

Understanding Architecture Leland Roth

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Understanding Architecture Leland Roth

Callicrates (/ k ɪ l ɪ k r ɪ t i z /; Greek: Καλλικράτης, Callicrátēs) was an ancient Greek architect active in the middle of the fifth century BC. He and Ictinus were architects of the Parthenon (Plutarch, Pericles, 13). An inscription identifies him as the architect of "the Temple of Nike" in the Sanctuary of Athena Nike on the Acropolis (IG I 3 35).

Callicrates - Wikipedia

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The 50 Best Architecture Books - The Architect's Guide

In architecture, an atrium (plural: atria or atriums) is a large open air or skylight covered space surrounded by a building. Atria were a common feature in Ancient Roman dwellings, providing light and ventilation to the interior.Modern atria, as developed in the late 19th and 20th centuries, are often several stories high and having a glazed roof or large windows, and often located ...

Atrium (architecture) - Wikipedia

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The Colosseum, originally known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, is a large amphitheatre in the city of Rome. The construction of the Colosseum started around 70–72 AD and was finished in 80 AD. Emperor Vespasian started the work, and Emperor Titus completed it. Emperor Domitian made some changes to the building between 81–96 AD. It had seating for 50,000 people.

Colosseum - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

La plaza se levanta sobre el que fue el Stadium de Domiciano, construido en el año 85 y restaurado en época del emperador Alejandro Severo en el siglo III, [1] donde los romanos acudían a ver los agones («juegos»). El estadio se conocía como Circus Agonalis y se cree que con el tiempo el nombre cambió de in agone a navone y más tarde a navona. Su orientación era dirección norte sur ...

Plaza Navona - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre

Historia. Pierwsze obrzędy religijne ludów greckich odbywały się pod gołym niebem, na symbolicznie wydzielonej przestrzeni nazywanej temenos. Stawiano tam ołtarz, kopiec lub kapliczkę. Przykładem takiego obszaru są Delfy. Najstarszą znaną świątynię grecką odkryto na wyspie Keos [potrzebny przypis]. Pochodzi ona z XVIII–XVII wiek p.n.e. Jednak okres rozwoju budowy świątyń, na ...

Świątynia grecka - Wikipedia, wolna encyklopedia

La basilique Ulpia (Basilica Ulpia) est une basilique civile construite à Rome entre 107, date du triomphe de Trajan pour ses victoires en Dacie, et 112 ap. J.-C., date de l'inauguration du forum de Trajan. Le plan de la basilique est peut-être l'œuvre de l'architecte Apollodore de Damas (qui a été ingénieur en chef de Trajan durant ses campagnes en Dacie) mais son rôle dans la ...

Basilique Ulpia - Wikipédia

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El concepto de pórtico y sus variantes. La stoa (palabra griega traducible como "pórtico") era una construcción propia del urbanismo griego, común en las ágoras, y que consistía básicamente en una columnata que sostenía un alargado espacio cubierto. Las entradas monumentales a los recintos sagrados, que también estaban porticadas, se denominaban propileos.

Pórtico - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre

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