty of Architecture is a circular emblem. It features a central golden sunburst or starburst design. The text "ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ" is written in a semi-circle at the top, and "MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ" is written in a semi-circle at the bottom. The year "1946" is inscribed at the bottom of the seal.

Menderes Magnesiası Agora Planı



317 Magnesia am Mäander, Agora. Grundriß (1 : 2000). Im Bild rechts: Norden

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUĞU MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946



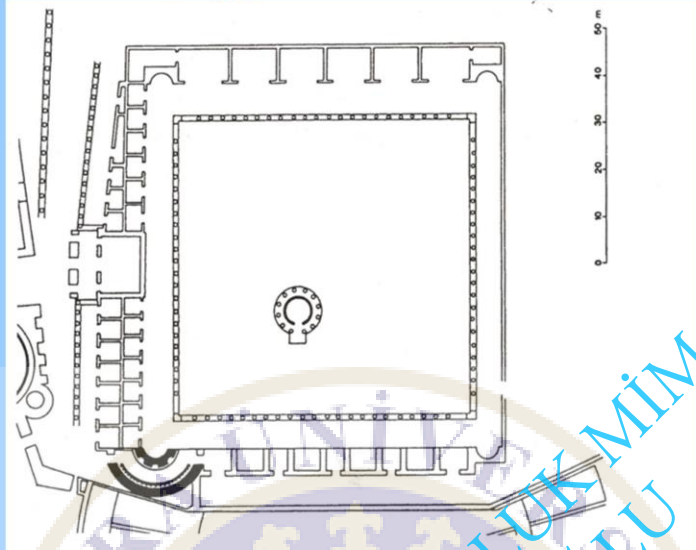
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU





ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

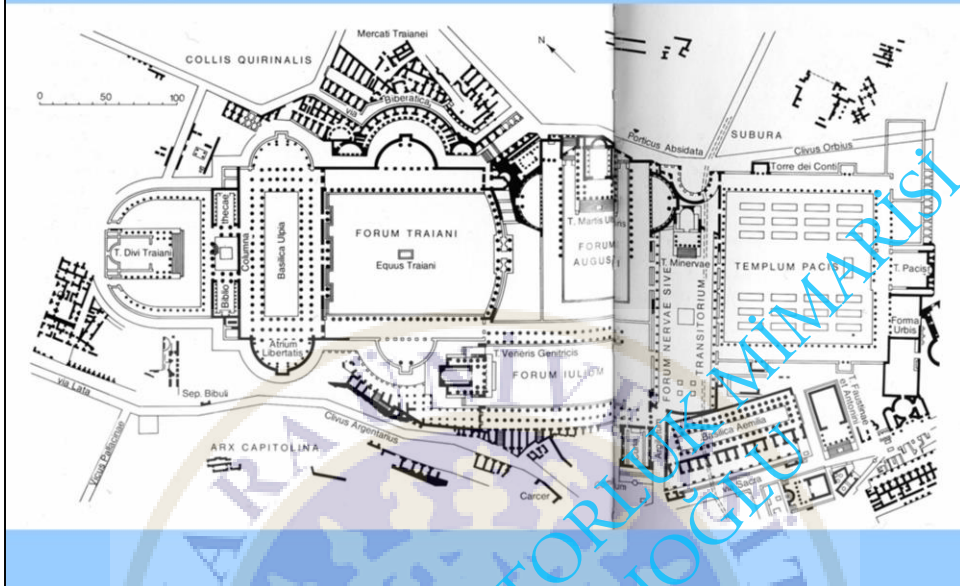
Side, Agora ve Macellum



Şek. 14 Side Macellumu Planı
[Mansel (1975) 61, şek. 14, çizim: I. Merçey]

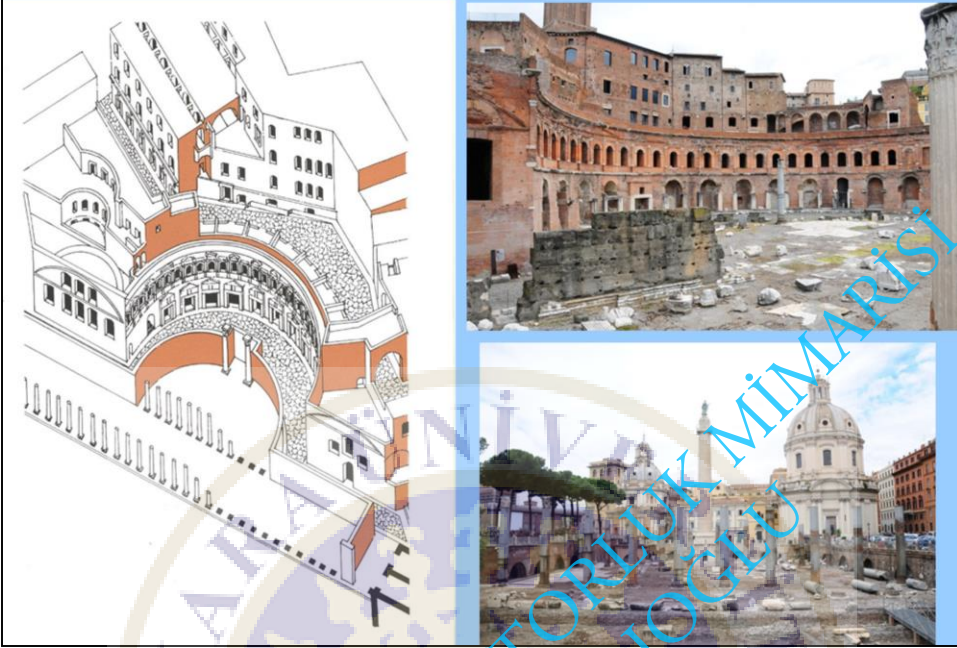
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Roma Trajan Forumu



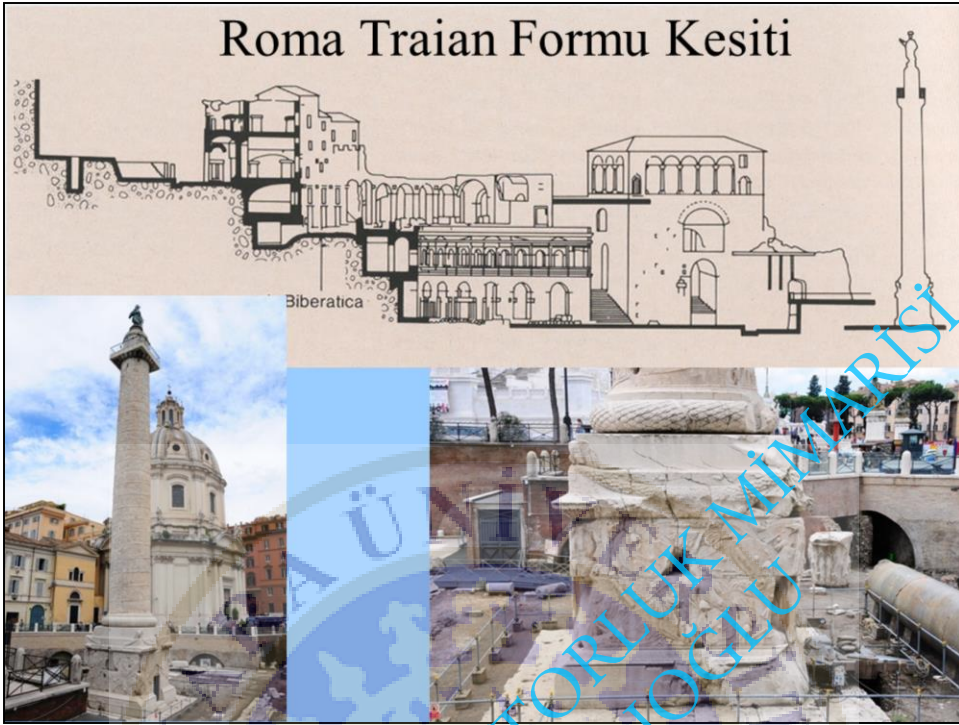
ANKARA İMparatorluk Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Trajan Pazarı Axonometrik Çizim



