

## Acces PDF Byzas 11 Holztragwerke Der Antike

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### **KYCMMY - JILLIAN ROBERTS**

This is a comprehensive study of the art, archaeology, myths, cults, and function of one of the most illustrious sites in the West. Providing an extensive treatment of the significance of the site during the 'Golden Age' of classical Greece, Jeffrey Hurwit discusses the development of the Acropolis throughout its long history, up to and including the recent discoveries of the Acropolis restoration project, which have prompted important re-evaluations of the site and its major buildings. Throughout, the author describes the role of the Acropolis in everyday life, always placing it within the context of Athenian cultural and intellectual history. Accompanied by 10 color plates, 172 halftones, and 70 line drawings, this is the most thorough book on the Acropolis to be published in English in nearly a century.

This volume discusses the multidimensional aspects of the unique, and so far unprecedented for Macedonia, 191 sherds from Methone in Pieria, dated to ca 700 BCE, which bear inscriptions, graffiti, and (trade)marks inscribed, incised, scratched and rarely painted. The 191 vessels were unearthed during excavations in ancient Methone in Pieria, the oldest colony of Greeks from Eretria in the north according to tradition. The Methone find is unique for two reasons. First, most of the pottery dates between 730 and 700 BCE, a period from which very few examples of Greek writing survives. And second, inscribed ceramics, scratched or painted, are extremely rare in Macedonia. This new evidence of inscribed pottery from Methone is invaluable for classical studies, and the papers of this volume contribute notably to current discussions about: the Greeks and the Greek language in Macedonia; the Greek colonization; the pottery trade and the early Greek transport amphoras; trade, the symposium, and other contexts for the development of writing; the 'alphabets' of Methone and the intro-

duction of the alphabet in Greece; the dialect(s) of Methone in relation to the Greek dialects; early Greek writing, literacy, and literary beginnings.

Contains 9 papers from a colloquium held at Lincoln College, University of Oxford, 17 April 2004 in honour of J J Coulton to mark his retirement from the Readership in Classical Archaeology at Merton College, Oxford. Coulton devoted his early career to Cycladic architecture, seeing how important this area would be in advancing our knowledge of ancient architecture and Greek civilisation in general.

This book is a definitive architectural study of Roman theatre architecture. In nine chapters it brings together a massive amount of archaeological, literary, and epigraphic information under one cover. It also contains a full catalogue of all known Roman theatres, including a number of odea (concert halls) and bouleuteria (council chambers) which are relevant to the architectural discussion, about 1,000 entries in all. Inscriptional or literary evidence relating to each theatre is listed and there is an up-to-date bibliography for each building. Most importantly the book contains plans of over 500 theatres or buildings of theatrical type, as well as numerous text figures and nearly 200 figures and plates.

This book has its origin in a conference held at the British School at Athens in 2011 which aimed to explore the range of new archaeological information now available for the seventh century in Greek lands.

This study examines the construction of roofs of Greek temples between 600-400 BC in Greece, southern Italy and Sicily.

This book has its origin in a conference held at the British School at Athens in 2011 which aimed to explore the range of new archaeological information now available for the seventh century in Greek lands. It presents material data, combining accounts of recent discoveries (which often enable reinterpretation of older

finds), regional reviews, and archaeologically focused critique of historical and art historical approaches and interpretations. The aim is to make readily accessible the material record as currently understood and to consider how it may contribute to broader critiques and new directions in research. The geographical focus is the old Greek world encompassing Macedonia and Ionia, and extending across to Sicily and southern Italy, considering also the wider trade circuits linking regional markets. The book does not aim for the pan-Mediterranean coverage of recent works: given that much of the latest innovative and critical scholarship has focused on the western Mediterranean in particular, it is necessary to bring old Greece back under the spotlight and to expose to critical scrutiny the often Athenocentric interpretative frameworks which continue to inform discussion of other parts of the Mediterranean.

Building services are often overlooked in the history of architecture and engineering. This volume presents 41 papers presented at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Construction History Society held at Queens' College Cambridge from 6-8 April 2018 which cover a wide variety of topics on aspects of construction history and building services.

