

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I

ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-07
2 FEBRUARY 2022

For Friday, 4 February:

Ingersoll pages 67-74 and 117-137

Reminder: Test #1

Wednesday, 16 February 2022

(Lectures 1-11)

Mycenae

Hattusha

Dur-Sharrukin

New Babylon

Persepolis

Mycenae

(mice-SEE-knee)

Mycenae (proto-Greeks)

Mycenaens were war-like people
who dominated the Aegean Sea
from **1600-1200 BCE**

When they conquered Crete from the
Greek mainland, all they left standing
was the Labyrinth of Knossos



Mycenae

Athens

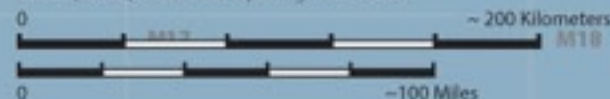
Knossos

Major - Minor

- ◆ Multiple or Unverified Eras
- ◆ Stone Age >3000 BCE
- ◆ Bronze Age 3000-1000 BCE
- ◆ Dark Age/Archaic/Classical 1000-323 BCE
- ◆ Hellenistic Center 323-30 BCE
- ◆ Roman/Byzantine 30-1453 BCE

- ▲ Mountain
- Place of Interest
- ✕ Battle
- ✕ Naval Battle
- ☞ Sanctuary
- ☞ Minoan Palace
- Island
- Cave
- Modern Greece Boundaries
- Areas Outside Modern Greece

Name? = Uncertain or conflicting sources
Name / Name = Name different through eras
Name, Name = Name variation in same era
Name (Name) = Alternate spelling in same era



The **Mycenaeans** built on strategically defensible rock outcrops, adding and embellishing the *natural* fortress of such a place using **cyclopean walls** or stonework.



Cyclopean construction:
Unworked boulders laid up with
smaller ones in between.



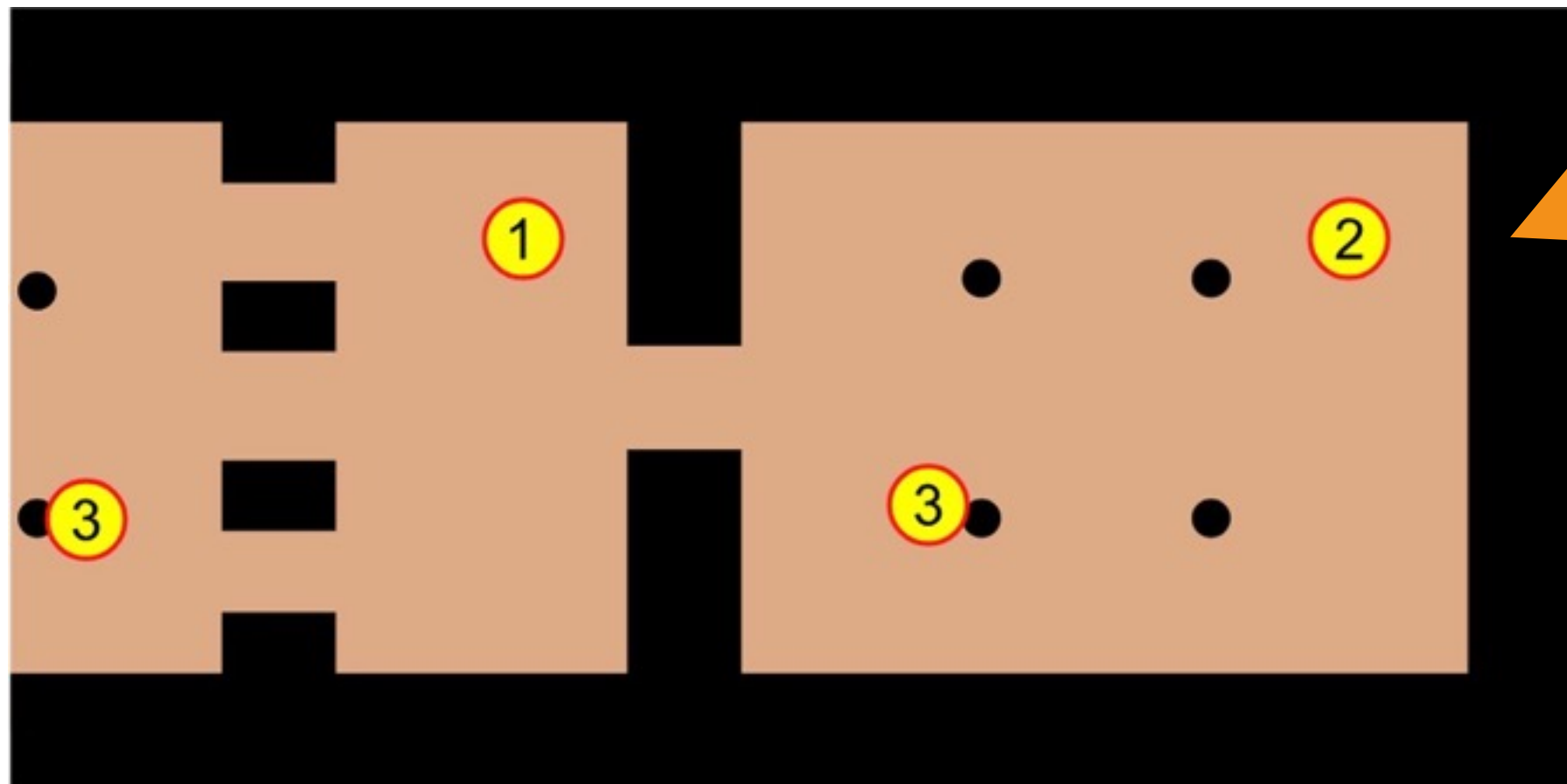
Lion's Gate main entry into Mycenae
(1600 - 1200 BCE)

The Mycenaeans fortified citadels dominated
by lords who often were engaged in wars
between themselves

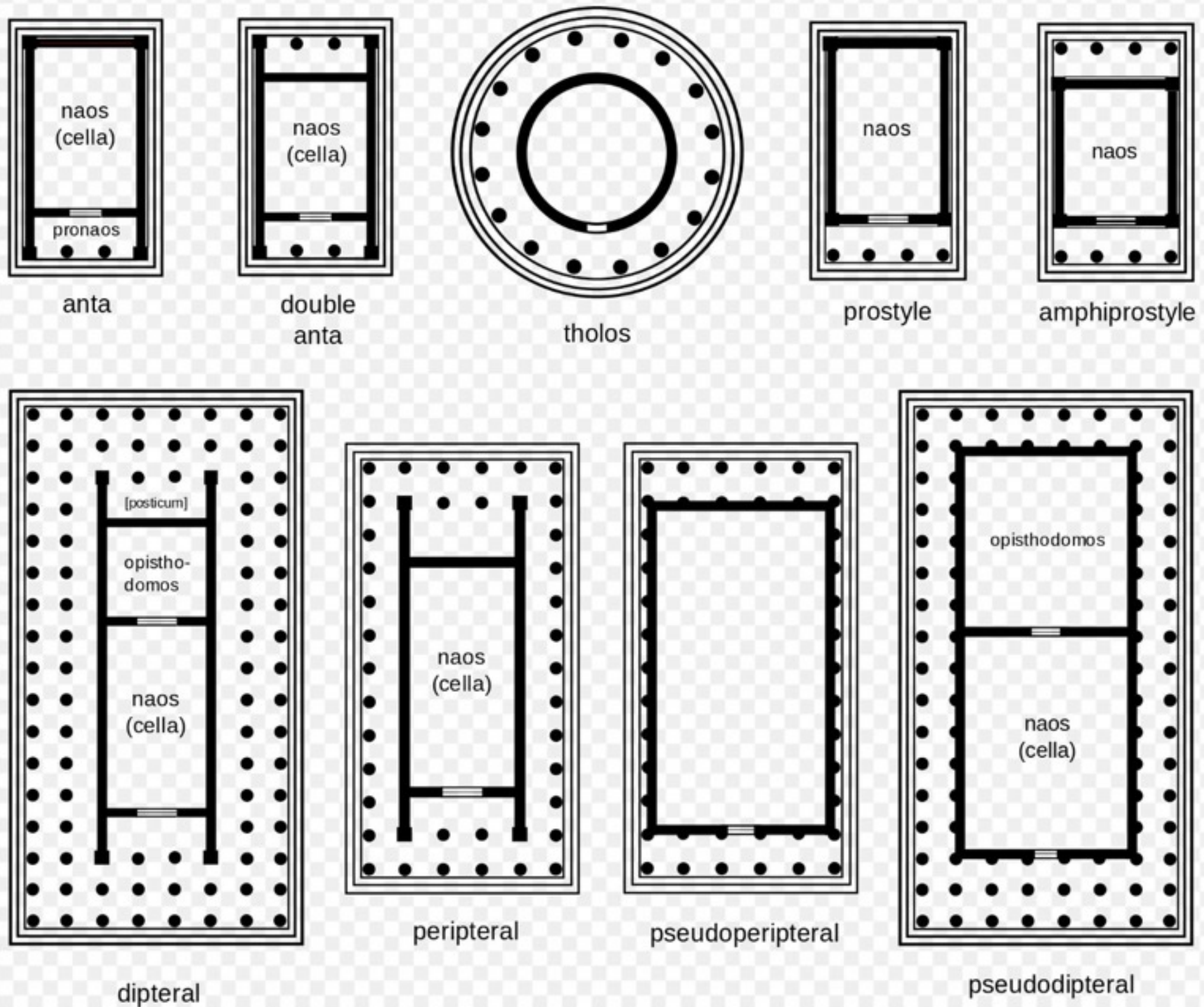
Each lord built special sanctuary called
a ***megaron*** to dominate his hill town