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

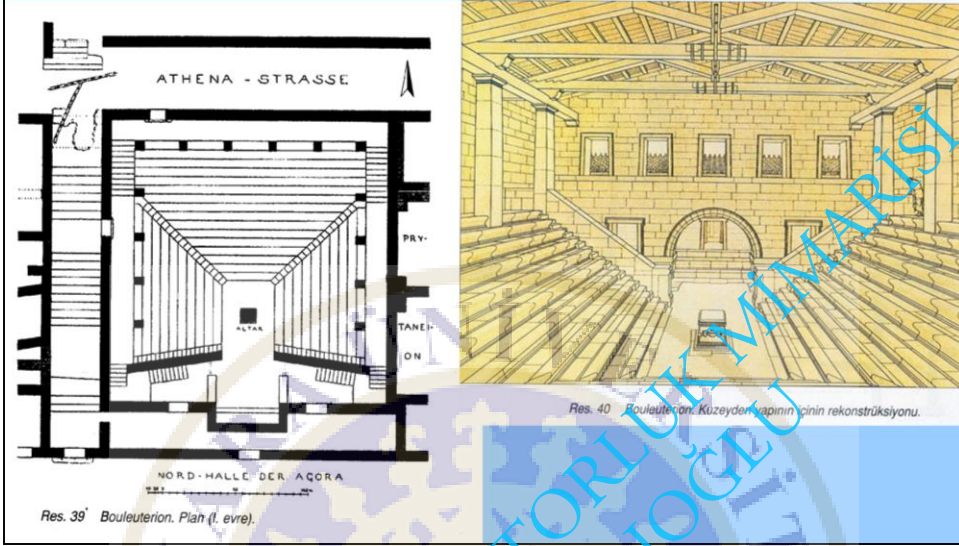
Roma Traian Formu Kesiti



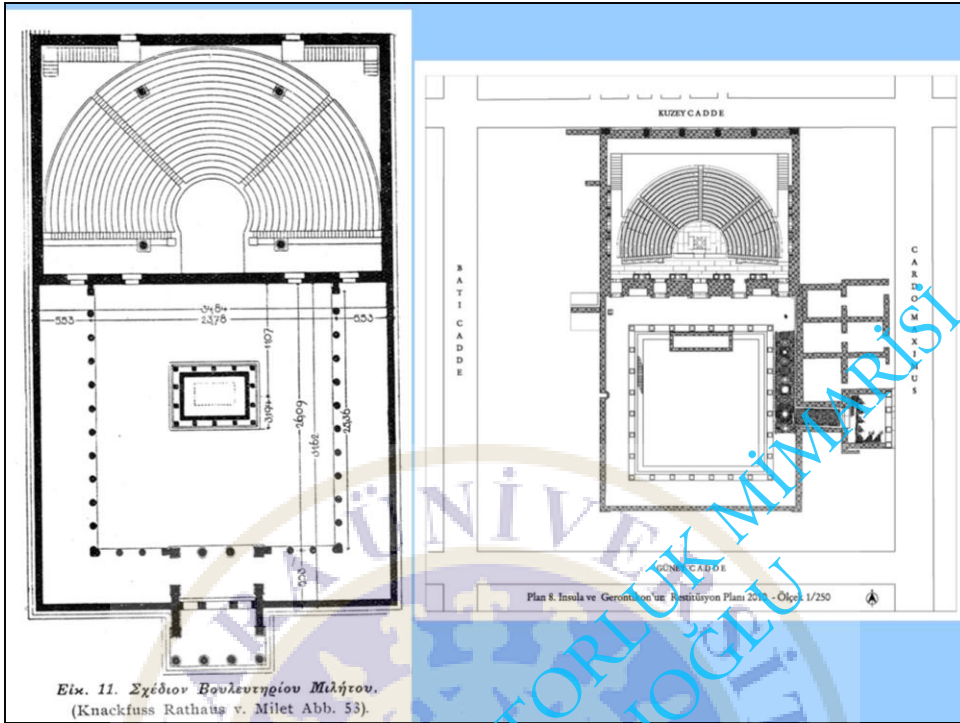
ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Bouleuterion (Meclis Binası)

Priene (Güllübahçe)



ANKARA İNŞAAT MÜHÜRÜ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUĞU MİMARİSİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946



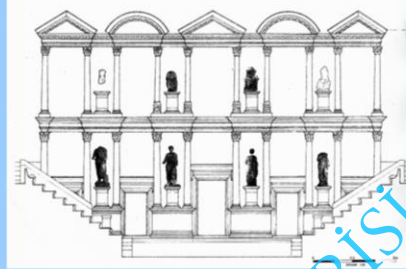
ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

NYSA Bouleuterionu

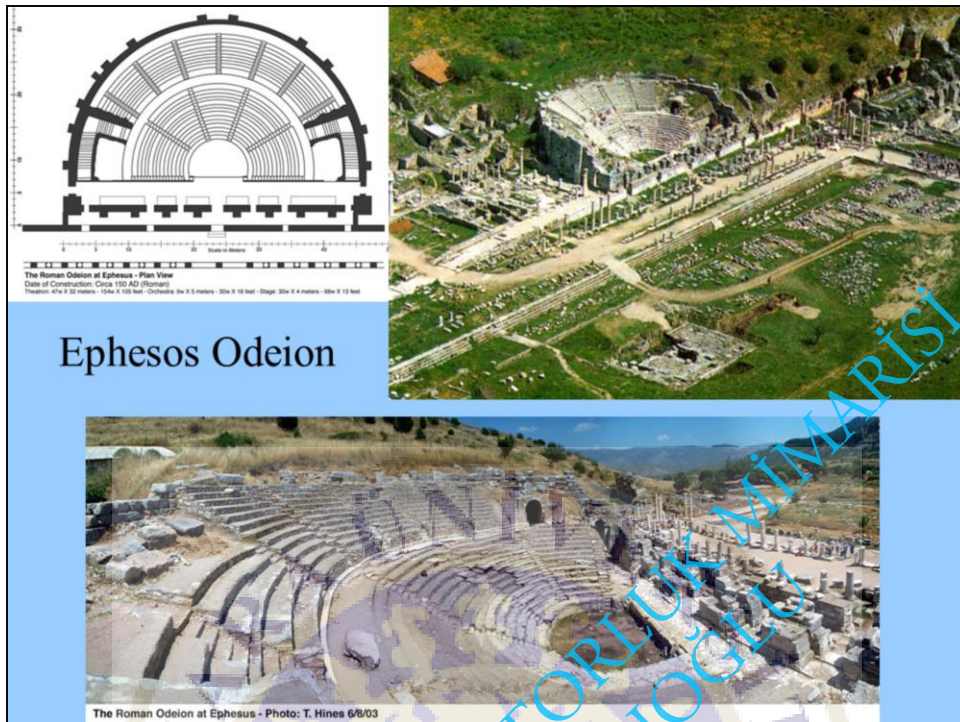


Claire 13, Nysa Bouleuterion Restitutions 2010 - Clark 1/75

Aphrodisias Odeionu



ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



Location: Ephesus, Turkey
 Theatre Type: Greco-Roman Odeion (Concert Hall) or Bouleuterion (Council Chamber)
 Date of Construction: Circa 150 AD
 Renovation Dates: Reconstruction by Selçuk Museum 1970 and 1990
 Archive Locations: Efes Müzesi Selçuk (Ephesus Museum Selçuk, Turkey), Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut (Archaeological Institute of Austria, Vienna), artifacts in British Museum.
 Excavations: 1869, 1895-1913, post-WWI to the present day (Austrian).
 Dimensions:
 Theatron: 47w X 32 meters - 154w X 105 feet
 Orchestra: 9w X 5 meters - 30w X 16 feet
 Stage: 30w X 4 meters - 98w X 13 feet
 (approximate measurements based on plan view)
 Seating Capacity: 1,500
 Architectural Drawings: Plan View

The Odeion at Ephesus • Return to Previous Page • Maps and Directions • Glossary of Terms • Take the Tour • Timeline • Virtual Reality Tour Home
 There are two theatre structures at Ephesus, the Great Theatre and the smaller Odeion (Bouleuterion). An inscription tells us that the theatre was commissioned around 150 AD by the wealthy benefactor Publius Vedius Antoninus and his wife Flavia Paptiane. The building is located at the northern edge of the State Agora in close proximity to the Pryteneion (the town hall), and has been interpreted both as a city council chamber (Bouleuterion) and as a small concert hall (Odeion). The structure, which resembles a small theatre, most likely served both functions.

