

Kent surları

Tapınaklar

Politik yaşantıya ait yapılar

Senato binası (curia)

Seçim ve toplantı binası (comitium)

Memurluklar ve memurluk yapıları

Ticari yapılar

Dükkanlar (Tabernae)

Salonlar

Onursal anıtlar, zafer takları ve kişi ve toplulukların adak yapıları

Bazilikalar

Gösteri ve oyun yapıları

Circuslar

Stadion

Tiyatro

Amphitiyatrolar

Hamam ve Gymnasionlar

Kaynak, çeşme ve tuvaletler

Alt yapıya ait yapılar

Evler ve mezar yapıları



TAPINAKLAR

TOSKANA TİPİ TAPINAK: (Vitruvius, De Architectura (Mimarlık Üzerine On Kitap), (1990) (IV, 7, 1-5). Çeviren: Suna Güven



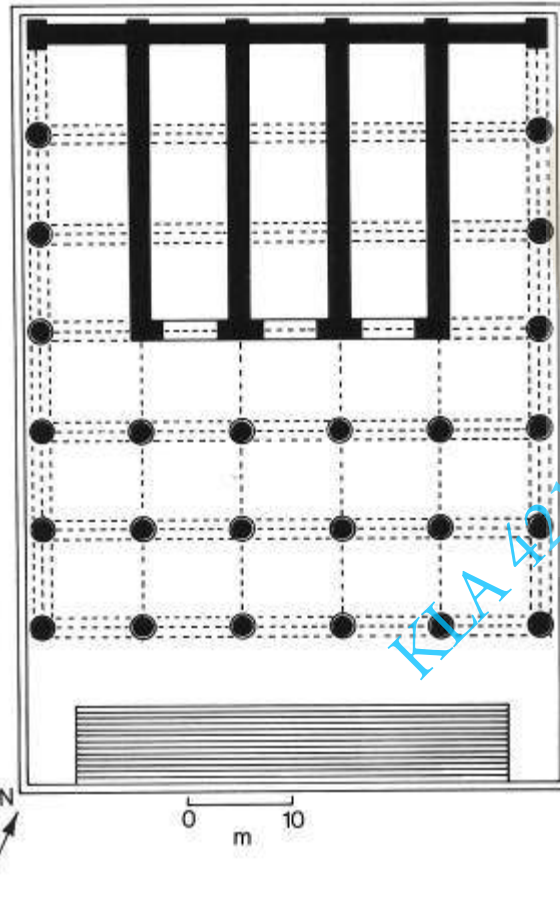
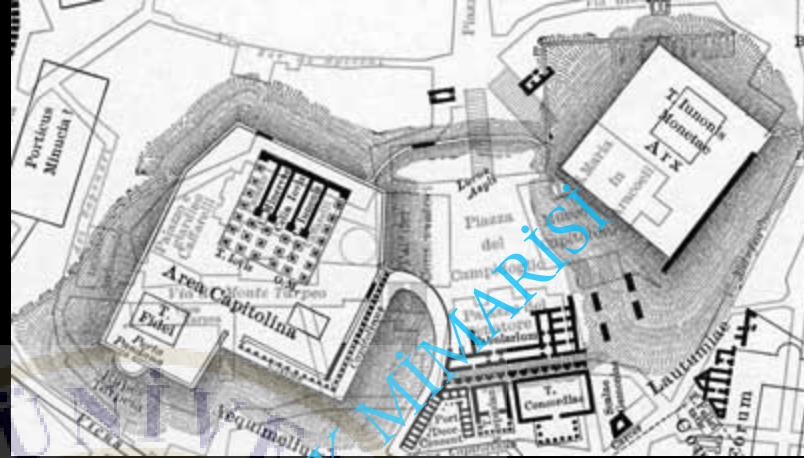
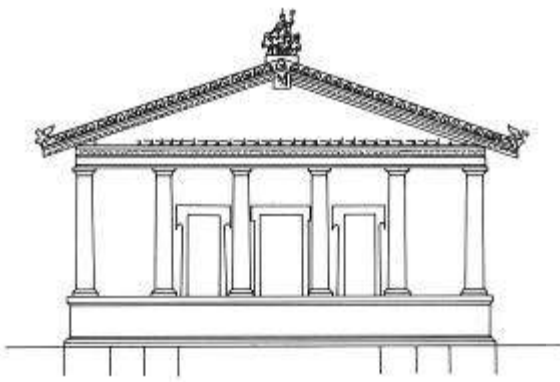
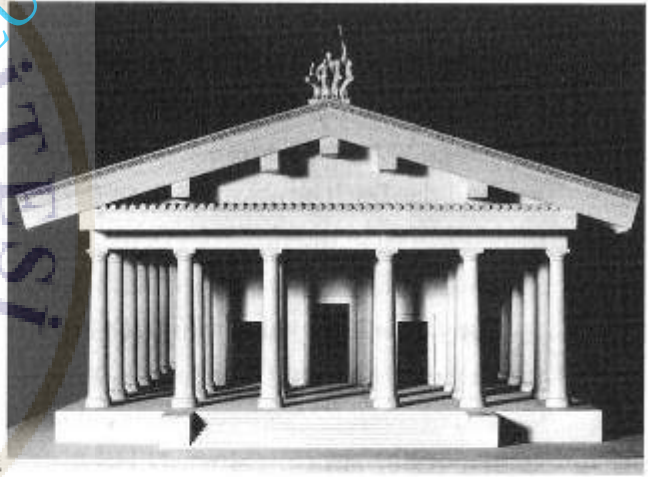
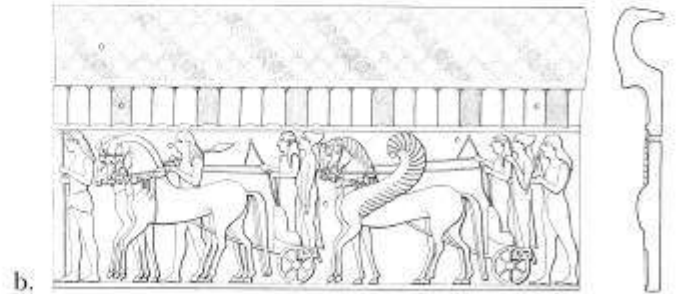


Abb. 23. Rom, Tempel des 6. und 5. Jhs. v. Chr.:
 a. der kapitolinischen Trias;
 b. San Omobono, archaischer Tempel, Terrakottaverkleidung.

peripteros sine postico

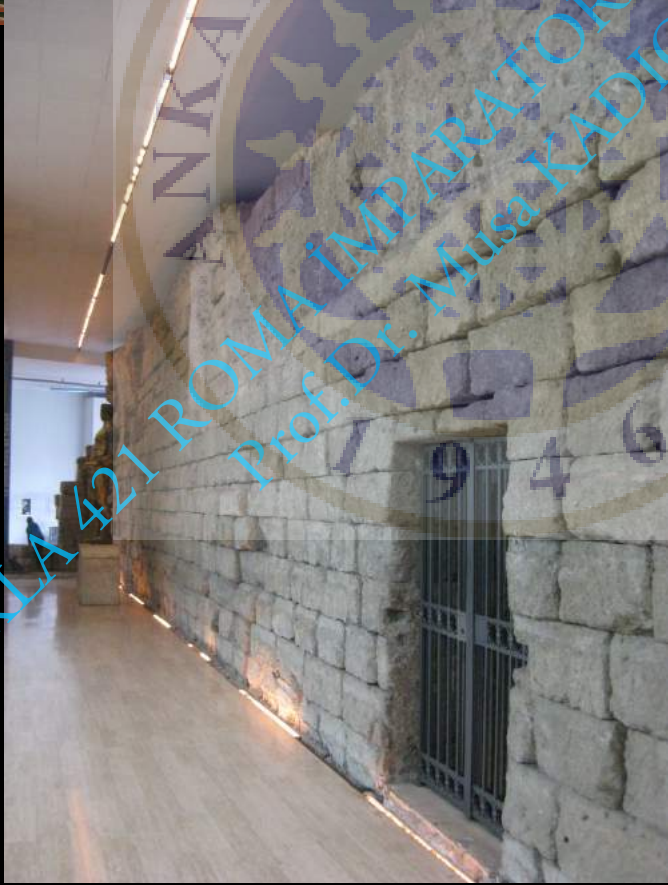


a.



b.

0 50 cm



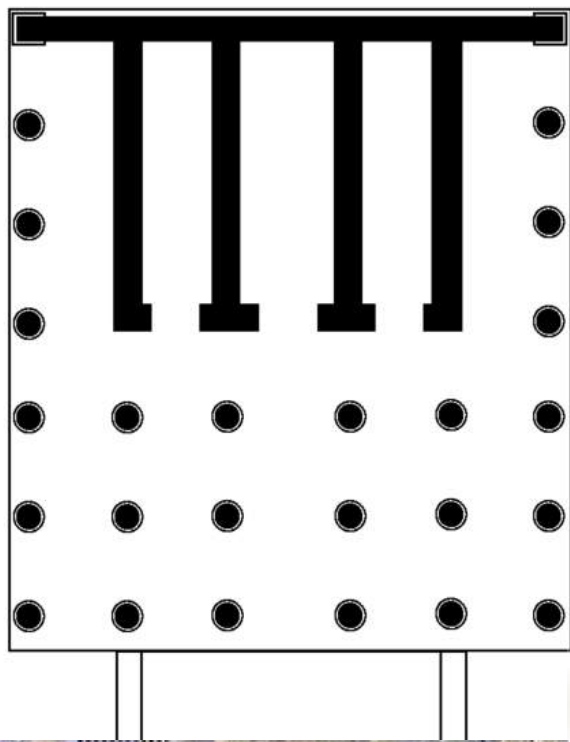
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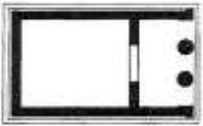
Capitol, Jupiter Tapınağı MÖ 509

TAPINAKLAR

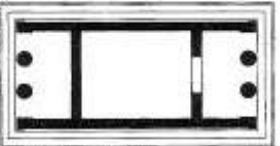
Gelişmesinin büyük bir bölümü hellenistik dönemde gerçekleşmiştir. Kapitol tapınağı MÖ 6. YY'ın 2. Yarısında dikilmiştir, daha doğrusu Tarquinius Priscus zamanında MÖ 580'de başlamış ve Tarquinius Superbus ile Brutus tarafından MÖ 508'de adanmıştır. Etrüsk kralları zamanında 3 cellalı ve sütunlu tapınağın planı kanıtlanmıştır ve bunlara toskana tipi tapınaklar denir. Vitruvius De architectura adlı kitabında 3 cellalı tapınakları Toscana tipi tapınaklar diye tarif etmiştir. Bugün kazılar sayesinde bunların etrüksk-italik olduğunu gösteren bir iki örnek tespit edilmiştir.

Jupiter Optimus Maximus tapınağının ölçümleri Akdenizin doğusundaki tapınaklarına benzer, anıtsal alt yapısı kısmen kalmıştır. Ahşap mimarisi, etrüksk geleneğinde ve terrakota kaplı ve boyalıdır. Veji'deki Apollon tapınağı ile karşılaştırılabilir.

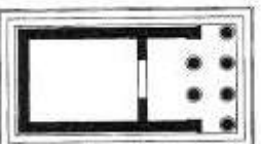




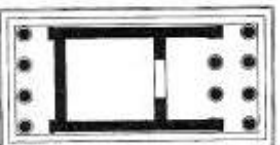
Antentempel



Doppelantentempel

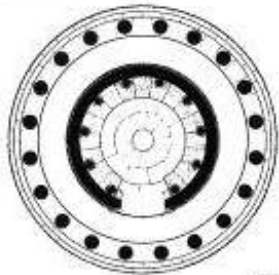


Prostylon



Amphiprostylon (Athen, Ilistempel)

0 5 m

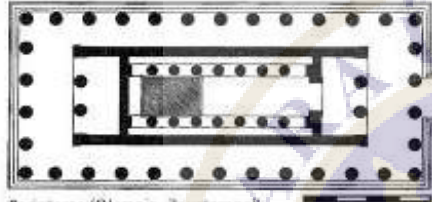


Tholos (Delphi)



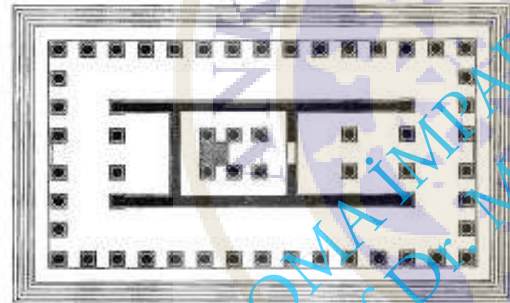
Monopteros
Athen Akropolis

0 5 m

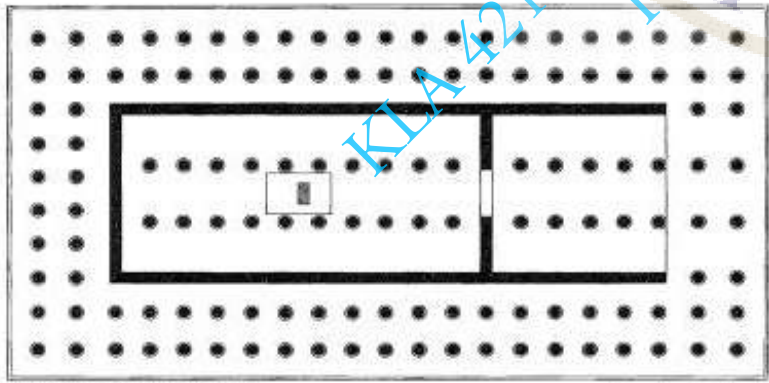


Peripteros (Olympia, Zeustempel)

0 10 20 m



Pseudodipteros (Magnesia Anteression)



Dipteros (Samos, Rhoikostempel)

