



# (KLA 301) HELLENİSTİK MİMARLIK

## 2020/2021

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Ankara Üniversitesi

Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi

Arkeoloji Bölümü, Klasik Arkeoloji Anabilim Dalı

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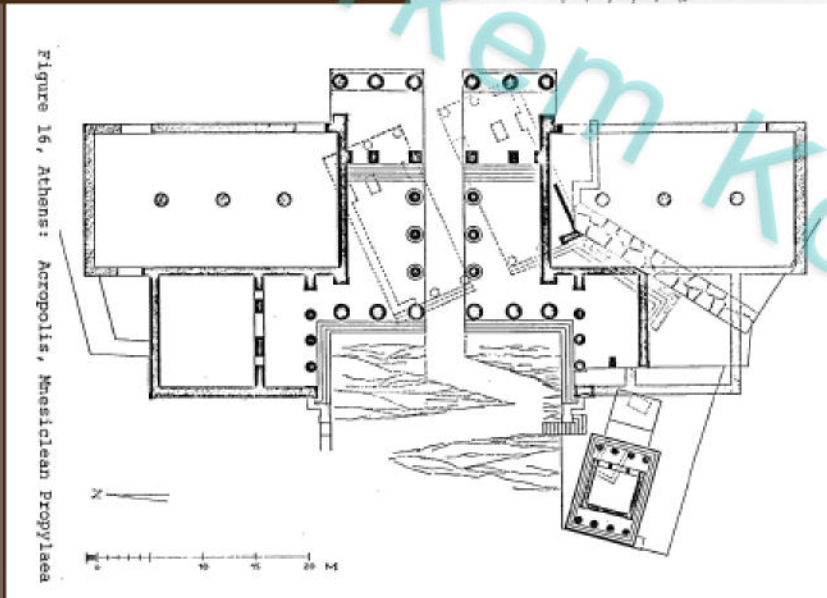
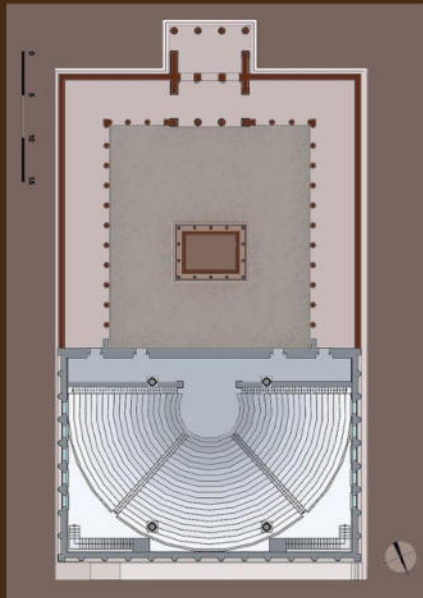
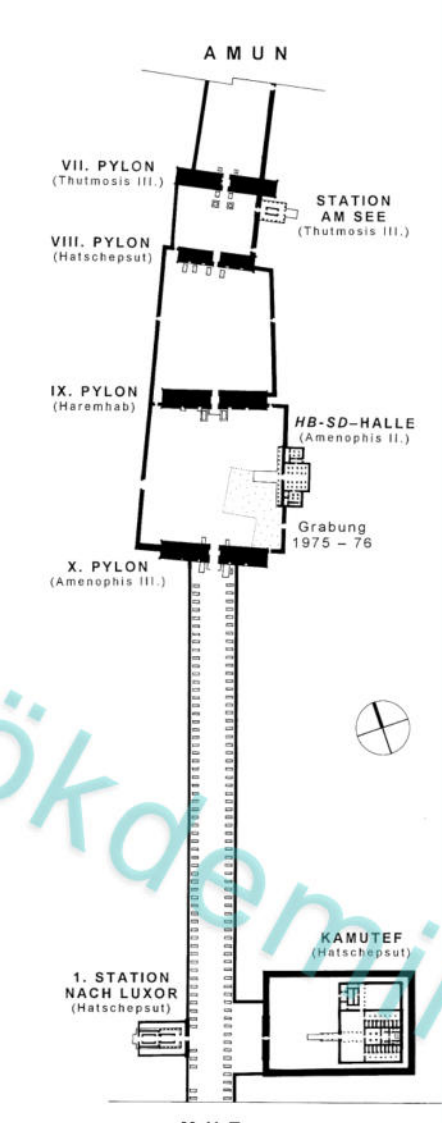
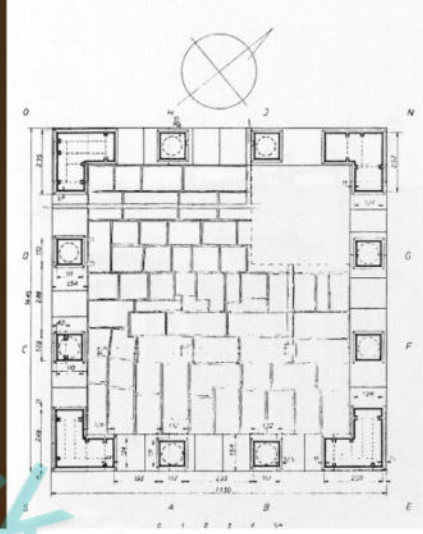
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# XII. HAFTA – ANITSAL GİRİŞ YAPILARI 01 (PROPYLON- PROPYLAIA)

