

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE MAUSSOLLEION AT HALIKARNASSOS: REPORTS OF THE DANISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO BODRUM

## Chapter 1 : Halicarnassus - Wikipedia

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The Danish excavations 3. Materials and technicalities 4. The foot unit used in the construction of the Maussoleion, and its metrological background 6. The interior of the Maussoleion 7. A survey of the most important recent finds and discoveries bearing on the reconstruction of the Maussoleion 8. The quadriga and its pedestal cat. The periphery of the colonnade and its co-ordination with the coffers and the Chariot frieze The roof pyramid cat. The corner acroteria cat. The Lion Groups cat. Columns and stylobate cat. The upper rear wall of the colonnade and the Chariot frieze cat. The sculpture bases of bluish limestone, a comparative analysis cat. I and L Podium cornice and Amazon frieze cat. The podium between the Amazon frieze and the upper Podium base cat. The upper Podium base of bluish limestone cat. The lower Podium base and its colossal sculpture groups cat. Crepidoma and euthynteria cat. The marble ceiling of the tomb chamber, and other addenda to vol. Notes and registration numbers A catalogue of fragments of the free-standing sculptures from the Maussoleion at Halikarnassos in Bodrum Museum with an appendix on statuary from the Maussoleion in other Turkish museums A catalogue of architectural members, friezes and free-standing sculptures incorporated in the reconstruction of the Maussoleion proposed in the present volume Appended:

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## Chapter 2 : Catalog Record: The Maussoleion at Halikarnassos : reports | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*The Maussoleion at Halikarnassos. Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum: 5 The Superstructure (JUTLAND ARCH SOCIETY).*

History[ edit ] Mycenaean presence in the area[ edit ] Some large Mycenaean tombs have been found at Musgebi or Muskebi, modern Ortakent , not far from Halicarnassus. According to Turkish archaeologist Yusuf Boysal, the Muskebi material, dating from the end of the fifteenth century BC to ca. A rich collection of artifacts found in these tombs is now housed in the Bodrum Castle. These finds cast some light on the problem of determining the territories of ancient Arzawa and Ahhiyawa. The founding of Halicarnassus is debated among various traditions; but they agree in the main point as to its being a Dorian colony, and the figures on its coins, such as the head of Medusa , Athena or Poseidon , or the trident, support the statement that the mother cities were Troezen and Argos. The inhabitants appear to have accepted Anthes, a son of Poseidon, as their legendary founder, as mentioned by Strabo , and were proud of the title of Antheadae. In the early 5th century Halicarnassus was under the sway of Artemisia I of Caria also known as Artemesia of Halicarnassus , who made herself famous as a naval commander at the battle of Salamis. Of Pisindalis, her son and successor, little is known; but Lygdamis , who next attained power, is notorious for having put to death the poet Panyasis and causing Herodotus , possibly the best known Halicarnassian, to leave his native city c. He left three sons, Mausolus, Idrieus and Pixodarus – all of whom – in their turn, succeeded him in the sovereignty; and two daughters, Artemisia and Ada , who were married to their brothers Mausolus and Idrieus. Mausolus moved his capital from Mylasa to Halicarnassus. And on one side of the harbor they built a massive fortified palace for Mausolus, positioned to have clear views out to sea and inland to the hills – places from where enemies could attack. On land, the workmen also built walls and watchtowers , a Greek – style theatre and a temple to Ares – the Greek god of war. Artemisia and Mausolus spent huge amounts of tax money to embellish the city. They commissioned statues, temples and buildings of gleaming marble. This tomb of Mausolus came to be known as the Mausoleum , one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Alexander the Great and Ada of Caria[ edit ] Main article: After taking Halicarnassus, Alexander handed back the government of Caria to her; she, in turn, formally adopted Alexander as her son, ensuring that the rule of Caria passed unconditionally to him upon her eventual death. During the siege of Halicarnassus the city was fired by the retreating Persians. As he was not able to reduce the citadel, Alexander was forced to leave it blockaded. Later history[ edit ] Not long afterwards the citizens received the present of a gymnasium from Ptolemy and built in his honour a stoa or portico. The Christian and later history of the site is continued at Bodrum. Archeological notes and restorations[ edit ] The site is now occupied in part by the town of Bodrum; but the ancient walls can still be traced round nearly all their circuit, and the position of several of the temples, the theatre, and other public buildings can be fixed with certainty. The building consisted of five parts – a basement or podium, a pteron or enclosure of columns, a pyramid, a pedestal and a chariot group. The basement, covering an area of feet by 92, was built of blocks of greenstone, cased with marble and covered in carvings of cows. Round the base of it were probably disposed groups of statuary. The pteron consisted according to Pliny of thirty-six columns of the Ionic order , enclosing a square cella. Between the columns probably stood single statues. From the portions that have been recovered, it appears that the principal frieze of the pteron represented combats of Greeks and Amazons. In addition, there are also many life-size fragments of animals, horsemen, etc. Above the pteron rose the pyramid, mounting by 24 steps to an apex or pedestal. The hair falls from the forehead in thick waves on each side of the face and descends nearly to the shoulder; the beard is short and close, the face square and massive, the eyes deep set under overhanging brows, the mouth well formed with settled calm about the lips. The drapery is grandly composed. All sorts of restorations of this famous monument have been proposed. The original one, made by Newton and Pullan, is obviously in error in many respects; and that of Oldfield, though to be preferred for its lightness the mausoleum was said anciently to be "suspended in