0 10 20 m

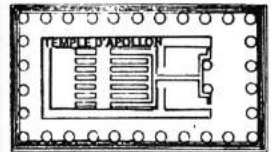


Abb. 12 Klaros, Apollontempel

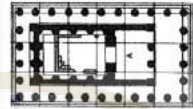


Abb. 13 Xanthos, Letoon



Abb. 14 Pergamon, Trajaneum



Abb. 15 Side, Apollontempel



Abb. 16 Sagalassos, Antoninus-Pius-Tempel



Abb. 17 Termessos, Zeus-Solymius-Tempel

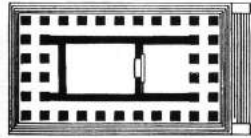


Abb. 18 Teos, Dionysostempel

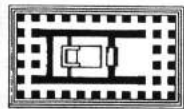


Abb. 19 Euromos, Zeustempel

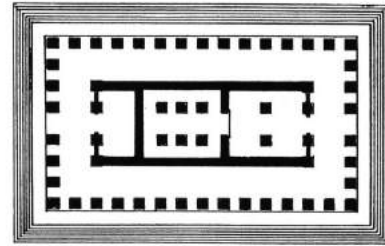


Abb. 22 Magnesia, Artemistempel

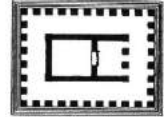


Abb. 20 Lagina, Hekateion

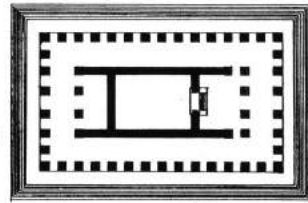


Abb. 23 Ankyra, Augustus- und Romatempel



Abb. 21 Pergamon, Dionysostempel

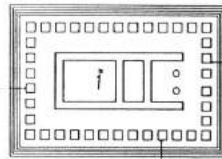


Abb. 24 Aphrodisias, Aphroditetempel

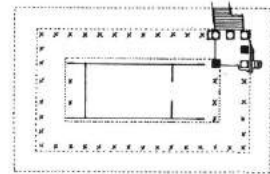


Abb. 25 Sardeis, frühkaiserzeitlicher Tempel

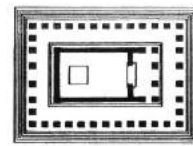


Abb. 26 Ephesos, Domitianstempel

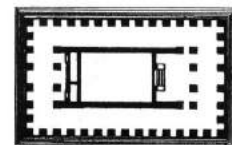
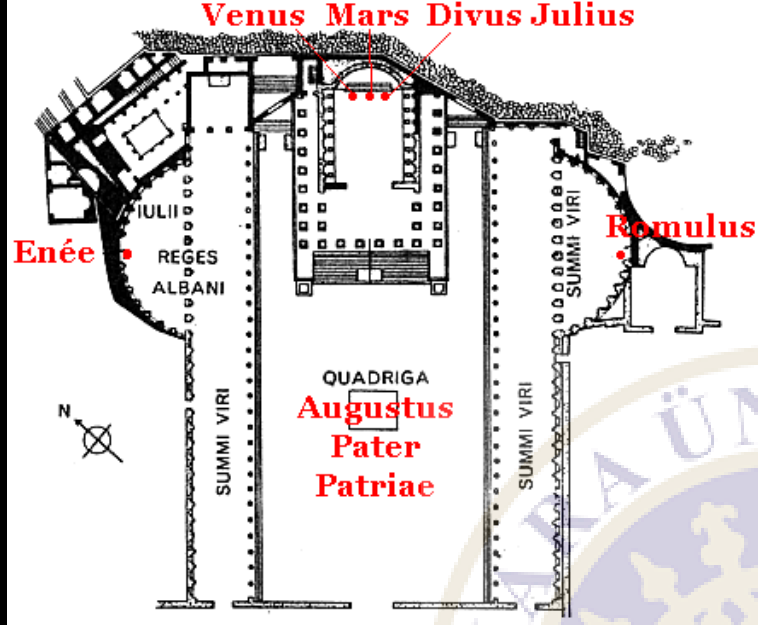


Abb. 27 Aizanoi, Zeustempel

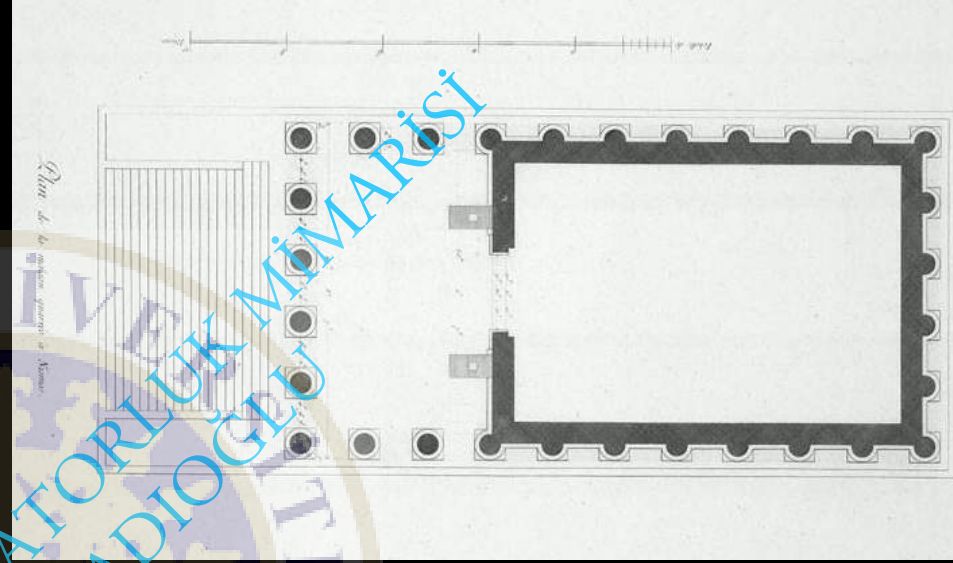


Roma, Augustus Forumu'ndaki Mars Ultor Tapınağı (peripteros sine postico)

Maison Carrée (hexastyl pseudeperipteral):

Güney Fransa, Nîmes antik
kenti: MÖ 19–16

yıllarında [Augustus](#) tarafından
varis olarak evlatlık edinilen ancak
genç yaşta ölen [Gaius Julius
Caesar](#) ve [Lucius Caesar](#) adlı iki
oğlunun anısına [Marcus Vipsanius
Agrippa](#) tarafından yaptırılmıştır.



Nîmes, Maison Carree MÖ 16



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(8 X 15, Korinth, pseudodipteral)



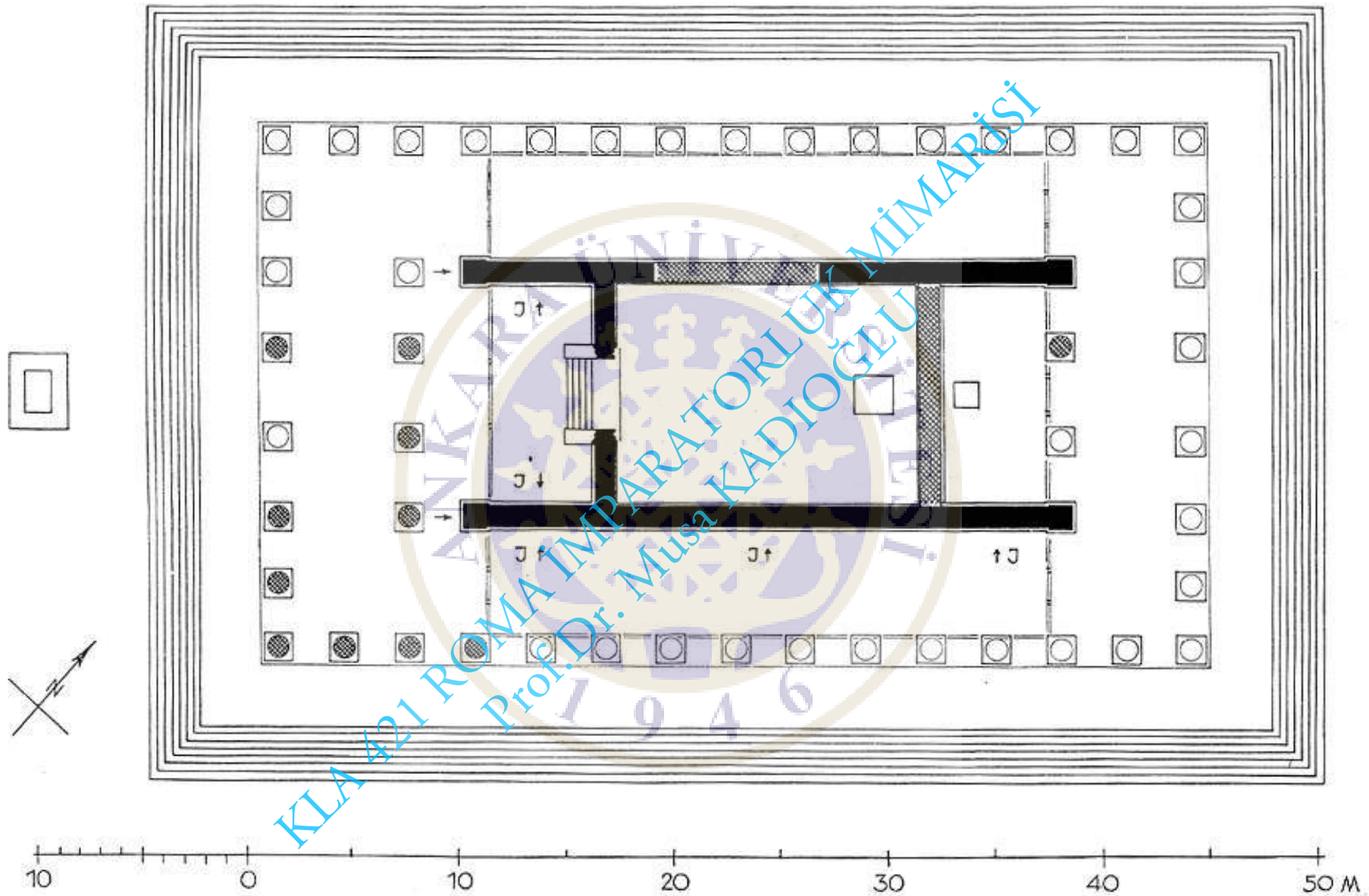
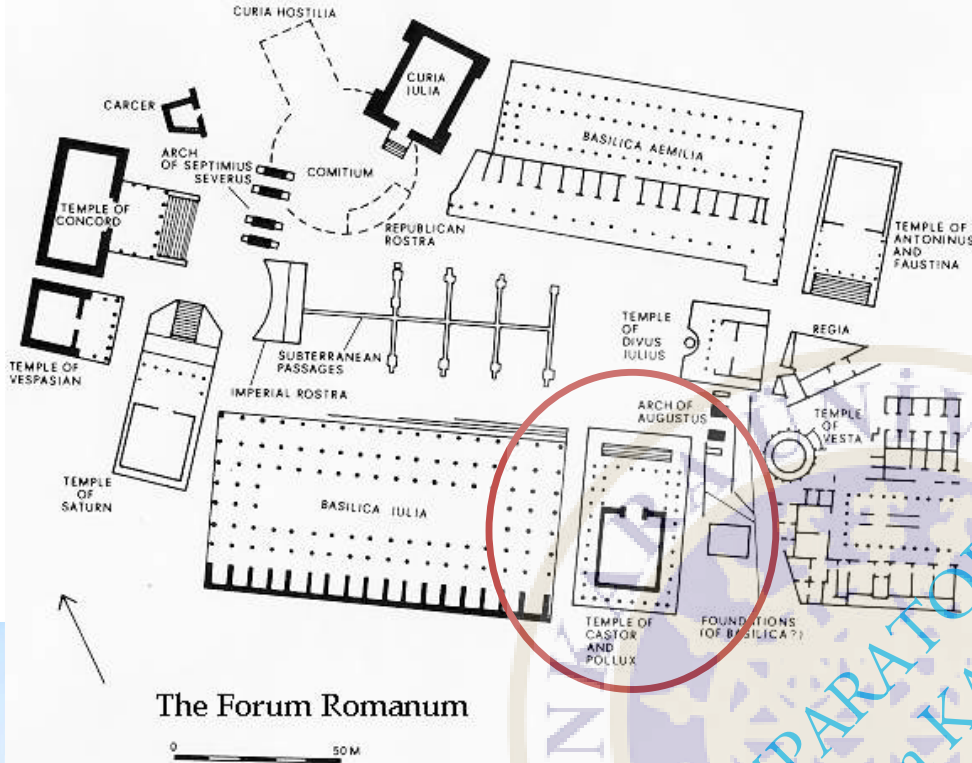


Abb. 10. Grundriß (Wiederherstellung). Schwarz: erhaltener Aufbau; schraffiert: in den Fundamenten oder im Aufbau nachgewiesen





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The Forum Romanum

FORUM ROMANUM

Sonraki gelişim

Forum Romanum'daki Dioskurlar tapınağı

I. Dönem: MÖ 496. 3 Cella (2 ama iki tanrı Castor ve Pollux!!!!) , sütunlu portiko, önünde merdivenler.

- II. Dönem: MÖ 2. yy başında hiç bir değişiklik yok. Öndeki podyumda sık sık senato toplanırdı. Roma süvari takımının toplantı yeridir.

- III. Dönem: MÖ 117.

- Kot yükseltilmiş
- yeni bir temel
- 1 Cella
- açık avlu

YENİ DURUM:

•YUNAN ELEMENTLERİ

•Toplantı yeri fonksiyonu kalır.

•- IV. Dönem: Cicero Dönemi

•- V. Dönem: Augustus arafından MS 6'da açılır.

•Yapı mermerden yapılır ve çok süslü. Korint tarzı, iç dekorasyonlu.