The ***megaron*** was essentially a proto-Greek temple
(about 1000 years later the Greeks would build the
classic Greek temple based on the megaron

REMEMBER THE CELLA?



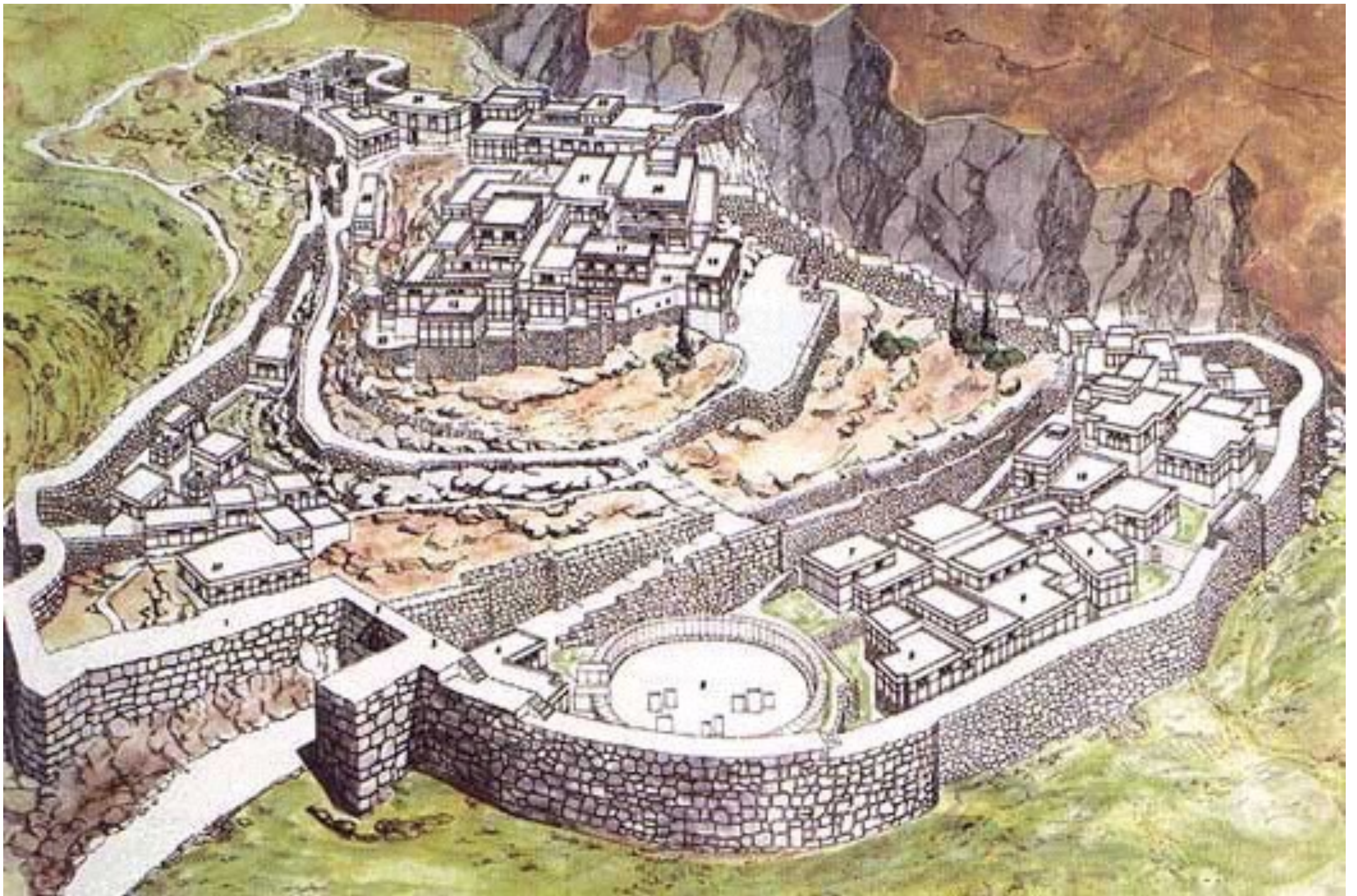
Plan of the *megaron*



Some ancient Greek temple types



Ruins of Mycenae



Reconstruction of Mycenae

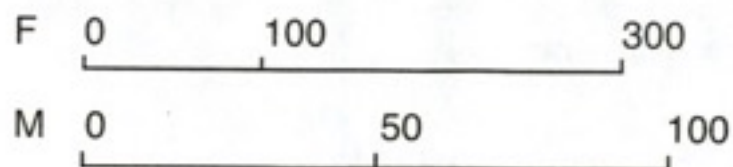
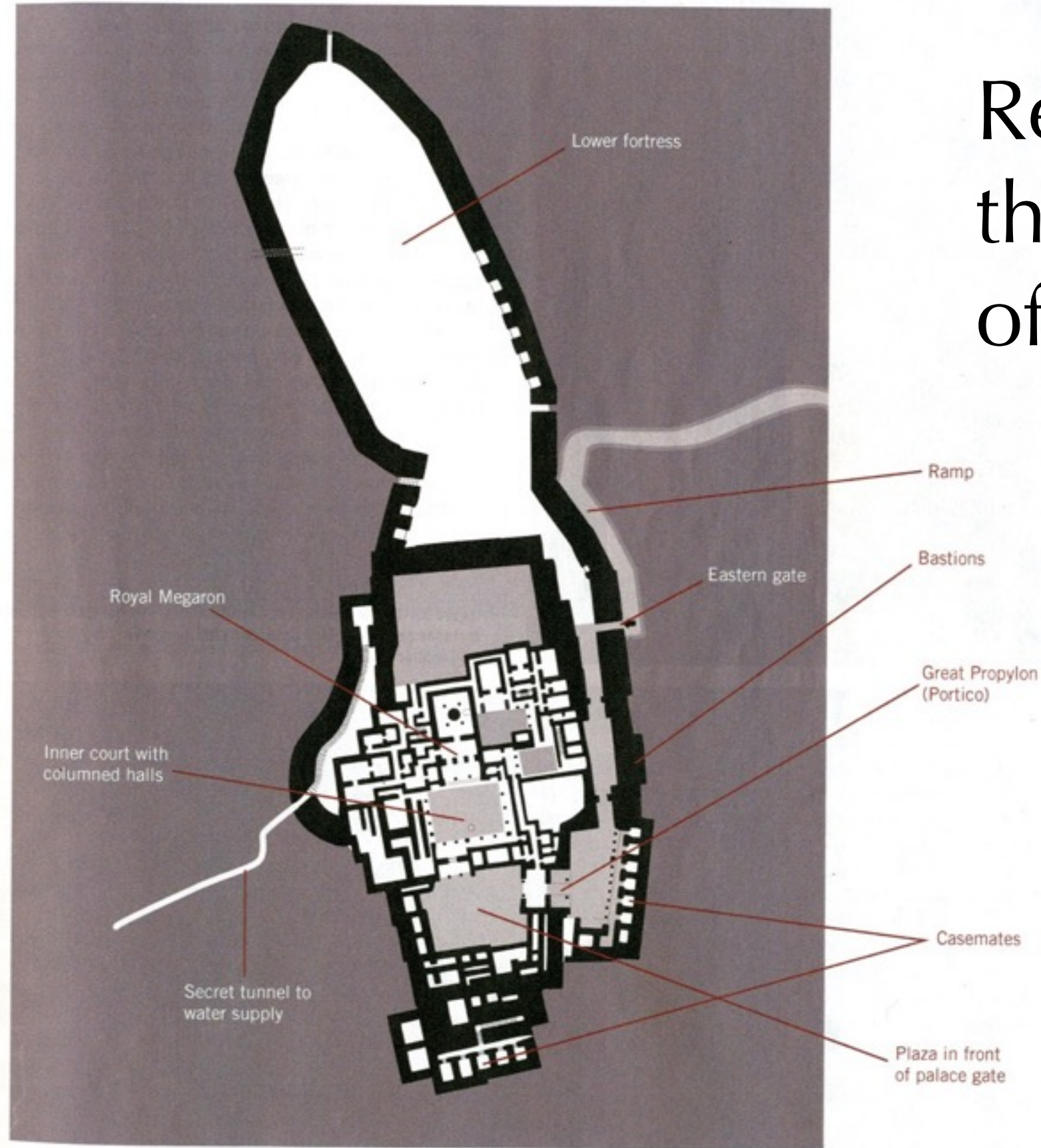