The building features a relatively small cavea (seating approximately 1500), a sunken semi-circular orchestra, and a shallow stage (pulpitum). The stage could be approached from either side using sloping parodos ramps and was backed by five doors leading to the Basilica Stoa (Royal Colonnade). The building could be accessed through doors in the Basilica; through large arched doors at the end of the parodoi; and through an arched passageway leading to the top of the lower cavea seating area.

An audience was provided with two tiers of marble seating separated by a single walkway (diazoma) and divided into thirteen wedge-shaped sections (kerkides or cunei). The bottom and top tiers of seating consist of thirteen and ten rows of seats respectively, and the kerkides are accessed by radiating stairways spaced throughout the cavea. The cavea is enclosed by a curved outer wall and most likely had a red marble colonnade above and behind the seating area. Evidence of this colonnade consists of cuttings in the floor for pilaster bases and numerous fragments of red marble.

A small semi-circular, sunken orchestra measuring 9 meters by 4.5 meters is backed by a shallow (4 meters deep) stage or pulpitum. Covered parodoi (aditus maximus) form the two main side entrances to the stage, and several doors at the back of the stage lead to the adjoining building, the Basilica Stoa. At one time, a decorative façade, or scaenae frons, with columns and statuary once stood. The archeologist J.T. Wood sent the surviving statuary to the British Museum in the nineteenth century. The statuary includes a dynastic group of Emperor Lucius Verus and Empress Faustina the Younger, a silenus torso, and the Muse Erato.

Greek and Roman theatres typically provided little protection from the weather other than retractable awnings (velum). Smaller structures such as the Odeion and Bouleuterion however, were typically covered with a roof, comprised of wooden battens covered with clay tiles, supported by large triangular wooden trusses. As there are no water runoff channels in the orchestra, the Odeion was probably covered with such a roof. A narrow corridor with its deep drain separating the Odeion from the Basilica was a trough for rainwater shed by the roofs of both buildings.

Restoration work was begun on the Odeion in 1970 by the Selçuk Museum. Before the work was done, only six rows of seats were visible and the ruins were deteriorating. In 1970 and later in 1990, the museum paved the stage and used concrete to stabilize the support under the seating. The work also reconstructed the entire two-tiered seating area above the first few rows, which were the only rows of marble seating to have remained intact.

- Author: Amanda Heffernan (student research assistant), Whitman College. 2003

Bibliography:

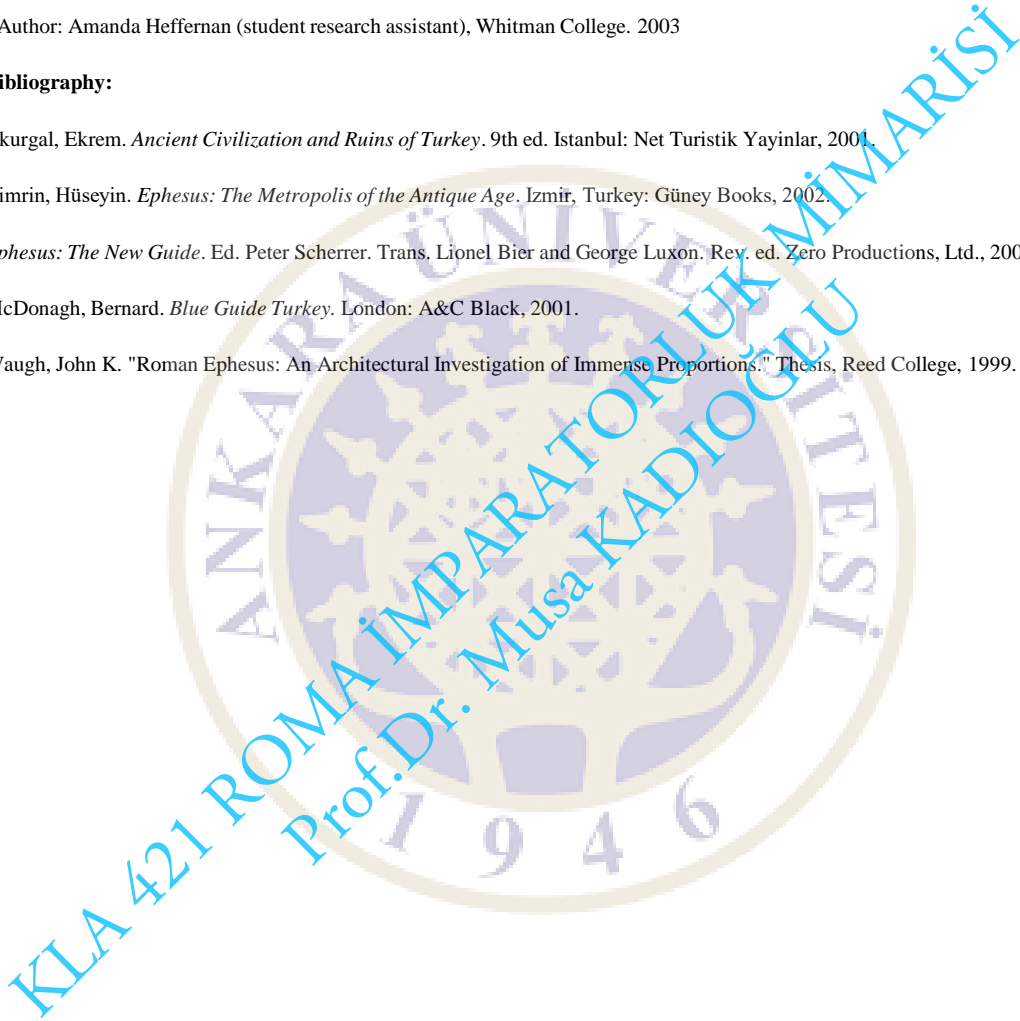
Akurgal, Ekrem. *Ancient Civilization and Ruins of Turkey*. 9th ed. Istanbul: Net Turistik Yayınlar, 2001.

Cimrin, Hüseyin. *Ephesus: The Metropolis of the Antique Age*. Izmir, Turkey: Güney Books, 2002.

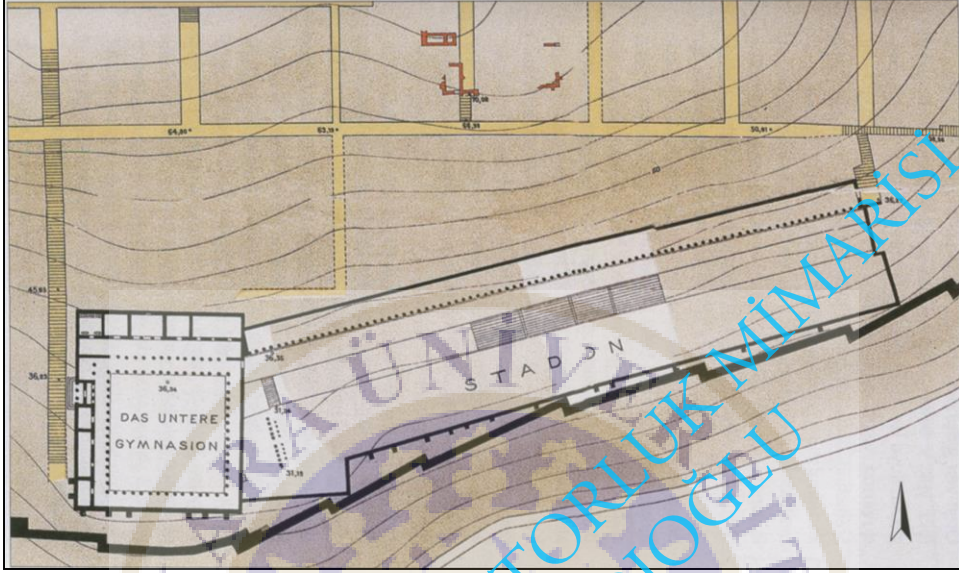
Ephesus: The New Guide. Ed. Peter Scherrer. Trans. Lionel Bier and George Luxon. Rev. ed. Zero Productions, Ltd., 2000.