Largo Argentina, MÖ 3. yy

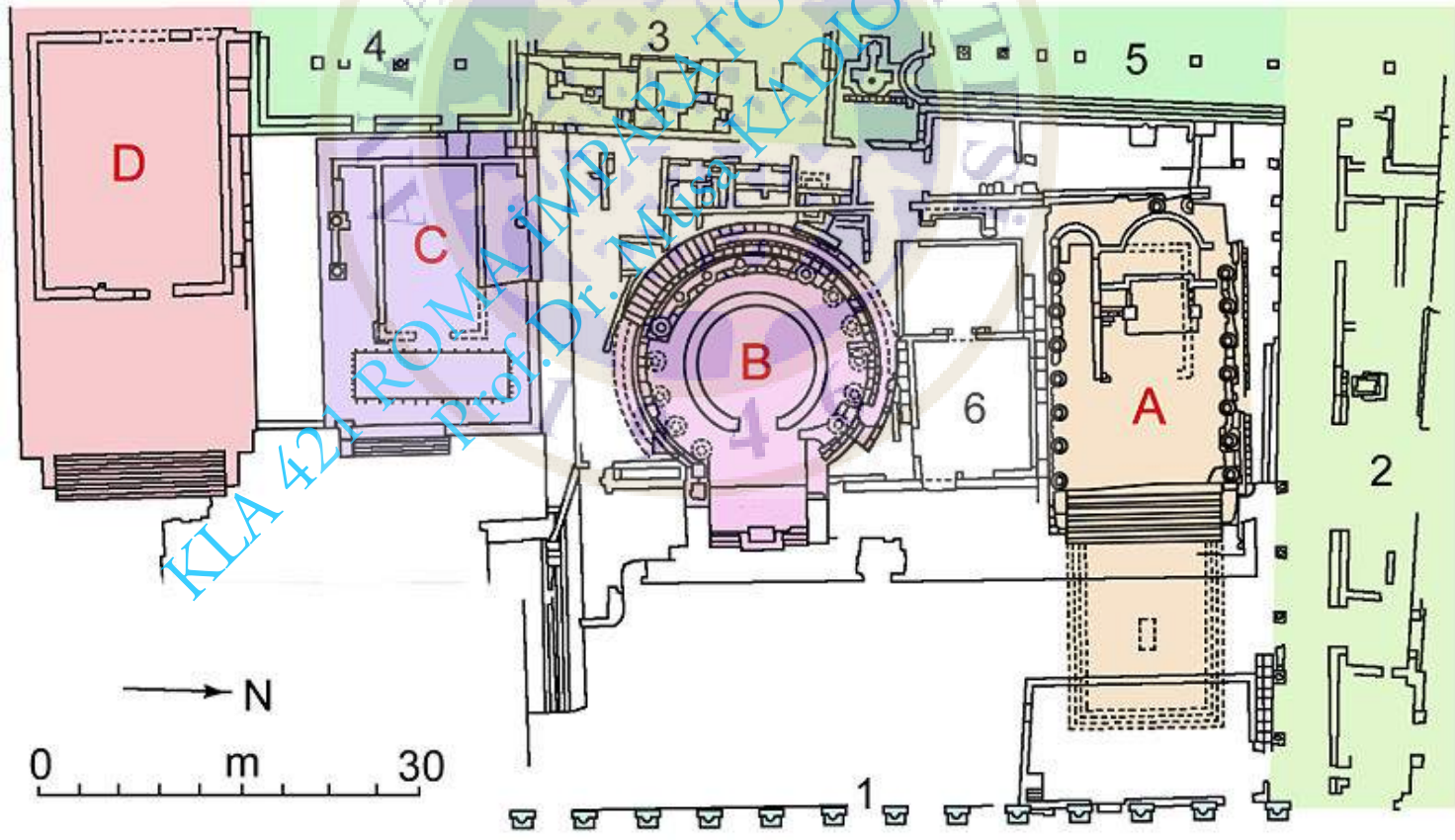


A tapınağı: Juturna için, Gaius Lutatius Catulus tarafından MÖ 241'deki kartaca zaferi anısına inşa edilmiştir.

B Tapınağı, tholos tipi Quintus Lutatius Catulus tarafından Cimbrî zaferi anısına MÖ 101'de (nae Huiusce Diei), yaşanan günün şansına atfedilmiş.

C tapınağı en erkeni MÖ 4 ve ya 3. yy, olasılıkla Feronia'ya adanmış, eski italya bereket tanrıçası. MS 80'de restore edilmiş.

D tapınağı en büyüğü, MÖ 2. yy tarihli, cumhuriyet döneminde restore edilmiş ve Lares Ğermarini (aile bekçisi tanrıya) adanmıştır.





Roma, Forum Romanum'daki Vesta Tapınağı:

Vesta (Yun. Mit. Hestia): Ocak Tanrıçası. Ailenin bakire tanrıçası. Söz konusu tapındaki kutsal ateş, Vesta Bakireleri tarafından korunmuştur.

Tholos planlı tapınak, günümüzdeki görüntüsünü İmp. Septimius Severus'un eşi Julia Domna'ya borçludur (MS 191). İmparator Neron Dönem'indeki (MS 64) büyük yangından sonra yeniden yapılan tapınak planına göre MS 191 yılında Julia Domna tarafından eski plana bağlı kalınarak yeniden inşa ettirilmiştir. 15 m çapındaki bir podyum üzerine inşa edilmiş olan mermerden yapılmış yuvarlak (Tholos) planlı yapının merdivenli girişi doğudandır. Cella'yı 20 adet korinth sütunu çevrelemektedir.

Hercules Victor (ya da Olivarius) Tapınađı, Roma Forum Boarium (yaklařık MÖ 100 yıllarında yaptırılmıřtır).





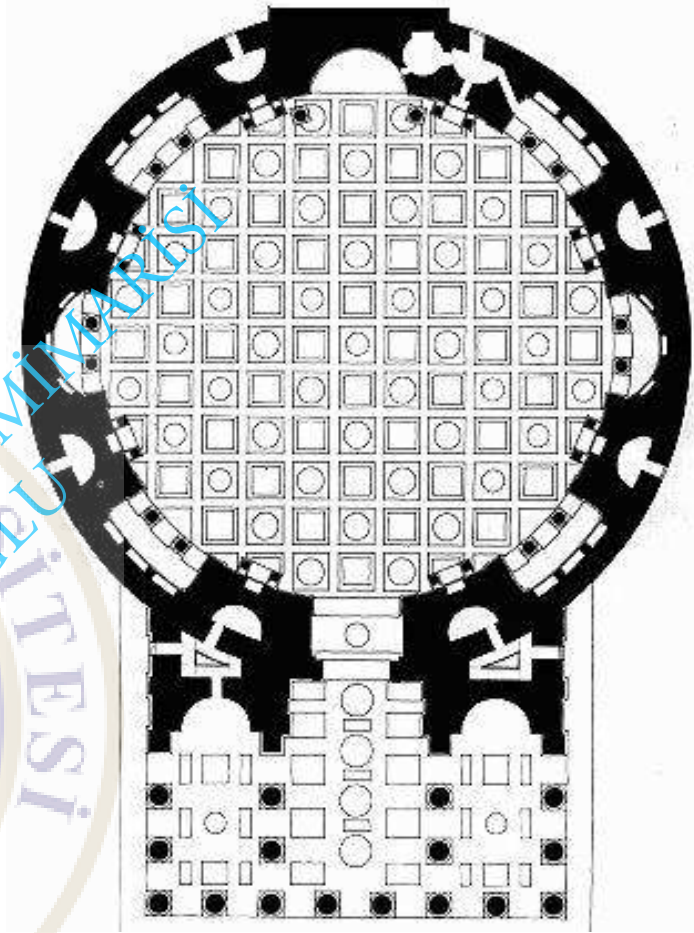
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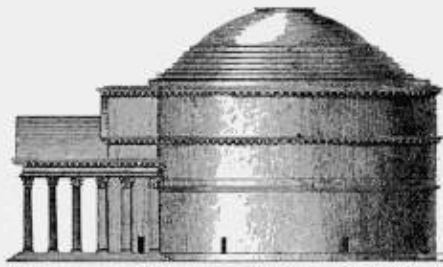
1948

Pantheon (bütün tanrıların tapınağı) MS
125 civarı, Hadrian Dönemi

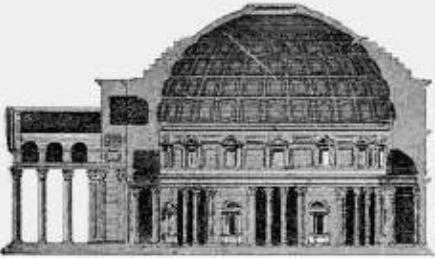




The Pantheon, Rome. Front Elevation



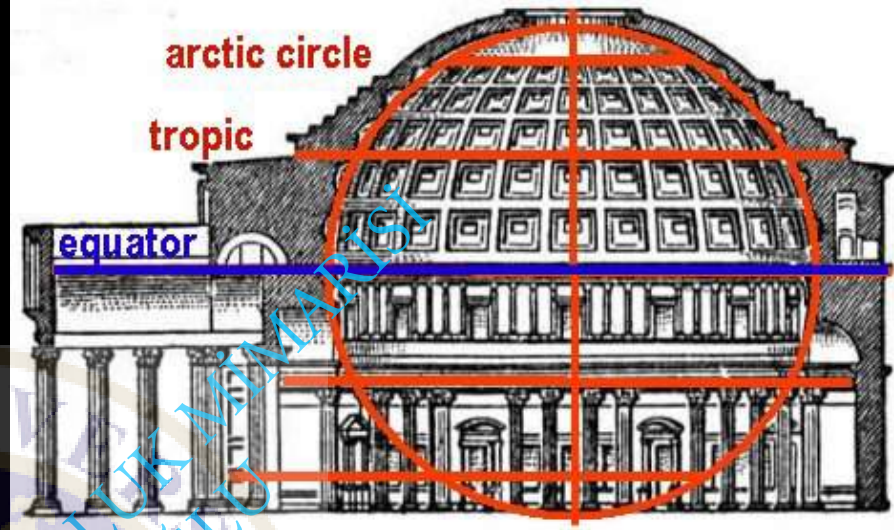
The Pantheon, Rome. Flank Elevation



Section of Pantheon



Plan of Pantheon

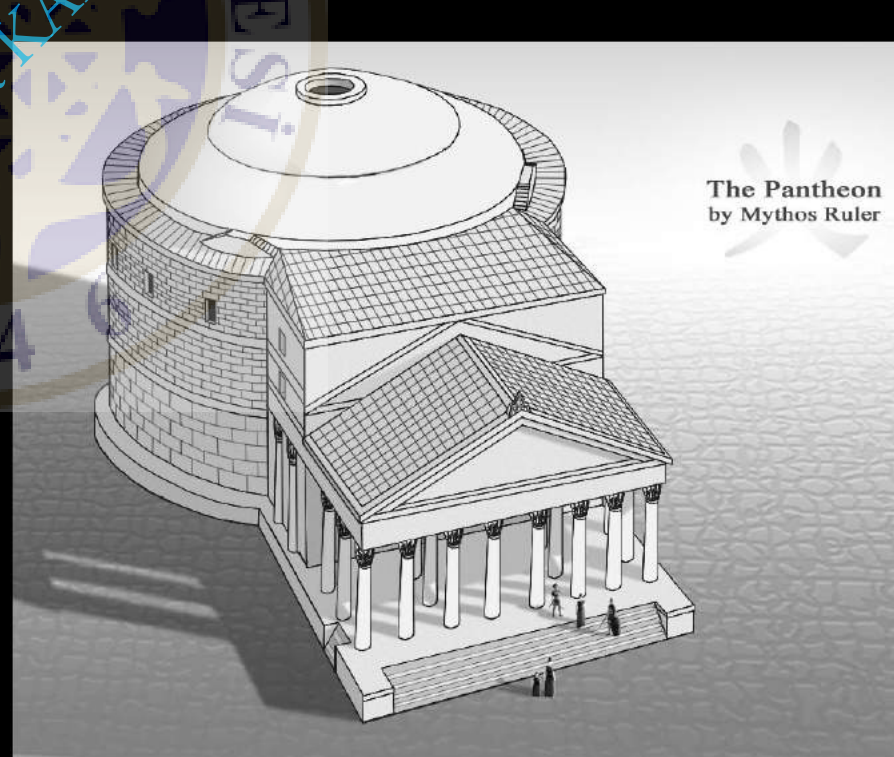


arctic circle

tropic

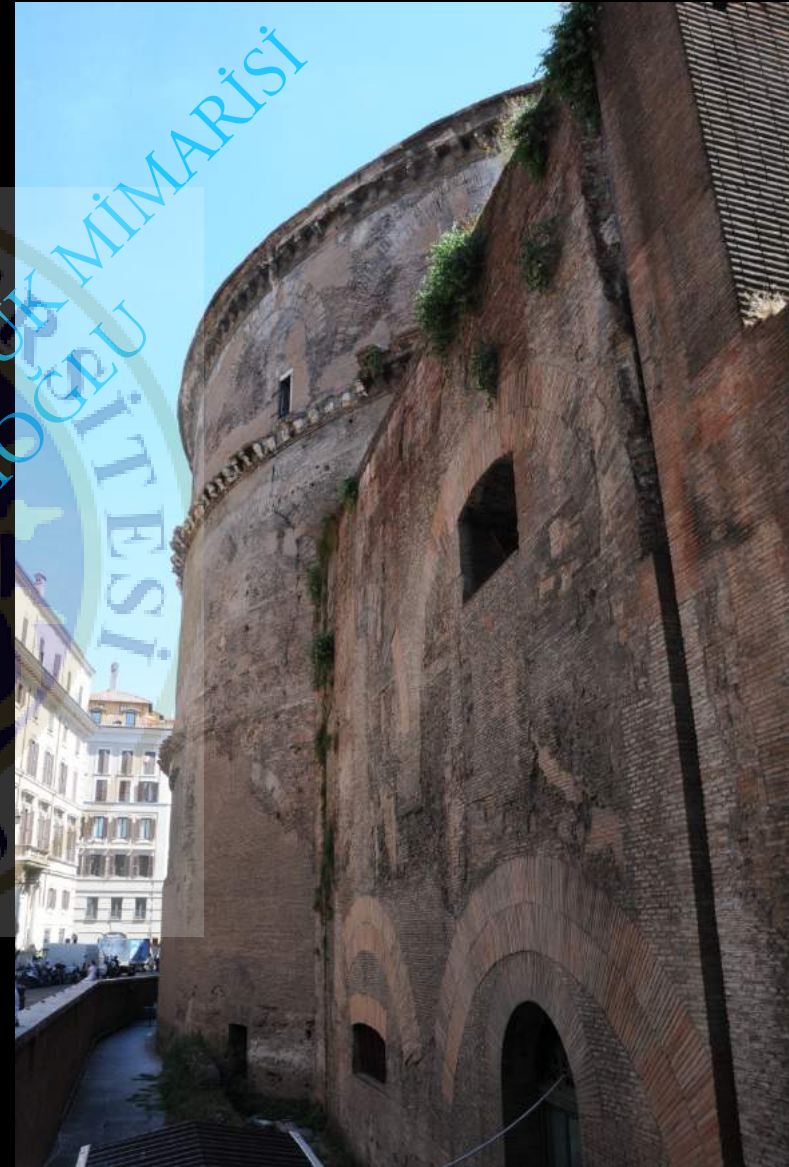
equator

Roma, Pantheon

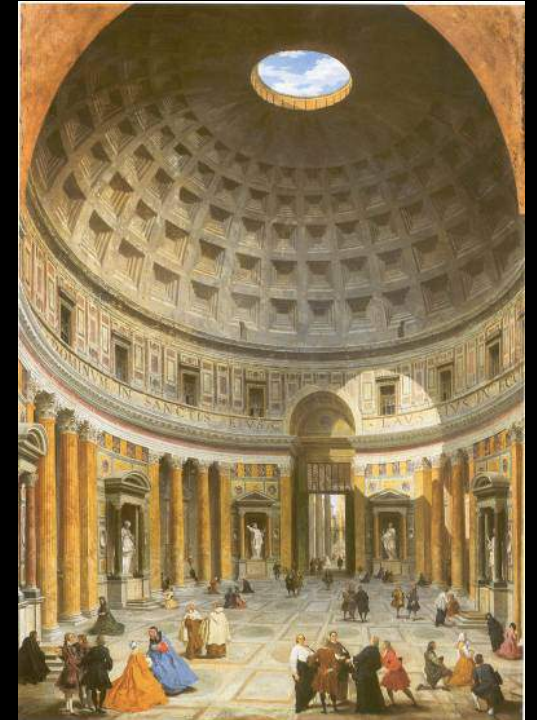
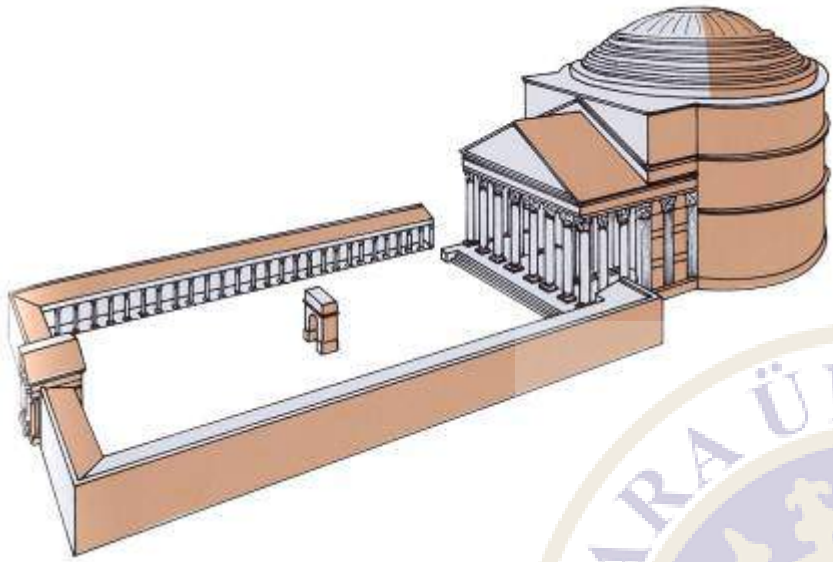