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mid-air" , does not satisfy the conditions postulated by the remains. The best on the whole is that of the veteran German architect, F. Adler, published in ; but fresh studies have since been made see below. Hogarth, David George *Anatolian Studies* 65

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## Chapter 3 : Mausoleum at Halicarnassus - Wikipedia

*The Mausolleion at Halikarnassos: Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum. Subterranean and Pre-Mausollan Structures on the Site .*

Conquest[ edit ] In the 4th century BC, Halicarnassus was the capital of a small regional kingdom within the Achaemenid Empire on the western coast of Asia Minor. Hecatomnus, a local satrap under the Persians, took control of several of the neighboring cities and districts. After Artemisia and Mausolus, he had several other daughters and sons: Ada adoptive mother of Alexander the Great , Idrieus and Pixodarus. Mausolus extended its territory as far as the southwest coast of Anatolia. Artemisia and Mausolus ruled from Halicarnassus over the surrounding territory for 24 years. Mausolus, although descended from local people, spoke Greek and admired the Greek way of life and government. He founded many cities of Greek design along the coast and encouraged Greek democratic traditions. He chose the city of Halicarnassus. Artemisia and Mausolus spent huge amounts of tax money to embellish the city. They commissioned statues, temples and buildings of gleaming marble. As the Persian satrap, and as the Hecatomnid dynast, Mausolus had planned for himself an elaborate tomb. When he died the project was continued by his siblings. Artemisia lived for only two years after the death of her husband. The urns with their ashes were placed in the yet unfinished tomb. As a form of sacrifice ritual the bodies of a large number of dead animals were placed on the stairs leading to the tomb, and then the stairs were filled with stones and rubble, sealing the access. Artemisia spared no expense in building the tomb. She sent messengers to Greece to find the most talented artists of the time. These included Scopas, the man who had supervised the rebuilding of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus. The famous sculptors were in the Vitruvius order: Leochares, Bryaxis, Scopas, and Timotheus, as well as hundreds of other craftsmen. The tomb was erected on a hill overlooking the city. The whole structure sat in an enclosed courtyard. At the center of the courtyard was a stone platform on which the tomb sat. A stairway flanked by stone lions led to the top of the platform, which bore along its outer walls many statues of gods and goddesses. At each corner, stone warriors mounted on horseback guarded the tomb. This section was covered with bas-reliefs showing action scenes, including the battle of the centaurs with the lapiths and Greeks in combat with the Amazons , a race of warrior women. On the top of this section of the tomb thirty-six slim columns, ten per side, with each corner sharing one column between two sides; rose for another third of the height. Standing between each pair of columns was a statue. The roof, which comprised most of the final third of the height, was pyramidal. Perched on the top was a quadriga: Timeline and map of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus and the other Wonders of the Ancient World This lion is among the few free-standing sculptures from the Mausoleum at the British Museum. Colossal statue of a man from the north side of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. Modern historians have pointed out that two years would not be enough time to decorate and build such an extravagant building. Therefore, it is believed that construction was begun by Mausolus before his death or continued by the next leaders. The Mausoleum was in the Greek-dominated area of Halicarnassus, which in was controlled by the Achaemenid Empire. According to the Roman architect Vitruvius , it was built by Satyros and Pytheus who wrote a treatise about it; this treatise is now lost. Eustathius , writing in the 12th century on his commentary of the Iliad says "it was and is a wonder". Because of this, Fergusson concluded that the building was ruined, probably by an earthquake, between this period and , when the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem arrived and recorded that it was in ruins. Many of the stones from the ruins were used by the knights to fortify their castle at Bodrum ; they also recovered bas-reliefs with which they decorated the new building. Much of the marble was burned into lime. In Lord Stratford de Redcliffe obtained permission to remove these reliefs from the Bodrum. This site was originally indicated by Professor Donaldson and was discovered definitively by Charles Newton, after which an expedition was sent by the British government. Much of the information we have gathered about the Mausoleum and its structure has come from the Roman polymath Pliny the Elder. He wrote some basic facts about the architecture and some dimensions. The building was rectangular, not