McDonagh, Bernard. *Blue Guide Turkey*. London: A&C Black, 2001.

Waugh, John K. "Roman Ephesus: An Architectural Investigation of Immense Proportions." Thesis, Reed College, 1999.

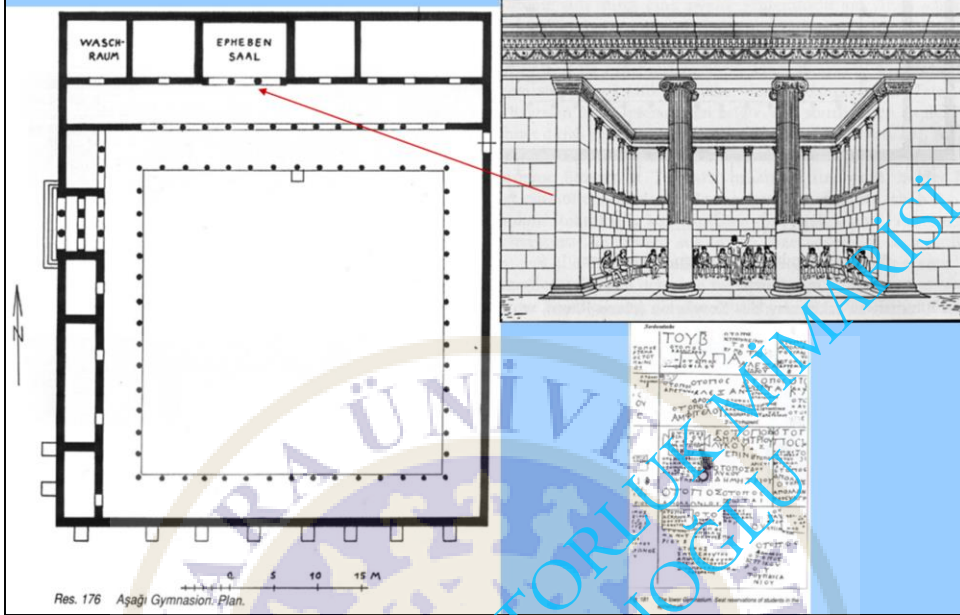


PRIENE AŞAĞI GYMNASION VE STADYUM

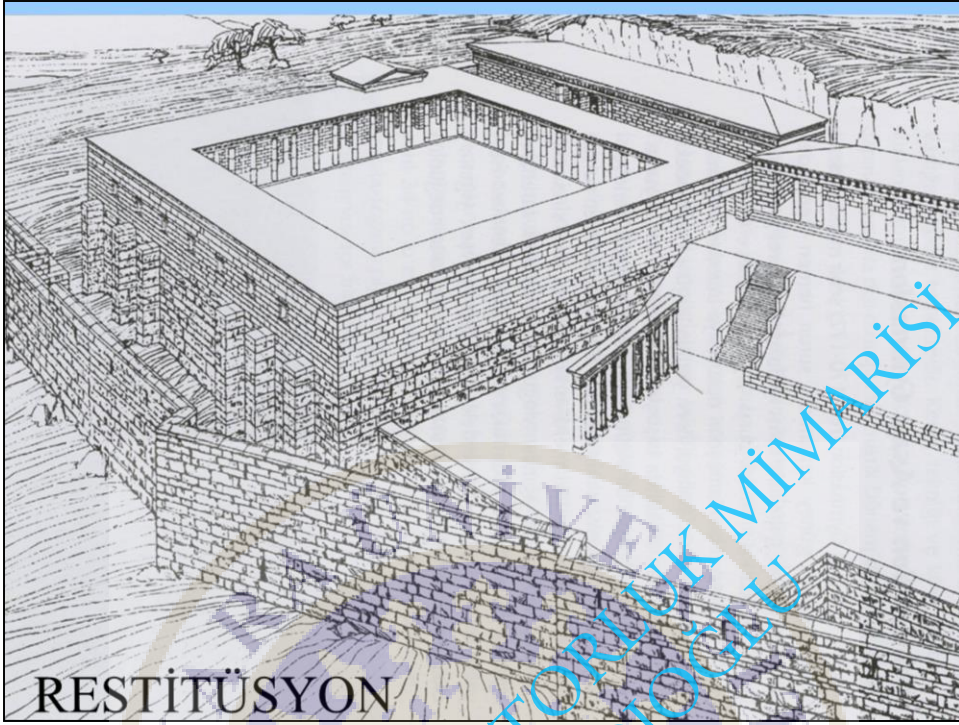


ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
1946
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARLIĞI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

PRIENE GYMNASION PLANI

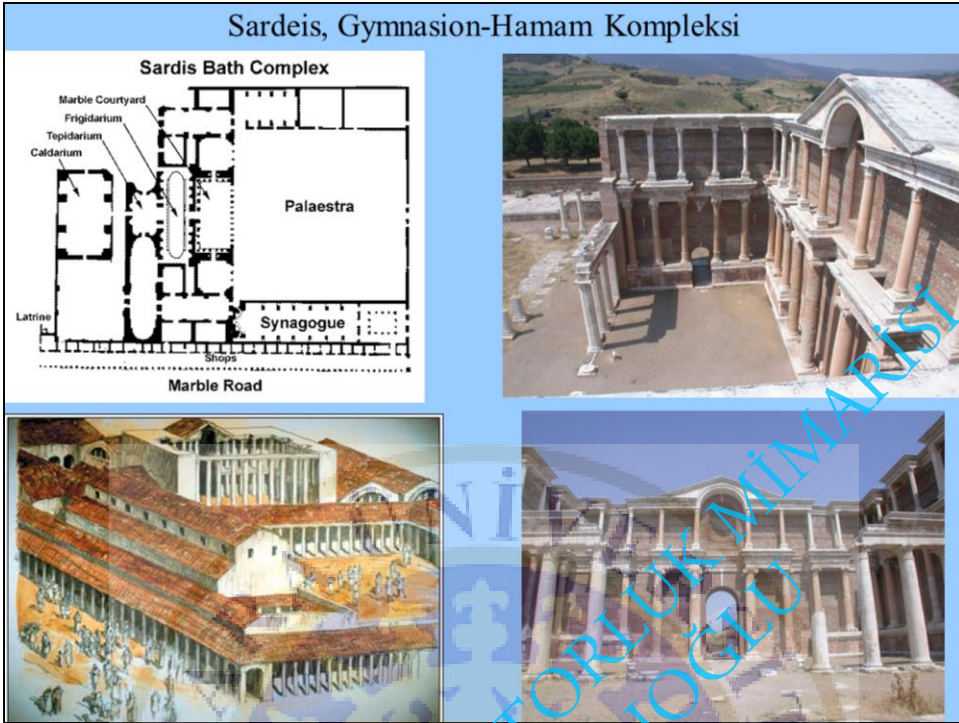


ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUĞU ANABİLİM DALI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946