The Pantheon
by Mythos Ruler

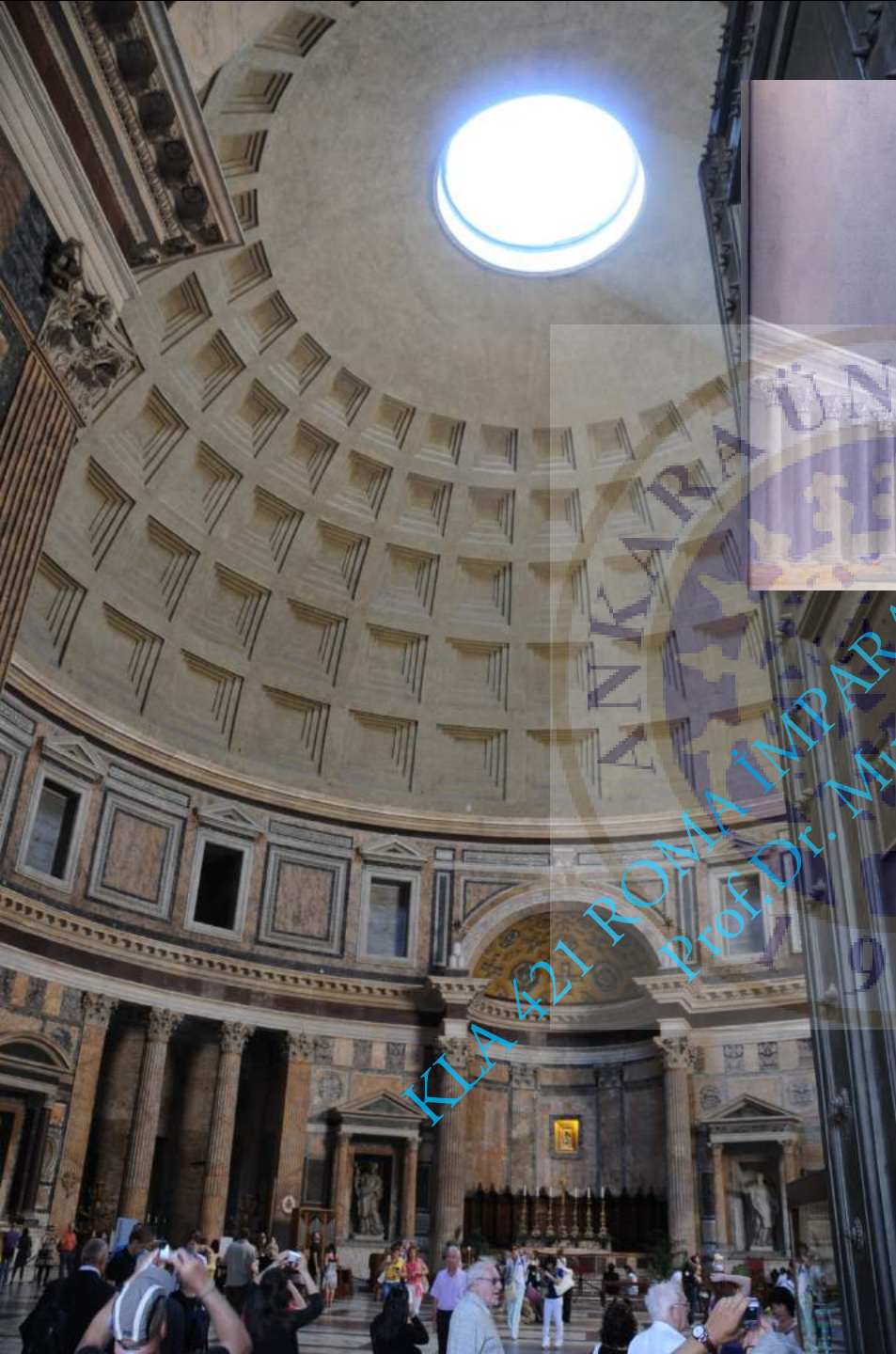
Roma, Pantheon



ULUDAĞI İTİHAK MİMARİSİ
MUSKADİOĞLU
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Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



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ANKYRA, AUGUSTUS VE ROMA TAPINAĐI
(8 X 15, Korinth, pseudodipteral)



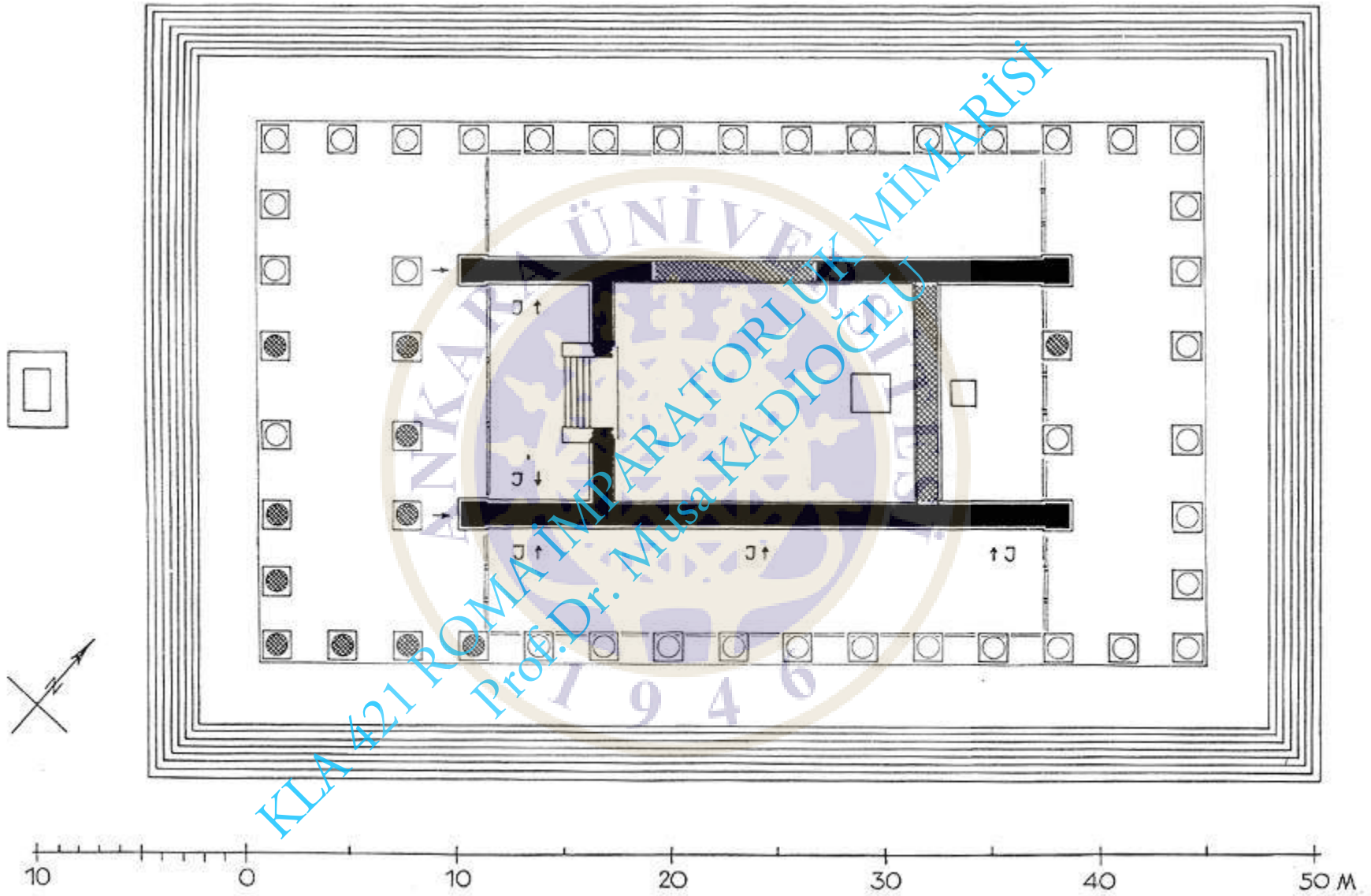


Abb. 10. Grundriß (Wiederherstellung). Schwarz: erhaltener Aufbau; schraffiert: in den Fundamenten oder im Aufbau nachgewiesen





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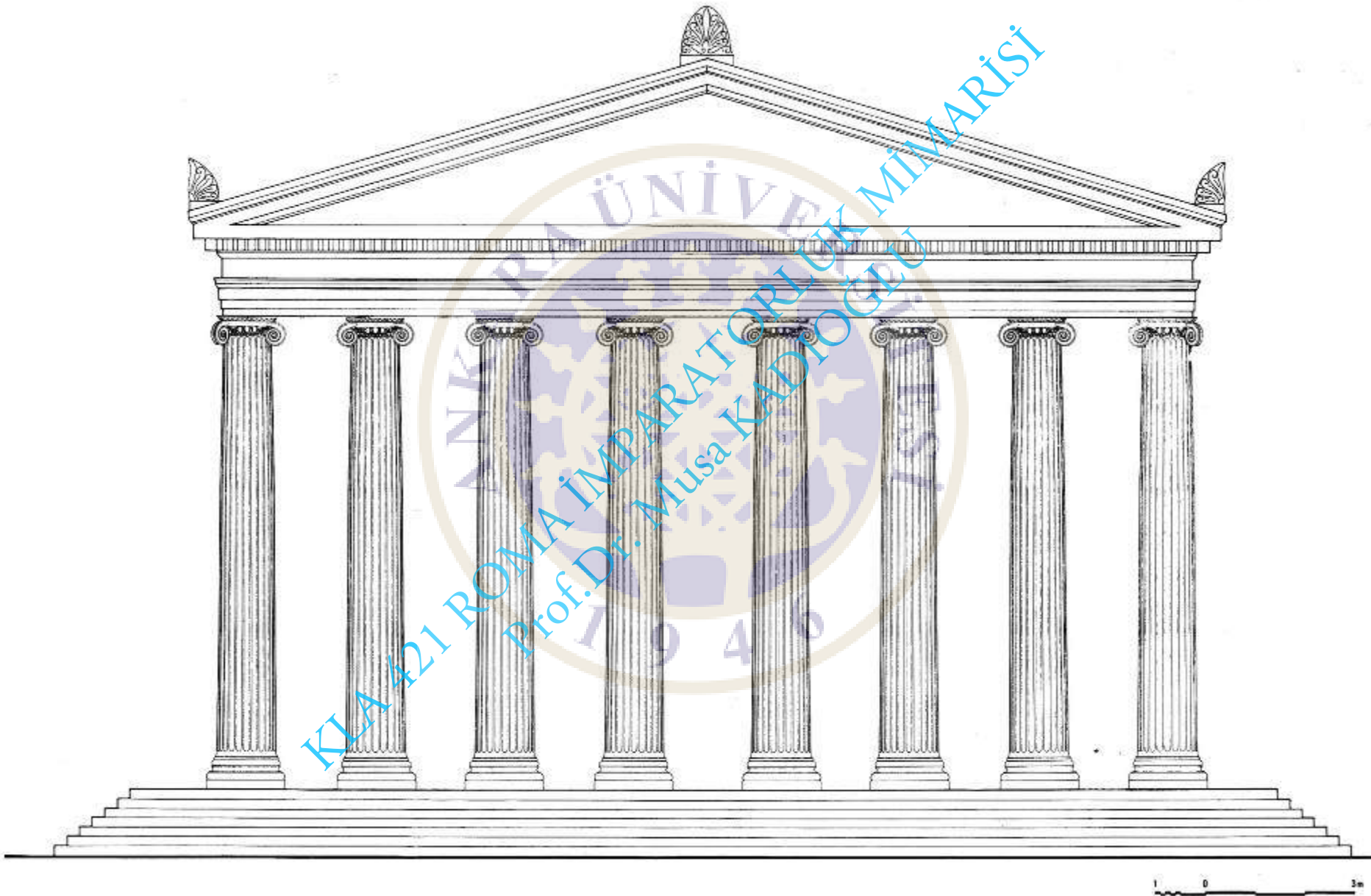
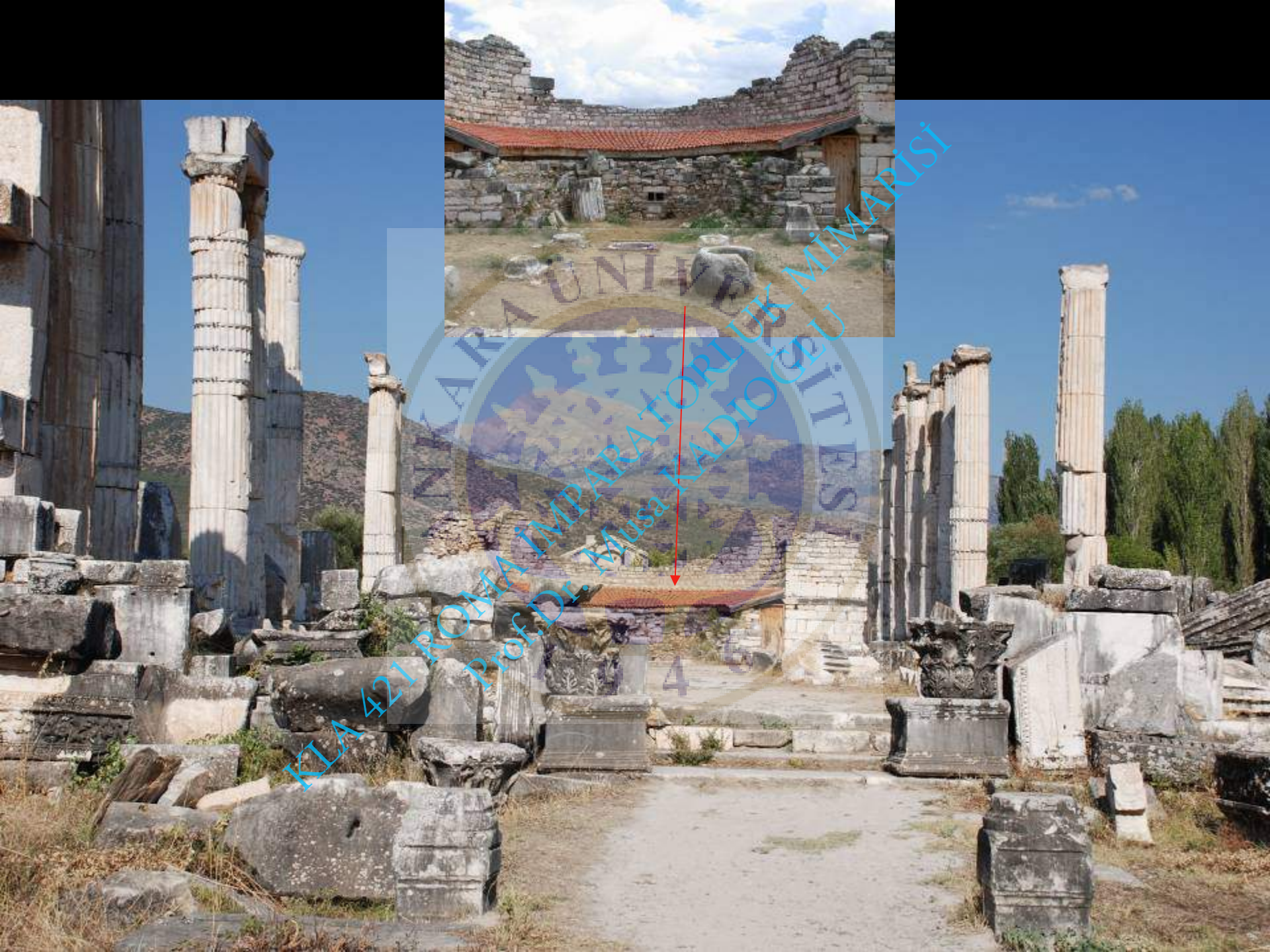