This handbook explores key aspects of art and architecture in ancient Greece and Rome. Drawing on the perspectives of scholars of various generations, nationalities, and backgrounds, it discusses Greek and Roman ideas about art and architecture, as expressed in both texts and images, along with the production of art and architecture in the Greek and Roman world.

The eight lectures that comprise this edition were first delivered by John Davidson Beazley in 1949. They were published in 1951 and soon became a of classical study of ancient Greek vases. This revised edition includes many additional illustrations.

This book examines the various ways ancient Athenians purpose-

fully reused stone artifacts, objects, and buildings in order to shape their own and their descendants' collective ideas about their community's past and its bearing on the present and future. The book introduces the concept of "upcycling" to refer to this intentionally meaningful reuse, where evidence is preserved of an intentionality behind the decision to re-employ a particular object in a particular new context, often with implications for the shared memory of a group. Utilizing archaeological, literary, and epigraphic evidence, this investigation connects seemingly disparate cases of upcycling over eight centuries of Athenian history, treating the city as a continuously evolving cultural community. In establishing upcycling as a distinct phenomenon of intentionally meaningful reuse, this study offers a process- and agency-focused alternative to the traditional discourses on spolia and reuse, while also making a substantial contribution to the growing field of memory studies by identifying a crucial component within the overall "work of memory" within a community. Through an original interdisciplinary approach, the book illuminates a vital practice through which Athenians shaped social memory in the physical realm, literally building their history into their city.

*New Directions and Paradigms for the Study of Greek Architecture* collects chapters by nearly three dozen scholars who describe recent discoveries, new theoretical frameworks, and applications of cutting-edge techniques in their architectural research.

*A Companion to Greek Architecture* provides an expansive overview of the topic, including design, engineering, and construction as well as theory, reception, and lasting impact. Covers both sacred and secular structures and complexes, with particular attention to architectural decoration, such as sculpture, interior design, floor mosaics, and wall painting. Makes use of new research from computer-driven technologies, the study of inscriptions and archaeological evidence, and recently excavated buildings. Brings together original scholarship from an esteemed group of archaeologists and art historians. Presents the most up-to-date English language coverage of Greek architecture in several decades while also sketching out important areas and structures in need of further research.

Twenty-one papers on various aspects of Athenian art and society by the students and friends of Homer A. Thompson, a noted classical archaeologist and excavator of the Athenian Agora. The volume includes many papers on sculpture (including Nancy Bookidis

on Attic terracotta sculpture and Brunhilde Ridgway on the features of kouroi and korai in Archaic Athens), some on architecture (including William B. Dinsmoor Jr. on the Pinakothek), and a few on topography (including Sara Immerwahr on "the earliest known grave in Athens" and Evelyn Smithson on evidence for a prehistoric Klepsydra).

In 2004 an international workshop was held in Istanbul to debate one of the most important transitions in the history of mankind'. After three and a half million years as hunter-gatherers, clearly a successful way of life, why did people become food-producers? These twenty papers focus on the spread of the Neolithic lifestyle from the Near East', an idea that is still controversial, highlighting the role of Anatolia in that process, both directly and as a transit between Mesopotamia and Greece. Following Clemens Lichter's introductory discussion of the raging debate, the contributors discuss the nature and reliability of the archaeological evidence, reassessing traditional evidence while considering new data, the Neolithisation of western Anatolia, the Neolithisation of the Balkans and Greece, and the transference of cultural elements between east and west. Several of the papers are based on case studies, such as Ulucak Hoyuek, Hoka Cesme in Thrace, and the cave of Teopetra in Thessaly, while others focus on material evidence, including Neolithic figurines, flint and pottery. All of the papers are in English. Illustrated throughout.

This book looks at secular urban space in the Mediterranean city, A.D. 284-650, focusing on places where people from different religious and social groups were obliged to mingle. It looks at streets, processions, fora/ agorai, market buildings, and shops.

