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The house of wonders

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One of the Seven Wonders of the Old Old Mausolis in Halicarnassus MausoleModelo in Halicarnassus, at the Bodrum Museum of Suwater Archeology.Location inside the map of TurkeShow in Halicarnassus (West and Central Asian) Show West and Central Information AsianeralsStatusin RuinstyMaculcolas StyloclassicalTown or CityHalicarNassus, Império Achaemenid (Modern-Day Bodrum, Turkey) Countryachaemenid Improvement; Turkey Modern Turkey) Coordinates37 ° 02 ° 27 ° 25 Â ° 25 Â ° ³ ³ â Â '/ 37,0379; 27.4241Coordinados: 37 ° 02 ° 0216 ° 27 ° 25 ° °²²27Â ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° Â²27Â ° â € ° »Â ° â € ° / Â °» â € / 37.0379; 27.4241Opened351 BCDemolished1494 ADClientMausolus and ArtemÃsia II CariaOwnerArtaxerxes IIIHeightApproximately 42 m (138 foot © s) £ o conception and constructionArchitectSatyros Pythius of PrieneOther designersLeochares, Bryaxis, and Scopas TimÃ³teo The MausolÃ © u TÃºmulo or at Halicarnassus Mausolus of [a] (the Greek: II Â ± æ æ Â½ Â½ Â½ ¯ ¯eá € ° â € ° â € œh00 Âµl From ¯ining ¯ ¯; Turkish: Halikarnas Mozolesi) was a tune built between 353 and 350Â ¢ BC in Halicarnassus (presents Bodrum, Turkey) for Mausolus, a Native Anatólio of Caria and a Satrap in the Império AtenaMenid, And his wife's wife Artemisia II of Caria. The structure was designed by the Greek architects Satyros and Pythius do Priene. [1] [2] His high tomb structure is derived from the neighboring Lycia's threesomes, a Mausolus territory invaded and attached about 360 â € â € œ as the Nereido Monument. [3] The mausoleum was approximately 450 m (148m) tall, and the four sides were adorned with sculptural reliefs, each created by one of the four Greek sculptors: Leochares, Bryaxis, Scopes of Paros, and Timotheus. [4] The mausoleum was considered a triumph so estate that the antipulation of Sidon identified him as one of his seven wonders of the ancient world. It was destroyed by successive earthquakes of the 12th to the 20th century, [5] [6] [7] the last survival of the six wonders destroyed. The word Mausolée has now come to be used generically for a tune above ground. Achieving Mausolus Cinage as Caria Achamenids Dinows. Chief of Apollo Facing / Zeus Labrandos in PÃ ©, legend Ã®Â "Â Â € â € £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £>" Maussollo "). C. â € € 376 BC. [8] In the 4th century, Halicarnasso was the capital of a small regional kingdom of the Caria within the Aquadênida imposition on the west coast of the minor . In 377Â ¢ BC, the nominal ruler of the region, Hecatomno de Milas, died and left control of the Kingdom for his son, Mausolus. Hecatomnus, a local Dinast under the Persians, took control of various cities and Neighborhood districts. After Artemisia and Mausolus, he had several daughters and children: Ada (Alexandre's adoptive mother, the Great), Idriés and Pixodarus. Mausolus extended his territory as much as the southwest coast of Anathlia, invading in Private the territory of Lycia, notably by his numerous monumental threesomes, such as the thumps of Xanthos, which he was inspired for his mausolis. [3] Artemisia and Mausolus ruled from Halicarasso on the surrounding territory, for 24 years. Mausolus, though descended from the local population, spoke Greek and admired the way of life and Government Greg you. He founded many cities of Greek design along the coast and encouraged the Greek democratic traditions. [Citation I needed] Halicarnassus was the captaincy of the Caria located on the present day Bodrum, Turkey. The ruins of the mausole in Halicarnassus. Mausolus (Pushkin Museum Mundation). Mausolus decided to build a new capital, a safe capture as it was magnificent to be seen. He chose the city of Halicarnassus. Artemisia and Mausolus passed large amounts of money tax to beautify the city. They ordered statues, temples and gleaming marble buildings. In 353Â ¢ BC, Mausolus died, leaving Artemisia to rule alone. As the Persian footrap, and how the Dinast Hecatomândia, Mausolus had planned for himself an elaborate When he died, the project continued by his brothers. The tenderness became so famous that the name of Mausolus is now the epitope for all the imposing ties, in the