# ANITSAL GİRİŞ YAPILARI

## Propylon, Pylon, Tetrapylon, Propylaia





## Girit / Minos Uygarlığı



2. Palace of Minos, Knossos

50 M.  
150 FT.

Figure 2, Knossos: Palace of Minos

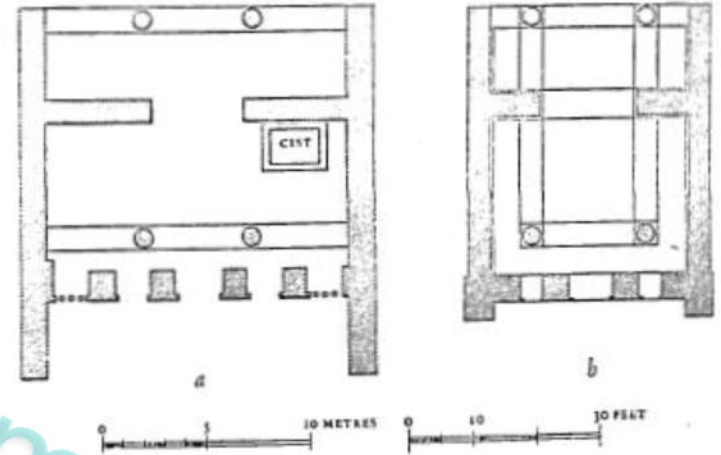


Figure 3, Knossos: Earlier and Later Propyla



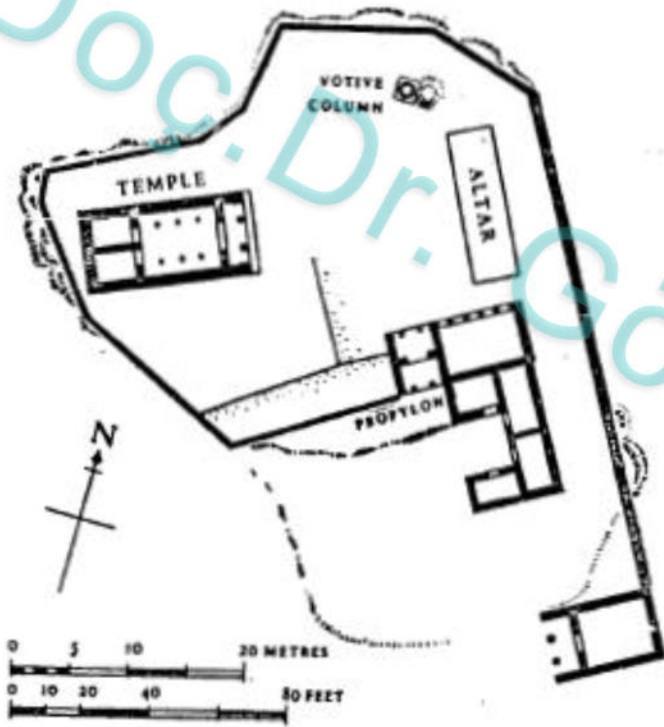


Figure 9, Aegina: Sanctuary of Aphaia  