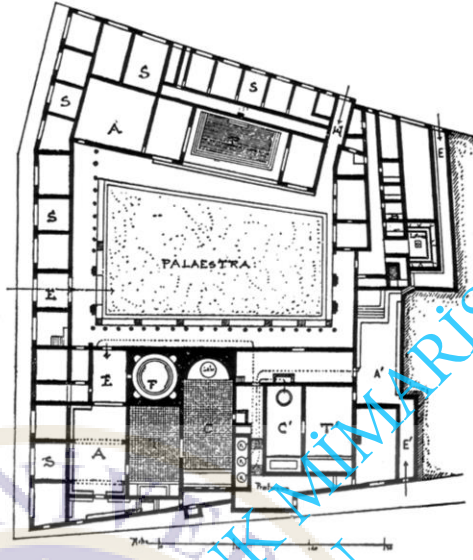
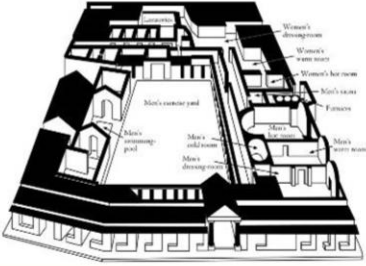
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

Sardeis, Gymnasion-Hamam Kompleksi



ANKARA
UNIVERSİTESİ
1946
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUĞU MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

The Roman Baths



BÖLÜMLER

Apodyterium: Soyunma odası

Frigidarium : Soğukluk

Tepidarium : Ilıklık

Caldarium : Sıcaklık

Laconicum: Terleme Odası

Ambulacrum: Toplantı odası

Piscina : Yüzme havuzu

Praefurnium : Külhan

STABIAN HAMMMLARI, POMPEII

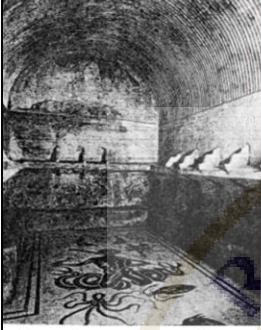
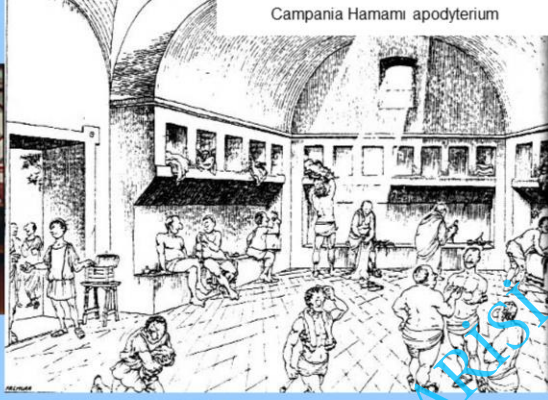
S.S. Dükânlar. B. Özel Hamamlar. A-T. Erkekler Hamamı. A-T. Kadınlar Hamamı. E.E. Girişler. A.A. Apodyteriumlar. F. Frigidarium. T.T. Tepidarium. C.C. Caldarium. K.K.K. Kazanlar. P. Piscina.

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
1946
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUĞU
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

**APODYTERIUM:
SOYUNMA ODASI**



Campania Hamamı apodyterium



Herculaneum Forum Hamamı
bayanlar apodyterium



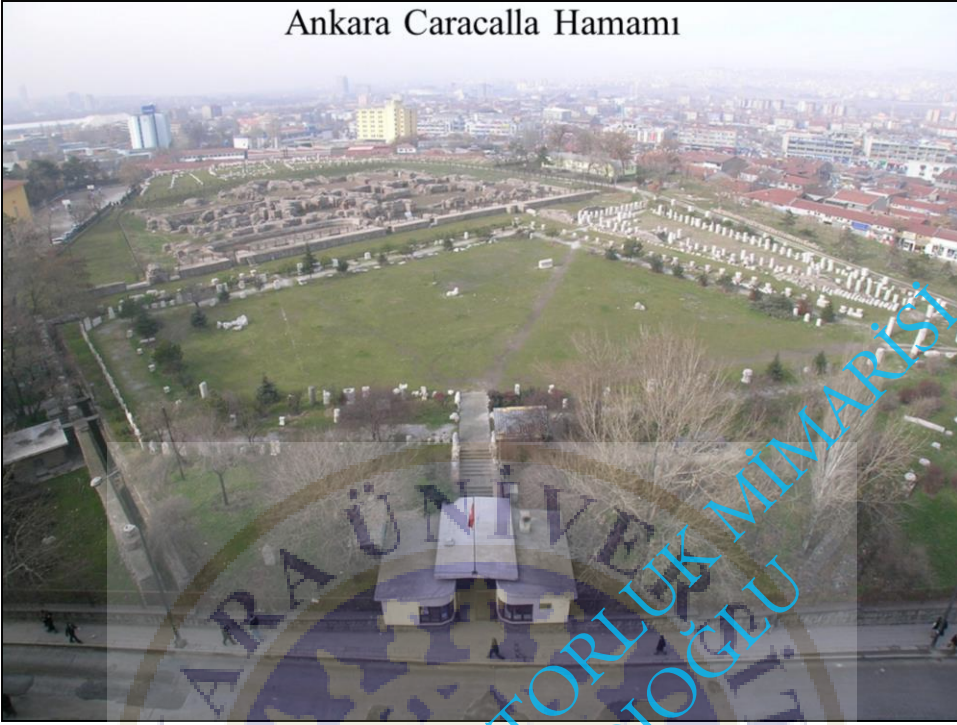
Pompei Stabian Hamamı bayanlar
apodyterium



Isthmia-Roma Hamamı apodyterium

KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MÜZESİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Ankara Caracalla Hamamı

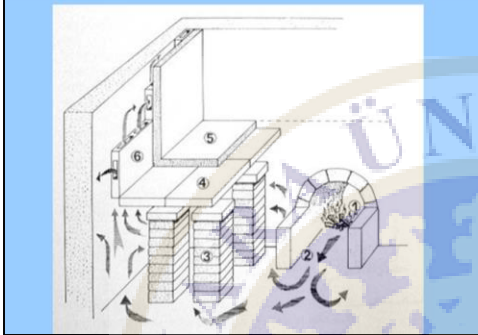
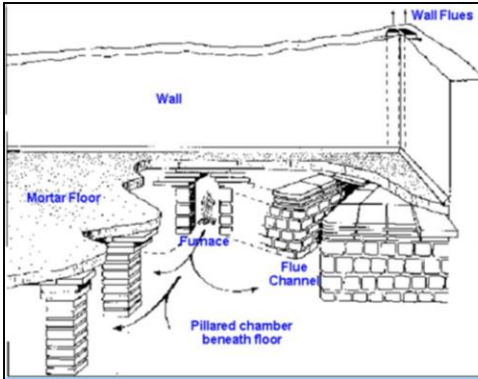


ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
1946
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

Hypokaust ısıtma sistemi



ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946



Epidauros



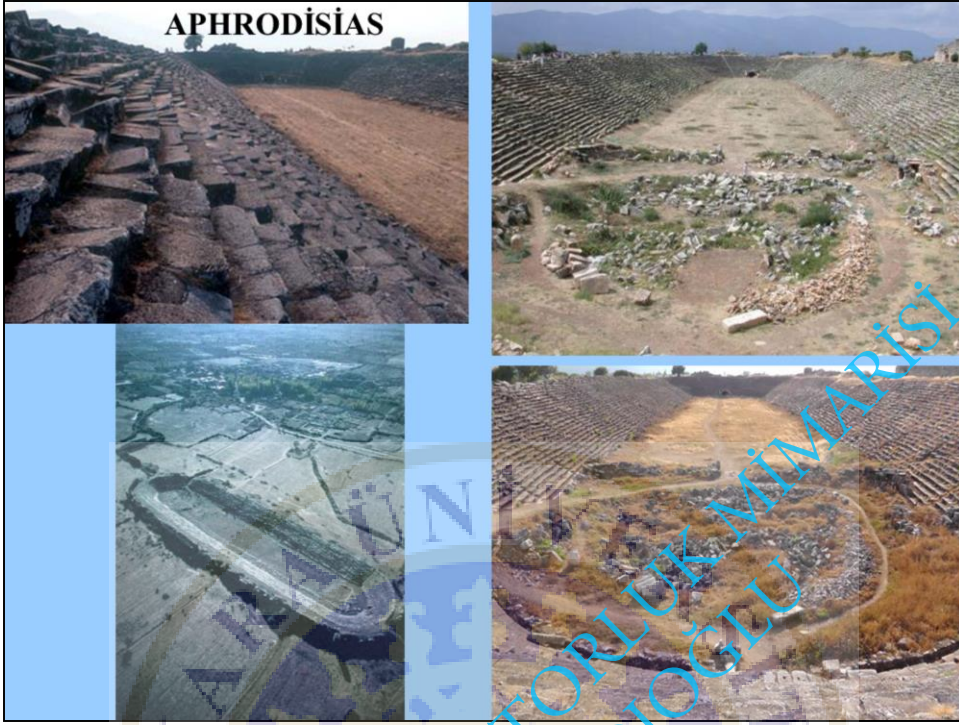
Olympia

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUĞU MİMARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

