(KLA 301) HELLENİSTİK MİMARLIK
2020/2021

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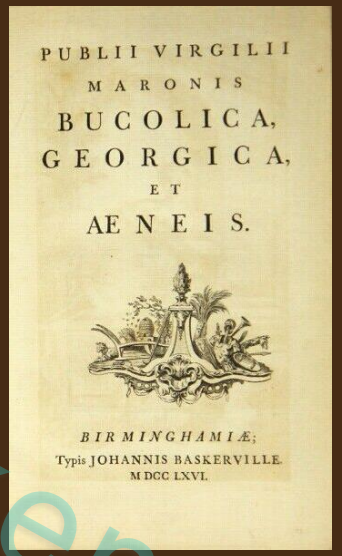
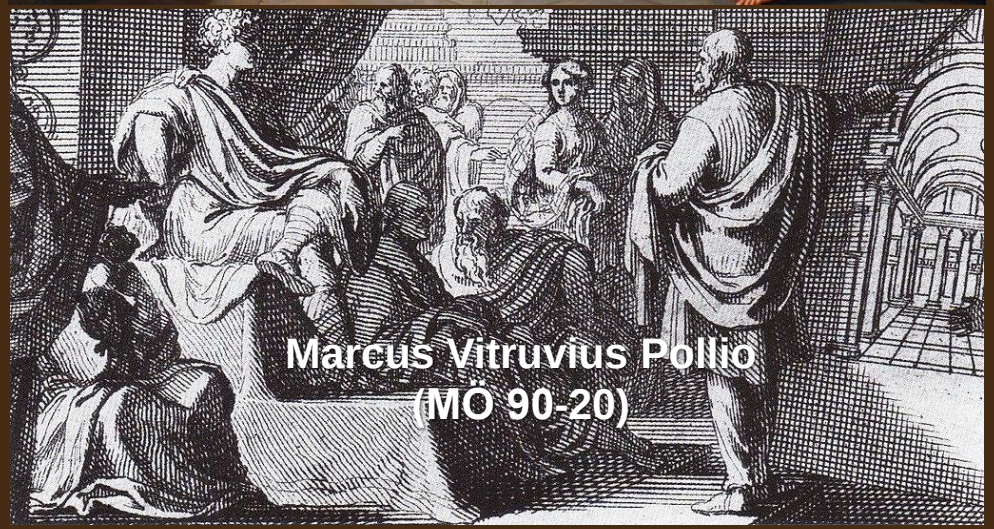
VI. HAFTA – VITRUVIUS

- Hellenistik Dönem Mimarisi
- Hermogenes ve Pseudodipteros

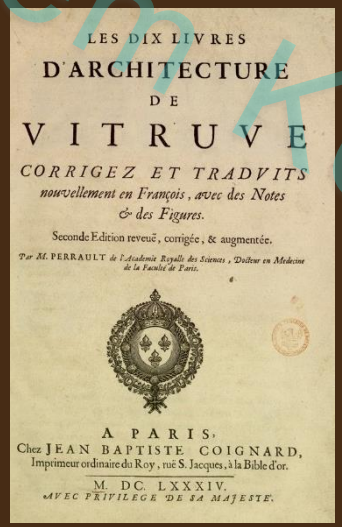
(KLA 301) HELLENİSTİK MİMARLIK

Publius Vergilius Maro
(MÖ 70-19)

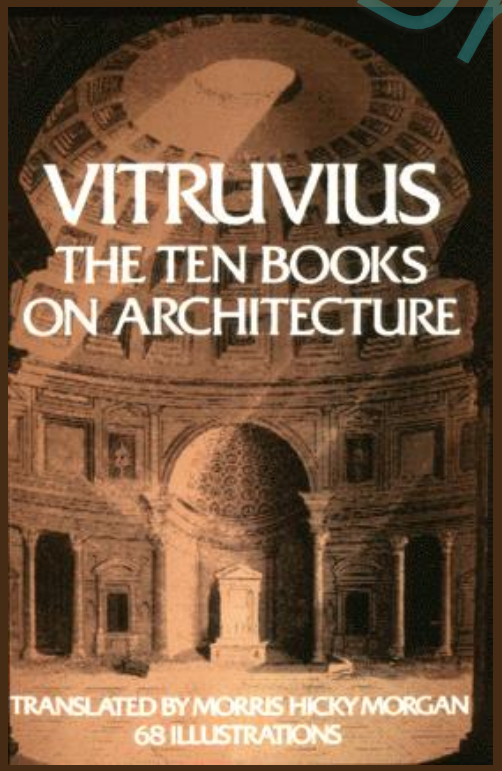




Marcus Vitruvius Pollio
(MÖ 90-20)