Earlier Propylon

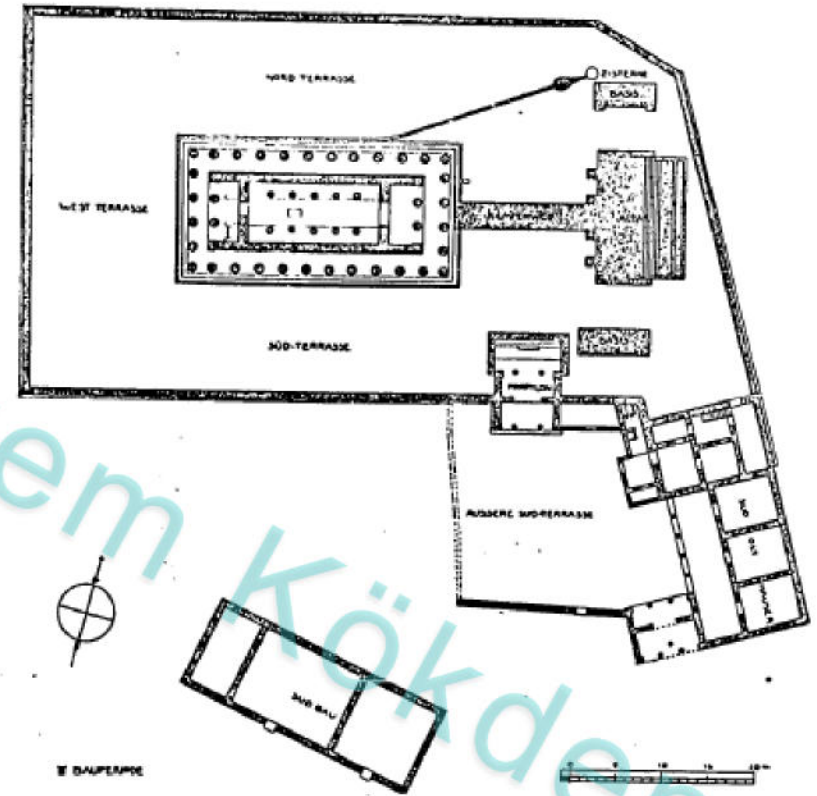


Figure 10, Aegina: Sanctuary of Aphaia,  
Later Propylon

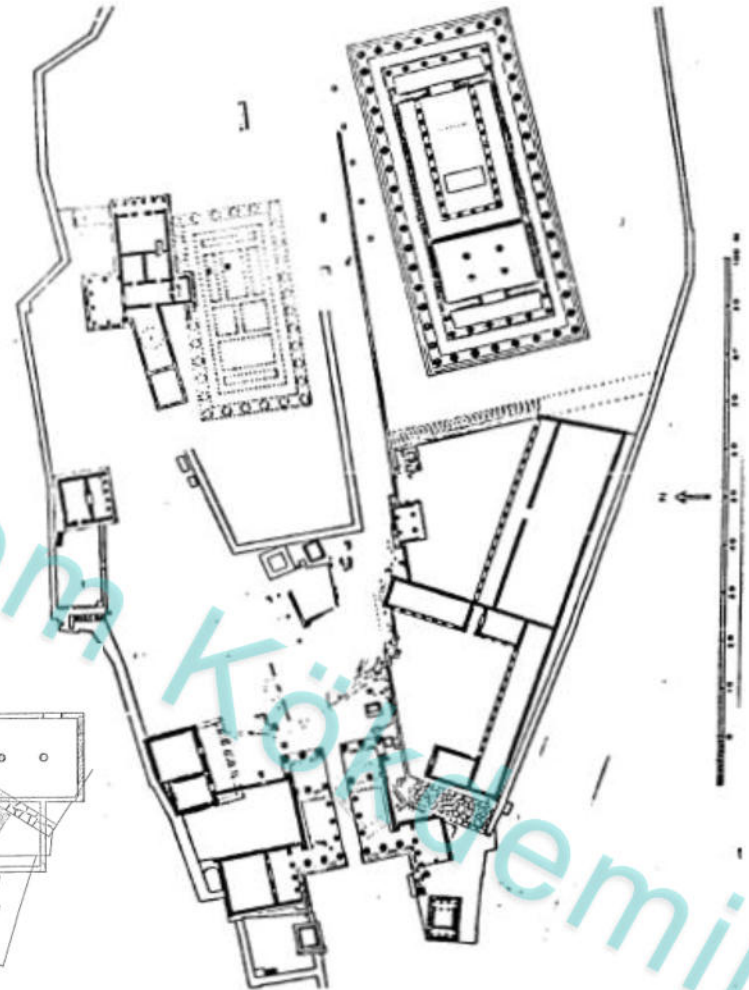
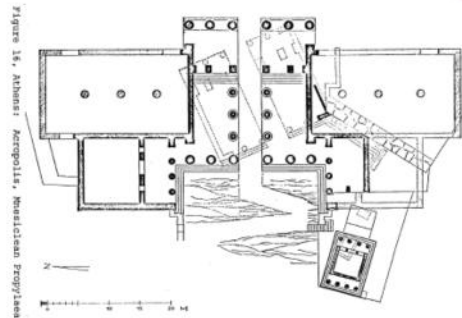
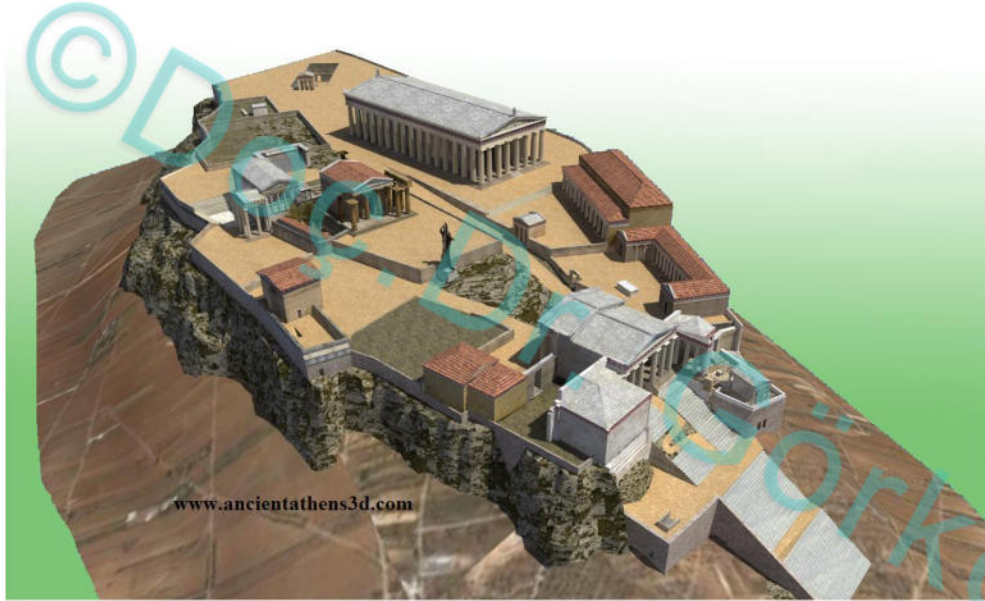
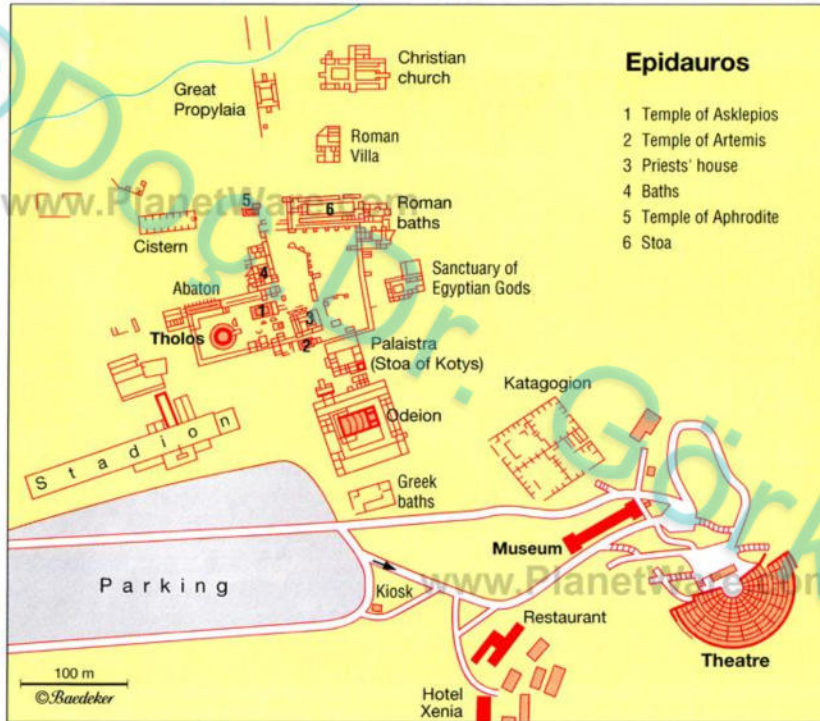


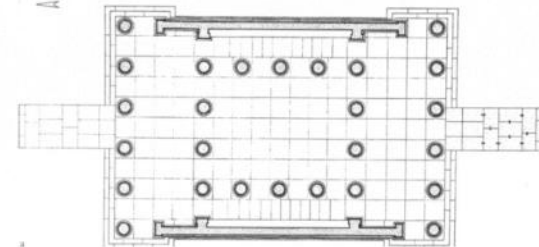
Figure 17, Athens: Acropolis, Western End With Periclean Entrance Court



### Epidauros

- 1 Temple of Asklepios
- 2 Temple of Artemis
- 3 Priests' house
- 4 Baths
- 5 Temple of Aphrodite
- 6 Stoa

Date: On the basis of comparative architectural features,<sup>26</sup> the North Propylaea are dated to the first half of the 3rd century B.C.