word mausolé. Artemisia lived for only two years after her husband's death. The urns with their ashes were placed in the still unfinished. As a form of ritual sacrifice, the bodies of a large number of dead animals were placed on the stairs that led to the tune, and then the stairs were filled with stones and rubble, sealing access. According to the multi-historian, the elderly, the craftsmen decided to stay and finish the work after the death of his patron "considering that it was at the same time a memorial of his own fame and art of sculptor ''. Construction Of the reconstitutions of the mausole of the mausole in Halicarnassus. It is likely that Mausolus has begun to plan the tune before his death, as part of the building works in Halicarnassus, so That when he died, Artemisia continued the construction project. Artemisia did not spare expenses in the construction of the tune. She sent messengers to Greece to find the most talented artists of Â © . These included scopes, the man who supervised the reconstruction of the temple of Artemis in ‰ feso. The famous sculptors were (in order Vitruviu): Leochares, Bryaxis, Scopes, and Timotheus, as well as hundreds of other artisan OS. The tune was erected on a hill overlooking the city. All the structure sat on a fe Chado. In the center of the page it was a stone platform in which the tune was sat. A staircase flanked by stone lions led to the top of the platform, which made along his external walls many statues of gods and goddesses. In every corner, stone warriors mounted on horseback kept the tune. In the center of the platform, the marble tune rose as a block of square sketch for a till of the height of 45 m (148) of the mausolis. This section was covered with reliefs showing action scenes, including the battle of the centaurs with the lapitters and Greeks in combat with the Amazonas, a race of warrior women. At the top of this thirty-thirty-thin columns, ten per side, with each corner sharing a column between two sides; He rose to another tall of height. From the ground between each pair of columns was a statue. Behind the columns was a block of a solid calamer that carried the weight of the huge roof of the tune. The roof, which composed most of the ultimate tie, was pyramidal. Perched at the top was a quadrigation: four soft horses pulling a carriage in which mounted images of Mausolus and Artemisia. History colossal statues of a man and a woman from the mausolis in Halicarnassus, traditionally identified as mausoles and artemisia II, around 350 BC, British museum. Modern historians have pointed out that two years would not be long enough to decorate and build such an extravagant. Therefore, it is believed that the construction was started by Mausolus before his or continued death by the next Liker. [9] Halicarnassus's mausoleum resembled a temple and the only way to say the difference was their outer walls slightly higher. The mausoleum was in the area dominated by Greek of Halicarnassus, which in 353 was controlled by Império Atenaemenid. According to the Roman architect Vitruvius, it was built by saturic and Pitheus who wrote a treaty about it; This treaty is now lost. [9] Pausanias adds that the Romans considered the mausolis one of the greatest wonders in the world and it was for that reason they called all their magnificent tumbles mausolea, after that. [10] Relieving an amazonomatia of mausole in Halicarnassus. It is not known exactly when and as the mausolée came to ruin: Eustácio, writing in the century XII on his amateur comment, says "It was a marvel." Because of this, Fergonson concluded that the building was ruined, probably by a between this period and 1402, when the Knights of Jerusal's John's John came and registered that he was in However, the Luttrell notes [11] who, in that is the local Greek and Turkish did not have a name for one or legends to represent one of the colossal ruins, suggesting a destruction in a period much earlier . Many of the stones of the ruens were used â € â € â € œ by the knights to strengthen his castle in Bodrum; They also recovered low-reliefs with which they decorated the new building. Much of the marble was burned in lime. In 1846 Lord Stratford of RedCliffe permission to remove these embossed bodrum reliefs. [12] In the original place, all that