This volume, the first of two dealing with the Early Iron Age deposits from the Athenian Agora, publishes the tombs from the end of the Bronze Age through the transition from the Middle Geometric to Late Geometric period. An introduction deals with the layout of the four cemeteries of the period, the topographical ramifications, periodization, and a synthesis of Athens in the Early Iron Age. Individual chapters offer a complete catalogue of the tombs and their contents, a full analysis of the burial customs and funerary rites, and analyses of the pottery and other small finds. Maria A. Liston presents the human skeletal material, Deborah Ruscillo presents the faunal remains, and Sara Strack contributes to the pottery typology and catalogue. In an appendix, Eirini Dimitriadou provides an overview of the locations of burial activity in

the wider city.

This book examines the application of drawing in the design process of classical architecture, exploring how the tools and techniques of drawing developed for architecture subsequently shaped theories of vision and representations of the universe in science and philosophy. Building on recent scholarship that examines and reconstructs the design process of classical architecture, John R. Senseney focuses on technical drawing in the building trade as a model for the expression of visual order, showing that the techniques of ancient Greek drawing actively determined concepts about the world. He argues that the uniquely Greek innovations of graphic construction determined principles that shaped the massing, special qualities and refinements of buildings and the manner in which order itself was envisioned.

"This multiauthor volume brings together thirteen chapters examining various aspects of structure and construction in the monuments of ancient Greece and Rome. Taken together they represent the international state of *Bauforschung*, the scientific, analytical, and often archaeological study of historic buildings. The chapters cover a variety of topics, such as construction processes, design principles, building traditions, and historical contexts. This range showcases the different technical and historical methodologies that are brought to bear on the Classical architecture of the ancient Mediterranean. At the same time, there is considerable overlap, which demonstrates that different approaches are bound together by the common aim to reconstruct historic built environments, the empirical nature of the undertaking, and the combination of visual and verbal argumentation. *Bauforschung*, Architectural history, Greece, Rome, Classical architecture, Historic buildings"--

In recent years, scholarly interest in Ancient Athens has been enlivened by spectacular archaeological discoveries. The new finds from the pre-Classical city called for a synoptic reassessment of the material remains, their interpretation and the previous methodological approaches, since the dense records of later historical phases had shaped the perception of Athens before the Persian Wars. Under these premises, the International Workshop held at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München in February 2017 invited its participants to rethink early Athens. The papers assembled in this volume aim to question traditional perspectives and offer a multidisciplinary framework for the discussion of archaeo-

logical, literary and epigraphical testimonia.

A study of the organisation and operations of the Roman Imperial marble quarries in Phrygia. Extensive catalogue of new inscriptions.

The ancient Greek word koine was used to describe the new common language dialect that became widespread in the ancient Greek world after the conquests of Alexander the Great. Modern scholars have increasingly used the word to conceptualise regional homogeneities in the material culture of the ancient Mediterranean. In this volume, twenty scholars from various disciplines present case studies that focus on the fundamental question of how to perceive and the social and cultural mechanisms that led to the spread and consumption of material culture in the Greek early Iron Age. Combined the chapters provide a critical examination of the use of the koine concept as a heuristic tool in historical research and discuss to what degree similarities in material culture reflect cultural connections. The volume will be of interest scholars interested in archaeological theory and method, the social significance of material culture, and the history of the ancient Greek world in the first half of the first millennium BC.

Palaces like the Aljafería and the Alhambra rank among the highest achievements of the Islamic world. In recent years archaeological work at Córdoba, Kairouan and many other sites has vastly increased our knowledge about the origin and development of Islamic palatial architecture, particularly in the Western Mediterranean region. This book offers a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of Islamic palace architecture in Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and southern Italy. The author, who has himself conducted archaeological field work at several prominent sites, presents all Islamic palaces known in the region in ground plans, sections and individual descriptions. The book traces the evolution of Islamic palace architecture in the region from the 8th to the 19th century and places them within the context of the history of Islamic culture. Palace architecture is a unique source of cultural history, offering insights into the way space was conceived and the way rulers used architecture to legitimize their power. The book discusses such topics as the influence of the architecture of the Middle East on the Islamic palaces of the western Mediterranean region, the role of Greek logic and scientific progress on the design of palaces, the impact of Islamic palaces on Norman and Gothic architecture and the role of Sufism on the palatial architecture of

the late medieval period.