Fig.3. Restitution hypothétique de la façade Est (Ile phase).

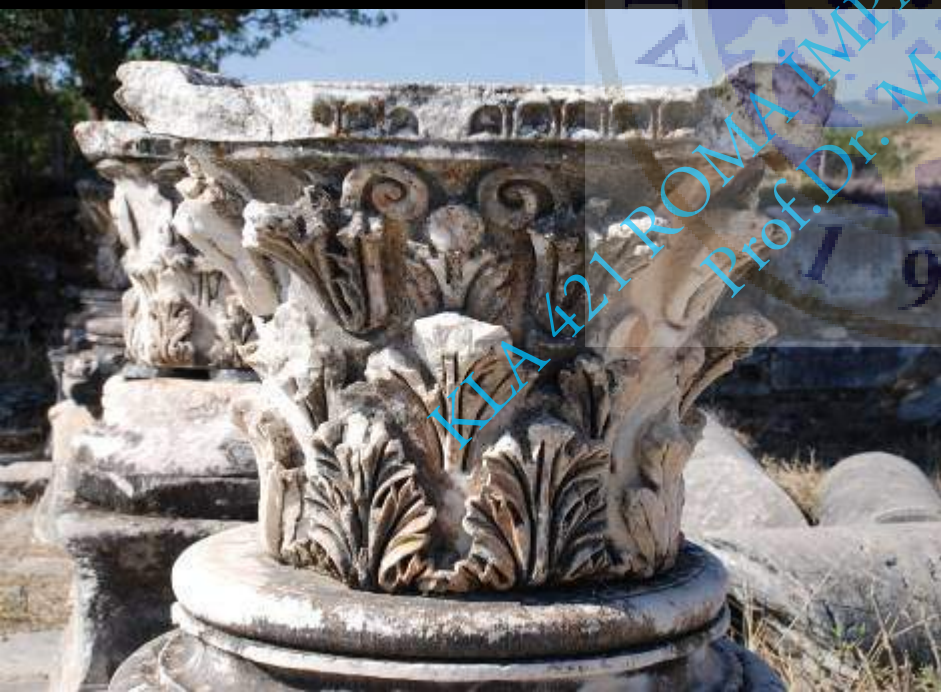


KILIKYA İZMİR İMPARATORLUĞU MİMARISI
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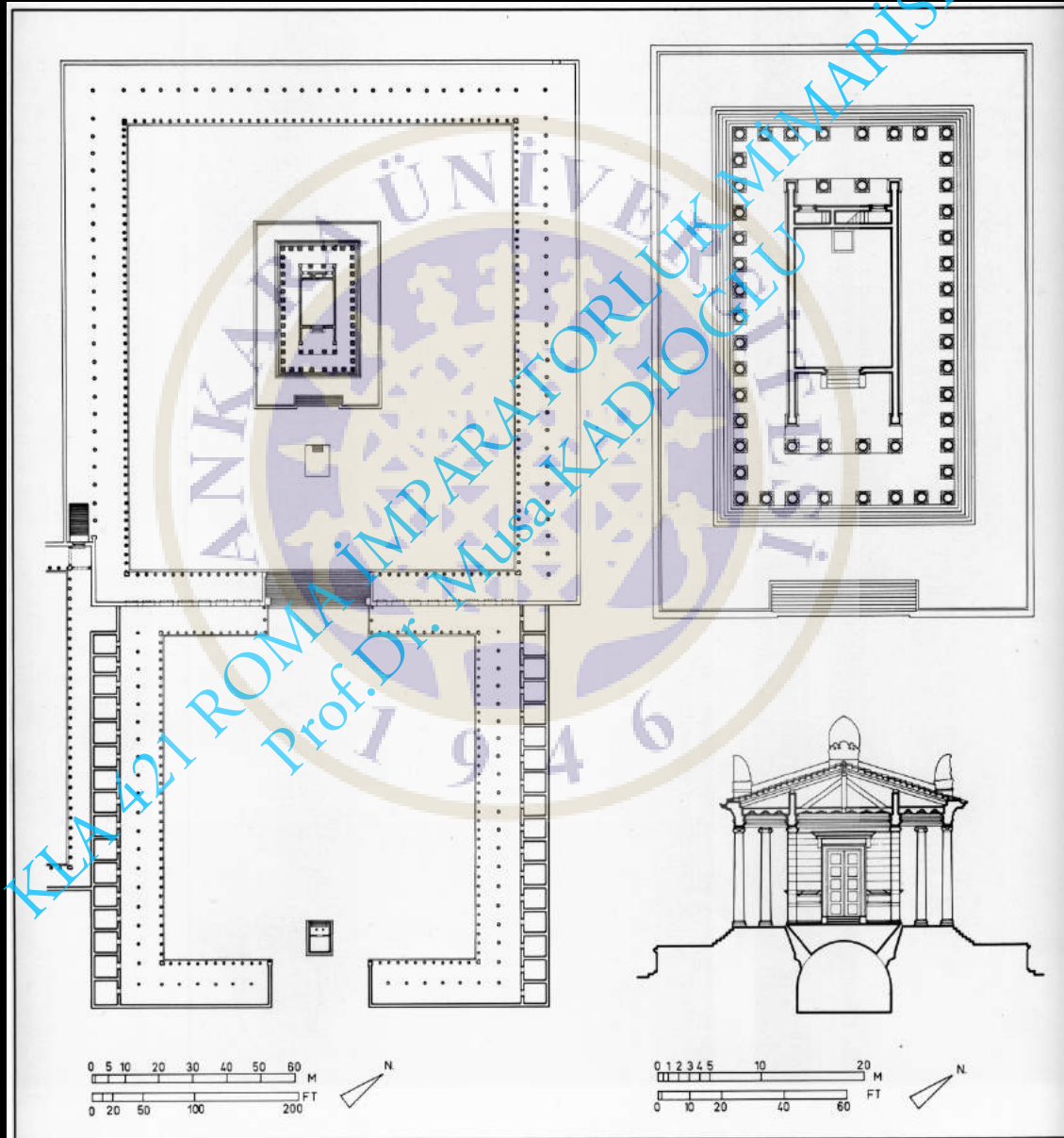


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AİZANOİ, ZEUS TAPINAĞI (8X15)



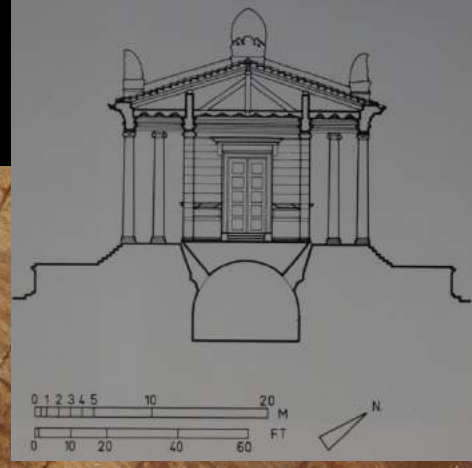




KARAY
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KLAZİ ROM İMPARATORLUK MİMARISI



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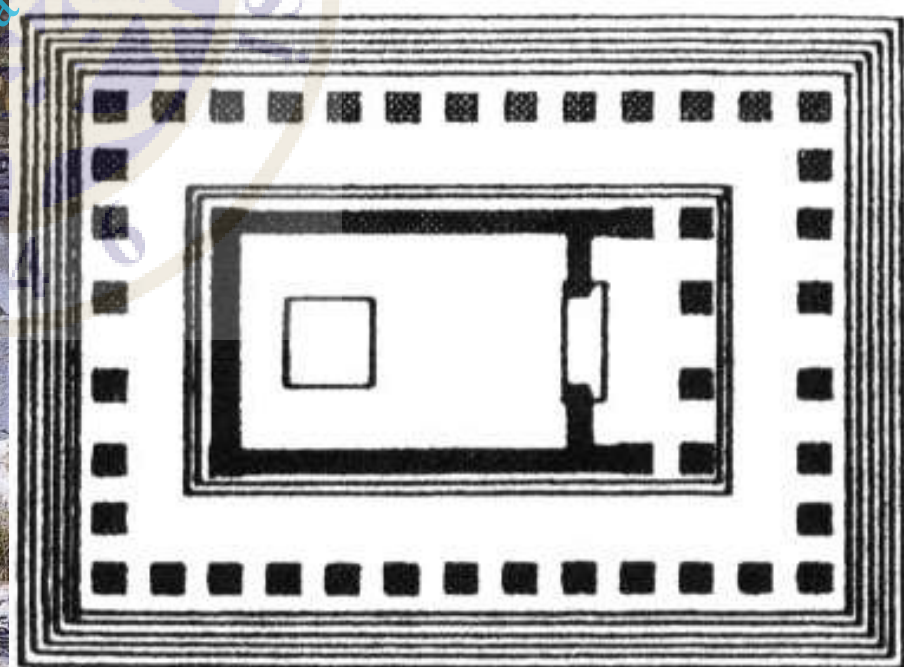
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EPHESOS, DOMİTİAN TAPINAĐI

1. NEOKOROS TAPINAĐI (M.S.
80-86),

8x13, Pseudodipteros, üst
mimarisi hakkında fazla bilgi
yoktur.

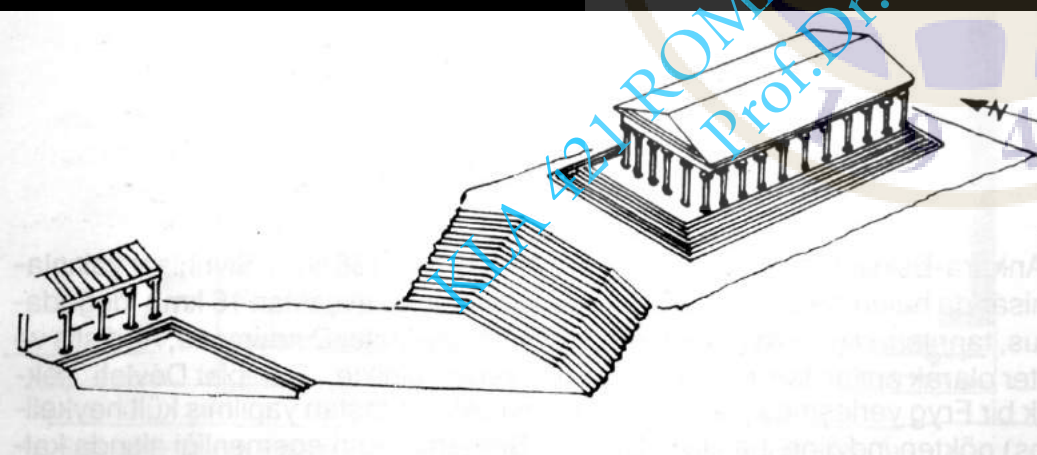
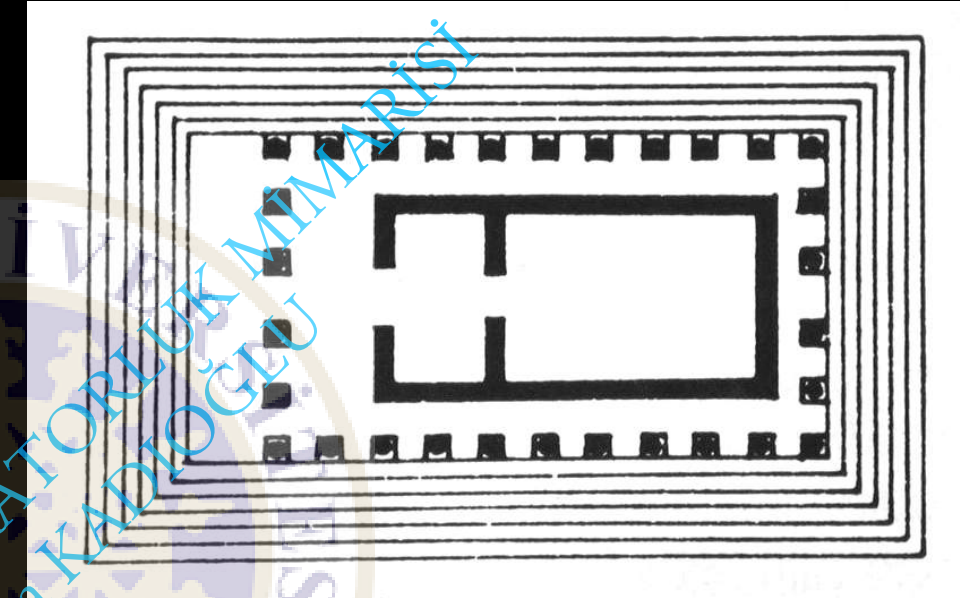


PERİPRETAL TAPINAKLAR

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PESSINUS, İMPARATORLUK KÜLT TAPINAĞI (6 X 11, Korinth), Tiberius Dönemi
(M.S. 25-35)



Şek. 397 - Pessinus'daki tapınak (De Brug 4, 1971).