ROMA, Circus Maximus



ANKARA İMAMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946



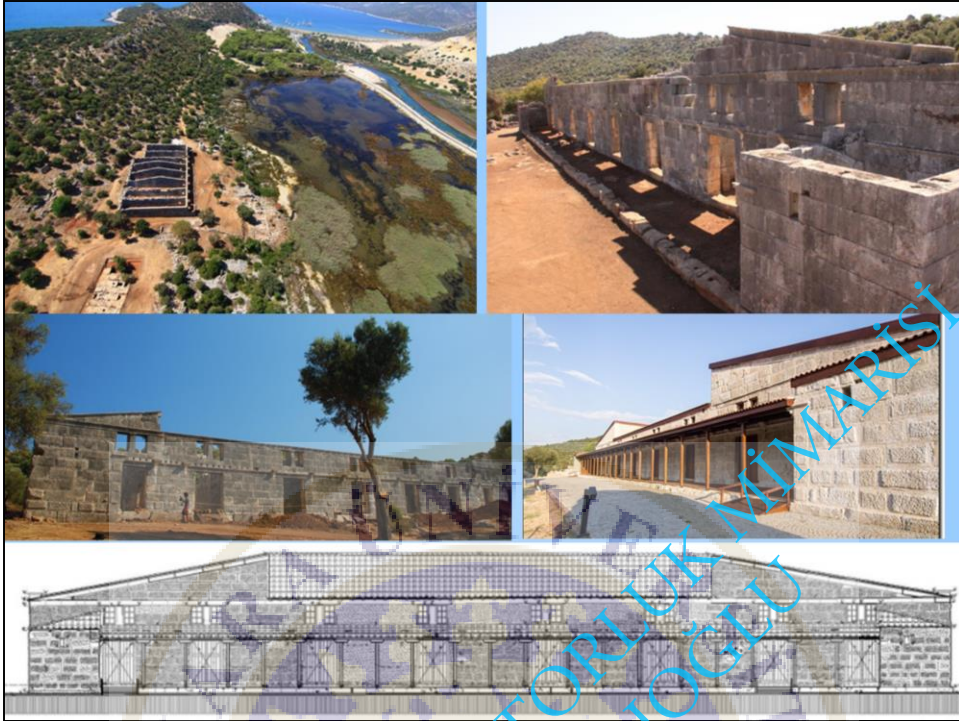
Aphrodisias stadyumu Antik dönemin en iyi korunmuş stadyum yapısıdır. 270 m. uzunluğundaki yapı 30 adet oturma sırasına sahiptir ve 30.000 kişiyi barındırabilmektedir. Spor müsabakalarının yapıldığı bu yapıda tespit edilen yazıtlar dinsel törenlerin de burada yapılmış olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Yapı her iki bitiminin de eğimli yapılmış olması tek bitimli eğimli standart stadium planından farklılık göstermektedir ve bu nedenle amphitheatral stadium olarak adlandırılabilir. Kesin bir tarihsel veri tespit edilememekle birlikte yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda stadium Roma imparatorluk evresi başlarındaki yoğun inşa faaliyetinin bir parçası olduğu tespit edilmiş ve böylece MS.1.yy içine tarihlendirilebilmiştir.

PATARA'DA DA ANDRIAKE'DEKİ GİBİ BİR GRANARIUM
KALINTISI MEVCUT (HADRIAN DÖNEMİ, MS117-138)



Abb. 8 Granarium von Andriake, 1803, nach L. Mayer

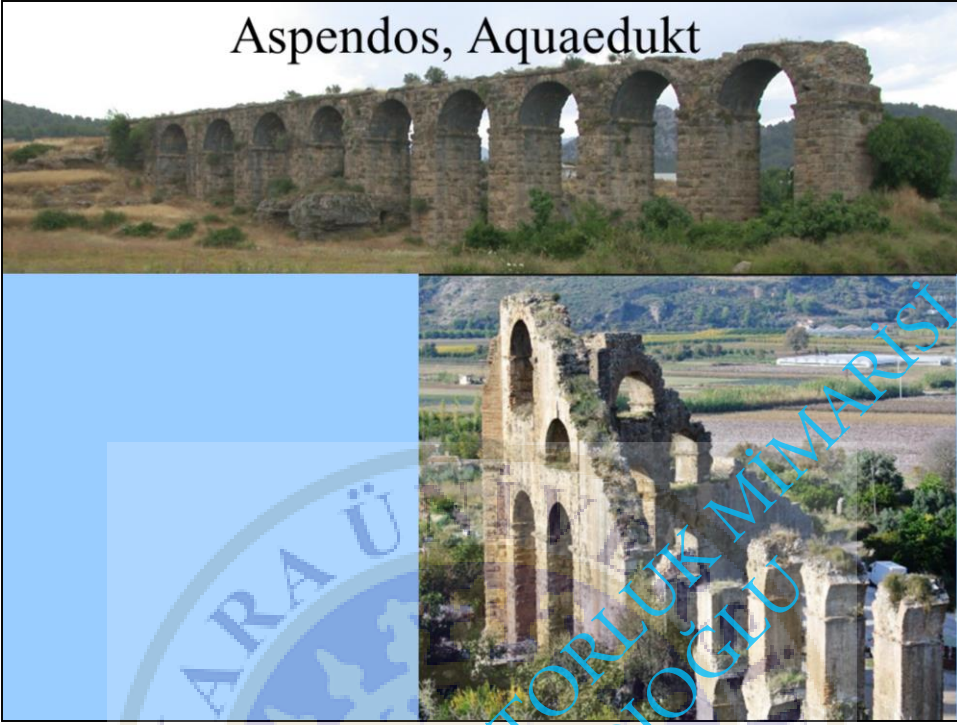
KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MIMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
1946



KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORIUK MIMARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOGLU



Aspendos, Aquaedukt



Augustus Dönemi'nde, Agrippa MÖ 33 yılında Alban Dağları'ndan şehre su taşıyan **Aqua Iulia**'yı hizmete açmıştır.

Eş zamanlı olarak **Aqua Marcia**'nın kapasitesi artırılmıştır. Üçüncü bir kemerli su yolu ise **Anio** suyunu Campus Martius'a taşıyan, bugün Trevi Çeşmesi'ni besleyen **Aqua Virgo**'dur.