Mycenaean beehive tomb

The causeway leading in is called the ***dromos***

Figure 3.1-10 Tiryns. Reconstruction of fortress, 1400–1200 BCE.

Reconstruction of the town of Tiryns of the Mycenaeans



Hattusha

Hittites

Their capital city was *Hattusha*

Spanned the same timeframe as the
Mycenaeans, about **1600 - 1200 BCE**



Hattusha



Türk Hava Kurumu
Fotograf: Orhan ÖZGÜLBAŞ



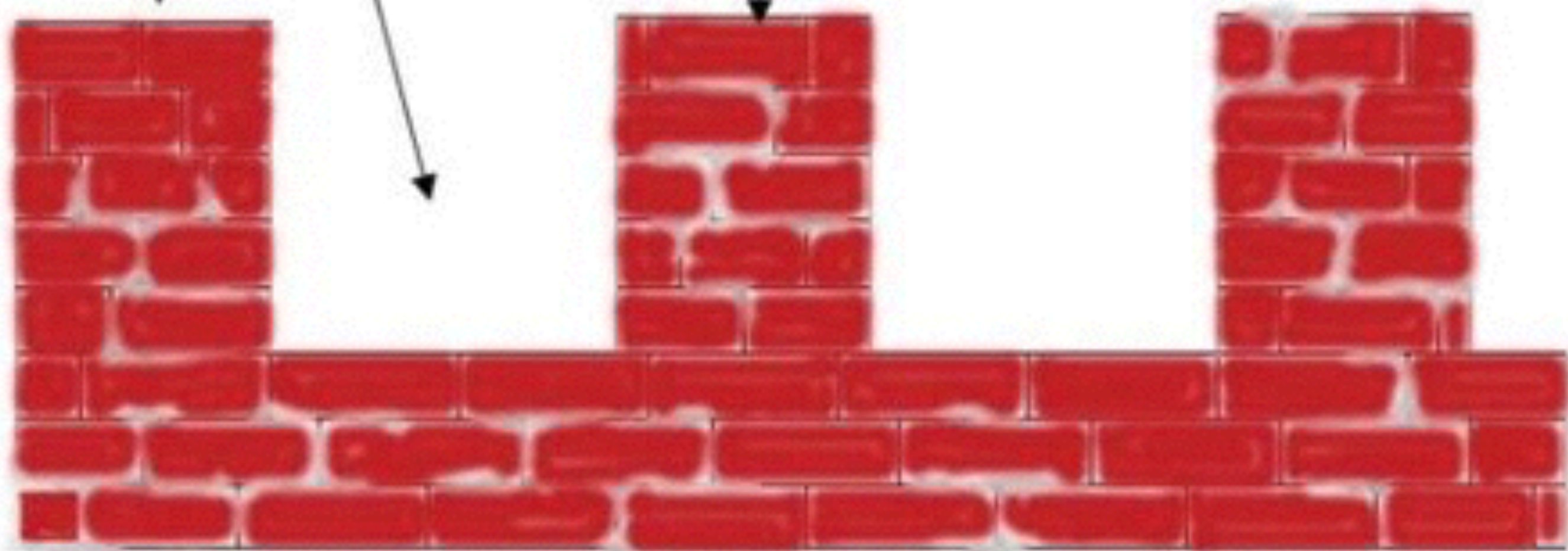
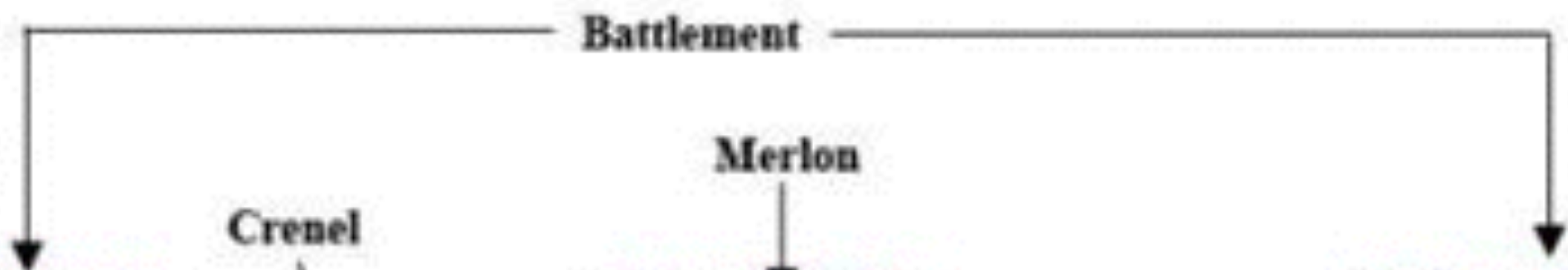
Hattusha ruins (note restored wall in distance)
1600 - 1200 BCE

Hattusha

Defensive wall architecture stabilized with intermittent towers
Shoot arrows through voids. In medieval Italy this kind of wall known as crenellated - merlons and crenels



MERLONS & CRENELS
CRENELLATED





Hattusha's Lion Gate predates the one at Mycenae



The defensive *glacis* - rampart - reveting

Reconstruction of Hattusha





Apotropaic
figures were
the guardians
of the palace

Apotropaic
means “warding
off evil”

Dur-Sharrukin

Sargon II and his great city of
Dur-Sharrukin in what is
modern-day Iraq on the
Tigris River — 700 BCE

These were the *Neo-Assyrians*



ASSYRIA

MESOPOTAMIA

SUMER

approximate extent of
the Persian Gulf
until 5500 B.C.