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STRATONİKEİA, AUGUSTUS VE İMPARATORLAR TAPINAĞI (6 X 9)

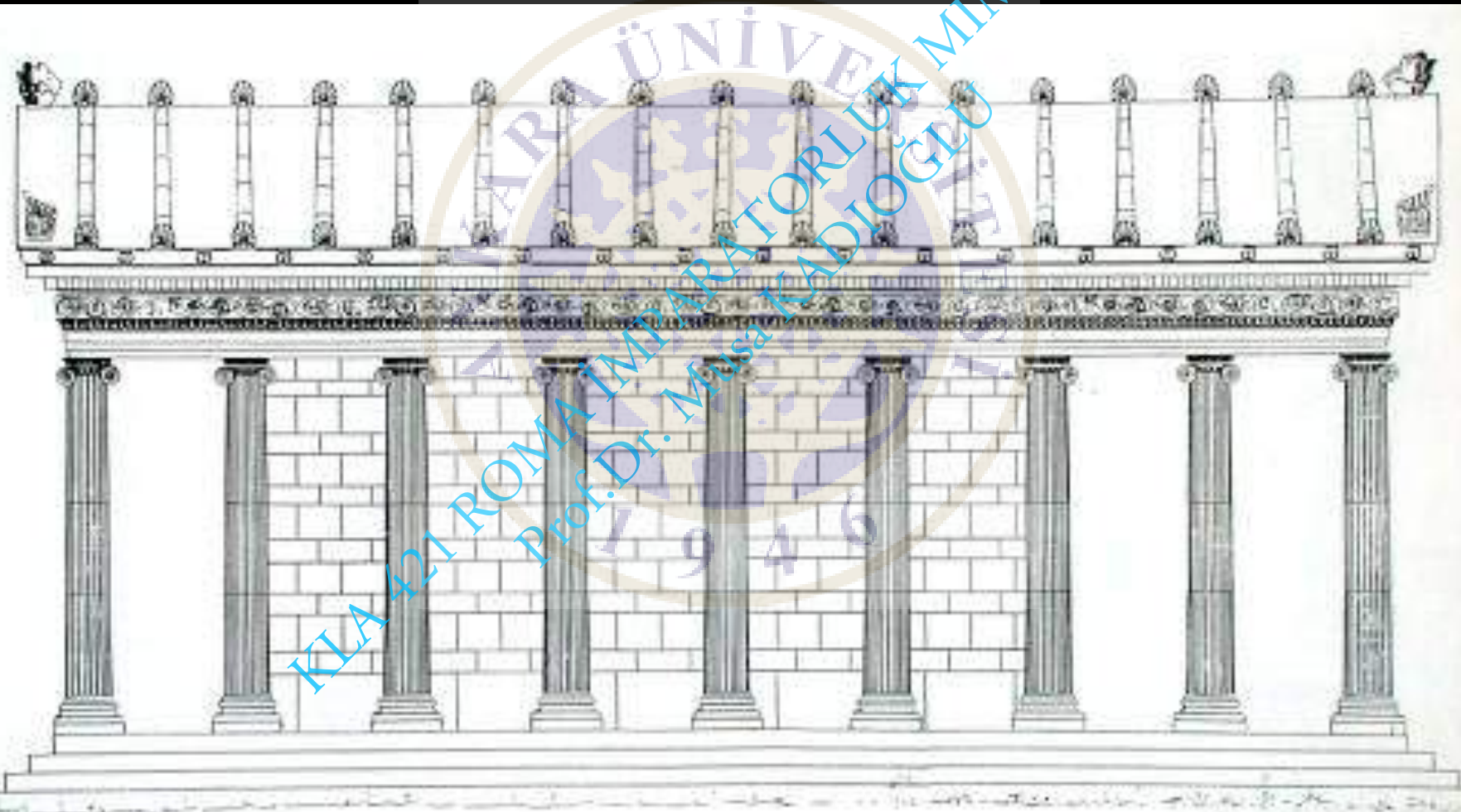


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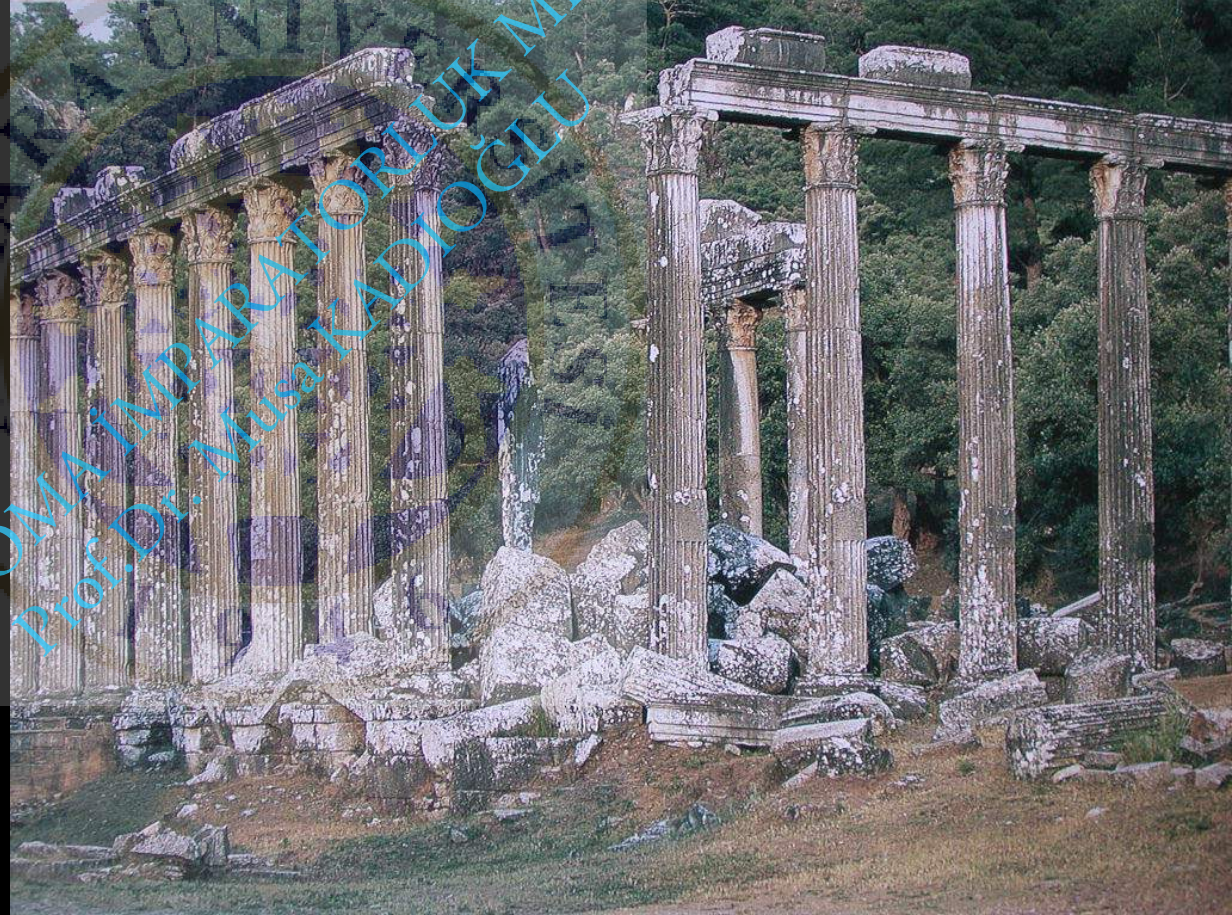
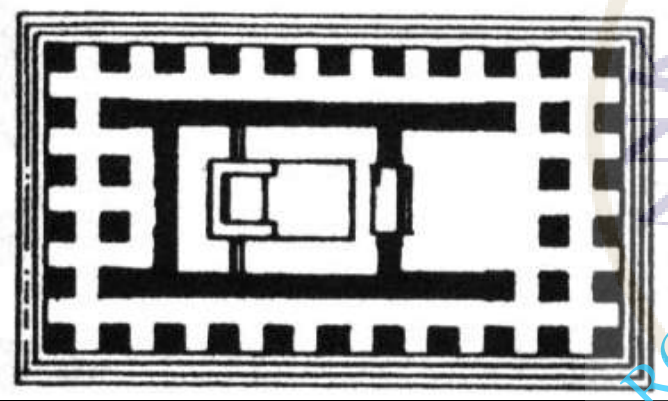


ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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KARAÜNİVERSİTESİ
KLAZİTİK ROMA İMPERATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



EUROMOS, ZEUS TAPINAĐI, HADRIAN DÖNEMİ, 6X11, Peripteral, Korinth



KLA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARLARI
Prof. Dr. Mustafa KADIOĞLU



KIA 421 ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU



UNIVERSITÀ
ROMA IMPERATORIUM
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOGLU
KADIKÖY MİMARISI

TEOS, DIONYSOS TAPINAĐI, 6 X 11, İON

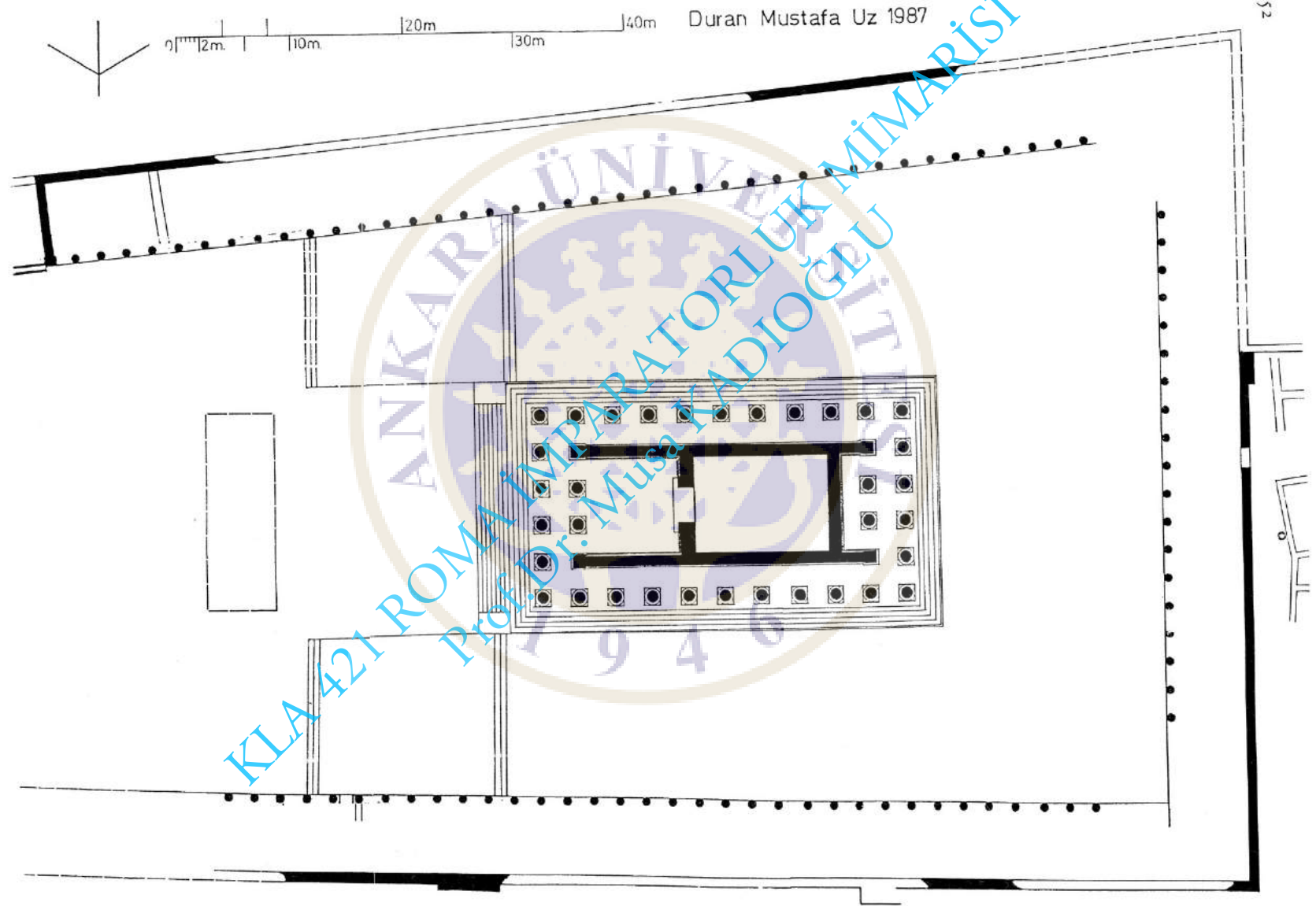


Fig. 1 Teos, Temenos of the Temple Dionysos. M 1 : 500

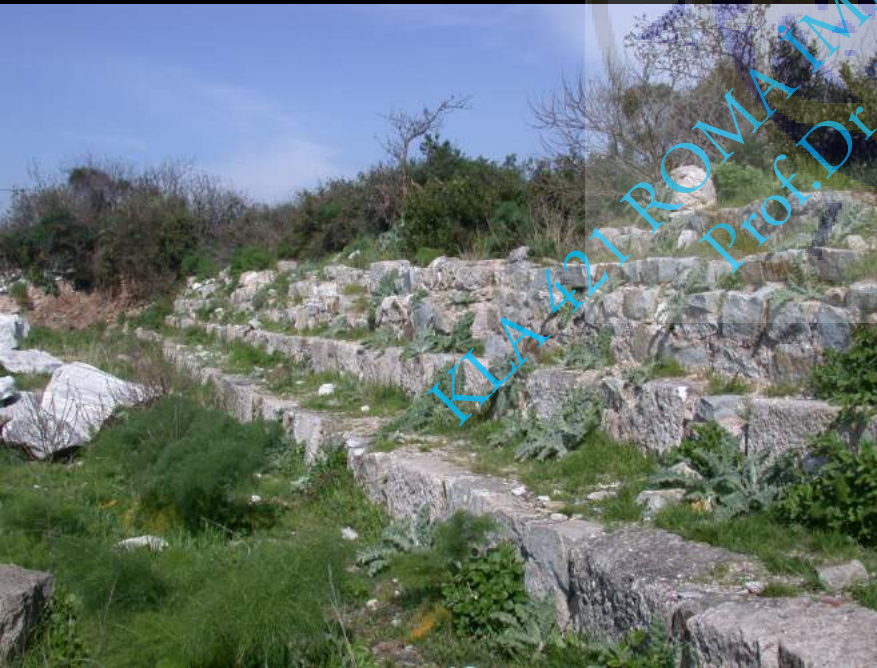


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Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU

KYZIKOS HADRIAN TAPINAĐI (M.S. 123-138)



KLASİK ROMA İMPARATORLUK MİMARİSİ
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĐLU



9 4

NYSA-AKHARAKA, PLUTON VE KÖRE TAPINAĞI
(GEÇ HADRIAN DÖNEMİ)

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PERGAMON, TRAIANEUM (MS 112-129), 6X10 Korinth





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Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU





▲ Abb. 159: Trajaneum.
Seitenansicht und Schnitt,
mit Felsgrund und Substruk-
tionsgewölben

SİDE, APOLLON VE ATHENA TAPINAKLARI (HADRIAN DÖNEMİ)



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EPHESOS, HADRIAN TAPINAĐI=OLYMPIEION
2. NEOKOROS TAPINAĐI (MS 131-140)

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EPHESOS HADRIAN TAPINAĐI (MS 117/118)



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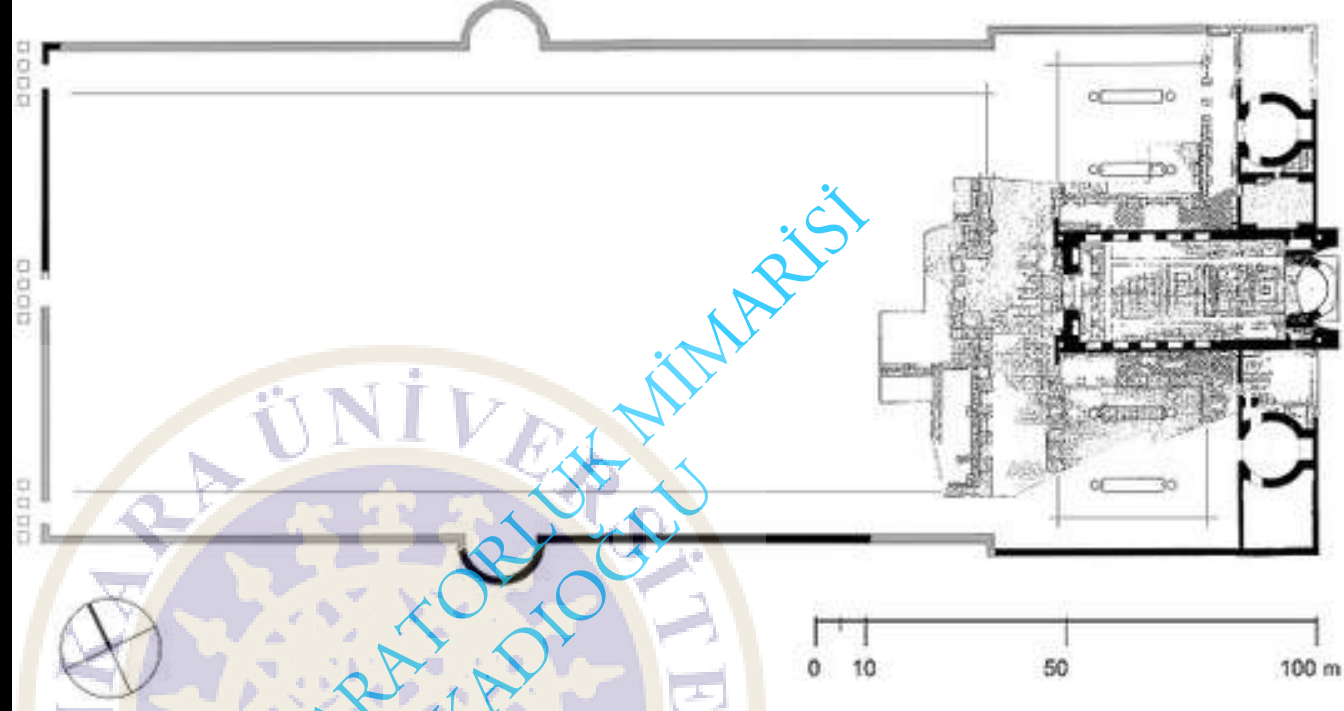
EPHESOS SERAPİS TAPINAĐI (Geç Hadrian-Erken Antoninler Dönemi M.S.120-140/150)





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PERGAMON, KIZIL
AVLU= MISIRLI
TANRILAR KUTSAL
ALANI (MS120-138)

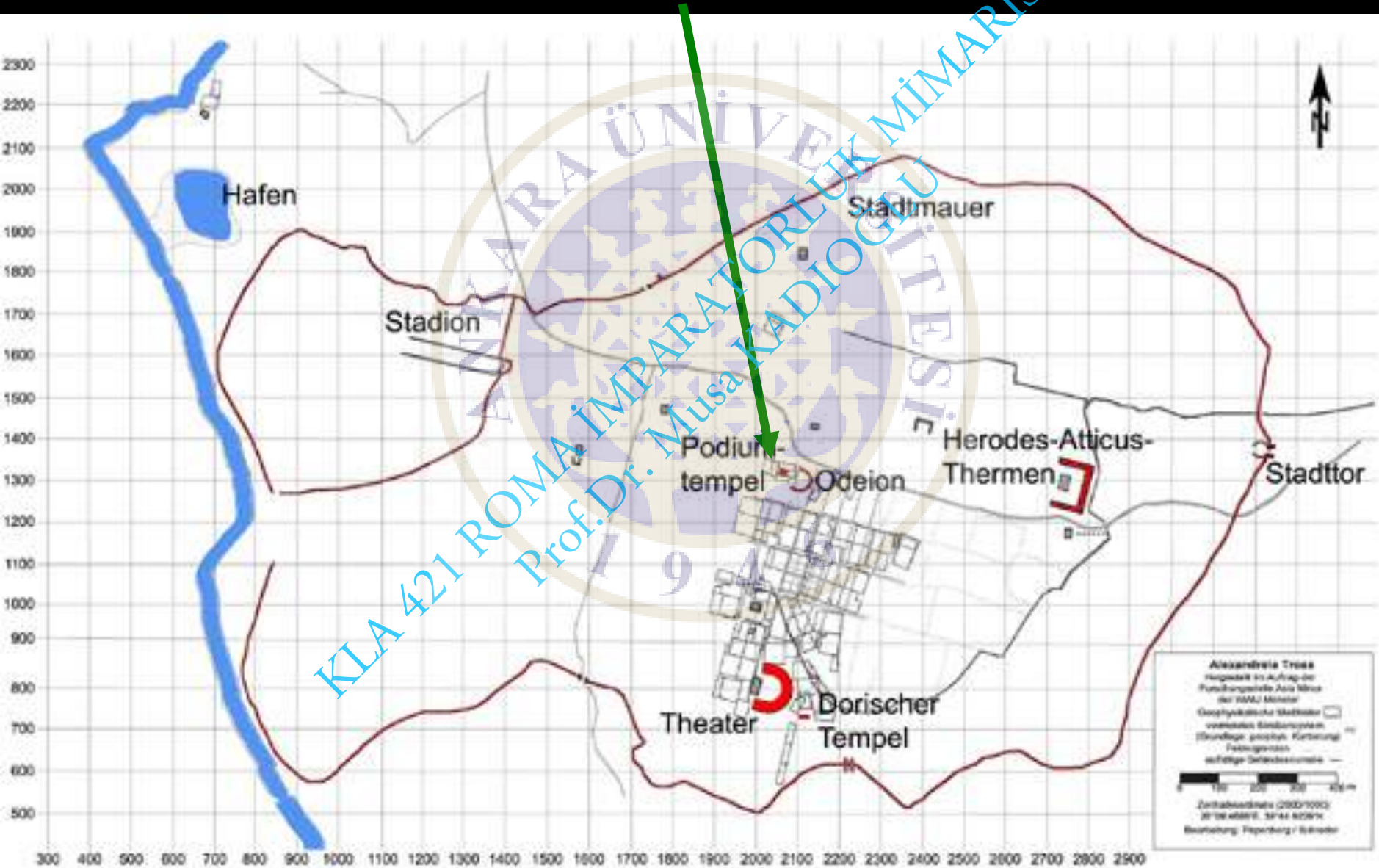


PODYUMLU TAPINAKLAR

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ALEXANDRIA TROAS, PODYUMLU TAPINAK





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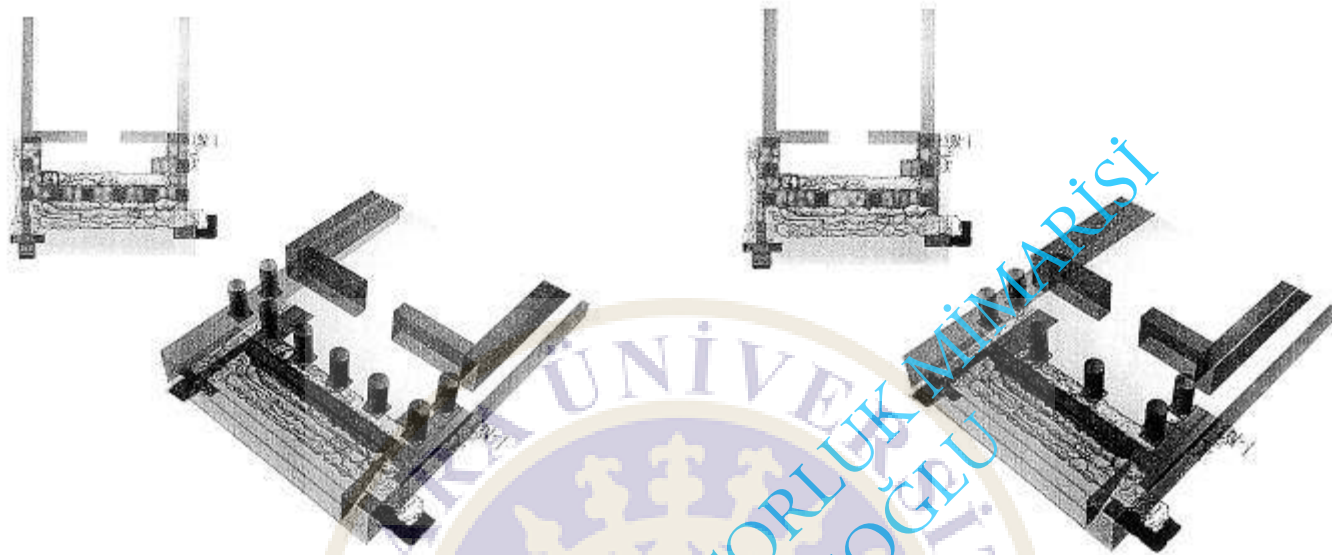


Fig. 8. Alexandria Troas. Podium Temple (3D visualisation by Orion LTD Gurel®).