Mimarlık Üzerine On Kitap



I. Kitap – Mimar ve Mimari
II. Kitap – Yapı Malzemeleri
III. Kitap – Tapınaklar
IV. Kitap – Tapınak , Düzenler, Sunaklar
V. Kitap – Forum, Bazilika, Tiyatro, Hamam
VI. Kitap – Konutlar
VII. Kitap – Sıva ve Boya
VIII. Kitap – Su
IX. Kitap – Astronomi
X. Kitap – Mühendislik, Makineler

(KLA 301) HELLENİSTİK MİMARLIK

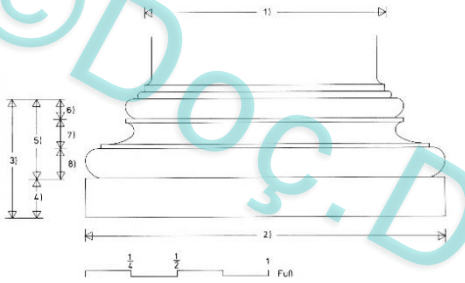


Abb. 38. Ionischer Tempelentwurf nach Vitruv.
Attische Säulenbasis zu Tabelle 4.

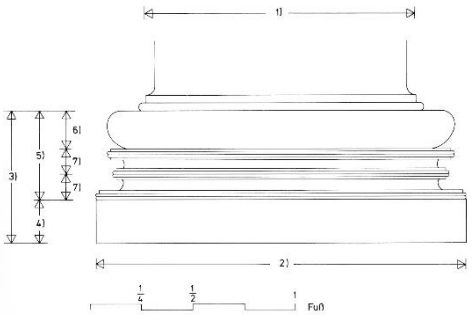


Abb. 39. Ionischer Tempelentwurf nach Vitruv.
Ionische Säulenbasis zu Tabelle 5.

Utilitas, Firmitas, Venustas
kullanışlılık, sağlamlık, güzellik

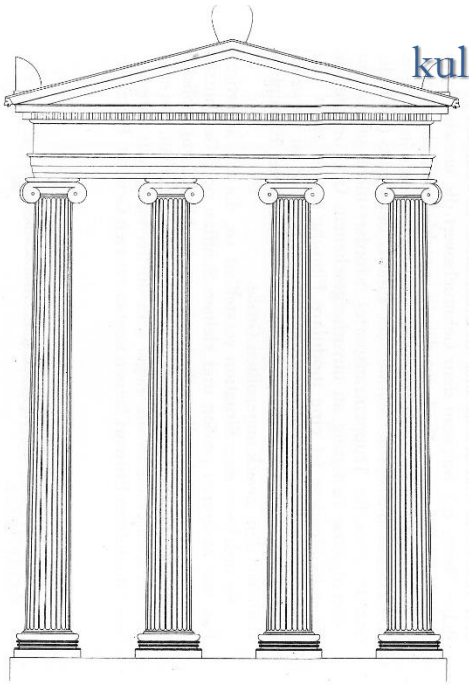


Fig. 1 – Ionischer Tempel nach Vitruv.

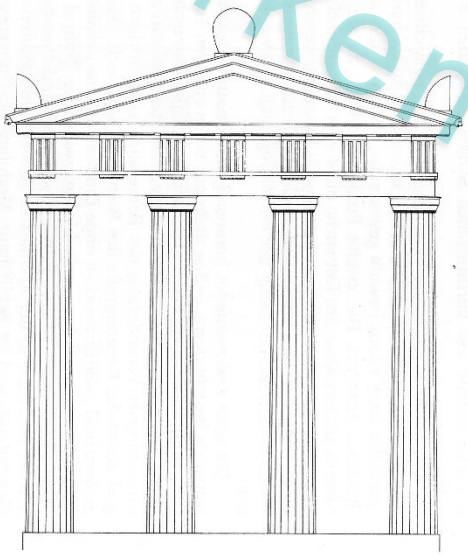
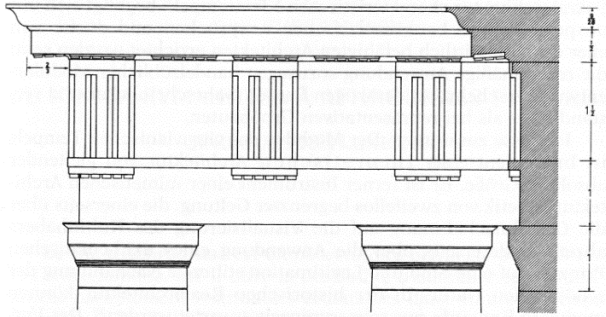
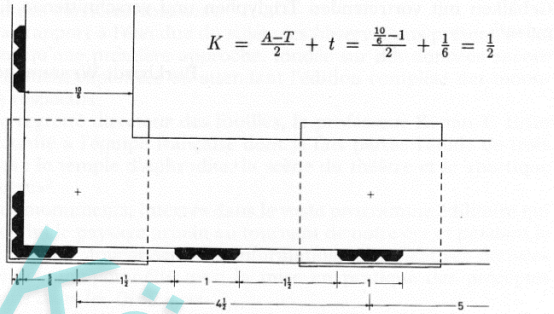