In this book, Alessandro Pierattini offers a comprehensive study of the evolution of pre-archaic Greek temple architecture from the eleventh to mid-seventh century BCE. Demystifying the formative stages of Greek architecture, he traces how temples were transformed from unassuming shrines made of perishable materials into large stone and terracotta monuments. Grounded in archaeological evidence, the volume analyzes the design, function, construction, and aesthetic of the Greek temple. While the book's primary focus is architectural, it also draws on non-architectural material culture, ancient cult practice, and social history, which also defined the context that fostered the Greek temple's initial development. In reconstituting this early history, Pierattini also draws attention to new developments as well as legacies from previous eras. Ultimately, he reveals why the temple's pre-Achaic development is not only of interest in itself, but also a key to the origins of the Greek monumental architecture of the Archaic period.

Dieser Band stellt Konzepte für eine Theorie und Lehre der Architektur von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart vor. Bis ins späte 19. Jahrhundert änderten sich Bauprozesse und -techniken evolutionär. Das 19. Jahrhundert ist auch im Bauwesen geprägt vom Glauben an Fortschritt durch Wissenschaft: Ausgehend vom revolutionären Frankreich, entwickelte sich eine akademische Ausbildung für Bauberufe. Mit den Schulen kommen die Lehrbücher. Sie sind oftmals Konstruktionslehren nach Baustoffen ("Holzkonstruktionen", "Steinbau") oder Gebäudelehren (z.B. Musterentwürfe für öffentliche Bauten). Bis ins 20. Jahrhundert hinein zeigen Lehrbücher zudem Beispielsammlungen gebauter Konstruktionen – weitergehende Forschung entwickelt sich weniger im Kern der Disziplin als an ihren Rändern. Zudem bleiben sie stets abhängig von Kontext und Zeit: das Lehrbuch ist – bis heute – zeitgebunden, abstrakt und unpersönlich.

Purpose and setting of the Greek temple -- Formative developments -- Questions of construction and the Doric genus -- Questions of influence and the Aeolic capital -- Questions of appearance and the Ionic genus -- Questions of meaning and the Corinthian capital -- Gifts to the gods -- Triglyphs and tripods -- Crucible -- Questions answered and unanswered.

In diesem Beuth-Praxis-Band liegt der Fokus auf der substanzschonenden Erhaltung von historischen Holzbauteilen und -konstruktionen. Die Autoren berichten über ihre Erfahrungen aus langjähriger

Sanierungs- und Instandsetzungspraxis und beleuchten die Erhaltung historischer Holzbauwerke sowohl aus denkmalpflegerischer als auch aus ingenieurtechnischer Sicht. Inhaltliche Schwerpunkte: Geschichte der Holzbauentwicklung // Praxiserfahrungen bei der Bauzustandsbewertung und der statisch-konstruktiven Bewertung (unter Berücksichtigung neuer Erkenntnisse zur statischen Nachweisführung mit modifizierten Teilsicherheitsbeiwerten und zur Anwendung von Methoden zur in-situ Festigkeitssortierung) // Korrosion von Holz // Ertüchtigung von Holzbauteilen und -konstruktionen.

With a collection of 57 articles in English, French and German, presenting the most recent research on ancient fortifications, this book is the most substantial publication ever to have issued on the topic for many years. While fortifications of the ancient cultures of the middle east and ancient Greek and Roman worlds were noticed by travelers and scholars from the very beginning of research on antiquity from the late 18th century onwards, the architectural, economic, logistical, political, urban and other social aspects of fortifications have been somewhat overlooked and underestimated by scholarship in the 20th century. The book presents the research of a new generation of scholars who have been analyzing those aspects of fortifications, many of them with years of experience in fieldwork on city walls. Much new evidence and a fresh look at this important category of built structure is now made available, and the publication will be of interest not only to the field of ancient architecture, but also to other sub-disciplines of archaeology and ancient history. The papers were presented at a conference in Athens in December 2012, and they all present material and discuss topics under seven headings that represent the most central themes in the study of fortification in antiquity: the origins of fortification, physical surroundings and building technique, function and semantics, historical context, the fortification of regions and regionally confined phenomena, the fortifications of Athens and new field research. The book is Volume 2 in the new series Fokus Fortifikation Studies, created by the German based international research network Fokus Fortifikation. The topics included have been identified by the network over many previous conferences and workshops as being the most important and as needing research and discussion beyond the network members. Volume 1 in the series, Ancient Fortifications: a compendium of theory and practice (Oxbow Books) will also appear in 2015 and



