



# The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

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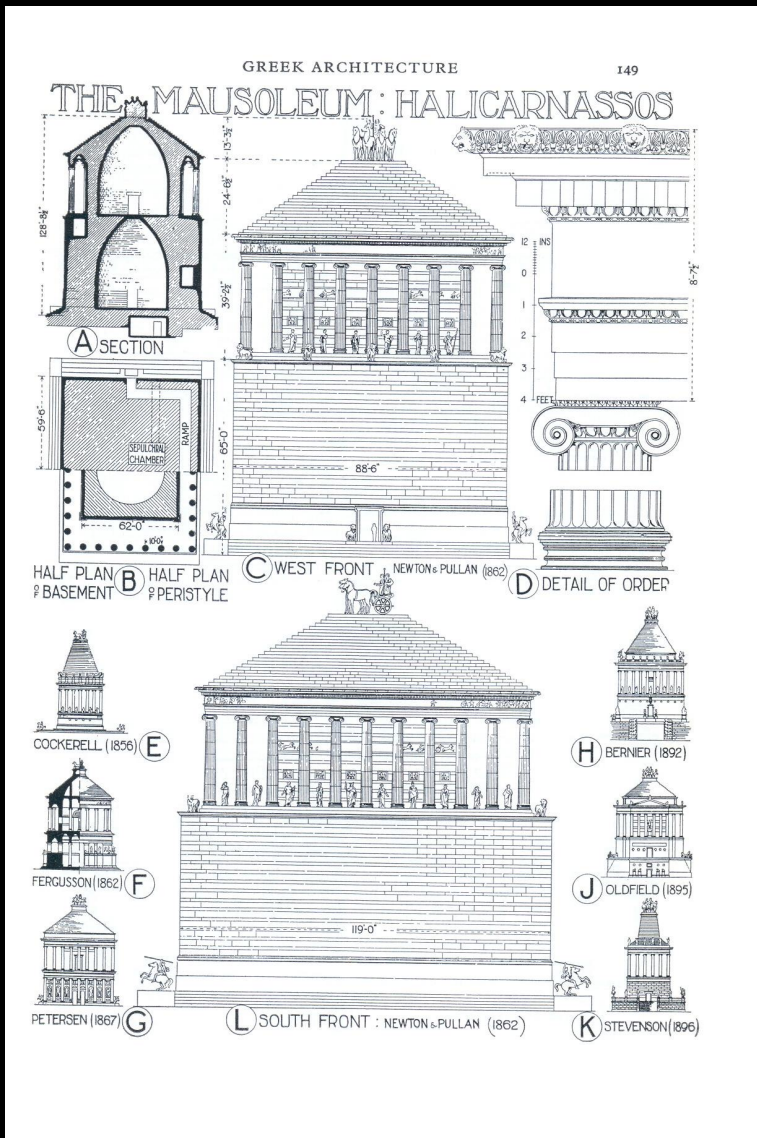
# Tomb of Mausolus

- The **Mausoleum at Halicarnassus** or **Tomb of Mausolus** (Ancient Greek: Μαυσωλεῖον τῆς Ἁλικαρνασσοῦ; Turkish: *Halikarnas Mozolesi*) was a tomb built between 353 and 350 BC in Halicarnassus (present Bodrum, Turkey) for Mausolus, a native Anatolian from Caria and a satrap in the Achaemenid Empire, and his sister-wife Artemisia II of Caria.



# Construction at the Mausoleum

- It is likely that Mausolus started to plan the tomb before his death, as part of the building works in Halicarnassus, so that when he died, Artemisia continued the building project. Artemisia spared no expense in building the tomb. She sent messengers to Greece to find the most talented artists of the time.



# What did it represent?

- The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus resembled a temple and the only way to tell the difference was its slightly higher outer walls.
- The Mausoleum was in the Greek-dominated area of Halicarnassus, which in 353 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.
- Pausanias adds that the Romans considered the Mausoleum one of the greatest wonders of the world and it was for that reason that they called all their magnificent tombs mausolea, after it.





# Influence on modern architecture

Modern buildings whose designs were based upon or influenced by interpretations of the design of the Mausoleum of Mausolus include:

- 26 Broadway in New York City;
- Los Angeles City Hall;
- the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne;
- the spire of St. George's Church, Bloomsbury in London;
- the National Diet in Tokyo.

# Sources

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mausoleum\\_at\\_Halicarnassus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mausoleum_at_Halicarnassus)
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mausoleum-of-Halicarnassus>