Fig. 2 – Dorischer Tempel nach Vitruv.





Säulenhöhe (Fuß)	OD = Architrav-tiefe	Triglyphen-breite	Triglyphen-vortritt (t)	Kontraktions-betrag
	(Moduli)			
bis 15	$\frac{10}{6}$	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
15–20	$\frac{22}{13}$	1	$\frac{2}{13}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
20–30	$\frac{12}{7}$	1	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
30–40	$\frac{26}{15}$	1	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
40–50	$\frac{14}{8}$	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Fig. 5 – Dorisches Gebälk nach Vitruv, mit Triglyphenvortritt und Verschneidung der Eckregulae. Tabelle : Veränderungen bei wachsender Säulenhöhe.

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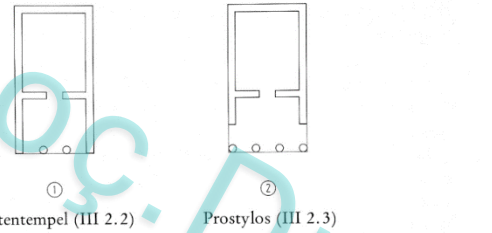
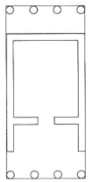
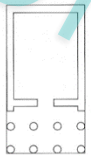


① Antentempel (III 2.2)

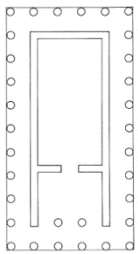
② Prostylos (III 2.3)



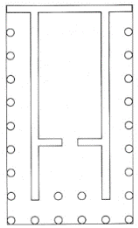
③ Amphiprostylos (III 2.4)



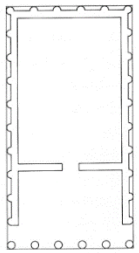
④ Tuskanisch-griechischer Mischtyp (IV 8.5)



⑤ Peripteros (III 2.5)

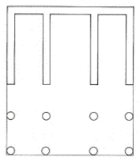


⑥ Tempel ohne Rückseitenhalle (IV 8.4)

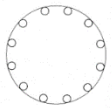


⑦ Pseudoperipteros (IV 8.6)

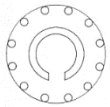
Abb. 17. Tempeltypen nach Vitruv.



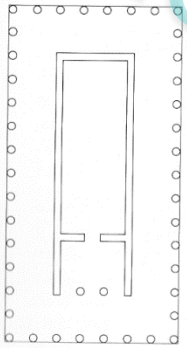
⑧ Tuskanischer Tempel (IV 7)



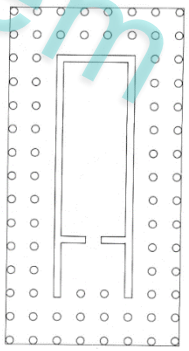
⑨ Monopteros (IV 8.1)



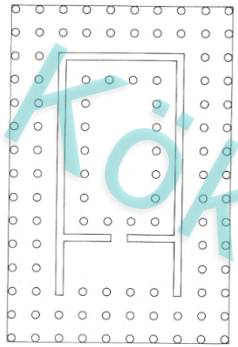
⑩ Tholos (IV 8.1)



⑪ Pseudodipteros (III 2.6)



⑫ Dipteros (III 2.7)



⑬ Hypaetros (III 2.8)

Mimari; Düzen (τάξις), Düzenleme (διάθεσις), Armoni, Simetri, Bakışım ve Ekonomiye (οἰκονομία) dayanır.