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square, surrounded by a colonnade of thirty-six columns. There was a pyramidal superstructure receding in twenty four steps to the summit. On top there were 4 horse chariots of marble. The building was accented with both sculptural friezes and free standing figures. It is clear that Pliny did not grasp the design of the mausoleum fully which creates problems in recreating the structure. He does state many facts which help the reader recreate pieces of the puzzle. Other writings by Pausanias, Strabo, and Vitruvius also help us to gather more information about the Mausoleum. It was surrounded by 36 columns. They called this part the pteron. Above the pteron there was a pyramid on top with 24 steps and equal in height to the lower part. Pliny likely wrote down these dimensions without thinking about the form of the building. Another important find was the depth on the rock on which the building stood. This rock was excavated to 2. Some of these sculptures have been lost or only fragments have been found. The great figures of Mausolus and Artemisia stood in the chariot at the top of the pyramid. The detached equestrian groups are placed at the corners of the sub podium. Later history of the Mausoleum[ edit ] The Mausoleum overlooked the city of Halicarnassus for many years. Then a series of earthquakes shattered the columns and sent the bronze chariot crashing to the ground. When they decided to fortify it in , they used the stones of the Mausoleum. This is also about when "imaginative reconstructions" of the Mausoleum began to appear. Sections of polished marble from the tomb can still be seen there today. Suleiman the Magnificent conquered the base of the knights on the island of Rhodes, who then relocated first briefly to Sicily and later permanently to Malta, leaving the Castle and Bodrum to the Ottoman Empire. During the fortification work, a party of knights entered the base of the monument and discovered the room containing a great coffin. In many histories of the Mausoleum one can find the following story of what happened: The bodies of Mausolus and Artemisia were missing too. The small museum building next to the site of the Mausoleum tells the story. Research done by archeologists in the s shows that long before the knights came, grave robbers had dug a tunnel under the grave chamber, stealing its contents. Also the museum states that it is most likely that Mausolus and Artemisia were cremated, so only an urn with their ashes was placed in the grave chamber. This explains why no bodies were found. Before grinding and burning much of the remaining sculpture of the Mausoleum into lime for plaster, the Knights removed several of the best works and mounted them in the Bodrum castle. There they stayed for three centuries. Discovery and excavation[ edit ] An actress performs a play in front of 2 statues from the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. He had a difficult job. Instead Newton studied the accounts of ancient writers like Pliny to obtain the approximate size and location of the memorial, then bought a plot of land in the most likely location. Digging down, Newton explored the surrounding area through tunnels he dug under the surrounding plots. He was able to locate some walls, a staircase, and finally three of the corners of the foundation. With this knowledge, Newton was able to determine which plots of land he needed to buy. Newton then excavated the site and found sections of the reliefs that decorated the wall of the building and portions of the stepped roof. Finally, he found the statues of Mausolus and Artemisia that had stood at the pinnacle of the building. These blocks were used for the construction of a new dock in Malta for the Royal Navy. Today this dock is known as Dock No. 1. Kristian Jeppesen of Aarhus University , Denmark. He has produced a six-volume monograph, *The Mausolleion at Halikarnassos*. The beauty of the Mausoleum was not only in the structure itself, but in the decorations and statues that adorned the outside at different levels on the podium and the roof: The four Greek sculptors who carved the statues: Bryaxis, Leochares, Scopas and Timotheus were each responsible for one side. Because the statues were of people and animals, the Mausoleum holds a special place in history, as it was not dedicated to the gods of Ancient Greece. Today, the massive castle of the Knights Hospitaller Knights of St. John still stands in Bodrum, and the polished stone and marble blocks of the Mausoleum can be spotted built into the walls of the structure. At the site of the Mausoleum, only the foundation remains, and a small museum. Some of the surviving sculptures at the British Museum include fragments of statues and many slabs of the frieze showing the battle between the Greeks and the Amazons. There the images of Mausolus and his queen watch over the few broken remains of the beautiful tomb she built for him.

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## Chapter 4 : The Maussoleion at Halikarnassos : Kristian Jeppesen :

*Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum: 7 The Pottery by John Lund, Vinnie Norskov, Leif Erik Vaag Raised to honour Mausolos, a Persian satrap of the 4th century BCE, the Maussoleion in Halikarnassos was renowned throughout the ancient world as one of its Seven Wonders.*

## Chapter 5 : Maussoleion at Halikarnassos, The. Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum :

*Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum: 5 The Superstructure by Kristian Jeppesen Raised to honour Mausolos, a Persian satrap of the 4th century BCE, the Maussoleion in Halikarnassos was renowned throughout the ancient world as one of its Seven Wonders.*