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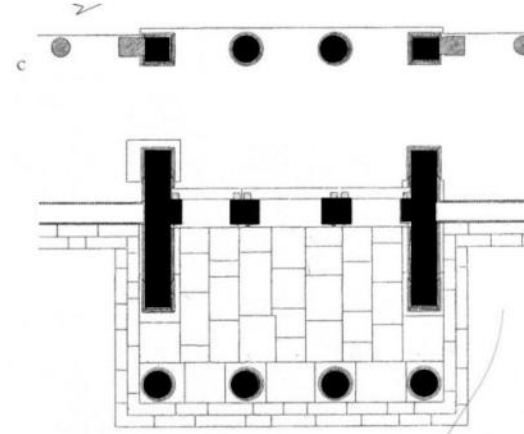
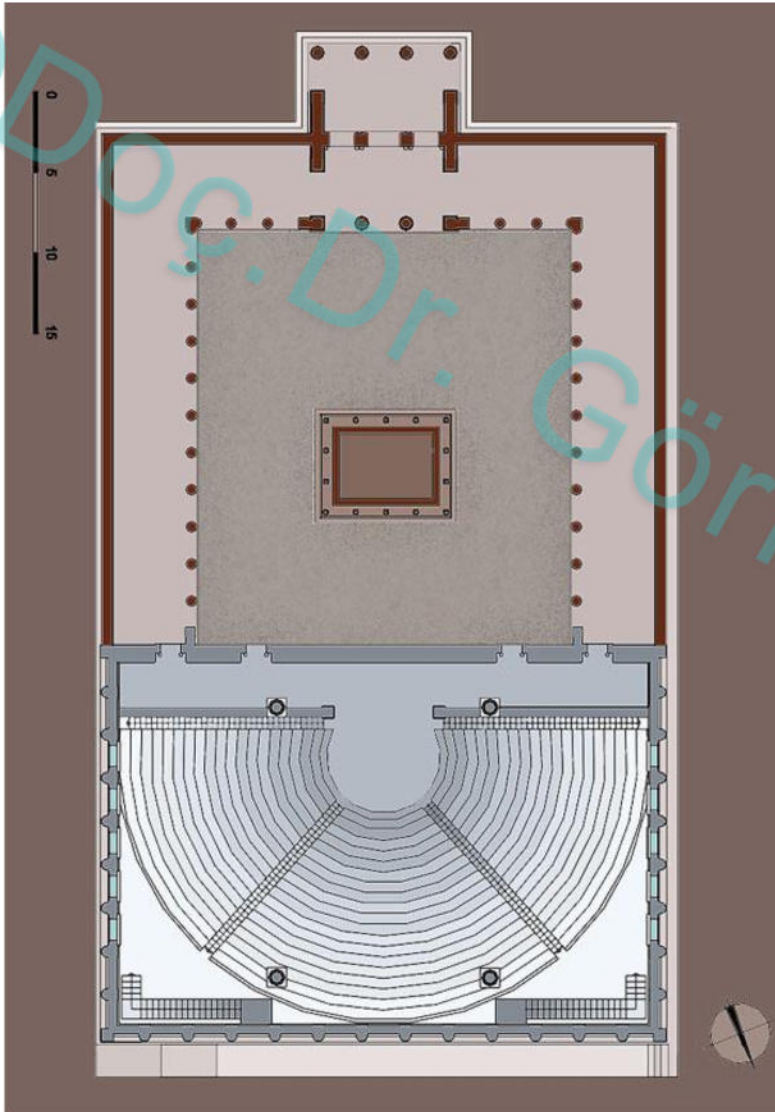
Description of the remains: The North Propylaea are one of the better preserved buildings of the Asclepieion. The rectangular base for the structure was oriented north-south and measured 14.39 m. wide by 20.27 m. long. The foundations were of a poor grade of local poros, while the steps and paving were of limestone.

The facades of the propylaea were of the Ionic order and were hexastyle amphiprostyle. Each facade rested on a crepis of two steps in addition to the stylobate.<sup>21</sup> Identical ramps, 2.46 m. wide by 5.54 m. long, built of poros, gave access to each porch.