 Hattusha

Dur-Sharrukin

New Babylon

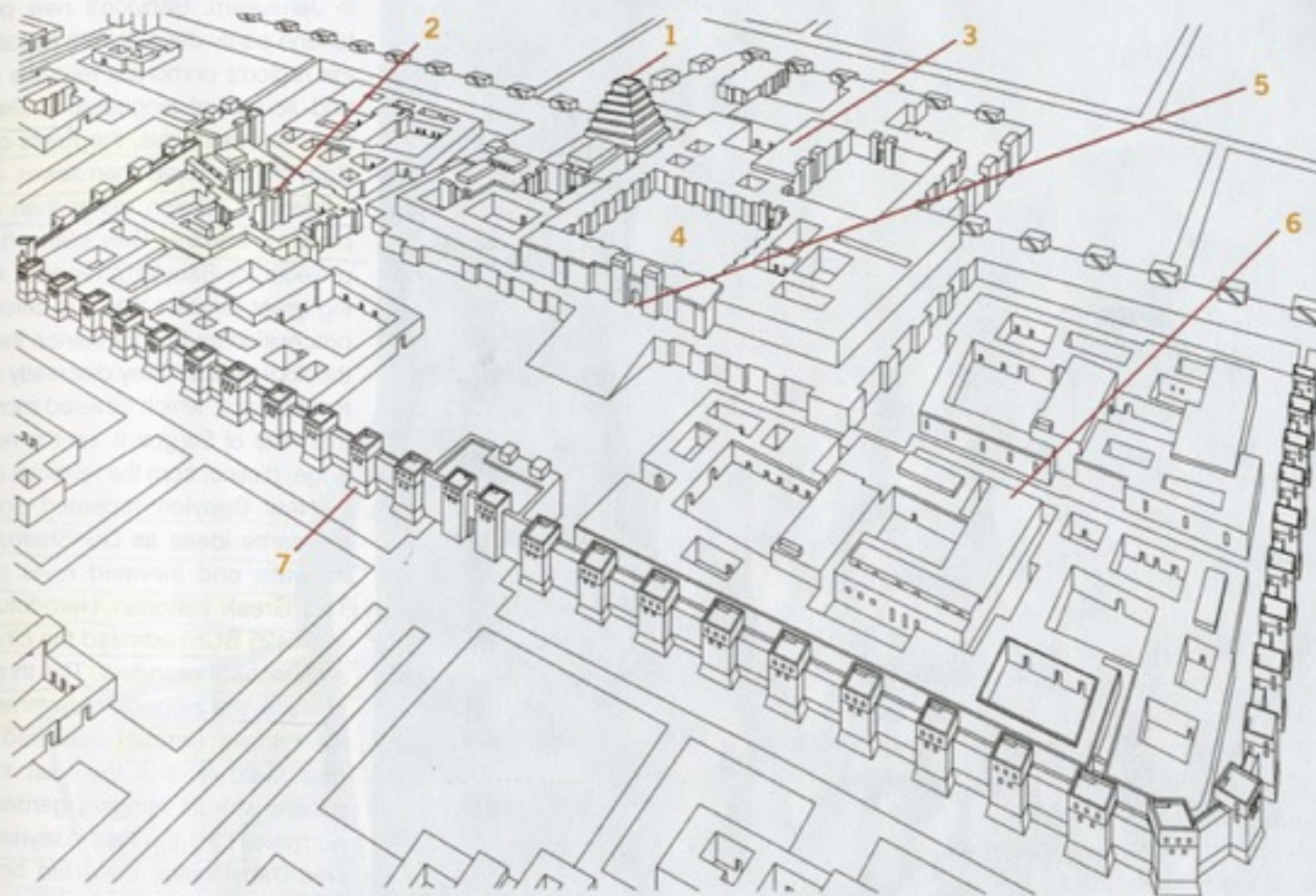
Persepolis





Sargon II on the left, a brutal despot

Figure 4.1-1 Dur-Sharrukin (Khorsabad). Perspective view of Sargon II's palace (after Lloyd), 705 BCE.



Sargon II's palace complex at...

Dur-Sharrukin

Crowfoot Parapets

Temple to Nabu

Ziggurat with spiral ramp

Giant **shedus** guardians

Palace of his son and successor Sennacherib

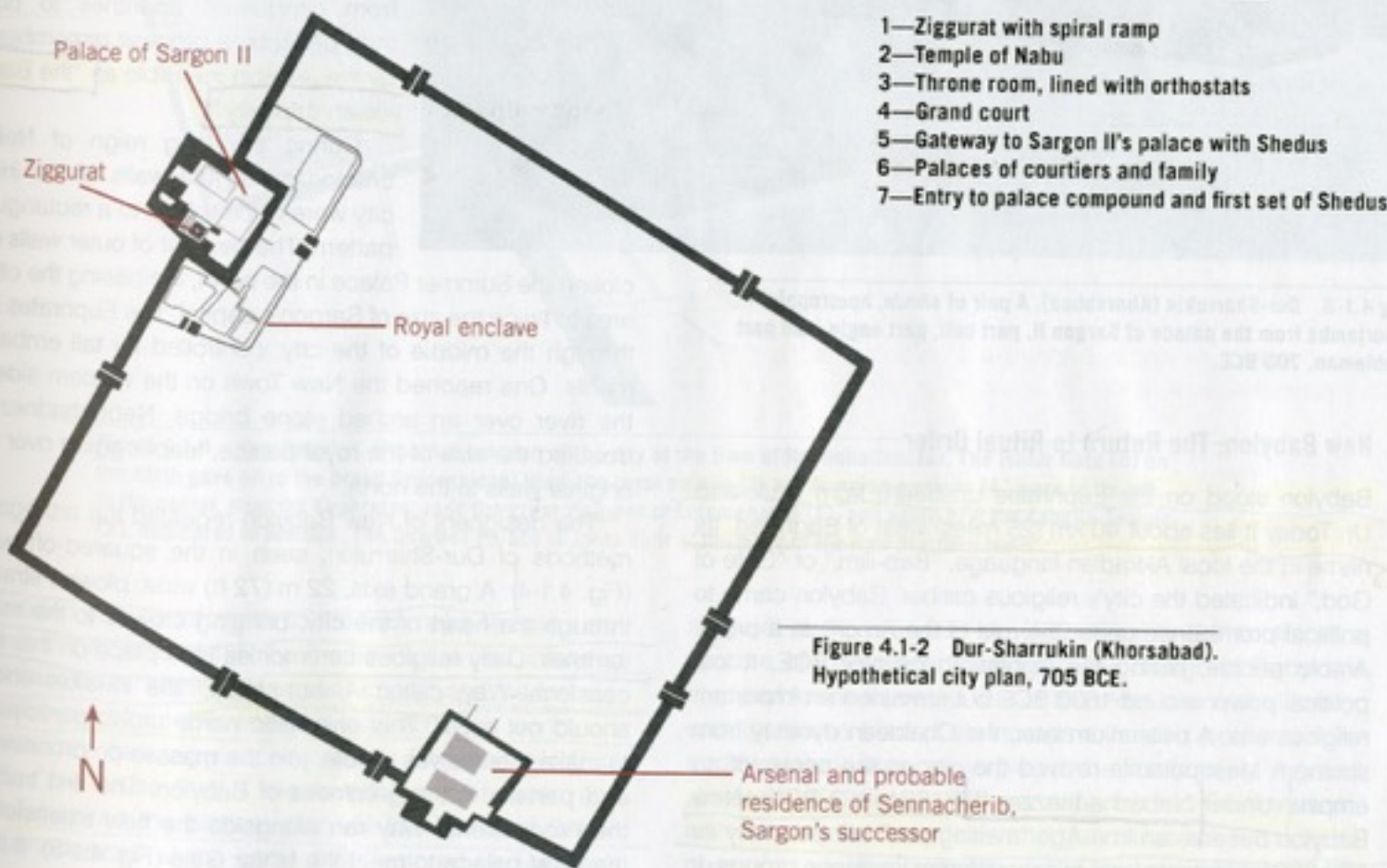


Figure 4.1-2 Dur-Sharrukin (Khorsabad). Hypothetical city plan, 705 BCE.