remained of the 20th century were the foundations and some broken sculptures. This site was originally appointed by Professor Donaldson and was definitely discovered by Charles Newton, after which an expedition was sent by the British government. The expedition lasted Threé, years and ended up sending the remaining marches. [13] At some point before or after that, thieves invaded and destroyed the subterraneous mortuary mara, but in 1972 there was still remaining enough to determine a layout of the câms when they were excavated. [9] This monument was classified as the world wonder of the world by ancients, not because of its size or force, but because of the beauty of its design and how it was decorated with sculpture or ornaments. [14] The mausoleum was the main Halicarasso architectural monument, being in a dominant position in the crescent of the ground above the harbor. [15] Article XERXES I MAIN: XERXES BOTTLE I JAR of XERXES I MAUSOLÃ © U in Halicarnassus.detail from Egyptian Inscription: "The Great King Xerxes". A jar of calcite or alabaster, an alabastron, with the quadrilingual signature of awarded ruler Xerxes I (ruled 486a 465 BC) was discovered in the ruins of the mausolé, to the western ladder. [16] The vessel contains an inscription in ancient Persian, Egyptium, Babylan, and elamite: [16] [17] [18] [18] ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° C ddd ° (xã ... Âga "frog ..." Â,: Xa ã ,: Vazraka) "Xerxesã, :. The Great King" ã, the inscription Ancient Persian in the Jar of Xerxes, Mausole in Halicarnassus. [17] Such vials, of Egyptian origin, were very valuable for the Achaemenids, and can therefore have been offered by Xerxes for Carian Roman, and then maintained as a precious object. [18] In particular, the precious bottle may have been offered by Xerxes to the Dynast Carian Artemisia I, who had acted with a single female admiral during the second Persian invasion of Greece, and particularly in the Battle of Salamine. [19] [17] [16] Witnesses bottle for contacts forthright between Carian and Impecial Acharity. [16] [17] Dimensions and Statues Timeline and Map of the Seven Wonders of the World, including Halicarnasso Mausolés Much of the information that was collected on the mausolÃ © EU its structure came from the Roman polymer plánio, the old man. [20] He wrote some basic facts about architecture and some dimensions. The builder was rectangular, and not square, surrounded by a colonnade of thirty-six columns. There was a pyramidal superstructure retreating in twenty-four steps to the summit. At the top were 4 cars marble horse. The building was accented with both sculptural friezes and free figures. "Free Public Numbers were organized in 5 or 6 different levels." [9] We are now in conditions to justify that the knowledge of multi-knowledge came from a work written by the architect. Of course, it is not fully understood the mausole design totally what creates problems in recreating the structure. It makes state many facts that help the reader recreate the puzzle. Other written by Pausanias, Estrab, and Vitruvius also help us to collect more information about the mausolé. [21] A fragmentary horse of a colossal four horsepower group that led Halicarassuso's mausole. According to multiple, the mausoléí was 19 meters (63a feet) from north to south, shorter on other fronts, 125 meters Perhaps 25 (11.4 meters or 37.5 feet) high. It was surrounded by 36 columns. They called that part of Pteron. Above the Pteron there was a pyramid on top with 24 steps and equal to the height for the bottom. The height of the builder was 43 meters (140 m). [22] The only other author who gives the dimensions of the mausolé Ã © higin a gramiral in the time of Augustus. He describes the monument as built with brilliant stones, 24 meters high and 410 meters (1,340 meters) in circumference. He probably meant cá'vados that correspond exactly the dimensions of the plane, but this text is widely considered corrupt and is of little importance. [21] We learned from Vitruvius Satyros and Phytheus wrote a description of his work that multiplined probably read. Plánio probably wrote these dimensions without thinking about the form of the building. [21] Several statues were found slightly greater than the size of life, be 1.5 meters (5th FT). or 