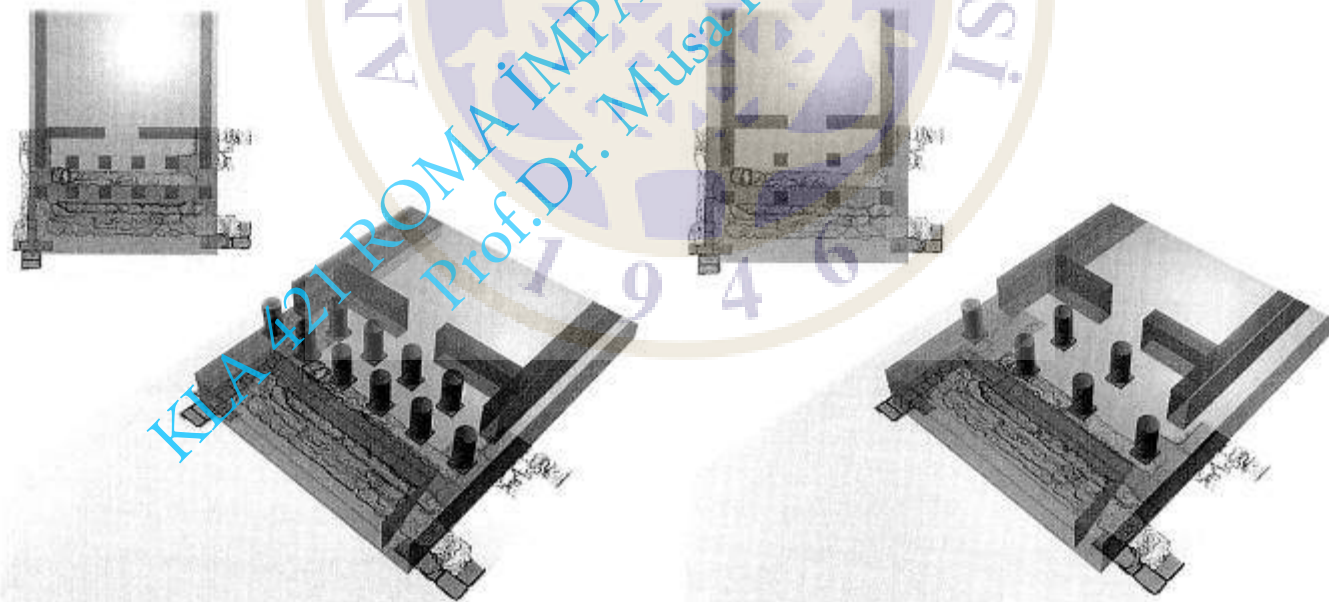
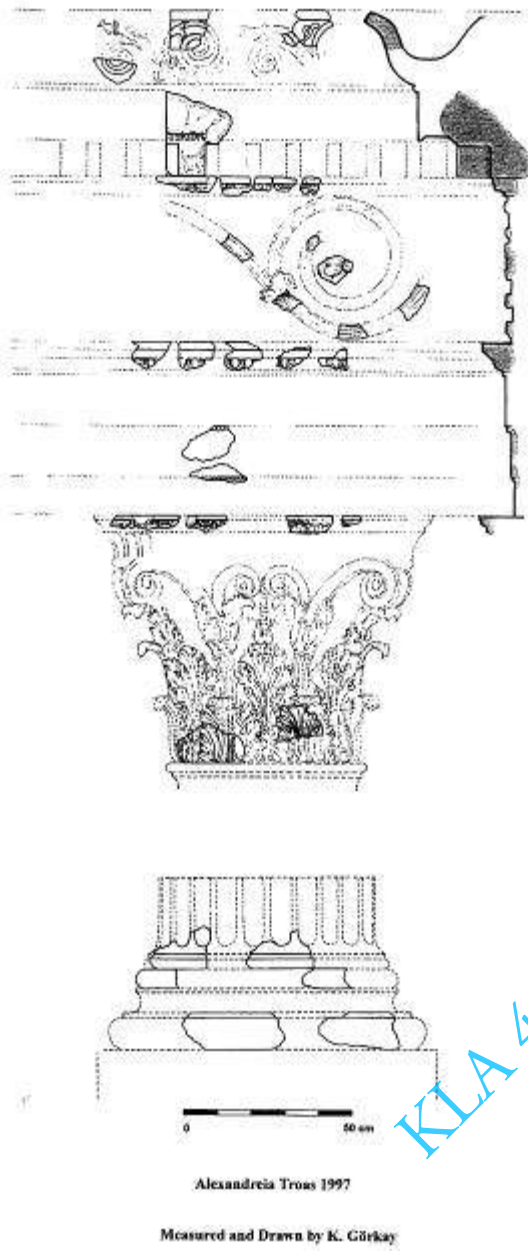
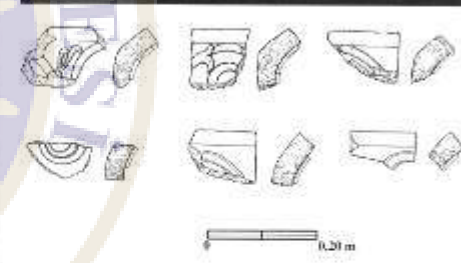
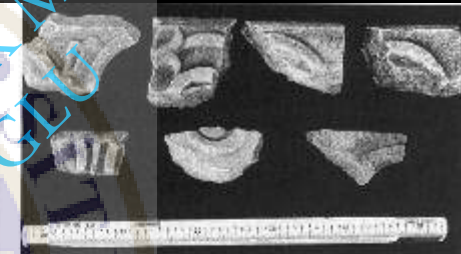
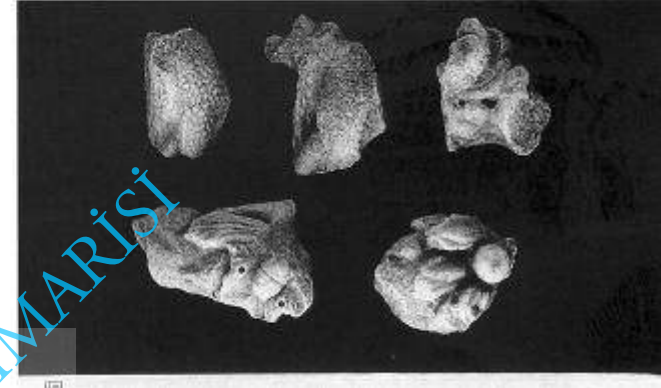
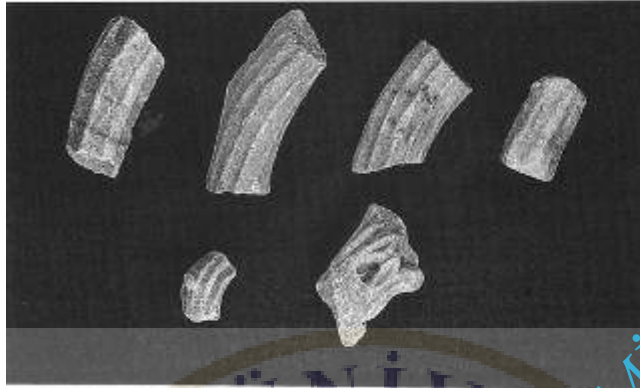


Fig. 9. Alexandria Troas. Podium Temple (3D visualisation by Orion LTD Gurel®).



Alexandria Troas 1997

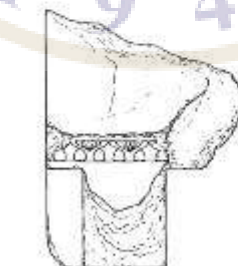
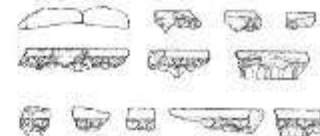
Measured and Drawn by K. Gürkay



0 0,20 m

Drawn by K. Gürkay

Fig. 15. Fragments of the horizontal and the raking sima.



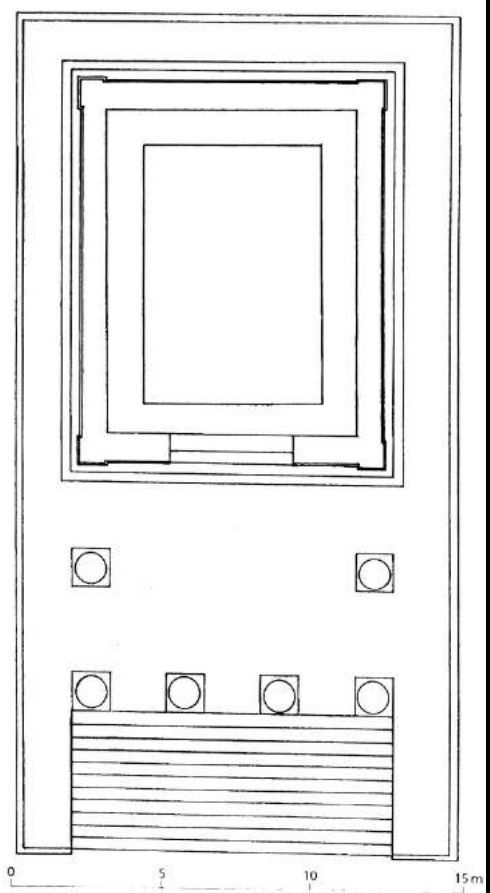
0 0,20 m

Drawn by K. Gürkay

Fig. 19. Alexandria Troas 1997. Reconstruction of the Temple order.

PİSİDİA ANTIOCHEIASI, AUGUSTUS TAPINAĞI





Reconstructed ground plan of the imperial temple.

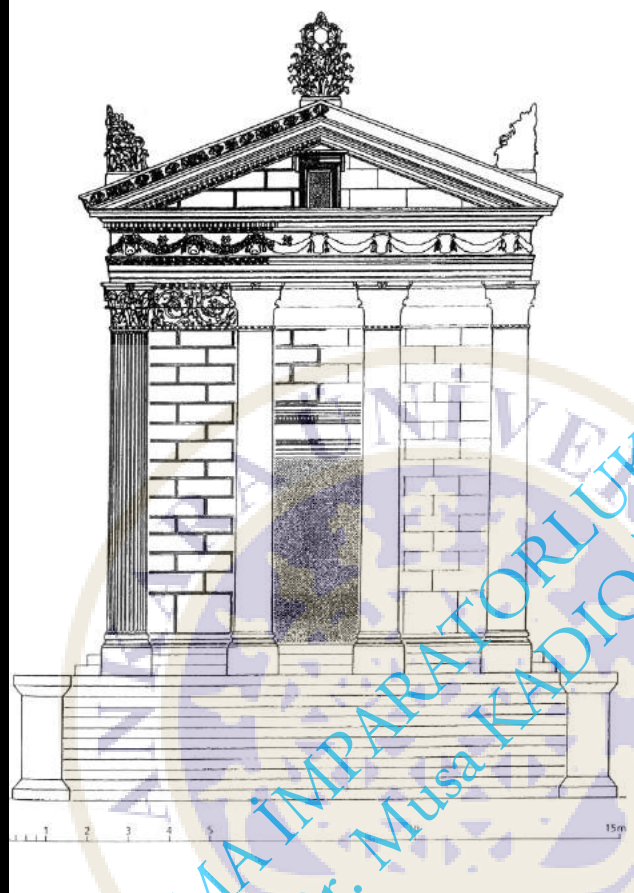


Fig. 25. Imperial temple elevation (after Woodbridge).

two step courses, around 30 cm high, around the cella walls, see below). The full width of the socle was about 1.10, and we may therefore suggest three steps with treads about 36.5 wide and risers of 26.5, dimensions which correspond with those proposed for the front of the podium.

So much may be concluded about the ground plan. The elevation of the cella may be reconstructed on the basis of the numerous surviving elements from all parts of the decorative order (Fig. 25). These have been listed in catalogue form above, with notes appended where they affect the question of the reconstruction. The question of the height of the cella may only be resolved approximately.

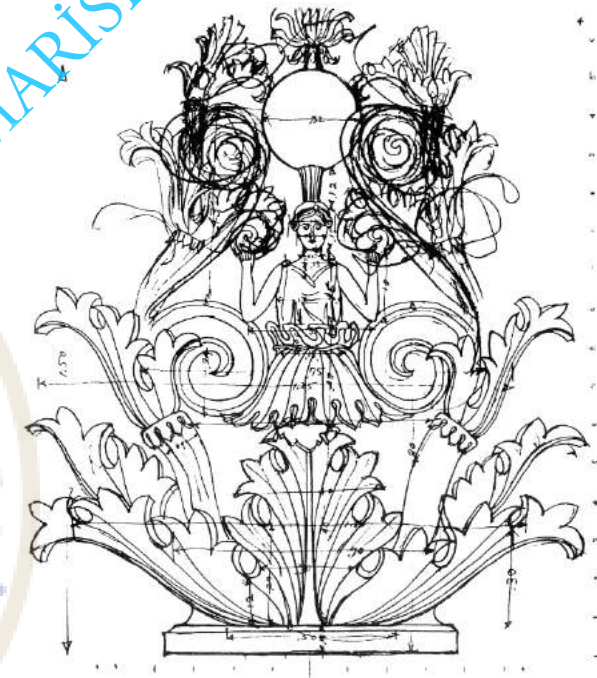


Fig. 26. Acroterion statue of the imperial temple (Woodbridge).



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PERGAMON, DIONYSOS=CARACALLA TAPINAĞI (HADRIAN DÖNEMİ)





UNIVERSITÄT
Prof. Dr. Musa KADIOĞLU MİNARİSİ

KNİDOS KORİNTH TAPINAĞI (M.S. 193-211), PSEUDOPERİPTERAL, KORİNTH

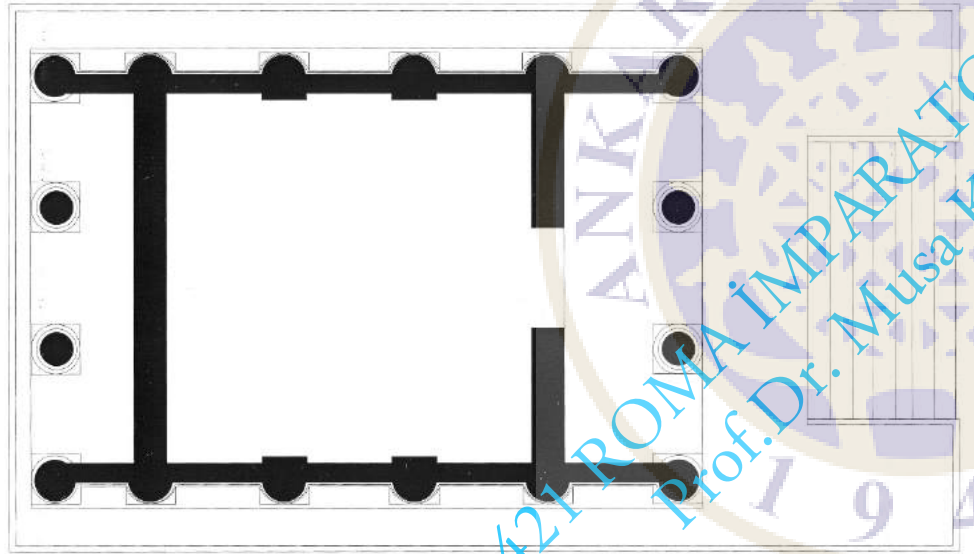
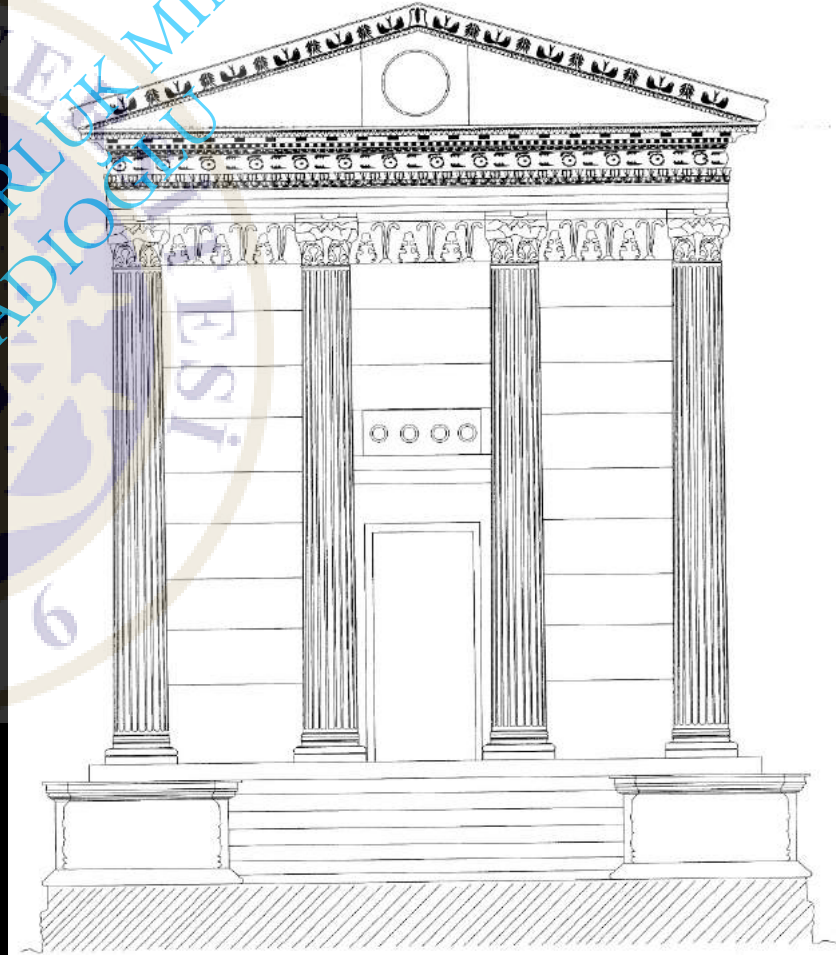


Abb.11 Rekonstruierter Grundriß des korinthischen Tempels (M. 1:75)



Rekonstruktions-
korinthischen Tempels