Shedus guardians

Shedus & Lamassu

Shedus = male diety

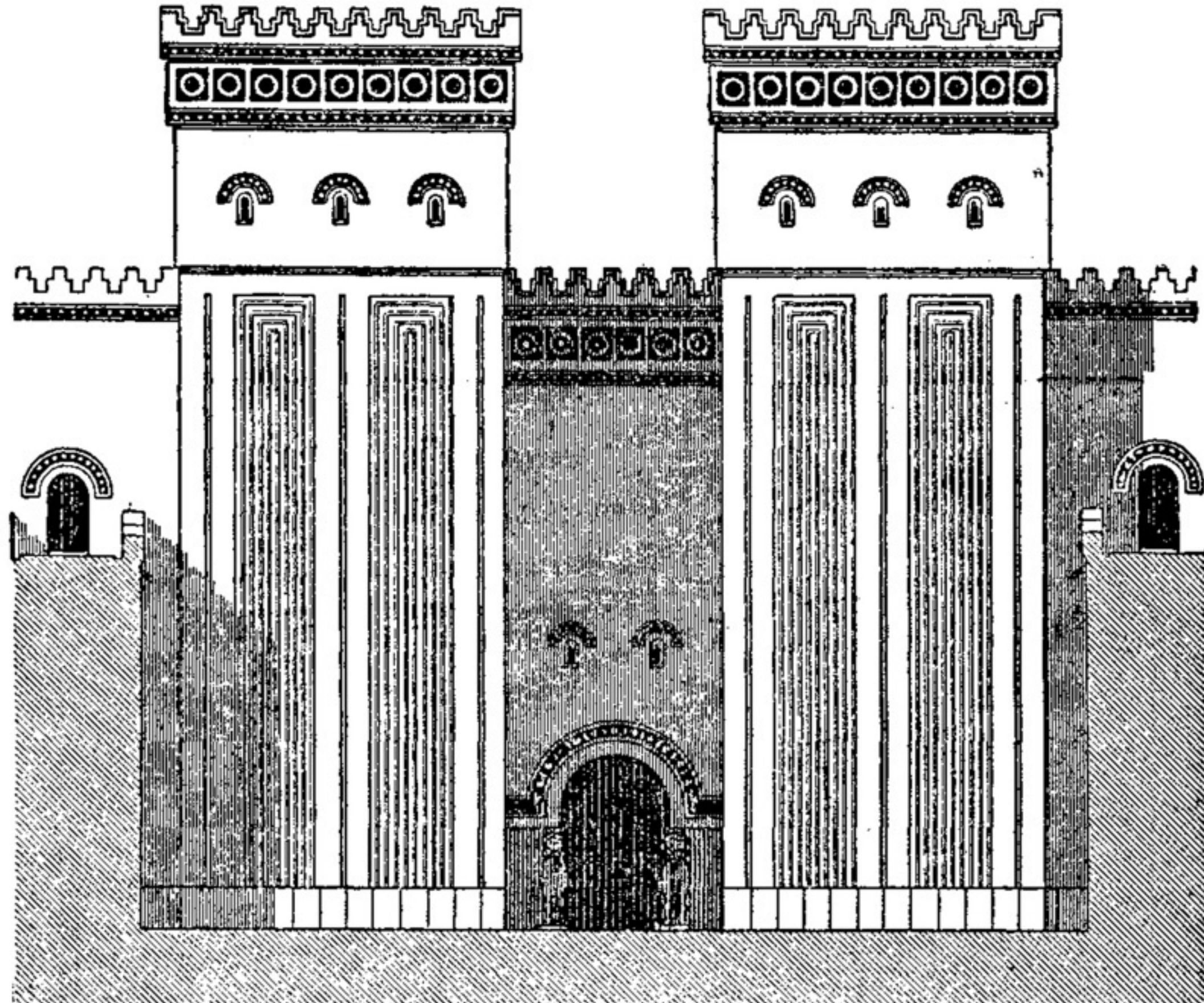
Lamassu = female diety

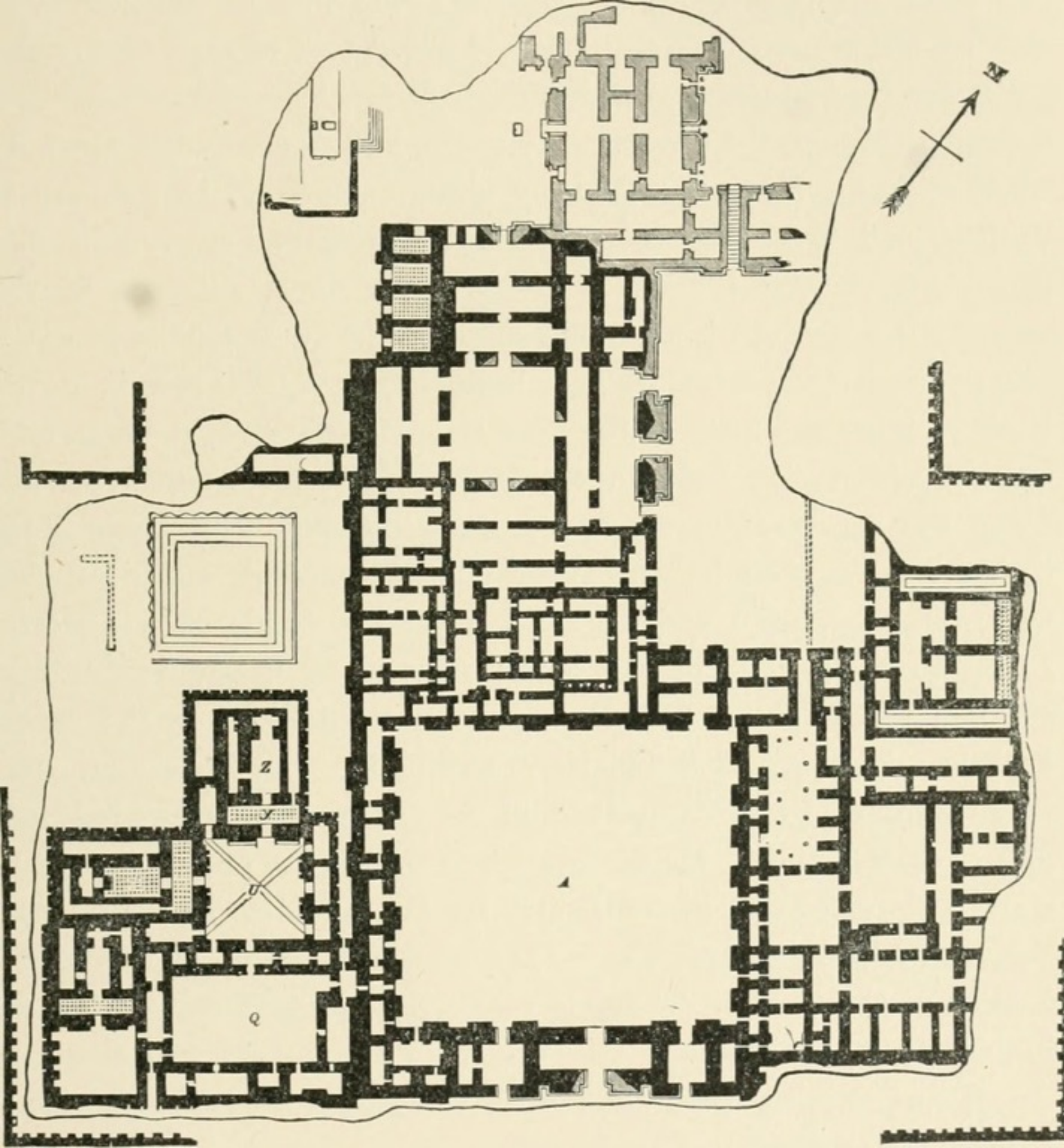
Fig 4.1-3 Dur-Sharrukin (Khorsabad). A pair of *shedu*, apotropaic doorjambes from the palace of Sargon II, part bull, part eagle, and part nobleman, 705 BCE.



A *lamassu* in the Louvre

crowfoot parapets





1905 plan by an
archealogist

Dur-Sharrukin
orthogonal
city....