The Corinthian columns were similar in size and form to the Ionic. The Corinthian capitals were delicately carved and supported an architrave similar to that of the exterior facades. The interior frieze, however, was decorated with bukrania and rosettes.<sup>25</sup>

There was no gate-wall in the interior and, in fact, there seems to have been no means of controlling access through the building.<sup>22</sup> The interior was divided into three aisles, the central one by far the widest, by a Corinthian peristyle with four columns across the width and five on the sides, counting the corner ones twice. (See the plan.) Benches were constructed along the interior of the side walls, probably for visitors to the sanctuary to rest.





The Corinthian columns were nearly 7 m. tall and had delicately carved capitals. The bases were of typical Asiatic type. The entablature contained an architrave with three fasciae and a frieze, ca. 0.60 m. high, decorated with relief sculpture depicting armour, which was crowned by a dentil moulding. Lion's head water spouts decorated the sima along the sides of the structure.<sup>48</sup>

Literary and epigraphical evidence: The architrave of the outer porch of the propylaea contained a dedicatory inscription. It was carved on the upper two fasciae of the architrave and is identical to one carved on the bouleuterion itself. The inscription can be restored as follows:<sup>49</sup>

ΤΙΜΑΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ ΟΙ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ ΥΠΕΡ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ  
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΑΠΟΑΡΝΗ ΔΙΔΑΥΜΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΣΤΙΑΙ  
ΒΟΥΛΑΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΙ ΔΗΜΡΙ.

Date: The foundations of the principal elements of the bouleuterion complex are bonded together and all can be dated by the dedicatory inscriptions to 175-164 B.C.

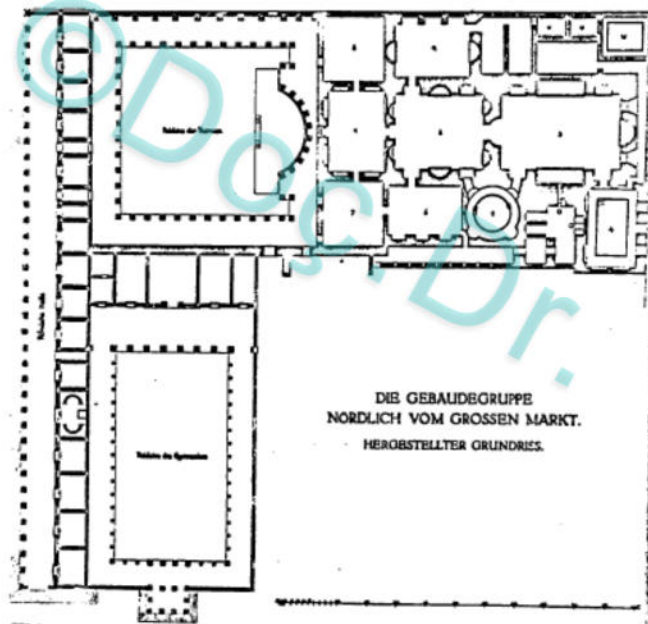
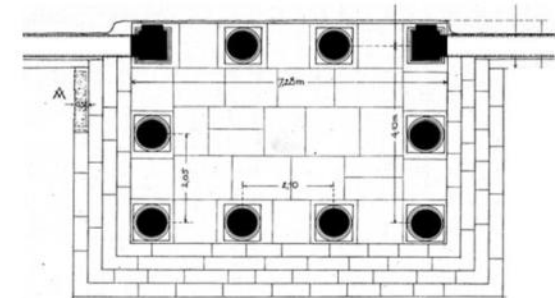
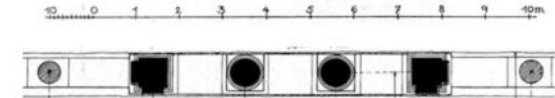


Figure 39, Miletus: Hellenistic Gymnasium

The Ionic columns of both porches had Asiatic bases and exquisitely carved capitals. The entablature contained an architrave with three fasciae and a frieze composed of decorative mouldings: bead and reel, egg and dart, and dentils.

The sima was decorated with a scroll pattern carved in relief and with lion's head water-spouts.

Date: The propylaea are dated by the excavators, on the basis of comparative architectural details, to around the mid-2nd century B.C.