Yaşlı Plinius (MS 79) nüfusu 1 milyonu bulan kentin su ihtiyacını sağlayan diğer su tesisatı projelerine değinir:

KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Plinius:

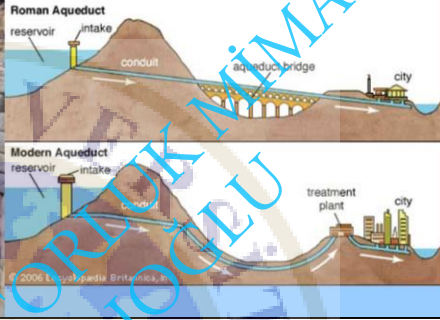
“Agrippa su sevkiyatının diđer kemerli su yollarına ortak bir noktadan yapılmasını sađladıđı gibi, yıkılanların yükünü hafifletti, çeşitli süslerle dekore edilmiş 700 su kuyusu, 300 çeşme ve 130 dağıtım noktası (castellum) inşa etti. Ayrıca bu yapıların, 300 bronz heykel ve 400 mermer sütunla süslemelerini sađladı. Bütün bunları bir hizmet döneminde gerçekleştirdi. Aedilislik raporuna düştüğü notta ayrıca 95 gün deđişik anma oyunları organize ettiđini, Roma’daki 170 hamamın ücretsiz olarak halkın kullanımına sunulduđuna dikkat çekmiştir. Hamamların sayısı sayılamayacak kadar çođaldı”.



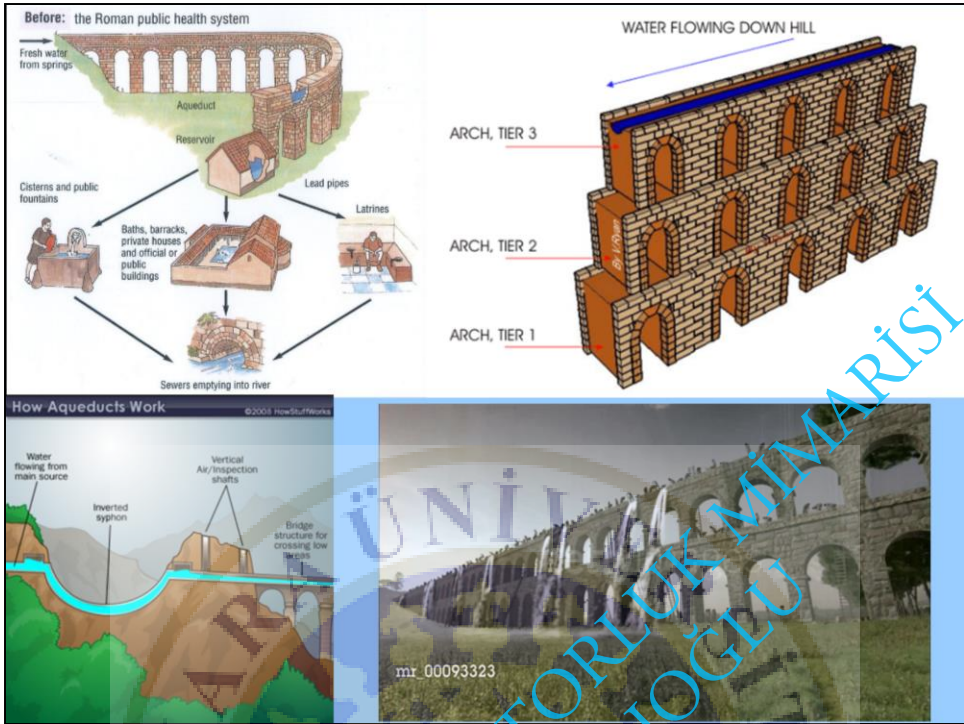
Fransa, Nimes, Pont du Gard



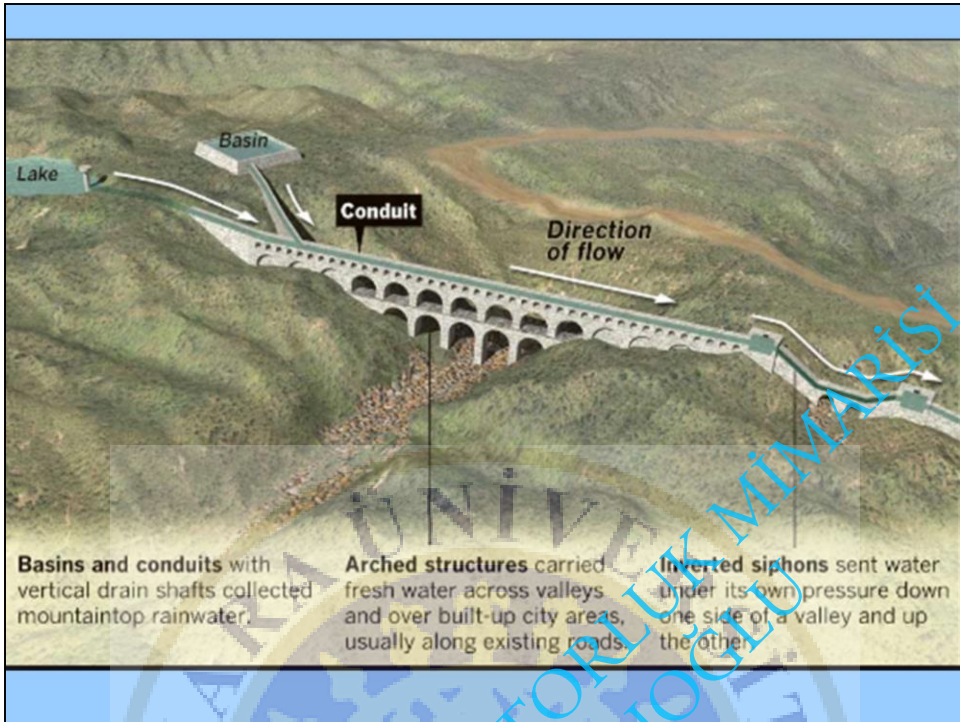
İspanya, Segovia Roma Dönemi Aqüedukt



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MIMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOGLU



Basins and conduits with vertical drain shafts collected mountaintop rainwater.

Arched structures carried fresh water across valleys and over built-up city areas, usually along existing roads.

Inverted siphons sent water under its own pressure down one side of a valley and up the other.

ANKARA UNIVERSITY
1946
KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MIMARISI

Alinda, Aquaedukt

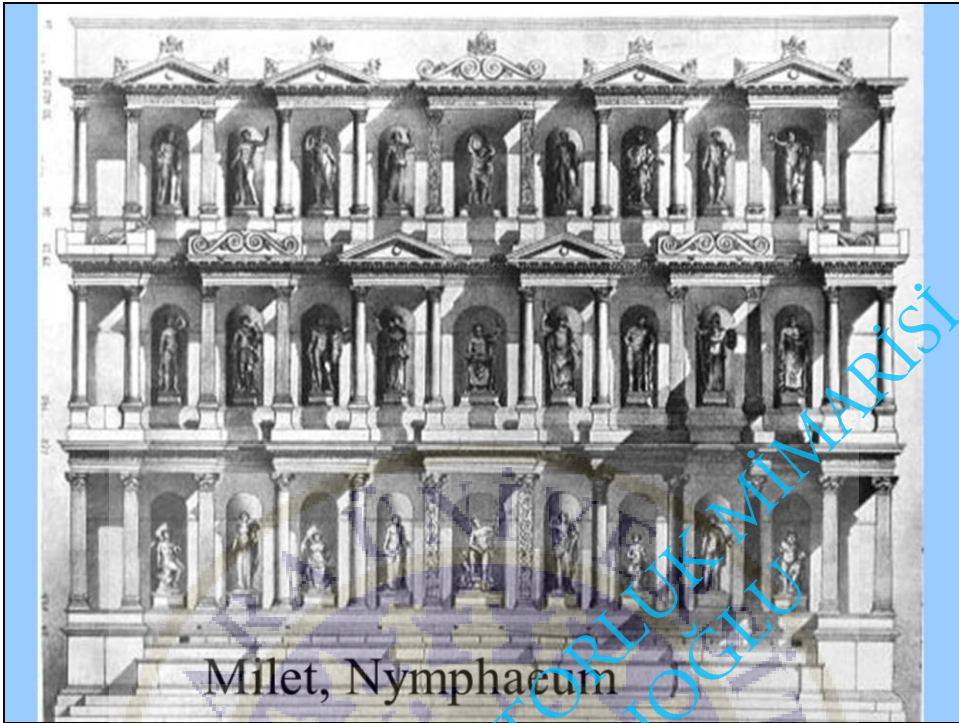


KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

Efes, Hellenistik Çeşme



ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



Milet, Nymphaeum

KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MIMARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOGLU MIMARISI