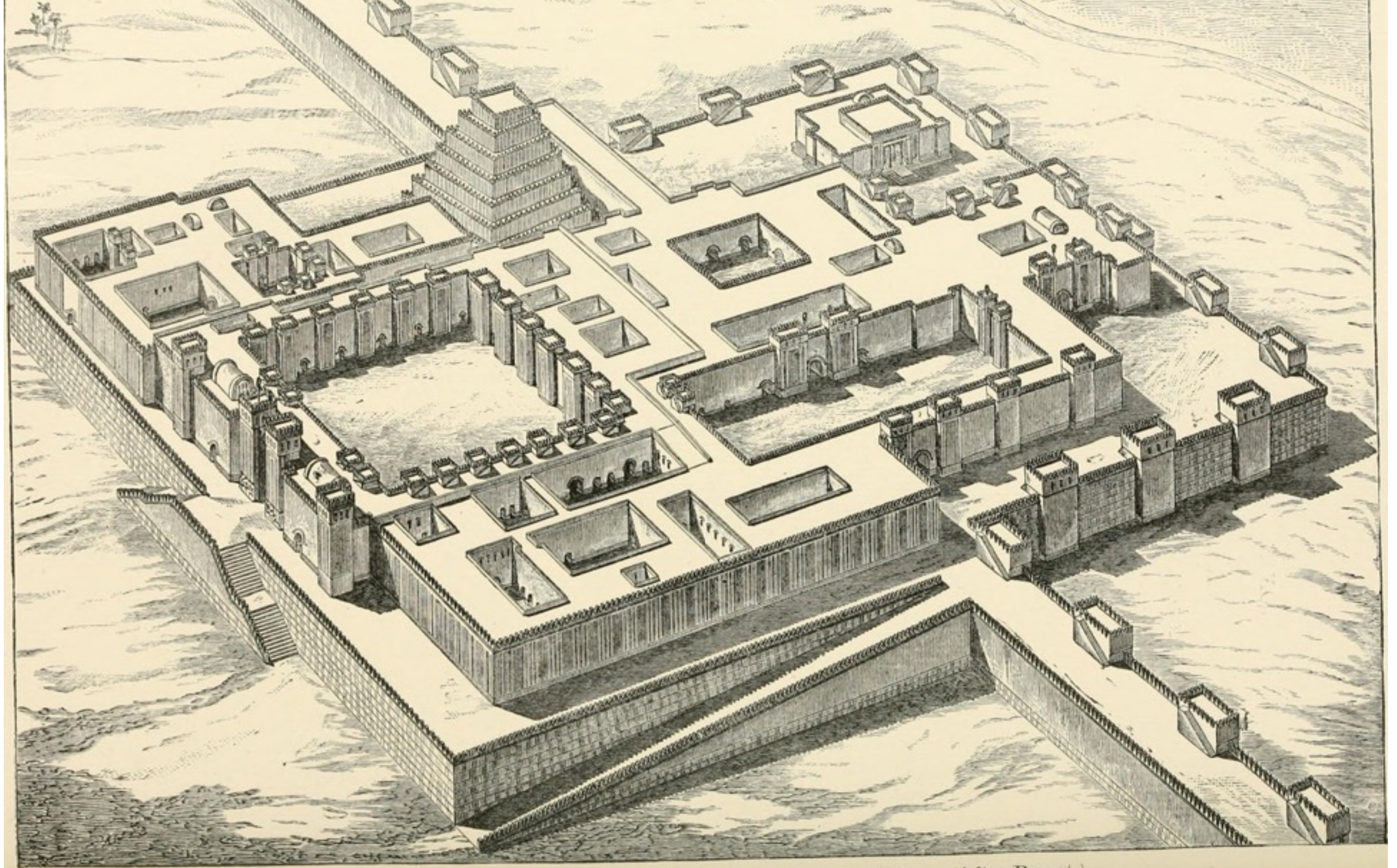


FIG. 15. — The Palace of Sargon at Khorsabad. Reconstruction. (After Perrot.)

1905 Reconstruction of **Sargon II's** palace complex
(Ziggurat 160 feet square at base and 160 feet high)

Sargon II died in battle not long after
his city was built...

His son **Sennacherib**, in an effort
(as was typical) to glorify himself,
abandoned this city and relocated
his capital to Nineveh

New Babylon

New Babylon c 550 BCE

Nebuchadnezzar the ruler 604-562 BCE

Greek historian Herodotus (450 BCE)
admired the city for its grandeur

City more for religion and **bond of nations**
than warfare but *that's all propaganda...*

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Ishtar Gates

Tower of Babel (polyglot culture)

Plan of New Babylon

Ziggurat of Entemenanki

299 feet square at base
320 feet high

Nebuchadnezzar
also rebuilt
Ziggurat at Ur

Seven heavens represented by seven levels of ziggurat

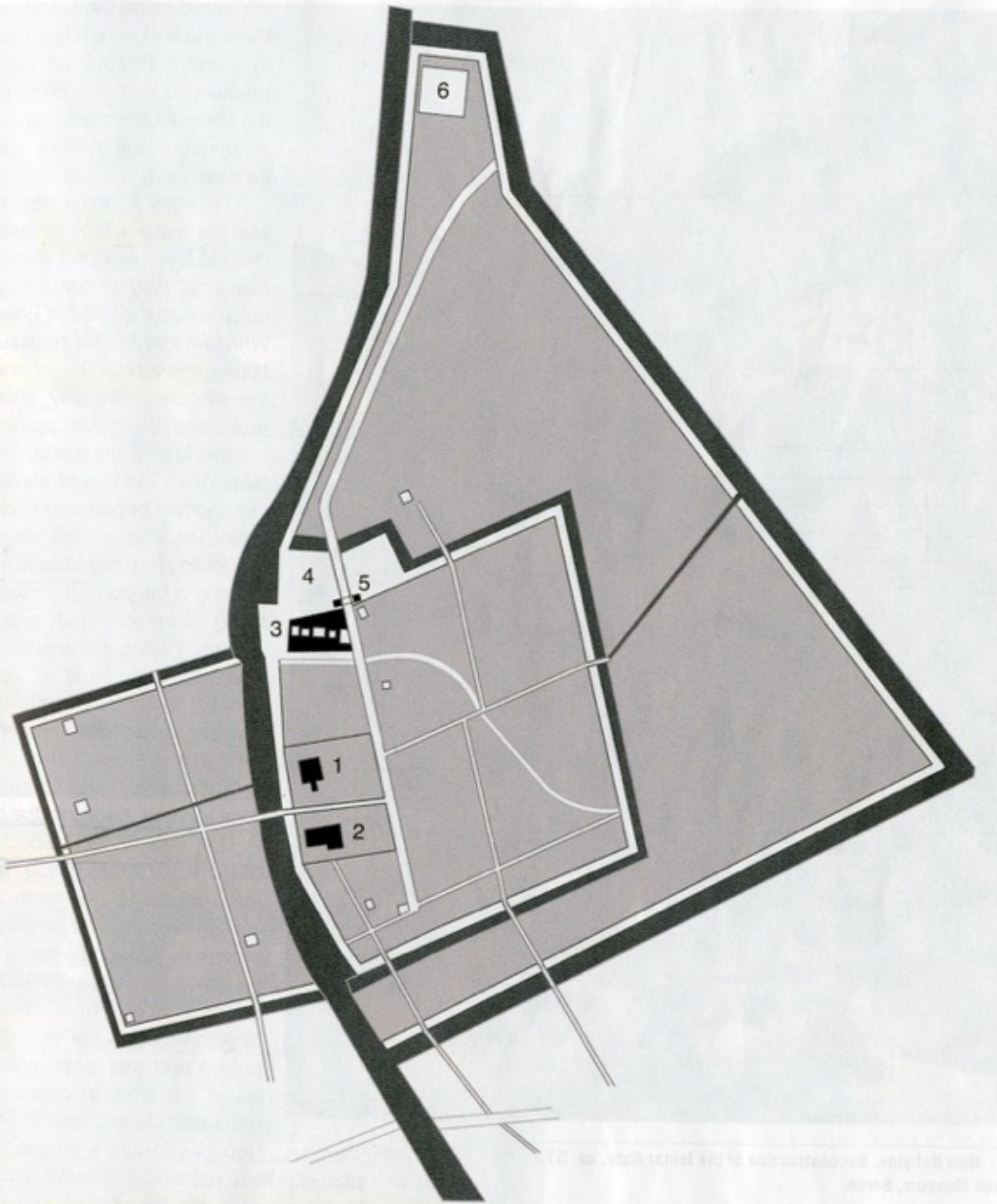


Figure 4.1-4 New Babylon. Hypothetical plan of the city at the time of Nebuchadnezzar. The Ishtar Gate (5) on the north gave on to the broad Processional Way; the royal palace (3) and hanging gardens (4) were to its left. In the center, near the Euphrates, rose the great ziggurat of Entemenanki (1), and south of it the Esagila Temple (2), dedicated to Marduk. The Summer Palace (6) was built at the edge of the new northern walls.