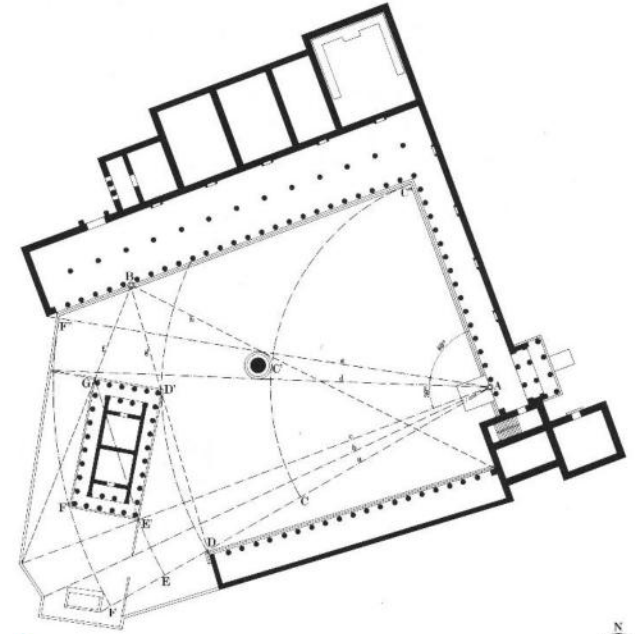


Description of the remains: Portions of the foundations and numerous fragments of the superstructure of the propylaea are extant. The propylaea were constructed of marble and were of the Ionic order.

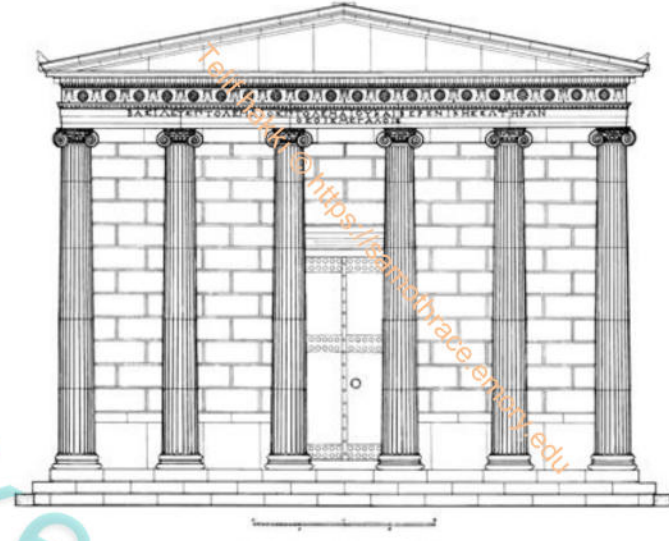
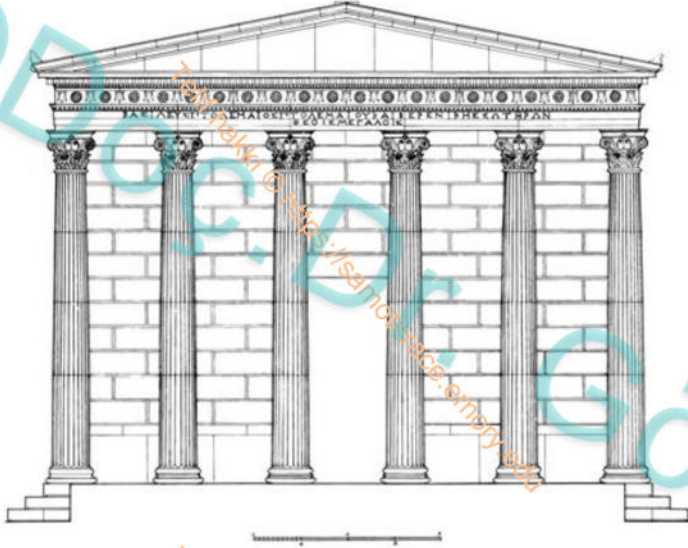
The outer porch of the propylaea projected from the south wall of the gymnasium. Its measurements, taken on the stylobate, were ca. 4.10 m. deep by 7.28 m. wide. The stylobate rested on a crepis of three steps. The outer porch contained six columns, four on the facade and two on the sides, counting the corner columns twice.