VITRUVIUS
Pytheos
Dinokrates
Andronikus
Menesthes
Hermogenes
Theodorus
Khersiphron
Metagenes
Paeonius
Daphnis

VITRUVIUS
&
HERMOGENES

VITRUVIUS & HERMOGENES

§ 3.2.6 The pseudodipteral is so constructed that in front and in the rear there are in each case eight columns, with fifteen on each side, including the corner columns. The walls of the cella in front and in the rear should be directly over against the four middle columns. Thus there will be a space, the width of two intercolumniations plus the thickness of the lower diameter of a column, all round between the walls and the rows of columns on the outside. There is no example of this in Rome, but at Magnesia there is the temple of Diana by Hermogenes, and that of Apollo at Alabanda by Mnesthes.

§ 3.3.8 We have no example of this in Rome, but at Teos in Asia Minor there is one which is hexastyle, dedicated to Father Bacchus. These rules for symmetry were established by Hermogenes, who was also the first to devise the principle of the pseudodipteral octastyle. He did so by dispensing with the inner rows of thirty-eight columns which belonged to the symmetry of the dipteral temple, and in this way he made a saving in expense and labour. He thus provided a much wider space for the walk round the cella between it and the columns, and without detracting at all from the general effect, or making one feel the loss of what had been really superfluous, he preserved the dignity of the whole work by his new treatment of it.

§ 3.3.9 For the idea of the pteroma and the arrangement of the columns round a temple were devised in order that the intercolumniations might give the imposing effect of high relief; and also, in case a multitude of people should be caught in a heavy shower and detained, that they might have in the temple and round the cella a wide free space in which to wait. These ideas are developed, as I have described, in the pseudodipteral arrangement of a temple. It appears, therefore, that Hermogenes produced results which exhibit much acute ingenuity, and that he left sources from which those who came after him could derive instructive principles.

§ 4.3.1 Some of the ancient architects said that the Doric order ought not to be used for temples, because faults and incongruities were caused by the laws of its symmetry. Arcesius and Pytheos said so, as well as Hermogenes. He, for instance, after getting together a supply of marble for the construction of a Doric temple, changed his mind and built an Ionic temple to Father Liber with the same materials. This is not because it is unlovely in appearance or origin or dignity of form, but because the arrangement of the triglyphs and metopes (lacunaria) is an embarrassment and inconvenience to the work.

§ 7.0.12 Afterwards Silenus published a book on the proportions of Doric structures; Theodorus, on the Doric temple of Juno which is in Samos; Chersiphron and Metagenes, on Diana's Ionic temple at Ephesus; Pytheos, on the Ionic fane of Minerva which is at Priene; Ictinus and Carpion, on the Doric temple of Minerva which is on the acropolis of Athens; Theodorus the Phocian, on the Tholos which is at Delphi; Philo, on the proportions of temples, and on the naval arsenal which was at the port of Peiraeus; Hermogenes, on the Ionic temple of Diana which is at Magnesia, a pseudodipteral, and on that of Father Liber at Teos, a monopteral; Arcesius, on the Corinthian proportions, and on the Ionic temple of Aesculapius at Tralles, which it is said that he built with his own hands; on the Mausoleum, Satyrus and Pytheos. These were favoured with the greatest and highest good fortune.