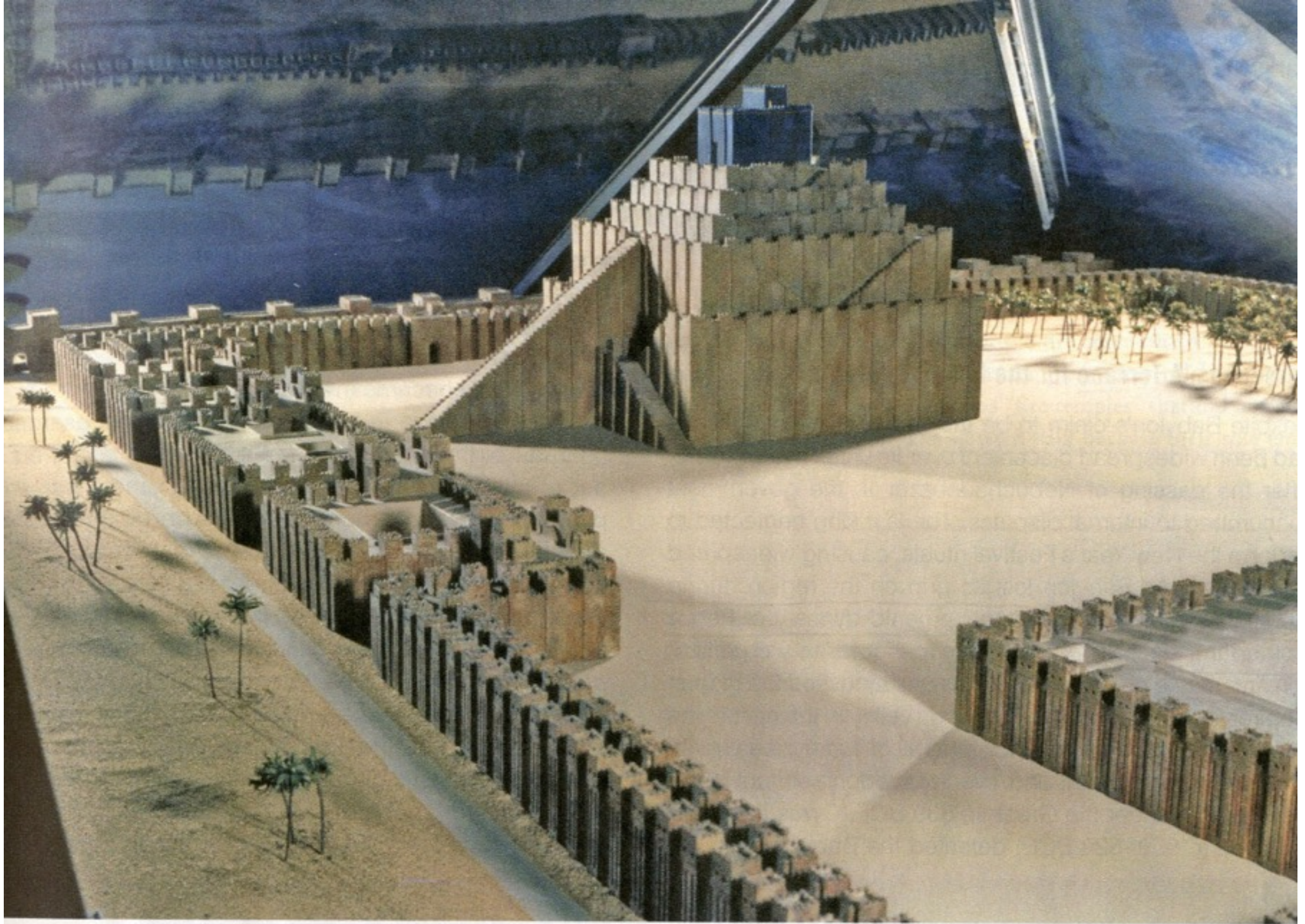


Figure 4.1-6 New Babylon. Model of the Entemenanki tower, 570 BCE, inspired by Ur-Nammu's ziggurat at Ur. Pergamon Museum, Berlin.



Reconstruction of *Gates of Ishtar* in a German museum

DETAIL OF THE GATES OF ISHTAR



Figure 4.1-7 New Babylon. Lion frieze on the Ishtar Gate, 570 BCE.



Entering New Babylon (note ziggurat in distance)



Entering New Babylon (note ziggurat in distance)



Nebuchadnezzar directs the construction of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon

(BTW, it is Nebuchadnezzar who goes to Jerusalem
in 587 BCE and destroys the Temple of Solomon)

Persepolis

As Babylon *fell* (the Bond of Nations)
Persepolis (518 BCE) *rose....*
(nature abhors a vacuum)

Achaemenid empire at Persepolis
(ah-KEY-muh-nid)

Cyrus c 559-529 BCE founds first capital at
Passargadae

Darius I c 522-486 BCE builds second capital
at ***Persepolis***

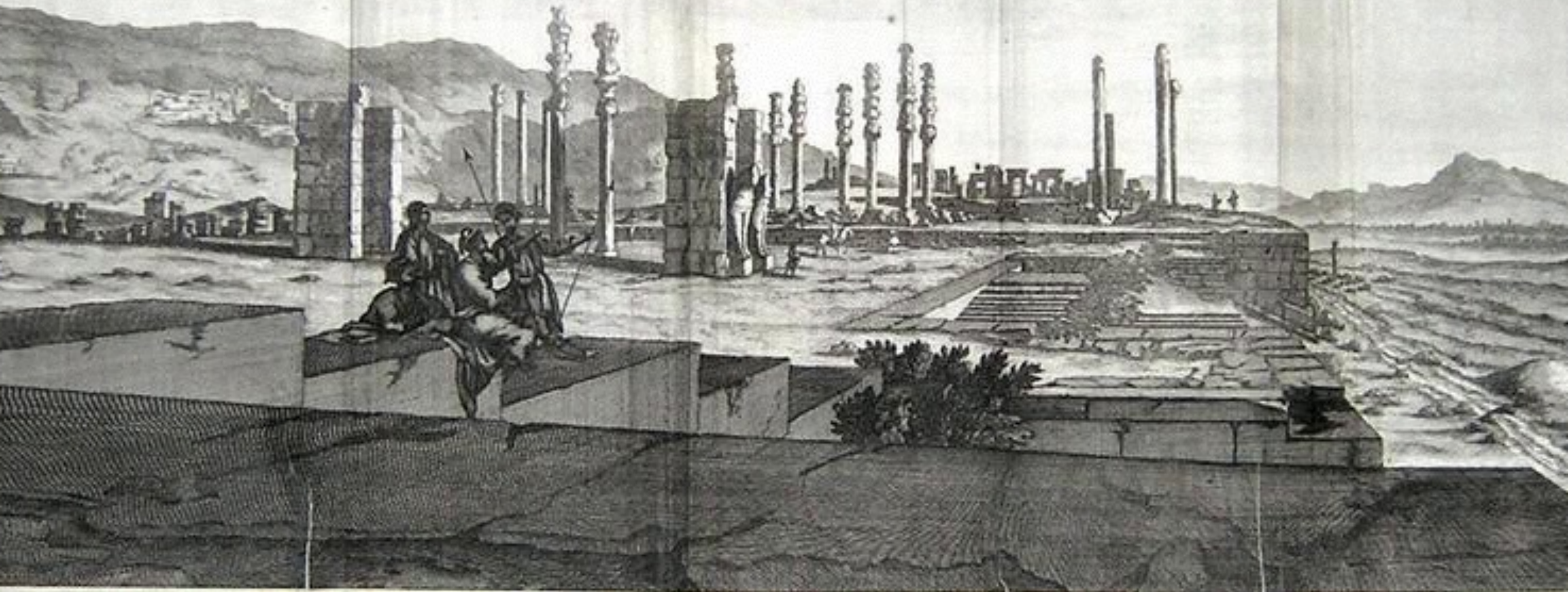


Ruins of Persepolis



Ruins of Persepolis

Achaemenid empire at Persepolis



All-embracing empire that demanded tribute and considered itself the ***Gateway of All Nations***