Olympia, Herodes Atticus
Nymphaeum

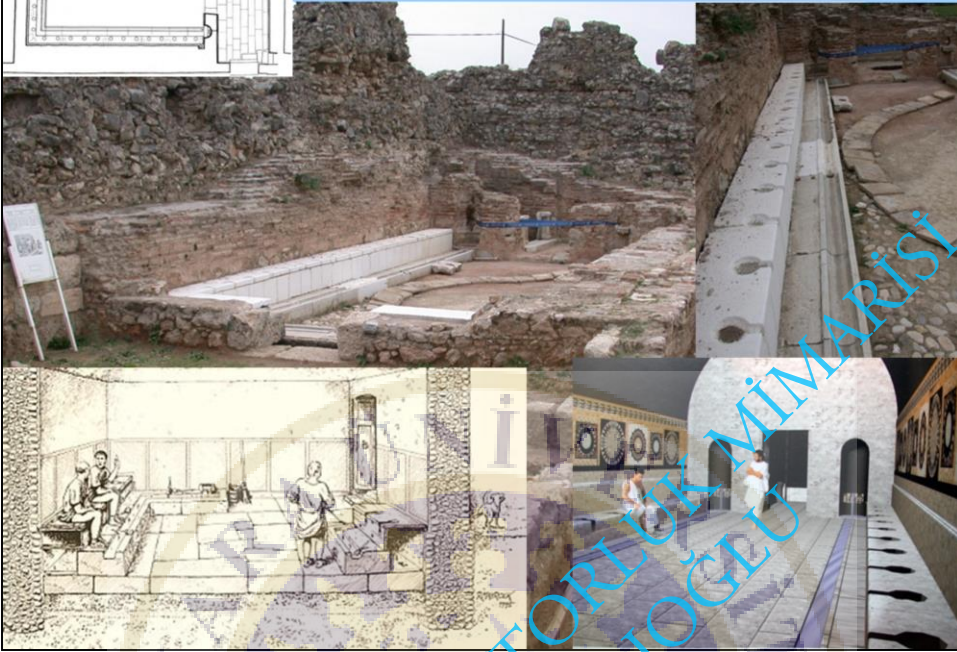
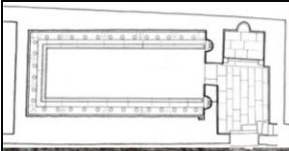
KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORUK MIMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOGLU

Milet, Pazar Kapısı



ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Magnesia Latrinası



ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Ostia, Latrina



KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MIMARISI
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOGLU



ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU
1946

Traian ve Marcus Aurelius Sütunu



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

Ephesos Celsus Kütüphanesi



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORU SEVERUS ALEXANDERİNİN
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU MİMARISI
1946



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



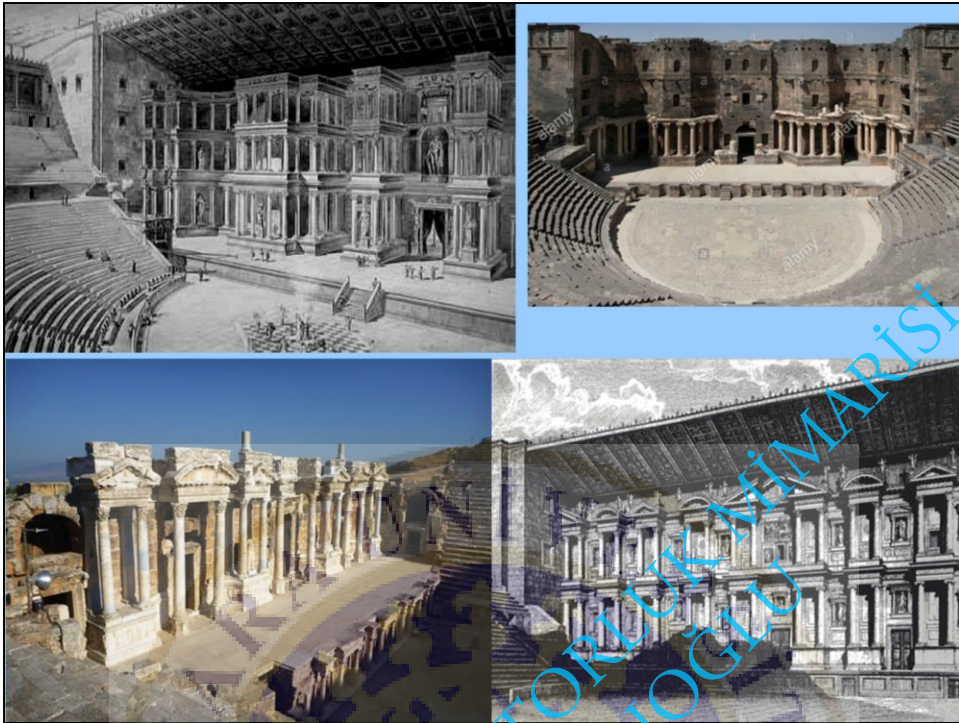
Verona
Amphitياتrosu

KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

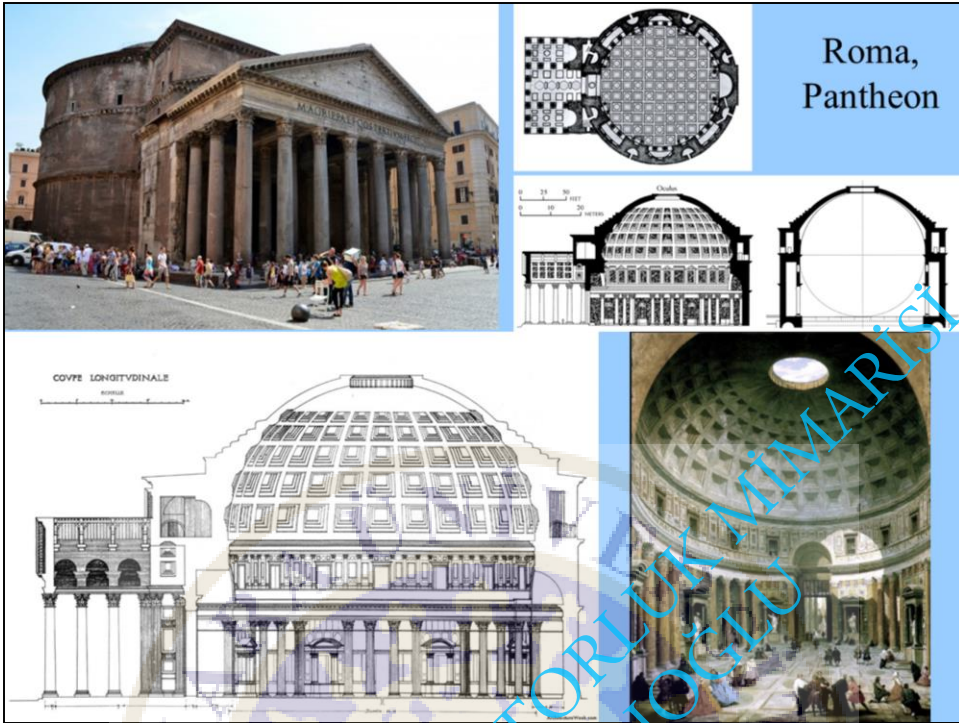


Roma Colesseum

KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORLUK MINARISI
Prof.Dr. Musa KADIOĞEÇU



ANKARA İKTİSADİ VE İŞLETİM BİLİMLERİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU ANKARA İKTİSADİ VE İŞLETİM BİLİMLERİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
1946



KLA 421 ROMA IMPARATORULU
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOGLU
ANKARA İNŞAAT ENJENYERLERİ VE MİMARLARI BİRLİĞİ