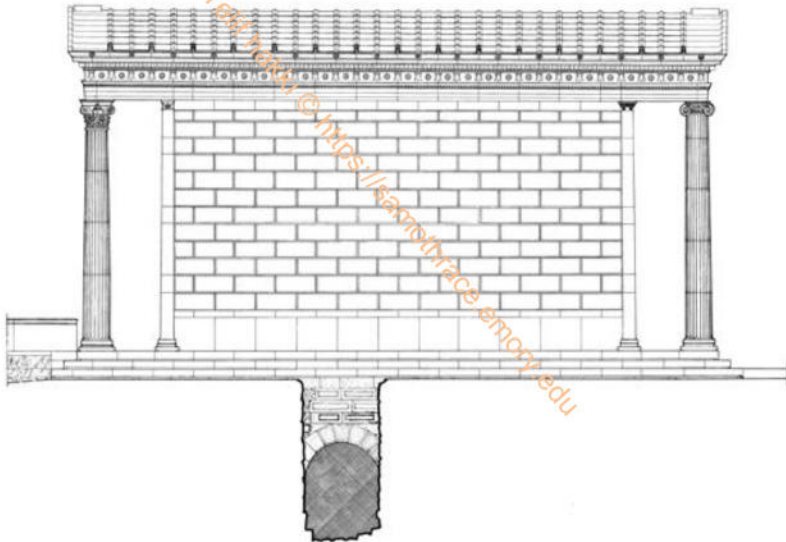
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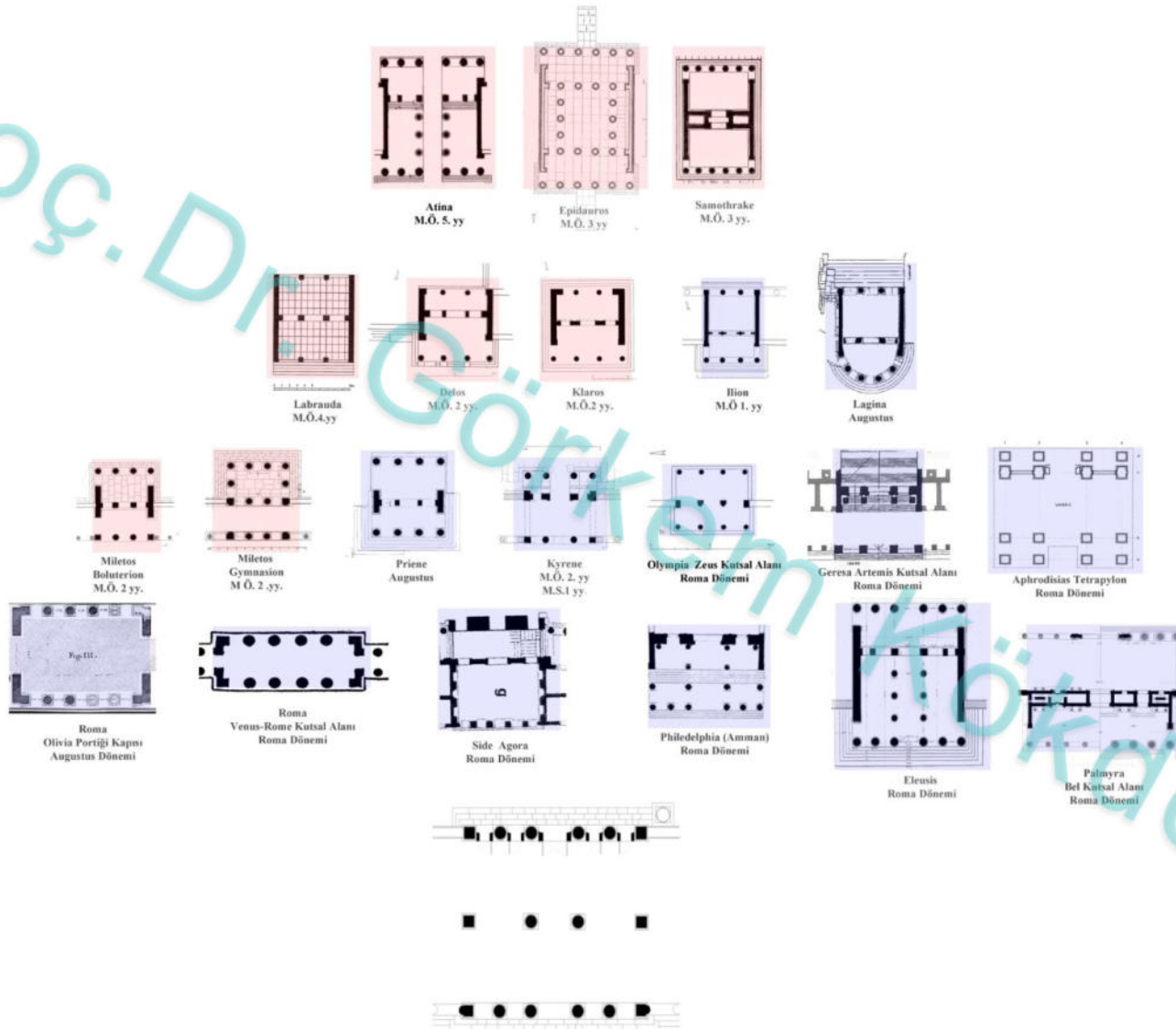






LXXXIII Restored eastern elevation





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