Grand stair, theater-like pomp and circumstance, guarded by shedus, Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek influence



Grand entry stair like ***theater***... note the crowfoot parapets
City becoming very theatrical



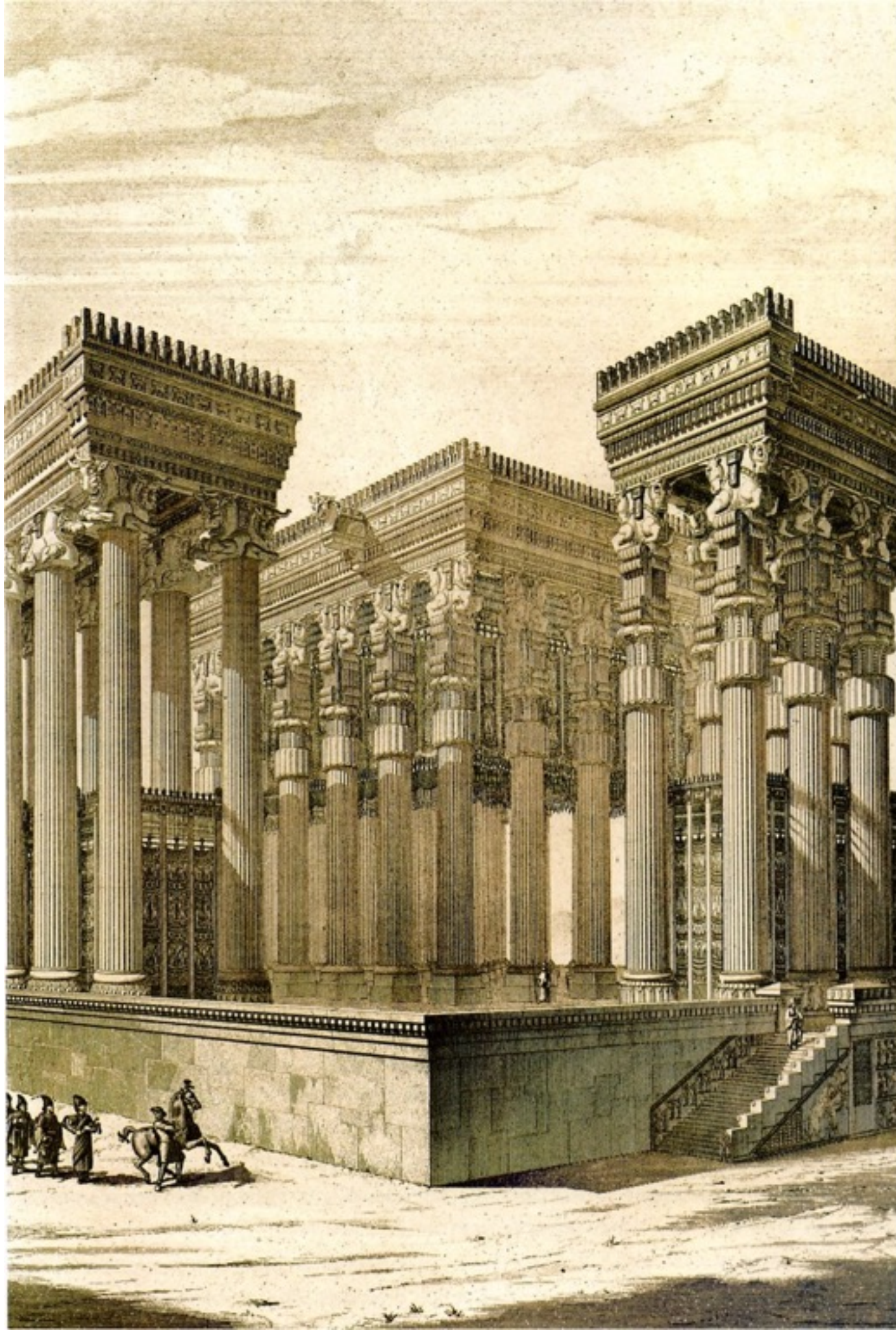
Gateway of all Nations

Freestanding pavilion guarded by *shedus* sculptures





Ruins of Persepolis



Reconstruction
of the *Apadana*,
a *hypostyle hall*
for public events
which also
symbolized a sense
of non-hierarchical
space

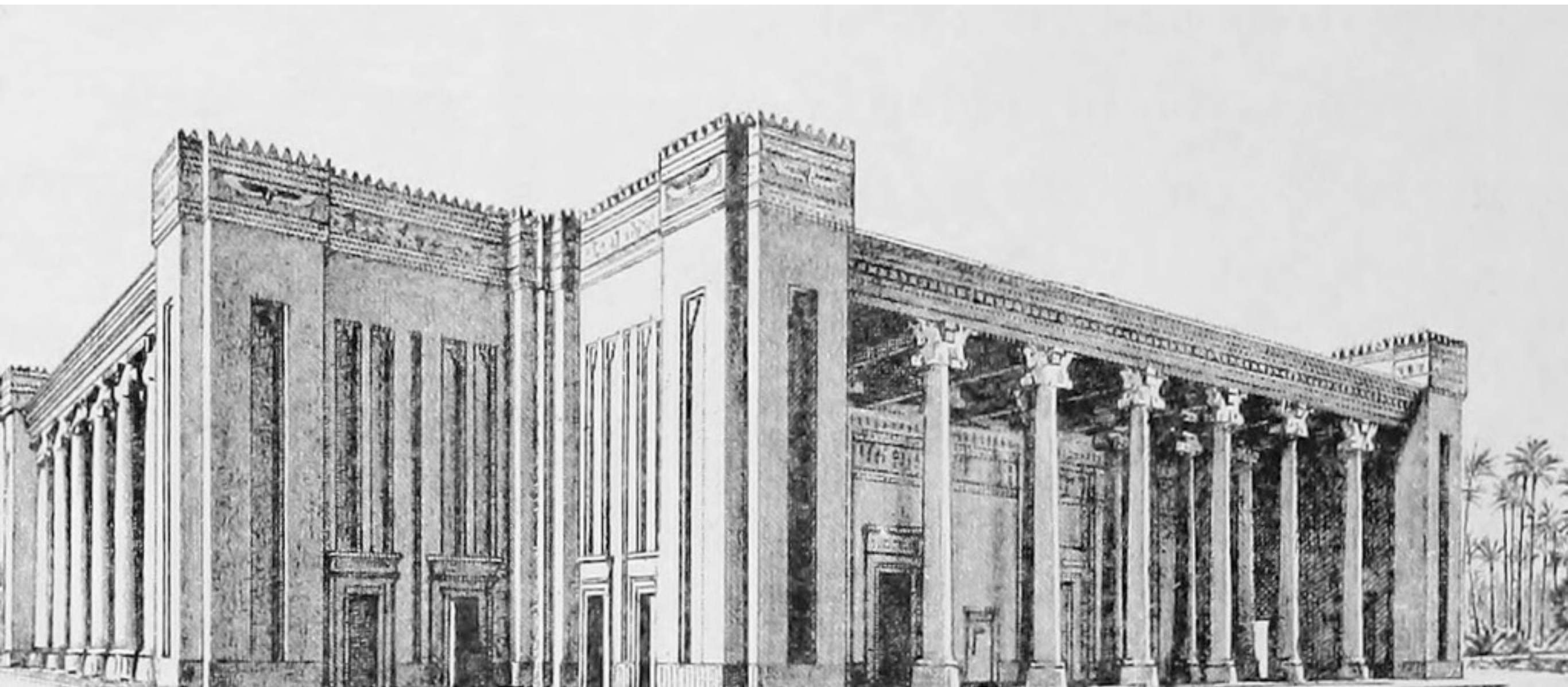


The structurally sophisticated ***bull capital*** at Persepolis accommodated the support of crossing beams (beam and girder) as well as shear force

Figure 4.1-13 Detail of Achaemenid columns.



Bull capital



Reconstruction of Darius's Palace



Reconstruction of Darius's Palace



Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs

end