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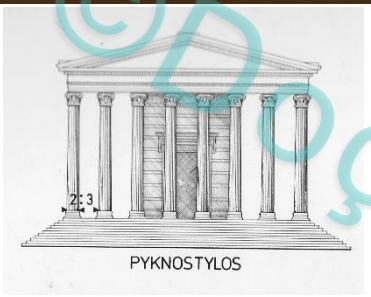
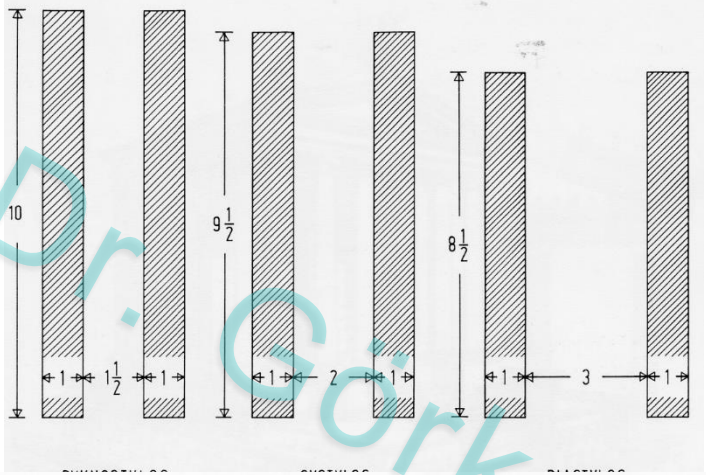
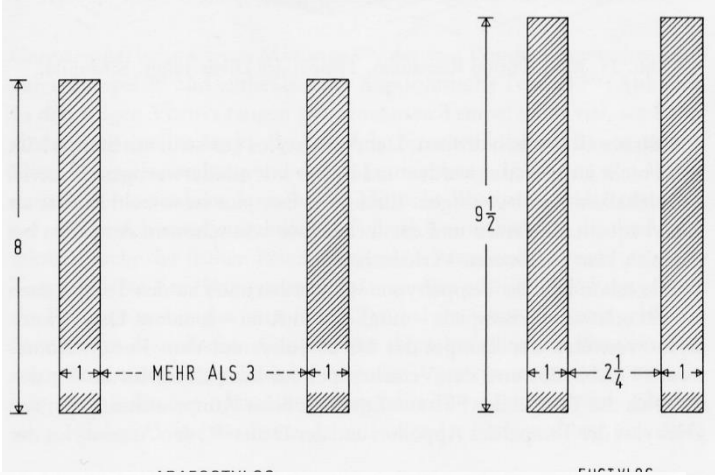
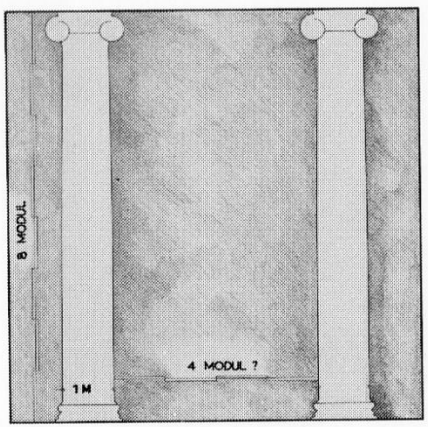
VITRUVIUS & HERMOGENES



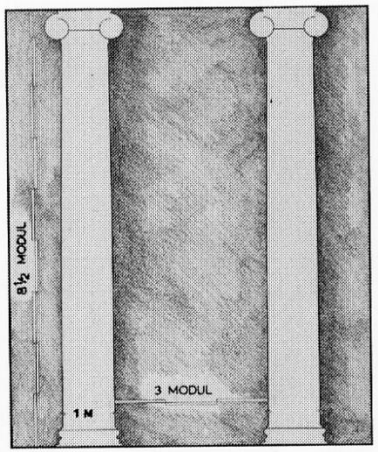
PYKNOSTYLOS







AREOSTYLOS I:H = 4:8



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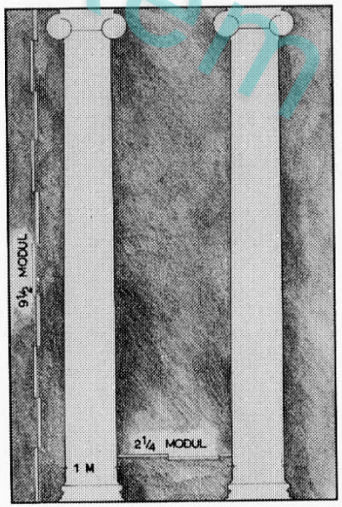

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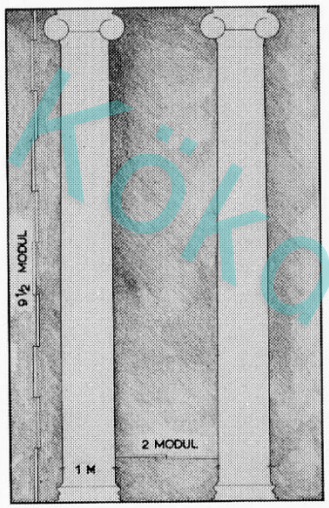

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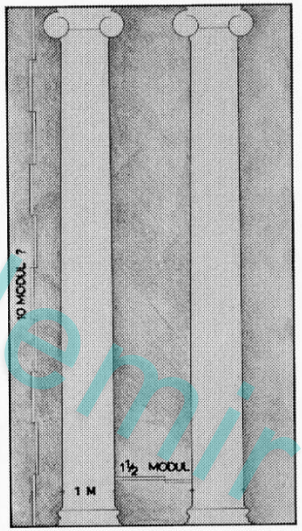

PYKNOSTYLOS I:H = 1½ : 10

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