1.60 meters (5.25 feet). in length; These were 20 lion statues. Another important finding was the depth in the rock where the premium was. This rock was excavated to 2.4 or 2.7 meters (8 or 9th feet) deep over one area 33 by 39 meters (107 by 127 ft). [22] The sculptures in the north were created by SCOPAS, EAST BRYAXIS, in the south of Timotheus and in the Western Leochares. [21] The mausoleum was adorned with many large and beautiful sculptures. Some of these sculptures were lost or only fragments were found. Various original settlements of the statues are only known through historical accounts. The great figures of Mausolus and Artemisia were in the carriage at the top of the pyramid. The highlighted equestrian groups are placed in the corners of the sub podium. [21] The semi-colossal female heads may belong to the acroothery of the two gems that may have represented the six charities incorporated in Halicarnassus. [23] Work still continues today as groups continue to dig and search for the art of mausolé. Later History of Mausolé's Castle Bodrum The Southeast Castle MausolÃ © U neglects the city of Halicarnassus for many years. It was unbelieved when the city fell to Alexander, the great in 334Â ± BC and still did not damage the attacks by pirates in 62 and 58 to BC. It was above the ruins of the city for sixteen sémos. Then a sane of earthquakes broke the columns and sent the bronze carriage that falls on the ground. By AD 1404, only the base of the mausolée was still recognizable. The Knights of John of Rhodes invaded the region and built Bodrum Castle (Castle of SÃ £ o Peter). When they decided to fortify it in 1494, they used the stones of the mausolé. This is also about when "imaginative reconstructions" of the mausole began to appear. [24] In 1522, rumors of a Turkish invasion made the crusaders strengthen the castle in Halicarnassus (which was then known as Bodrum) and a large part of the remaining porks of the tune were broken and used in the walls of the Castle. Tomb polished marble sections can still be seen there today. Suleiman The magnificent won the knights' base on the island of Rhodes, who then moved briefly to Sicily and then permanently the Malta, leaving the castle and Bodrum to the Ottoman imposition. During the work of fortification, a knight party entered the base of the monument and discovered the room containing a large coffin. In many hysts of the mausolé, one can find the following story of what happened: the party, deciding that it was too late to open it that day, returned the next morning to find the tune, and any treasure that may have Contained, sacked. The bodies of Mausolus and artemisia were missing. The small museum building next to the site of the mausoléa tells the story. Searches made by archeoplogos in the DÃ © Each of 1960 shows that long before the riders came, serious thieves had dug a tunnel under Serious Câmara, stealing your content. Also the Museum Museum That is more likely than Mausol and Artemania were cremated, so only one urn with its ashes was placed in the grave's câmara. This explains why bodies were found. Before grinding and burns a lot of the remaining sculpture of the mausolis in lime for plaster, the knights removed several of the best work and set them in the castle Bodrum. There they stayed during three months. Discovery and excavation one performs actress a game in front of two statues of Halicarnasso Mausolis. Bedroom 21, the British Museum, London on Século 19 A British CÃ¡sul obtained several of the Bodrum Castle statues; These now resides in the British Museum. In 1852 the British Museum sent the archeological Charles Thomas Newton to look for more remnants of the mausolé. He had a difficult job. He did not know the exact location of the tune, and the cost of buying all the small plots of land in the area to look at him would have been astronother. Instead Newton studied the accounts of ancient writers as a multi-socket to get the approximate size and memorial location, then bought a lot of land in the most likely place. Cavando down, Newton explored the surrounding area through the tubes that he dug under the surrounding portions. He was able to locate some walls, a ladder and finally three of the foundation corners. With this knowledge, Newton was able to determine which