together the two volumes bring the field of fortification studies up-to-date and will be an essential resource for many years to come. Minoan Crete is rightly famous for its idiosyncratic architecture, as well as its palaces and towns such as Knossos, Malia, Gournia, and Palaikastro. Indeed, these are often described as the first urban settlements of Bronze Age Europe. However, we still know relatively little about the dynamics of these early urban centres. How did they work? What role did the palaces have in their towns, and the towns in their landscapes? It might seem that with such richly documented architectural remains these questions would have been answered long ago. Yet, analysis has mostly found itself confined to building materials and techniques, basic formal descriptions, and functional evaluations. Critical evaluation of these data as constituting a dynamic built environment has thus been slow in coming. This volume aims to provide a first step in this direction. It brings together international scholars whose research focuses on Minoan architecture and urbanism as well as on theory and methods in spatial analyses. By combining methodological contributions with detailed case studies across the different scales of buildings, settlements and regions, the volume proposes a new analytical and interpretive framework for addressing the complex dynamics of the Minoan built environment. Temples are the most prestigious buildings in the urban landscape of ancient Italy, emerging within a network of centres of the then-known Mediterranean world. Notwithstanding the fragmentary condition of the buildings[] remains, these monuments [] and

especially their richly decorated roofs [] are crucial sources of information on the constitution of political, social and craft identities, acting as agents in displaying the meaning of images. The subject of this volume is thematic and includes material from the Eastern Mediterranean (including Greece and Turkey). Contributors discuss the network between patron elites and specialized craft communities that were responsible for the sophisticated terracotta decoration of temples in Italy between 600 and 100 BC, focusing on the mobility of craft people and craft traditions and techniques, asking how images, iconographies, practices and materials can be used to explain the organization of ancient production, distribution and consumption. Special attention has been given to relations with the Eastern Mediterranean (Greece and Anatolia). Investigating craft communities, workshop organizations and networks has never been thoroughly undertaken for this period and region, nor for this exceptionally rich category of materials, or for the craftspeople producing the architectural terracottas. Papers in this volume aim to improve our understanding of roof production and construction in this period, to reveal relationships between main production centres, and to study the possible influences of immigrant craftspeople. Age-old scholarly dogma holds that the death of serious theatre went hand-in-hand with the 'death' of the city-state and that the fourth century BC ushered in an era of theatrical mediocrity offering shallow entertainment to a depoliticised citizenry. The traditional view of fourth-century culture is encouraged and sustained by the absence of dramatic texts in anything more than fragments.

Until recently, little attention was paid to an enormous array of non-literary evidence attesting, not only the sustained vibrancy of theatrical culture, but a huge expansion of theatre throughout (and even beyond) the Greek world. Epigraphic, historiographic, iconographic and archaeological evidence indicates that the fourth century BC was an age of exponential growth in theatre. It saw: the construction of permanent stone theatres across and beyond the Mediterranean world; the addition of theatrical events to existing festivals; the creation of entirely new contexts for drama; and vast investment, both public and private, in all areas of what was rapidly becoming a major 'industry'. This is the first book to explore all the evidence for fourth century ancient theatre: its architecture, drama, dissemination, staging, reception, politics, social impact, finance and memorialisation.

The city of Pisidian Antioch was founded in the hellenistic period by the Seleucids, in what is now south-west Turkey. Under the emperor Augustus it became the most important Roman colony of the eastern empire. The city flourished until the sixth century AD. It has left dramatic and extensive ruins. This comprehensive and fully-illustrated study, a sequel to Mitchell's *Cremna in Pisidia*, is based on a new survey of the site. It also includes the results of the most recent Turkish field work as well as detailed information from the important but unpublished 1924 excavation by the University of Michigan.

Accompanying CD-ROM contains the catalogs which list the artifacts on which this research is based.