parcels of land he needed to buy. Newton then excavated the place and found reliefs sets decorating the building wall and staggered roof portions. It was also discovered a broken stone carriage wheel some 2ã, m (6 feet 7o in) of the diameter, which came from the sculpture on the roof of the mausolé. Finally, he found the statues of Mausola and Artemania, which were at the top of the building. In October 1857 Newton held marble blocks from this site by HMSA supply and landed them in Malta. These blocks were used for the construction of a new pier in Malta for the Royal Navy. Today this base is known in the Dock No. 1 in cospicua, but the constructions of construction are hidden from the vision, submerged in Dockyard Creek in the Great Port. [25] From 1966 to 1977, the mausoleum was exhaustively searched by Prof. Kristian Jeppesen from Aarhus University in Denmark. He produced a six-volume monograph, The Mausolleion in Halikarassos. The beauty of the mausolis was not only in the own structure, but in the decorations and statues that adorned the outside in different levels in the pode and the roof: statues of people, lions, horses and other animals on scales varied. The four Greek sculptors that carved the statues: Bryaxis, Leochares, Scopes and Timóto were each responsible on one side. Because the statues were of people and animals, the mausoleum has a special place in history, since I was not dedicated to the gods of the old Greece. Today, the huge castle of the Order of Hospitals (St. John) is still in Bodrum, and the stone and Mármore polished blocks of the mausolis can be stained in the walls of the structure. At the site of the mausolé, only the rest of the fund, and a small museum. Some of the surviving sculptures in the British Museum include fragments of statues and many frieze plates showing the battle between the Greeks and the Amazons. There the images of Mausola and his queen clock on the few broken remains of the beautiful tomb she built for him. Amazonomia reconstruction can be seen on the left bottom. British Museum Room 21 Statue usually identified as artemisia; Amazonomia reconstruction can be seen on the left bottom. British Museum Room 21 This lion is one of the few free-standing sculptures of the mausolis in the British Museum. Amazonoma slab believed to show Herculaes grabbing Amazon Hypertime Hair. Influence in modern architecture modern buildings whose designs were based or influenced by Mausole Mausole Design include room and vine tower, in Cincinnati; The Civil Courts Building in St. Louis; Newark National Building in Newark, New Jersey; Grant Tomb and 26 Broadway in New York; Los Angeles City Hall; the sanctuary of the relevance in Melbourne; The Tower of the Church of St. George, Bloomsbury, London; Indian War Memorial (and in turn Salesforce Tower) in Indianpolis; [26] [27] The temple house in Washington D.C.; National Tocio Diet; And the soldiers and sailors Memorial Hall in Pittsburgh. [28] The Shrine of Remembrance design in Melbourne was inspired by the mausole. The Masonic House of the Temple of the Scotch Rite, Washington, DC, Designed by John Russell Pope, 1911ã ¢ 1915, another academic version. See also in Milas (also Hecatomnus's Location, which was the Mausole Father), is also a site of the GÃƒÂ¼mÃƒÂ¼n ... Kesen, a small scale of the Roman era (Século 2 ac) Halicarasso Mausolis Copper: GÃƒÂ¼m ... Kesen in Milas Milas GÃƒÂmÃƒÂ¼n ... Kesen Front GÃƒÂ¼mÃƒÂ¼n ... Kesen in Milas Ceiling Detail GÃƒÂmÃƒÂ¼n ... Kesen in Milas Detail of the Ceiling Detail GÃƒâ¼mã ƒâ¼ h ... Kesen in Milas Ceiling Detail and Capital GÃƒÂ¼m ... Kesen in Mills GÃƒÂ¼m Capital ... Kesen in Milas Bottom of Tomb Notes ^ "Mausoleion" meant "[Construction] Dedicated to Mausolo"; Thus, "Mausole Mausole" is a tautology. References ^ KOSTOF, SPIRO (1985). The history of architecture. Oxford: Prissal of Oxford University. P.A 9. ISBNÃ, 0-19-503473-2. ^ Gloag, John (1969) [1958]. Western Architecture Guide (Revisedan, Ed.). The Publishing Hamlyn group. P.a 362. ^ a b AndrÃƒÂ Â ©Salvini, BA Â © Atrice (2005). Forgotten Empire: The World of Ancient Pen. University of California Press. P.a 46. ISBNÃ, 978-0520247314. ^ Smith, William (1870). "Dictionary of Greek and Roman antiques, página 744". 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